

STATE WILDLIFE COMMISSION MEETING AND RULE MAKING NOTICE

The New Mexico State Wildlife Commission (“Commission”) will be hosting a meeting and rule hearing on Friday, August 21, 2026 beginning at 9:00 a.m. at New Mexico Highlands University Student Center, 800 National Ave., Las Vegas, NM 87701. Please check the Department’s website for any updates at <https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/commission/meeting-agendas/>. The purpose of this meeting is to hear and consider action as appropriate on the proposed changes to the: 1) Bighorn Sheep Rule; 2) Pronghorn Antelope Rule; 3) Deer Rule; and 4) Elk Rule.

Synopsis:

Bighorn Sheep Rule

The proposal is to amend the Bighorn Sheep Rule 19.31.17 NMAC which will become effective April 1, 2027. The most recent version of the rule will expire on March 31, 2027. Proposed changes include:

- 1) The Department reestablished a population of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the Manzano mountains (Game Management Units [GMUs] 14 and 18) in the late 1970s. GMUs 14 and 18 have been included in the Bighorn Rule in the past however, new GPS collar data indicates this population primarily occupies private property year-round. To provide a mechanism for authorizing Rocky Mountain bighorn hunting in GMUs 14 and 18, the Department recommends adding these units as “open GMUs or areas” under the private land provisions of the rule. This change would allow for private land hunting opportunities, with dates jointly established for license years 2027-2028 through 2030-2031. The Department has a hunting agreement where 50% of the licenses would be allocated through the public draw and 50% would be provided to the participating landowner.
 - a. The Department will establish two hunt periods for the Manzanos: October 1-15 (Period 1) and October 16-30 (Period 2). We anticipate the first hunt being in 2027. The first hunter on the Manzanos will be a public draw hunter.
 - b. The Department will increase the bag limit for Rocky Mountain ram tags to better reflect bighorn abundance across a greater number GMUs, including the Manzanos.
- 2) The Department reestablished a population of desert bighorn sheep in the Sacramento mountains (GMU 34) in 2018. The initial reintroduction and subsequent translocations have resulted in older age class rams available for harvest. The Department will open GMU 34 with one hunt period: December 1-15.
- 3) In response to public comments, the Department will shift the hunt periods for the Little Hatchets and Big Hatchets desert bighorn hunts from September and October, to December. Both hunt areas would have two concurrent hunt periods from December 1-15 and December 16-30.
- 3) The Department will make adjustments to season dates in some areas. For example, if a hunt normally starts on a Saturday, this date shift would be maintained throughout the rule so the hunts continue to start on Saturday or adjusting to calendar starts for consistency.
- 4) Require the purchase of a license at least one day prior to hunting.

Pronghorn Antelope Rule

The proposal is to amend the Pronghorn Antelope Rule 19.31.15 NMAC which will become effective April 1, 2027. The most recent version of the rule will expire on March 31, 2027. Proposed changes include:

- 1) Require the purchase of a license at least one day prior to hunting. For hunts where published season dates are less than 6 days, hunters will no longer be able to buy a license once the hunt starts.
- 2) Implement a ranch registration process for purchase of private land OTC pronghorn licenses, similar to the current registration process used for private land elk licenses in Secondary management zones.
- 3) Implement a cap on private land OTC licenses and consider a more even distribution in hunts, similar to the public draw. If license distribution within a GMU is disproportionately skewed toward a particular hunt due to private land sales patterns, licenses will be redistributed to reduce that skew, though not necessarily distributed equally across all hunts. See table in Appendix 1 for details.
- 4) Shift GMU 4/50/52 rifle hunt to muzzleloader hunt
- 5) Adjust season dates where necessary. For example, shifting start dates to maintain hunts

beginning on Saturday or adjusting calendar day starts for consistency.

6) Based on discussions with McGregor and White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) staff, we recommended the following:

- a. McGregor: Decrease from 2 hunts of 7 licenses down to 2 hunts of 2 licenses
- b. WSMR: Decrease from 1 hunt of 5 down to 1 hunt of 3, and adjusting the bag limit from

ES to MB

7) Include GMU 48 alongside GMU 47 to allow hunters to access both GMUs during their draw hunt. Licenses will remain the same.

8) Similar to bighorn sheep and ibex, shift all F-IM license numbers to be “up to,” allowing the Department to adjust draw licenses up or down depending on population surveys.

9) Decrease license numbers in GMUs 41, 47, 56, 57, 58, and 59 to match current hunting levels. Specifically, the 20% license reduction implemented in 2025 will be retained as the baseline for the 2027-2030 seasons, rather than reverting to pre-2025 license numbers.

10) Public draw hunt license numbers will remain unchanged from the 2023-2026 rule cycle, except those outlined in point 9 above.

11) Shift season dates in SW later to address a later breeding and fawning period, with hunts beginning mid-September.

Deer Rule

The proposal is to amend the Deer Rule 19.31.13 NMAC which will become effective April 1, 2027. The most recent version of the rule will expire on March 31, 2027. Proposed changes include:

Northwest

- 1) Reduce deer licenses in GMU 2B based on input received during current rule cycle.
- 2) In addition to general license reductions in GMU 2B, based on input received during the current rule cycle, the Department analyzed the total number of license reductions required to move GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit. Moving GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit would require a reduction of 885 deer licenses across public and private land (see table 1 below).
- 3) Create new rifle hunt code in GMU 51A to spread out pressure. The overall license numbers will remain the same.
- 4) Create a public muzzleloader deer hunt on Wildlife Management Areas in GMU 4 to coincide with the private land hunt (10 licenses).

Southwest

- 1) Structure the January hunt on White Sands Missile Range (GMU 19 WSMR only) as a youth hunt.
- 2) Create a December rifle hunt for Coues white-tailed deer in GMUs 16 and 22 (20 licenses in each GMU) to be consistent with Coues white-tailed deer hunts in the southwest.
- 3) GMU 23 and 24 archery hunters who do not harvest an FAD, will no longer be permitted to hunt the Silver City Management Area antlerless hunt. A new hunt code will be created for the Silver City Management Area antlerless archery hunt (50 public licenses and 20 private licenses).
- 4) Change youth rifle hunts in GMUs 13 and 17 to youth muzzleloader hunts to match elk weapon type for the same time and increase licenses for muzzleloader hunts in these units.
- 5) No longer include Fort Bayard as a special management area. Hunters drawing a tag for GMU 24 can hunt any legally accessible land in GMU 24, including Fort Bayard management area.
- 6) Create a public rifle hunt for Mimbres River WMA in GMU 24 (5 licenses).

Southeast

- 1) Remove the REG antlerless hunt in GMU 32 Roswell and Fort Sumner Hunt Areas. Keep Youth Only antlerless hunt (15 public and 20 private licenses).
- 2) Remove the antlerless hunt on the Huey WMA; change the ES hunt to FAD bag limit.
- 3) Significantly reduce licenses in GMUs 29 (-120), 30 (-525), and 34 (-100).

Northeast

Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics (see table 2 below).

General Statewide Proposed Changes

- 1) Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics (Table 2).
- 2) Adjust season dates (Table 2).
 - a. Adjust season dates to ensure harvest is biologically sustainable.
 - b. Shift start dates to maintain hunts beginning on Saturday or adjusting to maintain consistent hunt structure.
 - c. When possible, adjust season dates for hunt structure consistency across the state.
 - d. Adjust season dates to avoid overlapping hunts with mixed-weapon types.
- 3) Designate the premium statewide deer hunt as a Quality Hunt.
- 4) Require the purchase of a license at least a day prior to the start of the hunt. For hunts where published season dates are less than 6 days, hunters will no longer be able to buy a license once the hunt starts.
- 5) Require a “ranch registration” process for OTC private-land deer licenses, similar to the current registration process used for private land elk hunting in Secondary Management Zones.
- 6) Implement a cap on private-land only OTC deer licenses for each GMU. If license distribution within a GMU is disproportionately skewed toward a particular hunt due to private land sales patterns, licenses will be redistributed to reduce that skew, though not necessarily distributed equally across all hunts (Table 3).

Elk Rule

The proposal is to amend the Elk Rule 19.31.14 NMAC which will become effective April 1, 2027. The most recent version of the rule will expire on March 31, 2027. Proposed changes include:

General Statewide Proposed Changes

- 1) Adjust season dates where necessary
 - a. Shifting start dates to maintain hunts beginning on Saturday or adjusting to calendar day starts for consistency.
 - b. Evaluate season dates for hunt structure consistency across the state.
 - c. Evaluate season dates to ensure harvest is biologically sustainable.
- 2) Consider aligning most primary management zone hunts to have a muzzleloader hunt first, followed by any-legal-weapon hunts. Early October hunts shift to muzzleloader to address increased male susceptibility to harvest.
- 3) Adjust some hunts to minimize overlap of weapons used for species hunted.
- 4) Adjust draw license numbers based on biological data and management goals.
 - a. Possible reductions in the following herd units: Greater Gila, Jemez (A), Valle Vidal (A).
 - b. Possible slight increases in the San Juan, Northcentral, Sacramento, and Ruidoso herd units.
 - c. Consider establishing elk hunts in GMU 32 to address an increasing elk population in the area.
- 5) Designate the premium statewide elk hunt (currently ELK-1-700) as a Quality hunt.
- 6) Require the purchase of a license at least one day prior to hunting. For hunts where published season dates are less than 6 days, hunters will no longer be able to buy a license once the hunt starts.
- 7) Possible adjustment of management zone boundaries.
- 8) Re-assess public/private land split due to land ownership changes over the last 4 years.

Specific Proposed Changes

Youth Encouragement

- 1) Eliminate all Youth Encouragement hunts within the Greater Gila elk herd unit (GMUs 15, 16A, 16C, 16D, 16E) to reduce harvest pressure on adult females. Population indices suggest these elk herds are declining as a result of low calf recruitment and high adult female mortality, further intensified by drought conditions. A portion of these licenses will be redistributed to other Youth Encouragement hunts throughout the state.
- 2) Create two new Youth Encouragement hunts of 75 licenses each within GMU 2 to increase harvest pressure on adult females and increase youth opportunity.
- 3) Increase Youth Encouragement hunt licenses within GMUs 34 and 36 to increase harvest pressure on adult females within increasing elk populations in the Sacramento mountains.
- 4) Increase Youth Encouragement hunt licenses within GMU 51.

Northwest Region

- 1) Increase antlerless ('A') licenses within December Youth Only (YO) and December 2C only rifle hunts.
- 2) Change early October Mature Bull ('MB') licenses from any legal weapon to muzzleloader hunts in GMU 5A (10 licenses).

North Central Region

- 1) Create a muzzleloader hunt within the Sargent WMA to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB/A', 10 licenses.
- 2) Create a muzzleloader hunt within the Humphries/Rio Chama WMAs to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB/A', 10 licenses.
- 3) Create a muzzleloader hunt within GMU 5B to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB', 56 licenses.
- 4) Redistribute 37 December 'MB' rifle licenses to the muzzleloader hunt in GMU 5B. Muzzleloader hunts typically have lower success rates; thus, these licenses are redistributed at a ratio of 1:1.5
- 5) Create a muzzleloader hunt within GMU 50 to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB', 65 licenses.
- 6) Redistribute 45 late October and early November 'MB' rifle licenses to new muzzleloader hunt in GMU 50 at a ratio of 1:1.5
- 7) Create a muzzleloader hunt within GMU 51 to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be Either-Sex ('ES'), 145 licenses. All licenses for this hunt were redistributed from the existing December muzzleloader hunt in GMU 51.
- 8) Increase 'A' licenses within GMU 51 for both mid and late November hunts from 251 to 265 licenses.

Southwest Region

- 1) Create a muzzleloader hunt within GMU 12 to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB', 35 licenses.
- 2) Create a muzzleloader hunt within GMUs 16A, 16B/22, 16C, and 16D to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB', 35 licenses for each GMU. Redistribute 15 'MB' rifle licenses from GMU 16A to new muzzleloader hunt at a 1:1.5 ratio. Although overall 'MB' licenses will increase slightly within the Greater Gila elk herd, anticipated harvest should be stable or slightly decrease as muzzleloader hunters, on average, have lower success rates. Additionally, pushing rifle 'MB' hunts later in the season will decrease bull susceptibility to harvest during rut. Similar redistributions of rifle hunt licenses shall occur in GMUs 16B/22, 16C, and 16D.
- 3) Reduce 'A' rifle licenses within GMU 16A, 16C, 16D, and 16E by 27-30% and shift cow hunts earlier in the season to reduce adult female mortality in the Greater Gila elk herd unit.
- 4) Create a muzzleloader hunt within GMU 21A to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB', 15 licenses.

Southeast Region

Increase 'A' licenses within both late season (Jan/Feb) cow hunts within GMU 34 from 200 to 230 licenses to increase harvest on adult females in an increasing elk herd unit.

Northeast Region

- 1) Create a muzzleloader hunt within GMU 49 to begin after archery and before rifle hunt seasons. Bag limit shall be 'MB', 20 licenses.
- 2) Redistribute 'MB' a total of 13 October rifle licenses to new muzzleloader hunt in GMU 49 at a ratio of 1:1.5.

Secondary Management Zones

- 1) Create new 'A' late-season rifle hunt in GMUs 29/30 to address increased population within these units (20 licenses).

- 2) Create two new 'ES' rifle hunts within GMU 32 as elk have moved into this region and become more resident than seasonal (30 licenses total).
- 3) Create 2 new 'ES' bow hunts with 20 licenses each in GMU 38 as this elk population is becoming more established.

Special Management Zones

Reduce 'A' licenses by 17% within the Valle Vidal (GMU 55A) to reduce adult female mortality.

A full text of changes for all rules will be available on the Department's website at: <https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/>. Interested persons may submit comments on the proposed changes as follows: Bighorn Sheep Rule to DGF-waterfowl@state.nm.us; Pronghorn Antelope Rule to DGF-Exotics-Rule@dgf.nm.gov; Deer Rule to DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.gov; and Elk Rule to DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.gov. Individuals may also submit written comments to the physical address below. Comments are due by 1:00 p.m. on August 18, 2026. The final proposed rules will be voted on by the Commission during a public meeting on August 21, 2026. Interested persons may also provide data, views or arguments, orally or in writing, at the public rule hearings to be held on August 21, 2026.

Full copies of text of the proposed new rules, technical information related to proposed rule changes, and the agenda can be obtained from the Office of the Director, New Mexico Department of Wildlife, 1 Wildlife Way, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507, or from the Department's website at <https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/commission/proposals-under-consideration/>. This agenda is subject to change up to 72 hours prior to the meeting. Please contact the Director's Office at (505) 476-8000, or the Department's website at <https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/> for updated information.

If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of a reader, amplifier, qualified sign language interpreter, or any other form of auxiliary aid or service to attend or participate in the hearing or meeting, please contact the Department at (505) 476-8000 at least one week prior to the meeting or as soon as possible. Public documents, including the agenda and minutes, can be provided in various accessible formats. Please contact the Department at 505-476-8000 if a summary or other type of accessible format is needed.

Legal authority for this rulemaking can be found in the General Powers and Duties of the State Game Commission 17-1-14, et seq. NMSA 1978; Commission's Power to establish rules and regulations 17-1-26, et seq. NMSA 1978.

TITLE 19 NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE
CHAPTER 31 HUNTING AND FISHING
PART 13 DEER

19.31.13.1 ISSUING AGENCY: New Mexico department of **wildlifegame and fish.**
[19.31.13.1 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.1 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.2 SCOPE: Sportspersons interested in deer management and deer hunting. Additional requirements may be found in Chapter 17 NMSA 1978, and Chapters 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Title 19 NMAC.
[19.31.13.2 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.2 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Sections 17-1-14 and 17-1-26 NMSA 1978 provide that the New Mexico state **wildlifegame** commission has the authority to establish rules and regulations that it may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of Chapter 17 NMSA 1978 and all other acts pertaining to protected mammals, birds and fish.
[19.31.13.3 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.3 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.4 DURATION: April 1, **20272023** through March 31, **20312027.**
[19.31.13.4 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.4 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: April 1, **20272023**, unless a later date is cited at the end of an individual section.
[19.31.13.5 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.5 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.6 OBJECTIVE: Establishing open hunting seasons and regulations, rules and procedures governing the distribution and issuance of deer licenses by the department.
[19.31.13.6 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.6 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.7 DEFINITIONS:

- A. “Antlerless deer” or “A”** shall mean a deer without antlers.
- B. “Deer”** as used herein, shall mean any wild cervid of the genus *Odocoileus*.
- C. “Deer enhancement program”** as used herein, shall mean the department activity that allows the issuance of not more than two authorizations for the taking of one fork-antlered deer per license, with the purpose of raising funds for programs and projects to benefit deer.
- D. “Department”** shall mean the New Mexico department of **wildlifegame and fish.**
- E. “Director”** shall mean the director of the New Mexico department of **wildlifegame and fish.**
- F. “Either sex” or “ES”** shall mean any one deer.
- G. “Either sex white-tailed deer” or “ESWTD”** shall mean any one white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).
- H. “Fork-antlered deer” or “FAD”** shall mean a deer possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
- I. “Fork-antlered mule deer” or “FAMD”** shall mean a mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
- J. “Fork-antlered white-tailed deer” or “FAWTD”** shall mean a white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
- K. “Game management unit”, “GMU”, “hunt area” or “management area”** shall mean those areas as described in 19.30.4 NMAC Boundary Descriptions for Game Management Units.
- L. “High demand hunt”** shall mean a special draw hunt where the total number of non-resident applicants for a deer hunt exceeds twenty-two percent of the total applicants based on data for the two immediately preceding years.
- M. “Quality hunt”** shall mean a hunt designed to provide a hunter with an opportunity to achieve one or more of the following: an enhanced experience based on timing and length of hunt season; lower hunter density; or an increased opportunity for success.

N. “Wildlife management areas” or “WMAs” shall mean those areas as described in 19.34.5 NMAC Wildlife Management Areas.
[19.31.13.7 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.7 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.8 ADJUSTMENT OF LICENSES: The director, with the verbal concurrence of the chairperson of the New Mexico state **wildlifegame** commission or their designee, may adjust the number of licenses for deer up or down by no more than twenty percent of the total licenses available in the GMU to address significant changes in population levels or to address critical department management needs. This adjustment may be applied to any or all of the specific hunt codes for deer. The director may change or cancel all hunts on military lands to accommodate closures on those lands; if changed, the season length and bag limit shall remain the same as assigned on the original hunt code.
[19.31.13.8 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.8 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.9 GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 AND 5A PRIVATE-LAND ONLY HUNTS:

A. Persons applying for private-land only deer licenses in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A must obtain an authorization number from participating landowners in these GMUs.

B. Participating landowners in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A are required to provide proof of land ownership to obtain authorization numbers from the department.
[19.31.13.9 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.9 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.10 CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD): The director has the authority to designate possession criteria to any deer hunter where CWD is a concern. It is unlawful to transport dead deer, or their parts, taken from any GMU or area identified by the director in which the presence of, or possibility of, exposure to CWD has been identified to any location outside that GMU except for the following:

- A.** meat that is cut and wrapped (either commercially or privately);
- B.** quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached;
- C.** meat that has been boned out;
- D.** hides with no heads attached;
- E.** clean skull plates with antlers attached; clean is defined as having been immersed in a bath of at least one part chlorine bleach and two parts water with no meat or tissue attached;
- F.** antlers with no meat or tissue attached;
- G.** finished taxidermied heads; or
- H.** by prior arrangement to a department office.

[19.31.13.10 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.10 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.11 QUALITY DEER HUNTS: Quality hunts for deer are as follows:

A. Hunt codes **DER-1-115, DER-1-116, DER-2-121, DER-2-122, DER-2-123, DER-2-420, DER-57S, B1-FAD-PUB.**

B. All hunts in GMUs **2B, 2C, 5B, 8, 17, 23-Burro mountains hunt area, 27, 33, 41, the Valle Vidal,** all private land deer incentive program hunts and all hunts on the Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs.

C. **The premium deer hunt as defined in Subsection C of Section 19.31.13.12 NMAC.**
[19.31.13.11 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.11 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.12 SPECIAL DEER HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES:

A. Deer enhancement program:

(1) Program description: The director shall collect all proceeds generated through the auction and lottery of special deer authorizations, and such monies shall be deposited in the game protection fund. These monies shall be made available for expenditure by the department solely for programs and projects to benefit deer and for direct costs incurred in carrying out these programs. These monies shall be used to augment, and not replace, monies appropriated from existing funds available to the department for the conservation, restoration, utilization and management of deer.

(2) Requirements for issuance of special deer authorizations:

(a) The state **wildlifegame** commission shall authorize the director to issue not more than two special deer authorizations in any one license year to take one fork-antlered deer per license. The director shall allow the sale of one authorization through auction to the highest bidder and one authorization to a person selected through a random drawing of a lottery ticket by the department or an incorporated, nonprofit organization

dedicated to the conservation of **wildlifedeer**.

(b) Unless their hunting privileges have been revoked pursuant to law, any person is eligible to submit a bid for the special deer auction authorization, or purchase lottery tickets in an attempt to be selected for the special deer lottery authorization.

(c) The special deer authorizations issued through auction and lottery may be transferred through sale, barter or gift by the successful individuals only to other individuals qualified to hunt.

(3) **Enhancement hunts:** Deer enhancement licenses shall be valid from September 1 through January 31 for any big-game sporting arms. These licenses shall be valid statewide where hunting is allowed. The bag limit shall be one fork-antlered deer. The authorization to obtain a deer enhancement license may be used either by the applicant or any individual.

B. Deer incentive programs:

(1) **CWD-reporting incentive:** The director may annually allow up to two deer authorizations to be issued through a random drawing for deer and elk hunters submitting their legally harvested animal for CWD testing. Authorizations awarded pursuant to this rule may be transferred through sale, barter or gift. **DeerCWD-reporting** incentive hunts shall be valid only for the dates, big-game sporting arms, bag limit and area specified by the director.

(2) **Private-land deer incentive program:** Private landowners who are conducting and maintaining substantial habitat improvements or land management practices on their deeded lands that directly and significantly benefit deer may be considered for special recognition. Only those projects as determined by the department to be relevant and beneficial to deer will be considered. Landowners must develop a deer conservation and management plan and submit an application including a map delineating the legal property boundary to the department. Upon completion of approved habitat improvement projects the landowner may be granted authorizations for alternative season dates as approved by the department. Licenses obtained using the authorizations will be valid only on deeded property for the ranch to which they were awarded. Landowners receiving incentive authorizations are required to continue habitat improvement projects and submit an update as directed by the department to be considered for continued participation.

C. **Premium hunt opportunity:** One premium deer draw hunt will be issued each license year through the draw. The hunt area will be statewide on any public land open to hunting, including WMAs, and private land with written permission.

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
statewide	9/1/2027- 1/31/2028	9/1/2028- 1/31/2029	9/1/2029- 1/31/2030	9/1/2030- 1/31/2031	DER-STW- R1-FAD- PUB	1	FAD

open GMUs or areas	2023-2024 hunt dates	2024-2025 hunt dates	2025-2026 hunt dates	2026-2027 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
statewide	9/1/2023- 1/31/2024	9/1/2024- 1/31/2025	9/1/2025- 1/31/2026	9/1/2026- 1/31/2027	DER-1-700	1	FAD

[19.31.13.12 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.12 NMAC 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.13 POPULATION MANAGEMENT HUNTS:

A. The director or their designee may authorize population management hunts for deer when justified in writing by department personnel.

B. The director or their designee shall designate the big-game sporting arms, season dates, season lengths, bag limits, hunt boundaries, specific requirements or restrictions, and number of licenses to be issued.

C. In the event that an applicant is not able to hunt on the dates specified, the applicant's name shall be moved to the bottom of the list and another applicant may be contacted for the hunt.

D. In those instances where a population management hunt is warranted on deeded private lands, the landowner may suggest eligible hunters of their choice by submitting a list of prospective hunters' names to the department for licensing consideration. No more than one-half of the total number of licenses authorized shall be available to landowner identified hunters. The balance of prospective hunters shall be identified by the department.

[19.31.13.13 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.13 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.14 DEER HUNTS:

A. Public-draw (and private lands in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A) deer hunts, listing the open GMUs or areas, eligibility requirements or restrictions, hunt dates, hunt codes, big-game sporting arms, number of licenses and bag limit shall be as indicated below. The ~~state game commission owned~~ Double E WMA, Navajo WMA, Pine River WMA, prairie-chicken areas, River Ranch WMA and Water Canyon WMA shall be open to licensed public draw deer hunters during established seasons. ~~Hunters holding a valid bow deer license for GMUs 23 or 24 who do not harvest a deer during their hunt will be allowed to obtain permission from the department to hunt antlerless deer from January 16 through February 5 within the Silver City deer management area as delineated by the department.~~

<u>open GMUs or areas</u>	<u>2027-2028 hunt dates</u>	<u>2028-2029 hunt dates</u>	<u>2029-2030 hunt dates</u>	<u>2030-2031 hunt dates</u>	<u>hunt code</u>	<u>licenses</u>	<u>bag limit</u>
2A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2A-B1- FAD-PUB	40	FAD
2A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2A-B1- FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2A	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2A-B2- FAD-PUB	80	FAD
2A: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2A-B2- FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2A	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2A-M1- FAD-PUB	50	FAD
2A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2A-M1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2A: youth only	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2A-R1- FAD-YTH	25	FAD
2A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2A-R1- FAD-PUB	150	FAD
2A: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2A-R1- FAD-PVT	40	FAD
2A: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-2A-R2- FAD-YTH	15	FAD
2B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1- FAD-PUB	130	FAD
2B: youth only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1- FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2- FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: youth only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2- FAD-YTH	55	FAD
2B: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1- FAD-PUB	175	FAD
2B: youth only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1- FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1- FAD-PUB	140	FAD
2B: youth only	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1- FAD-YTH	125	FAD

2B: private land only	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	DER-2B-R1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: private land only	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
2B: private land only	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	DER-2B-R2-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2C	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
2C: private land only	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2C	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
2C: private land only	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PVT	9	FAD
2C	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
2C: private land only	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-4-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-4-B1-FAD-PVT	150	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	DER-4-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	DER-4-M1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	DER-4-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs, youth only	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	DER-4-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
4: private land only	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	DER-4-R1-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	DER-4-R2-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
4: private land only	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	DER-4-R2-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	DER-4-R3-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	DER-4-R3-FAD-PVT	10	FAD

4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	11/24-11/28	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	11/27-12/1	DER-4-R2-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
5A: public land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
5A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
5A: public land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
5A: private land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired	10/16-10/20	10/14-10/18	10/13-10/17	10/12-10/16	DER-C6-R1-FAD-MOB	20	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
8: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-8-B1-FAD-YTH	65	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-8-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-9-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-9-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-9-P1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD

9: Marquez/LBar WMA only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9L-R1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-9-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-10-B1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-10-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
10: mobility impaired	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-MOB	20	FAD
10	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
10	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-10-R2-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
10	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-10-R3-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
10: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-10-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-12-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
12	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-12-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
12	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-12-R1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-13-B1-FAD-PUB	125	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-13-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
13	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-13-M1-FAD-PUB	210	FAD
13: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-13-M1-FAD-YTH	55	FAD
13	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-13-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
13	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-13-R2-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-14-B1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-14-B2-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-14-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
14	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-14-R1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-15-B1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-15-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
15	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-15-M1-FAD-PUB	170	FAD
15: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-15-M1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD

16	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-16-B1-FAD-PUB	230	FAD
16	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-16-B2-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
16	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-16-M1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-16-R1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16: mobility impaired	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R1-FAD-MOB	25	FAD
16	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R2-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-16-R1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
16	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-16-R1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
17	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-17-B1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
17	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-17-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
17	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-17-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
17: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-17-M1-FAD-YTH	85	FAD
17	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-17-R1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
17	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-17-R2-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
18	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-18-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
18	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-18-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
18	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-18-M1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
18	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-18-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
18	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-18-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only: youth only	1/7-1/9	1/5-1/7	1/4-1/6	1/3-1/5	DER-19W-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only	1/21-1/23	1/19-1/21	1/18-1/20	1/17-1/19	DER-19W-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-19-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-19-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-20-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-20-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
20	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-20-M1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD

20	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-20-R1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
20	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-20-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-21-B1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-21-B2-FAD-PUB	200	FAD
21	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-21-M1-FAD-PUB	350	FAD
21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1-FAWTD-PUB	30	FAWTD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAMD-PUB	205	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2-FAMD-PUB	50	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAMD-PUB	225	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-23-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD

23: except the Burro mountains hunt area, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23-R1-FAD-YTH	75	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23-R2-FAWTD-PUB	55	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23B-B1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23B-B1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23B-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23B-R1-FAMD-PUB	35	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23B-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23B-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAMD-PUB	140	FAMD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAWTD-PUB	65	FAWTD
24	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-24-B2-FAMD-PUB	85	FAMD
24	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-24-B2-FAWTD-PUB	45	FAWTD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAMD-PUB	280	FAMD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
24	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-24-R1-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD
24	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24-R2-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD
24: Mimbres WMA only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24M-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
24	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-24-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
24: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-24-R1-FAD-YTH	50	FAD
24: youth only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAD-YTH	50	FAD
24	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	DER-23S-B1-A-PUB	50	A

25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-25-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-25-B2-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
25	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-25-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
25	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-25-R1-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
25	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-25-R2-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-26-B1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-26-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
26	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-26-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
26	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-26-R1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
26	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-26-R2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PUB	15	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-27-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
27	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
28: McGregor range only	1/1-1/2	1/6-1/7	1/5-1/6	1/4-1/5	DER-28-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
28: McGregor range only, military only	1/1-1/2	1/6-1/7	1/5-1/6	1/4-1/5	DER-28-R1-FAD-MIL	25	FAD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-29-B1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-29-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD

29	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-29-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
29	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-29-R1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
29	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-29-R2-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-30-B1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-30-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
30	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-30-M1-FAD-PUB	275	FAD
30	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-30-R1-FAD-PUB	570	FAD
30	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-30-R2-FAD-PUB	570	FAD
30: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-30-R1-FAD-YTH	150	FAD
31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-31-B1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-31-B2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
31	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-31-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
31	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-31-R1-FAD-PUB	440	FAD
31	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-31-R2-FAD-PUB	435	FAD
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-32-B1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-32-B2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
32	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-32-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
32	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-32-R1-FAD-PUB	565	FAD
32	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-32-R2-FAD-PUB	560	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only. youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-32R-R1-A-YTH	15	A
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-33-B1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-33-B2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-33-P1-FAD-PUB	130	FAD
33	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-33-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
33	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-33-R2-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
33: Huey WMA only. youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-33H-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD

34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-34-B1-FAD-PUB	450	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-34-B2-FAD-PUB	350	FAD
34	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-34-M1-FAD-PUB	340	FAD
34: mobility impaired	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-MOB	50	FAD
34: youth only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-YTH	45	FAD
34	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-34-R1-FAD-PUB	600	FAD
34	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-34-R2-FAD-PUB	600	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-36-B1-FAD-PUB	230	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-36-B2-FAD-PUB	130	FAD
36	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-PUB	120	FAD
36: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
36	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-36-R1-FAD-PUB	305	FAD
36	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-36-R2-FAD-PUB	305	FAD
36: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-36-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-37-B1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-37-B2-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
37	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-37-M1-FAD-PUB	125	FAD
37	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-37-R1-FAD-PUB	355	FAD
37	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-37-R2-FAD-PUB	355	FAD
38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-38-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-38-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
38	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-38-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
38	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-38-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
38	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-38-R2-FAD-PUB	145	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-39-B1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD

39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PUB	165	FAD
45	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-45-R1-FAD-PUB	250	FAD
45: mobility impaired	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R1-FAD-MOB	25	FAD

45	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R2-FAD-PUB	250	FAD
45: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-45-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-47-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-47-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
47	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-47-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
47	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-47-R2-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-48-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-48-M1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
48	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-48-R1-FAD-PUB	55	FAD
48	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-48-R2-FAD-PUB	55	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-49-B1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
49	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-49-R1-FAD-PUB	105	FAD
49	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-49-R2-FAD-PUB	105	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-50-B1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
50	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-50-R1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
50	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-50-R2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51A-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
51A	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51A-R1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
51A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51A-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51B-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
51B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51B-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
51B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51B-R2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-52-B1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-52-P1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
52	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-52-R1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
52	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-52-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD

53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-53-B1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
53	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-53-R1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
53	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-53-R2-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-54C-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-54C-R1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-54C-R2-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55E-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-55E-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55U-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-55U-R2-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: Valle Vidal only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-55V-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-56-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-56-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-56-R1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-56-R2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-56-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
56: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-56-R1-ESWTD-YTH	10	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-57-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-57-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
57	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-57-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
57	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-57-R2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
57	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
57: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-57-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
57: Sugarite canyon state park only	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	DER-57S-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-58-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-58-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD

58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
59	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
59: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
59	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD

open GMUs or areas	2023-2024 hunt dates	2024-2025 hunt dates	2025-2026 hunt dates	2026-2027 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
2A: youth only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-100	25	FAD
2A	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-101	150	FAD
2A: private land only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-102	40	FAD
2A: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-103	15	FAD
2A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-104	40	FAD
2A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-105	15	FAD
2A	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-106	80	FAD
2A: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-107	15	FAD
2A	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-108	50	FAD
2A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-109	10	FAD
2B	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-110	275	FAD
2B: youth only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-111	125	FAD
2B: private land only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-112	25	FAD
2B	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-113	350	FAD
2B: private land only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-114	25	FAD
2B	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-115	400	FAD
2B: private land only	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-116	75	FAD
2B: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-117	25	FAD
2B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-118	130	FAD

2B: youth only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-119	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-120	10	FAD
2B	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-121	180	FAD
2B: youth only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-122	50	FAD
2B: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-123	30	FAD
2B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-124	175	FAD
2B: youth only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-125	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-126	10	FAD
2C	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-127	30	FAD
2C: private land only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-128	8	FAD
2C	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-129	50	FAD
2C: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-130	15	FAD
2C	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-131	20	FAD
2C: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-132	9	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-133	20	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-134	10	FAD
4: private land only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-135	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-136	20	FAD
4: private land only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-137	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-138	10	FAD
4: private land only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-139	10	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-140	5	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-141	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-142	150	FAD
4: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-143	100	FAD
5A: public land only	11/7-11/13	11/5-11/11	11/11-11/17	11/10-11/16	DER-1-144	40	FAD
5A: private land only	11/7-11/13	11/5-11/11	11/11-11/17	11/10-11/16	DER-1-145	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-146	30	FAD
5A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-147	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-148	10	FAD
5A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-149	50	FAD
5B	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-150	30	FAD

5B: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-151	10	FAD
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-152	10	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-153	10	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired	10/14-10/18	10/12-10/16	10/11-10/15	10/10-10/14	DER-1-154	20	FAD
6A and 6C	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-155	110	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-156	100	FAD
6A and 6C	9/30-10/4	9/28-10/2	10/4-10/8	10/3-10/7	DER-3-157	115	FAD
7	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-158	30	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-159	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-160	15	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-161	25	FAD
8: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-2-162	65	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-163	65	FAD
9	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-164	15	FAD
9: Marquez/LBar WMAs only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-165	10	FAD
9: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-166	10	FAD
9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-167	10	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-168	15	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-169	10	FAD
10: mobility impaired	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-170	20	FAD
10	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-171	70	FAD
10	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-172	65	FAD
10	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-173	90	FAD
10: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-174	25	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-175	100	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-176	90	FAD
12	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-177	85	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-178	20	FAD
12	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-179	40	FAD
13	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-180	150	FAD
13	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-181	150	FAD
13: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-182	50	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-183	125	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-184	75	FAD
13	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-185	200	FAD
14	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-186	55	FAD
14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-187	35	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-188	25	FAD
14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-189	55	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-190	75	FAD

15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-191	25	FAD
15	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-192	165	FAD
15: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-3-193	100	FAD
16	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-194	300	FAD
16: mobility impaired	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-195	25	FAD
16	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-196	300	FAD
16: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-197	100	FAD
16	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-198	230	FAD
16	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-199	175	FAD
16	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-200	300	FAD
17	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-201	80	FAD
17	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-202	80	FAD
17: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-203	80	FAD
17	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-204	75	FAD
17	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-205	75	FAD
17	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-206	80	FAD
18	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-207	70	FAD
18	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-208	70	FAD
18	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-209	50	FAD
18	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-210	40	FAD
18	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-211	75	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only, mandatory check-in/check-out	12/1-12/3	11/29-12/1	11/28-11/30	11/27-11/29	DER-1-212	5	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only, mandatory check-in/check-out	1/12-1/14	1/10-1/12	1/9-1/11	1/8-1/10	DER-1-213	5	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-214	10	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-3-215	10	FAD
20	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-216	90	FAD
20	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-217	90	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-218	45	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-219	25	FAD
20	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-220	85	FAD
21	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-221	425	FAD
21	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-222	425	FAD
21: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-223	100	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-224	300	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-225	200	FAD

21	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-226	350	FAD
21	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-227	25	FAWTD
22	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-228	70	FAD
22	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-229	70	FAD
22: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-230	20	FAD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-231	30	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-232	25	FAD
22	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-233	65	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-234	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-235	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-236	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-237	55	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-238	75	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-239	205	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-240	50	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-241	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-242	50	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-243	225	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-244	75	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	11/4-11/12	11/2-11/10	11/8-11/16	11/7-11/15	DER-1-245	35	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-246	40	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-247	25	FAD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-248	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-249	20	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-250	50	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-251	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-252	40	FAWTD
24: including Fort Bayard management area, youth only	9/30-10/8	9/28-10/6	9/27-10/5	9/26-10/4	DER-1-253	50	FAD

24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-254	400	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-255	400	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-256	100	FAWTD
24: including Fort Bayard management area, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-257	50	FAD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-258	50	FAWTD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-259	135	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-260	85	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-261	60	FAWTD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-262	40	FAWTD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-263	280	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-264	75	FAWTD
25	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-265	100	FAD
25	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-266	100	FAD
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-267	45	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-268	30	FAD
25	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-269	45	FAD
26	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-270	100	FAD
26	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-271	100	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-272	25	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-273	15	FAD
26	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-274	60	FAD
26	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-275	25	FAWTD
27	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-276	50	FAMD
27	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-277	50	FAMD
27	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-278	40	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-279	25	FAD
27	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-280	25	FAWTD

27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-281	30	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-282	15	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-283	30	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-284	40	FAWTD
27	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-285	40	FAMD
27	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-286	50	FAWTD
28: McGregor range only	12/16-12/17	12/21-12/22	12/20-12/21	12/19-12/20	DER-1-287	25	FAD
28: McGregor range only, military only	12/16-12/17	12/21-12/22	12/20-12/21	12/19-12/20	DER-1-288	25	FAD
29	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-289	150	FAD
29	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-290	150	FAD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-291	100	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-292	50	FAD
29	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-293	70	FAD
30	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-294	720	FAD
30	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-295	720	FAD
30: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-296	250	FAD
30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-297	200	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-298	100	FAD
30	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-299	325	FAD
31	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-300	440	FAD
31	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-301	435	FAD
31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-302	175	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-303	100	FAD
31	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-304	175	FAD
32	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-305	565	FAD
32	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-306	560	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-1-307	15	A
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-1-308	15	A
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-309	150	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-310	100	FAD
32	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-311	175	FAD
33	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-312	150	FAD
33	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-313	150	FAD
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-314	60	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-315	50	FAD
33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-316	140	FAD
33: Huey WMA only, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-3-317	5	ES

33: Huey-WMA only, youth-only	12/26/2023-1/1/2024	12/26/2024-1/1/2025	12/26/2025-1/1/2026	12/26/2026-1/1/2027	DER-3-318	5	A
34: mobility-impaired	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-319	50	FAD
34: youth-only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-320	45	FAD
34	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-321	650	FAD
34	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-322	650	FAD
34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-323	450	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-324	350	FAD
34	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-3-325	340	FAD
36	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-326	300	FAD
36	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-327	300	FAD
36: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-328	25	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-329	225	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-330	125	FAD
36	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-331	115	FAD
36: youth-only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-332	25	FAD
37	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-333	365	FAD
37	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-334	360	FAD
37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-335	100	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-336	80	FAD
37	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-337	125	FAD
38	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-338	160	FAD
38	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-339	155	FAD
38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-340	65	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-341	40	FAD
38	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-342	100	FAD
39	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-343	35	FAD
39	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-344	35	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-345	25	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-346	15	FAD
39	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-347	40	FAD
40	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-348	50	FAD
40	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-349	50	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-350	20	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-351	15	FAD
40	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-352	30	FAD
41	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-353	40	FAD
41	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-354	40	FAD
41: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-355	5	FAD
41: youth-only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-356	15	ESWTD
41	12/9-12/13	12/14-12/18	12/13-12/17	12/12-12/16	DER-1-357	10	ESWTD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-358	10	FAD

41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-359	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-360	25	FAD
42	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-361	40	FAD
42	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-362	40	FAD
42	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-363	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-364	15	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-365	15	FAD
43	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-366	35	FAD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-367	10	FAD
43	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-368	15	FAD
45	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-369	250	FAD
45: mobility-impaired	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-370	25	FAD
45	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-371	250	FAD
45: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-372	25	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-373	165	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-374	160	FAD
47	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-375	25	FAD
47	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-376	20	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-377	10	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-378	20	FAD
48	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-379	50	FAD
48	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-380	50	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-381	45	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-382	30	FAD
49	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-383	100	FAD
49	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-384	100	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-385	105	FAD
50	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-386	50	FAD
50	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-387	50	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-388	5	FAD
51A	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-389	145	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-390	65	FAD
51B	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-391	20	FAD
51B	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-392	15	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-393	15	FAD
52	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-394	90	FAD
52	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-395	90	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-396	80	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader-only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-397	25	FAD
53	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-398	85	FAD
53	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-399	85	FAD

53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-400	100	FAD
54/55: Colin Nebblett WMA only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-401	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Nebblett WMA only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-402	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Nebblett WMA only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-403	10	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-404	5	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-405	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-406	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-407	5	FAD
55: Valle Vidal only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-408	10	FAD
56	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-409	15	FAD
56	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-410	15	FAD
56: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-411	10	FAD
56: youth only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-412	10	ESWTD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-413	10	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-414	15	FAD
57	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-415	25	FAD
57	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-416	25	FAD
57: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-417	10	FAD
57	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-418	10	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-419	20	FAD
57: Sugarite canyon state park only	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	DER-2-420	20	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-421	15	FAD
58	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-422	40	FAD
58	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-423	35	FAD
58: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-424	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-425	15	ESWTD
58	12/9-12/13	12/14-12/18	12/13-12/17	12/12-12/16	DER-1-426	15	ESWTD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-427	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-428	25	FAD
59	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-429	40	FAD
59	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-430	40	FAD
59: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-431	5	FAD
59: youth only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-432	15	ESWTD
59	12/9-12/13	12/14-12/18	12/13-12/17	12/12-12/16	DER-1-433	15	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-434	10	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-435	25	FAD

B. Private-land only hunts:

(1) **Ranch registration requirement:** Private lands that lie within GMUs below must register to receive a ranch code. Enrollment process:

- a. Land ownership documentation will be required that will verify the ranch lies within valid GMUs.
- b. Requests for a ranch code may be submitted to the department at any time.
- c. Ranch ownership must be affirmed on an annual basis.
- d. Ranches within these GMUs will be issued a ranch code annually to identify individual ownership.
- e. A ranch code will be required to purchase a private land deer license for a specific ranch.

CB. Private-land only deer hunts: Private-land only deer licenses shall only be valid on deeded private land and are restricted to the hunt dates, eligibility requirements, big-game sporting arms and bag limit that corresponds to the draw hunt code listed in Subsection A of 19.31.13.14 NMAC for the GMU where the private landowner's property lies. Private-land only deer licenses shall be ~~unlimited and~~ available from any license vendor and the department's web site. Private land-only deer licenses are valid only on deeded private property where the licensee has written permission to hunt, and within the GMU or area allowed by hunt code. Private land-only deer licenses are not restricted to only one ranch or property. Private land-only hunts in GMUs 8, 46, 54 and 55 shall be as indicated below:

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired	10/16-10/20	10/14-10/18	10/13-10/17	10/12-10/16	DER-C6-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1-FAD-PVT	155	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
8	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-8-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
8: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-8-B1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-8-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
8	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-8-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
8	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-8-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD

9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-9-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-9-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-9-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
9: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-9-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-10-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-10-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
10: mobility impaired	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-MPV	2	FAD
10	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
10	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-10-R2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
10	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-10-R3-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
10: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-10-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-12-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
12	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-12-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
12	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-12-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-13-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-13-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
13	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-13-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
13: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-13-M1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
13	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-13-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
13	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-13-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-14-B1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-14-B2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-14-M1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
14	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-14-R1-FAD-PVT	80	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-15-B1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD

<u>15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-15-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-15-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>15: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-15-M1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-16-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-16-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>10/9-10/13</u>	<u>10/7-10/11</u>	<u>10/6-10/10</u>	<u>10/5-10/9</u>	<u>DER-16-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16: mobility impaired</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-MPV</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-16-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>12/4-12/12</u>	<u>12/2-12/10</u>	<u>12/1-12/9</u>	<u>12/7-12/15</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-17-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-17-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-17-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-17-M1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-17-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-17-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-18-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-18-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-18-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-18-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-18-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-19-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>12/4-12/8</u>	<u>12/2-12/6</u>	<u>12/1-12/5</u>	<u>12/7-12/11</u>	<u>DER-19-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-20-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-20-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>FAD</u>

20	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-20-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
20	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-20-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
20	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-20-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-21-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-21-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
21	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/30	10/26-10/30	DER-21-M1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YPV	8	FAD
21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1-FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1-FAWTD-PVT	10	FAWTD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAMD-PVT	13	FAMD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2-FAMD-PVT	18	FAMD
23	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1-FAMD-PVT	43	FAMD
23	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
23	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-23-R1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD

23: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-23-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>FAD</u>
23	<u>12/4-12/12</u>	<u>12/2-12/10</u>	<u>12/1-12/9</u>	<u>12/7-12/15</u>	<u>DER-23-R2-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
24	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-24-B1-FAMD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAMD</u>
24	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-24-B1-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
24	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-24-B2-FAMD-PVT</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAMD</u>
24	<u>1/16-1/31</u>	<u>1/16-1/31</u>	<u>1/16-1/31</u>	<u>1/16-1/31</u>	<u>DER-24-B2-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
24	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-24-M1-FAMD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAMD</u>
24	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-24-M1-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
24	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-24-R1-FAMD-PVT</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAMD</u>
24	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-24-R2-FAMD-PVT</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAMD</u>
24	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/23-11/27</u>	<u>DER-24-R1-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
24: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-24-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>FAD</u>
24: youth only	<u>12/4-12/12</u>	<u>12/2-12/10</u>	<u>12/1-12/9</u>	<u>12/7-12/15</u>	<u>DER-24-R2-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
24	<u>12/4-12/12</u>	<u>12/2-12/10</u>	<u>12/1-12/9</u>	<u>12/7-12/15</u>	<u>DER-24-R2-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	<u>1/16-2/5</u>	<u>1/16-2/5</u>	<u>1/16-2/5</u>	<u>1/16-2/5</u>	<u>DER-23S-B1-A-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>A</u>
25	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-25-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>FAD</u>
25	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-25-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>FAD</u>
25	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-25-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
25	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-25-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>FAD</u>
25	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-25-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
26	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-26-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
26	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-26-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
26	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-26-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
26	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-26-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>FAD</u>
26	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-26-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>FAD</u>

26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PVT	7	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD
27	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PVT	7	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-27-R1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
27	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PVT	7	FAWTD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-29-B1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-29-B2-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-29-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-29-R1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
29	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-29-R2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-30-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-30-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-30-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-30-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
30	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-30-R2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
30: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-30-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-31-B1-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-31-B2-FAD-PVT	40	FAD
31	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-31-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
31	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-31-R1-FAD-PVT	143	FAD

31	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-31-R2-FAD-PVT	143	FAD
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-32-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-32-B2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
32	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-32-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
32	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-32-R1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
32	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-32-R2-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-32R-R1-A-YPV	20	A
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-33-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-33-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-33-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
33	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-33-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
33	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-33-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-34-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-34-B2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
34	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-34-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
34: mobility impaired	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
34: youth only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
34	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-34-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
34	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-34-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-36-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-36-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
36	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
36: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
36	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-36-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
36	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-36-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
36: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-36-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD

37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-37-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-37-B2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
37	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-37-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
37	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-37-R1-FAD-PVT	77	FAD
37	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-37-R2-FAD-PVT	77	FAD
38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-38-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-38-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
38	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-38-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
38	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-38-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
38	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-38-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-39-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD

41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PVT	50	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PVT	125	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
45	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-45-R1-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: mobility impaired	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
45	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R2-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-45-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
46	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-46-B1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
46	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-46-M1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
46	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-46-R1-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
46	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-46-R2-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-47-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-47-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
47	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-47-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
47	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-47-R2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-48-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-48-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
48	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-48-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD

48	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-48-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-49-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
49	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-49-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
49	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-49-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-50-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
50	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-50-R1-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
50	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-50-R2-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51A-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
51A	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51A-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
51A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51A-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51B-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
51B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51B-R1-FAD-PVT	18	FAD
51B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51B-R2-FAD-PVT	18	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-52-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-52-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-52-R1-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
52	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-52-R2-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-53-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
53	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-53-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
53	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-53-R2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
54	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-54-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
54	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-54-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
54	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-54-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
54	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-54-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
54	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-54-R1-ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD
54: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-54-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
55	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-55-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD

55	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-55-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
55	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
55	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-55-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
55	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-55-R1-ESWTD-PVT	30	ESWTD
55: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-55-R1-FAD-YPV	6	FAD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-56-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-56-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-56-R1-FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-56-R2-FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-56-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
56: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-56-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-57-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-57-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
57	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-57-R1-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-57-R2-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD
57: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-57-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-58-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-58-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YPV	5	ESWTD
58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
59	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1-FAD-PVT	28	FAD

59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2-FAD-PVT	28	FAD
59: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
59	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-PVT	12	ESWTD

open GMUs or areas	2023-2024 hunt dates	2024-2025 hunt dates	2025-2026 hunt dates	2026-2027 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
8	10/14-10/18	10/12-10/16	10/18-10/22	10/17-10/21	DER-1-500	unlimited	FAD
8	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-501	unlimited	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-502	unlimited	FAD
8	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-503	unlimited	FAD
46	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-1-504	unlimited	FAD
46	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-505	unlimited	FAD
46	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-506	unlimited	FAD
46	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-507	unlimited	FAD
54	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-1-508	unlimited	FAD
54	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-509	unlimited	FAD
54	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-510	unlimited	ESWTD
54: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-511	unlimited	FAD
54	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-512	unlimited	FAD
54	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-513	unlimited	FAD
55	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-1-514	unlimited	FAD
55	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-515	unlimited	FAD
55: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-516	unlimited	FAD
55	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-517	unlimited	FAD
55	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-518	unlimited	FAD
55	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-519	unlimited	ESWTD

[19.31.13.14 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.14 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

HISTORY OF 19.31.13 NMAC:

Pre-NMAC History: The material in this part was derived from that previously filed with the State Records Center and Archives under:

Regulation No. 482, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, Elk, Antelope, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, And Barbary Sheep, filed 5/31/1967;

Regulation No. 487, Establishing 1967 Seasons On Javelina And Barbary Sheep, filed 12/15/1967;

Regulation No. 489, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1968, filed 3/1/1968;

Regulation No. 491, Establishing Big Game Seasons For 1968 For Jicarilla Reservation, filed 3/1/1968;

Regulation No. 492, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, Elk, Antelope, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, And Barbary Sheep, filed 6/6/1968;

Regulation No. 495, Establishing A Season On Bighorn Sheep, filed 10/2/1968;

Regulation No. 496, Establishing An Elk Season In The Tres Piedras Area, Elk Area P-6, filed 12/11/1968;

Regulation No. 502, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1969, filed 3/5/1969;

Regulation No. 503, Establishing 1969 Deer Seasons For Bowhunting Only And Big Game Seasons For The Jicarilla Indian Reservation, filed 3/5/1969;

Regulation 504, Establishing Seasons on Deer, Bear, Turkey, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, And Barbary Sheep, filed 6/4/1969;

Regulation No. 507, Establishing A Season On Bighorn Sheep, filed 8/26/1969;

Regulation No. 512, Establishing Turkey Season For The Spring Of 1970, filed 2/20/1970;

Regulation No. 513, Establishing Deer Season For Bowhunting Only In Sandia State Game Refuge, filed 2/20/1970;

Regulation No. 514, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, Elk, Antelope, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, filed 6/9/1970;

Regulation No 520, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1971, filed 3/9/1971;

Regulation No. 522, Establishing 1971 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/9/1971;

Regulation No. 523, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, filed 6/9/1971;

Regulation No. 531, Establishing A Season On Javelina, filed 12/17/1971;

Regulation No. 532, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1972, filed 3/20/1972;

Regulation No. 534, Establishing 1972 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/20/1972;

Regulation No. 536, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, filed 6/26/1972;

Regulation No. 542, Establishing A Season On Javelina, filed 12/1/1972;

Regulation No. 545, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1973, filed 2/26/1973;

Regulation No. 546, Establishing 1973 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 2/26/1973;

Regulation No. 547, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, And Javelina, filed 5/31/1973;

Regulation No. 554, Establishing Special Turkey Seasons For The Spring of 1974, filed 3/4/1974;

Regulation No. 556, Establishing 1974 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/14/1974;

Regulation No. 558, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex, filed 5/29/1974;

Regulation No. 565, Establishing Special Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1975, filed 3/24/1975;

Regulation No. 567, Establishing 1975 Seasons On Deer, Bear, And Turkey On The Jicarilla Apache And Navajo Indian Reservations And On Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/24/1975;

Regulation No. 568, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 6/25/1975;

Regulation No. 573, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/23/1976;

Regulation No. 583, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/11/1977;

Regulation No. 590, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/15/1978;

Regulation No. 596, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/23/1979;

Regulation No. 603, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981, filed 2/22/1980;

Regulation No. 609, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1981 through March 31, 1982, filed 3/17/1981;

Regulation No. 614, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1982 through March 31, 1983, filed 3/10/1982;

Regulation No. 622, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1983 through March 31, 1984, filed 3/9/1983;

Regulation No. 628, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1984 through March 31, 1985, filed 4/2/1984;

Regulation No. 634, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1985 Through March 31, 1986, filed 4/18/1985;

Regulation No. 640, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1986 through March 31, 1987, filed 3/25/1986;

Regulation No. 645, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1987 through March 31, 1988, filed 2/12/1987;

Regulation No. 653, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989, filed 12/18/1987;

Regulation No. 663, Establishing Opening Spring Turkey For The Period April 1, 1989 through March 31, 1990, filed 3/28/1989;
Regulation No. 664, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1989 through March 31, 1990, filed 3/20/1989;
Regulation No. 674, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991, filed 11/21/1989;
Regulation No. 683, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1991 through March 31, 1992, filed 2/8/1991;
Regulation No. 689, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1992 through March 31, 1993, filed 3/4/1992;
Regulation No. 700, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1993 through March 31, 1995, filed 3/11/1993.

History of Repealed Material:

19.31.8 NMAC, Big Game, filed 3/1/2001 - duration expired 3/31/2003.
19.31.8 NMAC, Big Game and Turkey, filed 3-3-2003 - duration expired 3/31/2005.
19.31.8 NMAC, Big Game and Turkey, filed 12-15-2004 - duration expired 3/31/2007.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 12/1/2006 - duration expired 3/31/2009.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 3/13/2009 - duration expired 3/31/2011.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 2/22/2011 - Repealed effective 3/29/2013. Replaced by 19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, effective 3-29-2013.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 3/29/2013- Repealed effective 2/27/2015. Replaced by 19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, effective 4/1/2015.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 2/17/2015- duration expired 3/31/2019.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 12/7/2018- duration expired 3/31/2023.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 10/21/2022- duration expired 3/31/2027.

NMAC

Transmittal Form



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Volume: Issue: Publication date: Number of pages: (ALD Use Only) Sequence No.

Issuing agency name and address:

Agency DFA code:

Contact person's name:

Phone number:

E-mail address:

Type of rule action:

(ALD Use) Recent filing date:

New ☒ Amendment ☐ Repeal ☐ Emergency ☐ Renumber ☐

Title number:

Title name:

Chapter number:

Chapter name:

Part number:

Part name:

Amendment description (If filing an amendment):

Amendment's NMAC citation (If filing an amendment):

Are there any materials incorporated by reference?

Please list attachments or Internet sites if applicable.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If materials are attached, has copyright permission been received?

Yes

No

Public domain

Specific statutory or other authority authorizing rulemaking:

Notice date(s):

Hearing date(s):

Rule adoption date:

Rule effective date:

Concise Explanatory Statement For Rulemaking Adoption:

Findings required for rulemaking adoption:

Findings MUST include:

- Reasons for adopting rule, including any findings otherwise required by law of the agency, and a summary of any independent analysis done by the agency;
- Reasons for any change between the published proposed rule and the final rule; and
- Reasons for not accepting substantive arguments made through public comment.

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The rulemaking was undertaken to adopt a new Deer Rule 19.31.13 NMAC which will become effective April 1, 2027. The most recent version of the rule will expire on March 31, 2027.

Please see attached Concise Explanatory Statement.

There have been no changes between the published proposed rule and the final rule. There were no substantive arguments made through public comment that were not accepted. To view public comments, please visit www.wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/commission/hearing-archive/ and click on the 2026 tab. The resulting rule was based on what was best for the resource and overall hunter satisfaction.

Issuing authority (If delegated, authority letter must be on file with ALD):

Name:

Michael B. Sloane

Check if authority has been delegated

☐

Title:

Director, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish

Signature: (BLACK ink only OR Digital Signature)

Date signed:

Michael B. Sloane Digitally signed by Michael B. Sloane
Date: 2026.08.27 08:34:30 -06'00'

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Concise Explanatory Statement

Deer Rule 19.31.13 NMAC

August 2026

The new rule will include:

Northwest

- 1) Reduce deer licenses in GMU 2B based on input received during current rule cycle.
- 2) In addition to general license reductions in GMU 2B, based on input received during the current rule cycle, the Department analyzed the total number of license reductions required to move GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit. Moving GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit would require a reduction of 885 deer licenses across public and private land (see table 1 below).
- 3) Create new rifle hunt code in GMU 51A to spread out pressure. The overall license numbers will remain the same.
- 4) Create a public muzzleloader deer hunt on Wildlife Management Areas in GMU 4 to coincide with the private land hunt (10 licenses).

Southwest

- 1) Structure the January hunt on White Sands Missile Range (GMU 19 WSMR only) as a youth hunt.
- 2) Create a December rifle hunt for Coues white-tailed deer in GMUs 16 and 22 (20 licenses in each GMU) to be consistent with Coues white-tailed deer hunts in the southwest.
- 3) GMU 23 and 24 archery hunters who do not harvest an FAD, will no longer be permitted to hunt the Silver City Management Area antlerless hunt. A new hunt code will be created for the Silver City Management Area antlerless archery hunt (50 public licenses and 20 private licenses).
- 4) Change youth rifle hunts in GMUs 13 and 17 to youth muzzleloader hunts to match elk weapon type for the same time and increase licenses for muzzleloader hunts in these units.
- 5) No longer include Fort Bayard as a special management area. Hunters drawing a tag for GMU 24 can hunt any legally accessible land in GMU 24, including Fort Bayard management area.
- 6) Create a public rifle hunt for Mimbres River WMA in GMU 24 (5 licenses).

Southeast

- 1) Remove the REG antlerless hunt in GMU 32 Roswell and Fort Sumner Hunt Areas. Keep Youth Only antlerless hunt (15 public and 20 private licenses).
- 2) Remove the antlerless hunt on the Huey WMA; change the ES hunt to FAD bag limit.
- 3) Significantly reduce licenses in GMUs 29 (-120), 30 (-525), and 34 (-100).

Northeast

Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics (see table 2 below).

General Statewide Proposed Changes

- 1) Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics (Table 2).
- 2) Adjust season dates (Table 2).

2026 AUG 27 PM 2:59

- a. Adjust season dates to ensure harvest is biologically sustainable.
 - b. Shift start dates to maintain hunts beginning on Saturday or adjusting to maintain consistent hunt structure.
 - c. When possible, adjust season dates for hunt structure consistency across the state.
 - d. Adjust season dates to avoid overlapping hunts with mixed-weapon types.
- 3) Designate the premium statewide deer hunt as a Quality Hunt.
 - 4) Require the purchase of a license at least a day prior to the start of the hunt. For hunts where published season dates are less than 6 days, hunters will no longer be able to buy a license once the hunt starts.
 - 5) Require a "ranch registration" process for OTC private-land deer licenses, similar to the current registration process used for private land elk hunting in Secondary Management Zones.
 - 6) Implement a cap on private-land only OTC deer licenses for each GMU. If license distribution within a GMU is disproportionately skewed toward a particular hunt due to private land sales patterns, licenses will be redistributed to reduce that skew, though not necessarily distributed equally across all hunts (Table 3).

Michael B. Sloane
Director, New Mexico Department of Wildlife

2026 AUG 27 PM 2:59

TITLE 19 NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE
CHAPTER 31 HUNTING AND FISHING
PART 13 DEER

19.31.13.1 ISSUING AGENCY: New Mexico department of wildlife.
[19.31.13.1 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.1 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.2 SCOPE: Sportspersons interested in deer management and deer hunting. Additional requirements may be found in Chapter 17 NMSA 1978, and Chapters 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Title 19 NMAC.
[19.31.13.2 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.2 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Sections 17-1-14 and 17-1-26 NMSA 1978 provide that the New Mexico state wildlife commission has the authority to establish rules and regulations that it may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of Chapter 17 NMSA 1978 and all other acts pertaining to protected mammals, birds and fish.
[19.31.13.3 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.3 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.4 DURATION: April 1, 2027 through March 31, 2031.
[19.31.13.4 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.4 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: April 1, 2027, unless a later date is cited at the end of an individual section.
[19.31.13.5 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.5 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.6 OBJECTIVE: Establishing open hunting seasons and regulations, rules and procedures governing the distribution and issuance of deer licenses by the department.
[19.31.13.6 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.6 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.7 DEFINITIONS:

- A. "Antlerless deer" or "A" shall mean a deer without antlers.
 - B. "Deer" as used herein, shall mean any wild cervid of the genus *Odocoileus*.
 - C. "Deer enhancement program" as used herein, shall mean the department activity that allows the issuance of not more than two authorizations for the taking of one fork-antlered deer per license, with the purpose of raising funds for programs and projects to benefit deer.
 - D. "Department" shall mean the New Mexico department of wildlife.
 - E. "Director" shall mean the director of the New Mexico department of wildlife.
 - F. "Either sex" or "ES" shall mean any one deer.
 - G. "Either sex white-tailed deer" or "ESWTD" shall mean any one white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).
 - H. "Fork-antlered deer" or "FAD" shall mean a deer possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
 - I. "Fork-antlered mule deer" or "FAMD" shall mean a mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
 - J. "Fork-antlered white-tailed deer" or "FAWTD" shall mean a white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
 - K. "Game management unit", "GMU", "hunt area" or "management area" shall mean those areas as described in 19.30.4 NMAC Boundary Descriptions for Game Management Units.
 - L. "High demand hunt" shall mean a special draw hunt where the total number of non-resident applicants for a deer hunt exceeds twenty-two percent of the total applicants based on data for the two immediately preceding years.
 - M. "Quality hunt" shall mean a hunt designed to provide a hunter with an opportunity to achieve one or more of the following: an enhanced experience based on timing and length of hunt season; lower hunter density; or an increased opportunity for success.
 - N. "Wildlife management areas" or "WMAs" shall mean those areas as described in 19.34.5 NMAC Wildlife Management Areas.
- [19.31.13.7 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.7 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.8 ADJUSTMENT OF LICENSES: The director, with the verbal concurrence of the chairperson of the New Mexico state wildlife commission or their designee, may adjust the number of licenses for deer up or down by no more than twenty percent of the total licenses available in the GMU to address significant changes in population levels or to address critical department management needs. This adjustment may be applied to any or all of the specific hunt codes for deer. The director may change or cancel all hunts on military lands to accommodate closures on those lands; if changed, the season length and bag limit shall remain the same as assigned on the original hunt code.

[19.31.13.8 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.8 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.9 GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 AND 5A PRIVATE-LAND ONLY HUNTS:

A. Persons applying for private-land only deer licenses in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A must obtain an authorization number from participating landowners in these GMUs.

B. Participating landowners in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A are required to provide proof of land ownership to obtain authorization numbers from the department.

[19.31.13.9 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.9 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.10 CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD): The director has the authority to designate possession criteria to any deer hunter where CWD is a concern. It is unlawful to transport dead deer, or their parts, taken from any GMU or area identified by the director in which the presence of, or possibility of, exposure to CWD has been identified to any location outside that GMU except for the following:

- A. meat that is cut and wrapped (either commercially or privately);
- B. quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached;
- C. meat that has been boned out;
- D. hides with no heads attached;
- E. clean skull plates with antlers attached; clean is defined as having been immersed in a bath of at least one part chlorine bleach and two parts water with no meat or tissue attached;
- F. antlers with no meat or tissue attached;
- G. finished taxidermied heads; or
- H. by prior arrangement to a department office.

[19.31.13.10 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.10 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.11 QUALITY DEER HUNTS: Quality hunts for deer are as follows:

- A. Hunt code DER-57S-B1-FAD-PUB.
- B. All hunts in GMUs 2B, 2C, 5B, 8, 17, 23-Burro mountains hunt area, 27, 33, 41, the Valle Vidal, all private land deer incentive program hunts and all hunts on the Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs.
- C. The premium deer hunt as defined in Subsection C of Section 19.31.13.12 NMAC.

[19.31.13.11 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.11 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.12 SPECIAL DEER HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES:

A. **Deer enhancement program:**

(1) **Program description:** The director shall collect all proceeds generated through the auction and lottery of special deer authorizations, and such monies shall be deposited in the game protection fund. These monies shall be made available for expenditure by the department solely for programs and projects to benefit deer and for direct costs incurred in carrying out these programs. These monies shall be used to augment, and not replace, monies appropriated from existing funds available to the department for the conservation, restoration, utilization and management of deer.

(2) **Requirements for issuance of special deer authorizations:**

(a) The state wildlife commission shall authorize the director to issue not more than two special deer authorizations in any one license year to take one fork-antlered deer per license. The director shall allow the sale of one authorization through auction to the highest bidder and one authorization to a person selected through a random drawing of a lottery ticket by the department or an incorporated, nonprofit organization dedicated to the conservation of wildlife.

(b) Unless their hunting privileges have been revoked pursuant to law, any person is eligible to submit a bid for the special deer auction authorization, or purchase lottery tickets in an attempt to be selected for the special deer lottery authorization.

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(c) The special deer authorizations issued through auction and lottery may be transferred through sale, barter or gift by the successful individuals only to other individuals qualified to hunt.

(3) **Enhancement hunts:** Deer enhancement licenses shall be valid from September 1 through January 31 for any big-game sporting arms. These licenses shall be valid statewide where hunting is allowed. The bag limit shall be one fork-antlered deer. The authorization to obtain a deer enhancement license may be used either by the applicant or any individual.

B. Deer incentive programs:

(1) **CWD-reporting incentive:** The director may annually allow up to two deer authorizations to be issued through a random drawing for deer and elk hunters submitting their legally harvested animal for CWD testing. Authorizations awarded pursuant to this rule may be transferred through sale, barter or gift. CWD-reporting incentive hunts shall be valid only for the dates, big-game sporting arms, bag limit and area specified by the director.

(2) **Private-land deer incentive program:** Private landowners who are conducting and maintaining substantial habitat improvements or land management practices on their deeded lands that directly and significantly benefit deer may be considered for special recognition. Only those projects as determined by the department to be relevant and beneficial to deer will be considered. Landowners must develop a deer conservation and management plan and submit an application including a map delineating the legal property boundary to the department. Upon completion of approved habitat improvement projects the landowner may be granted authorizations for alternative season dates as approved by the department. Licenses obtained using the authorizations will be valid only on deeded property for the ranch to which they were awarded. Landowners receiving incentive authorizations are required to continue habitat improvement projects and submit an update as directed by the department to be considered for continued participation.

C. Premium hunt opportunity: One premium deer draw hunt will be issued each license year through the draw. The hunt area will be statewide on any public land open to hunting, including WMAs, and private land with written permission.

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
statewide	9/1/2027-1/31/2028	9/1/2028-1/31/2029	9/1/2029-1/31/2030	9/1/2030-1/31/2031	DER-STW-R1-FAD-PUB	1	FAD

[19.31.13.12 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.12 NMAC 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.13 POPULATION MANAGEMENT HUNTS:

A. The director or their designee may authorize population management hunts for deer when justified in writing by department personnel.

B. The director or their designee shall designate the big-game sporting arms, season dates, season lengths, bag limits, hunt boundaries, specific requirements or restrictions, and number of licenses to be issued.

C. In the event that an applicant is not able to hunt on the dates specified, the applicant's name shall be moved to the bottom of the list and another applicant may be contacted for the hunt.

D. In those instances where a population management hunt is warranted on deeded private lands, the landowner may suggest eligible hunters of their choice by submitting a list of prospective hunters' names to the department for licensing consideration. No more than one-half of the total number of licenses authorized shall be available to landowner identified hunters. The balance of prospective hunters shall be identified by the department.

[19.31.13.13 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.13 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.14 DEER HUNTS:

A. Public-draw (and private lands in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A) deer hunts, listing the open GMUs or areas, eligibility requirements or restrictions, hunt dates, hunt codes, big-game sporting arms, number of licenses and bag limit shall be as indicated below. The Double E WMA, Navajo WMA, Pine River WMA, prairie-chicken areas, River Ranch WMA and Water Canyon WMA shall be open to licensed public draw deer hunters during established seasons.

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
2A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2A-B1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD

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2A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2A-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2A	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2A-B2-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
2A: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2A-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2A	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2A-M1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
2A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2A-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2A: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2A-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
2A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2A-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
2A: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2A-R1-FAD-PVT	40	FAD
2A: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-2A-R2-FAD-YTH	15	FAD
2B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1-FAD-PUB	130	FAD
2B: youth only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: youth only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-YTH	55	FAD
2B: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
2B: youth only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-PUB	140	FAD
2B: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-YTH	125	FAD
2B: private land only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
2B: private land only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-2B-R2-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2C	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD

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2C: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2C	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
2C: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PVT	9	FAD
2C	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
2C: private land only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-4-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-4-B1-FAD-PVT	150	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-4-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-4-M1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs, youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
4: private land only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-4-R2-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
4: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-4-R2-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-4-R3-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-4-R3-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	11/24-11/28	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	11/27-12/1	DER-4-R2-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
5A: public land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
5A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
5A: public land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
5A: private land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD

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5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired only	10/16-10/20	10/14-10/18	10/13-10/17	10/12-10/16	DER-C6-R1-FAD-MOB	20	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
8: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-8-B1-FAD-YTH	65	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-8-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-9-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-9-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-9-P1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
9: Marquez/LBar WMA only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9L-R1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-9-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-10-B1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-10-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
10: mobility impaired only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-MOB	20	FAD
10	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
10	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-10-R2-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
10	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-10-R3-FAD-PUB	90	FAD

10: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-10-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-12-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
12	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-12-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
12	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-12-R1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-13-B1-FAD-PUB	125	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-13-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
13	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-13-M1-FAD-PUB	210	FAD
13: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-13-M1-FAD-YTH	55	FAD
13	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-13-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
13	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-13-R2-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-14-B1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-14-B2-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-14-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
14	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-14-R1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-15-B1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-15-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
15	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-15-M1-FAD-PUB	170	FAD
15: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-15-M1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
16	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-16-B1-FAD-PUB	230	FAD
16	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-16-B2-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
16	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-16-M1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-16-R1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16: mobility impaired only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R1-FAD-MOB	25	FAD
16	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R2-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-16-R1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
16	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-16-R1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
17	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-17-B1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD

17	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-17-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
17	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-17-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
17: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-17-M1-FAD-YTH	85	FAD
17	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-17-R1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
17	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-17-R2-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
18	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-18-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
18	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-18-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
18	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-18-M1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
18	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-18-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
18	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-18-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only: youth only	1/7-1/9	1/5-1/7	1/4-1/6	1/3-1/5	DER-19W-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only	1/21-1/23	1/19-1/21	1/18-1/20	1/17-1/19	DER-19W-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-19-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-19-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-20-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-20-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
20	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-20-M1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
20	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-20-R1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
20	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-20-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-21-B1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-21-B2-FAD-PUB	200	FAD
21	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-21-M1-FAD-PUB	350	FAD
21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1-FAWTD-PUB	30	FAWTD

22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAMD-PUB	205	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2-FAMD-PUB	50	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAMD-PUB	225	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-23-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23-R1-FAD-YTH	75	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23-R2-FAWTD-PUB	55	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23B-B1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23B-B1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23B-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD

23: Burro mountains hunt area only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23B-R1-FAMD-PUB	35	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23B-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23B-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAMD-PUB	140	FAMD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAWTD-PUB	65	FAWTD
24	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-24-B2-FAMD-PUB	85	FAMD
24	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-24-B2-FAWTD-PUB	45	FAWTD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAMD-PUB	280	FAMD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
24	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-24-R1-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD
24	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24-R2-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD
24: Mimbres WMA only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24M-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
24	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-24-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
24: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-24-R1-FAD-YTH	50	FAD
24: youth only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAD-YTH	50	FAD
24	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	DER-23S-B1-A-PUB	50	A
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-25-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-25-B2-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
25	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-25-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
25	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-25-R1-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
25	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-25-R2-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-26-B1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-26-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
26	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-26-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
26	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-26-R1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD

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26	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13 2026	DER-26-R2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PUB	15	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-27-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
27	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
28: McGregor range only	1/1-1/2	1/6-1/7	1/5-1/6	1/4-1/5	DER-28-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
28: McGregor range only, military only	1/1-1/2	1/6-1/7	1/5-1/6	1/4-1/5	DER-28-R1-FAD-MIL	25	FAD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-29-B1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-29-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
29	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-29-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
29	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-29-R1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
29	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-29-R2-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-30-B1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-30-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
30	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-30-M1-FAD-PUB	275	FAD
30	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-30-R1-FAD-PUB	570	FAD
30	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-30-R2-FAD-PUB	570	FAD
30: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-30-R1-FAD-YTH	150	FAD

31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-31-B1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-31-B2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
31	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-31-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
31	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-31-R1-FAD-PUB	440	FAD
31	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-31-R2-FAD-PUB	435	FAD
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-32-B1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-32-B2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
32	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-32-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
32	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-32-R1-FAD-PUB	565	FAD
32	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-32-R2-FAD-PUB	560	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-32R-R1-A-YTH	15	A
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-33-B1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-33-B2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-33-P1-FAD-PUB	130	FAD
33	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-33-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
33	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-33-R2-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
33: Huey WMA only, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-33H-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-34-B1-FAD-PUB	450	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-34-B2-FAD-PUB	350	FAD
34	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-34-M1-FAD-PUB	340	FAD
34: mobility impaired only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-MOB	50	FAD
34: youth only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-YTH	45	FAD
34	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-34-R1-FAD-PUB	600	FAD
34	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-34-R2-FAD-PUB	600	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-36-B1-FAD-PUB	230	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-36-B2-FAD-PUB	130	FAD

36	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23 2026	DER-36-M1-FAD-PUB	120 01	FAD
36: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
36	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-36-R1-FAD-PUB	305	FAD
36	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-36-R2-FAD-PUB	305	FAD
36: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-36-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-37-B1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-37-B2-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
37	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-37-M1-FAD-PUB	125	FAD
37	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-37-R1-FAD-PUB	355	FAD
37	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-37-R2-FAD-PUB	355	FAD
38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-38-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-38-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
38	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-38-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
38	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-38-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
38	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-38-R2-FAD-PUB	145	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-39-B1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PUB	10	FAD

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2024 OCT 27 PM 2:01

41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PUB	165	FAD
45	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-45-R1-FAD-PUB	250	FAD
45: mobility impaired only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R1-FAD-MOB	25	FAD
45	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R2-FAD-PUB	250	FAD
45: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-45-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-47-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-47-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
47	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-47-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
47	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-47-R2-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-48-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-48-M1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
48	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-48-R1-FAD-PUB	55	FAD

48	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-48-R2- FAD-PUB	55	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-49-B1- FAD-PUB	110	FAD
49	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-49-R1- FAD-PUB	105	FAD
49	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-49-R2- FAD-PUB	105	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-50-B1- FAD-PUB	5	FAD
50	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-50-R1- FAD-PUB	50	FAD
50	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-50-R2- FAD-PUB	50	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51A-B1- FAD-PUB	65	FAD
51A	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51A-R1- FAD-PUB	75	FAD
51A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51A-R2- FAD-PUB	70	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51B-B1- FAD-PUB	15	FAD
51B	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51B-R1- FAD-PUB	20	FAD
51B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51B-R2- FAD-PUB	15	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-52-B1- FAD-PUB	80	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-52-P1- FAD-PUB	30	FAD
52	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-52-R1- FAD-PUB	90	FAD
52	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-52-R2- FAD-PUB	90	FAD
53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-53-B1- FAD-PUB	100	FAD
53	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-53-R1- FAD-PUB	85	FAD
53	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-53-R2- FAD-PUB	85	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-54C-B1- FAD-PUB	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-54C-R1- FAD-PUB	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-54C-R2- FAD-PUB	10	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55E-R1- FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only, youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-55E-R1- FAD-YTH	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55U-R1- FAD-PUB	5	FAD

55: Urraca WMA only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-55U-R2-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: Valle Vidal only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-55V-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-56-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-56-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-56-R1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-56-R2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-56-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
56: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-56-R1-ESWTD-YTH	10	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-57-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-57-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
57	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-57-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
57	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-57-R2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
57	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
57: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-57-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
57: Sugarite canyon state park only	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	DER-57S-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-58-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-58-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
59	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD

59: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-YTH	3	ESWTD
59	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD

B. Private-land only hunts:

(1) **Ranch registration requirement:** Private lands that lie within GMUs below must register to receive a ranch code. Enrollment process:

a. Land ownership documentation will be required that will verify the ranch lies within valid GMUs.

b. Requests for a ranch code may be submitted to the department at any time.

c. Ranch ownership must be affirmed on an annual basis.

d. Ranches within these GMUs will be issued a ranch code annually to identify individual ownership.

e. A ranch code will be required to purchase a private land deer license for a specific ranch.

(2) **License restrictions:** Private-land only deer licenses, listing the open GMUs or areas, eligibility requirements or restrictions, hunt dates, hunt codes, sporting arm type, number of licenses, and bag limits shall be as indicated below and available from any license vendor and the department's web site. Private-land only deer licenses are valid only on deeded private property where the licensee has written permission to hunt, and within the GMU or area allowed by hunt code.

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired only	10/16-10/20	10/14-10/18	10/13-10/17	10/12-10/16	DER-C6-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1-FAD-PVT	155	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
8	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-8-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
8: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-8-B1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD

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8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-8-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
8	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-8-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
8	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-8-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-9-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-9-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-9-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
9: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-9-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-10-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-10-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
10: mobility impaired only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-MPV	2	FAD
10	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
10	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-10-R2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
10	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-10-R3-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
10: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-10-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-12-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
12	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-12-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
12	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-12-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-13-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-13-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
13	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-13-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
13: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-13-M1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
13	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-13-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
13	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-13-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-14-B1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-14-B2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD

14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-14-M1- FAD-PVT	20	FAD
14	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-14-R1- FAD-PVT	80	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-15-B1- FAD-PVT	7	FAD
15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-15-B2- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
15	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-15-M1- FAD-PVT	7	FAD
15: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-15-M1- FAD-YPV	3	FAD
16	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-16-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
16	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-16-B2- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
16	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-16-M1- FAD-PVT	3	FAD
16	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-16-R1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
16: mobility impaired only	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R1- FAD-MPV	2	FAD
16	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R2- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
16: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-16-R1- FAD-YPV	3	FAD
16	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-16-R1- FAWTD-PVT	10	FAWTD
17	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-17-B1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
17	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-17-B2- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
17	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-17-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
17: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-17-M1- FAD-YPV	8	FAD
17	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-17-R1- FAD-PVT	15	FAD
17	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-17-R2- FAD-PVT	15	FAD
18	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-18-B1- FAD-PVT	15	FAD
18	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-18-B2- FAD-PVT	15	FAD
18	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-18-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
18	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-18-R1- FAD-PVT	38	FAD
18	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-18-R2- FAD-PVT	38	FAD
19	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-19-B1- FAD-PVT	3	FAD

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19	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-19-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-20-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-20-B2-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
20	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-20-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
20	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-20-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
20	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-20-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-21-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-21-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
21	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-21-M1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YPV	8	FAD
21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1-FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1-FAWTD-PVT	10	FAWTD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAMD-PVT	13	FAMD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2-FAMD-PVT	18	FAMD
23	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD

23	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1-FAMD-PVT	43	FAMD
23	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
23	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-23-R1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23-R1-FAD-YPV	12	FAD
23	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23-R2-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAMD-PVT	15	FAMD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-24-B2-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-24-B2-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-24-R1-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24-R2-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-24-R1-FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
24: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-24-R1-FAD-YPV	8	FAD
24: youth only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
24	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	DER-23S-B1-A-PVT	20	A
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-25-B1-FAD-PVT	4	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-25-B2-FAD-PVT	4	FAD
25	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-25-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
25	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-25-R1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
25	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-25-R2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-26-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-26-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-26-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD

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26	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-26-R1-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
26	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-26-R2-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PVT	7	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD
27	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PVT	7	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-27-R1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
27	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PVT	7	FAWTD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-29-B1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-29-B2-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-29-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-29-R1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
29	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-29-R2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-30-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-30-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-30-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-30-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
30	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-30-R2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
30: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-30-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-31-B1-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-31-B2-FAD-PVT	40	FAD

31	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-31-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
31	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-31-R1-FAD-PVT	143	FAD
31	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-31-R2-FAD-PVT	143	FAD
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-32-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-32-B2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
32	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-32-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
32	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-32-R1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
32	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-32-R2-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-32R-R1-A-YPV	20	A
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-33-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-33-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-33-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
33	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-33-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
33	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-33-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-34-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-34-B2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
34	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-34-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
34: mobility impaired only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
34: youth only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
34	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-34-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
34	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-34-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-36-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-36-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
36	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
36: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
36	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-36-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD

36	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-36-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
36: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-36-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-37-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-37-B2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
37	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-37-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
37	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-37-R1-FAD-PVT	77	FAD
37	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-37-R2-FAD-PVT	77	FAD
38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-38-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-38-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
38	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-38-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
38	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-38-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
38	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-38-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-39-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PVT	37	FAD

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41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PVT	50	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PVT	125	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
45	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-45-R1-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: mobility impaired only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
45	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R2-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-45-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
46	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-46-B1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
46	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-46-M1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
46	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-46-R1-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
46	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-46-R2-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-47-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-47-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
47	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-47-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
47	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-47-R2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-48-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD

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48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-48-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
48	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-48-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
48	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-48-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-49-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
49	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-49-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
49	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-49-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-50-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
50	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-50-R1-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
50	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-50-R2-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51A-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
51A	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51A-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
51A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51A-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51B-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
51B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51B-R1-FAD-PVT	18	FAD
51B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51B-R2-FAD-PVT	18	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-52-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-52-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-52-R1-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
52	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-52-R2-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-53-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
53	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-53-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
53	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-53-R2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
54	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-54-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
54	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-54-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
54	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-54-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
54	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-54-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
54	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-54-R1-ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD

54: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-54-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
55	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-55-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
55	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-55-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
55	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
55	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-55-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
55	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-55-R1-ESWTD-PVT	30	ESWTD
55: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-55-R1-FAD-YPV	6	FAD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-56-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-56-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-56-R1-FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-56-R2-FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-56-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
56: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-56-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-57-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-57-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
57	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-57-R1-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-57-R2-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD
57: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-57-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-58-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-58-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YPV	5	ESWTD
58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD

59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1- FAD-PVT	7 28	FAD
59	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1- FAD-PVT	28	FAD
59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2- FAD-PVT	28	FAD
59: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1- FAD-YPV	10	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1- ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
59	12/11- 12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1- ESWTD-PVT	12	ESWTD

[19.31.13.14 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.14 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

HISTORY OF 19.31.13 NMAC:

Pre-NMAC History: The material in this part was derived from that previously filed with the State Records Center and Archives under:

Regulation No. 482, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, Elk, Antelope, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, And Barbary Sheep, filed 5/31/1967;
 Regulation No. 487, Establishing 1967 Seasons On Javelina And Barbary Sheep, filed 12/15/1967;
 Regulation No. 489, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring of 1968, filed 3/1/1968;
 Regulation No. 491, Establishing Big Game Seasons For 1968 For Jicarilla Reservation, filed 3/1/1968;
 Regulation No. 492, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, Elk, Antelope, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, And Barbary Sheep, filed 6/6/1968;
 Regulation No. 495, Establishing A Season On Bighorn Sheep, filed 10/2/1968;
 Regulation No. 496, Establishing An Elk Season In The Tres Piedras Area, Elk Area P-6, filed 12/11/1968;
 Regulation No. 502, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1969, filed 3/5/1969;
 Regulation No. 503, Establishing 1969 Deer Seasons For Bowhunting Only And Big Game Seasons For The Jicarilla Indian Reservation, filed 3/5/1969;
 Regulation 504, Establishing Seasons on Deer, Bear, Turkey, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, And Barbary Sheep, filed 6/4/1969;
 Regulation No. 507, Establishing A Season On Bighorn Sheep, filed 8/26/1969;
 Regulation No. 512, Establishing Turkey Season For The Spring Of 1970, filed 2/20/1970;
 Regulation No. 513, Establishing Deer Season For Bowhunting Only In Sandia State Game Refuge, filed 2/20/1970;
 Regulation No. 514, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, Elk, Antelope, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, filed 6/9/1970;
 Regulation No 520, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1971, filed 3/9/1971;
 Regulation No. 522, Establishing 1971 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/9/1971;
 Regulation No. 523, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, filed 6/9/1971;
 Regulation No. 531, Establishing A Season On Javelina, filed 12/17/1971;
 Regulation No. 532, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1972, filed 3/20/1972;
 Regulation No. 534, Establishing 1972 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/20/1972;
 Regulation No. 536, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, filed 6/26/1972;
 Regulation No. 542, Establishing A Season On Javelina, filed 12/1/1972;
 Regulation No. 545, Establishing Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1973, filed 2/26/1973;
 Regulation No. 546, Establishing 1973 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 2/26/1973;
 Regulation No. 547, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep And Bighorn Sheep, And Javelina, filed 5/31/1973;
 Regulation No. 554, Establishing Special Turkey Seasons For The Spring of 1974, filed 3/4/1974;

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Regulation No. 556, Establishing 1974 Seasons On Deer, Bear, Turkey, And Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/14/1974;
Regulation No. 558, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex, filed 5/29/1974;
Regulation No. 565, Establishing Special Turkey Seasons For The Spring Of 1975, filed 3/24/1975;
Regulation No. 567, Establishing 1975 Seasons On Deer, Bear, And Turkey On The Jicarilla Apache And Navajo Indian Reservations And On Elk On The Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, filed 3/24/1975;
Regulation No. 568, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Chickaree And Tassel-Eared Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 6/25/1975;
Regulation No. 573, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Dusky Grouse, Tassel-Eared And Chickaree Squirrel, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/23/1976;
Regulation No. 583, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/11/1977;
Regulation No. 590, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/15/1978;
Regulation No. 596, Establishing Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex, filed 2/23/1979;
Regulation No. 603, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981, filed 2/22/1980;
Regulation No. 609, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1981 through March 31, 1982, filed 3/17/1981;
Regulation No. 614, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1982 through March 31, 1983, filed 3/10/1982;
Regulation No. 622, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1983 through March 31, 1984, filed 3/9/1983;
Regulation No. 628, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1984 through March 31, 1985, filed 4/2/1984;
Regulation No. 634, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1985 Through March 31, 1986, filed 4/18/1985;
Regulation No. 640, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1986 through March 31, 1987, filed 3/25/1986;
Regulation No. 645, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1987 through March 31, 1988, filed 2/12/1987;
Regulation No. 653, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989, filed 12/18/1987;
Regulation No. 663, Establishing Opening Spring Turkey For The Period April 1, 1989 through March 31, 1990, filed 3/28/1989;
Regulation No. 664, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1989 through March 31, 1990, filed 3/20/1989;
Regulation No. 674, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991, filed 11/21/1989;
Regulation No. 683, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1991 through March 31, 1992, filed 2/8/1991;
Regulation No. 689, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1992 through March 31, 1993, filed 3/4/1992;
Regulation No. 700, Establishing Open Seasons On Deer, Turkey, Bear, Cougar, Elk, Antelope, Barbary Sheep, Bighorn Sheep, Javelina, Oryx, And Ibex For The Period April 1, 1993 through March 31, 1995, filed 3/11/1993.

History of Repealed Material:

19.31.8 NMAC, Big Game, filed 3/1/2001 - duration expired 3/31/2003.
19.31.8 NMAC, Big Game and Turkey, filed 3-3-2003 - duration expired 3/31/2005.
19.31.8 NMAC, Big Game and Turkey, filed 12-15-2004 - duration expired 3/31/2007.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 12/1/2006 - duration expired 3/31/2009.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 3/13/2009 - duration expired 3/31/2011.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 2/22/2011 - Repealed effective 3/29/2013. Replaced by 19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, effective 3-29-2013.

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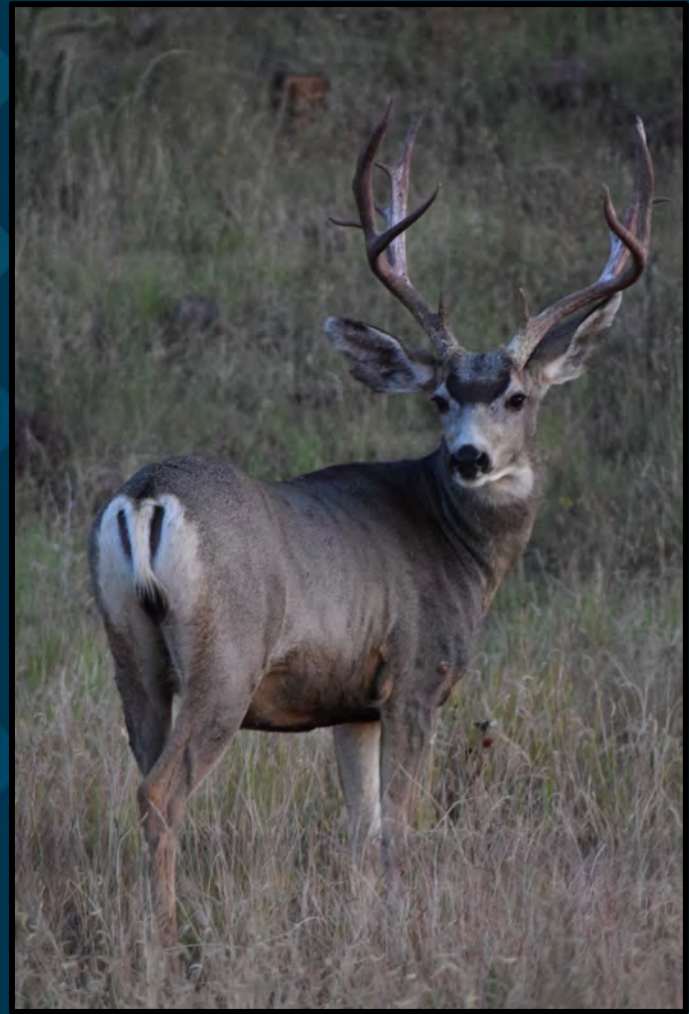
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 3/29/2013- Repealed effective 2/27/2015. Replaced by 19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, effective 4/1/2015.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 2/17/2015- duration expired 3/31/2019.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 12/7/2018- duration expired 3/31/2023.
19.31.13 NMAC, Deer, filed 12/21/2022- duration expired 3/31/2027.



Deer Rule

19.31.13 NMAC

August 21, 2026
New Mexico State Wildlife Commission Meeting
Las Vegas, NM



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE



New Mexico Deer Population

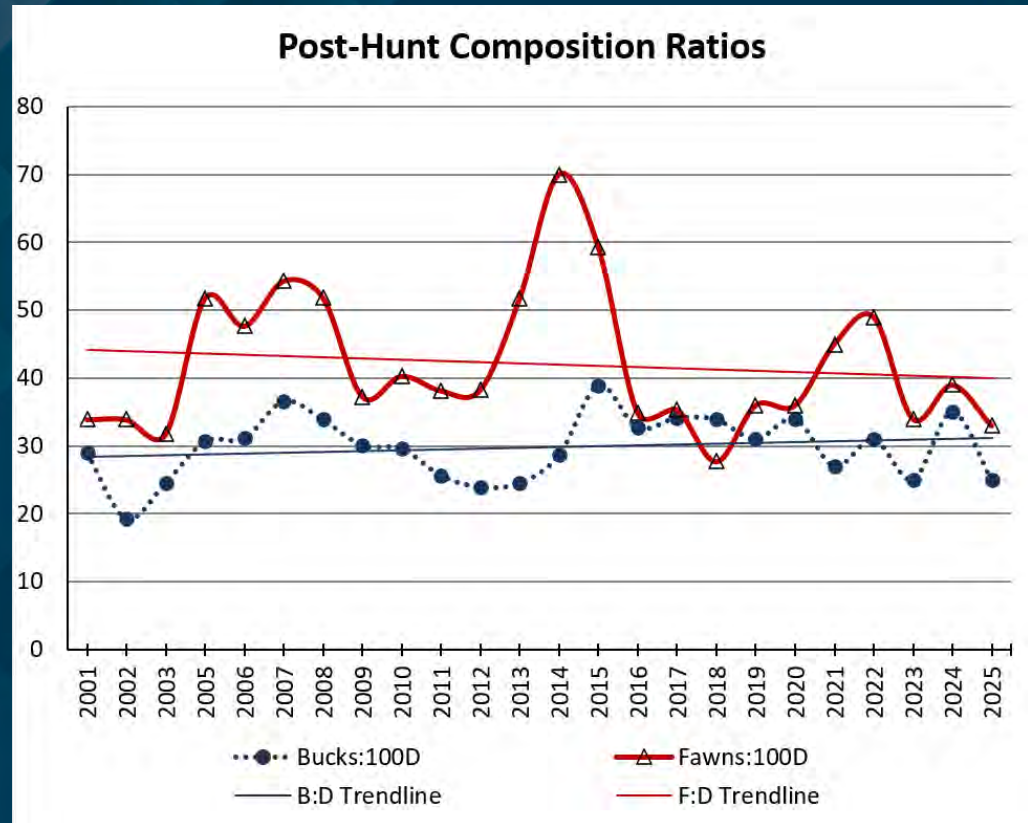
- Statewide population estimate: ~80,000-100,000
- Population growth driven by female and fawn survival
 - NM deer populations impacted by long-term drought
- Buck harvest not limiting to population growth
- 5-Year Statewide Average: 29 bucks:100 does:40 fawns (2021-2025 survey data)
 - >35 fawns:100 does over the long-term required for stable population
 - Buck ratio adequate for recreational opportunities



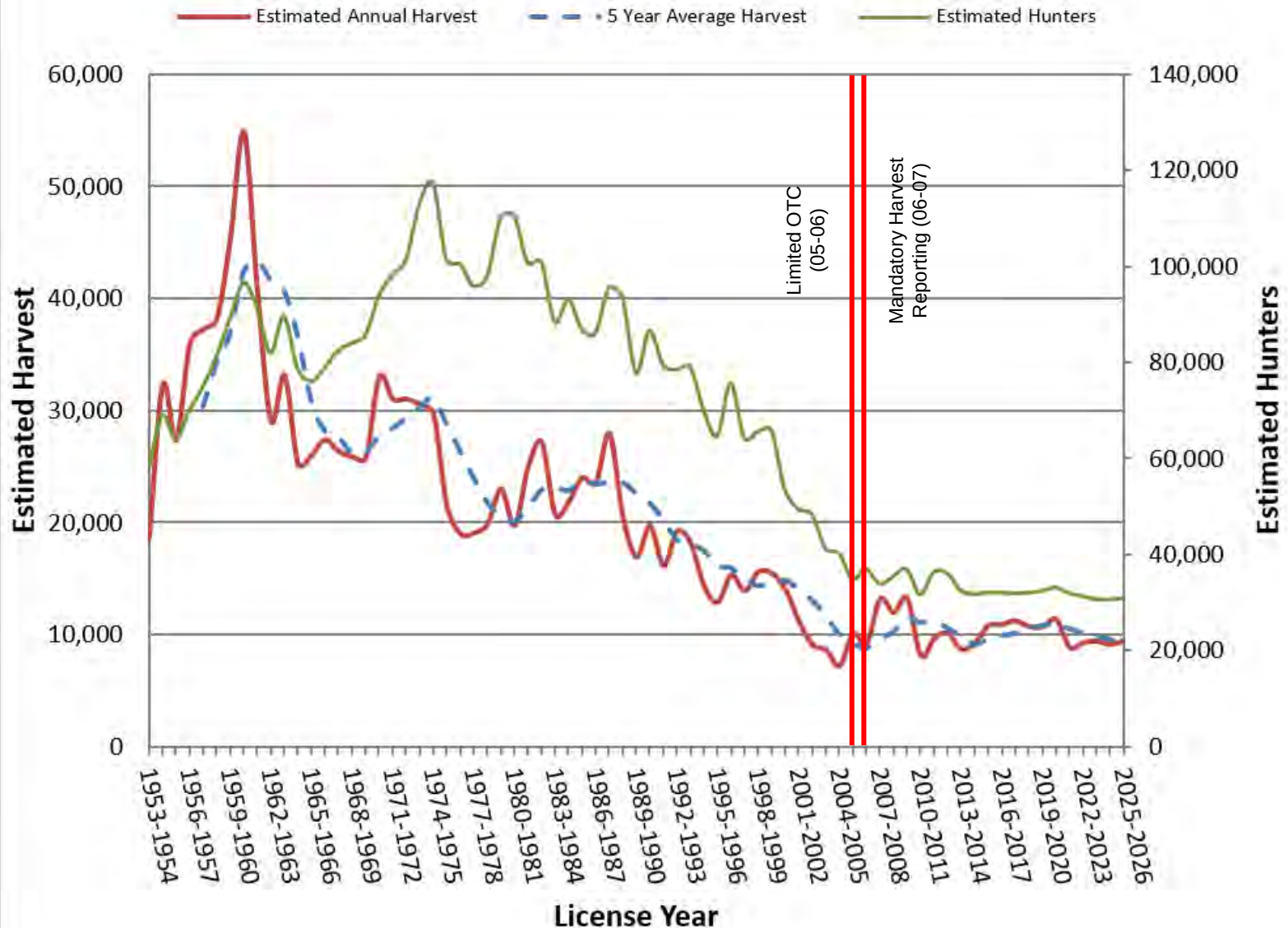
Statewide Composition Ratios

5-Year Statewide Average

- 29 bucks:100 does:40 fawns
 - 2021-2025 survey data



New Mexico Deer Harvest



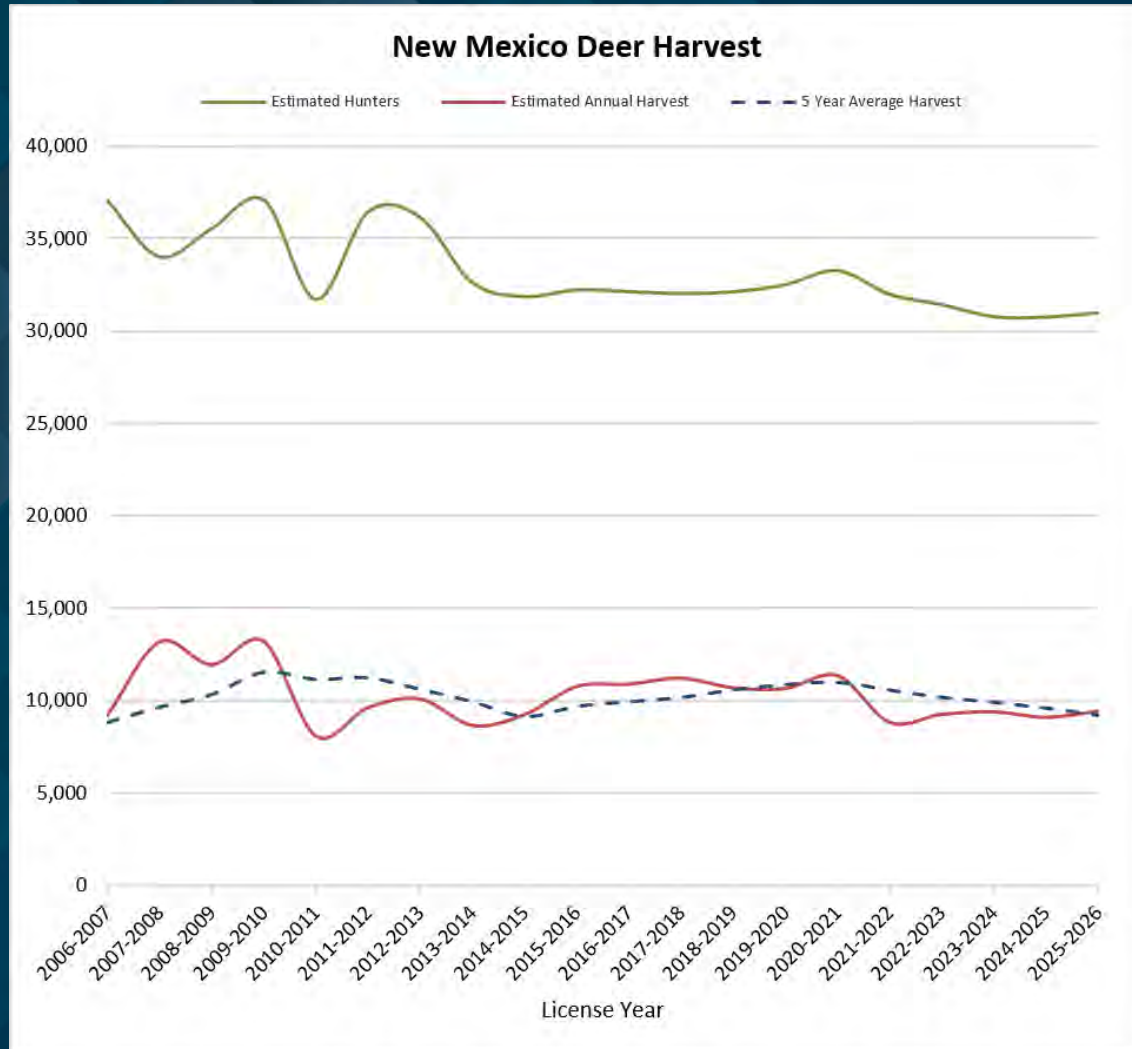
2025-2026 Deer License and Harvest



- 36,101 licenses sold
 - 99% are for bucks
- 87% of hunters reported
- 30% successful in harvesting
- Estimated statewide harvest
 - Bucks = 9,298; Does = 137
- Satisfaction rating = 3.2



Statewide Deer License and Harvest



Hunt Types

Quality

- Designated by the Commission
- Designed to provide a combination of:
 - Harvest from a wider selection of bucks
 - A more pleasurable experience based upon timing and length of hunt season
- Lower hunter density
- Increased opportunity for success

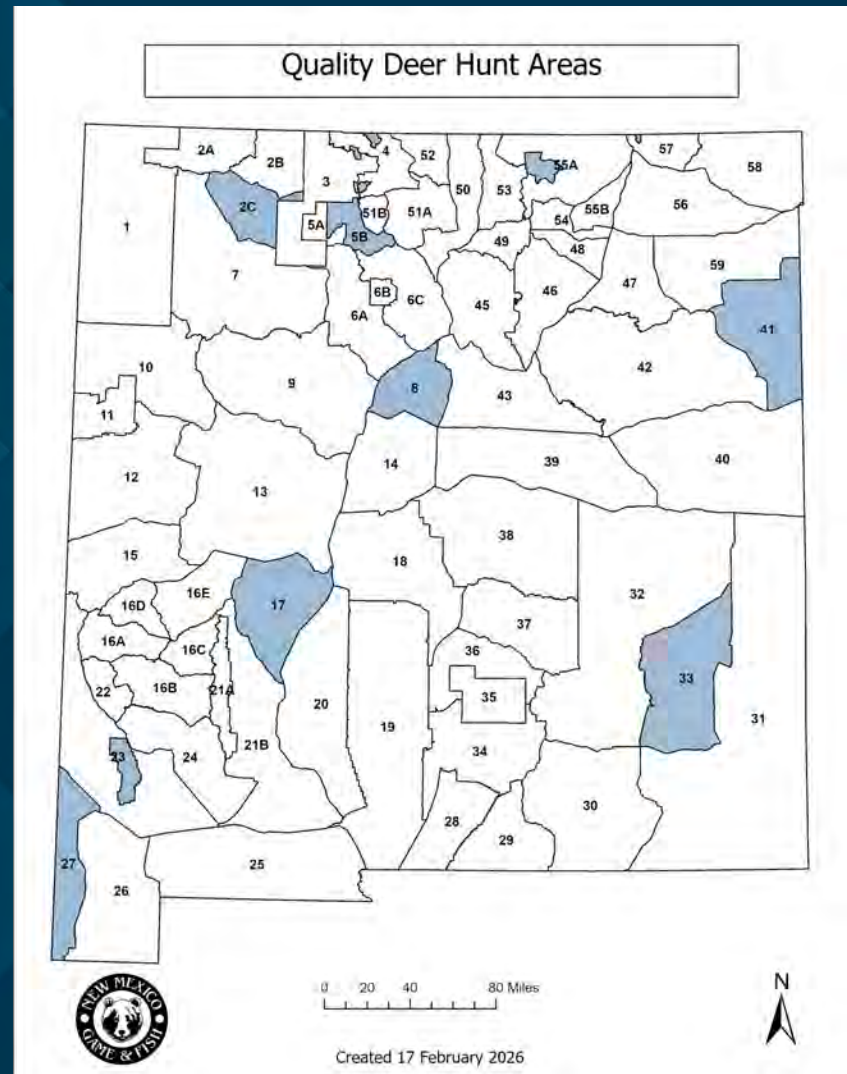
Opportunity (Standard Hunts)

- Designed to provide:
 - Applicants with a higher chance of drawing
 - Opportunity for more hunters
 - Chance of harvesting a deer
- Maximizes annual hunter opportunity without negatively impacting the population



Current Quality Hunts:

- Northwest
 - 2B (Third Rifle; Jan Bow), 2C, 5B, 8, Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs
- Southwest
 - 17, Burro Mountains, 27
- Southeast
 - 33
- Northeast
 - 41, 55A (Valle Vidal), 57 (Sugarite Canyon State Park)



General Proposed Changes

- Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics.
- Adjust season dates where necessary.
 - Adjust season dates to ensure harvest is biologically sustainable.
 - Shift start dates to maintain hunts beginning on Saturday or adjusting to maintain consistent hunt structure.
 - Adjust season dates to avoid overlapping hunts with mixed-weapon types.
- Designate the premium statewide deer hunt as a Quality hunt.



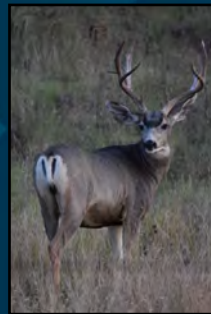
General Proposed Changes

- Require the purchase of a license at least a day prior to the start of the hunt. For hunts where published season dates are less than 6 days, hunters will no longer be able to buy a license once the hunt starts.
- Require “ranch registration” process for OTC private-land deer licenses, similar to the current registration process used for private land elk hunting in Secondary Management Zones.
- Limit private-land only OTC deer licenses for each GMU and redistribute some licenses to better align with draw proportion.



Proposed Adjustments: NW Area

- Reduce deer licenses in GMU 2B based on input received during current rule cycle.
 - Analyzed total license reductions required to move to Quality Hunt unit.
 - Moving to Quality requires a reduction of 885 licenses.
- Create new rifle hunt code in GMU 51A to spread out pressure. The overall license numbers will remain the same.
- Create a public muzzleloader deer hunt on Wildlife Management Areas in GMU 4 to coincide with the private land hunt.



GMU 2B Quality Assessment

Type	Hunter Category	Hunt	2023-2027 Hunt Code	Hunt Timing	Bag Limit	Current Licenses	Proposed Adjusted Licenses	License Change	Estimated Change in Harvest
GMU 2B Public	REG	Rifle1	DER-1-110	Mid-Oct	FAD	275	140	-135	-32
	YO	Rifle1	DER-1-111	Mid-Oct	FAD	125	125	0	0
	REG	Rifle2	DER-1-113	End Oct	FAD	350	90	-260	-119
	REG	Rifle3	DER-1-115	End Oct/Early Nov	FAD	400	100	-300	-170
	YO	Rifle2	DER-1-117	End Oct/Early Nov	FAD	25	20	-5	-5
	REG	Archery1	DER-2-118	Sept 1-24	FAD	130	130	0	0
	YO	Archery1	DER-2-119	Sept 1-24	FAD	20	20	0	0
	REG	Archery2	DER-2-121	Jan 1-15	FAD	180	90	-90	-38
	YO	Archery2	DER-2-122	Jan 1-15	FAD	50	55	5	2
	REG	Muzzleloader1	DER-3-124	Sept 27-Oct 3	FAD	175	175	0	0
	YO	Muzzleloader1	DER-3-125	Sept 27-Oct 3	FAD	20	20	0	0
GMU 2B Private	REG	Rifle1	DER-1-112	Mid-Oct	FAD	25	15	-10	0
	REG	Rifle2	DER-1-114	End Oct	FAD	25	15	-10	-4
	REG	Rifle3	DER-1-116	End Oct/Early Nov	FAD	75	15	-60	-16
	REG	Archery1	DER-2-120	Sept 1-24	FAD	10	10	0	0
	REG	Archery2	DER-2-123	Jan 1-15	FAD	30	10	-20	-10
	REG	Muzzleloader1	DER-3-126	Sept 27-Oct 3	FAD	10	10	0	0
TOTAL						1,925	1,040	-885	-392



Proposed Adjustments: NW Area

- Adjust draw license numbers based on biological data, management goals, & public comment

GMU	<u>Licenses</u>			
	Current	Proposed	Change	% Change
2A	440	440	0	0%
2B	1,925	1,040	-885	-46%
2C	132	132	0	0%
4	685	695	10	2%
5A	570	570	0	0%
5B	60	70	10	17%
6A/6C	345	360	15	4%
7	80	80	0	0%
8	130	130	0	0%
9	60	65	5	8%
9 Marquez/Lbar	10	10	0	0%
10	460	460	0	0%
12	145	145	0	0%
14	170	190	20	12%
51A	210	210	0	0%
51B	50	50	0	0%
Region Total	5,472	4,647	-825	-15%



Proposed Private Land OTC Caps: NW

GMU	2023-2025 Avg Sold	Proposed Cap
5B	50	50
6A/6C	208	208
7	80	85
8	48	53
9	43	45
10	112	112
12	53	55
14	168	170
51A	100	105
51B	36	41
Region Total	898	924



Proposed Private Land Caps: NW

GMU	2023-2025 Avg Sold	Proposed Cap	2023-2025 Avg PLDIP Authorizations
2A*	80	80	0
2B*	175	75	2
2C*	32	32	1
4*	610	610	11
5A*	490	490	17
5B	50	50	0
6A/6C	208	208	0
7	80	85	3
8	48	53	0
9	43	45	0
10	112	112	0
12	53	55	4
14	168	170	0
51A	100	105	0
51B	36	41	0
Region Total	2285	2211	38

* Indicates that licenses are issued through a draw system,
not all licenses are sold



Proposed Adjustments: SW Area

- Structure the first January hunt on White Sands Missile Range as a youth hunt.
- Create a December rifle hunt for Coues white-tailed deer in GMUs 16 and 22 (20 licenses in each GMU).
- Create a separate hunt code for the Silver City Management Area antlerless archery hunt (50 public and 20 private licenses).
 - GMU 23 and 24 archery hunters who do not harvest a deer will no longer be permitted to hunt the Silver City Management Area antlerless hunt



Proposed Adjustments: SW Area

- Change youth rifle hunts in GMUs 13 and 17 to youth muzzleloader hunts to match elk weapon type for the same time and increase licenses.
- No longer include Fort Bayard as a special management area. Hunters drawing GMU 24 tag can hunt any legally accessible land in GMU 24, including Fort Bayard management area.
- Create a public rifle hunt for Mimbres WMA in GMU 24 (5 licenses).



Proposed Adjustments: SW Area

- Adjust draw license numbers based on biological data, management goals, & public comment

GMU	Licenses			
	Current	Proposed	Change	% Change
13	750	765	15	2%
15	365	370	5	1%
16	1,430	1,450	20	1%
17	470	485	15	3%
18	305	305	0	0%
19	20	20	0	0%
19 WSMR	10	10	0	0%
20	335	335	0	0%
21	1,825	1,830	5	0%
22	280	300	20	7%
23	1,835	1,835	0	0%
23 Burros	290	295	5	2%
23/24 Silver City	0	50	50	
24 Mimbres WMA	0	5	5	
24	1,725	1,740	15	1%
25	320	305	-15	-5%
26	325	325	0	0%
27	395	375	-20	-5%
Region Total	10,680	10,800	120	1%



Proposed Private Land OTC Caps: SW

GMU	2023-2025 Avg Sold	Proposed Cap	Comments
13	62	68	
15	16	22	
16	33	48	New FAWTD hunt
17	59	63	
18	109	111	
19	1	6	
20	30	35	
21	154	161	
22	31	50	New FAWTD hunt
23	139	174	
24	164	175	
23/24	15	20	Silver City Mgmt Hunt
25	18	23	
26	34	40	
27	35	50	
Region Total	900	1046	



Proposed Private Land OTC Caps: SW

GMU	2023-2025 Avg Sold	Proposed Cap	Comments	2023-2025 Avg PLDIP Authorizations
13	62	68		5
15	16	22		0
16	33	48	New FAWTD hunt	0
17	59	63		0
18	109	111		0
19	1	6		0
20	30	35		0
21	154	161		5
22	31	50	New FAWTD hunt	0
23	132	144		0
23 Burros	7	24		0
24	164	175		0
23/24	15	15	Silver City Mgmt Hunt	0
25	18	23		0
26	34	40		3
27	35	50		3
Region Total	900	1035		16



Proposed Adjustments: SE Area

- Remove the REG antlerless hunt in GMU 32 Roswell and Fort Sumner Hunt Areas.
 - Keep Youth Only antlerless hunt (15 public and 20 private licenses).
- Remove the antlerless hunt on the Huey WMA; change the ES hunt to FAD bag limit.
- Significantly reduce licenses in GMUs 29 (-120), 30 (-525), and 34 (-100).



Proposed Adjustments: SE Area

- Adjust draw license numbers based on biological data, management goals, & public comment

GMU	<u>Licenses</u>			
	Current	Proposed	Change	% Change
28	50	50	0	0%
29	520	400	-120	-23%
30	2,315	1,790	-525	-23%
31	1,325	1,325	0	0%
32	1,580	1,565	-15	-1%
33	560	545	-15	-3%
34	2,535	2,435	-100	-4%
36	1,115	1,140	25	2%
37	1,030	1,015	-15	-2%
38	520	490	-30	-6%
39	150	150	0	0%
40	165	165	0	0%
Region Total	11,865	11,070	-795	-7%



Proposed Private Land OTC Caps: SE

GMU	2023-2025 Avg Sold	Proposed Cap	Comments
29	8	19	
30	105	105	
31	366	373	
32	333	280	Removed REG antlerless hunt
33	116	120	
34	157	163	
36	110	115	
37	206	209	
38	58	60	
39	121	130	
40	224	235	
Region Total	1804	1809	



Proposed Private Land OTC Caps: SE

GMU	2023-2025 Avg Sold	Proposed Cap	Comments	2023-2025 Avg PLDIP Authorizations
29	8	19		0
30	105	105		1
31	366	373		3
32	333	280	Removed REG antlerless hunt	21
33	116	120		0
34	157	163		2
36	110	115		10
37	206	209		29
38	58	60		15
39	121	130		15
40	224	235		0
Region Total	1804	1809		96



Proposed Adjustments: NE Area

- Adjust draw license numbers based on biological data, management goals, & public comment.

GMU	Licenses			
	Current	Proposed	Change	% Change
41	155	155	0	0%
42	120	120	0	0%
43	60	60	0	0%
45	875	890	15	2%
47	75	75	0	0%
48	175	195	20	11%
49	305	320	15	5%
50	105	105	0	0%
52	285	290	5	2%
53	270	270	0	0%
54/55 Colin Neblett	30	30	0	0%
55 ES Barker	10	10	0	0%
55 Urraca	10	10	0	0%
55 Valle Vidal	10	10	0	0%
56	75	75	0	0%
57	105	110	5	5%
57 Sugarite	20	20	0	0%
58	150	150	0	0%
59	150	150	0	0%
Region Total	2,985	3,045	60	2%



Proposed Private Land OTC Caps: NE

GMU	2023-2025 Avg Sold	Proposed Cap
41	116	122
42	189	195
43	136	141
45	228	228
46	379	385
47	73	83
48	25	30
49	71	75
50	32	37
52	25	34
53	56	60
54	21	40
55	117	126
56	46	56
57	116	124
58	70	80
59	86	95
Region Total	1786	1911



Proposed Private Land OTC Caps: NE

GMU	2023-2025 Avg OTC Sold	Proposed Cap	2023-2025 Avg PLDIP Authorizations
41	116	122	0
42	189	195	12
43	136	141	0
45	228	228	3
46	379	385	0
47	73	83	18
48	25	30	9
49	71	75	0
50	32	37	2
52	25	34	0
53	56	60	0
54	21	40	29
55	117	126	81
56	46	56	7
57	116	124	3
58	70	80	21
59	86	95	0
Region Total	1786	1911	185



Summary of Public Comments

- Hosted 2 hybrid in-person/virtual public meetings (Albuquerque, Las Cruces)
 - ~40 people in attendance
- The Department received 118 official public comments through 8/18/26.
- The Department also sent out a Deer Hunter Attitude Survey to better gauge hunter preferences



Public Comments: 118 through 8/10

- Pertinent to proposed changes

Proposed change	Count
Support reducing licenses in GMU 2B	7
Support making GMU 2B a Quality Hunt unit	3
Oppose making GMU 2B a Quality Hunt unit	1
Support cap on private-land licenses (general)	5
Oppose cap on private-land licenses (general)	1
Oppose private/public tag ratio in NE NM Units 56–59 as disproportionate	48
Support ranch registration requirement	3
Oppose ranch registration requirement	4
Support removing restricted/primitive muzzleloader hunts (GMUs 9, 33, 52)	3
Oppose removing restricted/primitive muzzleloader hunts	2
Support requiring license purchase 1 day before hunt start	4
Support GMU 4 public muzzleloader hunt	1
Oppose GMU 4 public muzzleloader hunt	1
Support December Coues rifle hunt in GMUs 16 & 22	2
Support premium statewide deer hunt as a Quality Hunt	2
Support WSMR January hunt as youth-only	1
Support removing/restricting antlerless tags in GMU 32	3
Oppose removing antlerless tags in GMU 32 (wants them added)	1
Support season-date / hunt-structure consistency changes	3
Support adjusting license numbers to meet management strategies	2
Support evaluating antlerless hunts statewide	2
Support reducing/closing licenses in Units 29, 30, and/or 34	3



Miscellaneous Public Comments

Suggestion	Count
Split GMU 16/Gila deer units into subunits like elk	6
Require antler point restrictions	5
Move from 4-year rule cycle to annual/biennial review	8
Create doe hunt in GMU 34 and/or 36	3
Increase nonresident license allocation	2
Split GMU 8 youth bow hunt into two hunt periods	2
Create a preference/bonus point draw system	2
Stop deer hunting in GMUs 29 and/or 30 for 5 years	2
Eliminate/restructure youth rut-season hunts in GMU 2B	2



Questions?



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE



Suggested Motion

The Department respectfully suggests the following motion unless Commission discretion indicates a different course of action:

“Move to repeal and replace 19.31.13 NMAC as presented by the Department and allow the Department to make minor corrections to comply with filing this rule with State Records and Archives.”



Extra Slides



Colfax County Summary of Private Land Deer Licenses

Private OTC		
	2023 - 2025	2027-2031 Rule
GMU	Avg Sold	Proposed Cap
47	73	83
48	25	30
54	21	40
55	117	126
56	46	56
57	116	124
58	70	80
59	86	95
Region Total	554	634

PLDIP 2023-2025 Average			
GMU	Enrolled Ranches	Authorizations Issued	Sold
47	7	18	9
48	1	9	3
54	2	29	9
55	6	80	42
56	1	7	5
57	1	3	2
58	5	21	9
59	0	0	0
Region Total	23	166	79

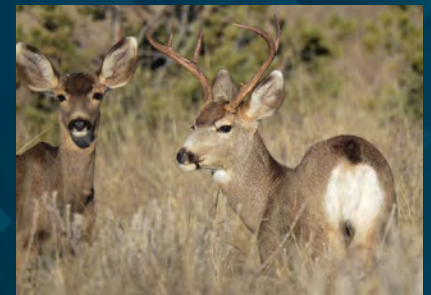
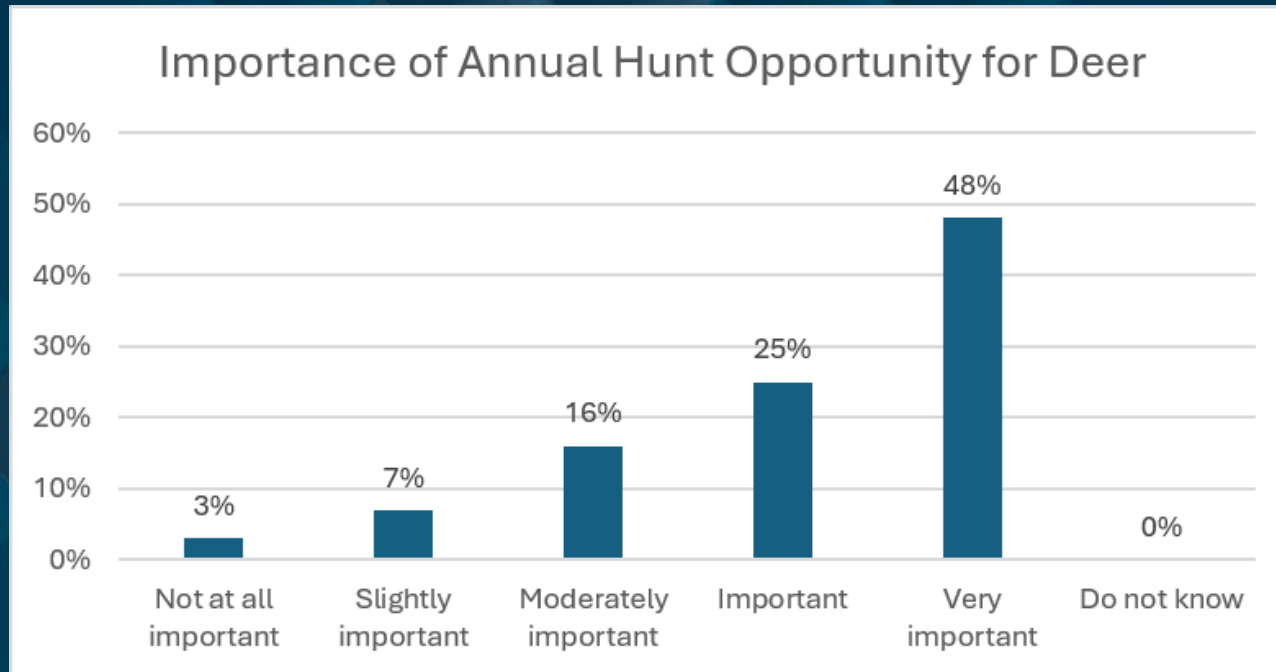


Deer Hunter Attitude Survey

- Sent to everybody that applied for or held a deer license in the last 3 years
- Open for 2 weeks in March
 - Coincided with application deadline
- 1,213 Respondents
 - 80% are residents
 - 93% are 35+ years of age
 - 93% are public draw hunters
 - 60% are rifle hunters

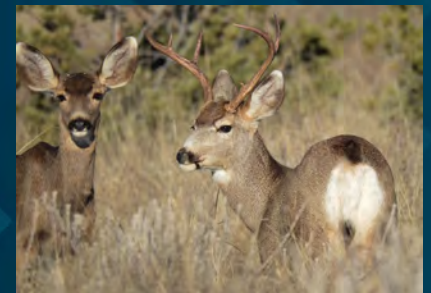
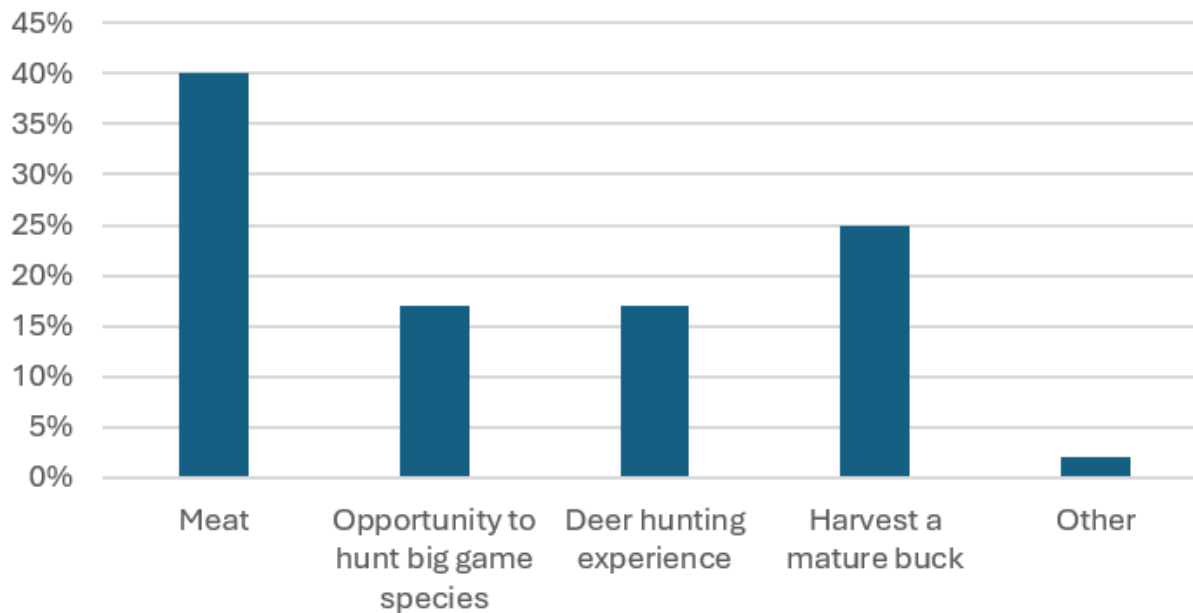


Deer Hunter Attitude Survey

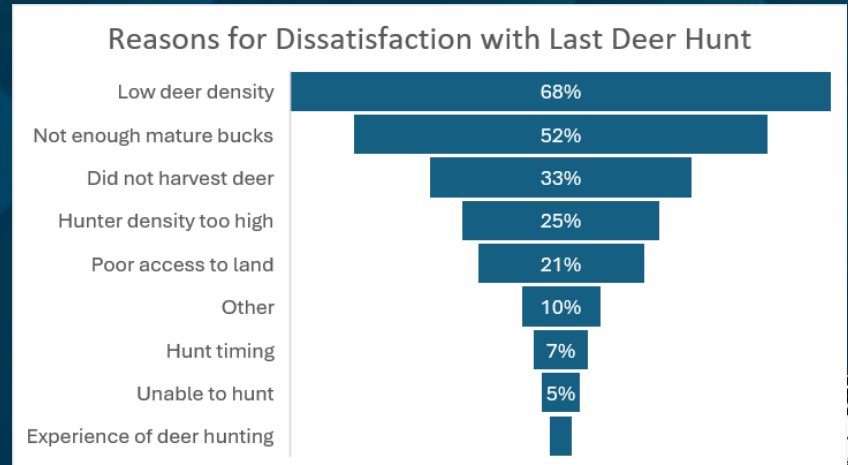
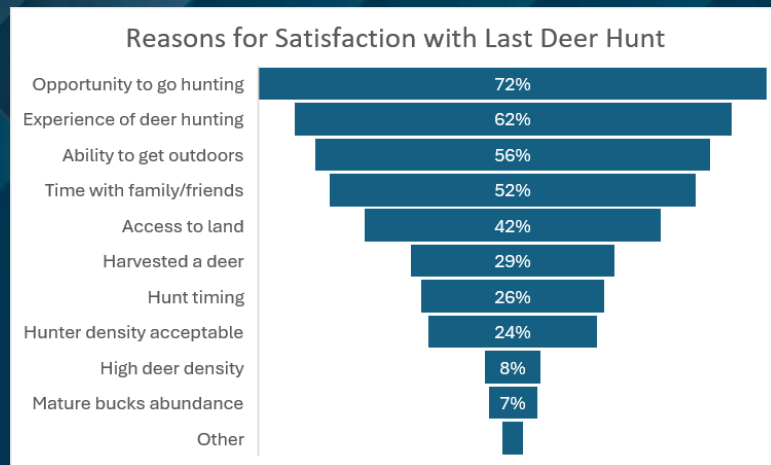
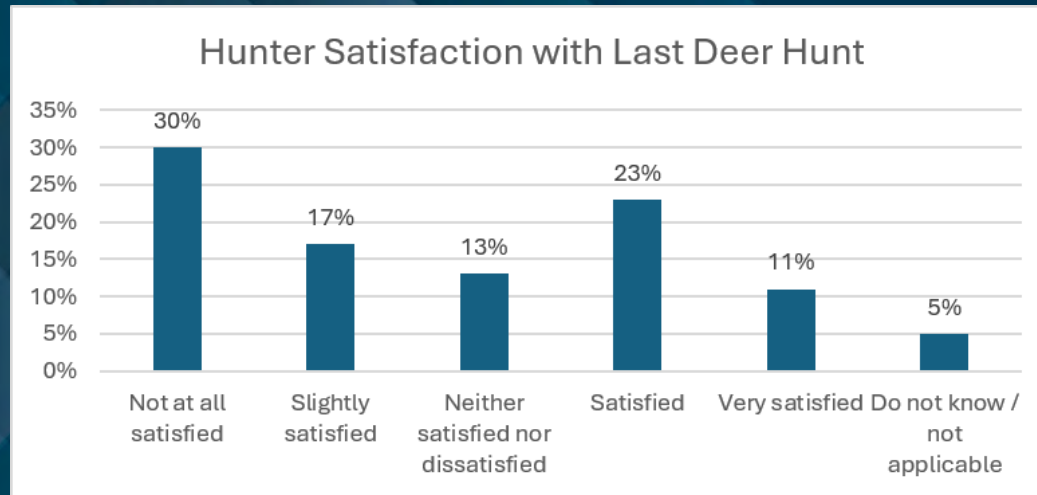


Deer Hunter Attitude Survey

Primary Objectives of Deer Hunters

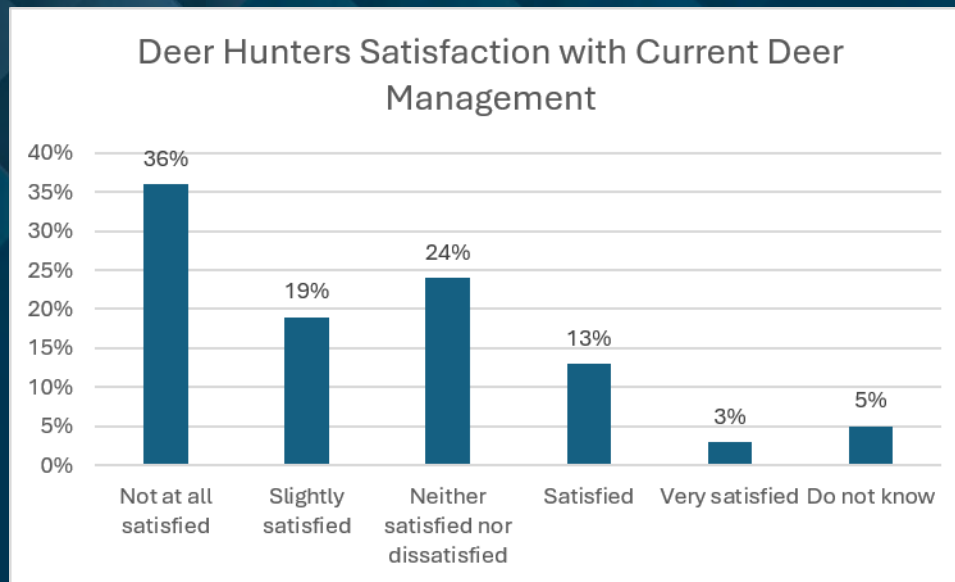


Deer Hunter Attitude Survey



Deer Hunter Attitude Survey

- Some level of satisfaction = 35%
- Some level of dissatisfaction = 36%
- Neutral = 24%



Deer Hunter Attitude Survey

- Reasons for satisfaction:
 - Chance to go hunting (41%)
 - Happy with opportunity vs quality (31%)
 - Chance to harvest a buck (28%)
- Reason for dissatisfaction
 - High hunter density (37%)
 - Want more Quality units (30%)
 - Want more Opportunity units (30%)



Deer Hunter Attitude Survey Summary

- Half the hunters are satisfied with management and half are dissatisfied
- Hunters want to hunt more frequently while seeing less hunters and have a greater chance at harvesting a mature buck



Ongoing Deer Research

- Mule deer movement in the Pecos Mountains and on Mount Taylor
 - Map seasonal movements and migration
 - Document habitat use
 - Estimate doe survival
- Buck survival and seasonal movements in the northwest
 - Estimate overall survival and percentage of buck harvest
 - Map buck movements
 - Compare buck movement and vital rates to does
 - First captures in March 2026

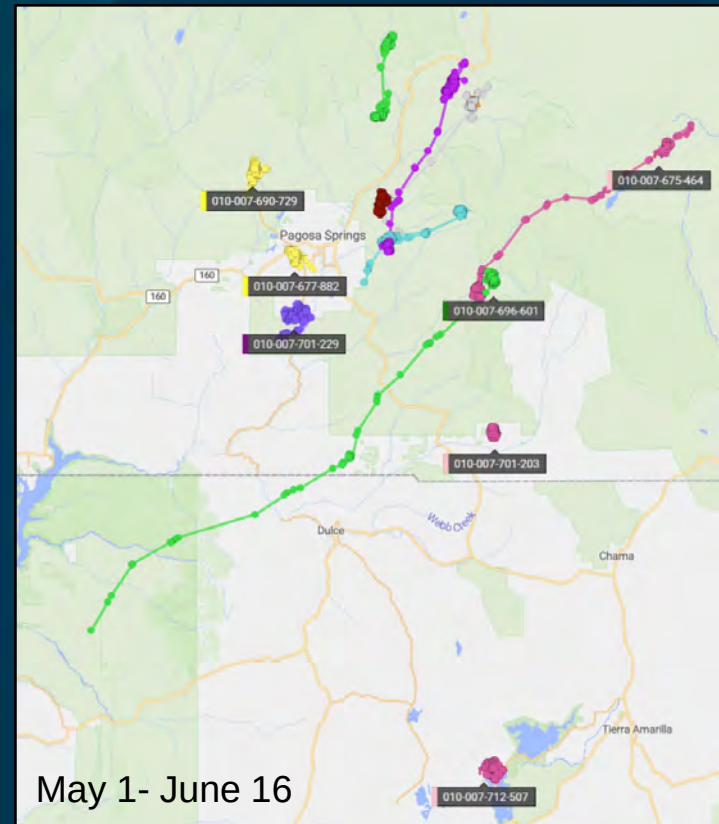
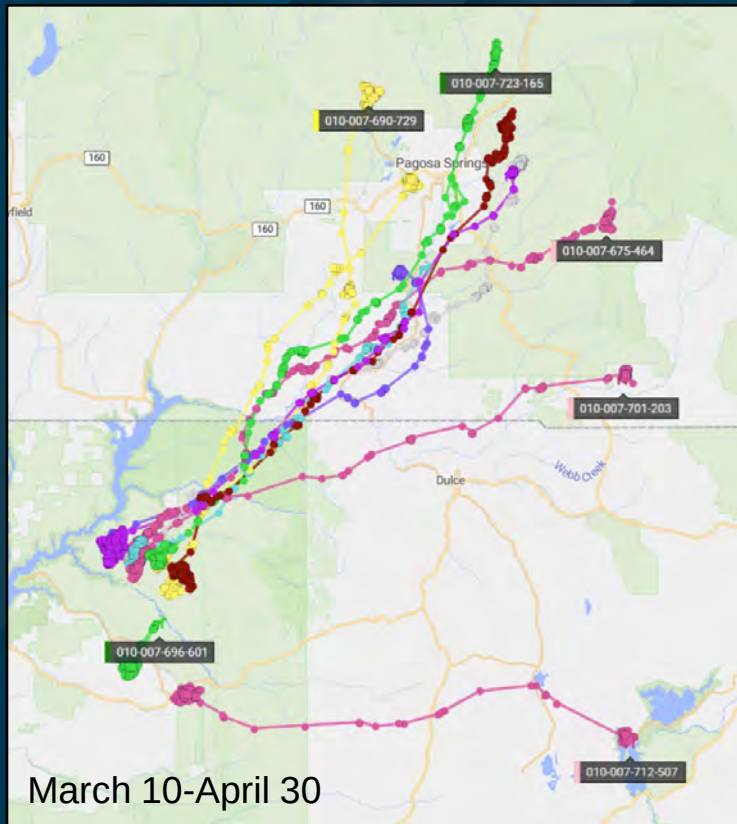


NW Buck Survival and Seasonal Movements

- Captured 15 bucks in March 2026
 - All age classes <1 year to 6.5+ years old
 - 3 died as of 6/16/26
 - 1 mtn lion, 2 unknown
 - All tagged animals migrated out of 2B
- Colorado is expanding the research in their state.
- Goal is to maintain a sample size of 110 tagged bucks in NM and 110 tagged bucks in CO for next 3-4 years



NW Buck Survival and Seasonal Movements



Summary of rule changes for 2023-2027 rule cycle

- Remove scopes from Muzzleloader.
- Adjust season dates to account for calendar shift.
- Adjust some hunts to minimize overlap of weapons used or species hunted.
- Added some hunts in areas
- Reduction of 360 draw licenses statewide
 - Reduced 20 in NW
 - Added 185 in SW
 - Reduced 610 in SE
 - Added 85 in NE
- Bring back October YO hunt in 2A & 2B.
- GMU 2A: move 25 tags from November into October, keep 15 tags in November
- GMU 2B: move 125 tags from November into October, keep 25 tags in November



Miscellaneous Public Comments



Suggestion	Count
Oppose/manage late youth hunts in GMU 2B	1
Create doe hunt in GMU 32	1
Create September archery hunt in GMU 2C	1
Change muzzleloader hunt in north to 5–7 days in Sept	1
Create population deer hunt in Los Alamos County	1
Bring back wilderness rifle hunt in September	1
Make GMU 2B only two rifle hunts	1
Reduce elk to improve deer herds	1
Create GMU 4 late-season archery hunt	1
Create later FAD rifle hunt in GMU 58	1
Create January bow hunt in GMU 43	1
Create OTC archery deer season	1
Require hunters to remove portable blinds at end of day	1
Oppose transferable private-land tags	1
Allow scopes on muzzleloaders	1
Create youth-only deer hunt in GMU 26	1
Limit 2A, 2B, 2C to 1 applicant per private-land authorization	1
Create muzzleloader Coues and mule deer hunts in GMUs 23, 24, 27	1
Align muzzleloader deer hunt dates / 6-day seasons	1
Create handicap deer hunts in Quality Hunt units	1
Create more high-end / quality deer units	1
Oppose OTC deer licenses generally	1
Close deer hunting in GMUs 12, 13, 15, and 16 for 3–5 years	1
Reduce Unit 39 tags	1
Reduce Unit 32 tags	1
Reduce Unit 21 tags	1
Eliminate 4th-choice designation	1
Create public hunter habitat-improvement incentive/draw recognition	1
Require 1–2 year waiting period after drawing a license	1
Add comment section to harvest reporting	1
CWD surveillance/testing/public information concern	1
Support additional off-road enforcement	1
Oppose every-4-year big game hunts	1
Install deer crossing signs/mitigation on Highway 170	1



Deer Surveys

- **Estimate population parameters and productivity**
 - Buck:Doe and Doe:Fawn
- **Basis for generating management and harvest recommendations**
- **Identify focus areas for management**
 - Expand research
 - Habitat management
 - Predator management
 - Establish corridors and expand areas



New Mexico Survey History

- Herd Composition Counts (Pre-1998, 2006-2013, 2022-2023)
- Population Estimation
 - Idaho Sightability Model with Random Survey Units (1998~2005)
 - Double Observer in Stratified Units (2014-2021)
 - Sightability-Abundance to inform Integrated Population Models (2024-Current)

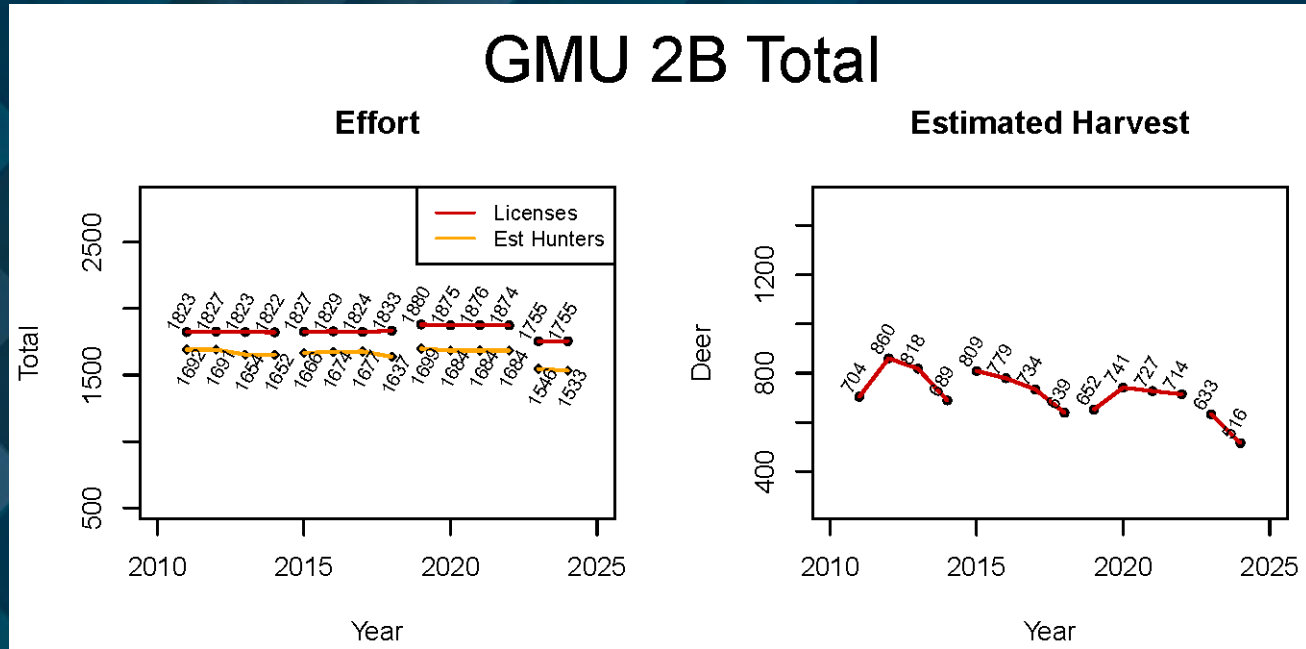


Chronic Wasting Disease

- Fatal neurological disease caused by one abnormally shaped proteins
 - Once present, currently impossible to remove from the environment
 - No immunities, impossible to eradicate
 - 100% fatal to infected animals
- Affects cervids
 - Deer, Elk, Moose, Caribou
- Results in the early death of an infected animal
 - Decreases survival rates of infected herds over time
- As prevalence increases populations may decline over time.



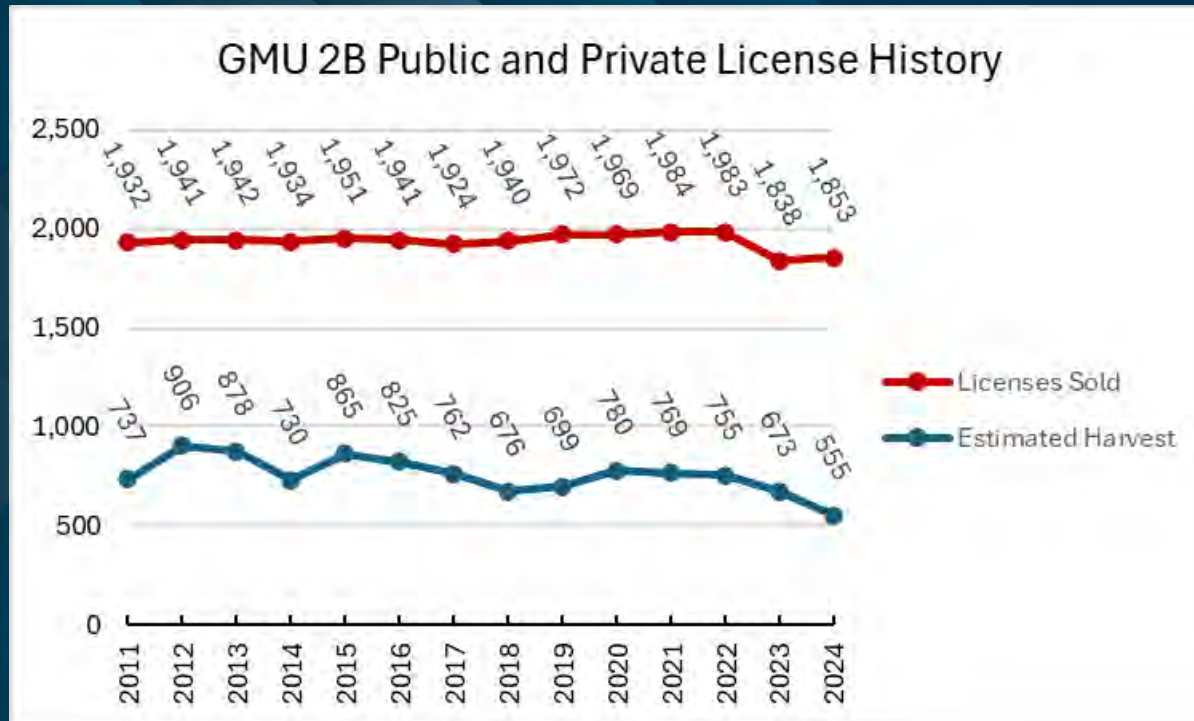
GMU 2B Public Draw License History



- Includes all public draw hunts
 - REG and YO
 - Archery, muzzleloader, and rifle



GMU 2B License History



- Includes all public and private land hunts
 - REG and YO
 - Archery, muzzleloader, and rifle

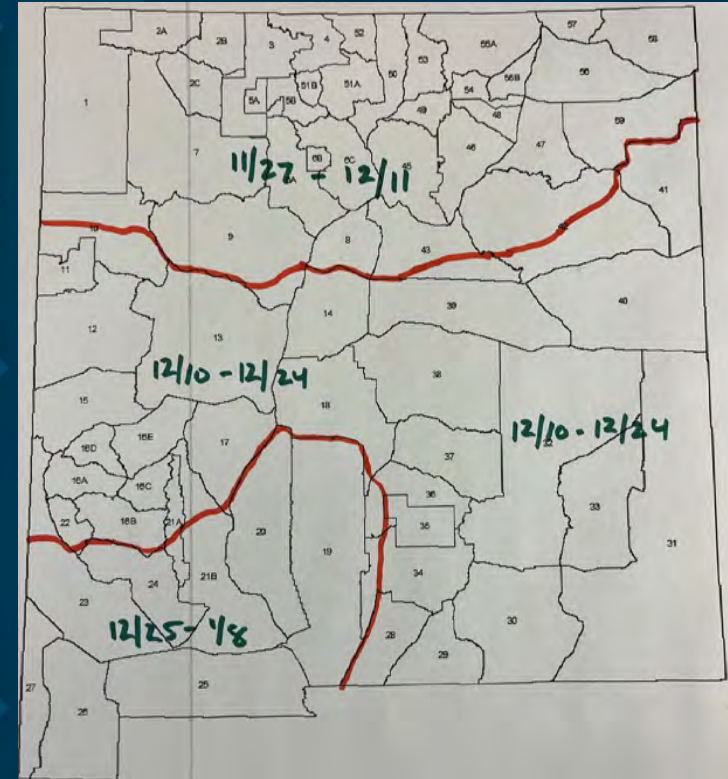


New Mexico Game Management Units



Peak Rut Timing Estimate

- Based on:
 - Previous research
 - Local, expert opinion



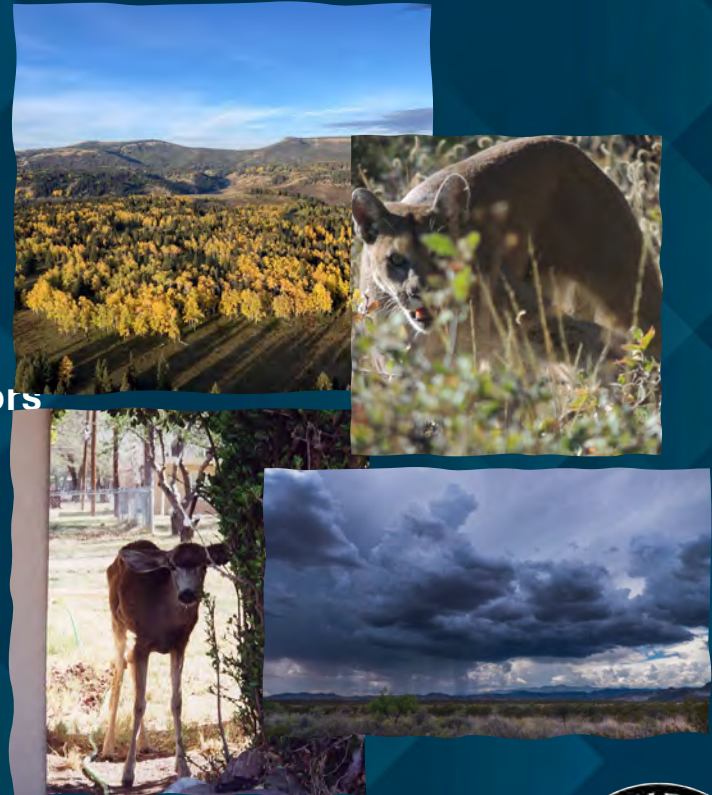
Mule Deer Population Growth

- Adult female and fawn survival drive population growth
 - Adult female survival is consistent across mule deer range
 - Absent harvest, any variability is attributed to nutrition levels of the herd
 - Fawn survival
 - Varies by region and across years
 - Influenced by precipitation, habitat conditions, and predation rates
- Buck survival does not influence population trajectory
 - A single male will breed many females each year
 - Unless populations fall below 10 bucks per 100 does, >95% of does are bred each year
 - Pregnancy rates are near biological max in all but most nutritionally stressed pops
- Male harvest does not impact population growth



Limiting Factors

- **Constantly changing, and varies by location**
 - Rarely just a single, simple issue
- **Habitat conditions, loss, and change**
- **Direct mortality**
 - Predation, human induced
 - Disease
- **Precipitation/Drought**
 - Amount and timing
 - 2 consecutive years of good moisture required
 - Drought exacerbates the impacts of other factors
 - Habitat loss (less food)
 - Predation (less cover)
 - Disease (less resilient deer)
 - Long-term drought can have major impacts on deer populations over a large scale



“Buck Hunting and Abundance” Fact Sheet

in prep by the WAFWA Mule Deer Working Group

- Liberal buck licenses result in:
 - Lower Buck:Doe ratios and younger age structure of bucks.
 - More disorganized rutting activity
 - Fewer bucks available for harvest
 - Fewer older age class bucks
- Restrictive buck licenses result in:
 - More bucks reaching mature age classes
 - Shorter, earlier, and more intensive ruts.
 - More synchronized fawning period
 - More bucks on the landscape that do not contribute to pop growth
 - More stress on nutritional resources
 - In nutritionally stressed herds, the presence of surplus bucks reduces fawn recruitment and thus population growth
 - UT research found increasing buck:doe ratios by 4.5 bucks:100 does resulted in a decrease of 7.5 fawns:100 does (*in prep*).
 - Could have unintended consequences such as decreasing population productivity and reducing hunter participation.
- License allocations:
 - Should be considered an issue of quality hunting opportunity rather than population productivity.



Deer License Allocations

- **Integrate biological and social considerations:**
 - **Ensure that populations are not negatively impacted on a biological level**
 - Buck only harvest does not impact population trajectories
 - **Meet desires of hunters and general public**
 - As long as populations are not negatively impacted, will generally go with constituents' desires
 - Quality vs Opportunity hunts
 - Hunter attitudes poll
 - **Maximize opportunity within hunters' desires**

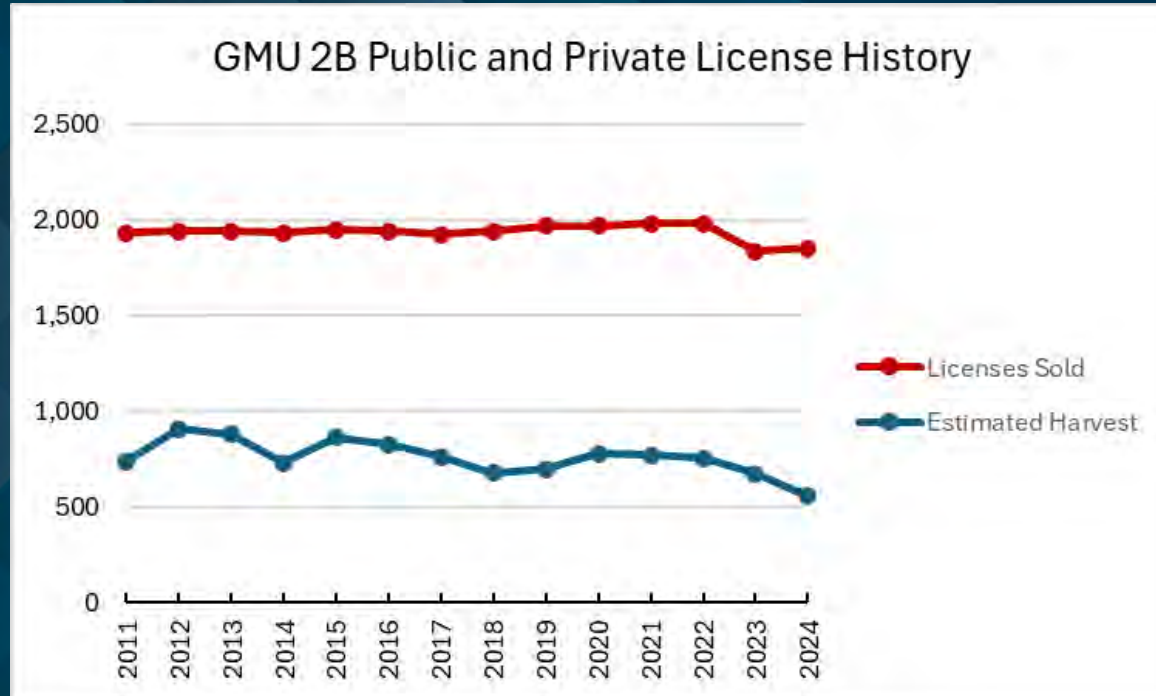


License Allocation Guidelines

	Parameter	Decrease	Maintain	Increase
Opportunity	Fawn:Doe ^a	<35	35 - 45	-
	Buck:Doe ^a	<15	15 - 25	>25
	Rifle and Muzzleloader Success ^b	<20%	20% - 35%	>35%
	Archery Success ^b	<10%	10 - 25%	>25%
	Hunter Density (mi ²) ^c	>1	0.5 - 1	<0.5
Quality	Fawn:Doe ^a	<35	35 - 45	-
	Buck:Doe ^a	<30	30 - 40	>40
	Rifle and Muzzleloader Success ^b	<40%	40 - 55%	>55%
	Archery Success ^b	<20%	20 - 35%	>35%
	Hunter Density (mi ²) ^c	>0.3	0.1 - 0.3	<0.1
	Population Trend ^d	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
	Hunter Satisfaction	<3.0	3.0 - 3.5	>3.5
	Hunter Satisfaction Trend	Decreasing	Constant	Increasing



GMU 2B Total License History



- Includes all public and private land hunts
 - REG and YO
 - Archery, muzzleloader, and rifle



GMU 2B Public Draw Rifle Hunt Structure History

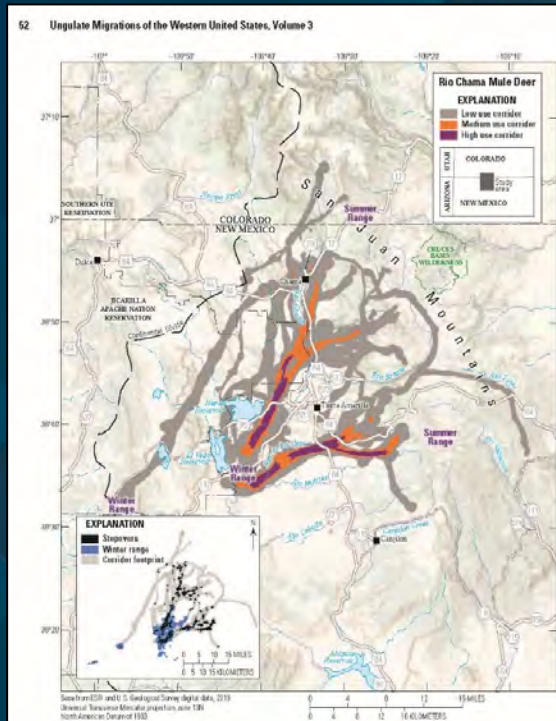
Public Draw Rifle License Allocation History						
Month	Hunt	Hunt Type	2011-2015 Rule	2015-2019 Rule	2019-2023 Rule	2023-2027 Rule
October Hunts	Rifle 1 (mid October)	REG	275	275	275	275
	Rifle 1 (mid October)	YO	150	150	-	125
	Rifle 2 (late October)	REG	375	375	400	350
November Hunts	Rifle 1 (early November)	REG	450	450	475	400
	Rifle 1 (late November)	YO	-	-	150	25
Total Rifle Tags			1250	1250	1300	1175

Notes:

- Current rule has 125 fewer rifle licenses
 - Estimated ~130 fewer deer would be harvested per year
 - In line with reported harvest estimates
- 2026-2027 license year reductions:
 - Additional 155 rifle licenses
 - 135 from public (total=1,020)
 - 20 from private (total=105)



Deer Research – Migration Mapping



Rio Chama

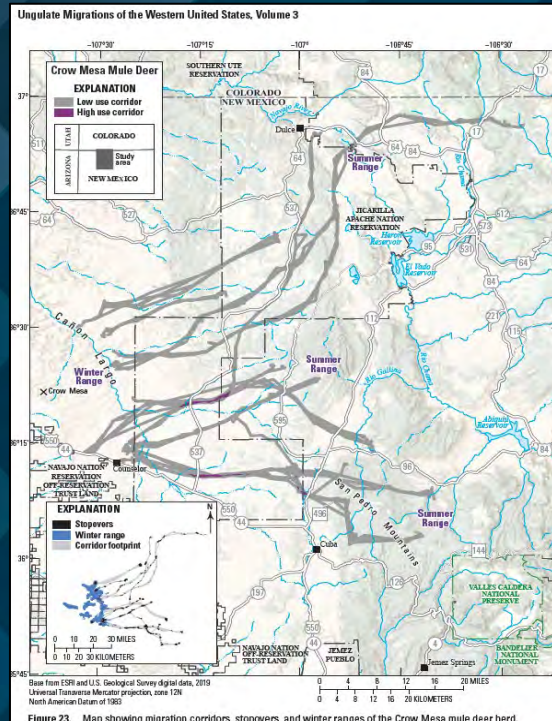
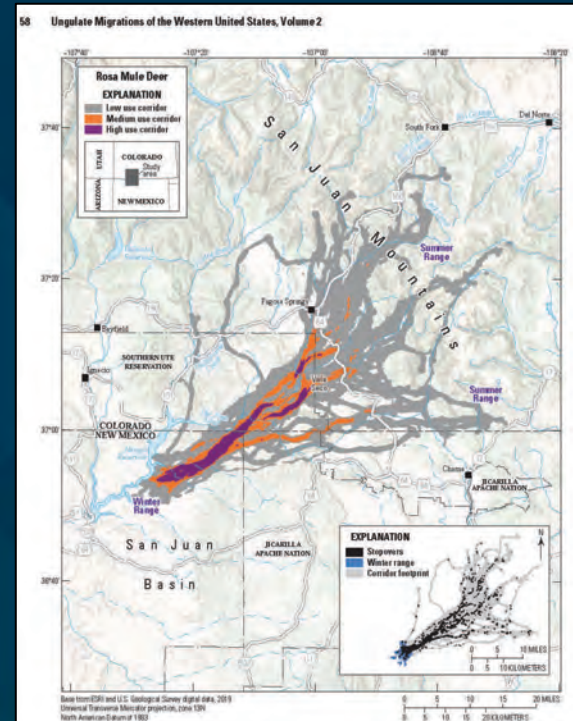


Figure 23. Map showing migration corridors, stopovers, and winter ranges of the Crow Mesa mule deer herd.

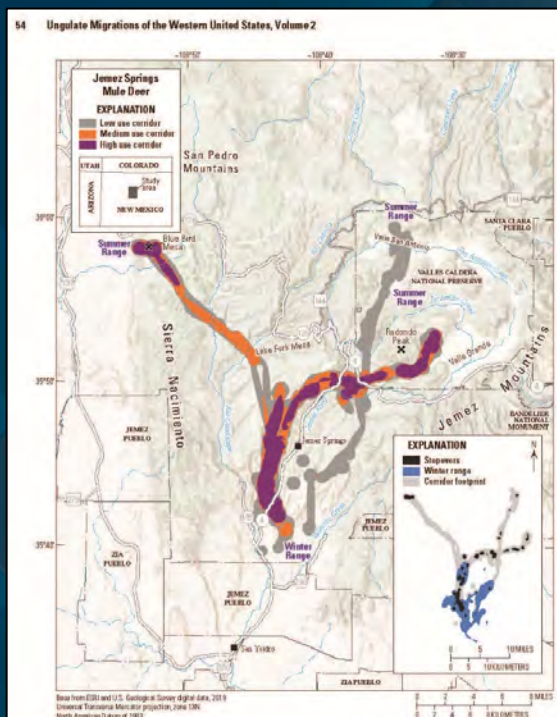
Crow Mesa



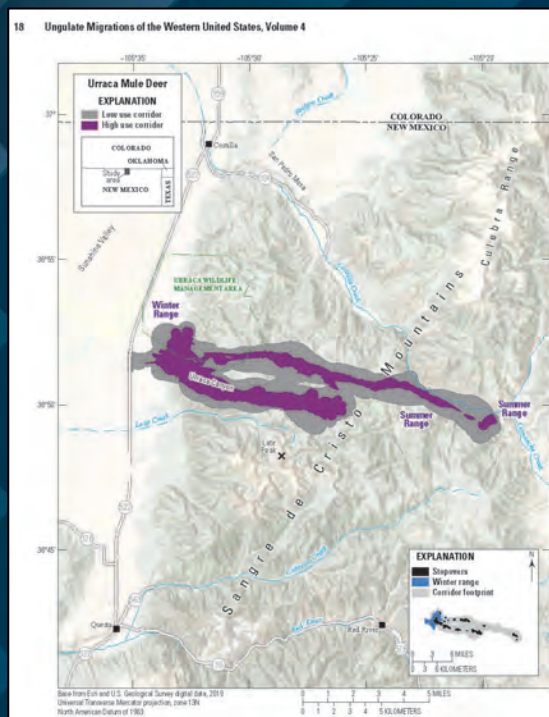
Rosa Mesa



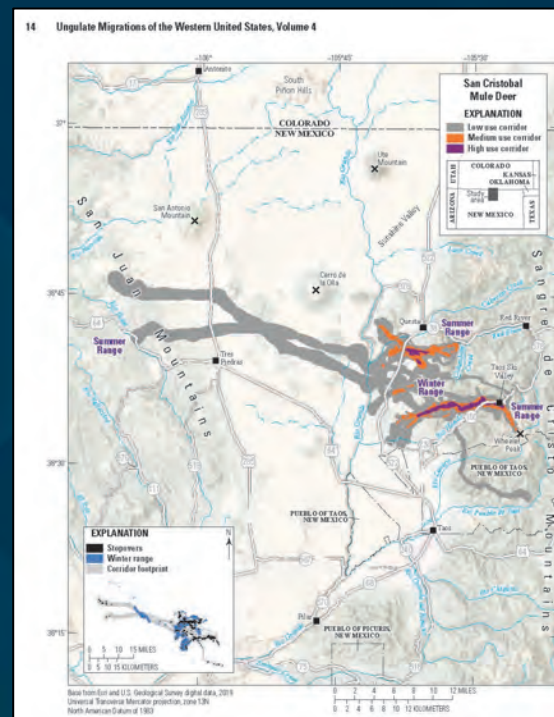
Deer Research – Migration Mapping



Jemez Springs



Urraca

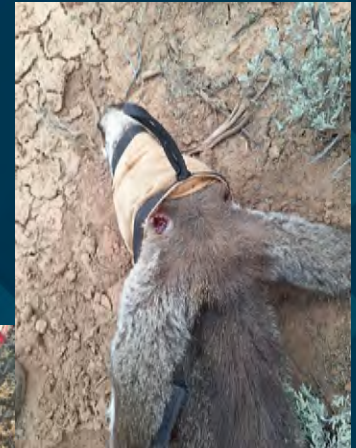


San Cristobal



NW Buck Survival and Seasonal Movements

- ~50% of bucks were shed during the captures
- Continue capturing in winter 2026-2027

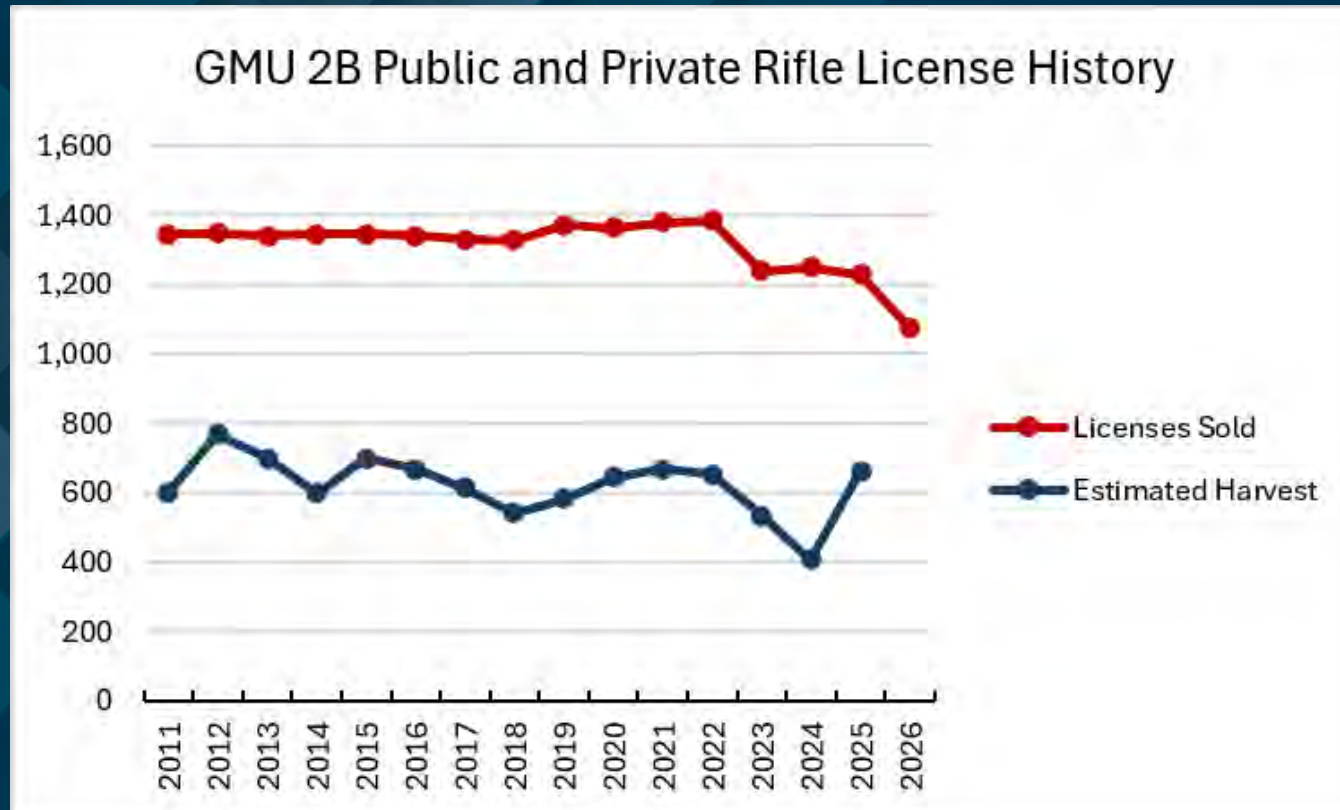


Data Collection to Inform License Allocations

- Post hunt surveys
 - Basis for generating management and harvest recommendations
 - Fawn:Doe and Buck:Doe ratios
 - Population trajectories
- Research projects
 - Survival rates and population trajectories
 - Movement and migration patterns and timing
- Trends in harvest success and hunter satisfaction

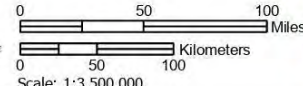
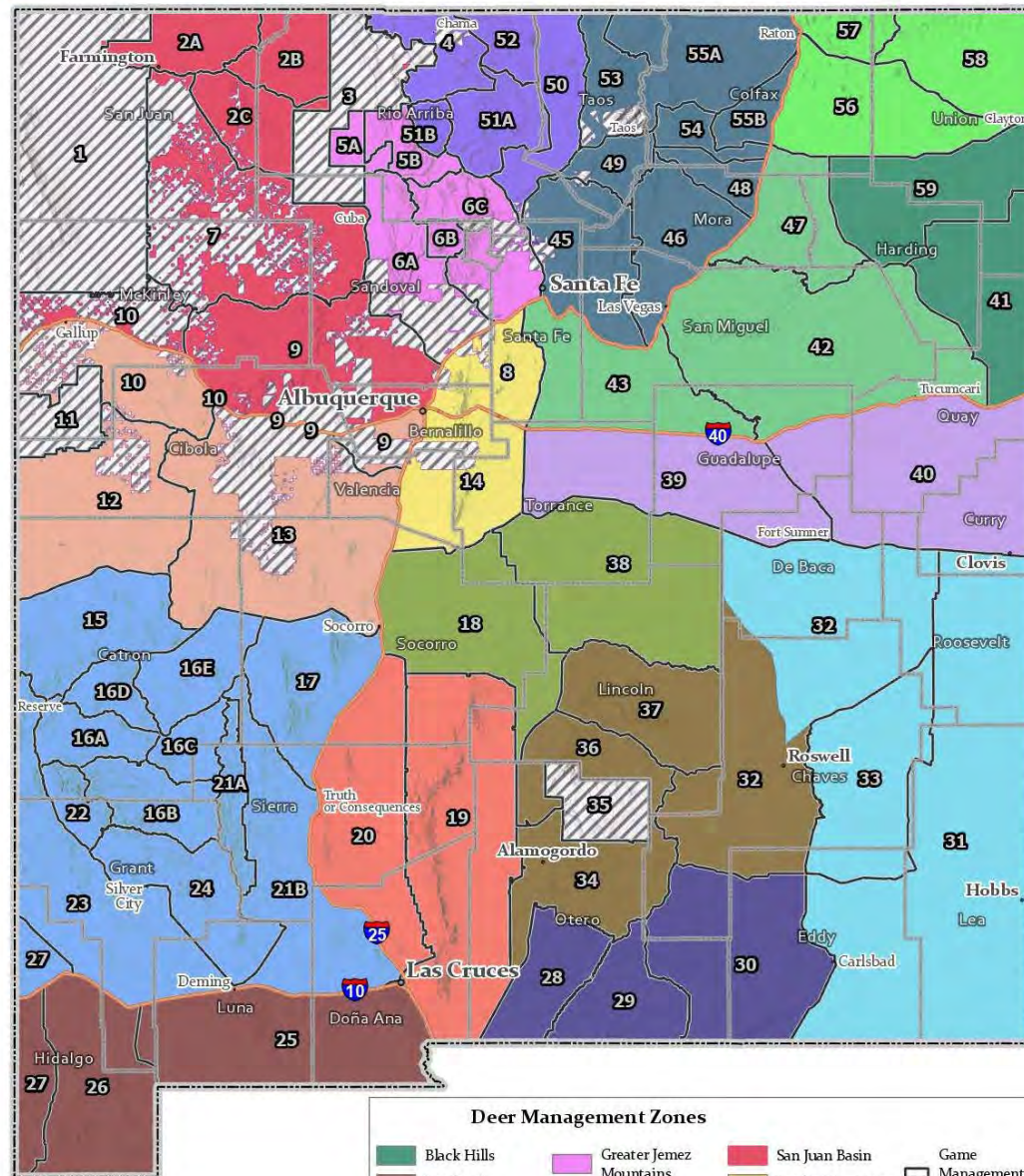


GMU 2B Public and Private Rifle License History





New Mexico Deer Management Zones



Deer Management Zones

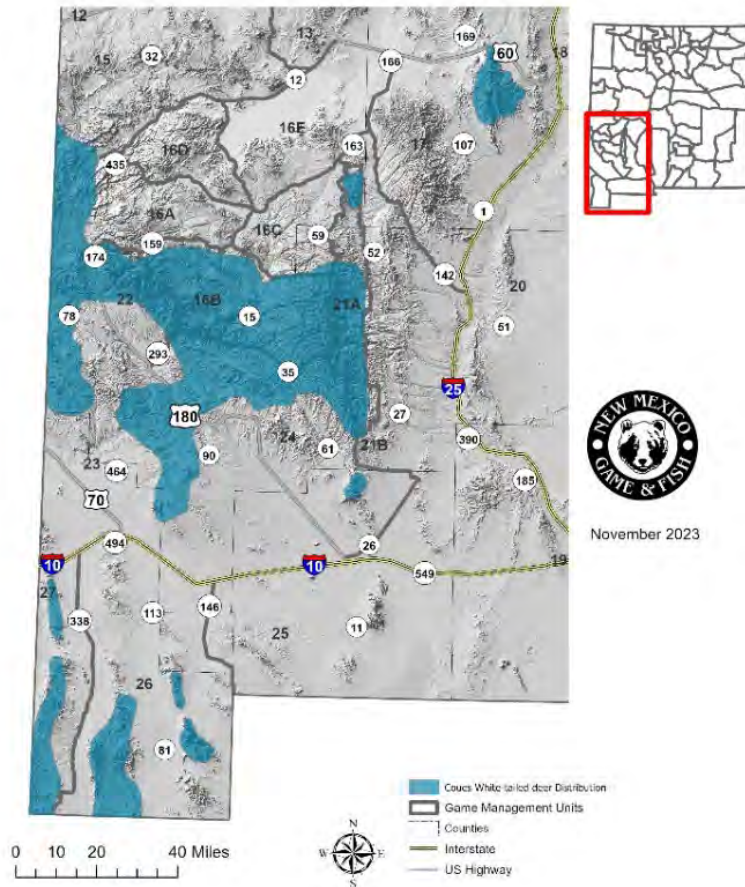
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Black Hills | Greater Jemez Mountains | San Juan Basin | Game Management Units |
| Bootheel | Guadalupe Mountains | Sandia Mountains | Tribal Lands - Closed to Hunting |
| Chupadera Mesa | Northeastern | Sangre de Cristos | County |
| Eastern Plains | Permian Basin | Southern San Juans | Interstate |
| El Malpais | Sacramento Mountains | Upper Canadian | |
| Greater Gila | | | |

5/7/2025

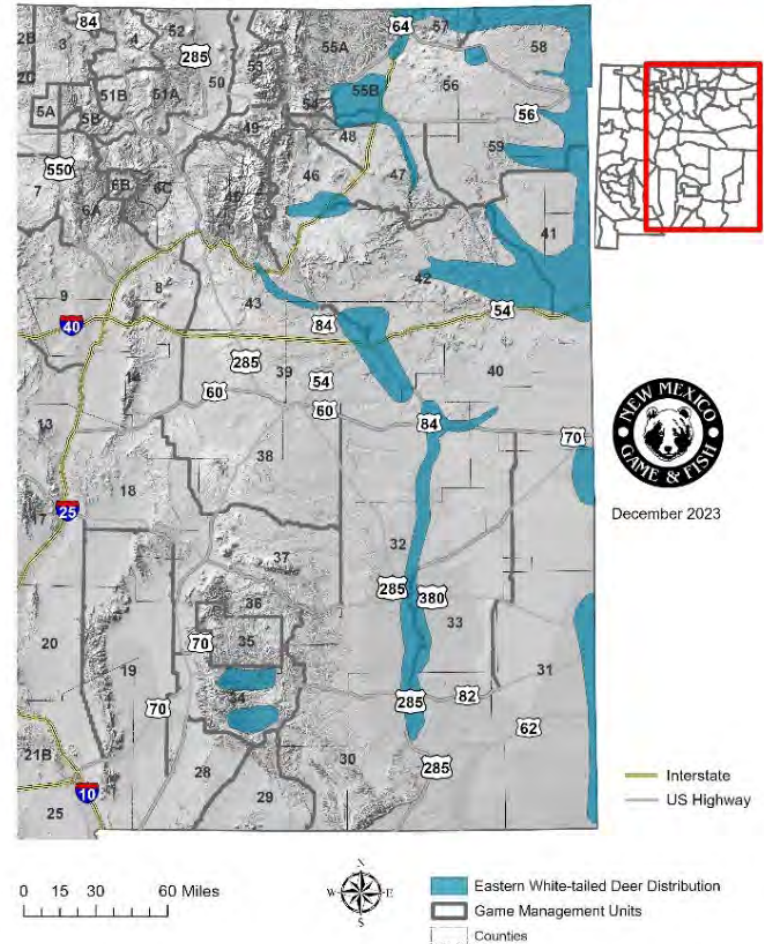


DLIFE

Coues White-tailed Deer Distribution



Eastern White-tailed Deer Distribution



DEER PROPOSED RULE CHANGE SUMMARY

Date of update: 7/9/2026

**The Department remains actively engaged in reviewing biological data and considering public input as the rule development process progresses. Please check back regularly for updates and additional information as decisions are finalized.*

DEER BIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Deer population growth is driven by both adult female and fawn survival. Adult doe survival is consistent across the mule deer range with only minor variability. Fawn survival on the other hand varies by region and across years, and it is heavily influenced by precipitation timing and quantity coupled with habitat conditions. Therefore, multiple years of good winter moisture and timely summer monsoonal rains are necessary to see significant deer population growth in New Mexico.

Because a single male can breed many females within a breeding season, more than 95% of females will be pregnant each year. Research indicates that pregnancy rates remain high unless buck numbers fall below 10 bucks per 100 does. Therefore, male mortality at or above this ratio does not meaningfully affect overall reproduction. For this reason, the Department primarily implements a male-only harvest strategy, as harvest of males does not negatively impact population growth under these conditions.

The Department uses two primary management strategies to meet diverse stakeholder interests: Standard hunts and Quality hunts. Standard hunts (also defined as opportunity hunts) are designed to maximize hunter participation while maintaining overall population health. These hunts typically have higher license numbers, higher hunter density, and a younger average age of harvested bucks.

In contrast, Quality hunts are designated to provide a more limited, higher-quality hunting experience. These hunts generally feature lower hunter density, higher success rates, an older average age of harvested bucks, and/or more favorable season timing and length. Quality hunt designations are established by the State Game Commission and involve more restrictive license allocations to maintain those characteristics.

For more information on deer biology and management in New Mexico, see this report:

<https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/download/new-mexico-deer-hunting-prospects/?wpdmdl=45001&refresh=699f46e7a03421772046055>

PROPOSED CHANGES TO DEER HUNTING

Region Specific Proposed Changes

Northwest

- 1) Reduce deer licenses in GMU 2B based on input received during current rule cycle.
- 2) In addition to general license reductions in GMU 2B, based on input received during the current rule cycle, the Department analyzed the total number of license reductions required to move GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit. Moving GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit would require a reduction of 885 deer licenses across public and private land (see table 1 below).
- 3) Create new rifle hunt code in GMU 51A to spread out pressure. The overall license numbers will remain the same.
- 4) Create a public muzzleloader deer hunt on Wildlife Management Areas in GMU 4 to coincide with the private land hunt (10 licenses).

Southwest

- 1) Structure the January hunt on White Sands Missile Range (GMU 19 WSMR only) as a youth hunt.
- 2) Create a December rifle hunt for Coues white-tailed deer in GMUs 16 and 22 (20 licenses in each GMU) to be consistent with Coues white-tailed deer hunts in the southwest.

- 3) GMU 23 and 24 archery hunters who do not harvest an FAD, will no longer be permitted to hunt the Silver City Management Area antlerless hunt. A new hunt code will be created for the Silver City Management Area antlerless archery hunt (50 public licenses and 20 private licenses).
- 4) Change youth rifle hunts in GMUs 13 and 17 to youth muzzleloader hunts to match elk weapon type for the same time and increase licenses for muzzleloader hunts in these units.
- 5) No longer include Fort Bayard as a special management area. Hunters drawing a tag for GMU 24 can hunt any legally accessible land in GMU 24, including Fort Bayard management area.
- 6) Create a public rifle hunt for Mimbres River WMA in GMU 24 (5 licenses).

Southeast

- 1) Remove the REG antlerless hunt in GMU 32 Roswell and Fort Sumner Hunt Areas. Keep Youth Only antlerless hunt (15 public and 20 private licenses).
- 2) Remove the antlerless hunt on the Huey WMA; change the ES hunt to FAD bag limit.
- 3) Significantly reduce licenses in GMUs 29 (-120), 30 (-525), and 34 (-100).

Northeast

- 1) Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics (see table 2 below).

General Statewide Proposed Changes

- 1) Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics (Table 2).
- 2) Adjust season dates (Table 2).
 - a. Adjust season dates to ensure harvest is biologically sustainable.
 - b. Shift start dates to maintain hunts beginning on Saturday or adjusting to maintain consistent hunt structure.
 - c. When possible, adjust season dates for hunt structure consistency across the state.
 - d. Adjust season dates to avoid overlapping hunts with mixed-weapon types.
- 3) Designate the premium statewide deer hunt as a Quality Hunt.
- 4) Require the purchase of a license at least a day prior to the start of the hunt. For hunts where published season dates are less than 6 days, hunters will no longer be able to buy a license once the hunt starts.
- 5) Require a “ranch registration” process for OTC private-land deer licenses, similar to the current registration process used for private land elk hunting in Secondary Management Zones.
- 6) Implement a cap on private-land only OTC deer licenses for each GMU. If license distribution within a GMU is disproportionately skewed toward a particular hunt due to private land sales patterns, licenses will be redistributed to reduce that skew, though not necessarily distributed equally across all hunts (Table 3).

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Department continues to receive public comments. If you would like to comment on the proposals, please send an email to: DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.gov.

Table 1. Summary of changes to deer license numbers required to designate GMU 2B as a Quality Hunt unit.

Type	Hunter Category	Hunt	2023-2027 Hunt Code	Hunt Timing	Bag Limit	Current Licenses	Proposed Adjusted Licenses	License Change	Estimated Change in Harvest
GMU 2B Public	REG	Rifle1	DER-1-110	Mid-Oct	FAD	275	140	-135	-32
	YO	Rifle1	DER-1-111	Mid-Oct	FAD	125	125	0	0
	REG	Rifle2	DER-1-113	End Oct	FAD	350	90	-260	-119
	REG	Rifle3	DER-1-115	End Oct/Early Nov	FAD	400	100	-300	-170
	YO	Rifle2	DER-1-117	End Oct/Early Nov	FAD	25	20	-5	-5
	REG	Archery1	DER-2-118	Sept 1-24	FAD	130	130	0	0
	YO	Archery1	DER-2-119	Sept 1-24	FAD	20	20	0	0
	REG	Archery2	DER-2-121	Jan 1-15	FAD	180	90	-90	-38
	YO	Archery2	DER-2-122	Jan 1-15	FAD	50	55	5	2
	REG	Muzzleloader1	DER-3-124	Sept 27-Oct 3	FAD	175	175	0	0
	YO	Muzzleloader1	DER-3-125	Sept 27-Oct 3	FAD	20	20	0	0
GMU 2B Private	REG	Rifle1	DER-1-112	Mid-Oct	FAD	25	15	-10	0
	REG	Rifle2	DER-1-114	End Oct	FAD	25	15	-10	-4
	REG	Rifle3	DER-1-116	End Oct/Early Nov	FAD	75	15	-60	-16
	REG	Archery1	DER-2-120	Sept 1-24	FAD	10	10	0	0
	REG	Archery2	DER-2-123	Jan 1-15	FAD	30	10	-20	-10
	REG	Muzzleloader1	DER-3-126	Sept 27-Oct 3	FAD	10	10	0	0
TOTAL						1,925	1,040	-885	-392

Table 2. Proposed deer draw license numbers, hunt dates, and bag limits for each hunt for the 2027-2031 rule.

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
2A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2A-B1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
2A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2A-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2A	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2A-B2-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
2A: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2A-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2A	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2A-M1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
2A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2A-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2A: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2A-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
2A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2A-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD

2A: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2A-R1-FAD-PVT	40	FAD
2A: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-2A-R2-FAD-YTH	15	FAD
2B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1-FAD-PUB	130	FAD
2B: youth only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: youth only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-YTH	55	FAD
2B: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
2B: youth only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-PUB	140	FAD
2B: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-YTH	125	FAD
2B: private land only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
2B: private land only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-2B-R2-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2C	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD

2C: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2C	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
2C: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PVT	9	FAD
2C	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
2C: private land only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-4-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-4-B1-FAD-PVT	150	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-4-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-4-M1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs, youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
4: private land only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-4-R2-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
4: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-4-R2-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-4-R3-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-4-R3-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	11/24-11/28	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	11/27-12/1	DER-4-R2-FAD-YTH	5	FAD

5A: public land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
5A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
5A: public land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
5A: private land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired only	10/16-10/20	10/14-10/18	10/13-10/17	10/12-10/16	DER-C6-R1-FAD-MOB	20	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
8: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-8-B1-FAD-YTH	65	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-8-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD

9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-9-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-9-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-9-P1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
9: Marquez/LBar WMA only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9L-R1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
9: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-9-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-10-B1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-10-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
10: mobility impaired only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-MOB	20	FAD
10	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
10	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-10-R2-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
10	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-10-R3-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
10: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-10-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-12-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
12	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-12-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
12	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-12-R1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-13-B1-FAD-PUB	125	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-13-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
13	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-13-M1-FAD-PUB	210	FAD
13: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-13-M1-FAD-YTH	55	FAD

13	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-13-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
13	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-13-R2-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-14-B1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-14-B2-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-14-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
14	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-14-R1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-15-B1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-15-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
15	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-15-M1-FAD-PUB	170	FAD
15: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-15-M1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
16	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-16-B1-FAD-PUB	230	FAD
16	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-16-B2-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
16	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-16-M1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-16-R1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16: mobility impaired only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R1-FAD-MOB	25	FAD
16	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R2-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
16: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-16-R1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
16	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-16-R1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
17	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-17-B1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
17	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-17-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD

17	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-17-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
17: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-17-M1-FAD-YTH	85	FAD
17	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-17-R1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
17	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-17-R2-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
18	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-18-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
18	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-18-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
18	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-18-M1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
18	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-18-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
18	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-18-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only: youth only	1/7-1/9	1/5-1/7	1/4-1/6	1/3-1/5	DER-19W-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only	1/21-1/23	1/19-1/21	1/18-1/20	1/17-1/19	DER-19W-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-19-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-19-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-20-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-20-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
20	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-20-M1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
20	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-20-R1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
20	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-20-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-21-B1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD

21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-21-B2-FAD-PUB	200	FAD
21	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-21-M1-FAD-PUB	350	FAD
21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1-FAWTD-PUB	30	FAWTD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAMD-PUB	205	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2-FAMD-PUB	50	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAMD-PUB	225	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD

23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-23-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23-R1-FAD-YTH	75	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23-R2-FAWTD-PUB	55	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23B-B1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23B-B1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23B-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23B-R1-FAMD-PUB	35	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23B-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23B-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAMD-PUB	140	FAMD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAWTD-PUB	65	FAWTD
24	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-24-B2-FAMD-PUB	85	FAMD
24	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-24-B2-FAWTD-PUB	45	FAWTD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAMD-PUB	280	FAMD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
24	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-24-R1-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD

24	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24-R2-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD
24: Mimbres WMA only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24M-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
24	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-24-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
24: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-24-R1-FAD-YTH	50	FAD
24: youth only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAD-YTH	50	FAD
24	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	DER-23S-B1-A-PUB	50	A
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-25-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-25-B2-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
25	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-25-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
25	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-25-R1-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
25	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-25-R2-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-26-B1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-26-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
26	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-26-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
26	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-26-R1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
26	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-26-R2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD

27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PUB	15	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-27-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
27	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
28: McGregor range only	1/1-1/2	1/6-1/7	1/5-1/6	1/4-1/5	DER-28-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
28: McGregor range only, military only	1/1-1/2	1/6-1/7	1/5-1/6	1/4-1/5	DER-28-R1-FAD-MIL	25	FAD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-29-B1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-29-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
29	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-29-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
29	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-29-R1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
29	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-29-R2-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-30-B1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-30-B2-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
30	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-30-M1-FAD-PUB	275	FAD

30	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-30-R1-FAD-PUB	570	FAD
30	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-30-R2-FAD-PUB	570	FAD
30: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-30-R1-FAD-YTH	150	FAD
31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-31-B1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-31-B2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
31	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-31-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
31	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-31-R1-FAD-PUB	440	FAD
31	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-31-R2-FAD-PUB	435	FAD
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-32-B1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-32-B2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
32	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-32-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
32	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-32-R1-FAD-PUB	565	FAD
32	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-32-R2-FAD-PUB	560	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-32R-R1-A-YTH	15	A
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-33-B1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-33-B2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-33-P1-FAD-PUB	130	FAD
33	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-33-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
33	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-33-R2-FAD-PUB	150	FAD

33: Huey WMA only, youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-33H-R1- FAD-YTH	5	FAD
34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-34-B1- FAD-PUB	450	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-34-B2- FAD-PUB	350	FAD
34	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-34-M1- FAD-PUB	340	FAD
34: mobility impaired only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-34-R1- FAD-MOB	50	FAD
34: youth only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-34-R1- FAD-YTH	45	FAD
34	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-34-R1- FAD-PUB	600	FAD
34	11/20- 11/24	11/18- 11/22	11/17- 11/21	11/16- 11/20	DER-34-R2- FAD-PUB	600	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-36-B1- FAD-PUB	230	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-36-B2- FAD-PUB	130	FAD
36	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-36-M1- FAD-PUB	120	FAD
36: youth only	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-36-M1- FAD-YTH	25	FAD
36	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-36-R1- FAD-PUB	305	FAD
36	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-36-R2- FAD-PUB	305	FAD
36: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-36-R1- FAD-YTH	25	FAD
37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-37-B1- FAD-PUB	100	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-37-B2- FAD-PUB	80	FAD
37	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-37-M1- FAD-PUB	125	FAD
37	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-37-R1- FAD-PUB	355	FAD
37	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-37-R2- FAD-PUB	355	FAD

38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-38-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-38-B2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
38	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-38-M1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
38	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-38-R1-FAD-PUB	150	FAD
38	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-38-R2-FAD-PUB	145	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-39-B1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD

41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PUB	165	FAD
45	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-45-R1-FAD-PUB	250	FAD
45: mobility impaired only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R1-FAD-MOB	25	FAD
45	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R2-FAD-PUB	250	FAD
45: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-45-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-47-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-47-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
47	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-47-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD

47	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-47-R2-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-48-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-48-M1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
48	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-48-R1-FAD-PUB	55	FAD
48	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-48-R2-FAD-PUB	55	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-49-B1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
49	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-49-R1-FAD-PUB	105	FAD
49	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-49-R2-FAD-PUB	105	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-50-B1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
50	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-50-R1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
50	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-50-R2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51A-B1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
51A	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51A-R1-FAD-PUB	75	FAD
51A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51A-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51B-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
51B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51B-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
51B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51B-R2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-52-B1-FAD-PUB	80	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-52-P1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
52	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-52-R1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD

52	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-52-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-53-B1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
53	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-53-R1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
53	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-53-R2-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-54C-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-54C-R1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-54C-R2-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55E-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-55E-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55U-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-55U-R2-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
55: Valle Vidal only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-55V-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-56-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-56-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-56-R1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-56-R2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
56: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-56-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
56: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-56-R1-ESWTD-YTH	10	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-57-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-57-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD

57	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-57-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
57	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-57-R2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
57	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
57: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-57-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
57: Sugarite canyon state park only	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	DER-57S-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-58-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-58-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
59	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
59: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
59	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD

Table3. Proposed private-land deer license numbers, hunt dates, and bag limits for each hunt for the 2027-2031 rule.

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1- FAD-PVT	35	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1- FAD-YPV	5	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1- FAD-PVT	35	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1- FAD-PVT	15	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired only	10/16- 10/20	10/14- 10/18	10/13- 10/17	10/12- 10/16	DER-C6-R1- FAD-MPV	3	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1- FAD-PVT	155	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1- FAD-PVT	55	FAD
8	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-8-B1- FAD-PVT	25	FAD
8: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-8-B1- FAD-YPV	3	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-8-B2- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
8	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-8-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
8	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-8-R1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-9-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD

9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-9-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-9-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
9: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-9-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-10-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-10-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
10: mobility impaired only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-MPV	2	FAD
10	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-10-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
10	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-10-R2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
10	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-10-R3-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
10: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-10-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-12-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
12	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-12-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
12	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-12-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-13-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-13-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
13	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-13-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
13: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-13-M1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
13	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-13-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
13	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-13-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD

14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-14-B1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-14-B2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-14-M1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
14	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-14-R1-FAD-PVT	80	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-15-B1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-15-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
15	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-15-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
15: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-15-M1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
16	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-16-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
16	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-16-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
16	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-16-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
16	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-16-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
16: mobility impaired only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R1-FAD-MPV	2	FAD
16	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-16-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
16: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-16-R1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
16	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-16-R1-FAWTD-PVT	10	FAWTD
17	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-17-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
17	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-17-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
17	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-17-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
17: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-17-M1-FAD-YPV	8	FAD

17	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-17-R1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
17	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-17-R2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
18	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-18-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
18	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-18-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
18	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-18-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
18	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-18-R1-FAD-PVT	38	FAD
18	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-18-R2-FAD-PVT	38	FAD
19	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-19-B1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
19	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-19-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-20-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-20-B2-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
20	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-20-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
20	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-20-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
20	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-20-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-21-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-21-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
21	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-21-M1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YPV	8	FAD

21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1- FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1- FAD-YPV	5	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1- FAWTD-PVT	10	FAWTD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1- FAMD-PVT	13	FAMD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1- FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2- FAMD-PVT	18	FAMD
23	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2- FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-23-M1- FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-23-M1- FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1- FAMD-PVT	43	FAMD
23	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2- FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
23	11/20- 11/24	11/18- 11/22	11/17- 11/21	11/23- 11/27	DER-23-R1- FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23-R1- FAD-YPV	12	FAD
23	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23-R2- FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1- FAMD-PVT	15	FAMD

24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1- FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-24-B2- FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-24-B2- FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-24-M1- FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-24-M1- FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-24-R1- FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24-R2- FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	11/20- 11/24	11/18- 11/22	11/17- 11/21	11/23- 11/27	DER-24-R1- FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
24: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-24-R1- FAD-YPV	8	FAD
24: youth only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2- FAD-YPV	10	FAD
24	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2- FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	DER-23S-B1-A- PVT	20	A
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-25-B1- FAD-PVT	4	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-25-B2- FAD-PVT	4	FAD
25	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-25-M1- FAD-PVT	3	FAD
25	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-25-R1- FAD-PVT	7	FAD
25	11/13- 11/17	11/11- 11/15	11/10- 11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-25-R2- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-26-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-26-B2- FAD-PVT	5	FAD

26	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-26-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
26	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-26-R1-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
26	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-26-R2-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PVT	7	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD
27	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PVT	7	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-27-R1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
27	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PVT	7	FAWTD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-29-B1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-29-B2-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-29-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
29	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-29-R1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
29	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-29-R2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD

30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-30-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-30-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-30-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
30	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-30-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
30	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-30-R2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
30: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-30-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-31-B1-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-31-B2-FAD-PVT	40	FAD
31	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-31-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
31	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-31-R1-FAD-PVT	143	FAD
31	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-31-R2-FAD-PVT	143	FAD
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-32-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-32-B2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
32	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-32-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
32	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-32-R1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
32	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-32-R2-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-32R-R1-A-YPV	20	A
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-33-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-33-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD

33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-33-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
33	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-33-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
33	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-33-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-34-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-34-B2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
34	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-34-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
34: mobility impaired only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
34: youth only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-34-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
34	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-34-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
34	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/16-11/20	DER-34-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-36-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-36-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
36	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
36: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-36-M1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
36	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-36-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
36	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-36-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
36: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-36-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-37-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-37-B2-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
37	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-37-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD

37	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-37-R1-FAD-PVT	77	FAD
37	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-37-R2-FAD-PVT	77	FAD
38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-38-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-38-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
38	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-38-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
38	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-38-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
38	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-38-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-39-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD

41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PVT	50	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PVT	125	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
45	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-45-R1-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: mobility impaired only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
45	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R2-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-45-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
46	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-46-B1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD

46	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-46-M1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
46	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-46-R1-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
46	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-46-R2-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-47-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-47-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
47	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-47-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
47	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-47-R2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-48-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-48-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
48	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-48-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
48	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-48-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-49-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
49	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-49-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
49	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-49-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-50-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
50	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-50-R1-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
50	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-50-R2-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51A-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
51A	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51A-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
51A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51A-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD

51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51B-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
51B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51B-R1-FAD-PVT	18	FAD
51B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51B-R2-FAD-PVT	18	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-52-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-52-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-52-R1-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
52	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-52-R2-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-53-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
53	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-53-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
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54	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-54-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
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54	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-54-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
54	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-54-R1-ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD
54: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-54-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
55	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-55-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
55	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-55-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
55	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-55-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
55	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-55-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD

55	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-55-R1-ESWTD-PVT	30	ESWTD
55: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-55-R1-FAD-YPV	6	FAD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-56-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-56-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-56-R1-FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-56-R2-FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-56-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
56: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-56-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-57-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-57-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
57	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-57-R1-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-57-R2-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD
57: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-57-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-58-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-58-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YPV	5	ESWTD

58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
59	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1-FAD-PVT	28	FAD
59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2-FAD-PVT	28	FAD
59: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
59	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-PVT	12	ESWTD



Technical Information for Deer Rule Development



Prepared July 2026

PURPOSE

Provide sustainable hunting opportunities in New Mexico while maintaining healthy populations, based on deer biology and data collected from population surveys, research, hunter harvest reports, and hunter satisfaction surveys.

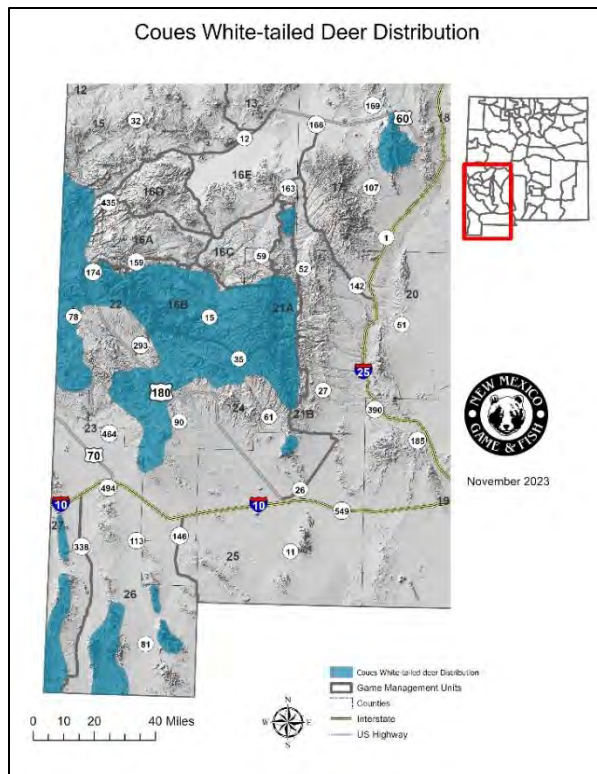
DEER MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTION

Deer are valued by New Mexico's outdoor recreation community because of the hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities they provide. In addition to being a food source, deer are a coveted species among hunters. In fact, deer are one of New Mexico's most popular game animals in the state with over 36,000 hunters pursuing deer annually and an annual harvest of approximately 9,000-11,000.

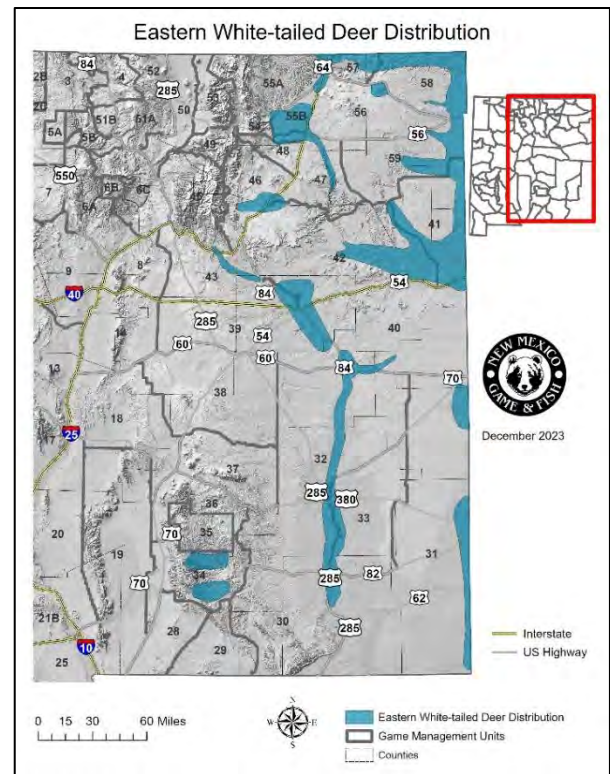
New Mexico has 2 species of deer: mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and white-tailed deer (*O. virginianus*; whitetails), with mule deer being the most common. Within each species there are two subspecies; for mule deer NM has Rocky Mountain and desert mule deer, and for white-tailed deer NM has eastern white-tailed and Coues white-tailed deer. Mule deer can be found in all areas and habitat types ranging from desert floors to high alpine environments. Rocky Mountain mule deer are found in the northern 2/3 of New Mexico while desert mule deer inhabit the southern 1/3 of the state. Eastern white-tailed deer are found in isolated pockets in the eastern 1/2 of New Mexico while Coues white-tailed deer occupy mountain ranges in the southwestern portion of the state.

While many mule deer herds in New Mexico use the same habitats year-round, others are migratory. Deer in the north central part of the state may migrate 30-40 miles between summer ranges at higher elevations or in Colorado to lower elevation winter ranges in New Mexico. Other herds may make smaller movements to take advantage of sporadic seasonal precipitation. Because of these different requirements for deer throughout the state, it is important to maintain productive, connected habitats on the landscape.





Coues white-tailed deer distribution in New Mexico.

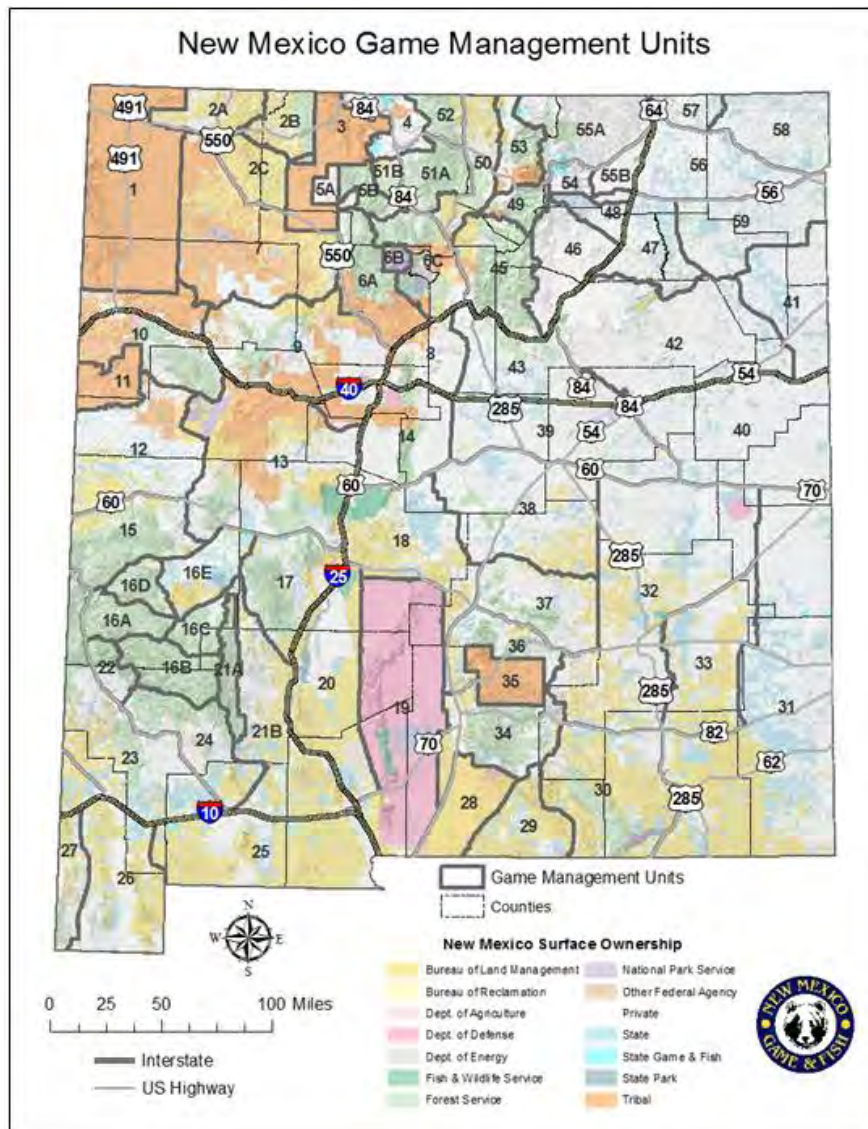


Eastern white-tailed deer distribution in New Mexico.

Landownership

Approximately eleven percent of the land mass in New Mexico is tribally owned. Of the remaining land mass, approximately 50% is public land while the other 50% is privately owned. Public lands available to hunt deer in New Mexico include both state and federally owned and managed lands. Each jurisdiction has different rules for access and recreation.

Additional information about rules for each landownership type can be found on the [Department's website](#) or by accessing the links below.



Map of Department Game Management Units and New Mexico surface ownership.

MULE DEER BIOLOGY

Deer populations naturally fluctuate between high and low densities over time, and these fluctuations can be dramatic. Deer population trajectories are driven by adult female and fawn survival; both adult female and fawn survival rates need to be adequate for stable populations. Deer have a polygamous breeding strategy where a single male will breed many females within a season. Because of this breeding strategy, almost all (>95%) breeding age females become pregnant each year even though there are generally fewer males than females in a population. In fact, there can be far fewer males than females with no impact to pregnancy rates. Studies have shown that when the number of bucks stays above 10 bucks per 100 does, pregnancy rates are consistent and high. As such, buck mortality, including mortality from harvest, does not

negatively impact population growth because females carry pregnancies and almost all of them are pregnant each year.

Adult doe survival is relatively consistent across the mule deer range with only minor variability. Conversely, fawn survival varies by region and across years and is heavily influenced by precipitation patterns and resulting habitat conditions. Weather, disease, predation and human induced mortality can all impact adult female and fawn survival; however, availability of quality forbs, shrubs, and concealment cover can lessen or intensify the effect of these individual factors.

For more information on issues impacting mule deer populations, visit the [Mule Deer Working Group website](#).

Breeding and timing.

The timing of breeding is regulated by changes in daylength (photoperiod) interacting with genetics to determine when females come into estrus. The nutritional status and body condition of individual females in the months leading up to breeding may also influence timing. Although weather and temperature do not directly affect the physiological readiness of breeders, cooler temperatures may trigger more deer movement in general, whereas warm temperatures may suppress it.

The breeding period for deer in the Southwest Deserts is typically later in the year and longer lasting than in northern ecoregions (Heffelfinger 2006). In New Mexico, the timing of the rut varies by area. In the north, the peak rut typically occurs during the last week of November. In the central and southeastern parts of the state, the rut occurs during the first week of December. In southwestern New Mexico, deer tend to rut between the end of December and beginning of January.

Fawns in desert habitats rarely attain breeding condition by their first breeding season, so it is uncommon to see yearling (1.5 yr) females with fawns. In other parts of mule deer range outside of the Southwest Deserts, particularly those with extensive agricultural areas, up to half of the female fawns will breed during their first fall (Heffelfinger 2006). As such, in New Mexico, multiple consecutive years of timely seasonal rains are necessary to see significant deer population growth.



Factors that Impact Mule Deer Populations

Fundamentally, all population growth is influenced by births, deaths, immigration, and emigration (Mills and Johnson 2013). Forage availability, weather, and predation are common factors that influence birth and death rates, although others could be important (e.g., malnutrition, disease; Forrester and Wittmer 2013), and the interrelated causative mechanisms are not perfectly understood (Lawrence et al. 2004). Precipitation with resulting impacts on forage and direct predation on deer often interact as leading factors influencing population fluctuations in the Southwestern US (Lawrence et al. 2004), although other factors may affect population growth rates (e.g., habitat condition, human encroachment).

Weather Patterns

Weather is a major driver of population fluctuations in the Southwest because it drives plant growth and vegetation biomass, which correlates to deer body condition, hiding cover, survival, recruitment, and population density (Smith and LeCount 1979, Marshal et al. 2002, Haskell et al. 2017). When drought is prolonged, or when seasonal precipitation does not come at optimal times, deer will have reduced body condition and recruitment will be lower. This can result in higher mortality rates from all causes. Three consecutive years of above-average rainfall are often needed for mule deer populations to experience significant growth in this ecoregion (Heffelfinger 2006).

Habitat Condition and Availability

Habitat availability and condition is one of the biggest factors impacting New Mexico's deer populations, and the number of deer the landscape can support. Specifically forage availability and cover often determine the number of deer that inhabit an area. Access to a variety of habitats is crucial to providing adequate nutrition and hiding cover during different seasons.

Anthropogenic changes, fire suppression, and excessive herbivory can significantly change plant community composition, structure, nutritional values, and disturbance processes on the landscape that are important for mule deer population growth (Lutz et al. 2003, Richardson 2003). These combined factors have generally resulted in decreased nutritional quality and lost or fragmented habitat, which poses issues for robust mule deer populations (Lutz et al. 2003, Heffelfinger et al. 2006). These impacts can be long-lasting and are often difficult to address on the scale that is meaningful to a large deer population.

Deer habitat in New Mexico is highly variable and complex. It is also subject to degradation and fragmentation from land use practices which sometimes result in effects that are detrimental to deer. Degradation and habitat loss can prohibit deer from reaching and utilizing important habitats in seasonal areas. Advancing succession of forage species, due to fire suppression, along with management practices that favor grass production for cattle grazing rather than browse, continue to change habitat suitability for deer. These changes have likely reduced habitat quality for deer in New Mexico. For mule deer to thrive in the state, habitats must be maintained and improved to provide a mosaic landscape. To complicate this, because of low rainfall in New Mexico, habitats do not recover as quickly from disturbances, and it may take decades for degraded habitat to return to historical conditions.

Barriers to Movement & Habitat Fragmentation

Major changes are occurring throughout much of mule deer range in the west due to growing human populations. This population growth can lead to habitat fragmentation which can negatively affect deer populations by making it difficult for individuals to disperse, migrate, and forage (Fischer and Lindenmayer 2006).

Habitat fragmentation can be caused by roadways, fences, canals, housing developments, wind, solar, gas, and oil energy developments, transmission lines, mines, railways, roads, and others. Fences are among the more common movement barriers in the western United States because they are frequently used to control and distribute livestock. When built improperly, fences can substantially hinder deer movement and cause mortality (Howard 1991, Harrington

and Conover 2006). The Department has been actively involved in helping convert livestock fencing to wildlife friendly in various locations across the state.

Predation

In areas where deer populations are depressed due to other factors, predation can maintain populations at low levels. However, active predator removal does not generally increase populations unless these other limiting factors are addressed and very specific predator removal practices are enacted. Predator removal programs designed to benefit deer are ineffective unless it is focused, intense, and timed to coincide with the most crucial period for that population. For example, to effectively help deer populations, coyote numbers would have to be reduced by 50 percent annually (Andelt 1996). Predator control may help improve deer populations only when the following conditions are met:

- 1) Predation is identified as a limiting factor,
- 2) Predator management is implemented when deer populations are below habitat carrying capacity,
- 3) Predator management efforts reduce predator populations sufficiently across the landscape to yield results,
- 4) Predator management efforts are timed to be most effective (just prior to predator or prey reproduction),
- 5) Predator management occurs at a focused scale (generally <250 mi²).

For more information on mule deer and their predators, see this [fact sheet](#) developed by the WAFWA Mule Deer Working Group.

Diseases and Parasites

In most cases, disease by itself does not generally determine deer abundance, but stressors such as drought can exacerbate the impact of diseases in a population. When diseases are present in a population, they rarely cause large-scale deer die-offs; mortality events are typically smaller scale or productivity is reduced.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is the biggest disease concern for New Mexico's deer populations. CWD is a fatal neurological disease that affects deer, elk, and other members of the deer family (Family *Cervidae*). Because CWD is always fatal, it can negatively impact population growth when prevalence rates are high. CWD has been detected in GMUs 19, 28, 29, and 34, special restrictions apply for deer and elk harvested in these units. The Department continues to expand CWD testing throughout the state. For more information see this [fact sheet on CWD](#) developed by the WAFWA Mule Deer Working Group.

Mule Deer Population Trends in New Mexico

Mule deer have always been common in New Mexico, but not extremely abundant. Historically, they were not uniformly abundant or distributed in all areas (Stewart 1967). Similar to other big game populations nationwide, market and sustenance hunting drove New Mexico populations to all-time lows around the early 1900s.

Because of declining wildlife populations, harvest regulations were established in the early 1900s and deer numbers improved. In the 1920's and 1930's, predator control programs were implemented, allowing deer populations to continue to grow, largely uninhibited (Stewart

1962). The first published estimate indicates that New Mexico's mule deer population was approximately 97,000 in 1928 (Ames 1967). Around the same time scientists suggested that the herbivores on the landscape, including deer and livestock, exceeded what the habitat could sustain (Leopold et al. 1947). Field surveys conducted between 1929 and 1932 found deer that died of starvation, confirming that indeed herbivores were overutilizing forage on the landscape.

Widespread logging and forest thinning from the 1930s through the 1950s changed habitat conditions and increased deer forage quantity and availability on the landscape. These improved habitat conditions, coupled with intensive predator eradication efforts, resulted in a deer "irruption" that saw herds swell throughout New Mexico and the intermountain West states of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming (Gruell 1986). Together, these factors resulted in a three-fold increase in mule deer by the 1960s. The state's mule deer population grew from approximately 97,000 deer in 1928 to 301,000 deer in 1964 (Ames 1967). This estimate stands as the highest population size the state has seen in modern times and is consistent with trends reported from other western states. Many western mule deer hunters that were around during the 1960s fondly call this period the "Good Old Days" of mule deer hunting. However, land and wildlife use practices may have allowed deer populations to be artificially inflated compared to what can naturally occur on the landscape.

Shortly after this peak in the 1960s, logging slowed and fire suppression increased. These landscape scale changes allowed the forests to mature to old growth states that are less beneficial to mule deer, and declines were noticeable. By the 1990s and the early-2000s, these less productive forests coupled with long-term drought further suppressed deer numbers compared to historical estimates. Although it is unlikely that New Mexico's mule deer numbers will ever be as high as those reported in the 1960s, mule deer populations are stable today with some local herds experiencing growth while others experience declines.

For more information on historical and current mule deer abundance, see this [fact sheet](#) developed by the WAFWA Mule Deer Working Group.

Timeline of mule deer population levels in New Mexico and contributing factors

1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000
	48,000 deer estimated	10 year drought	300,000 deer estimate	260,000 deer estimate	235,000 deer est.
195,000 people	360,000 people		1 million people	1.3 million people	1.6 million
Logging Activities/Wildfires	Fire Suppression			NMDGF Deer Studies	
	Early Successional Brush Stages		Later Successional Brush/Timber Dominance		
	Widespread Predator Control		10-80 Ban		
		Elk Numbers/Range Expanding			
Extensive Livestock Damage	Conversion From Sheep to Cattle				More Conservative Grazing
	Doe Hunts				
		Peak Deer Harvest	Declining Deer Harvest		
	Deer Hunter Numbers Increasing			Hunter Numbers Decline	

Surveys

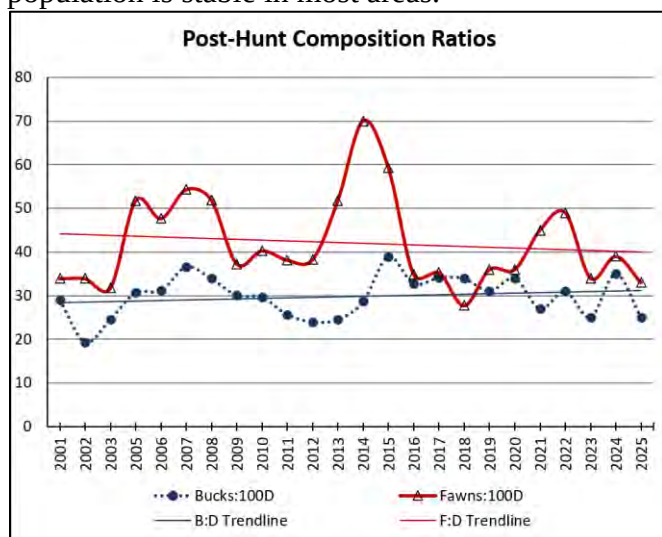
To effectively manage deer populations, biologists must accurately quantify factors affecting population growth (birth rates, death rates, and natural movement into and out of the population). It is often not possible to precisely estimate these demographic parameters without intensive research; however, the Department quantifies indices of populations using hunter harvest metrics and post-hunt aerial surveys. Mandatory harvest reporting provides an estimate of total harvest for each unit, a measure of hunter effort, and an index of population trends. Post-hunt aerial surveys are conducted each winter to quantify sex [buck to doe (B:D)] and age [fawn

to doe (F:D)] ratios and monitor population trends. These surveys provide an index of post-hunt buck availability and population productivity and allow biologists to assess whether population objectives are met. For more information on aerial surveys throughout the western US, see this WAFWA [fact sheet on aerial survey inventories](#) developed by the Mule Deer Working Group.

These composition estimates have been obtained since the early 2000's, allowing comparisons to be made over time. Surveys primarily focus on collecting data for mule deer, but white-tailed deer are also observed and noted as incidental sightings. These surveys are used in conjunction with hunter harvest metrics to generate management recommendations.

Over the years, the Department has tried implementing new survey techniques designed to obtain mule deer density and population estimates. While these methods are used with success in other areas, they require large sample sizes that are not achievable in New Mexico without a substantial increase in helicopter survey resources. A recent technique [Integrated Population Models (IPMs)] shows promise for estimating mule deer populations. Beginning in 2024, the Department started a collaborative project with a statistical consulting firm aimed at generating deer population estimates. IPMs utilize multiple sources of data to generate population estimates, including composition ratios, harvest, survival, and population productivity. Importantly, IPMs are capable of handling small sample sizes to obtain population estimates.

The long-term statewide post-hunt composition ratio averages are 40 fawns:100 does and 30 bucks:100 does. A minimum of 40 fawns per 100 does is required in New Mexico for stable populations. These ratios, coupled with statewide harvest trends, indicate that the statewide population is stable in most areas.



Statewide post hunt composition ratios

Harvest Management

The Department allocates licenses to meet stakeholder desires without adversely impacting populations and their habitats. New Mexico predominately targets bucks when allocating hunting licenses. There is a misconception that limiting buck harvest, or even closing a unit to buck harvest completely, increases the deer population. This is not true; as described above, buck harvest does not limit population growth because the breeding strategy of deer

assures that all does in estrus become pregnant during the breeding season. Prior attempts to increase the number of bucks in New Mexico through reducing male harvest have often failed to produce a higher B:D ratios or improved success rate. Rather, in nutritionally stressed populations, slightly increasing B:D ratios can result in a decrease in F:D ratios. This likely occurs because a buck will consume more resources, per capita, than a smaller bodied female or fawn. And when resources are limited, fewer bucks may result in more resources for fawns and does. The Department implements female harvest only under certain circumstances when deer populations are over social objectives, such as near human population centers or when small population segments can withstand limited female harvest by youth hunters.

Harvest reporting is mandatory for all deer hunters. Approximately 88% of deer license holders report their harvest each year giving the Department a reasonable estimate of the number of deer harvested throughout the state. Additionally, harvest reports provide information on success, satisfaction ratings, and the number of days hunters spend afield. Trends in success rates and hunter satisfaction are used as another index of population performance and deer licenses may be adjusted based on these trends and stakeholder desires. Success rates for hunts can vary across weapon types and GMU, but the long-term overall success rate for deer hunts across areas and weapon types is approximately 32%.

License Allocations

The Department is tasked with optimizing hunting opportunities with diverse opinions of what that means. Many hunters only desire the chance to go hunting, while others measure the success of a hunt by number or size of bucks that are seen. To meet these diverse desires, the Department provides different hunting opportunities and hunt structures across the state through “Standard” (also defined as “Opportunity”) hunts and “Quality” hunts.

Opportunity Hunt Units

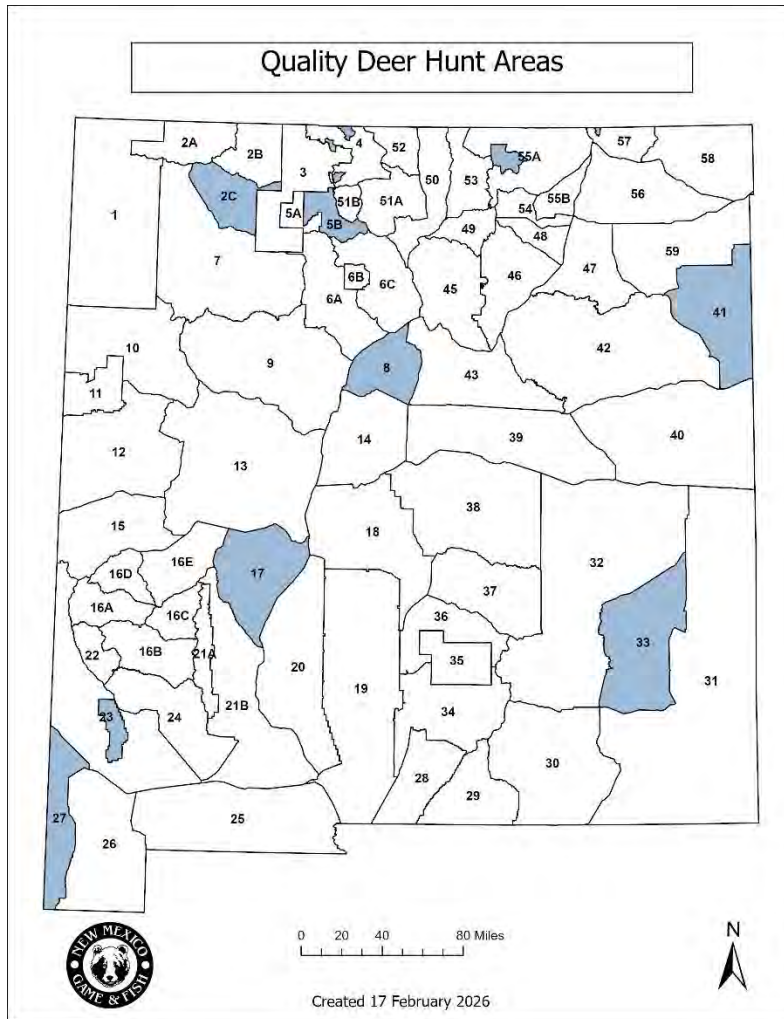
Standard hunts (also defined as Opportunity Hunts) are designed to provide applicants with a higher chance of drawing a deer hunting license. Opportunity Hunt Units These units are managed to maximize annual hunter opportunity without significant negative impacts to overall population health. Hunting opportunities in these units are less restrictive.

A minimum of 15 bucks:100 does is desired in Opportunity GMUs. The age class of bucks in opportunity units is typically younger than that in Quality units. Hunter density in these areas is typically higher, and success rates may be lower as a result. Most of the state is managed for opportunity except for in the Quality Hunt Units detailed below.

Quality Hunt Units

Quality hunts are designed to provide hunters with some combination of lower hunter density per hunt, an increased opportunity for success, an ability to select from a wider selection of legal animals, and/or season structures (timing and length) that provide a more pleasurable hunting experience. Quality hunts/units are designated by the Commission and license allocation is more restrictive.

For more information on managing hunting for opportunity or mature bucks in the context of Western States, see this [fact sheet](#) developed by the WAFWA Mule Deer Working Group.



Quality deer hunt units in New Mexico.

Guidelines to allocate hunting licenses based on hunt type.

	Parameter	Decrease	Maintain	Increase
Opportunity	Fawn:Doe ^a	<35	35 - 45	-
	Buck:Doe ^a	<15	15 - 25	>25
	Rifle Success ^b	<20%	20% - 35%	>35%
	Archery and Muzzleloader Success ^b	<10%	10 - 25%	>25%
	Hunter Density (mi ²) ^c	>1	0.5 - 1	<0.5
Quality	Fawn:Doe ^a	<35	35 - 45	-
	Buck:Doe ^a	<30	30 - 40	>40
	Rifle Success ^b	<40%	40 - 55%	>55%
	Archery and Muzzleloader Success ^b	<20%	20 - 35%	>35%
	Hunter Density (mi ²) ^c	>0.3	0.1 - 0.3	<0.1
	Population Trend ^d	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
	Hunter Satisfaction	<3.0	3.0 – 3.5	>3.5
	Hunter Satisfaction Trend	Decreasing	Constant	Increasing

^a The 3-year average of the composition ratios will be used as the basis for setting license quotas.

^b The 3-year average of harvest success will be used as the basis for setting license quotas

^c Calculated by dividing the number of hunters by the legally accessible public land (mi²) within a GMU. This metric does not consider the quality of habitat.

^d Situations might arise where hunt modifications do not follow this guideline. Examples include areas of high disease risk, areas with low social tolerance of deer, or areas where constituents desire different hunting opportunities.

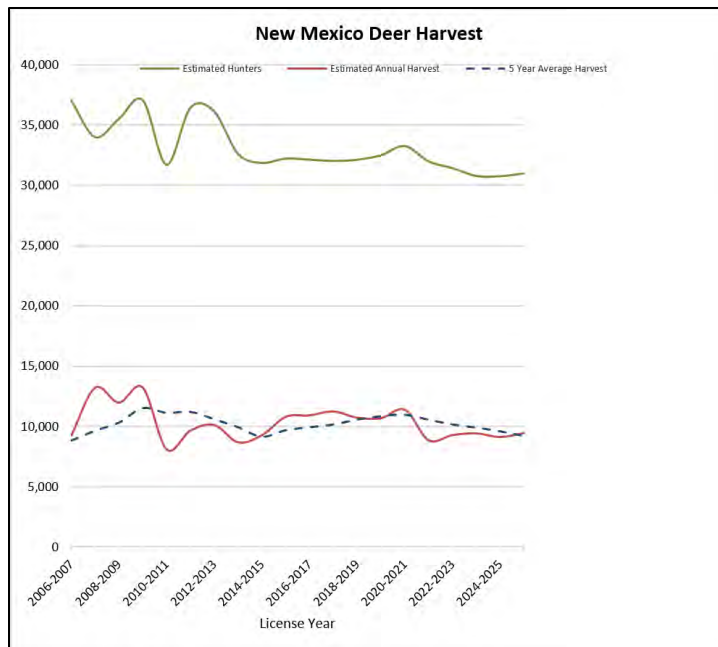
White-tailed Deer

The behavior of Coues white-tailed deer is such that success is typically lower. License allocation recommendations for Coues white-tailed deer are made with emphasis on hunter satisfaction and supplemented with local population knowledge.

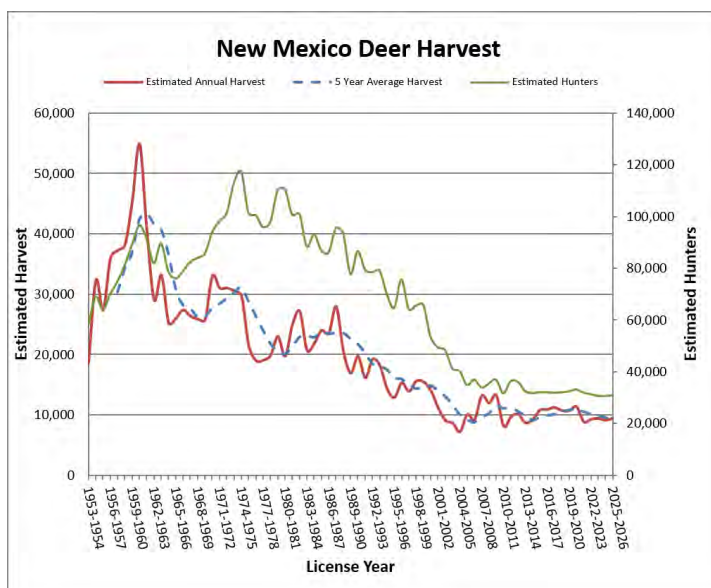
Success rates for Texas white-tailed deer on the eastern portion of the state are consistently low. These hunts are intended to provide hunters with an opportunity to go hunting.

Private Land Deer Hunting

For most of the state, private-land only deer licenses are available over the counter. The exception is in units 2A, 2B, 2C, 4, and 5A. In these units the Department restricts the licenses that are available for private-land deer hunting. To hunt deer in these units, hunters must obtain an authorization code and a hunt code from the landowner and must apply through the regular public draw.



Estimated deer hunters, deer harvest, and 5-year average deer harvest in New Mexico for 2006-2025 hunting seasons.



Estimated deer hunters, deer harvest, and 5-year average deer harvest in New Mexico for 1953-2025 hunting seasons. Vertical lines denote when licenses became limited and when mandatory harvest reporting began.

Deer Rule Development

The Department's Deer Rule outlines season dates and license numbers and opens every 4 years, allowing the Department to make management recommendations to the State Game Commission (Commission) based on changes in deer populations and hunter desires. Recommendations are based on biological data, hunter harvest data, and management objectives. The Department solicits public input on these recommendations and adjusts where necessary. The following is a breakdown of how hunting rules are set in New Mexico and ways in which the public can be involved.

- 1) The Department proposes initial recommendations to the public and Commission based on biological, survey, and harvest data.
- 2) These initial recommendations are presented at public meetings, typically in each region of the state.
- 3) The Department solicits and compiles formal written and emailed comments about proposals from all stakeholders.
- 4) Based on this input, the Department may modify the recommendations if the majority of stakeholders desire a particular change (or no change) as long as it does not negatively impact a population or management objective.
- 5) The Department makes final recommendations to the Commission who then votes to adopt the rule based on biological data and public input submitted during the open rule period.

The Deer Rule for the 2027-2030 hunting seasons opened for public comment in February 2026. The Department appreciates feedback and encourages public engagement.

Alternative Deer Hunting Programs

Private Land Deer Incentive Program

The Private Land Deer Incentive Program (PLDIP) was created to incentivize landowners to improve habitat on their property through alternate deer hunting opportunities. Participating landowners must demonstrate a commitment to managing their property in a manner that offers protection to deer habitat and/or implements long-term habitat improvements designed to restore natural vegetation composition and structure desirable to deer. There are approximately 80 ranches enrolled in this program as of 2025.

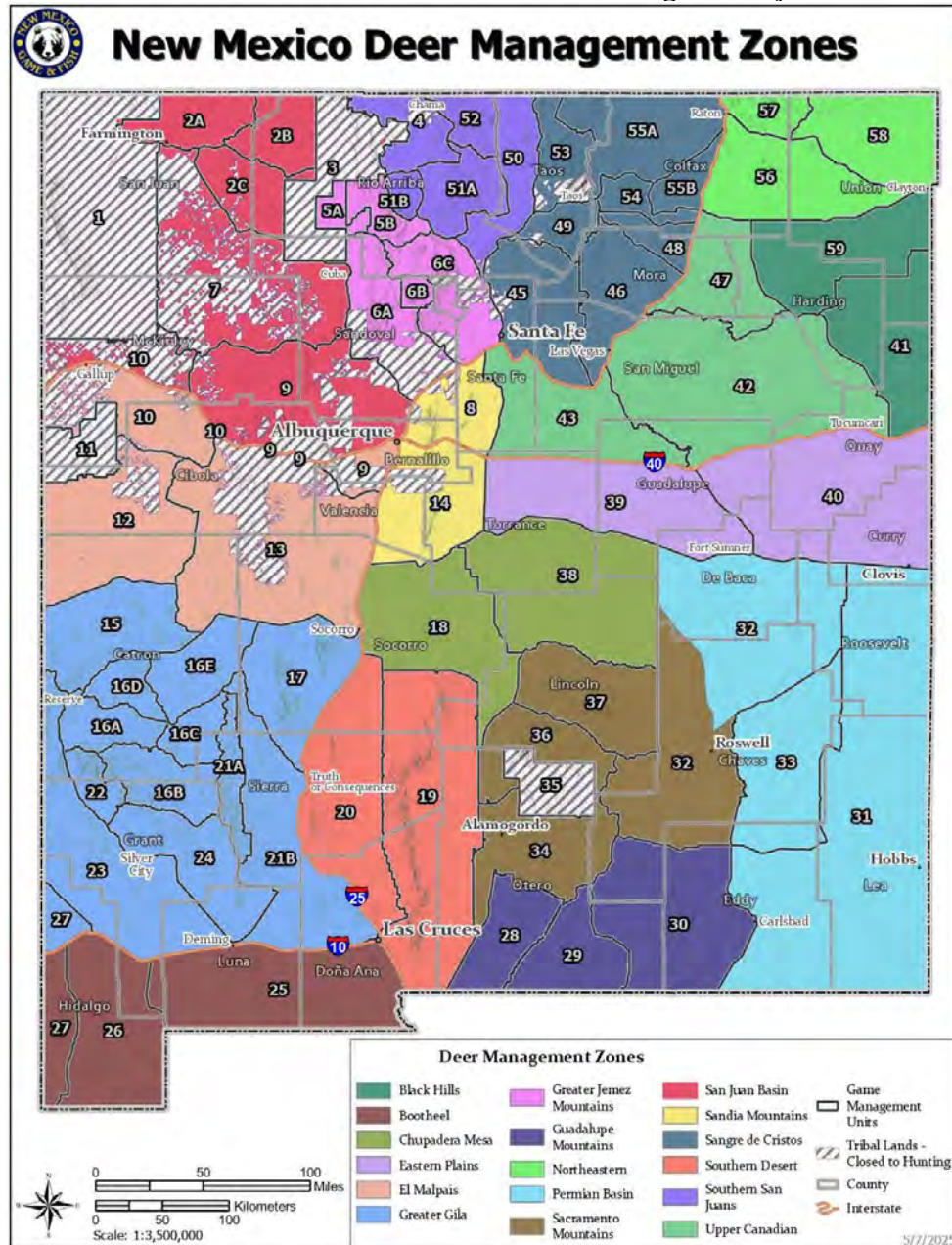
Urban Deer Hunts

The Department aims to minimize deer nuisance or safety issues when they arise, typically around population centers. Oftentimes in these situations, conflicting social values of residents of the municipalities make it difficult to manage deer populations in these areas. Some residents find the deer endearing and enjoy watching them, while others consider the deer a nuisance because of the damage they can do to landscaping. In addition to the damage, increased vehicle strikes or aggression toward humans can result in safety concerns.

Silver City, Ruidoso, and Raton currently have deer overpopulation issues that the cities and NMDGF managers are trying to address. A deer management hunt area was created in Silver City, and antlerless hunts began in 2014. Approximately 40 females are harvested on this hunt each year.

DEER MANAGEMENT ZONES

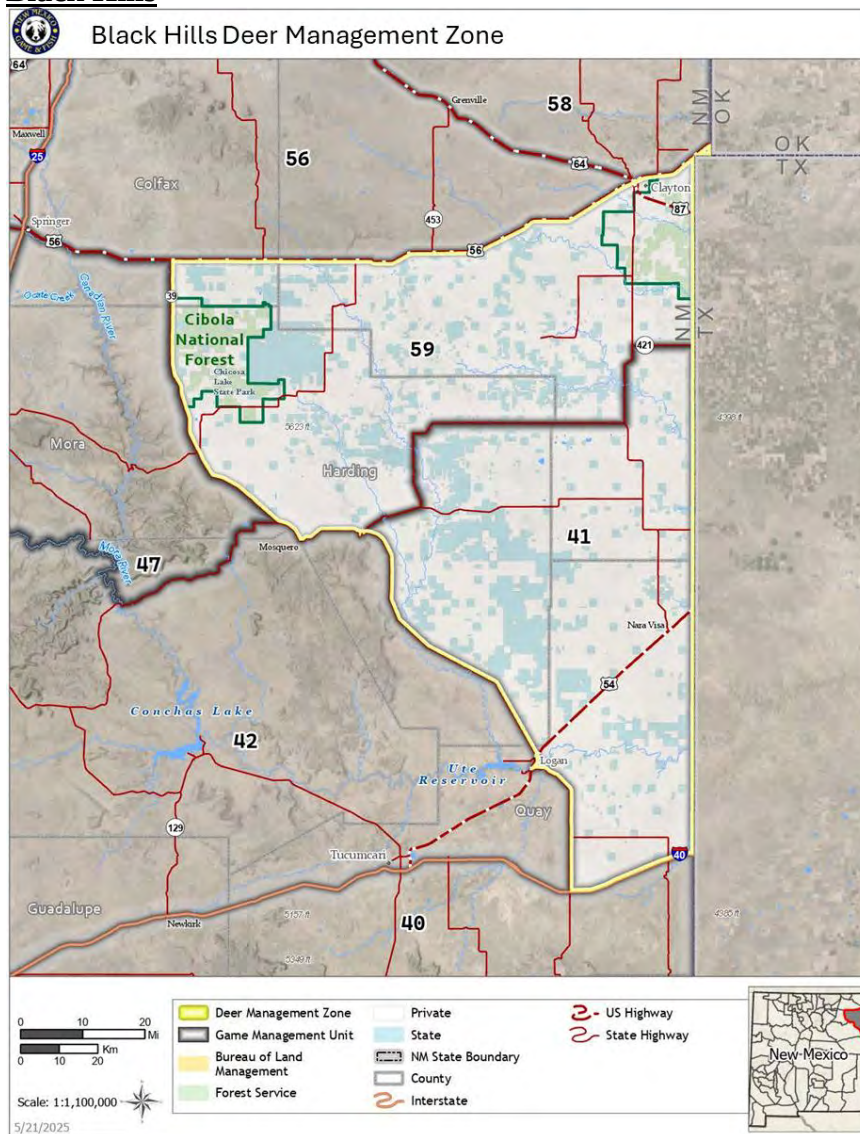
Deer Management Zones (DMZ) are ecoregions where relatively distinct deer populations inhabit the landscape. These zones span several GMU's, each containing specific annual harvest regulations and license allotments. As the new survey technique is developed and new information becomes available, these DMZs might be adjusted.



Deer Management Zones for New Mexico Department of Wildlife.

Deer Management Zone Descriptions and Hunting Information

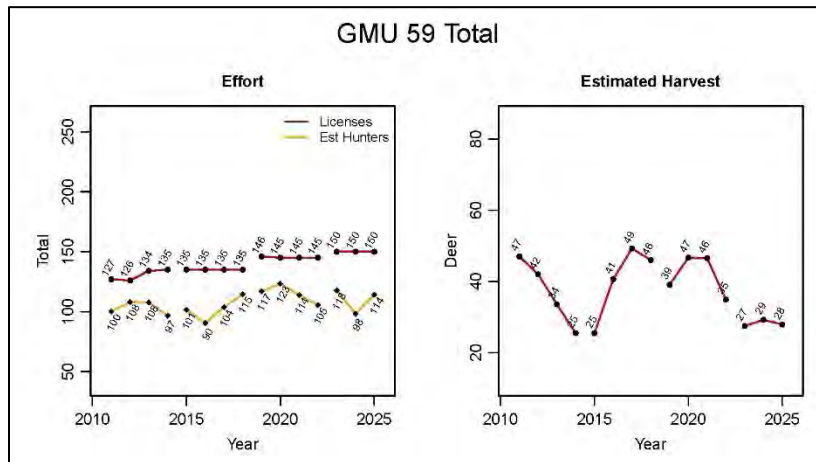
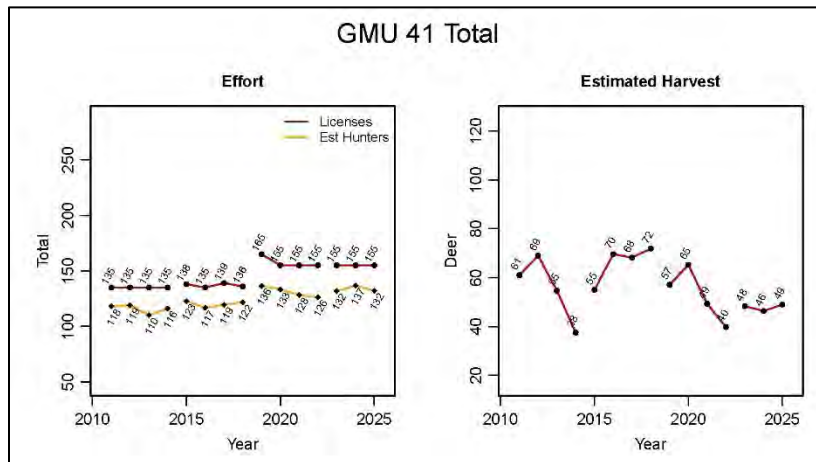
Black Hills



BIOLOGY – Deer in this DMZ are largely resident; they may make short seasonal movements in response to weather patterns or water and food distributions. If deer make seasonal movements, they will return to their home ranges when conditions become favorable. Aerial surveys are not conducted regularly in this DMZ. Thus, population trajectories are monitored using hunter harvest data. The Black Hills deer herd is considered stable. CWD has been detected a few miles from GMU 41 in Texas.

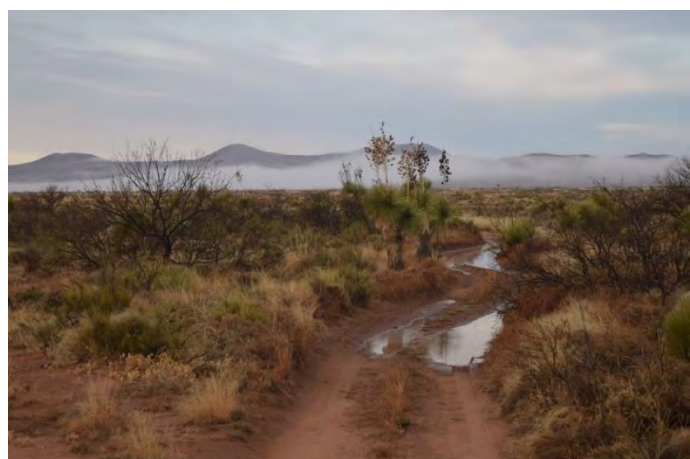
HUNTING – Both mule deer and white-tailed deer can be found throughout the Black Hills. The Black Hills are characterized by sandy flats that are broken up with caprock escarpments and

mesas. Mesquite and grasslands dominate the sandy flats at lower elevations and oakbrush and pinyon-juniper (PJ) habitat are found on the escarpments and mesas. Good mule deer numbers can be found in pockets throughout this DMZ, and white-tailed deer are found along river bottoms and in the grasslands on the eastern side of this DMZ. GMU 41 is managed as a Quality hunt unit while GMU 59 is managed for opportunity. Hunting access is limited to the patchwork of State Land Office (SLO) parcels. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.

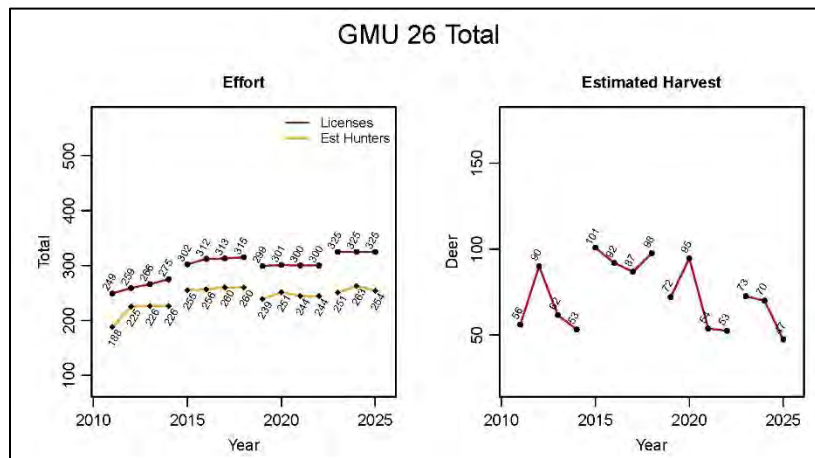
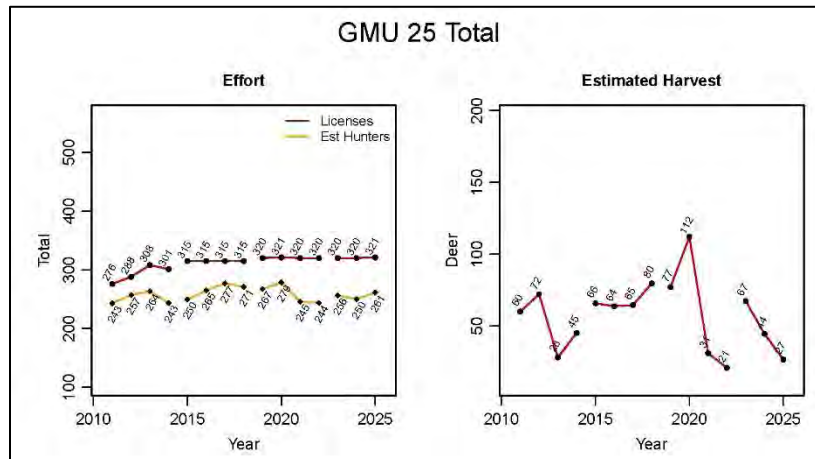


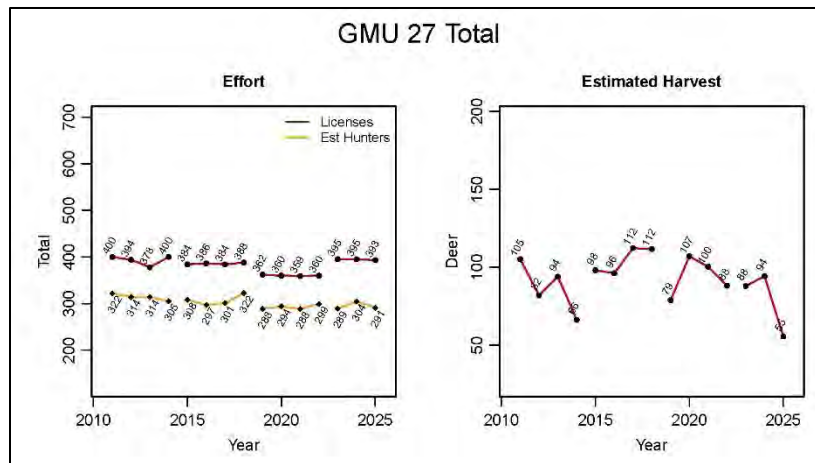
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HUNTING – Mule deer dominate this DMZ, but GMU 27 contains a robust Coues white-tailed deer herd. The Bootheel is dominated by the Chihuahuan Desert, characterized by arid landscapes and distinct rugged mountain ranges. The vegetation is characterized by Yucca, creosote, buffalo gourd, and mesquite. The Peloncillo Mountains, which are part of the Madrean Sky Islands, are situated on the western side of this DMZ and contain interesting pine-oak woodlands.



In dry years, deer will typically be within 1.5 miles of water sources. Public hunting access is obtained through the vast Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and United States Forest Service (USFS) land found throughout. GMU 27 is managed as a Quality Hunt Unit; the remaining GMUs are managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.





RESEARCH – GMU 27: Peloncillo Mountains

Survival and cause-specific mortality of translocated female mule deer in southern, NM, USA.
Journal of Wildlife Management. 2018.

James W. Cain III¹, Jana B. Ashling¹, Stewart G. Liley²

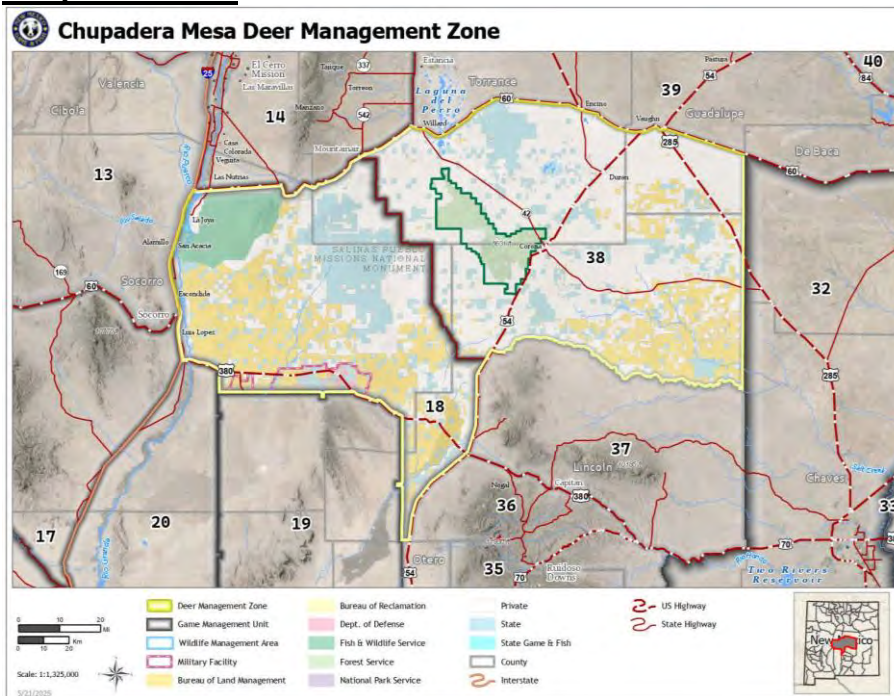
¹Department of Fish, Wildlife and Conservation Ecology, New Mexico State University

²New Mexico Department of Wildlife

ABSTRACT – Many mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) populations in New Mexico have failed to recover from previous population declines, while some populations near urban areas have increased, resulting in more frequent human–wildlife conflicts. Translocations were used in an effort to simultaneously reduce an urban mule deer population and augment two low-density populations in south-western New Mexico, USA. Because of insufficient monitoring, the efficacy of many ungulate translocations is unknown. Our goal was to monitor cause-specific mortality and 1 year post-release survival of mule deer translocated during 2013 and 2014. We compared survival rates of mule deer released with a hard- versus soft-release during the 2014 translocation. We translocated 218 mule deer in 2013 and 2014 into the Peloncillo Mountains (PM) and San Francisco River Valley (SFRV); 106 adult female mule deer were fitted with telemetry collars to determine cause-specific mortality and estimate survival 1 year post-release. All deer were hard-released in 2013. In 2014, translocated mule deer were either held in a soft-release pen (0.81 ha) for approximately 3 weeks or hard-released into their new environment. We used a Kaplan–Meier approach to estimate survival of translocated mule deer at each release area and to compare survival of mule deer translocated using each release method (i.e. hard- versus soft-release). In 2013–14, survival of hard-released deer in the PM was 0.627 (s.e. = 0.09), compared with 0.327 (s.e. = 0.10) in the SFRV. In 2014–15, survival of hard-released deer in the PM was 0.727 (s.e. = 0.13) and survival of soft-released deer was 0.786 (s.e. = 0.11). In the SFRV, survival of hard- and soft-released deer was 0.656 (s.e. = 0.14) and 0.50 (s.e. = 0.16), respectively. Causes of mortality were predation (51%), potential disease (9%; blue tongue or

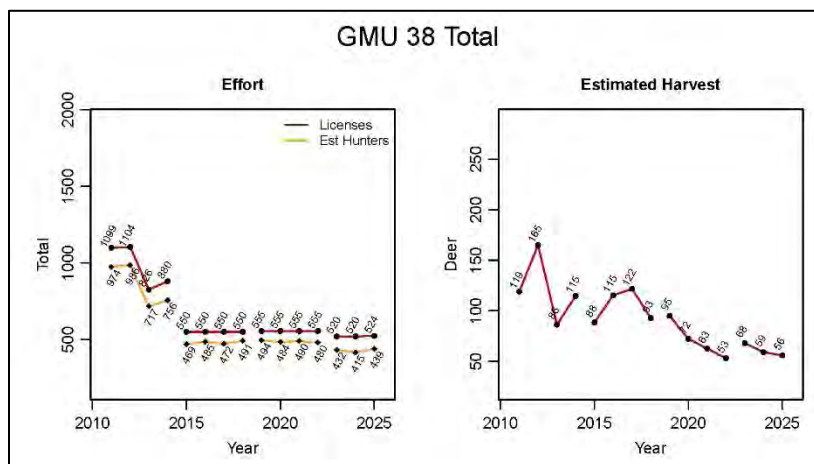
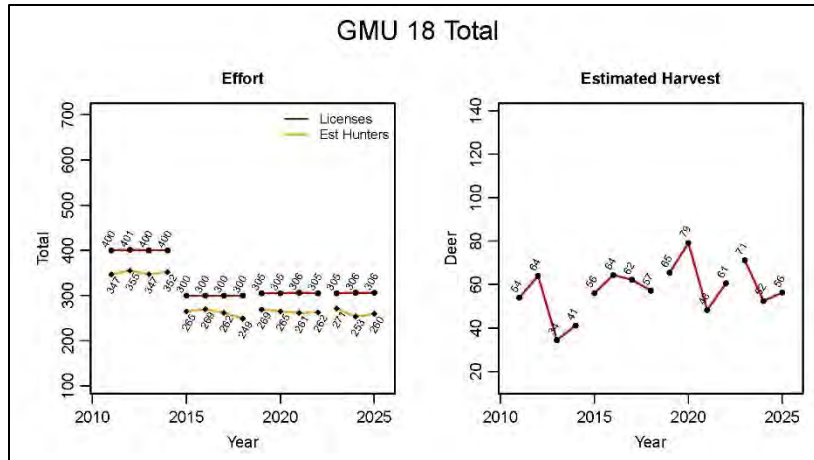
epizootic haemorrhagic disease), accident (5%), poaching (5%) and unknown (20%). Translocations can be an effective management tool to augment populations of mule deer while reducing overabundant urban populations. Soft-released mule deer did not have higher survival than hard-released mule deer, although the length and conditions of the acclimation period were limited in our study. Overabundant mule deer populations in urban areas may serve as sources of animals to bolster declining populations. Soft-release pens of smaller size and short period of acclimation did not influence survival.

Chupadera Mesa



BIOLOGY – Deer in this DMZ are largely resident; they may make short seasonal movements in response to weather patterns or water and food distributions. If deer make seasonal movements, they will return to their home ranges when conditions become favorable. The deer population in this DMZ is considered stable with the highest deer densities found on and around the Gallinas Mountain.

HUNTING – The majority of Chupadera Mesa is relatively flat with rolling PJ grasslands. Numerous moderate canyon complexes break off the mesa tops. The Gallinas Mountain is the exception to the flat nature of this DMZ. The Gallinas Mountain is a mixed-conifer mountain in GMU 38, and it reaches approximately 8,600 feet. Deer numbers in this range are good; a stand replacing wildfire in 2001 has recovered and provides ample shrub cover and early successional plants that are beneficial to deer. Deer use and numbers are higher in the burned areas than in the unburned areas. Public hunting access is obtained through the vast BLM and USFS land found throughout. The Chupadera Mesa DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



RESEARCH – GMU 38: Gallinas Mountains

Mule deer resource selection: trade-offs between forage and predation risk. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution. 2024.

James W. Cain III¹, Jacob H. Kay¹, Stewart G. Liley², Jay V. Gedir¹

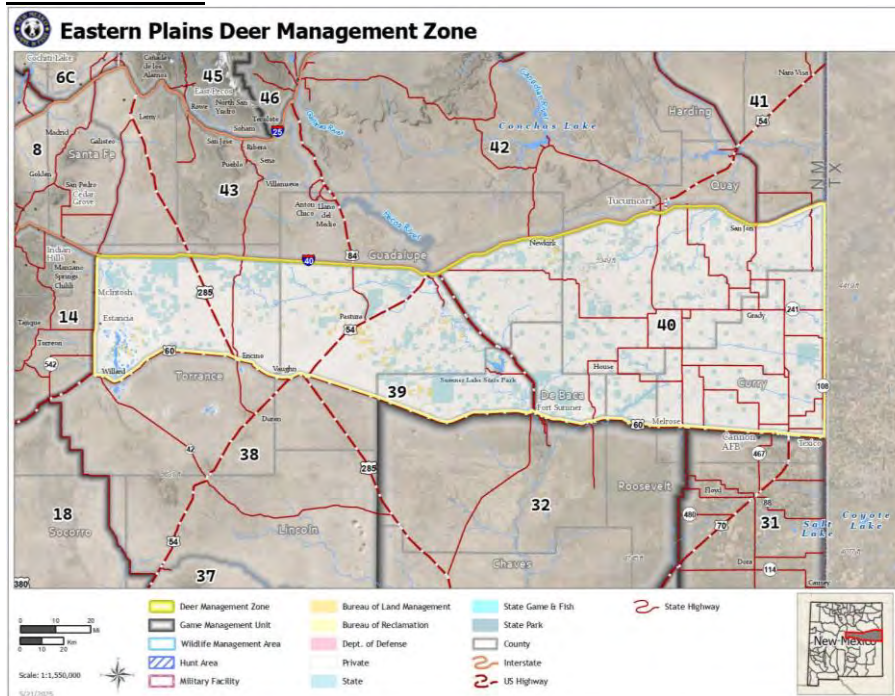
¹Department of Fish, Wildlife and Conservation Ecology, New Mexico State University

²New Mexico Department of Wildlife

ABSTRACT – Ungulates commonly select habitat with higher forage biomass and or nutritional quality to improve body condition and fitness. However, predation risk can alter ungulate habitat selection and foraging behavior and may affect their nutritional condition. Ungulates often choose areas with lower predation risk, sometimes sacrificing higher quality forage. This forage–predation risk trade-off can be important for life history strategies and influences individual nutritional condition and population vital rates. We used GPS collar data from adult female mule

deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and mountain lions (*Puma concolor*) to model mule deer habitat selection in relation to forage conditions, stalking cover and predation risk from mountain lions to determine if a forage-predation risk trade-off existed for mule deer in central New Mexico. We also examined mountain lion kill sites and mule deer foraging locations to assess trade-offs at a finer scale. Forage biomass and protein content were inversely correlated with horizontal visibility, hence associated with higher stalking cover for mountain lions, suggesting a forage-predation risk trade-off for mule deer. Mule deer habitat selection was influenced by forage biomass and protein content at the landscape and within home range spatial scales, with forage protein being related to habitat selection during spring and summer and forage biomass during winter. However, mule deer selection for areas with better foraging conditions was constrained by landscape-scale encounter risk for mountain lions, such that increasing encounter risk was associated with diminished selection for areas with better foraging conditions. Mule deer also selected for areas with higher visibility when mountain lion predation risk was higher. Mountain lion kill sites were best explained by decreasing horizontal visibility and available forage protein, suggesting that deer may be selecting for forage quality at the cost of predation risk. A site was 1.5 times more likely to be a kill site with each 1-meter decrease in visibility (i.e., increased stalking cover). Mule deer selection of foraging sites was related to increased forage biomass, further supporting the potential for a trade-off scenario. Mule deer utilized spatio-temporal strategies and risk-conditional behavior to reduce predation risk, and at times selected suboptimal foraging areas with lower predation risk

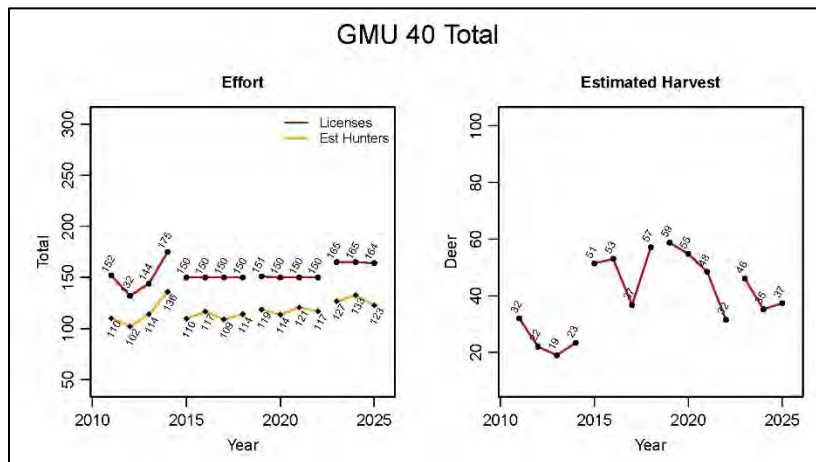
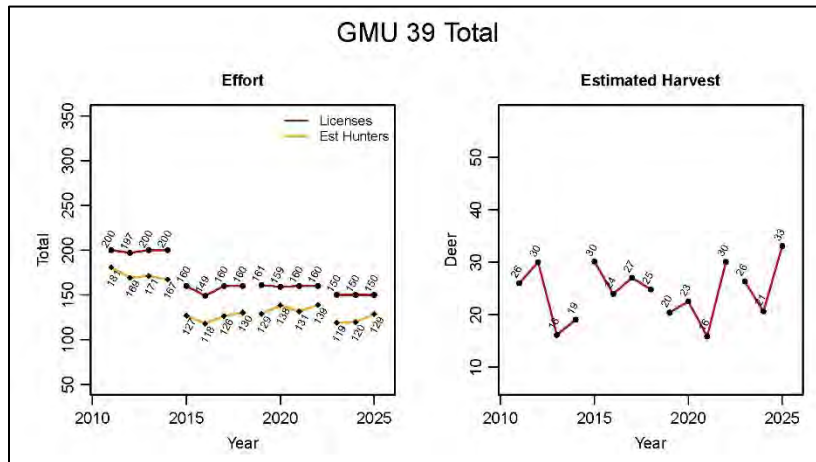
Eastern Plains



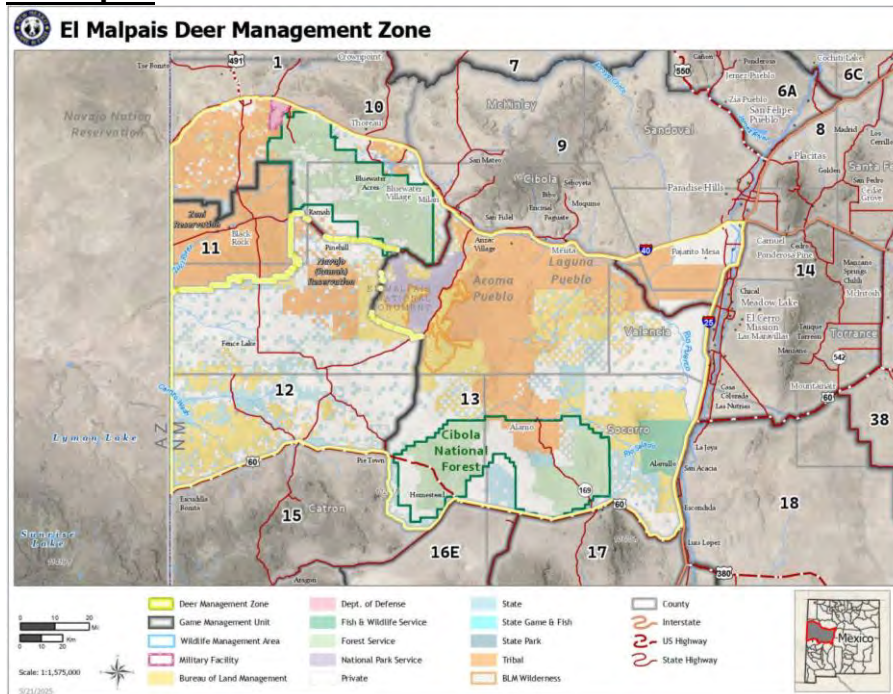
BIOLOGY – Deer in the Eastern Plains are year-round residents. On the eastern side of this DMZ, some deer live their entire lives around the vast crop fields that dominate this area. On the western side of the Eastern Plains, deer are a little more mobile as they move throughout the PJ-

grassland habitats to obtain necessary resources. The deer population in this DMZ is considered stable.

HUNTING – The Eastern Plains is better known for the pronghorn hunting that it affords, but good deer hunting can still be found in pockets. Plains and rolling hills dominate this area with some rimrock escarpments scattered throughout. The eastern portion of this DMZ is dominated by private agricultural lands while the western portion is characterized by rolling PJ-grassland habitats. Successful hunters will find deer in the open grasslands and agricultural lands as well as along escarpments or where there is a mosaic of habitat types. Public hunting access is obtained through the scattered SLO parcels. The Eastern Plains DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.

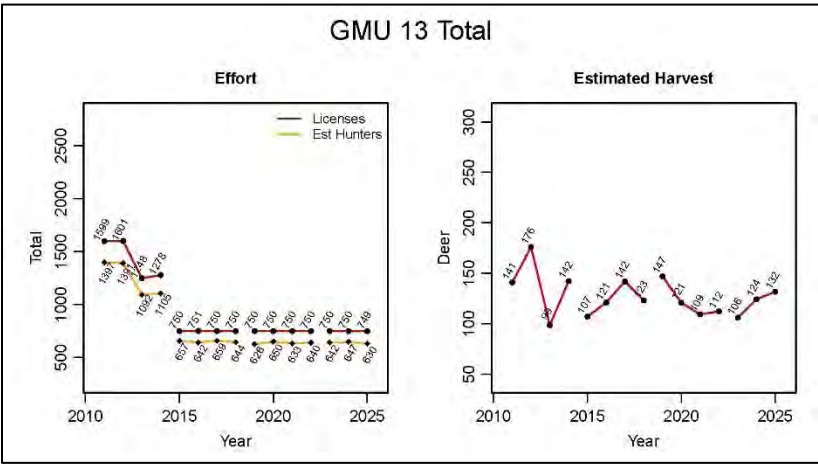
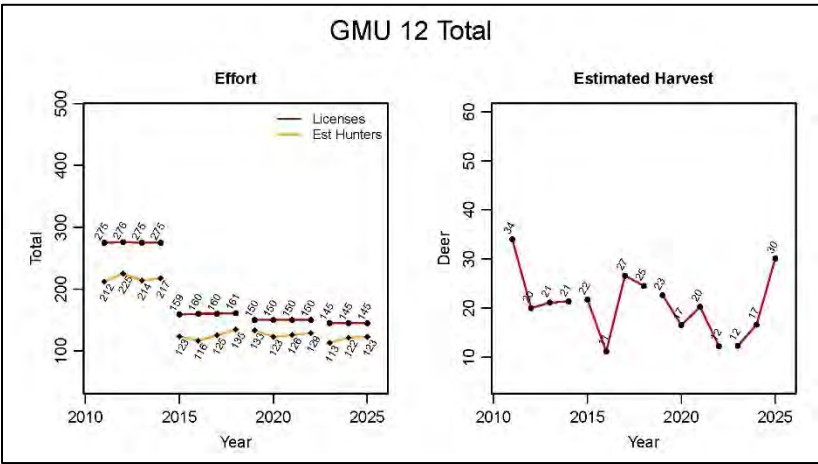
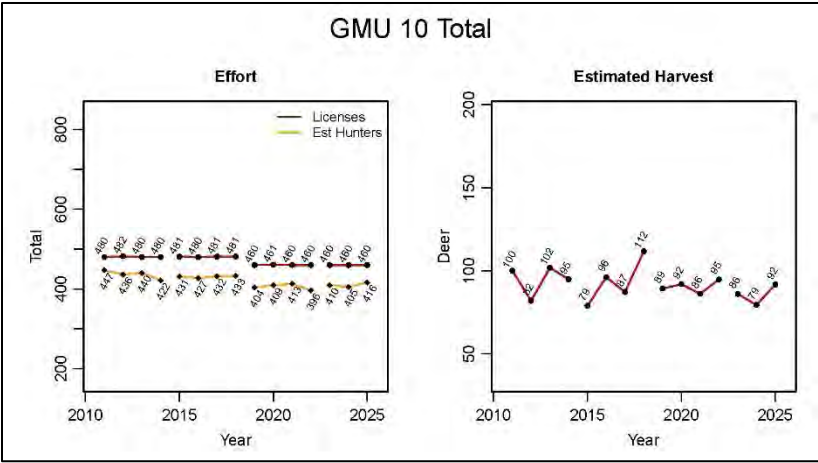


El Malpais

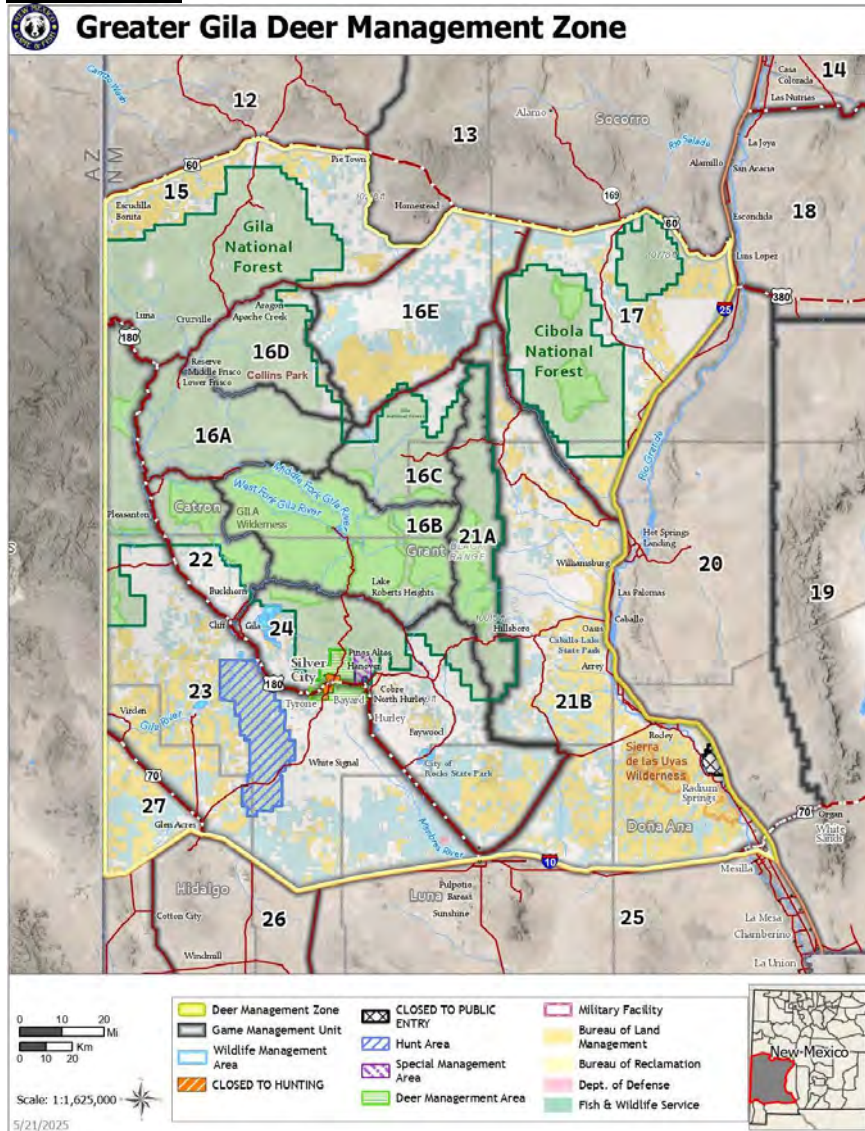


BIOLOGY – Deer in El Malpais are year-round residents, but they might make short movements to take advantage of favorable conditions in this arid landscape. This deer herd is not surveyed, so hunter harvest data provides an index of population productivity. Deer densities and the resulting population size in El Malpais are considered low.

HUNTING – Although this area is better known for pronghorn and elk hunting, some large antlered bucks are harvested in this DMZ each year. This diverse volcanic landscape is characterized by rolling grasslands, isolated sandstone and basalt mesas, lava flows, cinder cones, and pressure ridges. Because of the volcanic influences, hiking here can be difficult. Vegetation consists of grasslands, PJ woodlands, and scrub oak. Deer can be found in localized pockets throughout this DMZ. Water can be scarce, so hunting within 1.5 miles of water sources is recommended. Public hunting access can be obtained through abundant BLM, SLO, and USFS lands. Several tribal reservations are found in this DMZ and are close to public hunting. The El Malpais DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



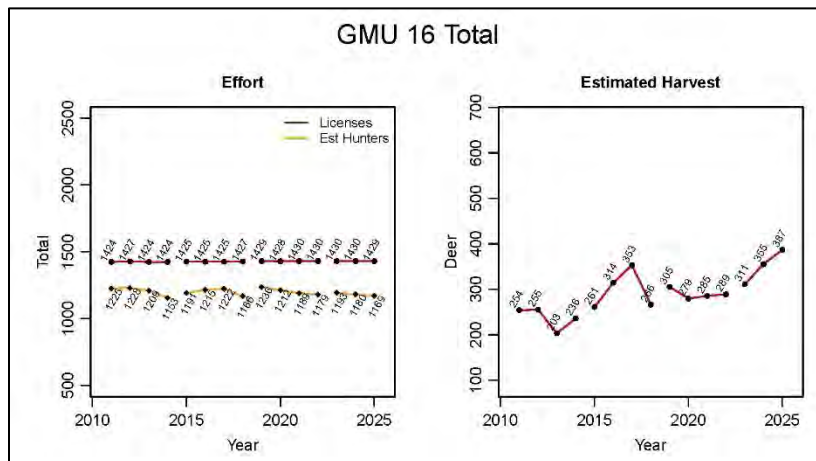
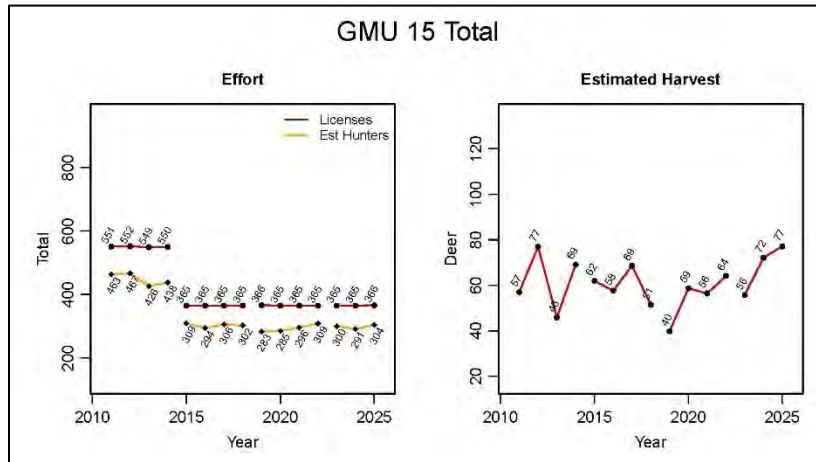
Greater Gila

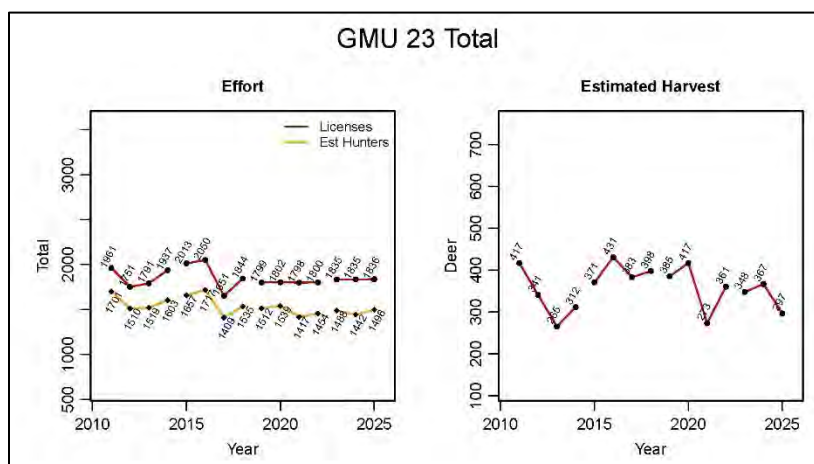
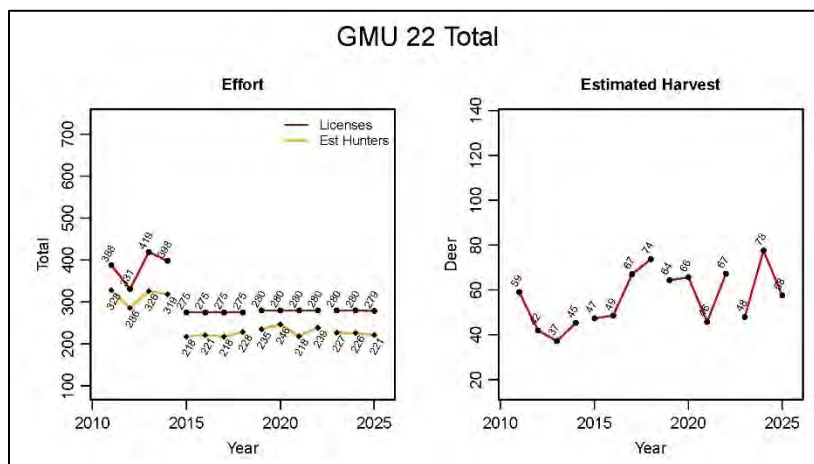
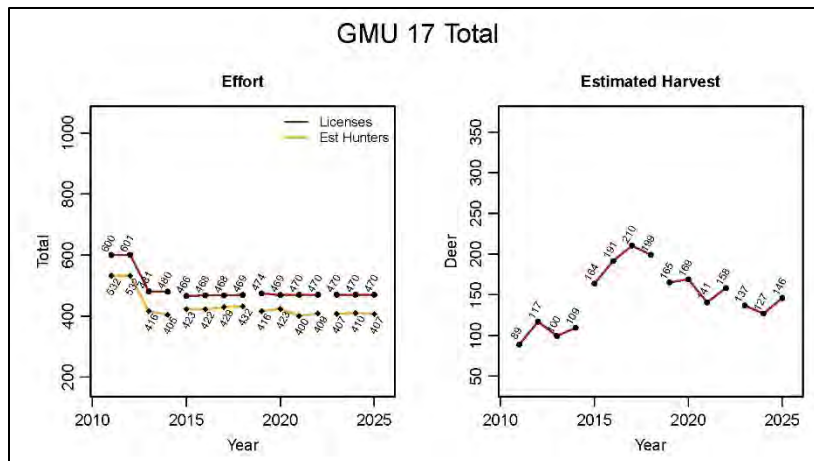


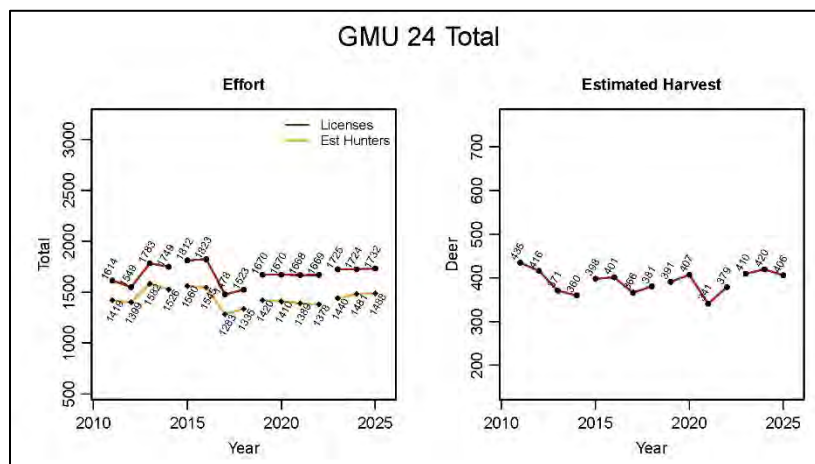
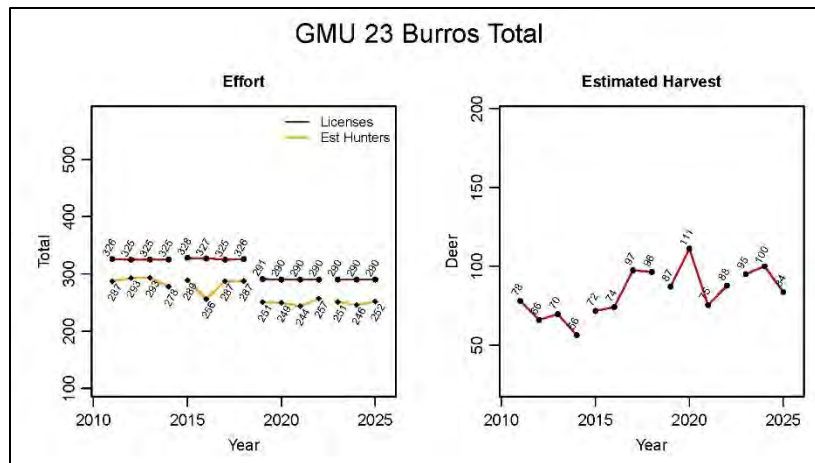
BIOLOGY – Deer in portions of the Greater Gila DMZ are year-round residents while others might make temporary seasonal movements to find more favorable conditions. In the mountainous portion of the Greater Gila, some deer might migrate out of the high elevations when the snowpack is deep. Due to long-term drought, deer numbers in this area are lower than historically reported. Despite this, the population is considered stable in recent years.

HUNTING – Mule deer are found throughout the Greater Gila and Coues white-tailed deer are found throughout most of this DMZ. The Burro Mountains and GMU 17 are managed as Quality Hunt units. The remaining portions of the Greater Gila are managed as opportunity units. Both mule deer and Coues white-tailed deer can be found throughout this DMZ. The Greater Gila is large with habitats ranging from desert floors to mixed conifer and aspen woodlands. The mixed-conifer woodlands have a grassland understory and shrub cover can be found on the slopes. The

desert areas are dominated by prickly pear uplands and creosote flats. The deer are not evenly distributed in this DMZ; wildfire is a common occurrence in the Gila National Forest and these areas will hold deer throughout the year. GMUs 23 and 24 are well known for Coues bucks. Public hunting access in the Greater Gila is through the extensive USFS, BLM, and SLO lands. The Greater Gila DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.







RESEARCH – GMU 23: San Francisco River Valley

Survival and cause-specific mortality of translocated female mule deer in southern, NM, USA.
Journal of Wildlife Management. 2018.

James W. Cain III¹, Jana B. Ashling¹, Stewart G. Liley²

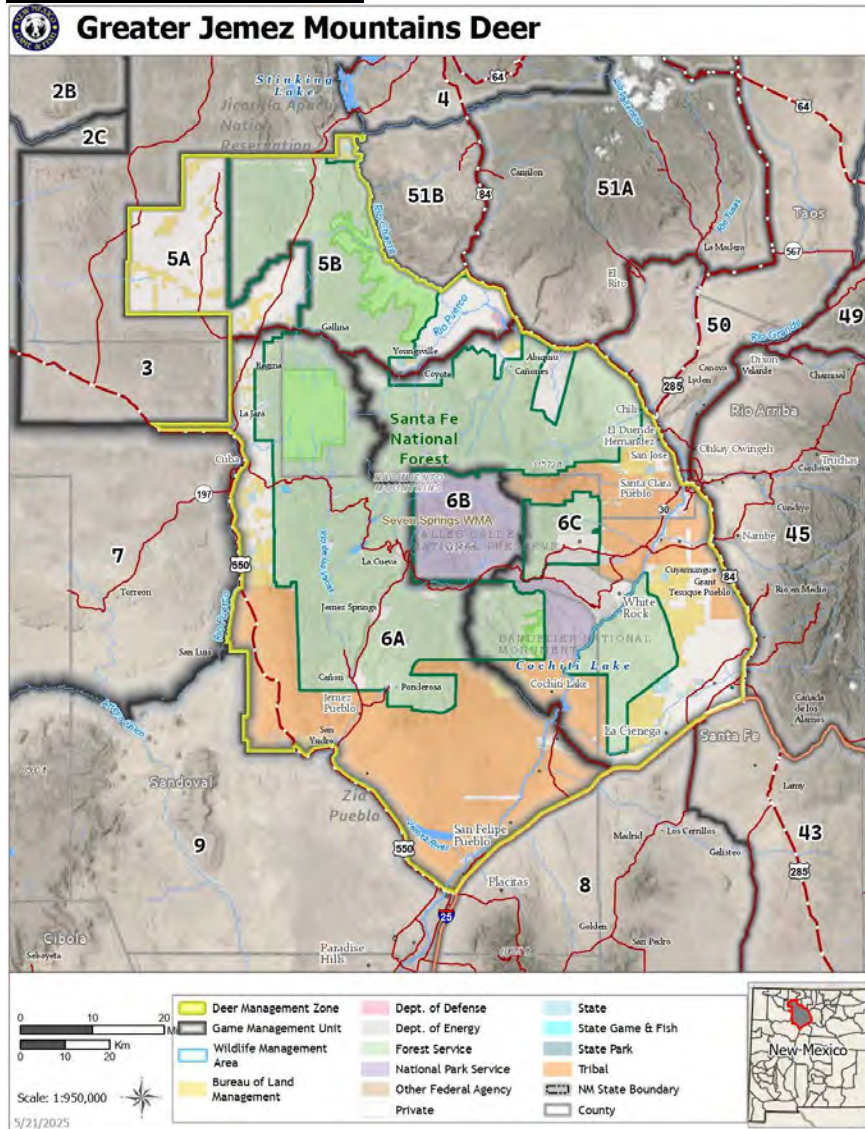
¹Department of Fish, Wildlife and Conservation Ecology, New Mexico State University

²New Mexico Department of Wildlife

ABSTRACT – Many mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) populations in New Mexico have failed to recover from previous population declines, while some populations near urban areas have increased, resulting in more frequent human–wildlife conflicts. Translocations were used in an effort to simultaneously reduce an urban mule deer population and augment two low-density populations in south-western New Mexico, USA. Because of insufficient monitoring, the efficacy of many ungulate translocations is unknown. Our goal was to monitor cause-specific

mortality and 1 year post-release survival of mule deer translocated during 2013 and 2014. We compared survival rates of mule deer released with a hard- versus soft-release during the 2014 translocation. We translocated 218 mule deer in 2013 and 2014 into the Peloncillo Mountains (PM) and San Francisco River Valley (SFRV); 106 adult female mule deer were fitted with telemetry collars to determine cause-specific mortality and estimate survival 1 year post-release. All deer were hard-released in 2013. In 2014, translocated mule deer were either held in a soft-release pen (0.81 ha) for approximately 3 weeks or hard-released into their new environment. We used a Kaplan–Meier approach to estimate survival of translocated mule deer at each release area and to compare survival of mule deer translocated using each release method (i.e. hard- versus soft-release). In 2013–14, survival of hard-released deer in the PM was 0.627 (s.e. = 0.09), compared with 0.327 (s.e. = 0.10) in the SFRV. In 2014–15, survival of hard-released deer in the PM was 0.727 (s.e. = 0.13) and survival of soft-released deer was 0.786 (s.e. = 0.11). In the SFRV, survival of hard- and soft-released deer was 0.656 (s.e. = 0.14) and 0.50 (s.e. = 0.16), respectively. Causes of mortality were predation (51%), potential disease (9%; blue tongue or epizootic haemorrhagic disease), accident (5%), poaching (5%) and unknown (20%). Translocations can be an effective management tool to augment populations of mule deer while reducing overabundant urban populations. Soft-released mule deer did not have higher survival than hard-released mule deer, although the length and conditions of the acclimation period were limited in our study. Overabundant mule deer populations in urban areas may serve as sources of animals to bolster declining populations. Soft-release pens of smaller size and short period of acclimation did not influence survival.

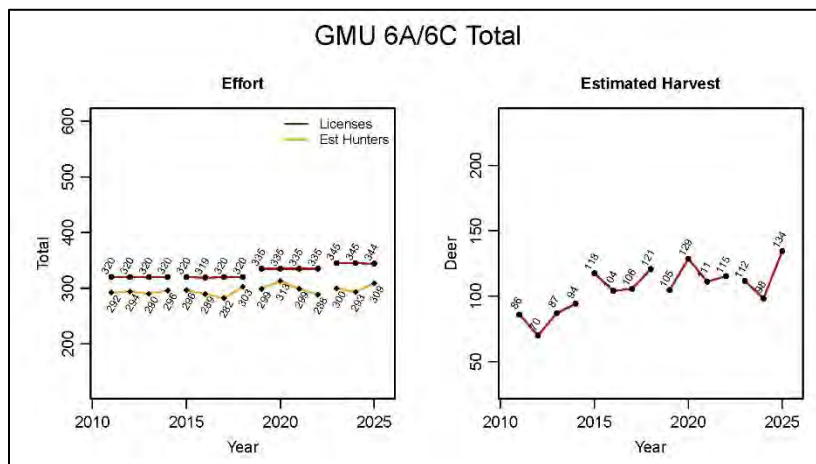
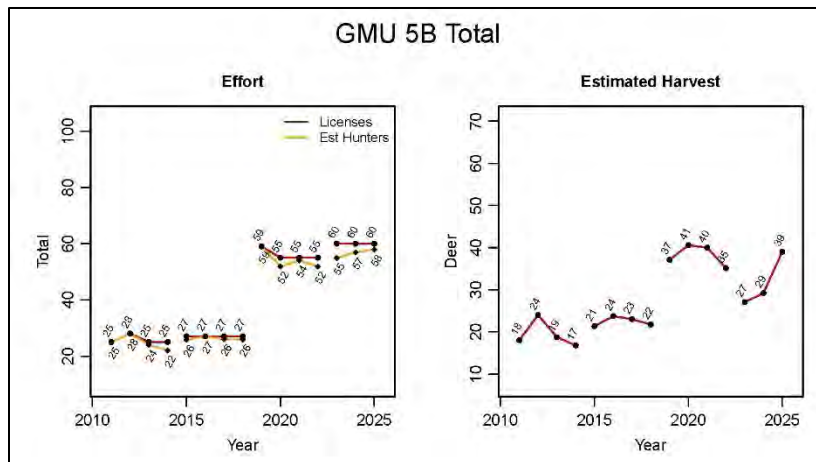
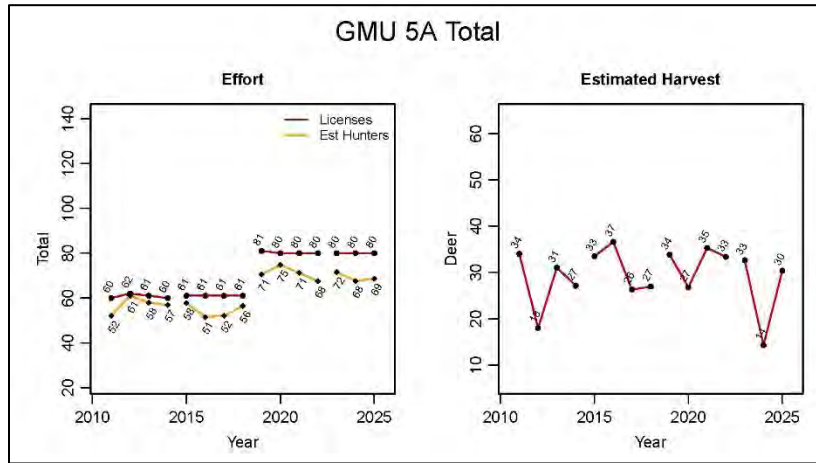
Greater Jemez Mountains



BIOLOGY – Deer in the Greater Jemez Mountains are short distance migrants. They will migrate out of higher elevations when the snowpack is heavy. GPS collar data shows some deer move from the San Pedro Parks Wilderness into GMU 2C for the winter. The habitat in the Greater Jemez Mountains is very productive. Additionally, several fires that were beneficial to deer have burned in the last 10-15 years. Because of these factors, the deer population is stable to increasing with good deer densities found throughout.

HUNTING – The habitat in the Jemez Mountains varies with mixed-conifer/aspen forests, subalpine grasslands and spruce-fir at the higher elevations. Lower elevations contain sagebrush, scrub oak, and PJ woodlands. Deer can be found in good densities throughout the DMZ, and some large antlered bucks are taken each year. Public hunting access in the Greater Jemez Mountains is through the extensive USFS lands. Several tribal reservations are found in this

DMZ and are close to public hunting. GMU 5B is a Quality Hunt Unit; the remainder of the Greater Jemez Mountains DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



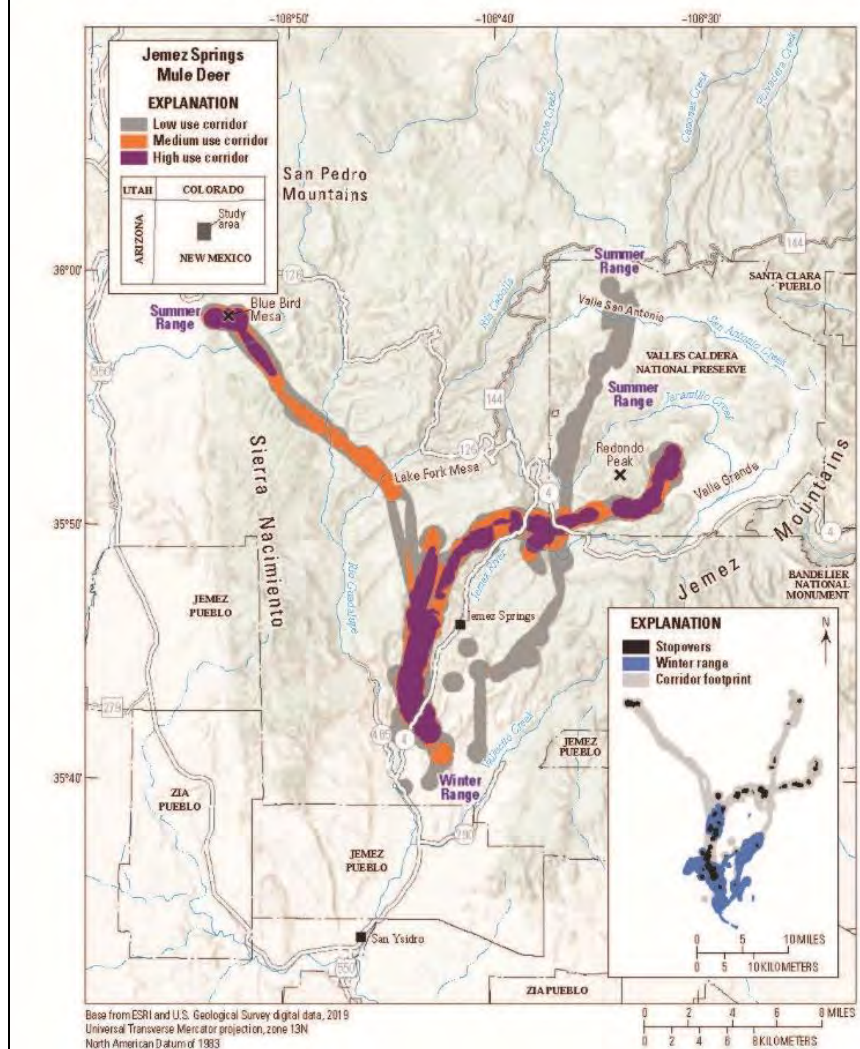
RESEARCH – GMU 6A: Jemez Springs

Migration Mapping: Ungulate Migrations of the Western US Volume 2. United States Geological Survey Report. 2022.

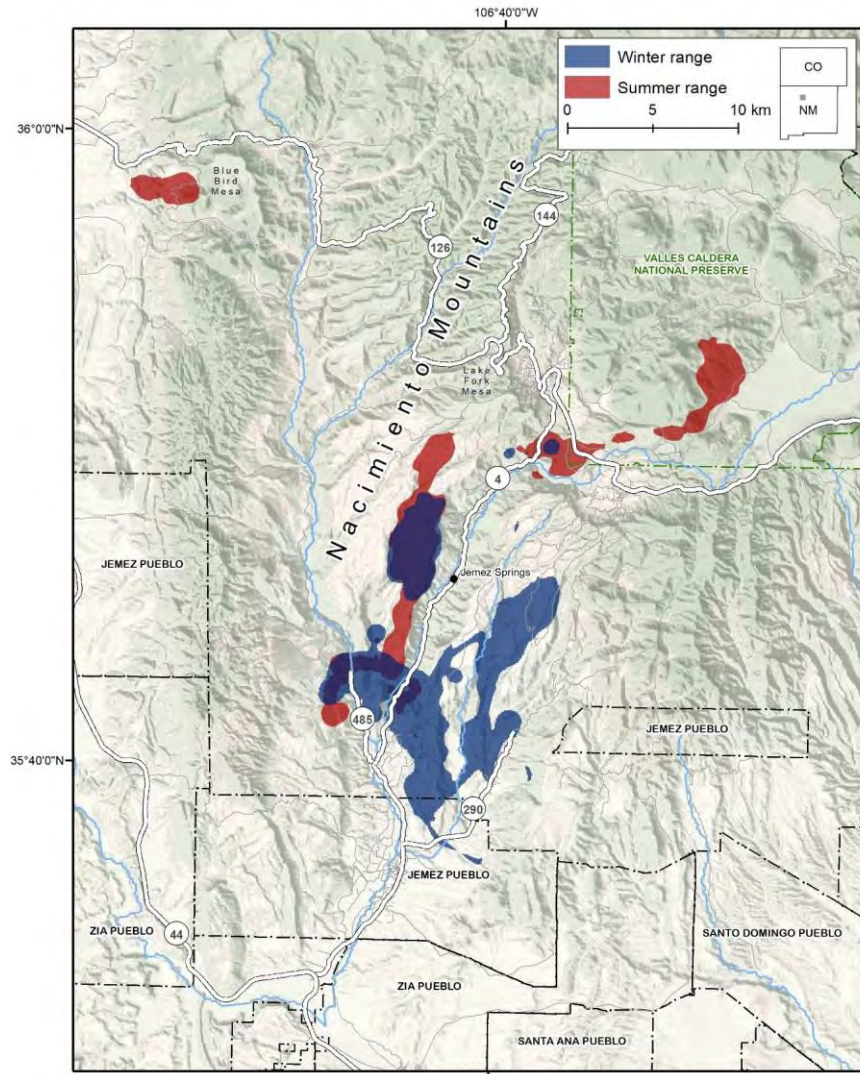
Ungulate Migrations of New Mexico. NMSU Report. 2025.

Matthew Kauffman, James W. Cain III, Craig Reddell, Orrin Duvuvuei, and others.

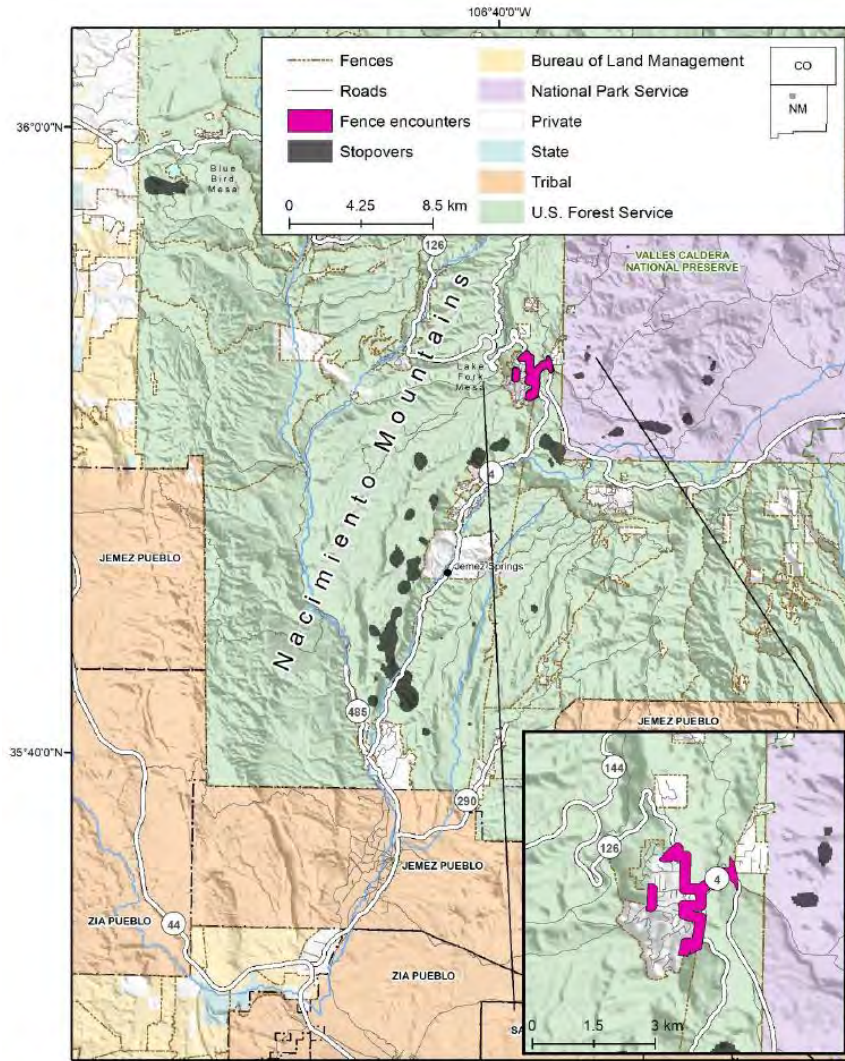
SUMMARY – The Department partnered with the NMSU Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit to map migration and habitat use of mule deer in the Jemez Mountains. A segment of the Jemez Springs mule deer herd winters in the southwestern Jemez Mountains. Individuals migrated an average of 16.2 miles, either to the western edge of the Jemez Mountains, near Blue Bird Mesa, or to the Valles Caldera National Preserve. The central migration route follows the top of a 1,300-foot escarpment paralleling and eventually crossing New Mexico State Route 4 twice. The summer range is dominated by ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer forests, along with open grasslands in the Valles Caldera. The herd is only partially migratory, as resident individuals are found on the winter range and on Lake Fork Mesa, west of the caldera. State Route 4 may act as a slight obstacle to migration, as one of the larger stopover sites was located between the two road crossings. For more information on this project, including migration start and end dates, sample size, and summaries on the corridors see [Volume 2 of the Ungulate Migrations of the Western US](#).



Migration corridors, seasonal ranges, and stopover areas for the Jemez Springs mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA. From USGS Ungulate Migrations of the Western United States, Vol. 2 (pg. 54).

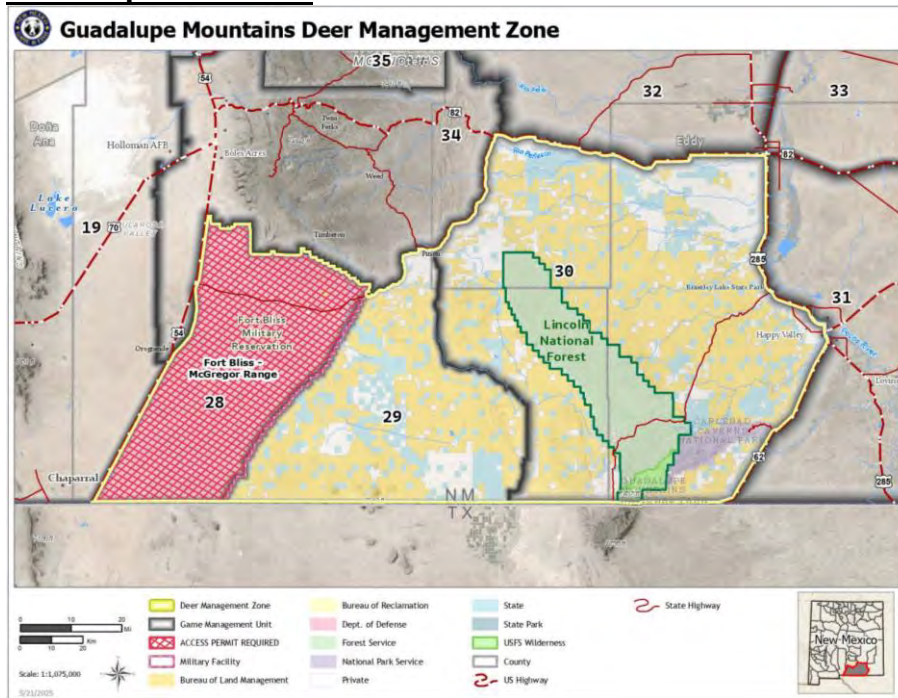


Winter and summer ranges of the Jemez Springs mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.



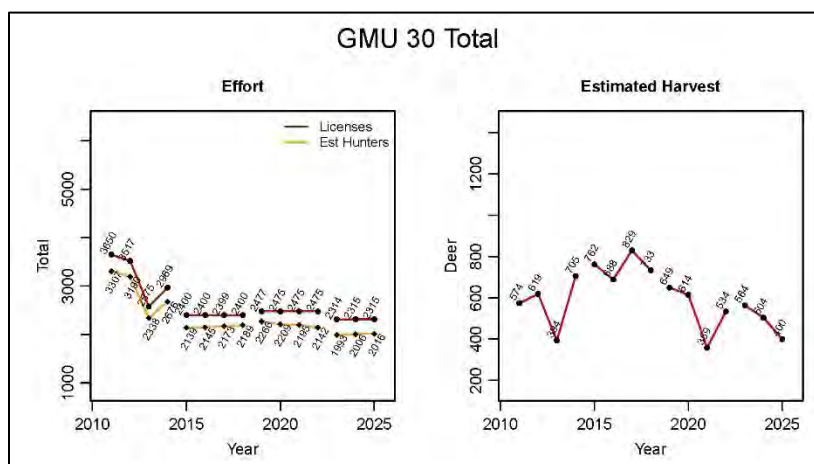
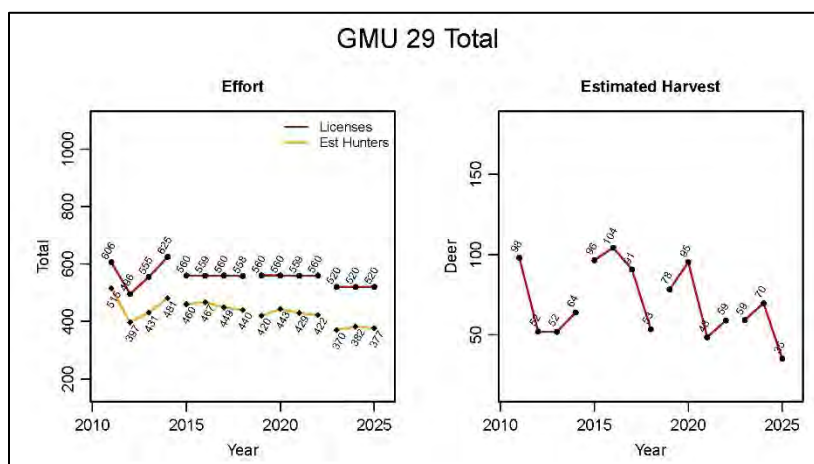
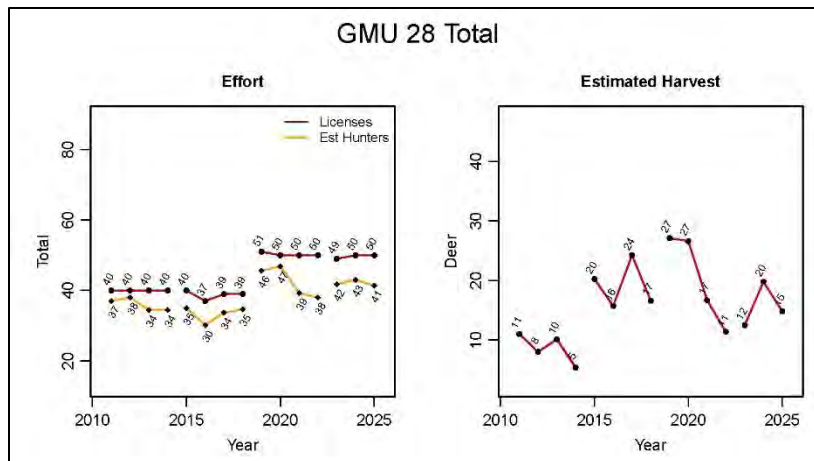
Stopovers and sections of fences (pink) with high-density encounter rates of the Jemez Springs mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

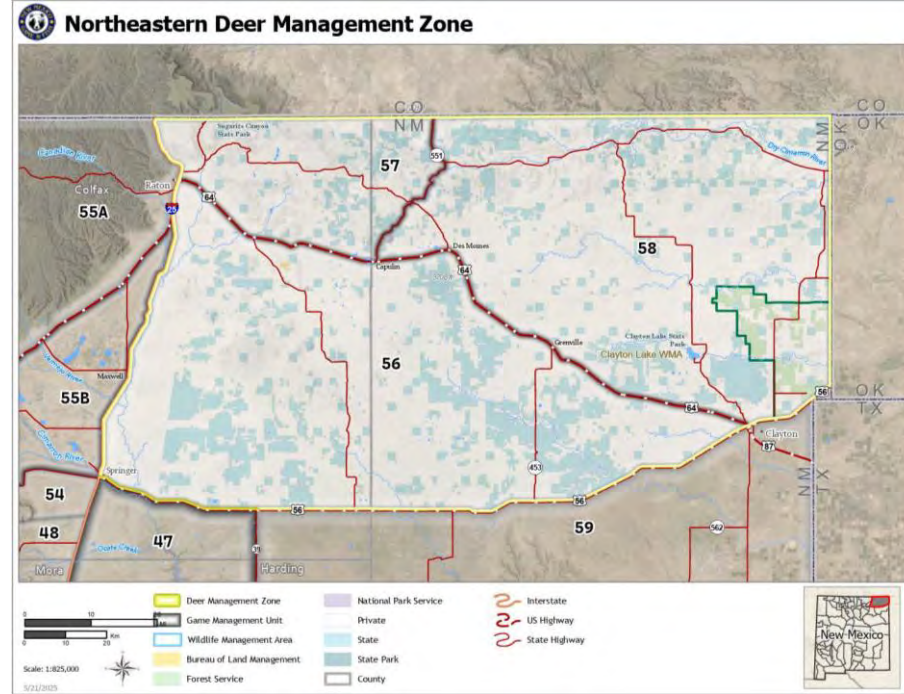
Guadalupe Mountains



BIOLOGY – Deer in the Guadalupe Mountains are year-round residents, but they might make short movements to take advantage of favorable conditions in this arid landscape. Hunter harvest data provides an index of population productivity. Deer densities and the resulting population size in the Guadalupe Mountains are considered low. CWD has been detected in GMUs 28 and 29.

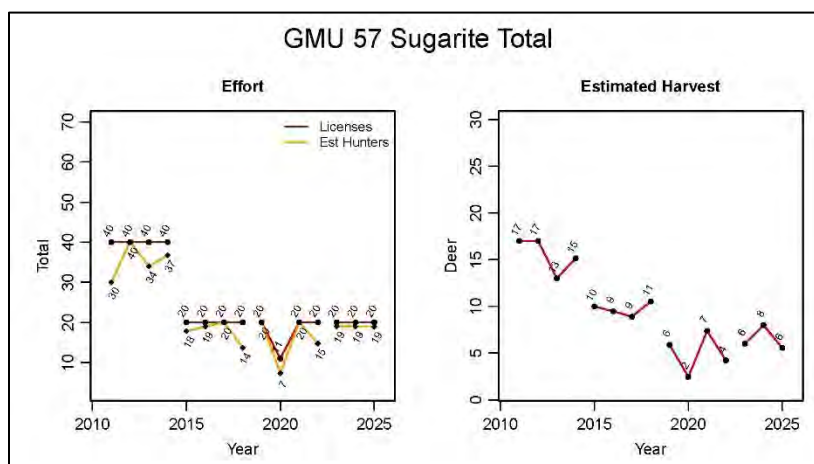
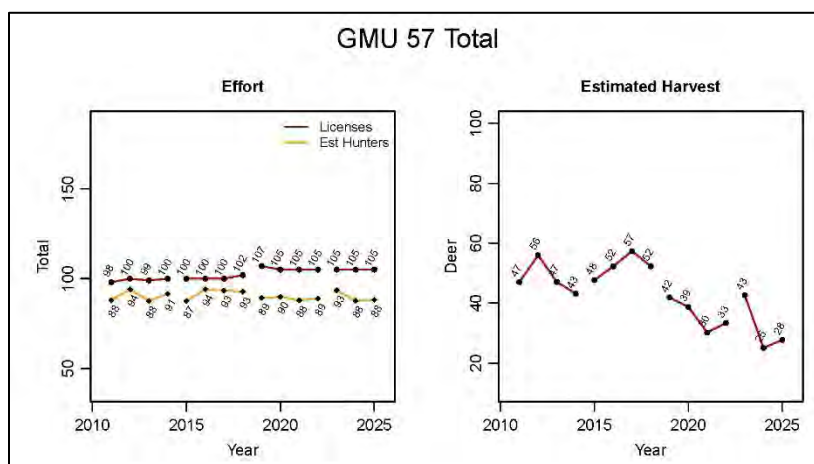
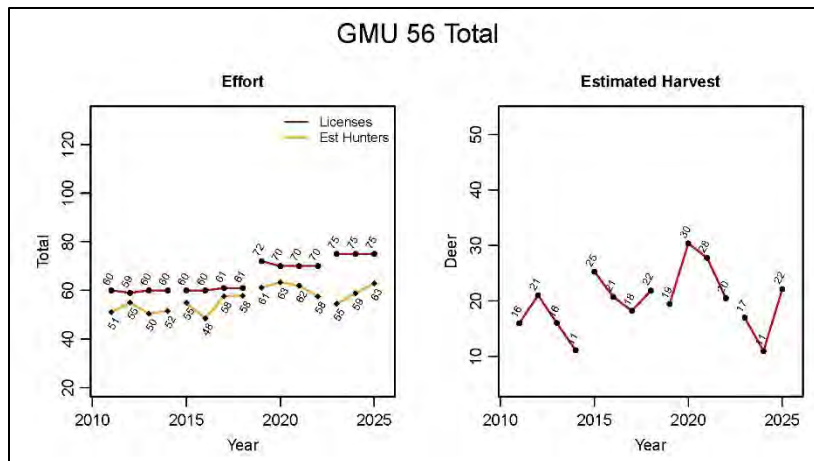
HUNTING – The majority of the Guadalupe Mountains is characterized by open, desert habitat except for the Guadalupe Mountain itself. The Guadalupe Mountain contains PJ habitat. Deer can be found in localized pockets throughout this DMZ. Water can be scarce, so hunting within 1.5 miles of water sources is recommended. Public hunting access can be obtained through abundant BLM, SLO, and USFS lands. The Guadalupe Mountains DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.

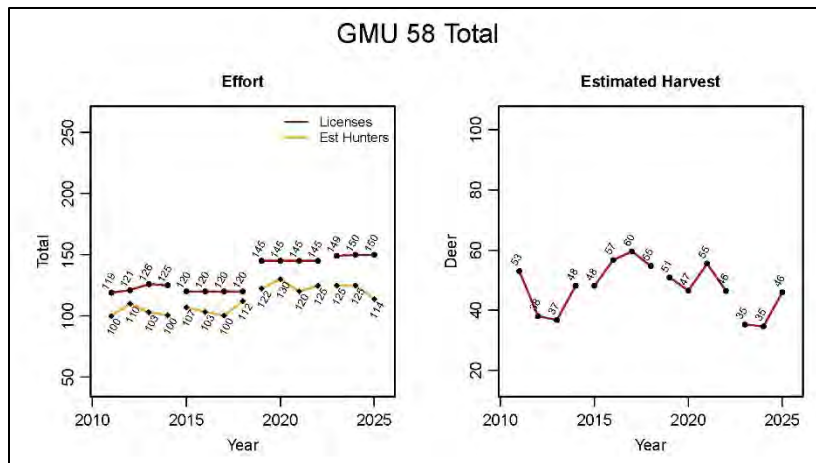




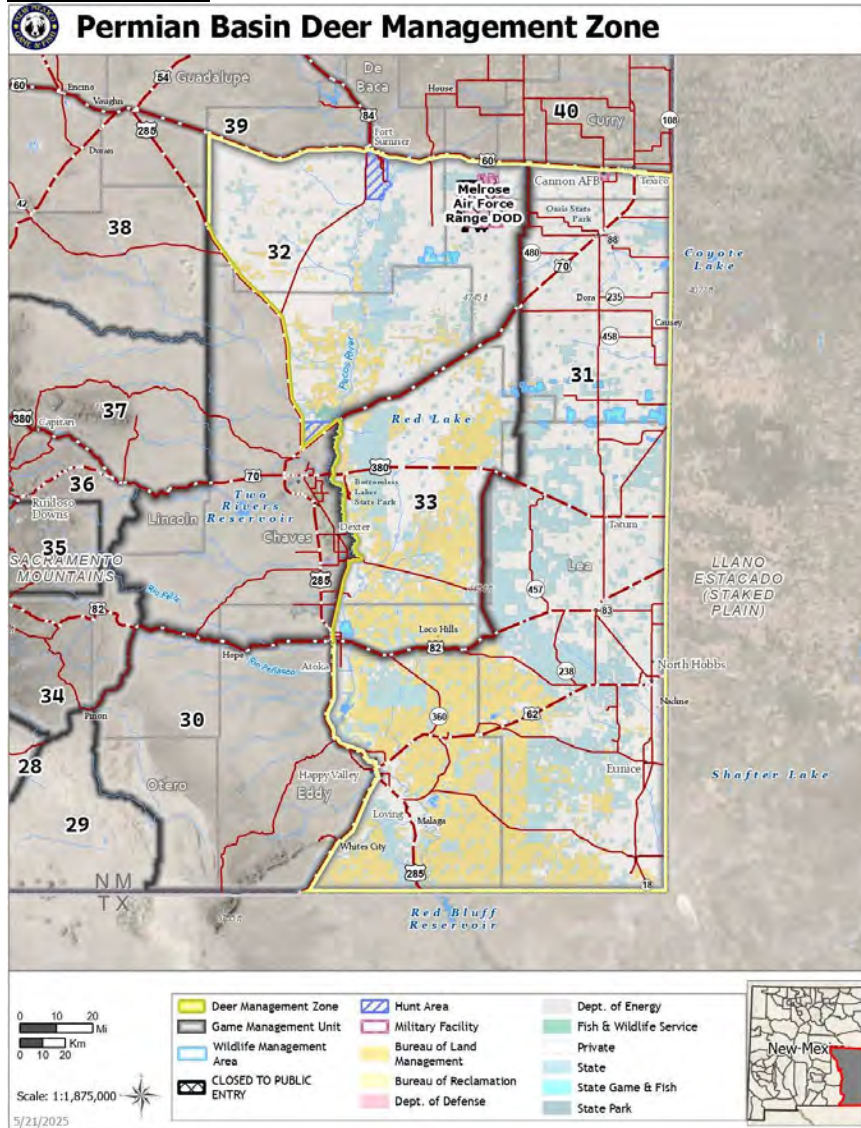
BIOLOGY – Deer in the Northeastern DMZ are year-round residents. Deer herds in the Northeastern DMZ are generally productive, but growth is limited by available habitat. Deer population growth in the eastern portion of this DMZ is further limited by precipitation patterns. In areas with good habitat, such as along the mesa edges and on the mountain slopes, deer densities can be high; however, deer densities are very low between these landscape features. The deer population is considered stable.

HUNTING – This region is characterized by a network of mesas and volcanic cones that are separated by expanses of plains and grasslands. The slopes and escarpments are dominated by scrub oak and PJ woodlands while the mesa tops and lowlands are predominately grasslands. Because of the expansive private lands, bucks can reach old age classes. However, this DMZ isn't known to produce large numbers of record book bucks. Public hunting in these units is available through the patchwork SLO parcels. The Northeastern DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.





Permian Basin

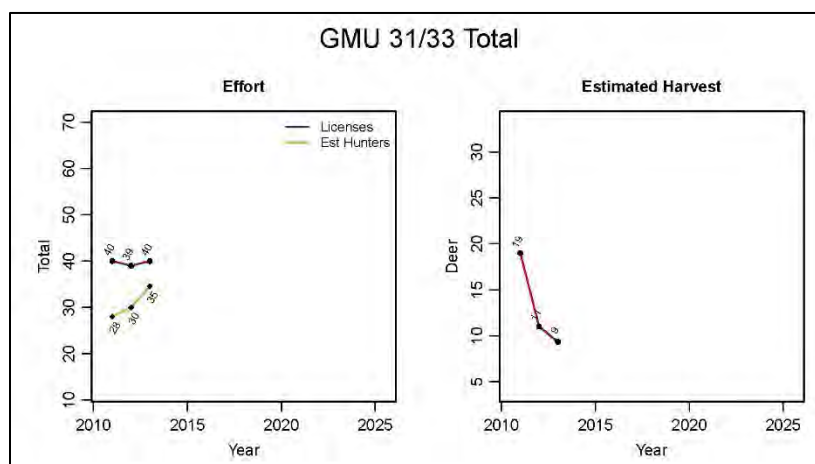
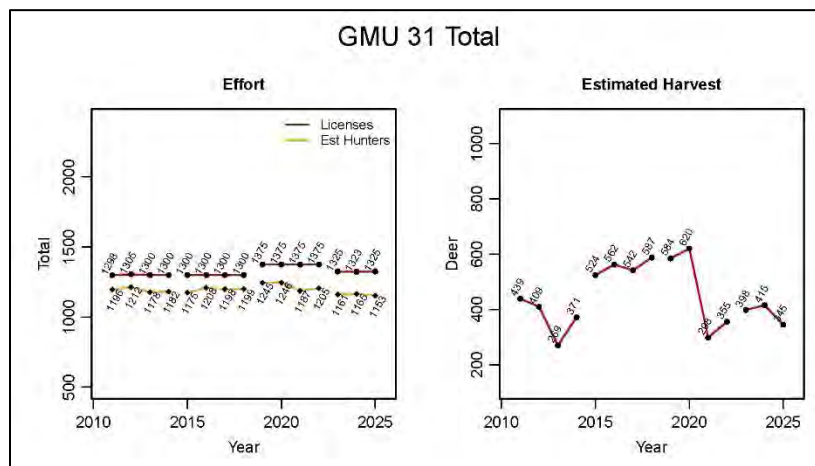


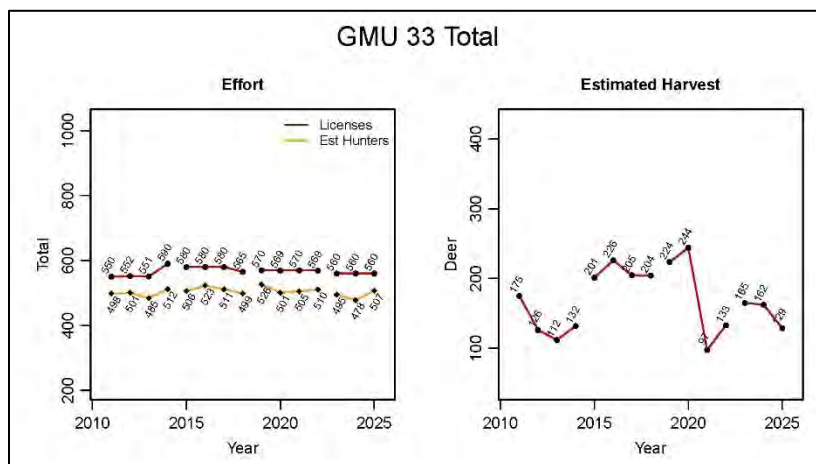
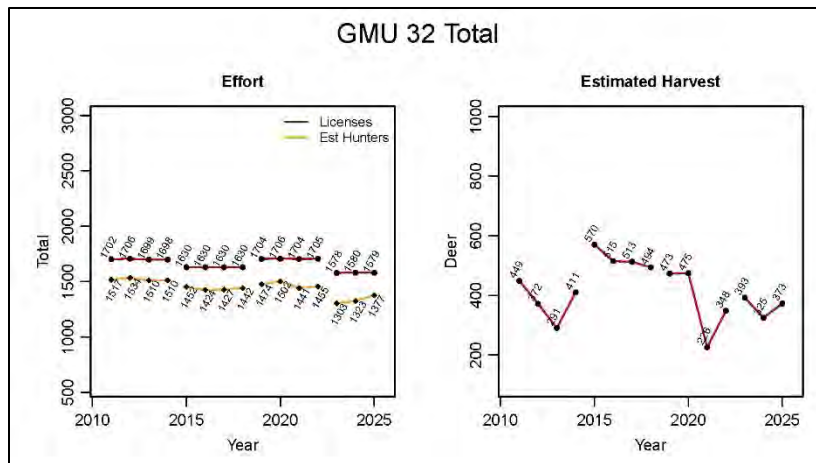
BIOLOGY – Deer in the Permian Basin are generally considered year-round residents, but during dry conditions, they may make short movements to take advantage of seasonal rains and return to their home ranges when conditions become favorable. The deer population in the Permian Basin is considered stable, but landscape changes due to anthropogenic influences can reduce habitat carrying capacity.

HUNTING – GMU 33 is managed as a Quality Hunt Unit while the remaining GMUs are managed as Opportunity Hunt Units. The Permian Basin is dominated by sandhills with shinnery oak and other nutritious forbs and shrubs that benefit deer. Although this DMZ isn't the first place that hunters think about when looking for a record buck in New Mexico, large antlered bucks are regularly harvested in this DMZ, particularly in GMU 33. Public hunting access is available through the extensive BLM and SLO land; some of this land can be checkerboarded, but it is still easily accessible. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



Photo by L. Heffelfinger





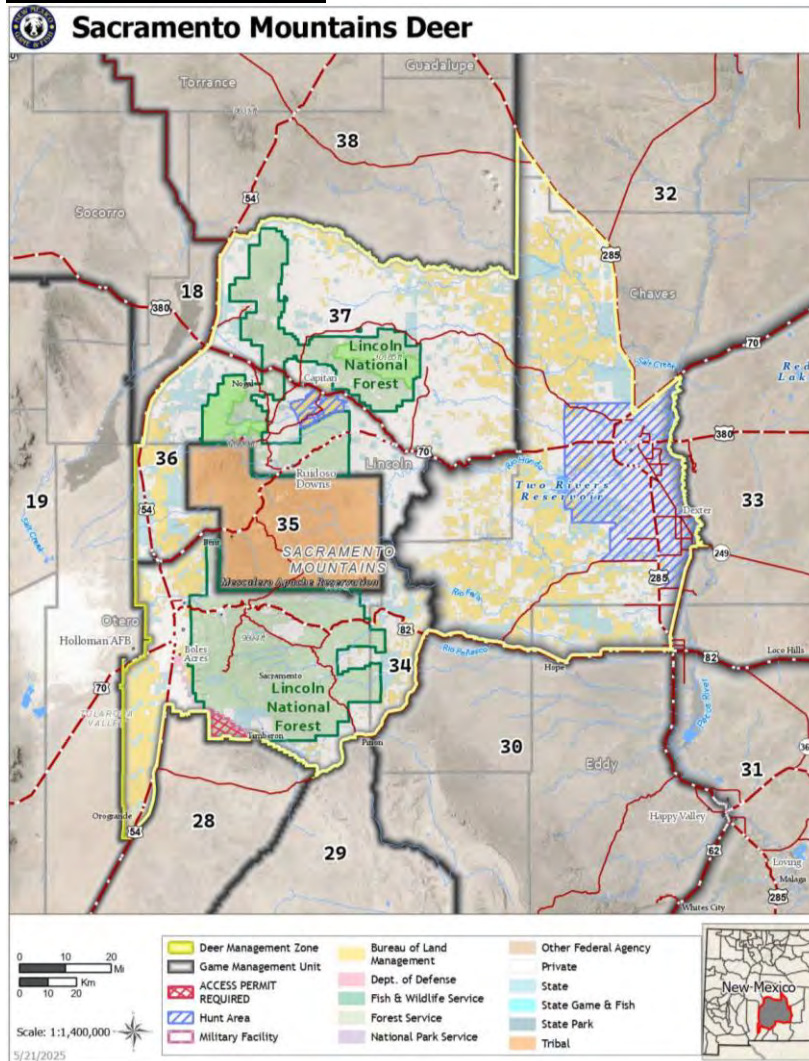
RESEARCH – GMU 31

Kermi Conveyor System - Mule Deer and Pronghorn Monitoring. NMSU Project (ongoing).

James W. Cain III, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Conservation Ecology, New Mexico State University

SUMMARY – The Department partnered with NMSU and Atlas Energy LLC to monitor responses of mule deer to construction activities and operation of Kermi Conveyor System in southeastern New Mexico. The goal is to determine if there are any adverse impacts on movements, home range utilization or habitat selection of mule deer and to contribute to development of mitigation efforts, as applicable. Data is being analyzed, and reports on the project are forthcoming.

Sacramento Mountains

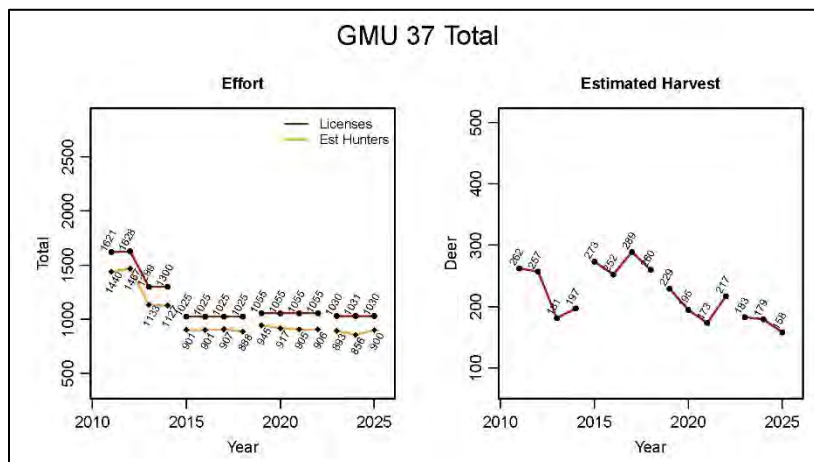
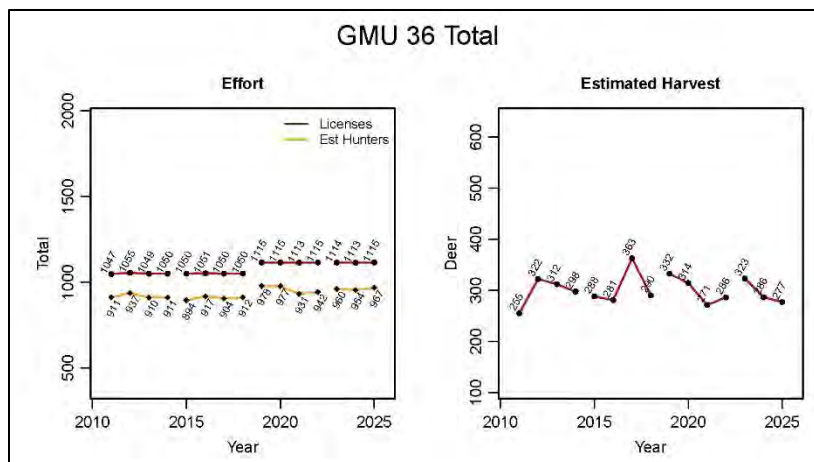
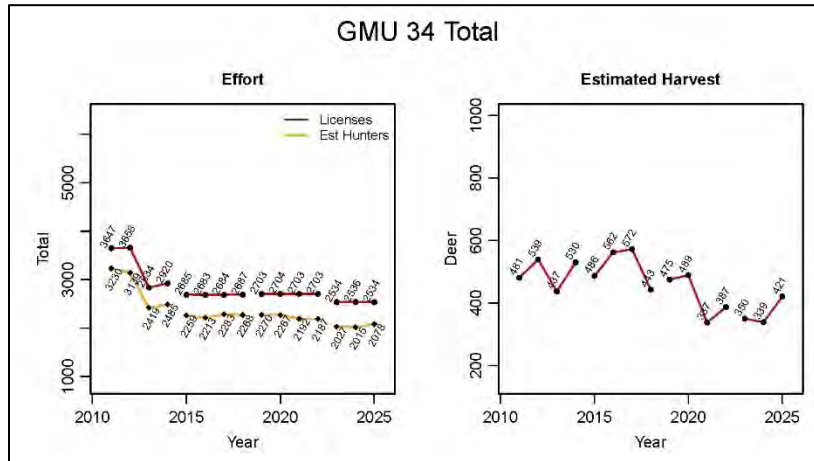


BIOLOGY – Deer in the Sacramento Mountains DMZ are partially migratory. They will migrate out of high elevations during periods of high snowpack and return as the snow melts. In lower elevations, deer do not tend to migrate and are year-round residents. Overall, the Sacramento Mountains have good deer numbers, and densities can be higher in some pockets. The deer population is considered stable. CWD has been detected in GMU 34.

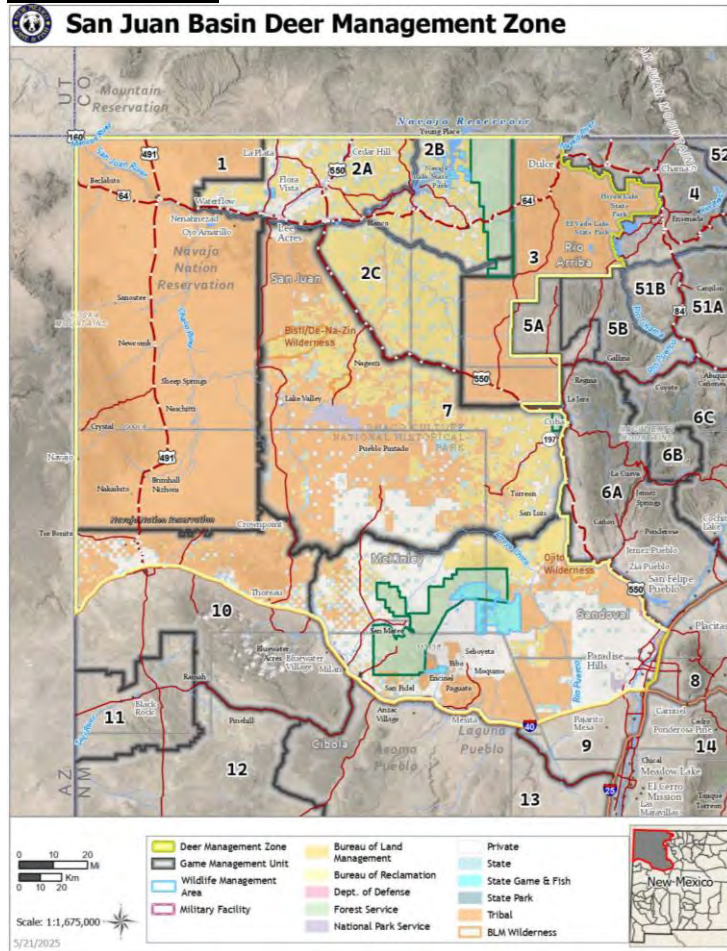
HUNTING – The Sacramento Mountain DMZ is characterized by mixed conifer forests at higher elevations with PJ woodlands at mid-elevations, and desert scrub at the lower elevations. The mountains typically receive abundant moisture which stimulates vegetation growth. As such, forage and deer productivity are generally high. Public hunting access is available through the extensive USFS and BLM land. The Mescalero Apache Reservation is also located in this mountain range and is closed to public hunting. Hunting on tribal lands is managed by each tribe.

Large forest fires burned in GMU 36 during the summer of 2024. The burned areas should produce ample deer browse and hiding cover, likely resulting in increased deer numbers

in future years. Although mule deer are the most common, white-tailed deer can also be found in some river bottoms. The Sacramento Mountains DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



San Juan Basin

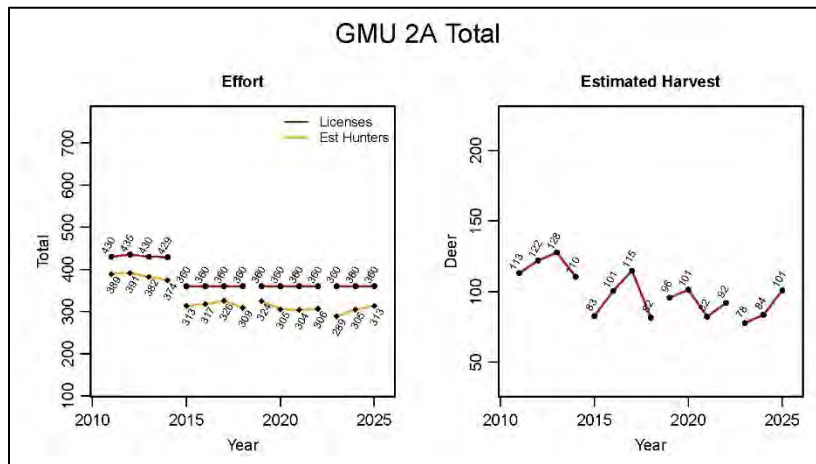


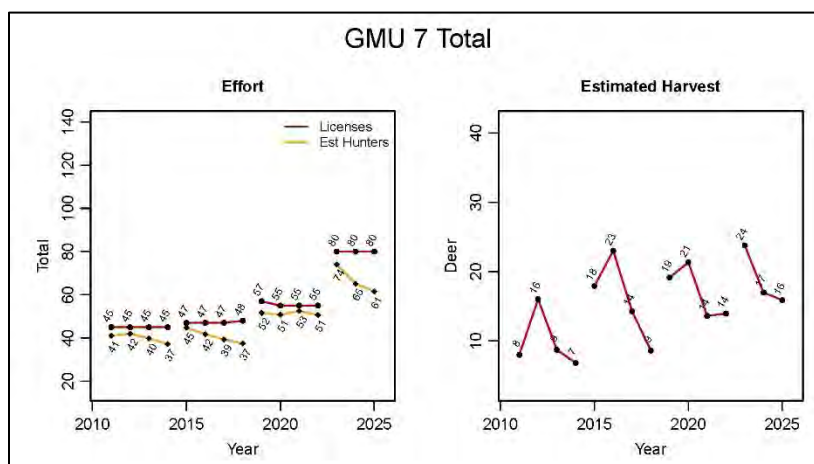
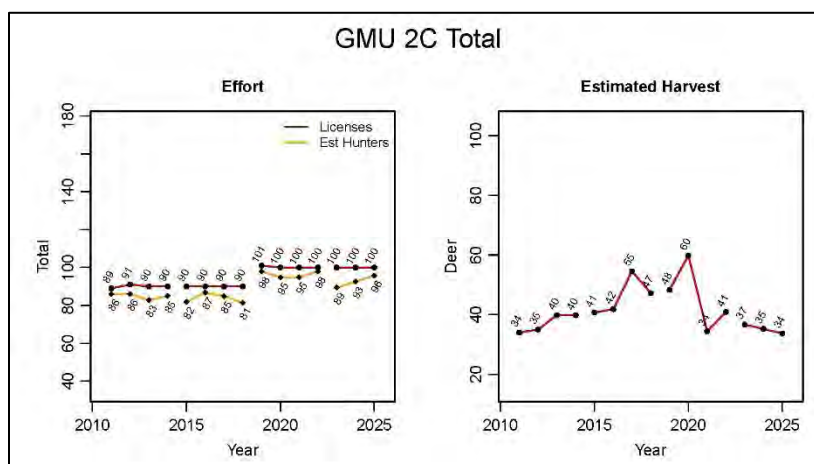
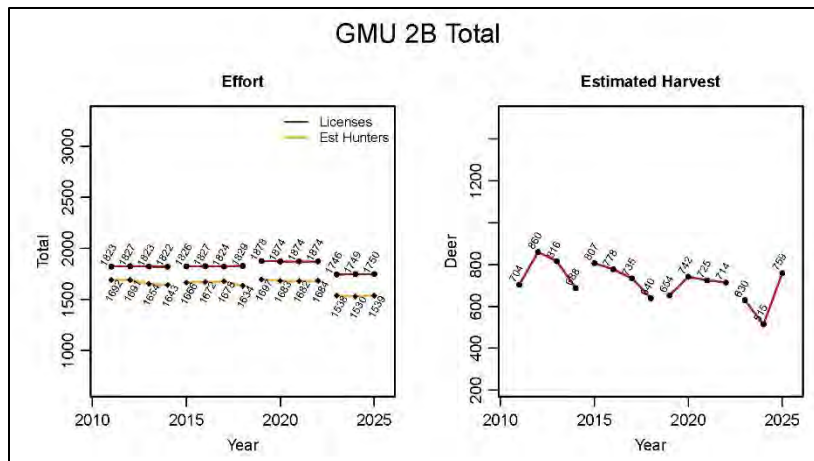
BIOLOGY – The deer in the San Juan Basin DMZ are a mix of migratory, partially migratory, and resident deer. Deer in GMU 2B are predominately migratory; these deer migrate 40-70 miles from their high elevation summer range in Colorado to winter west of Jicarilla Apache tribal lands in GMU 2B. Migration starts in the middle of October each year regardless of snowpack, and the deer arrive on the winter range within ~14 days. Deer in GMU 9 are partially migratory; some of these deer will summer on Mount Taylor and move to lower elevations when snowpack is high. Deer in GMUs 2A, 2C, 7, and 10 are considered year-round residents. Although considered stable, the deer population in this DMZ is lower than historically reported. CWD has been detected in

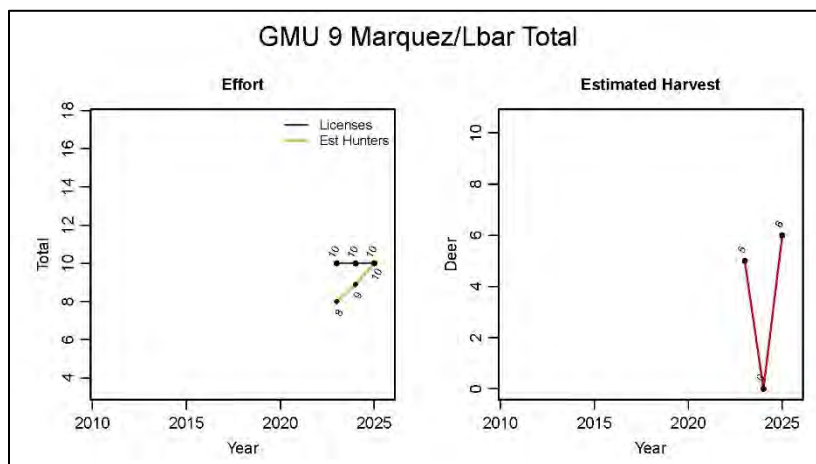
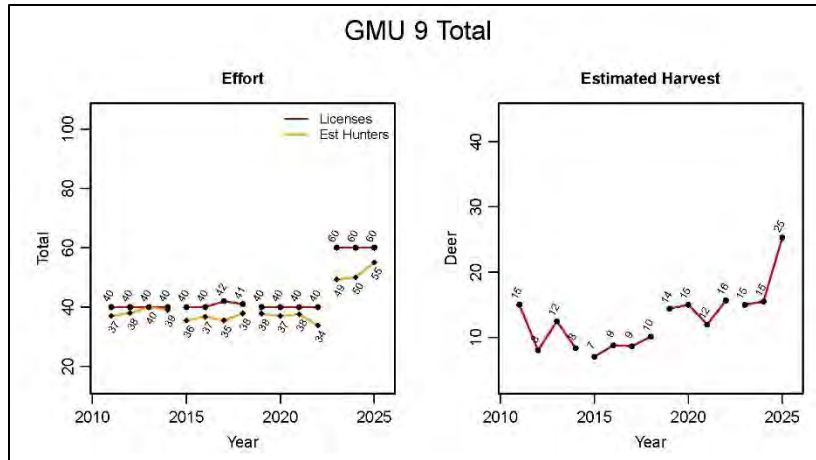
HUNTING – The habitat in this DMZ is diverse. Much of this DMZ is characterized by canyons, mesas and rimrock. There are some high elevation ridges in GMU 2B and Mount Taylor is in GMU 9. GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, are dominated by sagebrush mesas with PJ along the mesa edges and throughout the canyons. These mesas and canyons give way to higher elevation mixed-conifer ridges east. Low elevation grasslands, scablands, and PJ forests are found in GMUs 7, 9, and 10. Mount



Taylor in GMU 9 have mixed conifer forests and aspens in the high elevations. Deer hunting licenses in GMUs 2B and 2C are highly sought after by hunters; several exceptional bucks are harvested in these GMUs each year. Public hunting access is available through the extensive USFS and BLM land. Hunters should be aware that several tribal reservations are found throughout GMUs 7, 9, and 10; these lands are closed to public hunting. GMU 2C is managed as a Quality Hunt Unit while the remaining GMUs are managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.







RESEARCH – GMU 2B: Rosa mule deer migration research.

All routes are not created equal: An ungulate's choice of migration route can influence its survival. Journal of Applied Ecology. 2019.

Hall Sawyer, Chad W. LeBeau, Trent L. McDonald, Wenjing Xu, and Arthur D. Middleton.

ABSTRACT

Our knowledge of migration ecology has progressed quickly in concert with technological advances that collect fine-scale movement data through time. We now know that migration plays a critical role in the annual nutritional cycle of large herbivores and that sustaining functional migratory routes is key to long-term conservation. Yet, we lack basic information on whether one migratory route may function better than another, or more specifically, if choosing one route over another has fitness consequences – knowledge that could help inform conservation and restoration efforts.

During this project, we examined how a suite of migratory parameters influenced the survival of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) that shared a common winter range in New Mexico, but migrated to various summer ranges in Colorado, USA. We used a Cox proportional hazard model and longitudinal global positioning system data collected over a 7-year period to investigate whether the mortality risk of 66 deer was affected by choice of migratory route, summer range, migration distance, speed or the number of administrative boundaries each route crossed.

We found mule deer survival was not influenced by migratory distance, speed or number of administrative boundaries, but was strongly affected by the choice of migratory route and summer range. The magnitude of these effects was surprisingly large, doubling or tripling mortality risk. Cumulative survival rates showed that regardless of summer range, individuals migrating along high-use *exterior* routes had cumulative survival rates approximately 30% lower than individuals migrating along high-use *interior* routes. To our knowledge, this is the first direct evidence that a mammal's choice of migration route can influence its probability of survival.

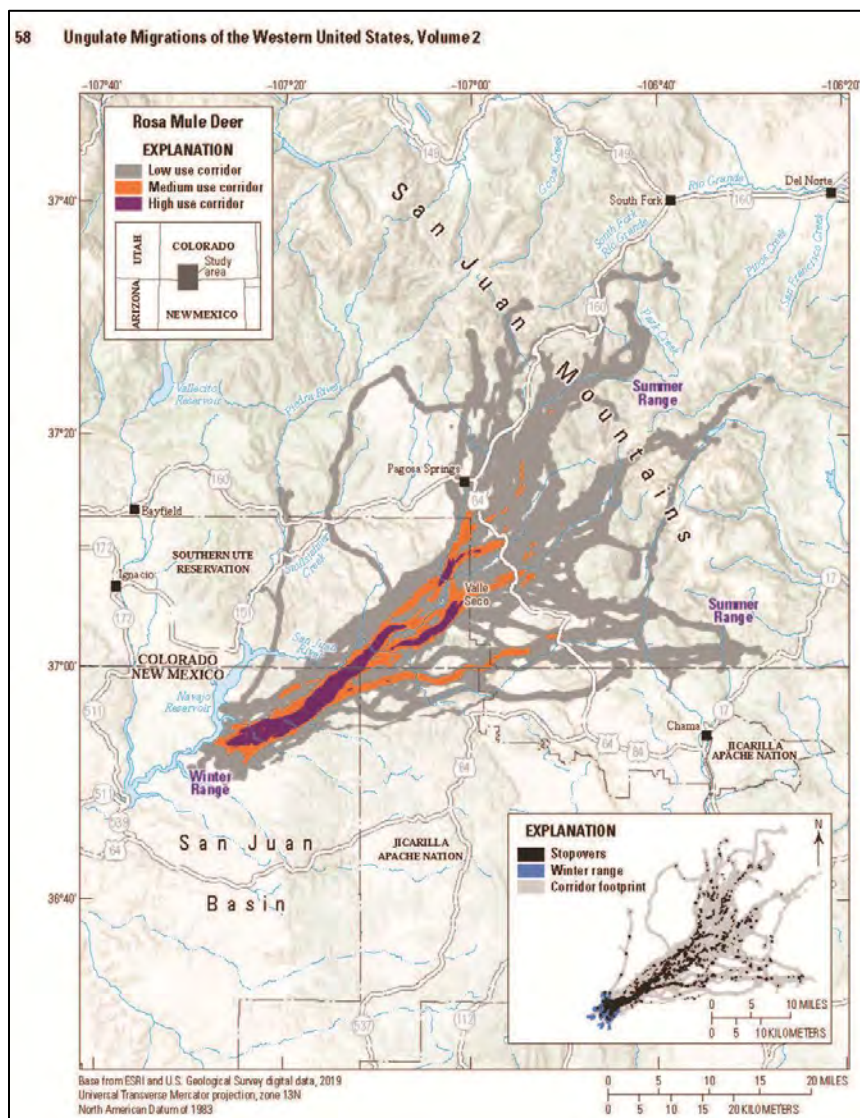
Our finding that large herbivores may experience up to three times higher mortality risk by using a different migratory route reveals a novel link between migration and demography. Importantly, our results also suggest that spatially explicit model parameters and predictions could help in the conservation and restoration of migratory populations by identifying specific migratory routes or seasonal ranges that reduce survival.

RESEARCH – GMU 2B: Rosa mule deer migration

Migration Mapping: Ungulate Migrations of the Western US Volume 2. United States Geological Survey Report. 2022.

Matthew Kauffman, James W. Cain III, Hall Sawyer, and others.

SUMMARY - The Rosa mule deer herd migrates an average of 45 miles from northwest New Mexico to southwest Colorado. Their winter range is located in the upper San Juan Basin, east of the Navajo Reservoir, and is dominated by pinyon juniper woodlands and sagebrush grasslands. The Rosa herd use three distinct areas as summer range: the lower elevation Valle Seco, consisting primarily of ponderosa pine woodland and big sagebrush shrubland, and the higher elevation north and south San Juan Mountains, consisting of ponderosa pine and aspen mixed woodlands. The herd collectively migrates northeast from their winter range for around 12 miles before a second route branches off the main corridor, with these individuals traveling to summer ranges in the Valle Seco and south San Juan Mountains. The main corridor continues for another 7 miles before splitting into three separate corridors leading into the north and south San Juan Mountains. Challenges to migration include crossing U.S. Highways 160 and 84 and increasing residential development around Pagosa Springs, Colorado. Ongoing and future energy development projects, including the drilling of well pads and use of maintenance roads, in the upper San Juan Basin may also cause disturbances to mule deer migration and their winter range. For more information on this project, including migration start and end dates, sample size, and summaries on the corridors see [Volume 2 of the Ungulate Migrations of the Western US](#).



Migration corridors and stopover areas for the Rosa mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

RESEARCH – GMU 2C: Crow Mesa mule deer migration

Crow Mesa Deer Study Final Report. Funded by BLM and conducted by Western Ecosystems Technology. 2021.

Hall Sawyer

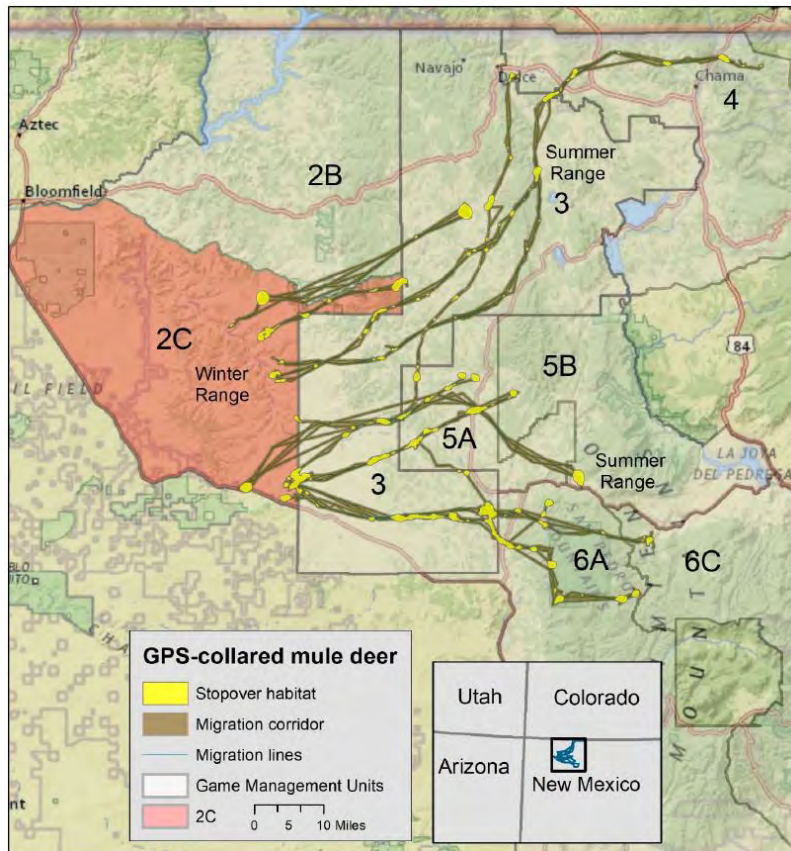
The Crow Mesa Mule Deer Study was initiated in 2019 to identify the seasonal movement and distribution patterns of mule deer in the eastern half of GMU 2C. This GPS study

built on nearby mule deer and elk studies conducted by the Bureau of Land Management, the Southern Ute, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the New Mexico Department of Wildlife.

Most mule deer populations are partially migratory – where one segment of the population migrates and the other does not. Unlike the nearby Rosa population in GMU 2B where all deer were migratory, only 30% of the deer in GMU 2C were migratory and the other 70% were non-migratory. While management of the resident segment is relatively straightforward, managing deer populations that migrate long distances is inherently difficult because of the mix of land ownership, land uses, and jurisdictional boundaries involved. Migratory deer from GMU 2C rely largely on winter ranges administered by the Bureau of Land Management, but migrate through, and summer on, an assortment of private, tribal, and US Forest Service lands. The detailed migration corridors and stopover sites revealed from this study can help inform transboundary management (e.g., habitat treatments, road crossings, development proposals, hunting regulations) and highlight the critical role that tribal lands play with migratory deer in GMU 2C. Mapping migratory corridors and stopover sites can help agencies, tribes, and other stakeholders improve planning, management, and mitigation efforts in GMU 2C and surrounding areas. For example, the 2018 Secretarial Order 3362 issued by the Department of Interior directs the BLM, the National Park Service, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to work with states and private landowners to minimize development and disturbance in migration corridors and winter ranges used by elk, mule deer and pronghorn. Additionally, the state of New Mexico recently passed a Wildlife Corridors Act into law. The information provided here, on migration corridors and winter range, provides an intuitive and science-based tool for implementing and informing federal and state initiatives like Secretarial Order 3362 and the Wildlife Corridors Act.

Mule deer survival rates in the GMU 2C were generally lower than those recorded for other mule deer populations across the West, which typically average 0.85 or higher. Annual survival ranged from 0.81 in 2020 to 0.71 in 2021, for a two-year average of 0.76. Most mortality occurred in February and August. Unfortunately, we did not collect cause-specific mortality data because collars generally could not be recovered soon enough to determine cause of death. Migration timing of mule deer can vary considerably from year to year or even among individuals that migrate different distances. For deer in the 2C population, the timing of autumn migration was consistent, but spring migrations began earlier each year of study. It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from only 3 years of data, but other ungulate populations in the Intermountain West are changing the timing of their migrations to match vegetation green up associated with warming climates.

Worth noting, we documented several unusual deer movements that were neither traditional migratory or non-migratory movements. Most of these movements were short-term, unpredictable movements of 10-15 miles. Given that the migratory and resident behaviors of mule deer tend to be very strong, it is unclear what triggers these types of unpredictable movements.



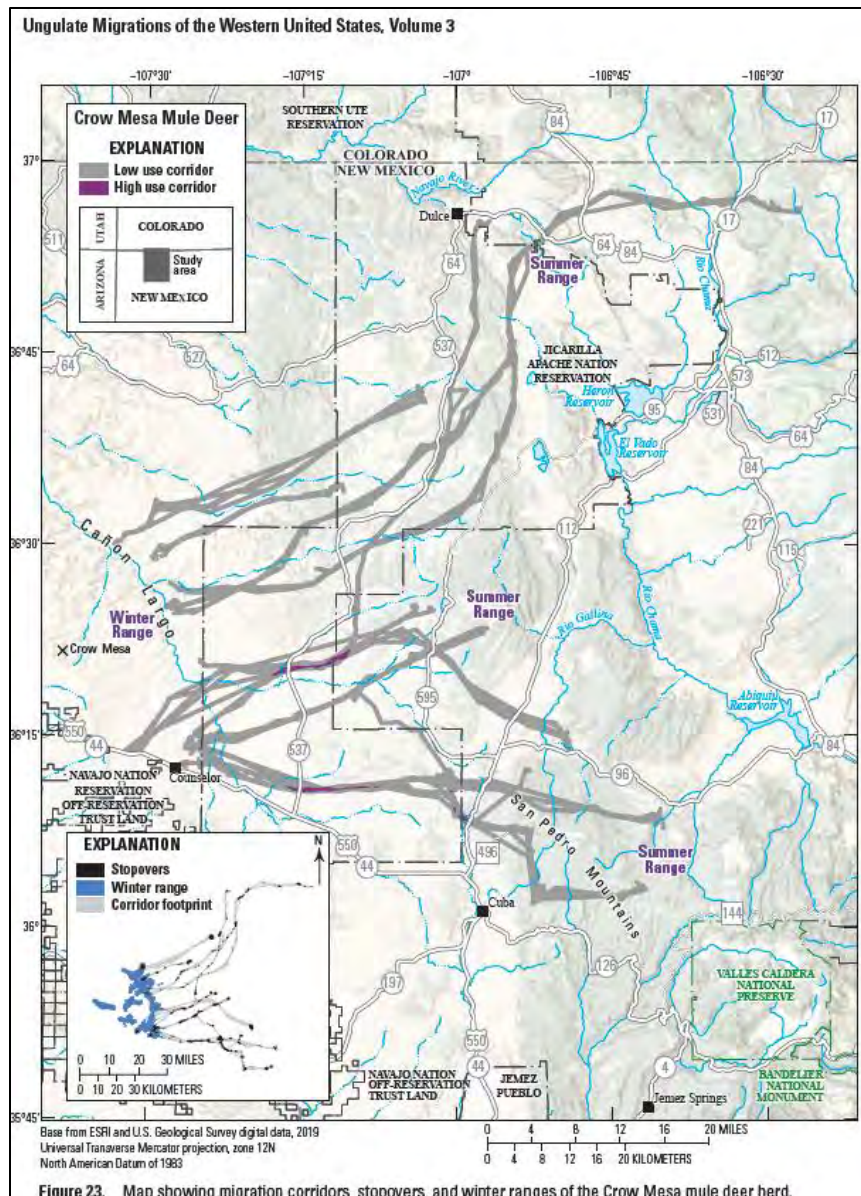
Migration corridor, stopover habitat, and migration sequences from mule deer collared on Crow Mesa between 2019 and 2021. Crow Mesa, New Mexico, USA.

RESEARCH – GMU 2C: Crow Mesa mule deer migration

Migration Mapping: Ungulate Migrations of the Western US Volume 3. United States Geological Survey Report. 2023.

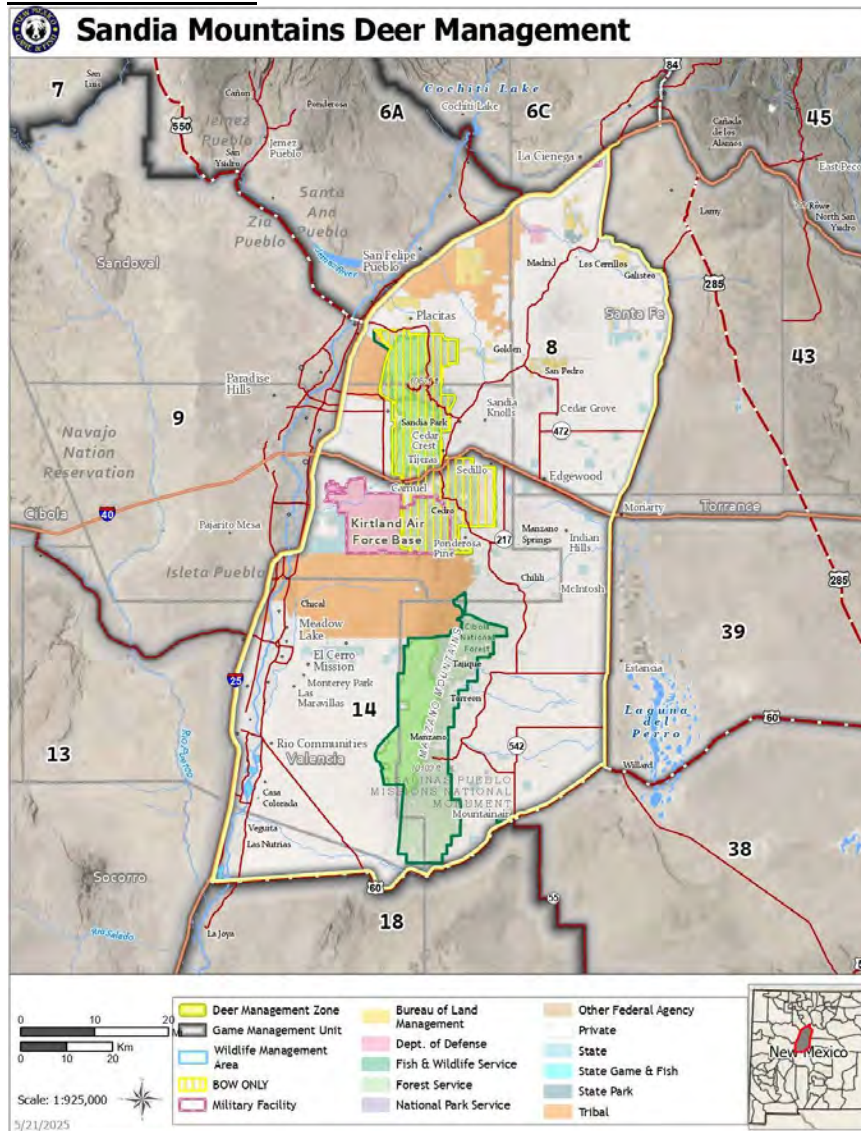
Matthew Kauffman, James W. Cain III, Hall Sawyer, and others.

SUMMARY – The Crow Mesa Mule Deer study was initiated in 2019 to identify the seasonal movements and distribution patterns of mule deer in the eastern half of GMU 2C. This GPS study builds on nearby studies of mule deer and elk conducted by the BLM, the Southern Ute Tribe, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game. Migration corridors extended 20–75 mi (32–110 km) from the winter ranges in GMU 2C to various summer ranges on national forest lands to the northeast near Dulce, and to the southeast near Cuba. The Crow Mesa mule deer herd relies largely on winter ranges administered by the BLM, where approximately 70 percent of the population remains year round (Sawyer, 2021). The other 30 percent of the herd migrates through and summers on an assortment of private, Tribal, and FS lands. Notably, all recorded mule deer migration corridors crossed Jicarilla Apache Nation Reservation immediately east of this herd’s winter range. Key management challenges with this deer herd include fence barriers, highway crossings, and habitat loss and human disturbance associated with energy development. For more information on this project, including migration start and end dates, sample size, and summaries on the corridors see [Volume 3 of the Ungulate Migrations of the Western US Report](#).



Movement pathways and winter range for the Crow Mesa mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

Sandia Mountains

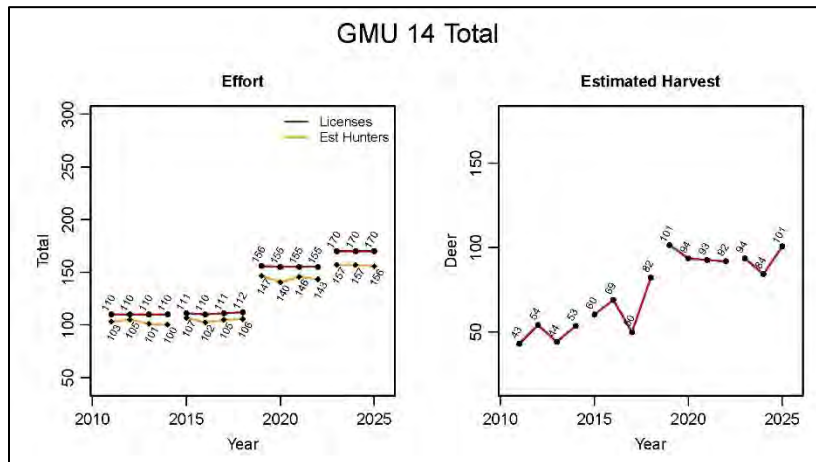
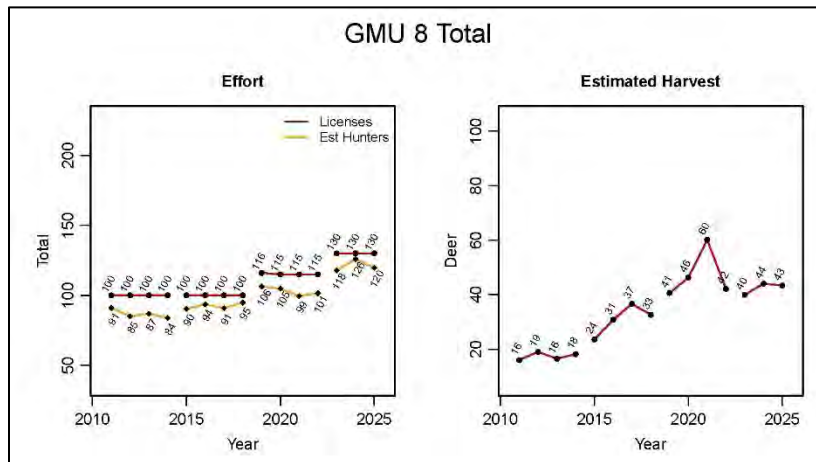


BIOLOGY – Deer in the Sandia Mountains DMZ are year-round residents. Snowpack might temporarily force some deer to lower elevations, but they return as the snow melts. Deer densities in the Sandia Mountains DMZ are high, and the overall deer population is very healthy. This population is considered stable to increasing.

HUNTING – The Sandia Mountains DMZ is comprised of 2 mountains, the Sandia Mountain in GMU 8 and the Manzano Mountain in GMU 14. Due to proximity to Albuquerque, the Sandias are the most visited mountain range in New Mexico, so hunters often see hikers and other recreationists when hunting. Compared to the Sandias, the Manzanos are much less visited by recreationists. This DMZ consists of a mixture of grasslands, shrublands, and PJ woodlands at lower elevations. Higher elevations are dominated by Ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, and

mountain mahogany. At some of the highest points, subalpine forests with spruce, firs, and aspens can be found.

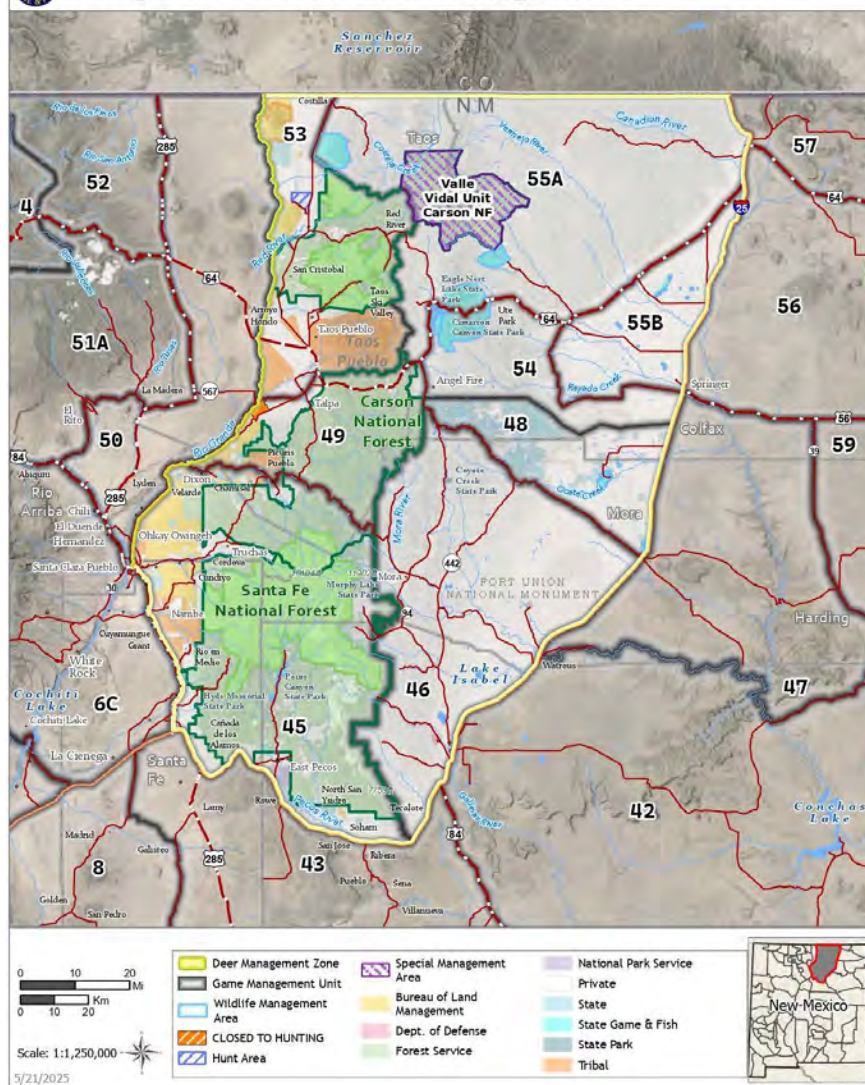
The mountain ranges have extensive USFS lands while the lower elevations are almost completely privately owned. Several tribal reservations are found in this DMZ and are close to public hunting. Public draw hunts in GMU 8 are limited to archery only. The Sandia Mountains DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



Sangre de Cristo Mountains



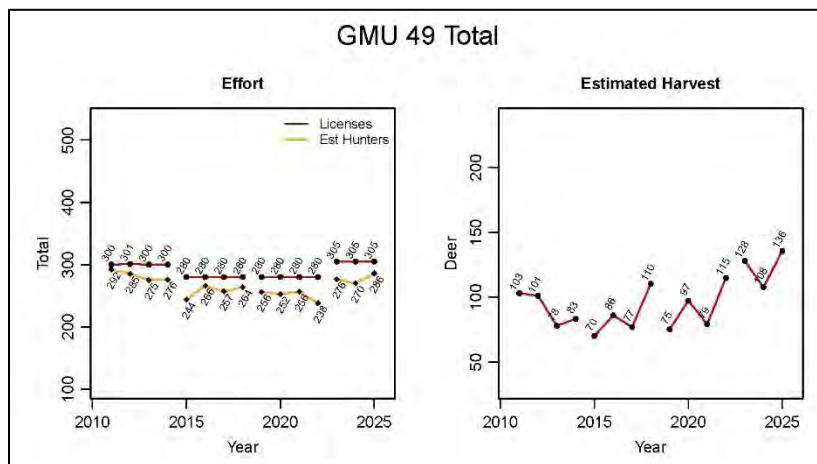
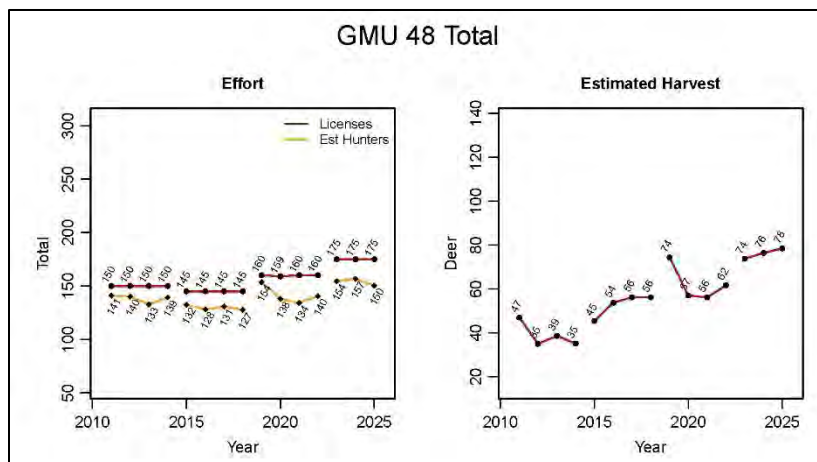
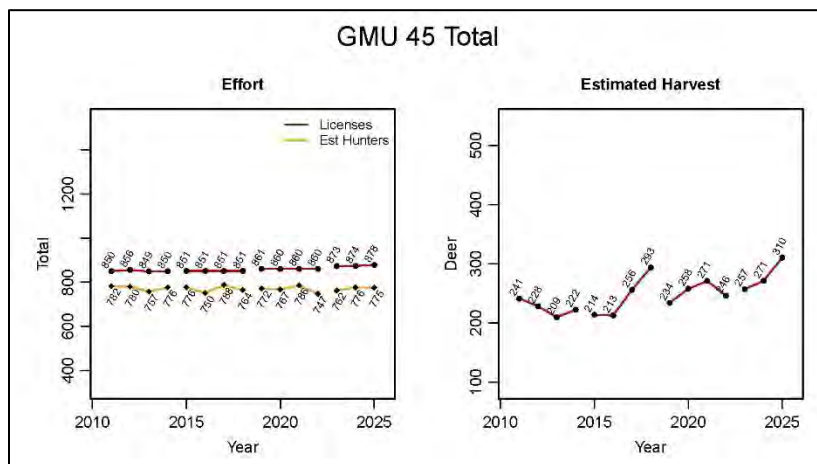
Sangre de Cristos Deer Management

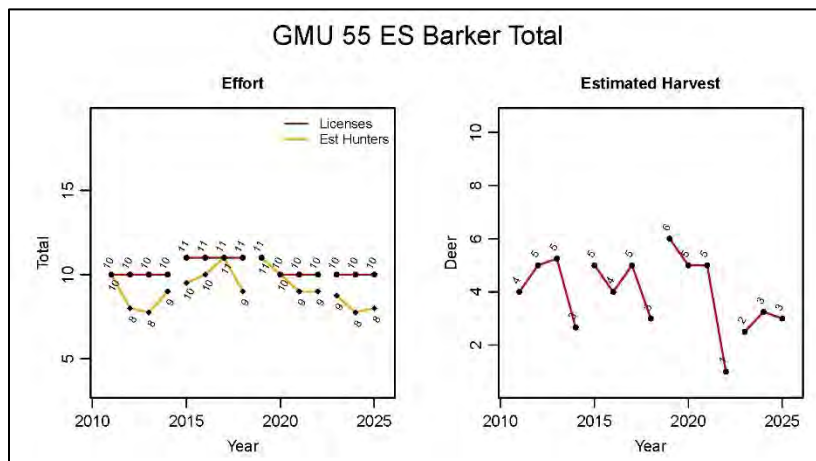
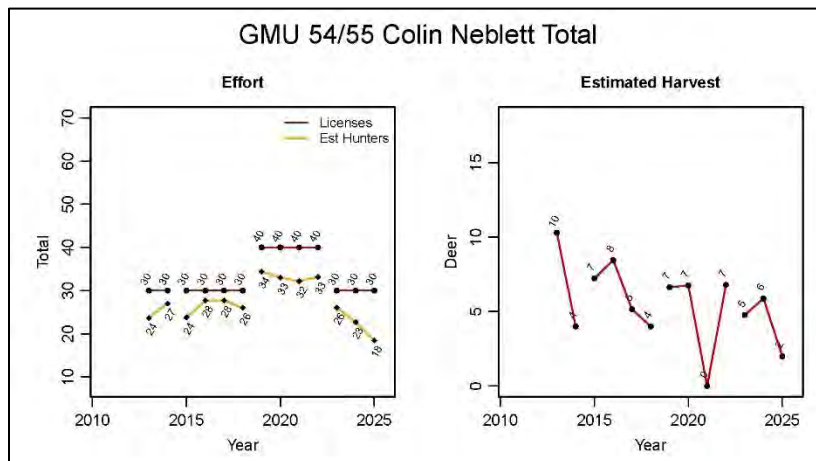
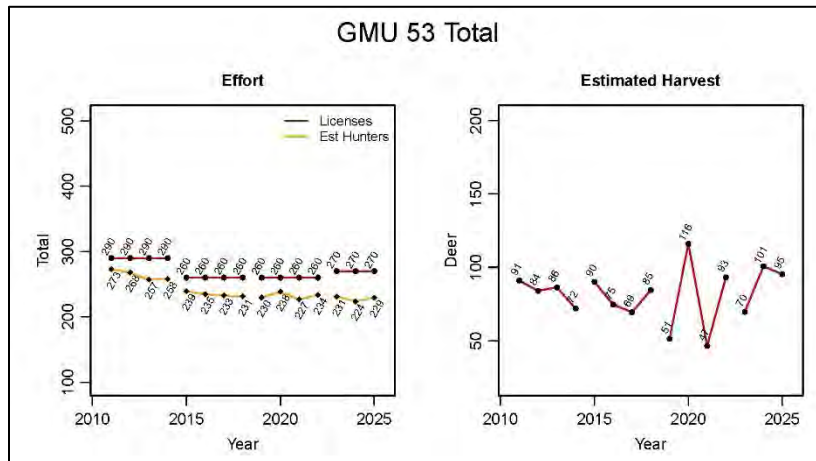


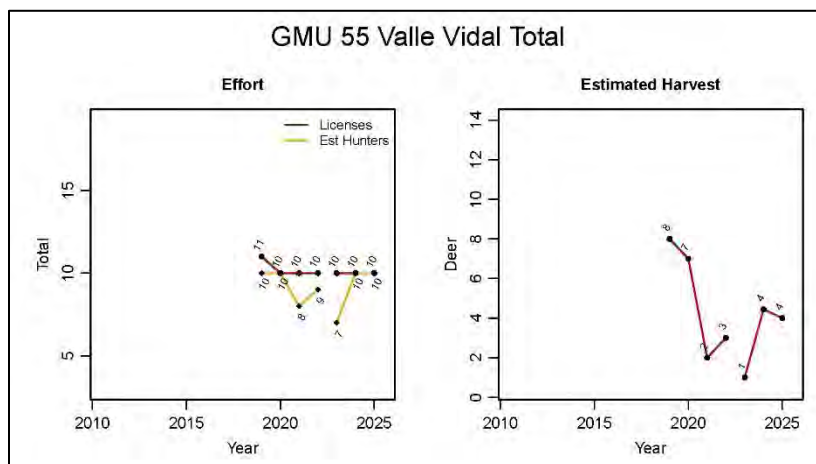
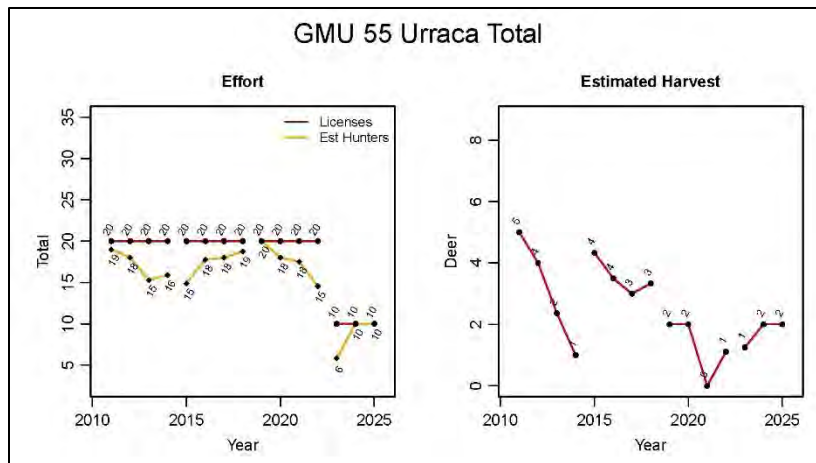
BIOLOGY – Deer in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains DMZ make elevational migrations. They summer at higher elevations, and they migrate up and down the elevational gradient depending on snowpack. The deer population in this DMZ is very healthy and is considered stable to increasing.

HUNTING – The Sangre de Cristo Mountains DMZ is predominately dominated by high elevation mountain ranges that receive an abundance of summer and winter moisture. Habitat in these high elevations range from mixed conifer and aspen forests, subalpine forests with spruce and firs, and alpine tundra. On the eastern side of the Sange de Cristo Mountains DMZ, the mountains give way to plains with interspersed PJ. The Calf Canyon/Hermit Peak fire burned a large portion of GMU 45 in 2022. This has created prime deer habitat in much of the burned area. Public hunting access is obtained through the extensive USFS lands that dominate this

DMZ. Several tribal reservations are found in this DMZ and are close to public hunting. The Sangre de Cristo Mountains are managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.







RESEARCH – GMU 55B: Whittington Center mule deer project

Ungulate exclusion, conifer thinning and mule deer forage in northeastern NM. Journal of Arid Environments. 2015.

David W. Kramer, Grant E. Sorenson, Chase A. Taylor, James W. Cain III.

ABSTRACT – The southwestern United States has experienced expansion of conifer species (*Juniperus* spp. and *Pinus ponderosa*) into areas of semi-arid grassland over the past century. The expansion of conifers can limit palatable forage and reduce grass and forb communities. Conifer species are sometimes thinned through hydraulic mulching or selective cutting. We assessed the effects of these treatments on mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) habitat in northeastern New Mexico to determine if conifer thinning improved cover of preferred forage species for mule deer in areas with and without ungulates. We measured plant cover and occurrence of preferred forage species in the summers of 2011 and 2012. An ongoing regional drought probably reduced vegetation response, with preferred forage species and herbaceous

cover responding to conifer thinning or ungulate exclusion immediately following treatment, but not the following year. In 2011, areas that received thinning treatments had a higher abundance of preferred forage when compared to sites with no treatment. Grass coverage exhibited an immediate response in 2011, with ungulate exclosures containing 8% more coverage than areas without exclosures. The results suggest that conifer thinning and ungulate exclusion may elicit a positive response, however in the presence of drought; the positive effects are only short-term.

Mule deer habitat selection following vegetation thinning treatments. Wildlife Society Bulletin. 2020.

Grant E. Sorenson, David W. Kramer, Chase A. Taylor, James W. Cain III.

ABSTRACT – Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) survival and population growth in north-central New Mexico, USA, was previously reported to be limited by nutritional constraints due to poor forage conditions in degraded habitats. Management recommendations suggested thinning of pinyon-juniper to improve habitat quality for mule deer. To evaluate the influence of these vegetation treatments, we monitored habitat selection by 48 adult female mule deer from 2011 to 2013 in a population previously reported to be nutritionally limited. Monitoring occurred 1-4 years after completion of treatments that were intended to improve forage conditions, including mechanical reduction of pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*) and juniper (*Juniperus* spp.) density and senescent brush (*Quercus gambelii*-*Cercocarpus montanus*) cover. During the summer season, deer selected recently treated areas, but odds ratios decreased with treatment age. However, during winter, deer avoided more recently treated areas and selected thinned areas >4 years old. Deer selected mixed oak (*Quercus* spp.) and pinyon-juniper savanna vegetation cover types with a moderately open canopy and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forests while avoiding grasslands and montane shrub-lands across all seasons. Deer selected areas closer to water and developed areas, northeast aspects, on gentle slopes, and at lower elevations. Creating a savanna-like cover type may elicit a positive deer response as a result of their strong avoidance of dense, closed canopy pinyon-juniper woodlands.

RESEARCH GMU 53: Migration project, mule deer in the Sangre de Cristos

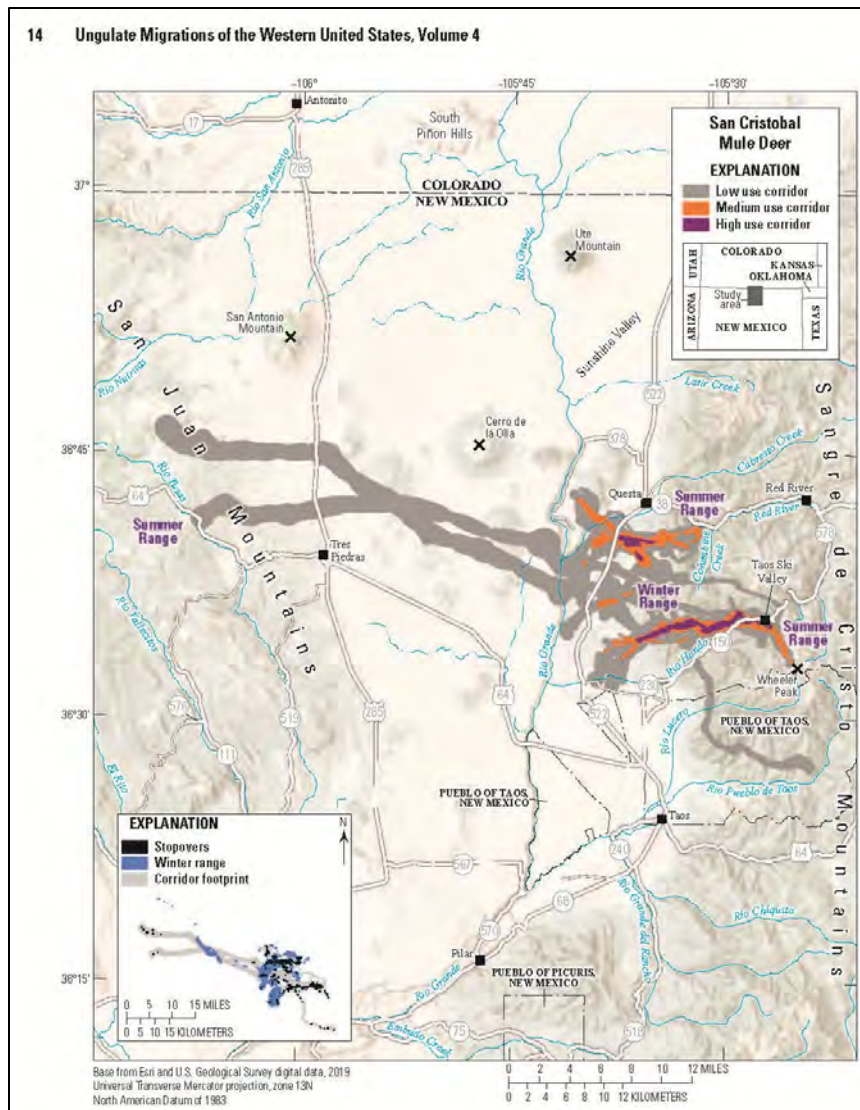
Migration Mapping: Ungulate Migrations of the Western US Volume 4. United States Geological Survey Report. 2024.

Ungulate Migrations of New Mexico. NMSU Report. 2025.

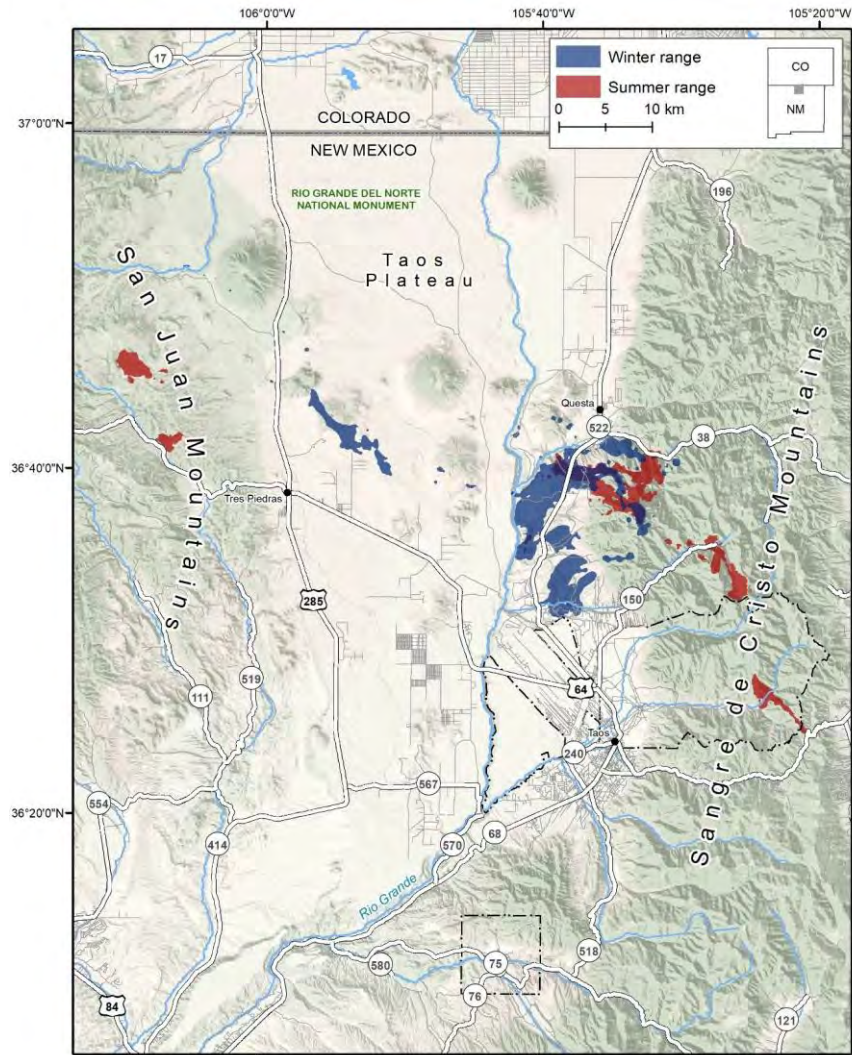
Matthew Kauffman, James W. Cain III, Craig Reddell, Orrin Duvuvuei, Nicole Tatman, and others.

The Department funded mule deer migration research in GMU 53 and partnered with the NMSU co-op to conduct the analyses. The herds that were researched in this DMZ include the San Cristobal mule deer herd and the Urraca mule deer herd.

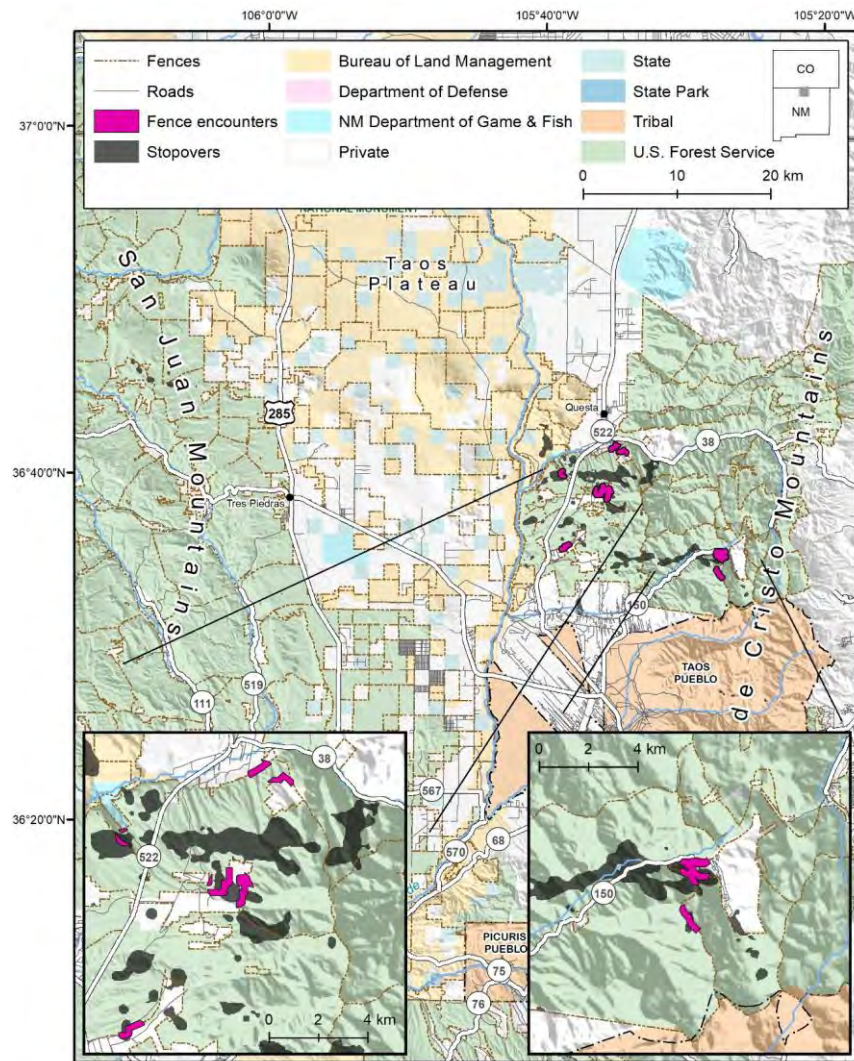
SUMMARY – The San Cristobal mule deer herd uses a patchwork of winter ranges in the western foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains south of Questa, New Mexico. Winter ranges, bisected by State Route 522, are shared by deer that migrate east and west to summer ranges in the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains, respectively. The mule deer use multiple migration corridors; most of the herd migrates east into regional national forest and wilderness areas, using shorter, eastern corridors in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. However, some individuals migrate west from shared winter ranges, moving across U.S. Highway 285, to summer ranges in the San Juan Mountains. *Quercus* spp. (oak) woodlands, *Pinus ponderosa* (ponderosa pine), aspen, and mixed-conifer forests characterize the eastern corridors and sagebrush steppe, grasslands, *Pinus* spp. (pinyon)-juniper mesas, oak woodlands, ponderosa pine, aspen, and mixed-conifer forests characterize the western corridors and stopovers. The eastern corridor is split into two main sections, one heading north and the other heading south. The northern route terminates south of the Red River and west of Columbine Creek. The southern route terminates near Taos Ski Valley northwest of Wheeler Peak, New Mexico's highest peak (13,167 ft). Challenges for this herd include potential development on winter ranges and crossing State Route 522 and U.S. Highway 285. For more information see [Volume 4 of the Ungulate Migrations of the Western US](#).



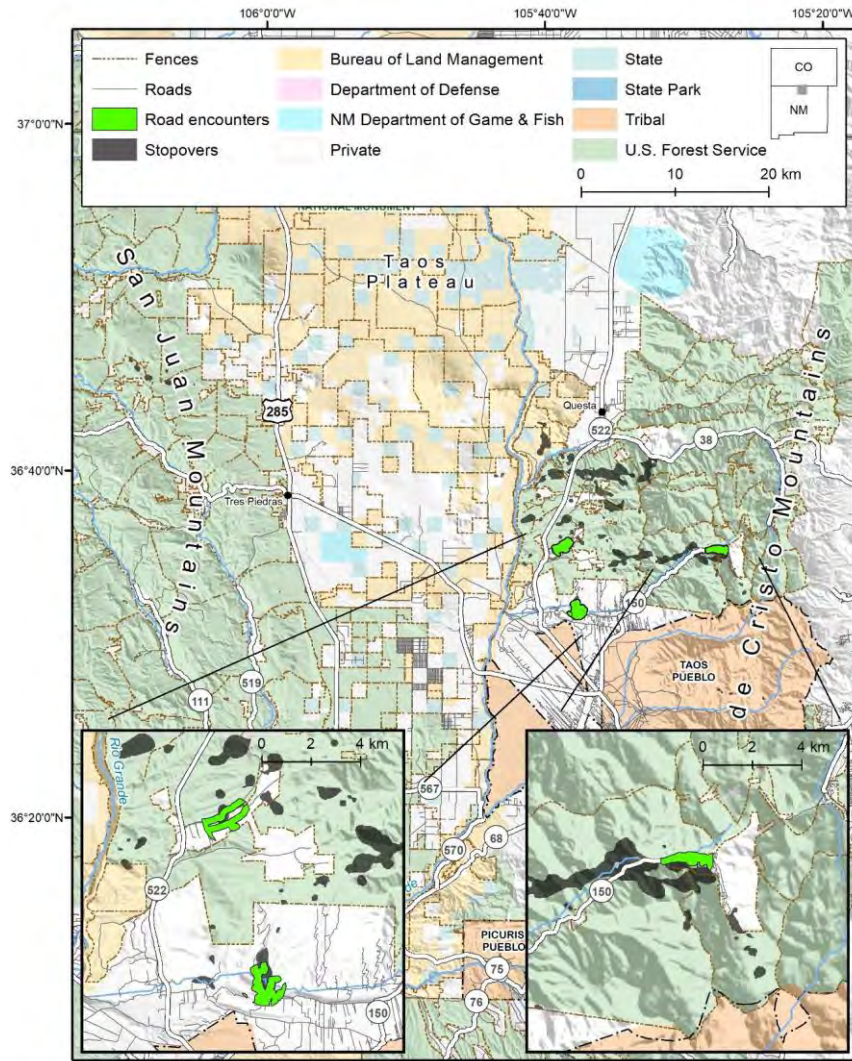
Migration corridors and stopover areas for the San Cristobal mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.



Winter and summer ranges of the San Cristobal mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

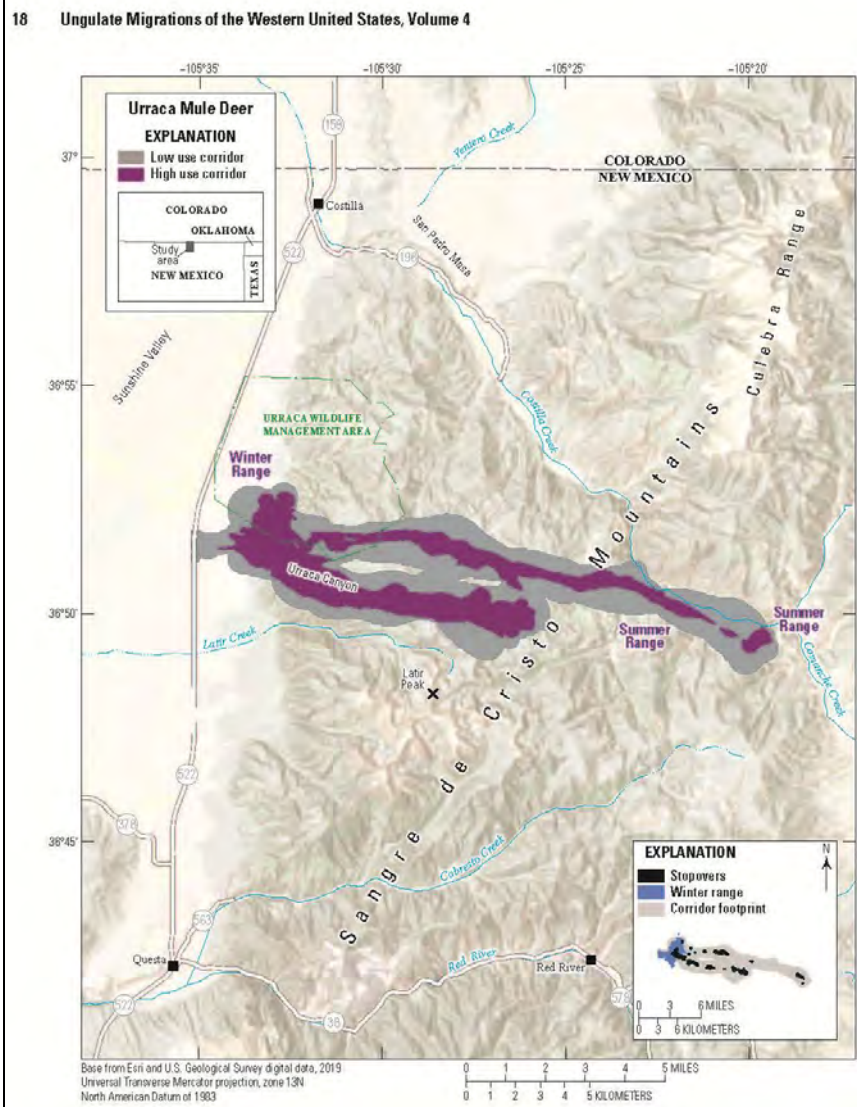


Stopovers and sections of fences (pink) with high-density encounter rates of the San Cristobal mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

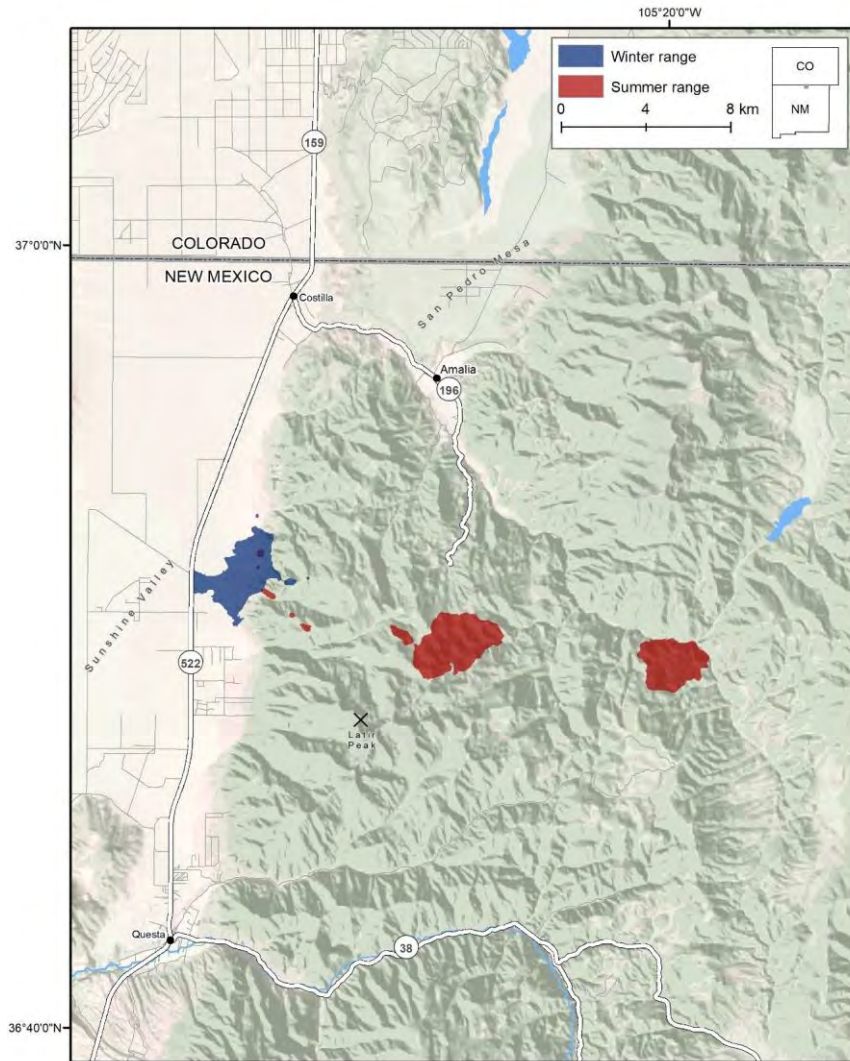


Stopovers and sections of roads (green) with high-density encounter rates of the San Cristobal mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

SUMMARY – The Urraca mule deer herd inhabits an area north of Questa in north-central New Mexico, on the eastern side of Sunshine Valley and the western base of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The winter range primarily comprises sagebrush flats east of State Route 522. The mule deer use two primary migration corridors spanning the Urraca Wildlife Management Area and a mosaic of private lands. The southern corridor follows the Urraca Canyon east and terminates at an approximate elevation of 11,000 ft. The northern corridor runs north of Urraca Canyon and ends southwest of the confluence of Costilla Creek and Comanche Creek in New Mexico, at 9,500 ft. Dense conifer and aspen forests interspersed with meadows and creeks characterize the corridors and stopovers. High-elevation summer ranges are northeast of Latir Peak (12,670 ft). For more information see [Volume 4 of the Ungulate Migrations of the Western US](#).

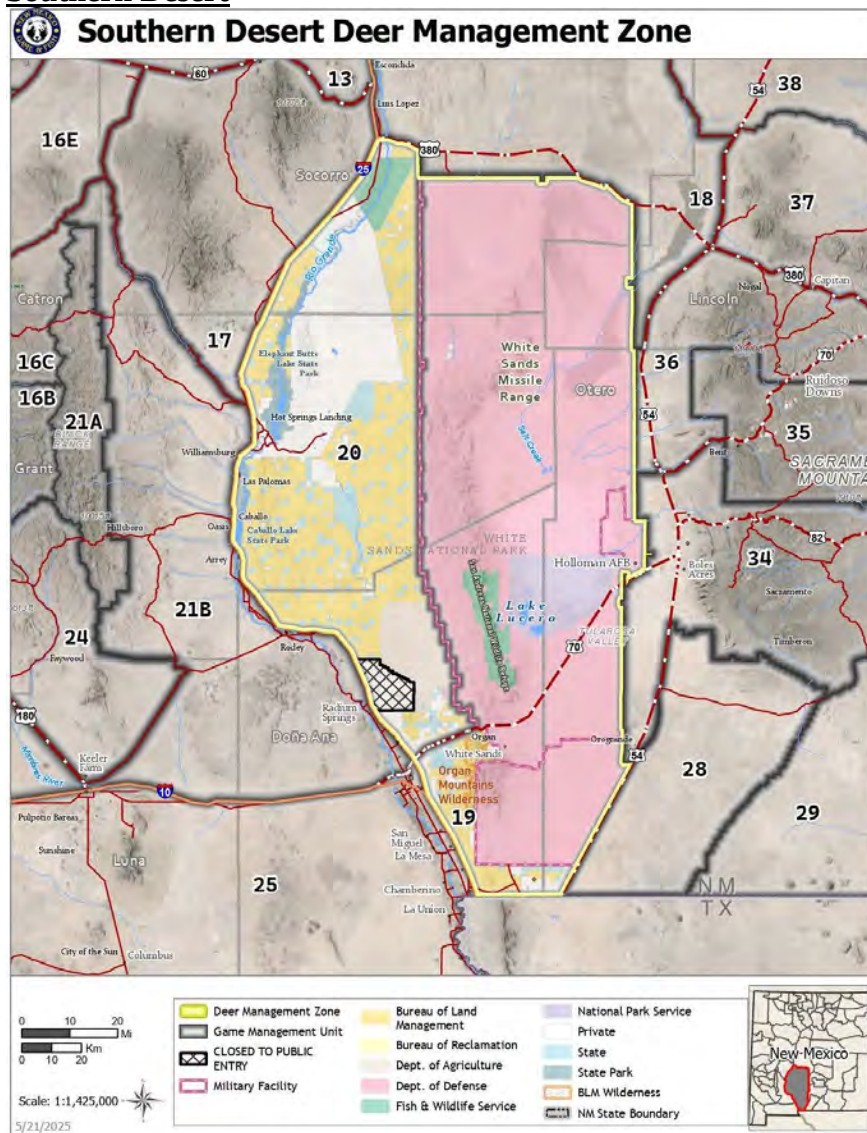


Migration corridors and stopover areas for the Urraca mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.



Winter and summer ranges for the Urraca mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

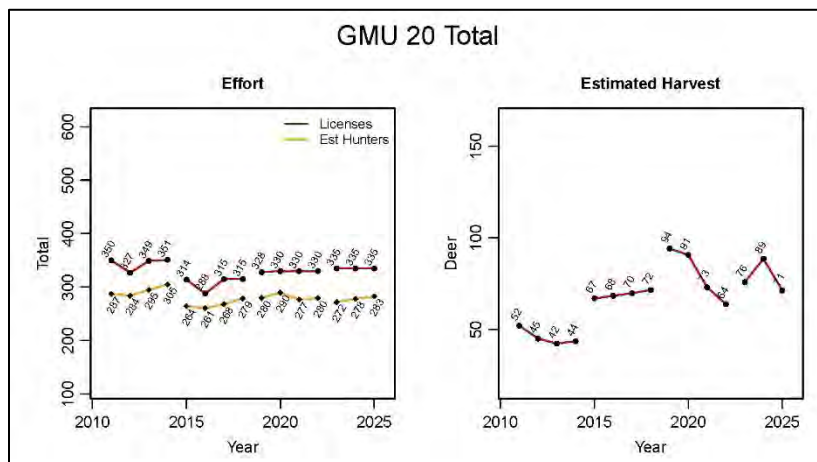
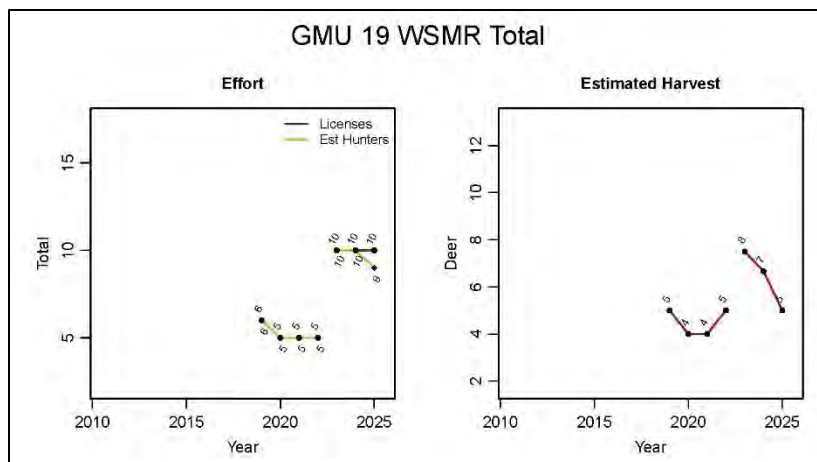
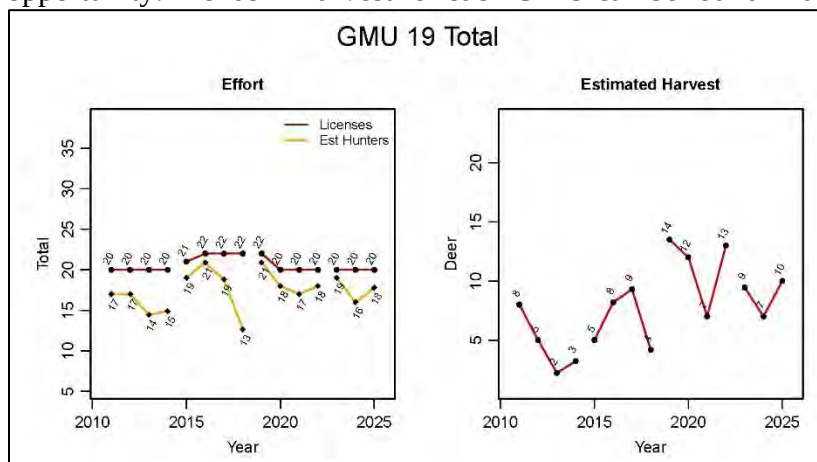
Southern Desert



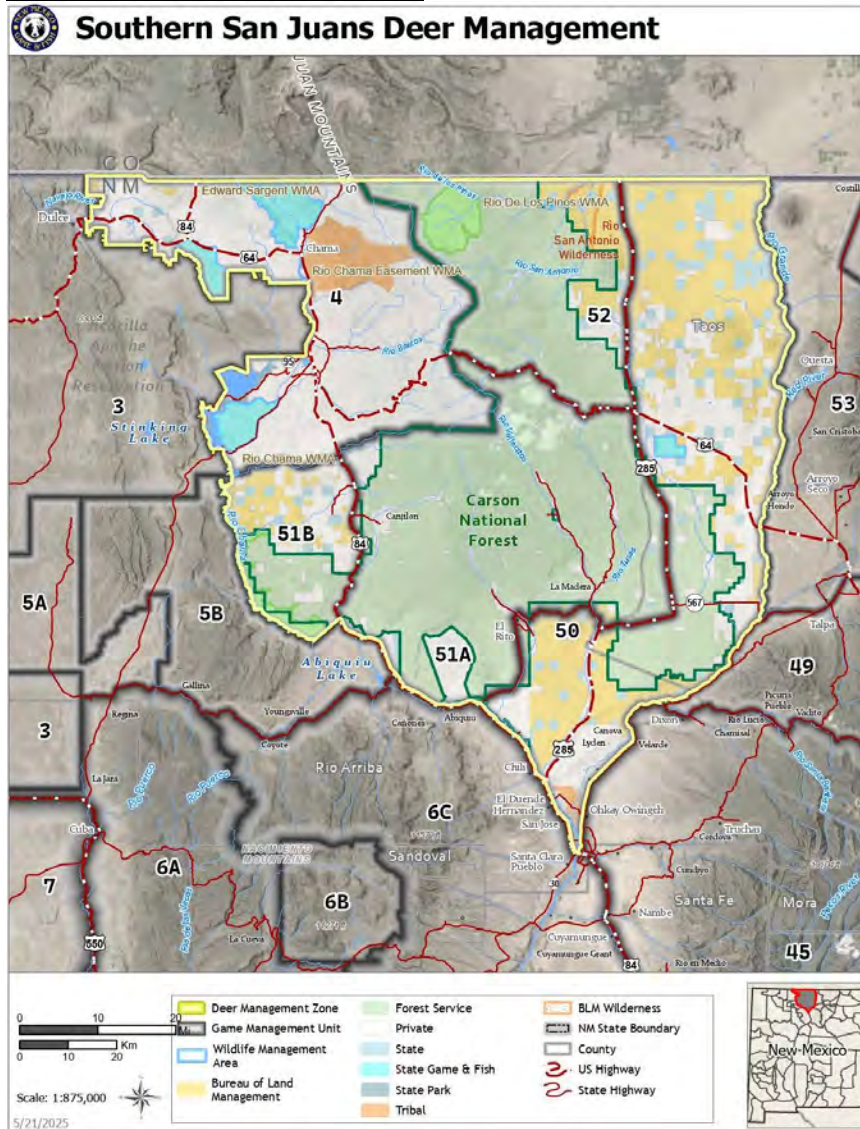
BIOLOGY – Deer in the Southern Desert DMZ are year-round residents. However, they may make seasonal movements in response to monsoonal rain patterns, livestock use, or breeding behavior. Some of these movements might be substantial to escape unfavorable conditions, such as when water sources dry up. They typically return to their known ranges when conditions become favorable. Deer numbers in this area are largely influenced by the timing and amount of rainfall. As such, deer densities can be sporadic in these desert habitats, but good numbers can be found in pockets. The deer population in this DMZ is low but stable. CWD has been detected in GMU 19.

HUNTING – The Southern Desert DMZ is dominated by two desert mountain ranges: Caballos Mountain in GMU 20 and San Andres Mountain in GMU 19. Desert scrub and PJ are found on the mountains and creosote dominated desert flats are found between the mountain ranges.

Public hunting access in GMU 20 and the southern portion of GMU 19 is through the extensive BLM lands. The majority of GMU 19 is owned by the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR); hunting access must be obtained through WSMR. The Southern Desert DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.

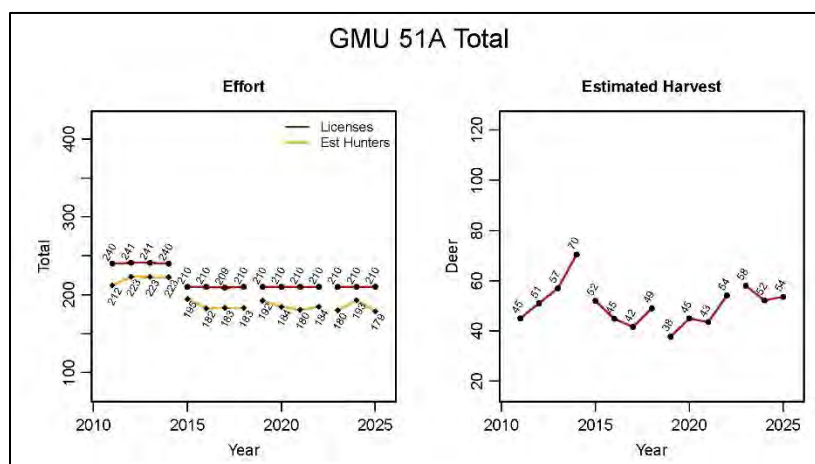
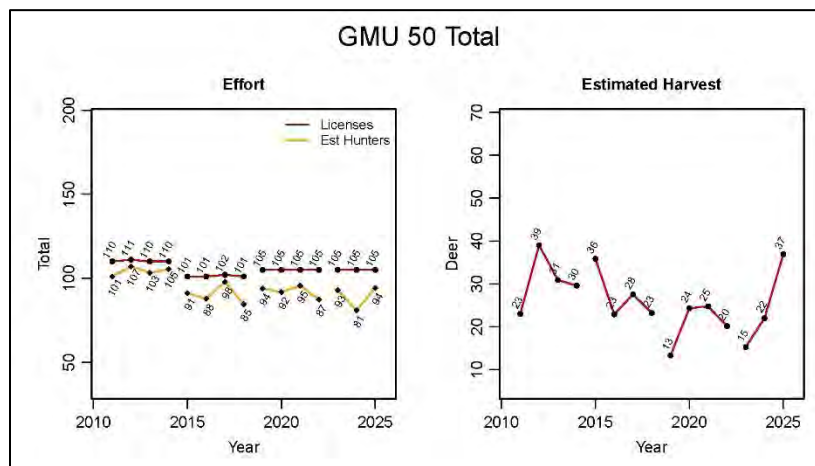


Southern San Juan Mountains

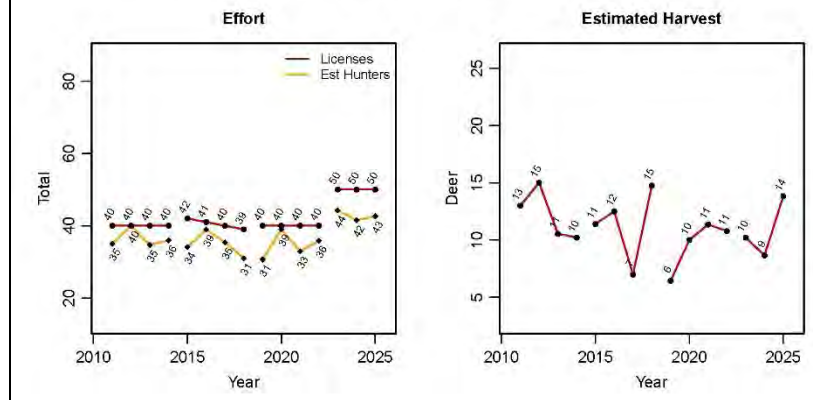


BIOLOGY – Deer in the San Juan Mountains are migratory or partially migratory. Deer that summer in GMUs 51A and 52 migrate to lower elevations in the winter. Deer that winter in GMU 4 have been documented to summer in Colorado to the north or in the high elevation mountains to the east. Deer in GMU 50 are predominately year-round residents. The deer herd in this GMU is considered stable to increasing. Deer numbers in GMU 50 are low.

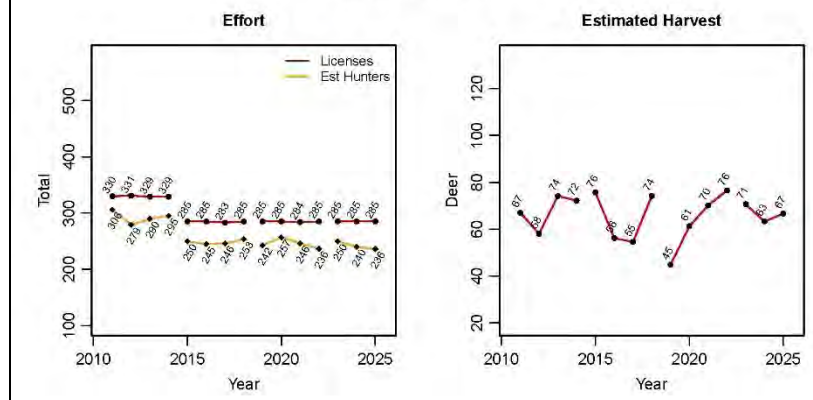
HUNTING – The Southern San Juan Mountains DMZ is characterized by mountainous terrain containing dark conifer and aspen forests with pockets of open meadows and mountain shrubs. The lower elevations contain scrub oak, mountain mahogany, PJ, and sagebrush. Public hunting access is through the extensive USFS and BLM land. In GMU 4, public hunting is restricted to the Department owned Wildlife Management Areas. GMU 4 is a Quality Hunt Unit while the remainder of the Southern San Juan Mountains is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



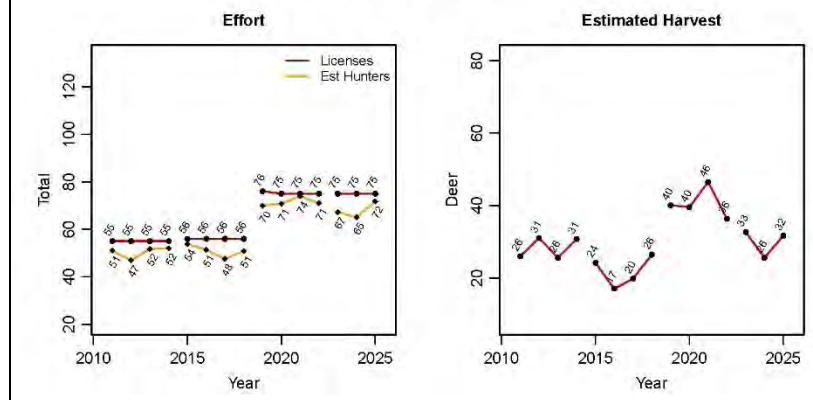
GMU 51B Total



GMU 52 Total



GMU 4 Total



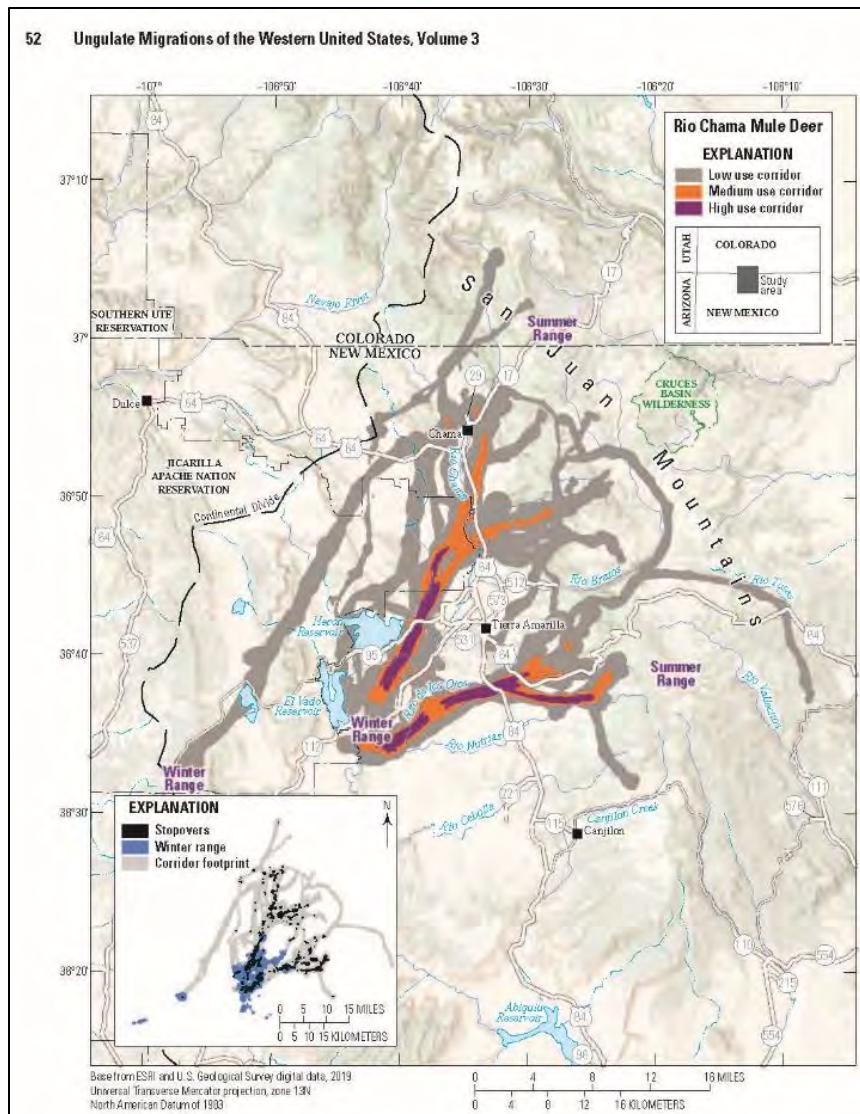
RESEARCH – GMU 4: Rio Chama mule deer migration

Migration Mapping: Ungulate Migrations of the Western US Volume 3. United States Geological Survey Report. 2023.

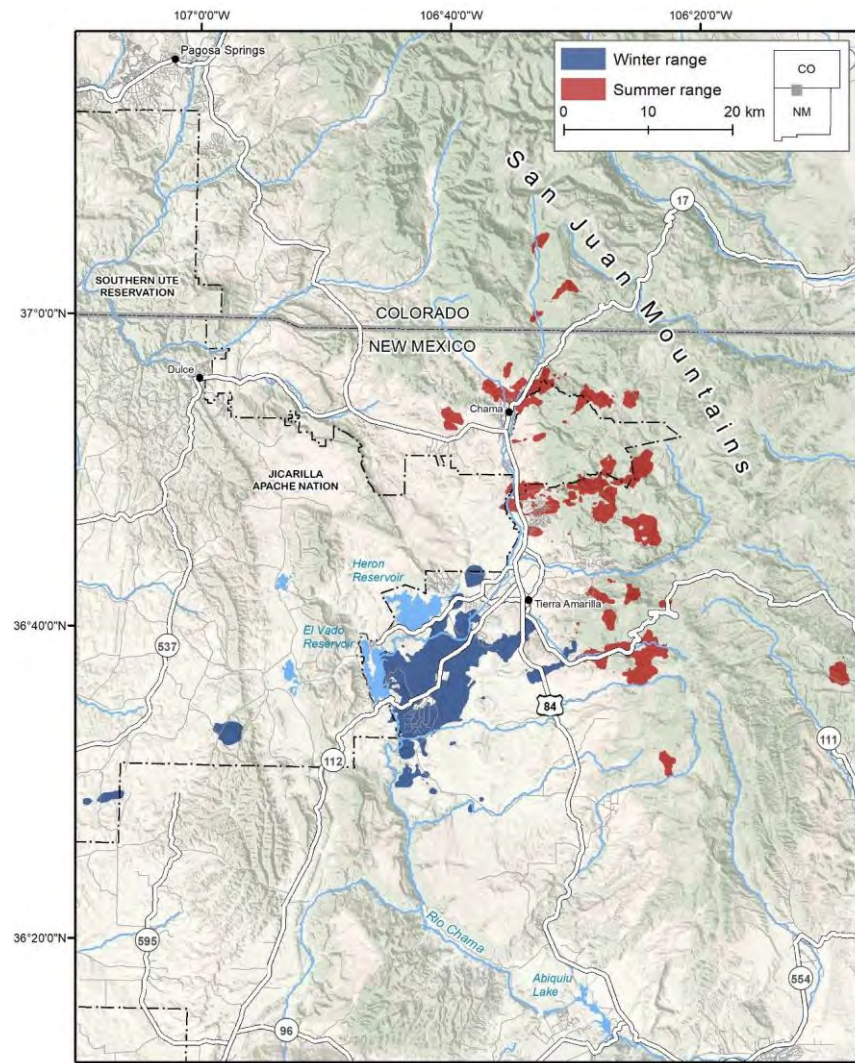
Ungulate Migrations of New Mexico. NMSU Report. 2025.

The Department funded mule deer migration research in GMU 4 and partnered with the NMSU co-op to conduct the analyses. The herds that were researched in this DMZ include the Rio Chama mule deer herd.

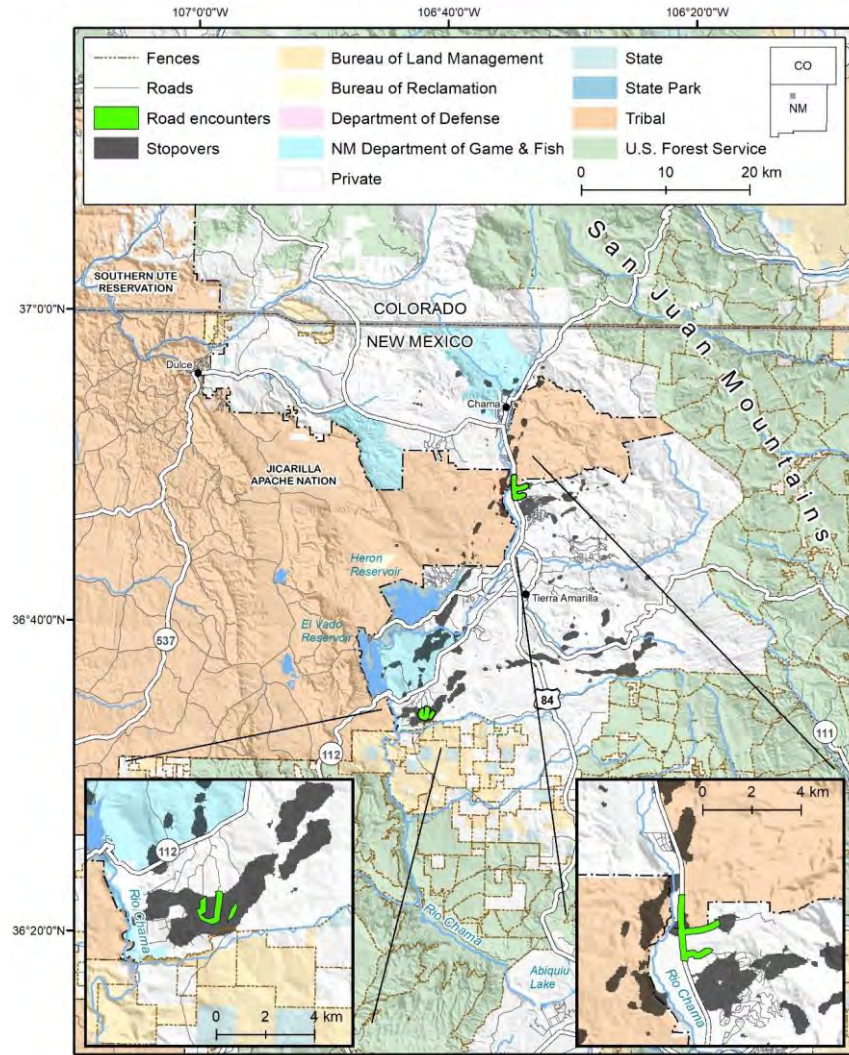
SUMMARY – The Rio Chama mule deer herd is one of the highest-density populations of any herd in New Mexico. The herd migrates from north-central New Mexico along the Continental Divide and through the San Juan Mountains, with some individuals moving to summer ranges in southern Colorado (7,871–11,500 ft elevation). These deer migrate through a mosaic of private, public, and Jicarilla Apache Nation Reservation lands. The herd winters south and east of Heron Reservoir and El Vado Reservoir in habitat consisting primarily of sagebrush steppe, grasslands, pinyon-juniper mesas, and oak woodlands. The mule deer use two primary migration corridors: One corridor follows the Rio Chama to the northeast and a shorter corridor heads east across U.S. Highways 84 and 64. The shorter corridor initially follows Rio de los Ojos before branching into separate corridors north and south of U.S. Highway 64. Interspersed agricultural lands along the Rio Chama and U.S. Highways 84 and 64 may serve as stopover sites for some mule deer during their spring migration. Ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, and *Populus tremuloides* (quaking aspen) forests characterize the corridors and stopovers within mid-elevation landscapes. As the Rio Chama mule deer continue northeast, they travel through subalpine spruce-fir forests and montane meadows until reaching their high-elevation summer range, which consists of mixed conifer and aspen forests. Challenges the herd faces include crossing U.S. Highways 84 and 64, increasing density of housing subdivisions in some areas along the routes, and fencing, especially taller fencing that mule deer cannot jump. For more information see [Volume 3 of the Ungulate Migrations of the Western US report](#).



Migration corridors and stopover areas for the Rio Chama mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.



Winter and summer ranges of the Rio Chama mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.



Stopovers and sections of roads (green) with high-density encounter rates of the Rio Chama mule deer herd, New Mexico, USA.

RESEARCH – GMU 4 mule deer

Migratory mule deer and elk decide how long to remain at stopovers depending on landscape conditions. Master's Thesis. 2025.

Joanna Ennis

The Department funded mule deer migration research in GMU 4 and partnered with the NMSU co-op to conduct the analyses. The herds that were researched in this DMZ include the Rio Chama mule deer herd.

ABSTRACT – Migratory large herbivores face increasing challenges in navigating complex and changing environments, with migration plasticity emerging as a vital mechanism for the survival of migratory populations in a rapidly changing world. Yet, significant knowledge gaps remain in understanding large herbivore migration ecology and behavioral plasticity. We investigated multiscale habitat selection of elk and mule deer during spring migration in the southern San Juan Mountains, evaluating how landscape and anthropogenic features influenced selection at the landscape, migration route, and local scales. We also compared habitat selection during periods when elk and mule deer used extended stopovers to periods with conventional stopover use. We observed high and low heterogeneity in selection responses across species and spatial scales, with elk displaying more varied selection across habitat features and spatial scales. Both species selected habitats offering cover at broader scales, while selecting terrain features that facilitated movement during migration and vegetation features providing foraging opportunities at the finest scale. Mule deer occupied valley bottoms during extended stopover use, especially in drought years, while elk selected cooler, wetter gentle slopes under similar conditions and hotter, drier slopes during conventional stopover use, particularly in non-drought years. These strategies likely minimized energy expenditure and maximized resource gains in a mountainous landscape with unpredictable climatic conditions. Both species remained close to water sources at broader scales but maintained greater distances at the local scale, likely due to their short-distance migrations ($\bar{x} = 36.3$ km for elk and $\bar{x} = 29.3$ km for mule deer) in a region where water is less of a limiting factor. Mule deer exhibited stronger selection for proximity to anthropogenic disturbances at finer scales, as developed land is more prevalent within their population home range compared to elk. Both species selected agricultural areas at broader scales, particularly during years of extended stopover use, suggesting they may have foraged in these areas. Elk remained closer to dirt roads on tribal lands but maintained greater distances on public and private lands, likely due to lower human presence on tribal lands. The observed variation in selection patterns and migration strategies may serve as a mechanism to avoid phenological mismatch in climatically and topographically complex landscapes. Animals typically spend < 12 days across all conventional stopover sites along their migration routes, while extended stopover site durations range from 2 to 17 weeks at each unique location. Extended stopovers likely serve the same purpose as conventional stopovers but may also act as staging grounds, allowing animals to adjust migration pace to local conditions in a landscape where the consequences of not adapting to environmental changes are greater. As the pressures of habitat fragmentation and drought continue to rise, conservation strategies must account for a diversity of migratory behaviors, closely monitor changes in these behaviors, and incorporate migration plasticity into frameworks to ensure the persistence and resilience of these populations.

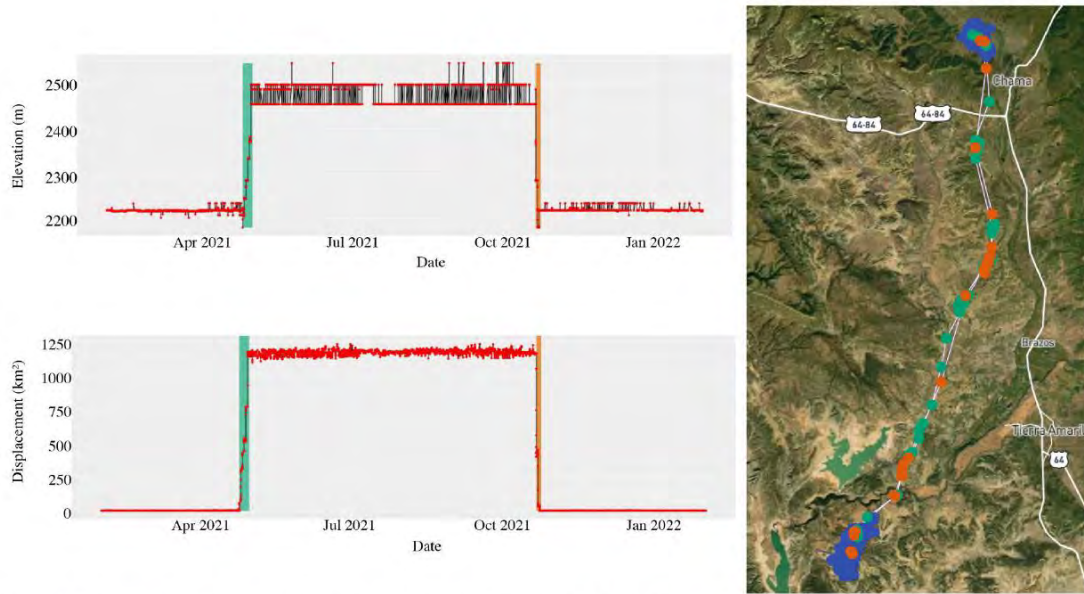


Figure D3. Conventional stopover behavior of an adult female mule deer in northcentral New Mexico, illustrated with GPS collar locations highlighting spring (blue-green; April – May 2021) and autumn (orange; October 2021) migration sequences. Conventional use of stopover sites lasted on average 1 – 2 days, with the total migration duration of 8 days in spring and 3 days in autumn. The middle panel displays net squared displacement (km^2) of spring and autumn isopleths, while the top panel presents movement relative to elevation (m).

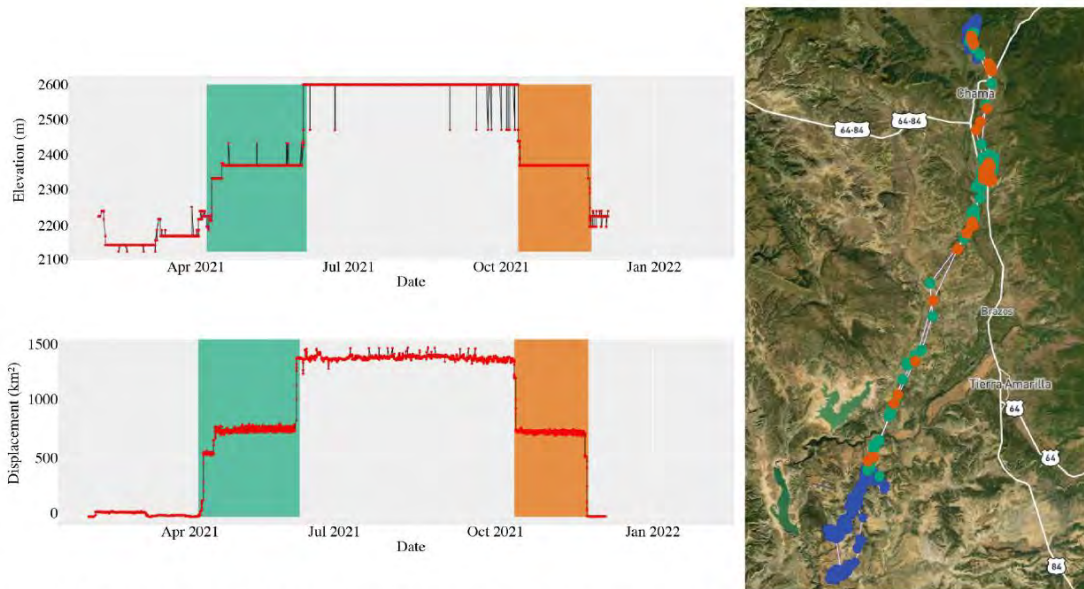


Figure D4. Extended stopover behavior of an adult female mule deer in northcentral New Mexico, illustrated using GPS collar data showing spring (blue-green; April – June 2021) and autumn (orange; October – November 2021) migration sequences. The top panel displays movement relative to elevation (m). The middle panel shows net squared displacement (NSD; km^2), with both spring and autumn depicting extended (plateau on the NSD curve) and conventional stopovers. Extended stopover sites lasted 49 days during spring migration and 41 days during autumn migration, with total migration durations of 60 days in spring and 44 days in autumn.

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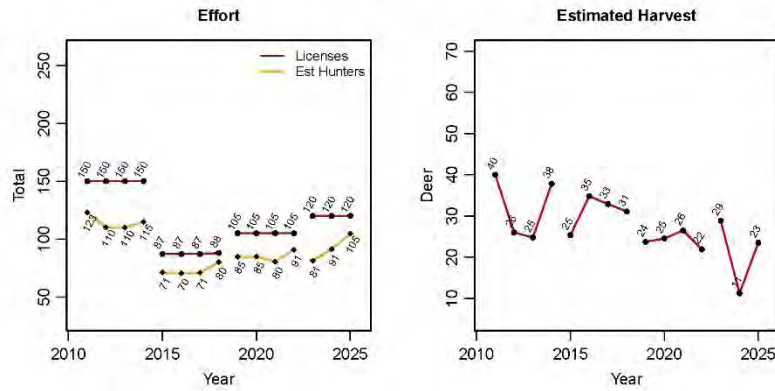
HUNTING – The Upper Canadian River DMZ is dominated by plains and rolling hills with some canyons and escarpments. The canyons and escarpments have PJ habitat, and grasslands are found in the plains. The Canadian River breaks and surrounding areas are most likely to hold deer. Most of this unit is privately owned. Public land hunting opportunities in these units are available through the interspersed patches of SLO land with a large block of Santa Fe National Forest land located in GMU 43. The Upper Canadian River DMZ is managed for opportunity. Trends in harvest for each GMU can be found in the graphs below.



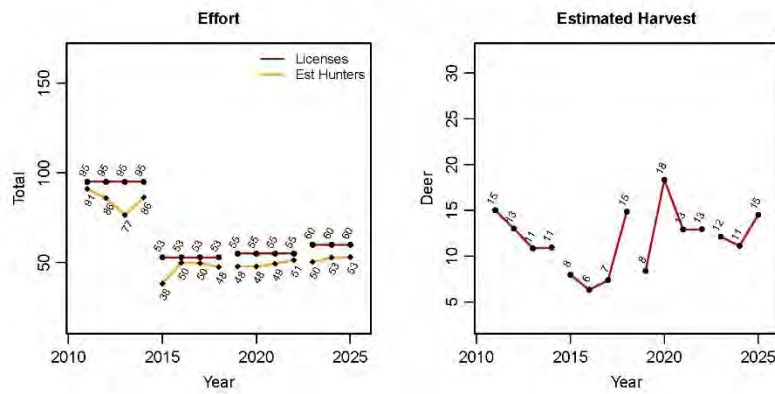
Photo by L. Heffelfinger



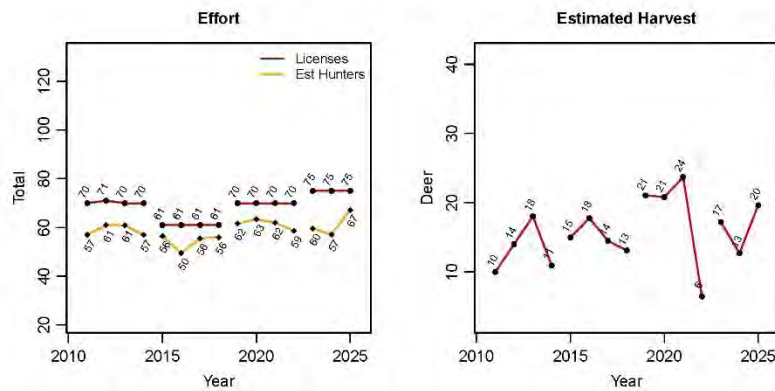
GMU 42 Total



GMU 43 Total



GMU 47 Total



Literature Cited

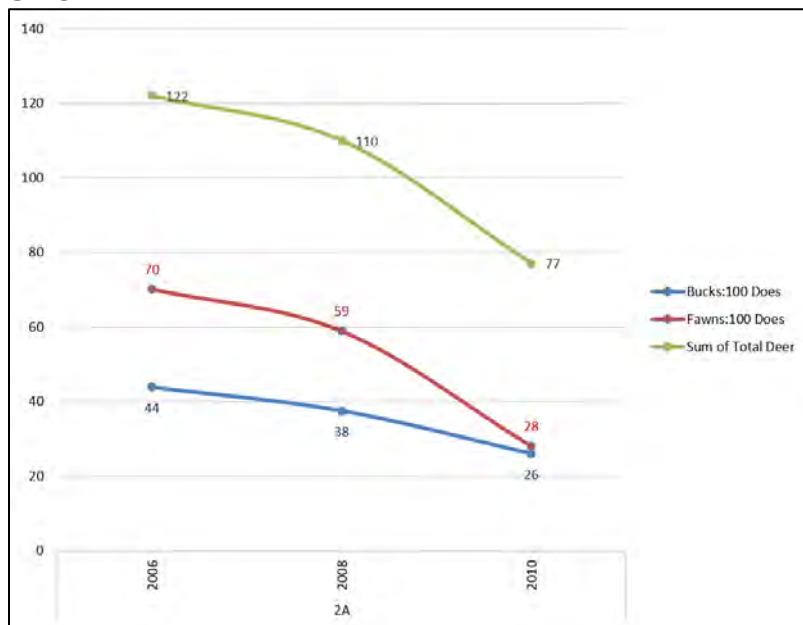
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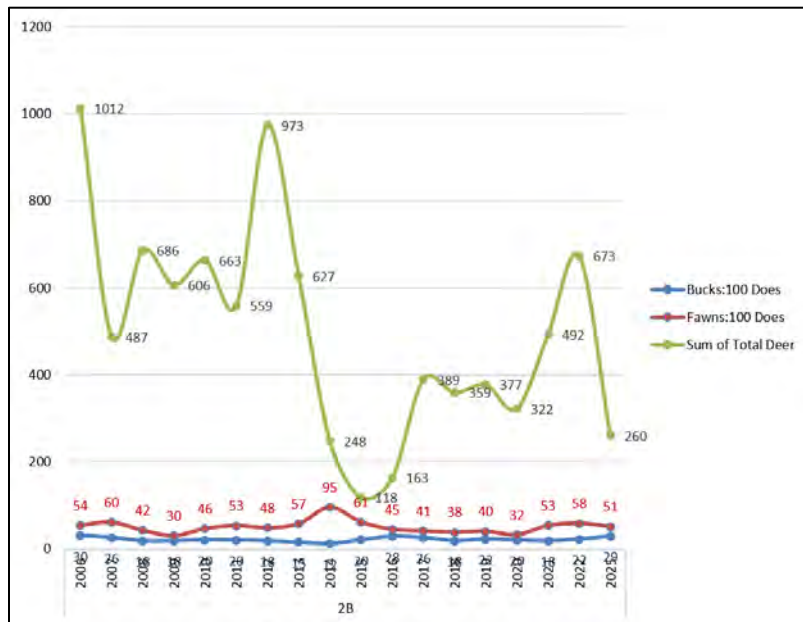
Appendix 1 – Population Survey

Composition ratio from 2006-2025 aerial deer surveys, New Mexico Department of Wildlife. The Department is not able to survey all Game Management Units (GMU) each year. Graphs that are missing years indicates that survey data is not available for that year or GMU. Survey methodologies have been altered several times since 2006. As such, the total deer observed does not represent trends in overall population size.

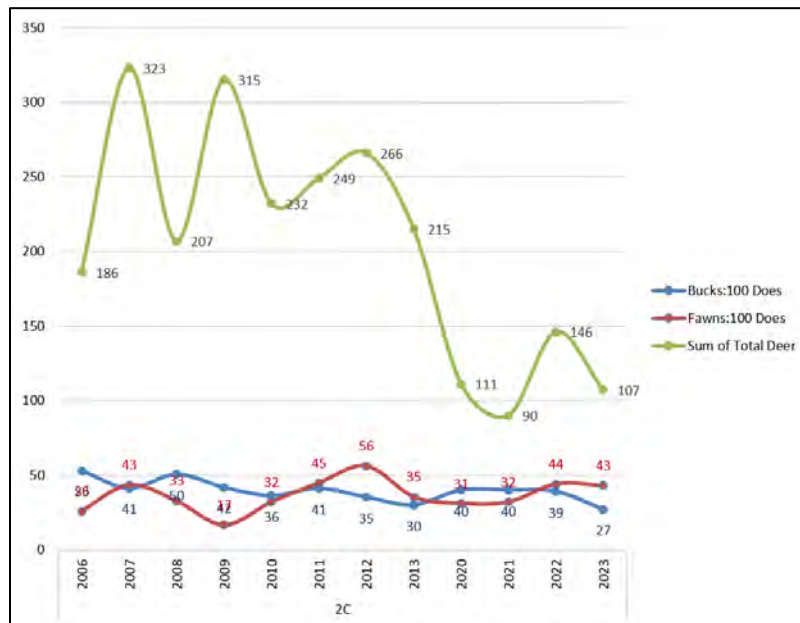
GMU 2A



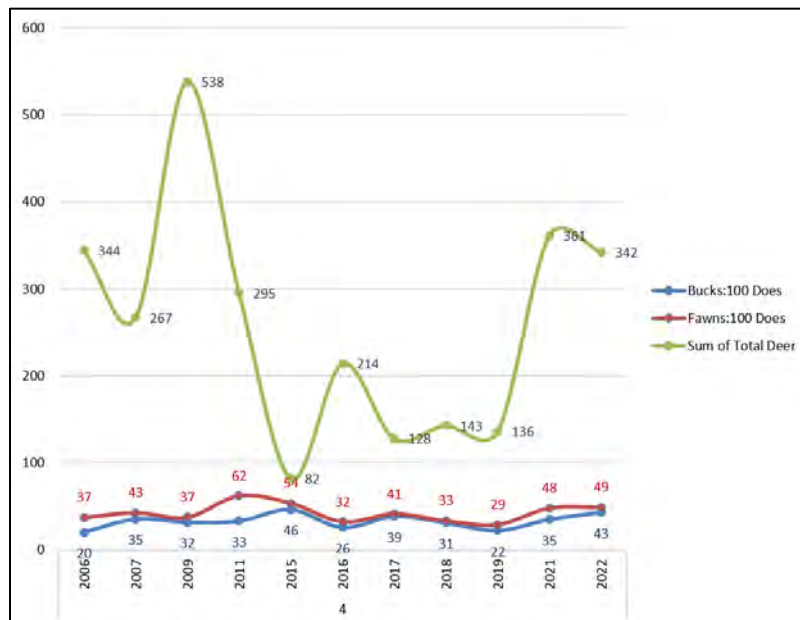
GMU 2B



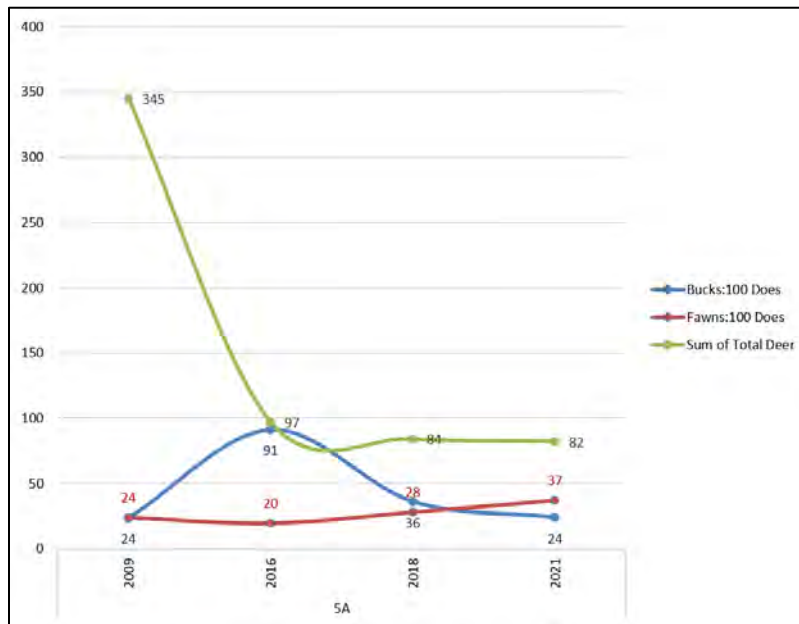
GMU 2C



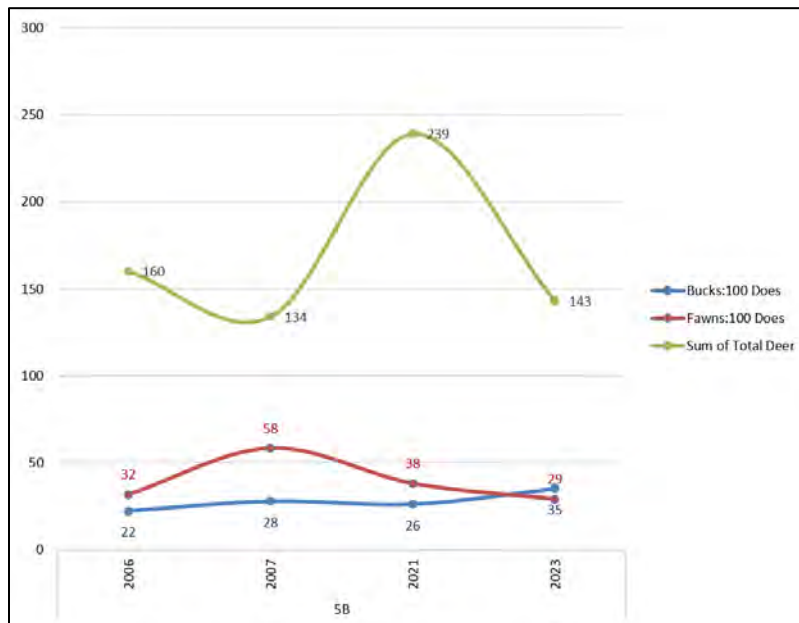
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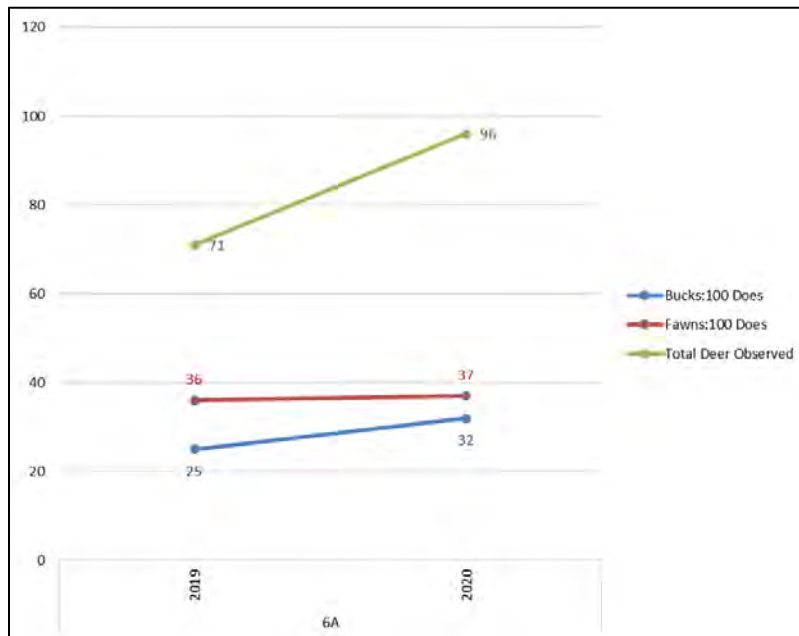
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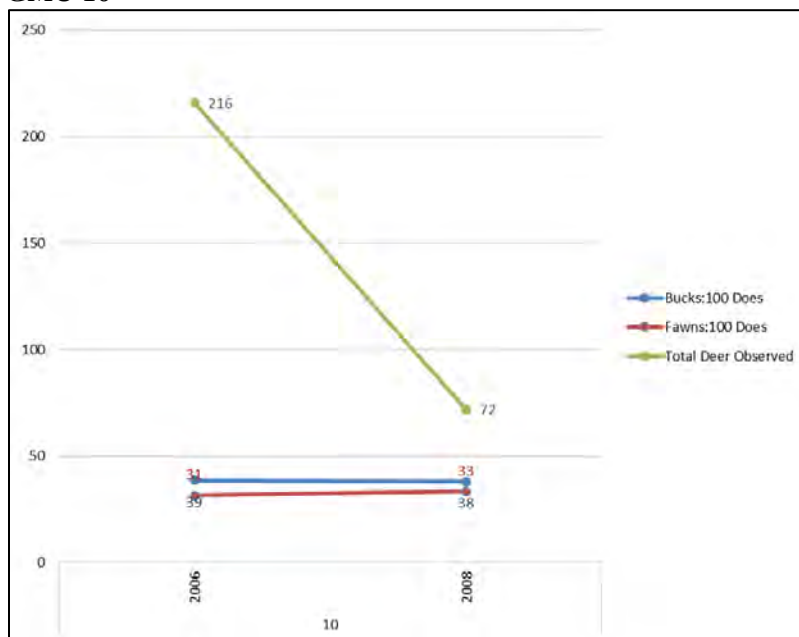
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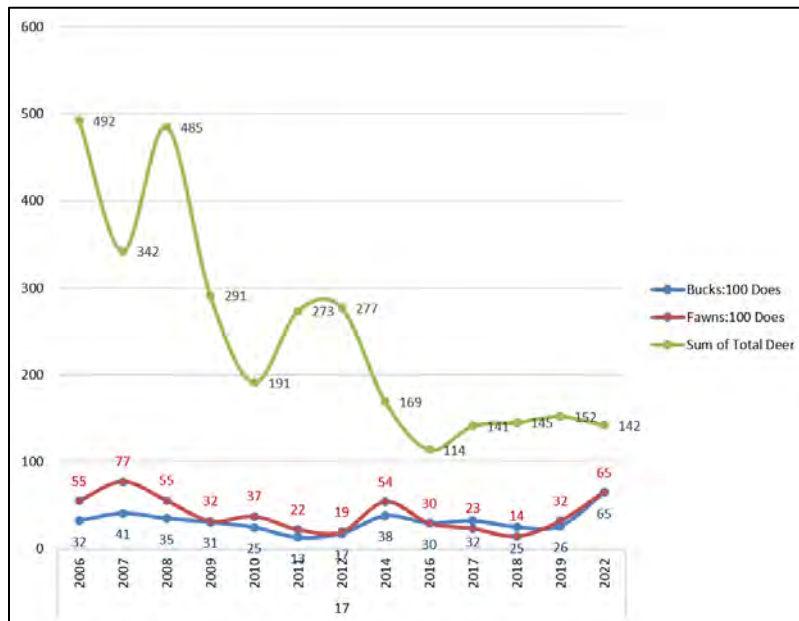
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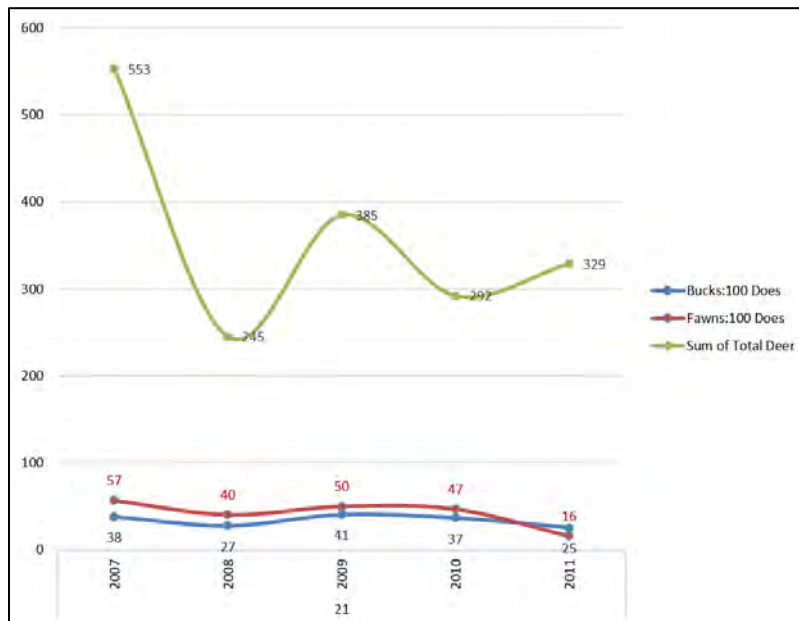
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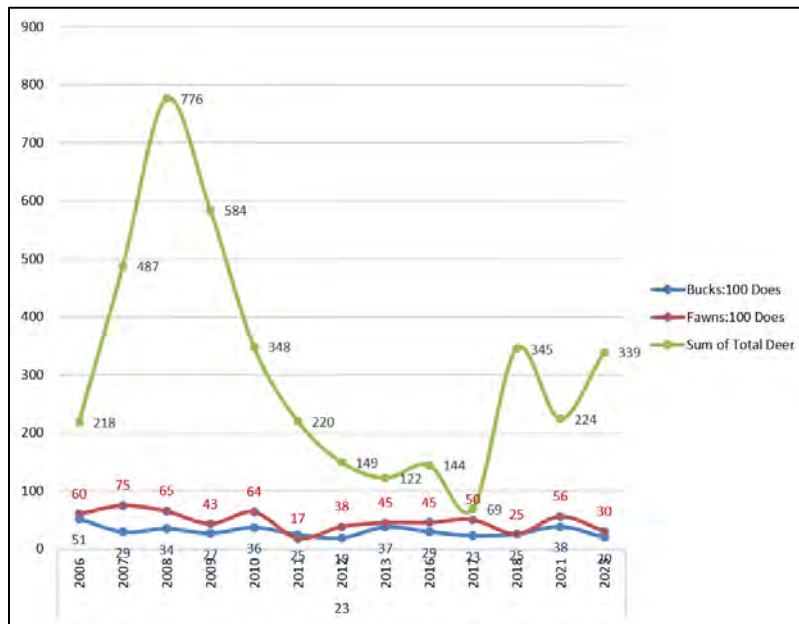
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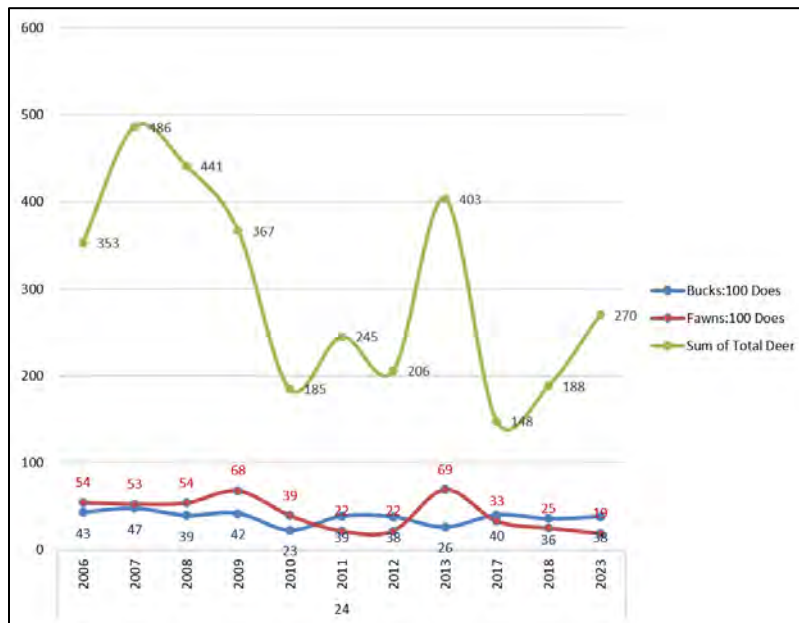
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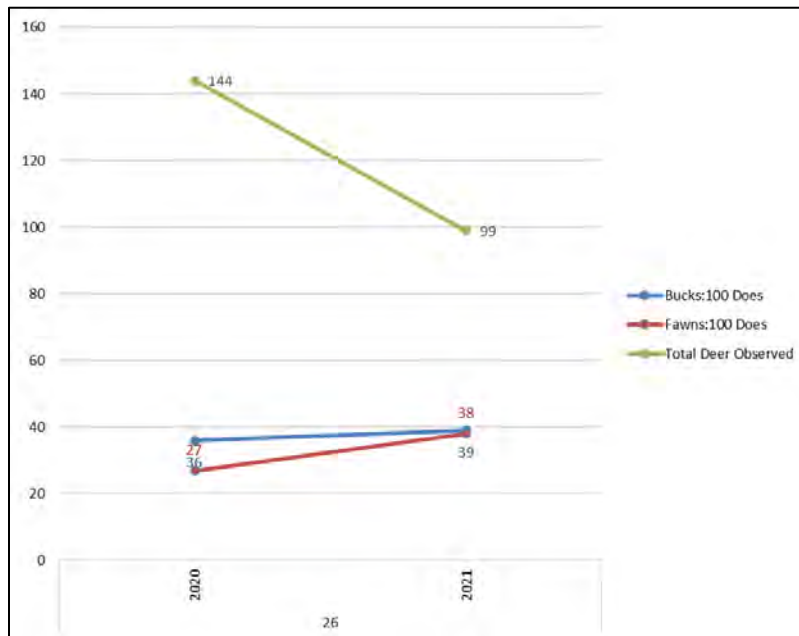
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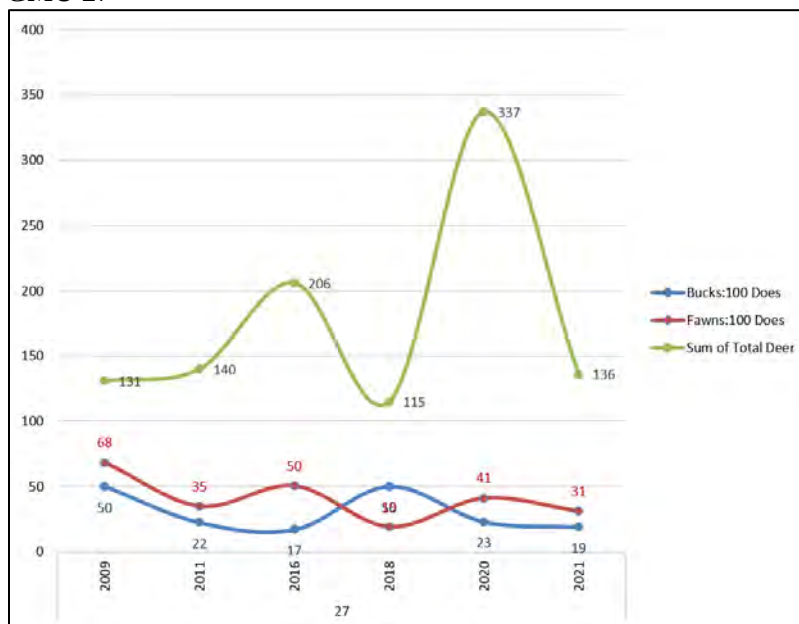
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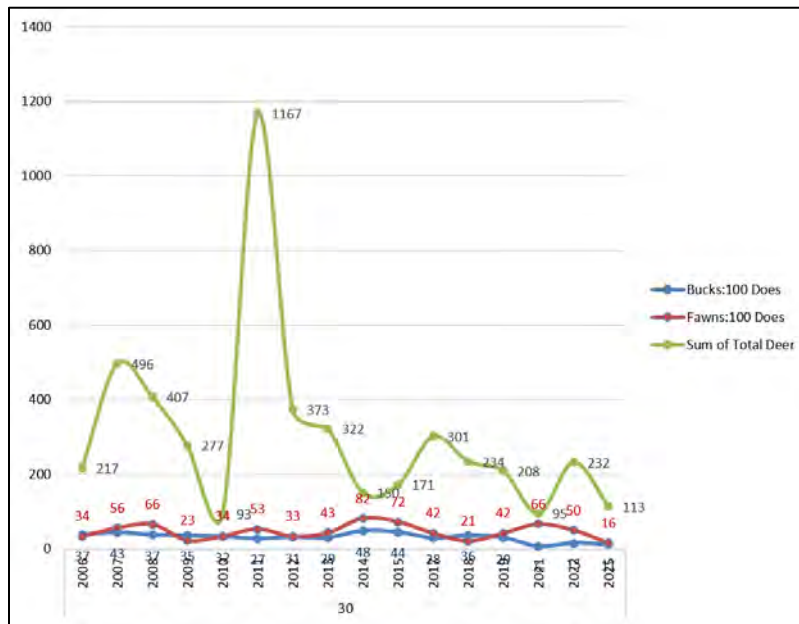
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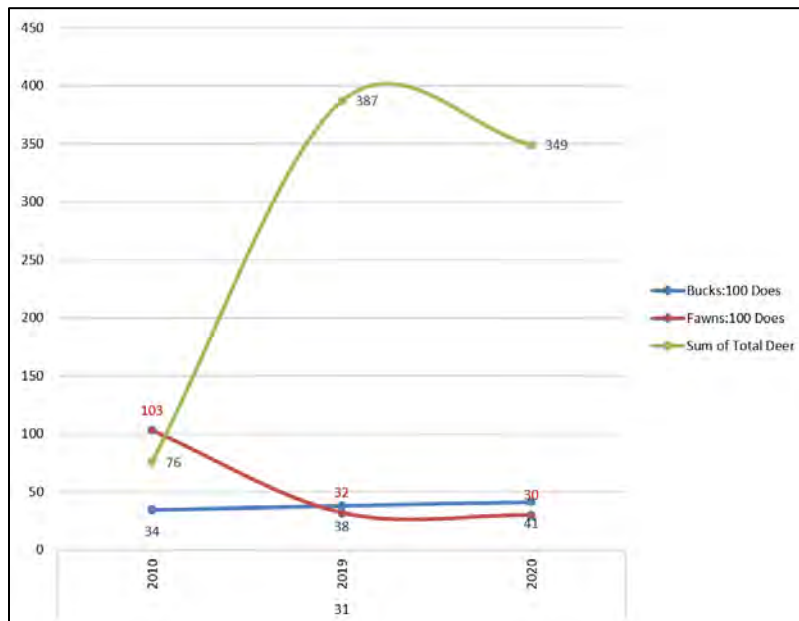
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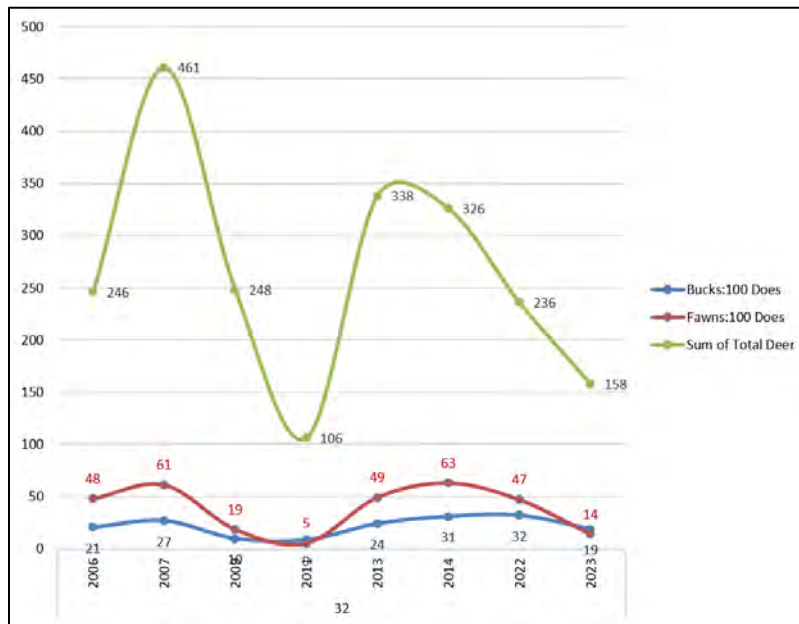
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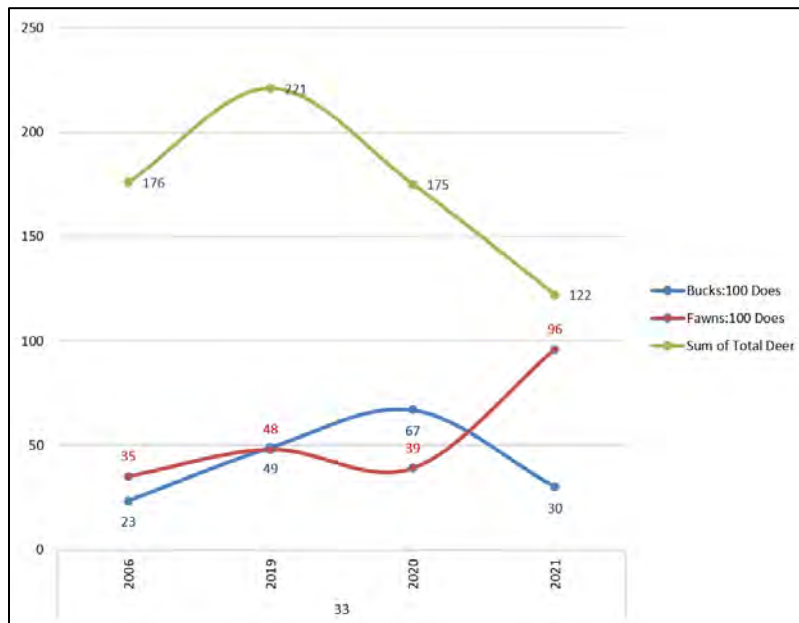
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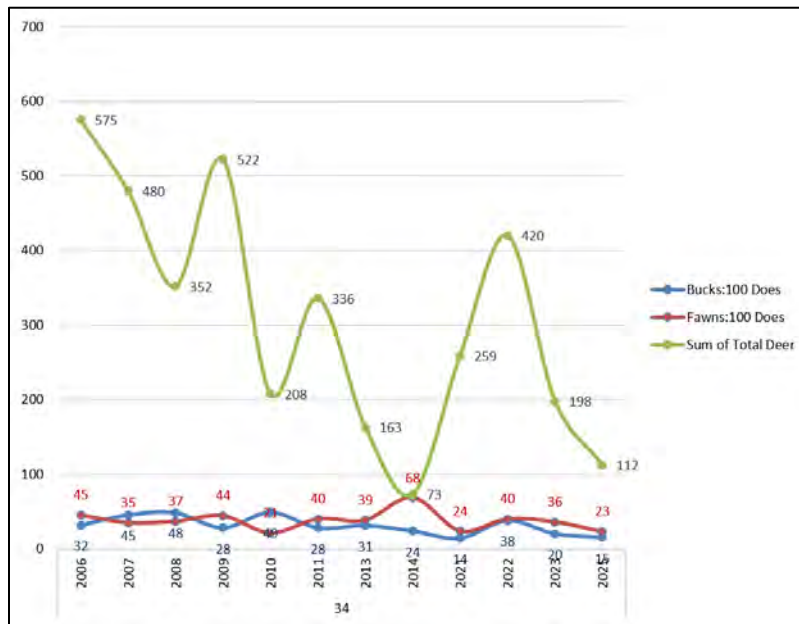
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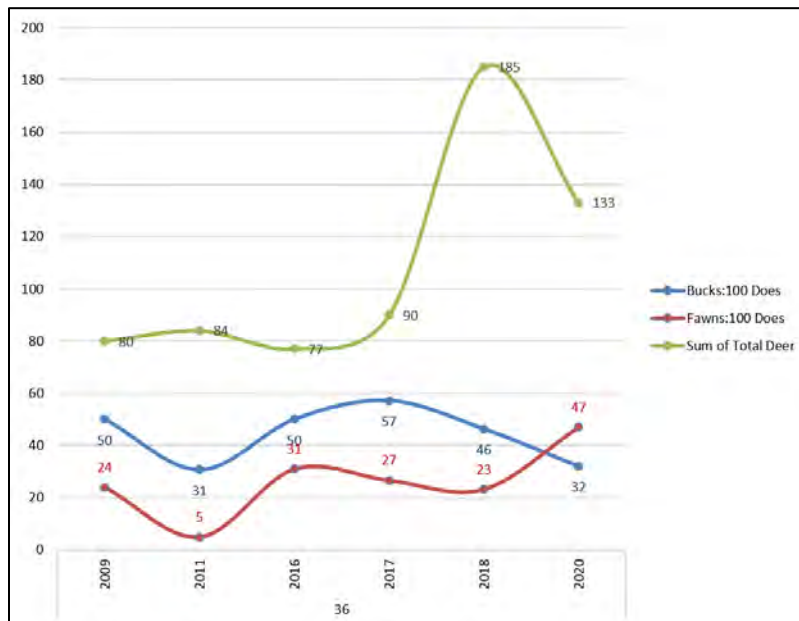
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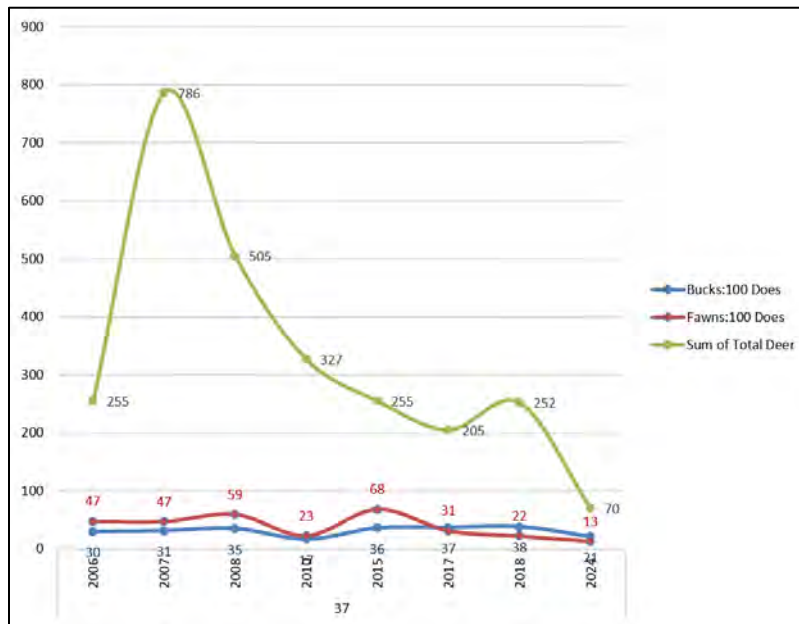
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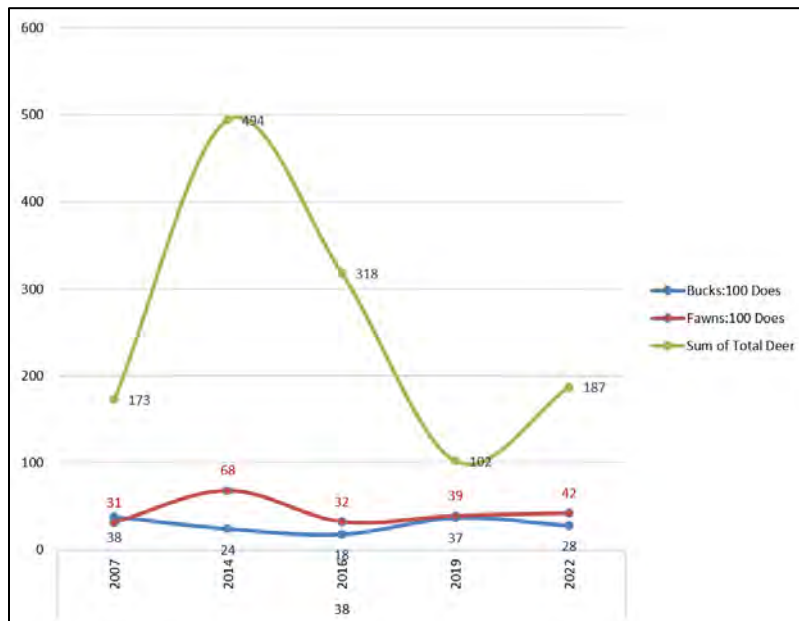
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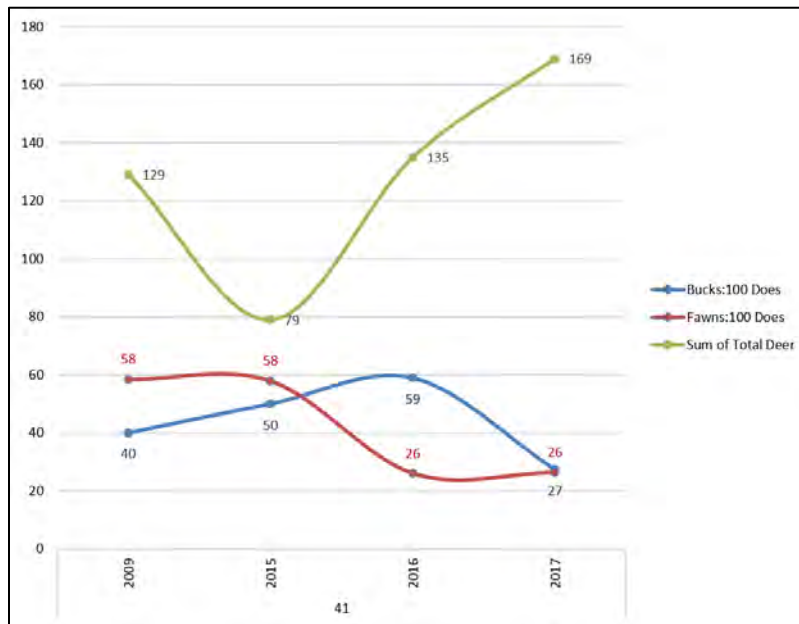
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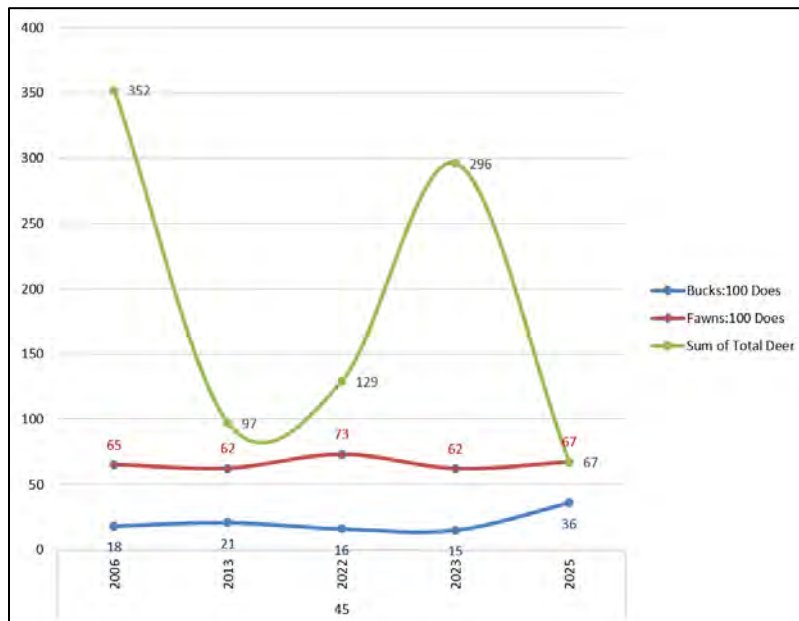
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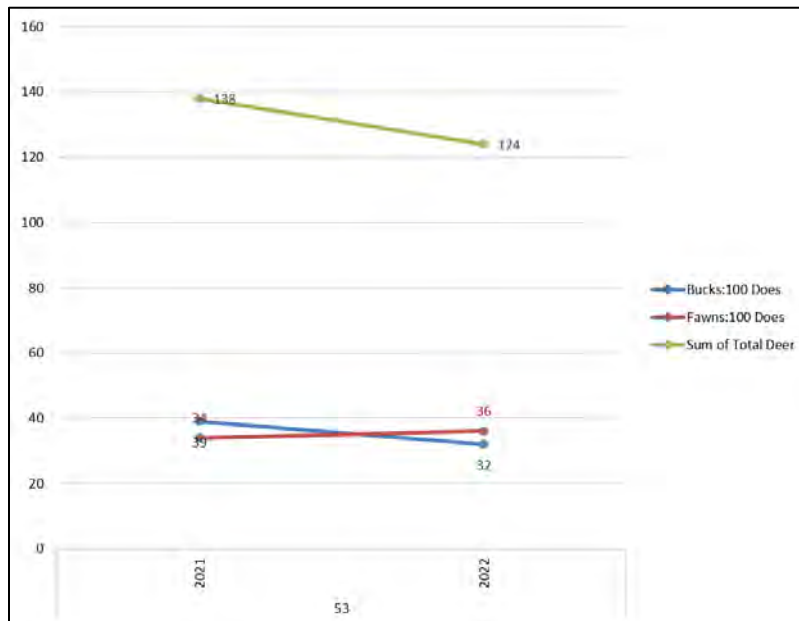
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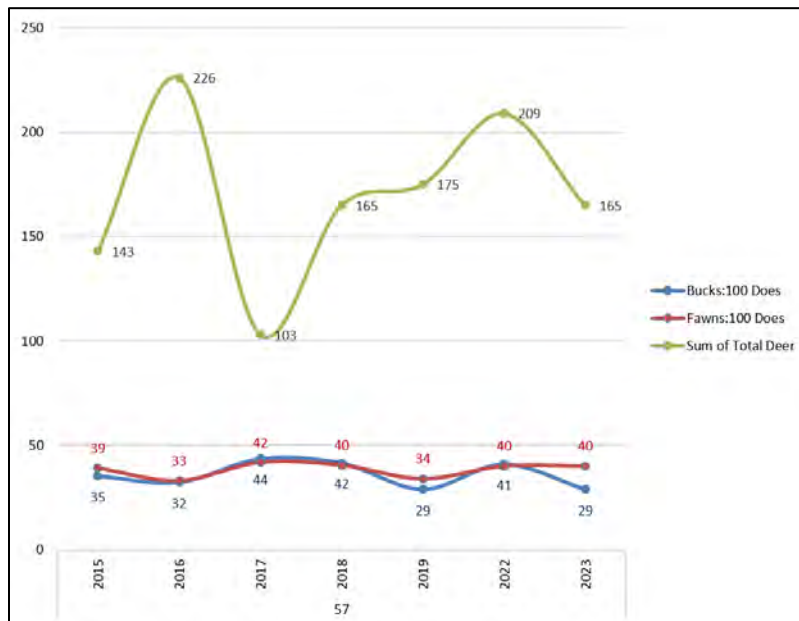
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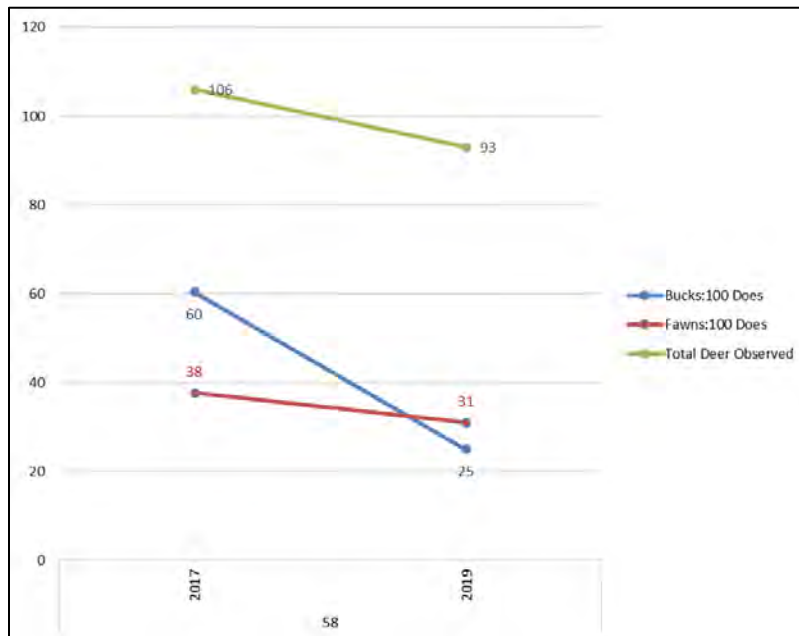
GMU 53



GMU 57



GMU 58



Appendix 2 – Harvest Surveys

Trends in deer license numbers, estimated hunters, estimated harvest, success rate, and satisfaction rating for deer hunts in each Game Management Unit from 2011-2025, New Mexico Department of Wildlife. Trends are calculated for each hunt type, weapon, and bag limit.

Appendix 3 – Hunter Satisfaction Survey

Trends in deer hunter satisfaction collected from a poll of all hunters who applied for or held a tag to hunt deer in New Mexico over the previous 3 years (2023-2025 hunting seasons).



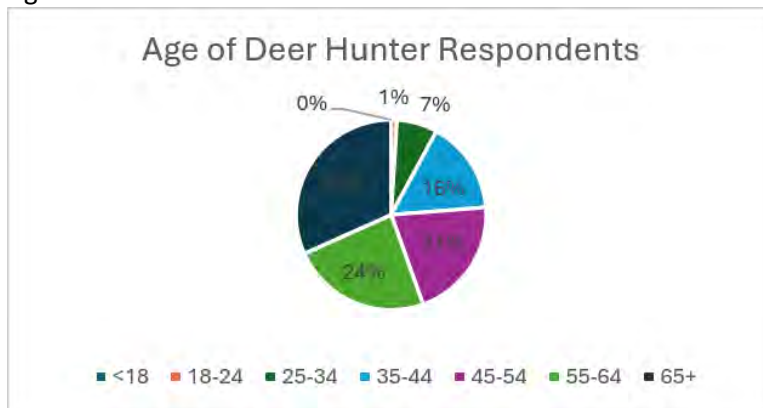
Mule Deer 2026 Hunter Satisfaction Survey



Total respondents: 1,210

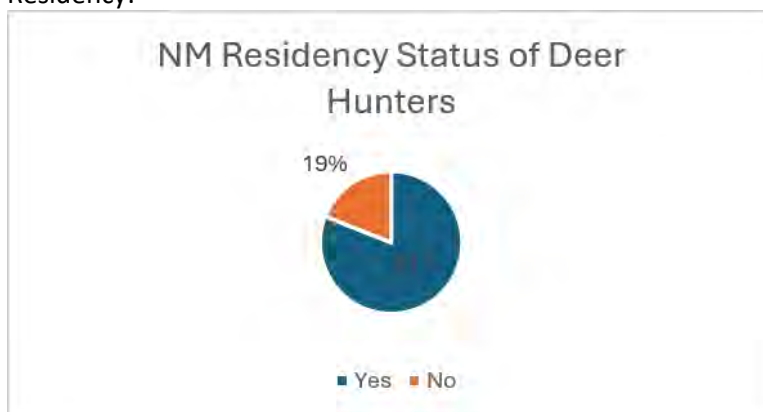
Respondent Background:

Age:



Response	Count	Percentage
<18	4	0%
18-24	8	1%
25-34	80	7%
35-44	197	16%
45-54	250	21%
55-64	289	24%
65+	382	32%

Residency:



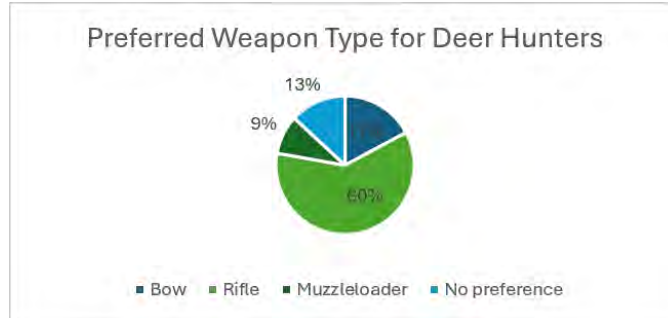
Response	Count	Percentage
Yes	103	80%
No	25	20%

Hunter Type:

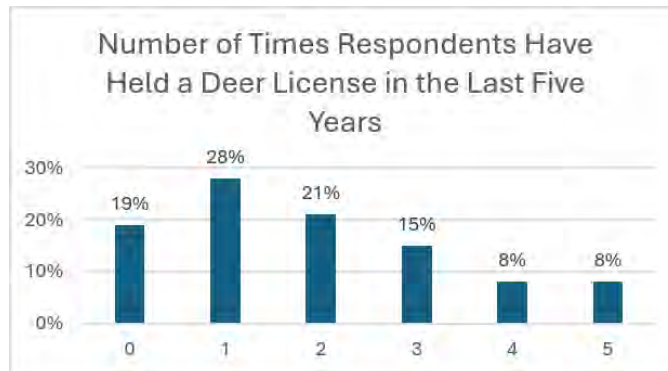
Response	Count	Percentage
Public draw hunter	1126	93%

Hunting Insights:

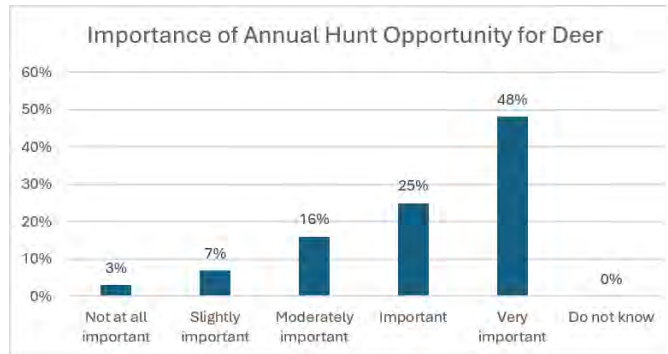
Preferred Weapon Type



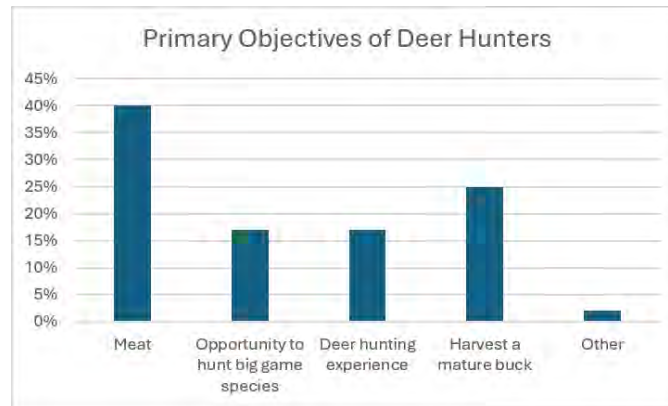
Recent Deer Hunt Experience



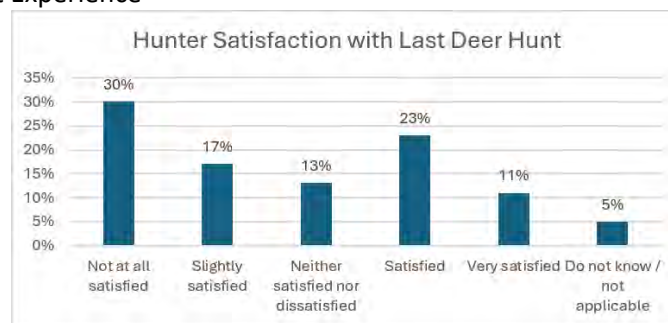
Importance of Annual Deer Hunt



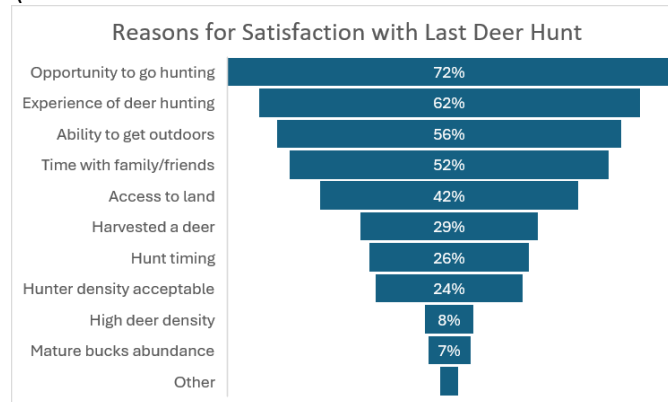
Primary Hunt Objectives



Most Recent Deer Hunt Experience



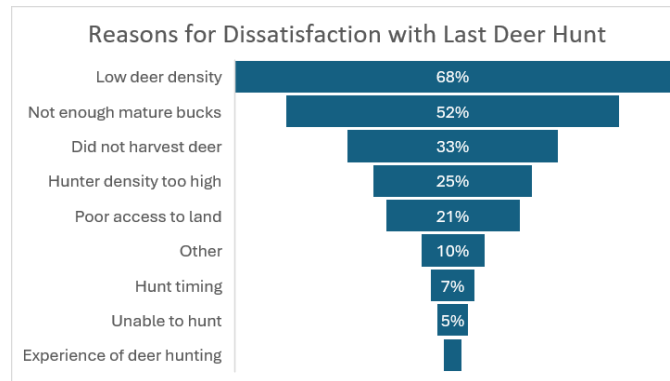
Reasons for Satisfaction (asked to those that indicated some level of satisfaction)



Primary reasons hunters were satisfied with most recent deer hunt:

Opportunity to go hunting	558	72%
Experience of deer hunting	477	62%
Ability to get outdoors	435	56%

Reasons for Dissatisfaction (asked to those that indicated some level of dissatisfaction)



Primary reasons hunters were dissatisfied with most recent deer hunt:

Low deer density	666	68%
Not enough mature bucks	512	52%
Did not harvest deer	325	33%

Satisfaction with current management approach



Primary reasons for satisfaction with the current management approach:

Provides a chance to go hunting	272	41%
Happy with the hunt frequency and quality option	202	31%
Provides a chance to harvest a buck	188	28%

Primary reasons for dissatisfaction with the current management approach:

Hunter density too high in opportunity units	387	37%
Respondents want more quality units	321	30%
Respondents want more opportunity units	320	30%

Comment 1 of 118

From: Edwards, Travis <Travis.Edwards@T-Mobile.com>
Date: Fri, 20 Feb 2026 21:34:35 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule

Some people who received this message don't often get email from travis.edwards@t-mobile.com. Learn why this is important <<https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>>

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Hello,

I wanted to comment on Deer Rule for the next 4 year cycle (2027 - 2030). I listened to the commission meeting on Feb 20th and heard what has been initially proposed.

In general, I'm in support of pretty much everything proposed. A few things I wanted to comment on that I heard.

- * Totally in favor of private land registration! There is no telling the amount of abuse that could be happening there. I also would like to see a cap in place. Either by quadrant, unit or maybe even acreage. For example, unit X has 100 tag cap. Any private land acreage less than 100 acres is limited to 1 tag etc. Once the 100 for the unit is purchased, then no more sells.
- * Totally in favor of not allowing license purchase once the hunt starts. Makes total sense. If you can't plan a hunt 1 day in advance, something is wrong.
- * For 2B, I am in favor of cutting some tags to get a better age class of bucks in that unit. I've been applying there for 30 years and have been lucky to draw 5 times. The past couple of times definitely seemed like I saw less deer and smaller bucks. That being said, I heard that possibly 70% of tags would need to be cut to designate it as a "Quality" unit. If it takes that much cutting to make that designation then I'm NOT in favor of that. Draw odds for the rifle hunts are already low, like ~5% for residents. You cut that many tags and it will make it almost impossible to draw. So yes, I'm in favor of cutting some tags but not that many. Maybe 15 - 20% reduction.
- * In favor of eliminating the restricted muzzy hunts. With no scopes allowed, not much different. If someone wants to use traditional equipment, they can during the regular muzzy hunt.
- * Really excited to see Unit 22 and 16 adding a Coues only hunt!
- * I definitely do think tags need to be reduced in the SE part of the state. I think the department has been kind of holding on to the good old days when the SE had more deer than any other part of the state. Sadly I think now it's kind of on par with everywhere else in terms of numbers. The cuts need to be made for hunter experience, not because the hunting is hurting overall populations. When you are seeing lots of hunters and no bucks, makes it double hurt. At least in other parts of the state where the hunting pressure is lower, you still don't see really more deer but the buck to doe ratio is at least better. I know that makes it difficult because you'll get more complaints of "I can't draw a tag", but I think the amount of people wanting tags cuts for a better experience outweigh the "can't draw" crowd.
- * One thing that I didn't see proposed but I think you might consider is adding a Whitetail only hunt(s) in the Sacramento mountains in 34. Those populations are primarily found on private, but do spill into public some. Having a special hunt for Whitetail there, similar to the unit 16/22 Coues proposal will at least provide some additional opportunity.

Really appreciate you guys taking my comments and thanks for all you do!

Thanks,

Travis Edwards

Comment 2 of 118

From: RustyFish <dph071973@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 09:25:06 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer

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Better management and stop catering to land owners and out of state tag grabbers, period. You won't because you can't line your pockets with in state tag money like you can with out of state tag money. Stand up for us tax payers instead of giving EVERYTHING to guides and land owners.

I stopped putting in for all hunting in NM when I was 18 because of your "draw" system. I was not drawn for 5 consecutive years, so you forced me to quit hunting in NM. I guess we shouldn't expect anything more from NM, it is last in EVERYTHING. Your "draw" system is just like NMDGF, WORTHLESS.

NMDGF has destroyed what NM had with bureaucratic BS.
Thanks for nothing.

Comment 3 of 118

From: Kevin Davis <kevin@boxingbearbrewing.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 09:50:08 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Re: Department seeks public comment regarding species rule changes

[Some people who received this message don't often get email from kevin@boxingbearbrewing.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>]

CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.

Good morning,
It says below that deer and elk are included in the proposed rule changes, but the website only shows exotics, javelina, migratory game birds and turkey. Can you provide the proposed changes for deer and elk as well?

Thank you.

PS I agree with the proposed changes to the exotics. Still need to review turkey and javelina but my guess is I'll agree with your assessments on those too.

Thanks for the work you do!

Kevin Davis

On 2026-02-25 09:07, New Mexico Department of Wildlife wrote:

> View in browser [1]
>
> New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
> Public contact only, Information Center: 888-248-6866, ispa@dgf.nm.gov
>
>
> Media contact only, Darren Vaughan: 505-476-8027,
> darren.vaughan@dgf.nm.gov
>
> FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FEBRUARY 25, 2026:
>
> DEPARTMENT SEEKS PUBLIC COMMENT ON PROPOSED RULE CHANGES REGARDING
> GAME SPECIES
>
> SANTA FE - Members of the public will have opportunities to provide
> input as the New Mexico Department of Wildlife shapes its proposals
> for potential changes to several game species rules.
>
> Meetings will be held next month in:
>
> *
>
> Albuquerque: Wednesday, March 11, from 5:30-8 p.m. at the Department's
> Northwest Area office (7816 Alamo Rd. NW, Albuquerque [2])
> *
>
> Las Cruces: Thursday, March 12, from 5:30-8 p.m. at the Department's
> Southwest Area office (2713 E. Northrise Dr., Las Cruces [3]).
>
> The meetings will include information on proposed changes to the rules
> governing hunting for deer, elk, pronghorn, Barbary sheep, oryx, ibex,
> bighorn sheep, javelina, turkey and migratory birds. The public will
> have the opportunity to provide feedback regarding the proposals.
>
> If you are unable to attend these meetings in person, the Department
> offers virtual attendance via Zoom. Click here to register for the
> March 11 meeting [4] or here to register for the March 12 meeting. [5]
>
> The Department's most recent proposals for each rule, along with
> information about how to attend and participate in these meetings
> virtually, will be available on the Department's website [6]. The
> public is also welcome to submit comments via mail at the New Mexico
> Department of Wildlife, Attn: Rule Development, 1 Wildlife Way, Santa
> Fe, NM 87507, or via e-mail as follows:
>
> *
>
> Barbary sheep, oryx and ibex: DGF-Exotics-Rule@dgf.nm.gov
> *
>
> Javelina: DGF-Javelina-Rule@dgf.nm.gov
> *
>
> Migratory Bird: DGF-Gamebird@dgf.nm.gov
> *
>
> Waterfowl: DGF-Waterfowl@dgf.nm.gov
> *
>
> Bighorn Sheep: DGF-Bighorn-Rule@dgf.nm.gov
> *
>
> Pronghorn: DGF-Pronghorn-Rule@dgf.nm.gov
> *
>
> Elk: DGF-Elk-Rule@dgf.nm.gov
> *
>
> Deer: DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.gov
>
> The Department appreciates the public's participation in this
> rule-making process and looks forward to considering the feedback
> received during these meetings as it continues to refine its
> proposals.
>
> ###
>
> [7]
>
> [8]
>
> [9]
>

> New Mexico Department of Wildlife, 1 Wildlife Way, Santa Fe, NM 87507

>

> Unsubscribe [10] Manage preferences [11]

>

>

> Links:

> -----

> [1]

>

> https://read.dgf.nm.gov/e3t/Ctc/OU+113/d5tjYm04/VVx_CT4sSWhCW5fID8j4cVFKxW69sI4k5KZtwlN3Gk37W5kvg8W6N1X8z6IZ3kTW3kjm622gz2tTW1d8M4G5sX5WmW5N0lbk2QcQ64W1Hmy2nDW927kXn8krC4Gw5tm7C62VsbYrW5c4GFWi5TKb2pN7QQWdyY6jx4VV8TxND96y1lIW5LSwFv3yGMHzW40NRRNJ4bl09xW3L2YxB85SyzjgW57lwQW6BjSjTW1Cgh1j6G_mxVW2RHFWR2Nds0W7FT6yt20V9LxZ729zL0-Vh_18M58g8ZnW5Wn1sJ3Xq6PVW851SLN7LglC1W5wZgnn3-MMsKW84vQZm2xScjLW4_sZwP3cTGBSW62yWTQ1jCyFCW8FW4yC3vXk7-W6X5-Bs27fQMHW7XMD805prf2WW7QGqG6J29nZT4W4ldrVp4m4lbfW4-bjYZ5M02pwW2CjLYN1kY13KW7djdjN6b3NbnN5LQ2HSDvl6KVm4K6h948XH4f47x7dR04

> [2]

>

> https://read.dgf.nm.gov/e3t/Ctc/OU+113/d5tjYm04/VVx_CT4sSWhCW5fID8j4cVFKxW69sI4k5KZtwlN3Gk37j7j1NIW5BW5xg6IZ3kFW8fSSx92232CcW8FRsL55K82ksW6k74308XYfJW4tfD785QpBbtT1fqBGKW2GGN776x4CTrW7jpQ7T1mCDFn6WPWF78NTM3cN2SWPp2rnv7MW5s7CVJ75pygFW33K9094-Drv7W16DgnZ2CjYT5W2G_t91gf9q6N8sYvXWkQ7N-W7pyYjP6wGQKXW3YHGdZ8ndgy_W42Q8L4qRnc-W1dTmlz37HZ25W15GmYZ7rdXcvVMJGK26BbB5fW5h4PXm34lw5-W5Hfswg7H0pWcW8hzC5y8090VTN2TQQTOnvrB2W4f7DTQ1ZGTHvW9gjTtB3924HcW1F-Wsf3HnlkW99GMfj5TNHC1N7-6gZFxg_-YW63Fzj67FjryNW2mwGrq7sYnZYW2-zNxQ2BgNRRnN2XL5Qn7Xm3cW5Vcvq75C3gbDvt3X-49knCfvW3t4n9M2vlv1XW2Pn9mP3gB4RNNW3ZKYtS93X-LzN3-SjH63GB8CW1lQcSj6RFRwWW49w4-c5nZxcjW5RXTt_9I74CYMj5j7SKKfk-W2K_cf7LD1w-W8kLvD1605M54f3F7K5Y04

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> https://read.dgf.nm.gov/e3t/Ctc/OU+113/d5tjYm04/VVx_CT4sSWhCW5fID8j4cVFKxW69sI4k5KZtwlN3Gk3943YM-W95jsWP6IZ3nImM0T1yPmT7NW4H4jwM4Y9qXwVn91dm2m4-2yW7Zk7kI4yrTKkW7vgXMN7g3_j5W1y-YXK4I5SMFW4hHb-d2cVn63W8YgWP_5G4mkrW1LlYxm7vRrtOW15Z3GW8Lhk7_W6q5PFW8LCd1CW68tZl42jQMRQN99dTf5Q7wD6W7KZ8k6BFXLW8bP54k4pTz_W61mPKZ2pjyKW3KGfv7KfCFCV1rlhkr1tS-lwW7X7T02pQtr4W4dLdD1cflfxW9l758C2PRWHFW516Hwg21-pWRTTK70700pYMW2xs0-x6cC-hqVBBRky2mFnNxW8j_KBR4XWDsRW2qcRB67JBWBWPW19V32d8cXQJW4tkg9W9bjhwk7CW83M5S45Ff7YlKvb04

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> [6]

> https://read.dgf.nm.gov/e3t/Ctc/OU+113/d5tjYm04/VVx_CT4sSWhCW5fID8j4cVFKxW69sI4k5KZtwlN3Gk38v3IYM-W7Y8-PT6IZ3mLW3Z64RF67sbl5W65-NVB8yyGXQW11YX-X2gPbZKW8583wH3Rn03wW3TPwhcI5B-xVcnp7G2D3LtgW3CsnS3QQT92V7j70X34wL35W1LztC-9hdwtSW2jvBfK8GikZQW3h4zts208TbTW2R9dCr6HnMPPW265vB57HLyRfW2Zmwmp5CyPvXW49vQ3c1Ywy-XN1wGQLSntkZ0Vw6n836d2V0cW1SzM0Q4CYMCQW3QcFjL7rvpY5W7r5Df18mbtV6pvgWmz2jdr6W2lGWh4SQkqgW3_b_k7cSF8-W55s2n577MY5IW62V_qr60f_HW4jY14K3HcRnBf2fQ7Hn04

> [7]

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Comment 4 of 118

From: Marciano Diaz <marcianodiaz501@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 10:24:32 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer herds on private land

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CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.
Dear DG&F,

I am writing to share my concerns regarding the current management of deer harvests on private lands, specifically at unchecked locations such as the Nan Ranch. While I understand that private land entities maintain significant control over their properties, the current lack of oversight regarding deer harvests is negatively impacting the state's deer herd.

Unchecked harvesting on these large private tracts is driving down the buck-to-doe ratio. This not only affects the quality of breeding-age animals on private land but also creates a significant ripple effect that depletes the deer populations on the surrounding public lands.

To address this decline and ensure the future of mature bucks in the region, I suggest implementing a management system for deer that is similar to how private land elk tags are currently allocated. Aligning the deer tag process with these established standards would provide much-needed oversight and help stabilize the herd for all stakeholders.

Thank you for your time and for considering these recommendations for the benefit of New Mexico's wildlife.

Best regards,

Marciano Diaz

Comment 5 of 118

From: Thomas Austin <thomas.ruidosopropertypros@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 11:02:00 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule

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I would like to see the addition of a muzzleloader deer hunt in GMU 53

Comment 6 of 118

From: Thomas Austin <thomas.ruidosopropertypros@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 11:04:52 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule

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I would like to see a statewide reduction in Mule deer licenses as populations are at an all time low in my lifetime.

Comment 7 of 118

From: Thomas Austin <thomas.ruidosopropertypros@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 11:19:10 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule

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I am in support of changing primitive muzzleloader hunts with normal muzzleloader hunts

Thomas Austin

Comment 8 of 118

From: Trey Sullivan <bighunter82284@yahoo.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 13:43:27 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Unit 2 specifically

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Yes I was wanting to comment on the deer herd in unit 2, first 2B either we need to dramatically cut the tags or remove the first hunt altogether , the migration is not here by October so all the pressure is on the resident deer in the southern portion , this cannot continue it has basically wiped this deer herd out. Second get rid of the rut tags for kids they don't need this hunt issue them some tags on the same dates and call it a day, 3 rd get the cow elk hunt out of the mule deer rut in this unit we all know why on this one.

Unit 2A — falls into the same category with the rut deer tags for the youth

Sent from my iPhone

Comment 9 of 118

From: Frank Klimek <frklimek@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 14:01:51 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Mule deer

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It's time for New Mexico to move up to the 21 Century and have a size limit on Mule deer. This shooting everything with a branched antler is old school. Also too many permits issued.

Comment 10 of 118

From: ryan wilson <ryan_wilson_fishing@yahoo.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 14:33:42 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Mule Deer

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In regards to the deer herd in southern New Mexico, I've been hunting and observing the deer herd in southern New Mexico for years now and I've seen a blatant, undeniable decline in deer numbers and the size of bucks. I would propose a few suggestions to improve deer numbers and size of bucks harvested. First I would suggest a point restriction with a minimum point requirement of no less than three points on atleast one antler. This would prevent the harvest of yearling bucks and allow them to reach atleast some level of maturity, which would also allow them be in the breeding pool. As it stands now. When a buck with only two points per side is harvested that is almost always a yearling buck, not even a buck of breeding age. There are does that don't get bred because there are so few bucks left on the landscape. This is also causing the decline of herd numbers since fawns aren't being born at a rate of replacement. I also believe tag numbers are way too high for the amount of deer we have left. The tag numbers need to be cut for a number of years to allow the deer numbers to rebound. In regards to private land vouchers, allowing ranchers and landowners to write unlimited vouchers allowing every buck that walks across their land to be killed is absolutely absurd and completely irresponsible from a wildlife biology standpoint. These practices are a slap in the face to everyone that applies for deer tags, and pays for a hunting license. These practices are not sustainable, our deer herd is suffering, and New Mexicans are suffering as well with a depleted deer herd due to mismanagement. If something isn't done to help the mule deer population in New Mexico rebound this animal that many of us love, respect, and depend on for an organic food source will be wiped out completely from New Mexico.

Thank you

Comment 11 of 118

From: Robert Pedersen <fighterfirerp@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 15:51:33 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

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Turn Deer season into over the counter hunts but only issue a limited number, and allow hunting wherever you want instead of unit draws.

Hunters have to stop and issue a ticket in the unit they're hunting in though with a local game and fish office and you only allow a selected number of hunters per unit.

Comment 12 of 118

From: Arias, Arthur A <aaarias@blm.gov>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 17:08:27 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Declining deer herds in unit 30

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I am a local resident of EDDY county I live in Carlsbad,

I have hunted deer here for the last 30+ years I seen good years and bad years of deer populations. Here in the last 4-5 years deer #s is way down across the unit, drought, predators, fawn survival, etc. etc. There are 2315 tags issued this year for unit 30 I don't believe there is that many total deer here. The same conversation across the deer hunting community here in town all agree we have a serious problem with the deer herd numbers and issuing that many tags is not going help the problem just cause long term hard to recover problems.

PLEASE reduce the number of tags by at least 80% give the deer a chance for survival and try to establish bucks to survive longer. PLEASE HELP.

Thank you....

From: Van Dennis <dennisvan44@hotmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 17:48:07 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer in SE NM

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I am a 56 year hunter of New Mexico. Due to drought and too many permits, we need to cut the number of permits drastically, so future generations have this opportunity. Thank you for your time Van Dennis

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url=https%3A%2F%2Faka.ms%2Fo0ukef&data=05%7C02%7COrrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C1c135aafb6b244b10c9c08de74960a4f%7C04aa6bf4d436426fbfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%

Comment 14 of 118

From: <coffmanalbq@aol.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 18:07:18 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer

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The deer population in New Mexico isn't as good as it could be most of the hunters see one and shoot it. Most of the bucks are small and never have the opportunity to be a quality animal. There needs to be restrictions in a three point or a fork is not giving the deer population a chance For growth

Mule deer should not be less than a six point buck taken from the woods. There are too many predators for this species in New Mexico mules have taken a beating ever since I can remember.

Jc

Sent from the all new AOL app for i <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fapps.apple.com%2Fus%2Fapp%2Faoi-news-email-weather-video%2Fid646100661&data=05%7C02%7COrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C1e3bb6a98d49490f284d08de7498bb5f%7C04aa6bf4d436426fbfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639076396495>>
Jim coffman

Comment 15 of 118

From: Cole Burns <muleycrazy98@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2026 21:06:58 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer rule

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Good evening,

First off I would highly encourage you to extremely limit private land antlerless deer tags in unit 32, in all honesty id love to see them completely go away. Our deer herd here has declined dramatically, worse and worse every year these doe hunts are continued. 8-10 years ago you could drive thru the fort sumner valley and count 200+ deer in the evenings, now your lucky if you count 40-50 deer in a evening. The doe deer hunts in 32 need to stop. Mule deer are on a decline and yes this is one small area but it needs to be slowed and a cap put on private land tags. I would suggest no more than 10 private land tags allowed a year for the Fort Sumner valley in unit 32.

Also I would encourage the antler restrictions to be brought up to 3 points on one side at least. The trophy quality here is pitiful and guys shooting forkys all the time that look like they are still licking milk off their lips is ridiculous.

I also encourage landowners having a number that they haft to give you, to be able to buy a private land tag as long as you don't limit us to hunting just one private land due to some of us having permission to hunt from multiple landowners and only trying to harvest mature deer only off those properties.

Thankyou for your consideration.

Cole Burns

Comment 16 of 118

From: Gus Price <gusprice806@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 26 Feb 2026 08:01:34 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Mule deer population

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I love hunting in area 32 but the deer population is in decline in my opinion. I know drought could be a factor but my gut feeling is that there are too many rifle tags issued. I also think that an age limit on bucks could be done by making a legal buck have horns past their ears or a set width of spread to be determined by typical desert mule deer. A lot of counties in Texas have used these regulations successfully on mule deer and on white tail deer, more mature bucks mean more fawns. Fork horn 1.5 year old deer get wiped out every year but if they could have just three or four years to grow the hunt would be more challenging and more satisfying for everyone. I also don't like hunting mule deer or antelope in the rut. It's not about killing stuff, it's about hunting.

Comment 17 of 118

From: Thomas Austin <thomas.ruidosopropertypros@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 26 Feb 2026 09:41:16 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule

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I would like to see the addition of a Deer program similar to e plus and end the unlimited tags on private land our deer populations can no longer sustain this.

Thomas Austin

Comment 18 of 118

From: A Sandoval <amosrsandoval@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 26 Feb 2026 12:49:12 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

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Draw odds are bad already, Native New Mexican here, I have not been drawn in about 6 + Years. I say "Nay" to every 4 year Big Game Hunts. Fingers crossed hope luck is on my side this year for a successful hunt.

Comment 19 of 118

From: Kimberly Simpson <kasluther@yahoo.com>
Date: Thu, 26 Feb 2026 14:51:08 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Rule

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Hi,

Can you provide a copy of the rule so we can review before the meeting?

Thank you.

Alden Simpson

From: Charles Dixon <wildlifeplus@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 26 Feb 2026 21:38:34 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer rules

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I read with great interest the planned changes to hunting rules. The first concern is that the changes, as currently stated, are so broad that they are meaningless. Virtually anything the department decides to do could fall within the stated guidelines.

My next concern for deer is the broad statements pertaining to private lands. The department can do anything and fall within those guidelines. Private landowners produce large numbers of wildlife and provide habitat for large numbers of wildlife even in areas where public lands are dominant. Restrictions on private land licenses are not a good idea and will only further alienate private landowners.

Finally, putting deer under the ranch registration type system that elk fall under would be a mistake. In my area and other similar type areas statewide where large numbers of deer occupy residential areas surrounded by small private land holdings the only deer harvested are on these small holdings. The only other deer harvested are by vehicles of a few taken by predators. Certainly in this area urban deer and elk populations are growing rapidly. Most residents and visitors love seeing these animals but now what they do to landscaping and other damage they cause. I do not think the small landowners are interested in going through the extensive ranch registering process. Many ranchers, especially those ranching on smaller acreages, that have elk and pronghorn reject onerous processes.

I would like to see more details and reject the ideal of ranch registration for deer. NMDGF should work with landowners of all sizes, not against them.

--

Charles E Dixon, PhD
Wildlife Plus Consulting
PO BOX 416
ALTO, NM 88312
Cell- 575-808-1221

Comment 21 of 118

From: David Meador <dlmeador1974@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, 27 Feb 2026 09:13:18 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Harvest Reporting

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To whom it may concern

I think Harvest reporting is a great tool to help manage our wildlife but I also think we could add a comment section to the Harvest reporting process so hunters can add other info that would help manage the wildlife. for example, we may not be successful with a harvest but did i see elk or deer did i have the opportunity to harvest did i see a lot of animals or just a few even if i did harvest sometimes it is the only animal we see in a 5 day hunt i think that info is important to know. Another example is my dad had a deer hunt and it was ruined do to people running there hounds everyday all day.

Thank You

David Meadort

Comment 22 of 118

From: Ken Holbrook <elkhunterinnm@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, 27 Feb 2026 12:42:38 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Unit 34

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From what I understand the buck/doe ratio in Unit 34 is out of whack. My suggestion is to have a draw for doe deer tags. Allocate a number of doe tags to youth and handicapped hunters and a certain number of doe tags to the bow/muzzleloader/rifle hunts.

Comment 23 of 118

From: Thomas Austin <thomas.ruidosopropertypros@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, 27 Feb 2026 15:21:34 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer rule changes

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Would it be possible to add a September archery deer hunt in unit 2c

Comment 24 of 118

From: Chris Smith <niceshotsmitty@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, 3 Mar 2026 17:29:56 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule changes

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Please adjust the Muzzleloader hunts in the Northern part of the state late September like it used to be. Make them 5-7 day long hunts.

Population deer hunt in Los Alamos County needs to take place before the herd gets diseased and we don't have a herd.

Bring back the wilderness rifle early hunts in September

make 2B only 2 rifle hunts, not 3.

Thanks
Chris

--

Chris Smith

Comment 25 of 118

From: Garrett Sainz <apachehunter4@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 11:20:34 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer hunts

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I believe there needs to be a management hunt with does in unit 34 and 36. The years I've hunted there is way too many does that do not have fawns, also the spike bucks are the ones doin the breeding, so a lot of interbreeding is happening to the herds. I think there should be a doe hunt in these units and maybe a spike hunt for one season.

Comment 26 of 118

From: J E MARSHALL <jem-kem@live.com.>
Date: Wednesday, March 4, 2026 11:27:05 AM
Subject:[EXTERNAL] I am 87 years old...

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Comment 27 of 118

From: Anthony Duran <46ford4050@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 11:29:26 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Decrease in deer habitat

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Greetings,

I have been hunting since I was 15 years old (60 years ago). The area I loved to hunt has been taken over by Elk. It seems to me that the Elk population has crowded out and competed for the historic deer grazing and breeding areas.

To improve the Deer herds it seems to me that the Elk population needs to be decreased. This is controversial since Elk hunting is a money maker.

If I am wrong in my thinking please educate me.

Anthony

Comment 28 of 118

From: Peter Romero <peter.romero@mesd.us>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 12:00:56 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Unit 8 youth hunt

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I would like to see the Unit 8 Youth Bow hunt broken up into 2 different hunts. One when it currently is and one during Christmas break. The reason for this is because there are limited access points for this hunt and 65 licenses get crowded fast at those access points. The number of deer seems to be good for this many tags but the crowdedness of this hunt does not make it as enjoyable as it used to be when there were less tags. Please think about keeping the number of tags the same but breaking it into two different hunts. Thank you.

--

Peter Romero
Shop Teacher
Moriarty/Edgewood Middle School
MHS Track and Field Head Coach (Boys and Girls)

Comment 29 of 118

From: Peter Romero <peter.romero@mesd.us>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 12:11:55 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Unit 43 and 39 Deer

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I am more just curious as to why there is not a January Bow hunt in Unit 43. It seems like there could be a January bow hunt that would be similar to the hunt in Unit 39. Is there any thought of doing a Unit 39/43 combined January hunt. I think it would also help with the numbers in 39. I still think the tag numbers in Unit 39 are too high and would like to see those reduced slightly. Thank you. I don't think 43 needs more tags, maybe just take 5 out of the rifle and make a January Bow hunt. One of the two things.

--

Peter Romero
Shop Teacher
Moriarty/Edgewood Middle School
MHS Track and Field Head Coach (Boys and Girls)

Comment 30 of 118

From: Peter Romero <peter.romero@mesd.us>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 12:19:46 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Unit 31

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I have seen a huge reduction in deer in unit 31. We used to go hunting and would see 100 deer a day and now we only see around 20 deer a day. I have not seen a reduction in tags though and I worry that we are killing too many deer in Unit 31. Those numbers made sense when there were more deer but with reduction in deer I would like to see a big reduction in tags. Thank you.

--

Peter Romero
Shop Teacher
Moriarty/Edgewood Middle School
MHS Track and Field Head Coach (Boys and Girls)

Comment 31 of 118

From: Daniel Hayes <dhayes300@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 12:26:21 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer thoughts

[Some people who received this message don't often get email from dhayes300@gmail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>]

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Maybe split up the Gila units for deer like elk or maybe do a west/ east bundle?

Reduce some tags in certain areas to improve the deer numbers. Deer numbers go down and general tag numbers stay the same. This year 2B reduced tags, which will improve in few years.

Then herds rebound increase tags a little. Maybe make a few more high end deer units like 2C, 17, 27, 33

Least reduce tags a little to recover from drought, no trapping, wolves, over cattle grazing! Saw way too many cattle out on the range while hunting this fall! All on national forest land, just sitting on remote springs tearing up the area, keeping the wildlife out

Sent from my iPhone

Comment 32 of 118

From: Rob Van Winkle <robvw@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 12:42:23 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Hunt Proposal

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Please consider a point-based draw system and do away with the lottery system. Hunting, regardless of big game species, is a long cherished and important family tradition. Unfortunately, my two teenage boys never really got introduced and now have no interest in hunting. Why weren't they properly introduced? The lottery system. My father and I enter the draw for deer, elk, antelope and oryx every year. We used to go in on the same tags, recently we used separate tags hoping for increased odds. Neither have worked. At one point we went 8 years without drawing ANY hunt, we'd finally be drawn for one species then we'd go back into a period of 5-6 years before we drew another hunt. Yet during these times we knew of individuals, often Game Wardens and their spouses, that would be drawn for multiple hunts every year. I understand this will never be publicly discussed but internally the occurrence of a rigged system appears to be a well-guarded secret. Why can't NM do a point system similar to CO? It's understood that you can obtain a low-quality hunt with relative luck, if you choose to hunt quality units you know you'll be collecting points for a couple years before the hunting opportunity arises. But at least you know the opportunity is coming and you'll be able to hunt in a quality unit. In NM you can go 8 years then consider yourself fortunate to draw a low-quality deer hunt. Your system isn't fair, it's rigged and needs to be overhauled.

Respectfully,

Rob Van Winkle

Comment 33 of 118

From: blake barber <barberflowtesting@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 12:49:07 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Hunt draw odds

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I am not a fan of the current tag distribution model for New Mexico. I believe it to be unfair towards non resident DIY hunters.

The 84% for residents I can understand, the only 6% for non resident is not a fair allotment. Whatever is left from the 10% for guided hunters going back into the resident pool is completely unfair. If anything, those unused from the outfitter pool should go back into the non resident. At least an even 8% for non resident and 8% for outfitted hunters would be a more even distribution.

I really hope that these issues can come under consideration soon. Non resident hunters bring a lot of money into your state. New Mexico has a large percentage of land that is federally managed and should be more accessible to hunters from outside of New Mexico.

Thank you,
Blake

Comment 34 of 118

From: Todd Chad dock <govmtmule@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 12:49:51 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer season

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I would like to recommend that a later season date be added for any legal firearm for unit 58 for mule deer not just whitetail deer.
It would help with cooler weather.
Thank you!
Todd Chaddock
Sent from my iPhone

From: Adam Scripture <adamscripture@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 04 Mar 2026 17:36:28 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Comment on Deer Rule Changes 26

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DGF,

BLUF- Issue doe tags for the first half of the season and then only buck tags for the rut and continue into January

I would like to comment on the methods in which the deer population is managed in New Mexico, particularly Otero County and Unit 34.

I have been hunting deer since I was 12 years old (now 43). I have hunted in Colorado, Wyoming, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and New Mexico. The disparity in the population management is the fact that New Mexico does not issue DOE tags. This is the only state I know of that does not allow the taking of does. I completed my Bachelors Degree in Fish and Wildlife Management and can speak with some confidence that this is not the correct approach.

Harvesting ONLY bucks will eventually collapse the entire system within the deer population. The seasons for deer are also not conducive to effective wildlife management. In Otero County (Unit 34 particularly) the rut kicks off in late November and continues into December.

My proposed changes is to issue DOE tags for the Primitive, Archery, Muzzleloader and early rifle seasons going into early November. Then take a break and resume deer hunting for BUCKS only during the rut and continuing into January.

My reasoning for this is because I have hunted deer here for half a decade and have not been able to take a mature buck, however I constantly run across large herds of ONLY does. The imbalance is stark. I once came across a hunter in 34 that shot a small FAD that didn't even weigh 100 lbs because it was the only buck he saw in 5 days. Every hunter knows that the best time to hunt for bucks is during and after the rut.

My proposal would accomplish several things.

- #1 allow the culling of large DOE herds by issuing tags (as most hunters like myself hunt for meat and not antlers)
- #2 culling only DOE before the rut will allow the strong (genetically) bucks to live long enough to impregnate the DOE during the rut
- #3 stopping DOE tags in early NOV would prevent pregnant DOE from being culled
- #4 would allow more mature bucks to survive for better quality hunts during the rut and into January after all the ELK hunters are gone
- #5 by allowing DOE to be culled it would prevent people from culling all the spike and button bucks they shoot on sight because there isn't any other bucks

I do hope you take my opinion into consideration and improve not only the hunting experience for ALL deer hunters in NM, but the quality of the herds as well. I do not mind being contacted for further discussion. Thank you.

Adam Scripture

575-489-3309

adamscripture@gmail.com <<mailto:adamscripture@gmail.com>>

From: Sanchez, Kevin - FS, NM <kevin.sanchez@usda.gov>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 18:34:21 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Comments to NM Deer management

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Unit 4 needs to be re-considered for late season (post-rut) archery hunts again... at least a limited amount. But having no hunts at all during that time in a unit that clearly holds plenty of animals isn't fair to the citizens of NM; especially the private land owners within this unit.

Kevin J. Sanchez
R2/R3 Range Information and R3 WFRPR Budget Prg Mgr

Forest Service

Southwestern Regional Office

p: 505-842-3169
c: 505-250-9734
kevin.sanchez@ <mailto:ksanchez@fs.fed.us> usda.gov

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Albuquerque, NM 87102
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Comment 37 of 118

From: Orie Adcock <oladcock@hotmail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 19:06:39 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Muzzleloader Unit 33

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I attended the Commission meeting in Roswell last week. It was mentioned they were considering removing the "primitive muzzleloader" units. I oppose that, keep the primitive units. You are issuing far too many "Any legal" for it to remain a "Quality" unit as well. O.L. Adcock, Roswell, NM 575-626-7884

Comment 38 of 118

From: Josh States <joshstates@ymail.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Mar 2026 22:30:04 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Draw point system

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I would like to see a draw-bonus point system enacted in New Mexico similar to the one in Arizona and other western states.

An applicant who failed to draw is awarded a single bonus point. The first round of the draw looks at applicants with multiple bonus points and awards tags to those applicants by lottery based on number of points held. Applicants may also accumulate bonus points over time ensuring a successful draw at a later date. Applicants may also choose to "buy a point" rather than enter the draw, thus stacking points while agreeing to not hunt that species this year.

I would also like to see an over the counter (OTC) archery-only deer tag season similar to what Arizona has. Successful hunters during the archery-only OTC season are not eligible for additional tags through the regular draw. Mandatory harvest reporting applies to the OTC archery-only hunt.

Thank you,

Joshua States
J.C. States & Company
Dos Gatos Forge
623-826-3809

<https://www.dosgatosdesignsllc.com/> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dosgatosdesignsllc.com%2F&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C2db31c0637334a7647cd08de7a3d99b7%7C04aa6bf4d436426fba404b7a70e6>>

[url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dosgatosdesignsllc.com%2F&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C2db31c0637334a7647cd08de7a3d99b7%7C04aa6bf4d436426fba404b7a70e6](https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dosgatosdesignsllc.com%2F&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C2db31c0637334a7647cd08de7a3d99b7%7C04aa6bf4d436426fba404b7a70e6)

Comment 39 of 118

From: Blaine <bgblovesclb@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 5 Mar 2026 18:02:36 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

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In general, if portable blinds are set up they must be removed at the end of a hunting day or they are considered abandoned. Have had run ins where hunters believe that because they have set a blind it's their location to hunt regardless if you have arrived in the area before they have !

Comment 40 of 118

From: Corey Nelson <corey5821nelson@outlook.com>
Date: Thu, 5 Mar 2026 18:56:43 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Public Comment re Deer Rule

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Greetings,

My wife and I spend upwards of 75 days per year in the field across much of Unit 2B. We have seen first-hand the decrease in deer numbers and especially the decrease in mature bucks. We used to see numerous quality bucks each year and picked up dozens of matched sets of shed antlers from quality bucks. Over the last 3-4 years we are just not seeing the numbers we used to.

We wholeheartedly support the notion of making 2B a Quality unit and significantly decreasing the number of available tags.

As a more general suggestion, we'd also like to see a few public land quality hunts (deer and elk) that cost a lot more to apply for - say \$500 - to see if the odds of drawing a tag can be increased. Our biggest beef with the draw system is that we can't get a darn tag!

Thank you.

Corey Nelson
Farmington, NM

Comment 41 of 118

From: Yvette Arp <lucaspaulsandoval@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, 6 Mar 2026 08:37:07 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

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Why isn't there handicap deer hunts in quality hunt units??

Comment 42 of 118

From: Brent Taft <brenton.taft@gmail.com>
Date: Sat, 7 Mar 2026 21:02:51 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Comment

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Transferable private land tags should be eliminated.

Thanks,
Brent

Comment 43 of 118

From: Joel Edwards <pronghorn@gilanet.com>
Date: Sun, 8 Mar 2026 13:26:00
Subject:FW: [EXTERNAL] Deer Hunting Rule Changes

From: Joel Edwards <pronghorn@gilanet.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 8, 2026 1:26 PM
To: ISPA, DGF <ispa@dgf.nm.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Deer Hunting Rule Changes

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New Mexico State Wildlife Commission and New Mexico Department of Wildlife

(Submit to: DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.us <mailto:DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.us>)

Date: March 8, 2026

I reference the New Mexico Department of Wildlife News Release dated February 25, 2026: re "Department seeks public comment on proposed rule changes regarding games species."

I appreciate the opportunity to submit recommendations and propose changes regarding future New Mexico Hunting Rules to be published for the 2028 - 2029 hunting seasons. Our comments regard rules for hunting deer.

New Mexico deer hunting is special because three "different" native deer can be harvested in the state: mule deer (state-wide), eastern whitetail deer (eastern NM), and Coues whitetail deer (southwest NM).

I specifically propose changes to deer hunting rules for the large area comprising Game Management Unit 16 (A,B,C,D & E sub-units) in southwest New Mexico.

Currently, in the 2026 - 2027 New Mexico Hunting Rules proclamation, page 58, all five (5) of Unit 16's sub-units are lumped together for deer hunts. Hunt Unit 16 is very large with a great diversity of elevations, landscapes and habitats, so we believe managing the five (5) separate sub-units for deer as a single unit isn't the best deer management strategy for Unit 16.

We recommend that Hunting Unit 16 be managed for deer species (mule deer & Coues whitetail deer) similar to how it is currently being managed for elk. The 2026 - 2027 New Mexico Hunting Rules proclamation rules for elk, page 80-81, lists each of Unit 16's five sub-units as separately managed units with their own number of tags for that sub-unit.

One difference is that for elk, Unit 22 is currently combined with Unit 16B, a smaller hunt unit on the west edge of Unit 16 B. We recommend that for deer, Unit 22 continue to be listed separately with its own tag numbers as it presently is.

This approach seems to us to be the best, most common sense approach for managing deer populations and deer hunts in Unit 16.

Since Hunt Unit 16 has both mule deer and Coues whitetail populations, the following recommendations are proposed:

- 1) For deer hunts in Unit 16, break out each sub-unit just like the elk hunt rules are currently posted in the 2026 - 2027 proclamation. This would permit better management of the sub-units for both deer species and also for archery and rifle hunters.
- 2) Establish separate quotas (tag numbers) for mule deer and Coues whitetail deer in each sub-unit based on population estimates made by Department wildlife biologists. Archery and rifle tag numbers can be balanced according to estimated population numbers and anticipated harvest rates for archery and rifle.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of these recommendations.

Sent from my iPhone

Sincerely,

Joel Edwards

Hidalgo County Commissioner

P. O. Box 577

25 Pecan Drive

Lordsburg, NM 88045

575-574-0291 (mobile)

pronghorn@gilanet.com <mailto:pronghorn@gilanet.com>

Comment 44 of 118

From: Kenny Dearen <JustMuleys@outlook.com>
Date: Sun, 8 Mar 2026 15:36:45 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Mule Deer

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Good Morning,

Having lived in the state of New Mexico for the last 58 years I have seen a substantial reduction in the number of deer. I live in LaPlata New Mexico and remember seeing 30-40 deer a day just driving to and from work. No more. One of the biggest detriment's I have seen to deer is the number of deer/vehicle incidents in NW New Mexico.

Look at the massive amount of incidents on Hiway 170, It is not uncommon to see a deer a day being hit of which 90% are does, between October and March. Bad thing is....There is not a single deer crossing sign on this highway. This single highway I guarantee accounts for far more damage to the Mule deer herd in unit 2A than hunters do, I have not seen a single effort to reduce this in all of the years I have lived out here. The number of commuters from Durango has increased and the number of deer being hit certainly shows that.

There are studies all over that have shown, speed reduction, wildlife warning signs, deer proof fences, etc. can significantly reduce the number of deer/vehicle incidents. I really wished NMDGF would work with the highway department to make an effort to try and reduce this number.

Thanks

Comment 45 of 118

From: Buddy Jensen <buddylee4664@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 9 Mar 2026 08:56:47 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Recommendations for deer in Hunt Unit 16

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Thank you for this opportunity to comment. Please see attached document!

Comment 46 of 118

From: Seth Heath <swheath1@yahoo.com>
Date: Tue, 10 Mar 2026 19:01:51 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Proposals

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I support all of the suggested rule changes, but especially the cap on OTC tags on private, and the requirement to buy a tag 24 hours before.

The 2B hunt quality depends heavily on what happens in Colorado. The later hunts might support more tags, but the early ones certainly don't.

Seth Heath
Tijeras, NM

Comment 47 of 118

From: Rex Jensen <wildlifeartisttaxidermy@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, 10 Mar 2026 19:25:58 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer rules change proposal

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Comment 48 of 118

From: Steve Quast <neitza1@aol.com>
Date: Wed, 11 Mar 2026 05:16:40 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] public input to rule change proposal

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I have attached my comments to this e-mail for your convenience.

Ref:
Department seeks public comment on proposed rule changes regarding games species.

Thank you for your consideration,
Steven Quast

Comment 49 of 118

From: Rex Jensen <wildlifeartisttaxidermy@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 11 Mar 2026 13:42:02 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer rules change proposal

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Comment 50 of 118

From: Ahlgrim, Brian J CIV USARMY ATEC (USA) <brian.j.ahlgrim.civ@army.mil>
Date: Wed, 11 Mar 2026 16:07:14 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Comments on Proposed Rule Changes for Deer - [UNCLASSIFIED]

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Comment 51 of 118

From: Jonathan Rael <raeljon23@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 11 Mar 2026 17:24:00
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Upcoming Proposed Rule Changes - NMDGF

Orrin Duvuvuei

Deer Program Manager

New Mexico Department of Wildlife

One Wildlife Way

Santa Fe, NM 87507

Cell: (505) 219-5461

From: Zaffarano, Travis, DGF <Travis.Zaffarano@dgf.nm.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 16, 2026 8:38 AM
To: Duvuvuei, Orrin, DGF <Orrin.Duvuvuei@dgf.nm.gov>
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Upcoming Proposed Rule Changes - NMDGF

Orrin,

Here's a public comment with some deer recommendations that came attached to and elk rule email. I wasn't sure if these comments went to the deer rule inbox as well, so I thought I'd send you a copy.

Travis Zaffarano

Elk Program Manager

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish

1 Wildlife Way Santa Fe NM, 87507

(505) 670-9839

From: raeljon23@gmail.com <mailto:raeljon23@gmail.com> <raeljon23@gmail.com <mailto:raeljon23@gmail.com> >
Sent: Wednesday, March 11, 2026 5:24 PM
To: DGF-Elk-Rule <DGF-Elk-Rule@dgf.nm.gov <mailto:DGF-Elk-Rule@dgf.nm.gov> >
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Upcoming Proposed Rule Changes - NMDGF

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Hello DGF,

I would like to submit my input on some of the upcoming change proposals for the next rule cycle.

ELK:

- * I agree with the requirement to purchase a license no less than 1 day prior to a hunt.
- * I agree with not allowing a license to be purchased once a hunt date has started.
- * I agree with taking away early rifle and replacing with muzzleloader hunts.

- * However, we must find a way to keep an eye on hunters continuing to use scopes on muzzleloaders and hiding them after harvesting their animal.

- * After continuing to hunt in the Gila units for the past 15 years and seeing a decrease in numbers, I agree with the need to reduce bull elk licenses to allow the herd to grow back to healthy numbers.

- * Possibly add in minimum antler requirement to allow for mature bulls to grow. (4x4 or better?)

- * Comment:
 - * I would also like to comment on the amount of cattle being allowed to openly graze in the Unit 16 areas. I now see them in areas that they were not previously allowed. I was told by a Forest Service Ranger that the cattle association was called to get the ranchers to gather their cattle and those requests were completely ignored. This definitely impacted our recent hunts in Sept and also December and January. I know that they roam where they find food and water. But just as we are required to abide by hunting rules for the benefit of the ranchers and animals, so too should the ranchers abide by grazing rules.

DEER:

- * I agree with the requirement to purchase a license no less than 1 day prior to a hunt.
- * I agree with not allowing a license to be purchased once a hunt date has started.
- * I agree with finding better ways to manage private land deer licenses.
- * I agree with reductions in 2B licenses and making that unit a Quality unit.

- * Less opportunity to draw, but a better overall hunt when drawn.
- * Quality over Quantity.

Thank you!

Jonathan Rael

Raeljon23@gmail.com <mailto:Raeljon23@gmail.com>

505-450-1204

Comment 52 of 118

From: Apple Wood <manzanamadera@yahoo.com>
Date: Wed, 11 Mar 2026 18:55:34 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] proposed changes to deer regulations comment

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Good afternoon,

I propose a deer antlerless hunt in GMU 32. Deer populations appear to be flourishing here.

Thank you,
Ms. Apple Wood
318 E Frazier St
Roswell, NM 88203

C: 575-973-0323
manzanamadera@yahoo.com

"If I were to begin life again, I should want it just as it was; only I would open my eyes a little more." -Jules Renard

Comment 53 of 118

From: Gary Smith <gdslaw@email.com>
Date: Wed, 11 Mar 2026 23:16:36 +0100
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Comment

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How does New Mexico justify allocating only 6% of licenses to non-residents when those non-residents are hunting on Federal lands. Federal lands (National Forests and BLM) are owned by all U.S. citizens and supported by the tax dollars of all U.S. citizens. It is discriminatory and a violation of the Commerce Clause to deny non-residents equal access when hunting on Federal lands.

Judge Gary D. Smith

440-570-7696

Comment 54 of 118

From: Robert Nordstrum <bnordstr@unm.edu>
Date: Mon, 16 Mar 2026 11:57:00
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Big game Input

Hi Bob,

Thanks for reaching out. Nice to see you last week. Good luck on your doctors appointment Friday.

The official rule email addresses are below. I have included your comment as part of the official record already, but mentioning the emails in case something else comes up you want to comment on.

DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.gov <mailto:DGF-Deer-Rule@dgf.nm.gov>

DGF-Elk-Rule@dgf.nm.gov <mailto:DGF-Elk-Rule@dgf.nm.gov>

You asked for the deer and elk management documents, here they are:

Deer: <https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/download/new-mexico-deer-hunting-prospects/?wpdmdl=45001&refresh=69b84b054d5021773685509>

Elk: <https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/download/elk-hunting-prospects/?wpdmdl=45657&refresh=69b84b02d85451773685506>

Sincerely,

Nicole Tatman
Big Game Program Manager
New Mexico Department of Game & Fish
One Wildlife Way
Santa Fe, NM 87507
Cell: (505) 469-3966

From: Robert Nordstrum <bnordstr@unm.edu>
Sent: Monday, March 16, 2026 11:57 AM
To: Orrin.Duvuvuei@dgf.nm.gov; Tatman, Nicole, DGF <Nicole.Tatman@dgf.nm.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Big game Input

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Nicole & Orrin

I have tried for about an hour and I can't get into the commission page to send comments to the deer & elk boxes. I have been at the information desk twice and I think an agenda is be emailed to me.

I would like whatever each of you have regarding species numbers(deer & elk) by unit, for the last 4 years. Or where I can find it. I seen to have problems locating this information through the game & fish website. I think I may have heard some other location on the web at your meeting. I can't heard very well; VN vet — no hearing protection back then.

My input for both deer & elk; allow scopes on muzzleloaders. Many people need scopes to be able to use a firearm. As an old person, I can't see well enough to hunt with iron sights. I have one unit which is muzzleloader or bow which I would like to hunt. I know where there are elk which are accessible for a muzzleloader.

I just go the commission agenda by email. Nicole - I may not make the 20th meeting - have echocardiogram at the VA. Miss a meeting!

Thanks, bob nordstrum

505 681 9704

Comment 55 of 118

From: Wild Trout <jeff.young.elk@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 23 Mar 2026 08:13:04 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] comment

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1. Believe we should keep restricted muzzleloader hunts In fact, it might be a good idea to add more. I had a restricted muzzle hunt in 37 some 15 years ago. It is no doubt a different hunt than a regular muzzle. It would reduce harvest success and provide a unique hunting experience.
2. The ranch registration and caps on private land hunts is long overdue.

Comment 56 of 118

From: Mike Short <mike.short127@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 23 Mar 2026 14:13:00 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Proposed Change to Deer Hunting

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Hello. My name is Michael Short. I have been a long-time nonresident hunter of New Mexico with close family living in the state. I spent 96 days engaged in outdoor activities in New Mexico during the 2024-2025 hunting calendar year. I currently live in Arizona, but New Mexico feels like home. I would like to make the following proposal:

Create an Any Legal-Youth Only deer hunt in Unit 26.

There is currently one of these hunts across the road in Unit 27. Adding this same youth hunt to Unit 26 and having it coincide with the one in Unit 27 would provide more opportunity for youths to hunt deer in this area during their Thanksgiving break.

Thank you for the consideration!

Michael Short
520-419-2401

Comment 57 of 118

From: Tuffy Barnett <tbarnett@mangasoutfitters.com>
Date: Fri, 27 Mar 2026 17:11:32 -0700
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule Proposals

[Some people who received this message don't often get email from tbarnett@mangasoutfitters.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>]

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Game Commission

Thank you for the opportunity to express my concerns regarding the elk population in the south west corner of NM. I own and operate Mangas Outfitters and have hunted this area for over 30 years. For the past 25 years I have been a small cattle rancher in the Pie Town area and lease several ranches for hunting in Datil Pie Town and Quemado. I am confident that my years of experience in this area validate my concerns and recommendations.

1. a. Shift dates to start on Saturday.
 - b. Evaluate hunt structure consistency for that area not the whole state.
 - c. Yes, evaluate dates for sustainability of hunting.
2. Yes, adjust license numbers. In Unit 12, 13, 15 and 16's do not allow hunting for 3-5 years. Due to drought, over hunting and predator (wolves, lions and coyotes) the deer population has declined significantly.
3. Yes, reduce licenses in 2B.
4. Yes, once the unit is back to being a quality unit designate it as a quality unit.
5. No do not create a muzzle hunt in GMU 4.
6. Yes, create a Dec. rifle hunt. Issue tags based on sustainability.
7. Yes, it should be a quality hunt.
8. No opinion
9. No opinion
10. Yes, evaluate it.
11. Yes, purchase license 1 day prior to the start of the hunt.
12. No opinion
13. Yes, evaluate it. You will find there are no sustainable deer herds in units 12, 13, 15 and 16's

Thank you for the opportunity to share my recommendations and considering them.

Tuffy Barnett
Mangas Outfitters
5758386202

Comment 58 of 118

From: Cole Burns <muleycrazy98@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 30 Mar 2026 09:28:41 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Antler restriction

CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.
Please consider increasing the number of points to 3 on at least one side for a mule deer buck to be legal in NM to curb the harvest of forkhorns. We need better trophy quality.
Thanks for your consideration
Cole Burns

Comment 59 of 118

From: Anthony Madrid <nmsuperioroutfitters@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, 31 Mar 2026 00:25:09 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule Recomendation

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To: NMDGF

We would like to recommend that you change the private land mule deer draw process for units 2A, 2B and 2C. Several of the ranchers would like the process to follow the draw process for unit 5A. We would like authorization codes to be valid for only one hunter. Currently you can apply four hunters for each authorization code. Because of the current process and limited tags allocated for private land, especially in GMU 2C landowners with large ranches are not able to draw a tag to hunt mule deer on their ranch. We are hearing that ranchers with small ranches are applying 4 hunters per authorization code and are drawing the limited tags.

We also suggest that the number of authorization tags that you issue correlate with the number of acres that the rancher has. The current process is not fair and gives more opportunity for small ranchers.

Feel free to reach out if you want to discuss further.

Anthony Madrid
505-634-6695

Comment 60 of 118

From: <wineglass1992@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, 7 Apr 2026 10:07:14 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] NMG&F comments

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Comment 61 of 118

From: Cole Burns <muleycrazy98@gmail.com>
Date: Sat, 11 Apr 2026 17:38:23 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Antlerless deer hunts

CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.

Good afternoon, Please consider limiting antlerless doe hunts in unit 32. The unlimited doe tags are hurting our deer population in the Fort Sumner Valley and surrounding ranch land. My suggestion do away with all doe hunts, cap the number of tags to like 10 tags on a first come first serve basis or make like 20 of them youth only. This would be for public and private both. We have a farmer in fort sumner giving excess amounts of permission to as many pple as possible for that doe hunt its not only hard on numbers but also extremely dangerous with high powered rifles in that small fort sumner valley with that many hunters out at the same time.

Thanks for your consideration.

Cole Burns

Comment 62 of 118

From: Jonna Schafer <sjonna158@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, 14 Apr 2026 08:49:40 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] OCCA Comments on the NMDGF Rule development information for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-related rules.

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April 14, 2026

New Mexico Department of Wildlife

Attn: Rule Development

1 Wildlife Way

Sante Fe, NM 80507

RE: Rule development information for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-related rules.

To Whom it May Concern:

My name is Darrell Brown, President of the Otero County Cattleman's Association (OCCA) and I am writing on behalf of OCCA's membership in regards to the proposed rule development information for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-related rules.

Please see below our comments and desires as per the proposed rule:

Deer---GMU 29 and GMU 30, more particularly from the Guadalupe Mountains to the west:

According to the Deer Management, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, prepared by Orrin Duvuvuei, Deer program Manager, and updated in May of 2025: "When drought is prolonged, or when seasonal precipitation does not come at optimal times, deer will have reduced body condition and recruitment will be lower. This can result in higher mortality rates from all causes. Three consecutive years of above-average rainfall are often needed for mule deer populations to experience significant growth in this ecoregion (Heffelfinger 2006)." This same study prepared by Orrin Duvuvuei also states in regards to the Guadalupe Mountains Deer Management Zone that: "Deer densities and the resulting population size in the Guadalupe Mountains are considered low."

GMU areas 29 and 30 have been in a continual drought for many years with the most recent years being classified as being in the severe category. However, 2025 saw average to above average moisture throughout the area. As stated above, deer densities are recognized as being low in these hunting units and that three consecutive years of above-average rainfall are needed to increase mule deer populations. With this being said, OCCA proposes that all deer hunting is postponed in these two GMU's for at least a five year period to observe and document the status of the recovery of the mule deer.

Elk---GMU 34:

According to the Elk Management, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, prepared by Travis Zaffarano, Elk Program Manager, updated on June 5, 2025: "The herd is increasing, despite the higher female harvest in recent years." As a cattle organization, many of our members are negatively affected by the excessive numbers of elk in Unit 34. Not only is there destruction of fencing and infrastructure, which is costly to replace or repair, it is also time consuming which takes away from other duties. Ranchers are being extremely harmed by the reduction in total cattle numbers. Elk are consuming vast amounts of the forage and are in competition with the cattle for this forage. Cattle are a valuable source of income for local families and communities as well as an important and necessary food source for our country. OCCA supports the concept of 5) b. of the proposed rules, "Possible slight increases in the San Juan, Northcentral, Sacramento, and Ruidoso herd units." However, OCCA believes and proposes that there should be a substantial increase in draw license numbers for GMU 34 not a "slight" one.

Oryx---GMU 29 and GMU 30, more particularly from the Guadalupe Mountains to the west:

Oryx are admittedly an invasive, non-native species and have well expanded beyond what was expected at the beginning of their introduction. They have no known natural predators in this area. Oryx tend to be aggressive toward other animals as well as humans at times. This aggression negatively affects both domestic and wild animals. Not only are they in competition with other animals so far as water and forage, they can be and often are very destructive to fences and other infrastructure. This destruction to physical improvements and the disruption of domestic animals natural actions is costly to those that are trying to make a living from the off-range lands inhabited by these introduced animals. As per the New Mexico Department of Wildlife's website, it states that: "Unprotected species damage habitat and compete with native wildlife." OCCA believes that Oryx both damage habitat as well as compete with native wildlife. Therefore, OCCA proposes that off-range Oryx become classified as a nuisance and/or a non-protected animal.

Pronghorn Antelope---GMU 29:

Antelope numbers located in Unit 29 have been declining. Drought and predation have contributed to this reduction. OCCA proposes the Unit 29 is returned to ranch only hunts as it has been in the past plus encourages the removal of natural predators to the antelope.

Even though off-road vehicle (ORV) driving is not included in these proposed rules, OCCA wants to take the opportunity to express our thoughts. OCCA believes that ORV driving goes hand in hand with hunting all species of animals on state and federal lands. Driving off-road or off of designated trails can lead to soil erosion, which degrades the land and ground cover. It can negatively affect water quality by increasing sediment runoff. This was very evident by what occurred in the Sacramento Mountains on the Lincoln National Forest last year. The New Mexico Department of Wildlife, the New Mexico State Land Office, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Forest Service should work together to ensure that the rules of off-road driving are judiciously enforced.

Thank you for the opportunity to make comments.

Sincerely,

/s/Darrell Brown

President of the Otero County Cattleman's Association

PO Box 111

Pinon, New Mexico 88344

From: Kevin Rodden <kevin.rodnen48@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, 8 May 2026 15:30:56 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Hunt Recommendations

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1. Separate out the Muzzleloader Coues' and Mule Deer hunts in GMU's 23, 24 and 27. Move the Muzzleloader Coues' hunt to the week before the Muzzleloader Mule Deer hunt. This would only conflict with the GMU 23 Rifle Elk hunt, however most of the elk hunters hunt in the northern part of the unit therefore minimal conflict would occur. The rifle elk hunt in GMU 24 is currently in late December (I recommend keeping the rifle elk hunt in GMU 24 the same timeframe for the new rule cycle) and GMU 27 does not have an elk hunt at all. Therefore, separating out these hunts would lead to a more enjoyable hunt for both Coues' and mule deer hunters as there would be less hunters on the landscape during the hunts. Current rifle Mule Deer and Coues' hunts are separated out to avoid hunter density issues. Keep these separated out.
2. In some northern NM GMU's, muzzleloader deer hunts are 7 days long with other hunts around the state being 5 days. Align all muzzleloader hunt dates around the state and offer season lengths of 6 days (Saturday to Thursday).
3. Eliminate 4th choice designation. Simply offer any leftover licenses as the Department currently does in the July timeframe.
4. Currently, private landowners are offered the opportunity to be awarded different hunt dates (the best being able to hunt deer with a rifle during the rut) with the deer incentive program. Landowners who perform habitat modifications that benefit deer are recognized through this incentive program. I recommend the Department offer the same opportunity to public hunters. Create a program that recognizes public hunters' contributions to improving public land. This would take coordination with land management agencies such as the US Forest Service and BLM. As an example, if a public hunter helps to install wildlife drinkers on the landscape, that hunter is recognized with an additional chance in the deer draw. Utah has a program called the Designated Hunter program. I would caution and recommend that this does not lead to a bonus or preference point draw system.
5. Agree with creating a system to restrict the current unlimited private land deer licenses.

Thanks for consideration.

Kevin W. Rodden
kevin.rodnen48@gmail.com <<mailto:kevin.rodnen48@gmail.com>>
575-343-6549

Comment 64 of 118

From: Richard Romero <muleydo@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 13 May 2026 04:46:03 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Elk Pronghorn Deer

CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.

Elk: Roll over 50% of E-Plus landowner licenses into public draw and allow that percentage access to hunt those properties.
The elk are public property, not the landowners.

Cut down total public land licenses across the board that warrant it.

Do away with or cut down allocation of Outfitter elk draw licenses.

Deer: Do away with OTC licenses.

Manage deer herd for majority of hunt availability and select more viable units for age structure

Do away with late youth hunts in 2B or manage for 2 point harvest and limit numbers

Antelope: Do away with OTC hunts or NOT make them unlimited. The herd in NE NM
has been decimated

For all elk, deer and antelope collectively,
look into specifically Unit 4 Q/HD deer/ elk hunts for which individuals and or family units appear to draw licenses consistently.

LASTLY AND PLEASE CONSIDER:

Impose a one or two year waiting period for those who draw a license for any specific game animal. That would increase the number of tags available for those species every draw cycle!

Thank-you. RR

Sent from my iPhone

From: TERRY SINGELTARY <flounder9@verizon.net>
Date: Thu, 14 May 2026 15:22:47 -0500
Subject:[EXTERNAL] New Mexico CWD TSE Prion Confirmed Total To Date May 2026, Wild and Captive Cervid, Anyone's Guess

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New Mexico CWD TSE Prion Confirmed Total To Date May 2026, Wild and Captive Cervid, Anyone's Guess

AS I have said countless times, about the great state of New Mexico, and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish NMDGF, and NMDA et al, and the information about Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE Prion, that they put out to the public about CWD Surveillance, or the lack there from, Testing, sample sizes, confirmed positives to date, confirmed positives annually, locatons, info on animal, in a CWD Dashboard someone can read, in both free range and captive cervid is absolutely horrible, imho. it's been that way. it's like the NMDGF and NMDA don't want the public to have easy access to this CWD TSE prion information, and that's dangerous imo, you must educate the public about this CWD with all the facts and data, that is easily accessible...so, with that, i submit the following for the public from my files.

terry

As of March 2026, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF) reported a cumulative total of 26 confirmed cases of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in the state. Out of these, four cases were found in harvested elk.

<https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/conservation/invasive-species-and-diseases/chronic-wasting-disease/>

CWD Results

<https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/download/cwd-results/?wpdmdl=48316>

AI Overview

Based on reports from the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF) and wildlife experts, approximately 59 to 65 cumulative cases of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) have been identified in free-ranging deer and elk in New Mexico since it was first discovered in 2002. [1 <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nmwildlife.org%2Fnews%2Fnew-mexico-expert-to-discuss-chronic-wasting-and-other-wildlife-diseases&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348480390%7CUi>>]
 , 2 <<https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/conservation/invasive-species-and-diseases/chronic-wasting-disease/>>]

<https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/conservation/invasive-species-and-diseases/chronic-wasting-disease/>

DEER MANAGEMENT NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

Prepared by Orrin Duvuvuei, Deer program Manager Updated May 2025

snip...

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is the biggest disease concern for New Mexico's deer populations. CWD is a fatal neurological disease that affects deer, elk, and other members of the deer family (Family Cervidae). Because CWD is always fatal, it can negatively impact population growth when prevalence rates are high. CWD has been detected in GMUs 19, 28, 29, and 34, special restrictions apply for deer and elk harvested in these units. The Department continues to expand CWD testing throughout the state. For more information see this fact sheet on CWD developed by the WAFWA Mule Deer Working Group.

snip...

Diseases and Parasites In most cases, disease by itself does not generally determine deer abundance, but stressors such as drought can exacerbate the impact of diseases in a population. When diseases are present in a population, they rarely cause large-scale deer die-offs; mortality events are typically smaller scale or productivity is reduced.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is the biggest disease concern for New Mexico's deer populations. CWD is a fatal neurological disease that affects deer, elk, and other members of the deer family (Family Cervidae). Because CWD is always fatal, it can negatively impact population growth when prevalence rates are high. CWD has been detected in GMUs 19, 28, 29, and 34, special restrictions apply for deer and elk harvested in these units. The Department continues to expand CWD testing throughout the state. For more information see this fact sheet on CWD developed by the WAFWA Mule Deer Working Group.

snip...

BIOLOGY - Deer in this DMZ are largely resident; they may make short seasonal movements in response to weather patterns or water and food distributions. If deer make seasonal movements, they will return to their home ranges when conditions become favorable. Aerial surveys are not conducted regularly in this DMZ. Thus, population trajectories are monitored using hunter harvest data. The Black Hills deer herd is considered stable. CWD has been detected a few miles from GMU 41 in Texas.

snip...

BIOLOGY - Deer in the Guadalupe Mountains are year-round residents, but they might make short movements to take advantage of favorable conditions in this arid landscape. Hunter harvest data provides an index of population productivity. Deer densities and the resulting population size in the Guadalupe Mountains are considered low. CWD has been detected in GMUs 28 and 29.

BIOLOGY - Deer in the Sacramento Mountains DMZ are partially migratory. They will migrate out of high elevations during periods of high snowpack and return as the snow melts. In lower elevations, deer do not tend to migrate and are year-round residents. Overall, the Sacramento Mountains have good deer numbers, and densities can be higher in some pockets. The deer population is considered stable. CWD has been detected in GMU 34.

snip...

BIOLOGY - The deer in the San Juan Basin DMZ are a mix of migratory, partially migratory, and resident deer. Deer in GMU 2B are predominately migratory; these deer migrate 40-70 miles from their high elevation summer range in Colorado to winter west of Jicarilla Apache tribal lands in GMU 2B. Migration starts in the middle of October each year regardless of snowpack, 46and the deer arrive on the winter range within ~14 days. Deer in GMU 9 are partially migratory; some of these deer will summer on Mount Taylor and move to lower elevations when snowpack is high. Deer in GMUs 2A, 2C, 7, and 10 are considered year-round residents. Although considered stable, the deer population in this DMZ is lower than historically reported. CWD has been detected in...

snip...

BIOLOGY - Deer in the Southern Desert DMZ are year-round residents. However, they may make seasonal movements in response to monsoonal rain patterns, livestock use, or breeding behavior. Some of these movements might be substantial to escape unfavorable conditions, such as when water sources dry up. They typically return to their known ranges when conditions become favorable. Deer numbers in this area are largely influenced by the timing and amount of rainfall. As such, deer densities can be sporadic in these desert habitats, but good numbers can be found in pockets. The deer population in this DMZ is low but stable. CWD has been detected in GMU 19.

<https://wildlife.dgf.nm.gov/download/new-mexico-deer-hunting-prospects/?wpdmdl=45001&refresh=699f46e7a03421772046055>

NEW MEXICO EXPERT TO DISCUSS CHRONIC WASTING AND OTHER WILDLIFE DISEASES

By BEN NEARY

NMWF Conservation Director

ALBUQUERQUE -- A scientist who tracks chronic wasting and other animal diseases around the state will be the featured speaker at the New Mexico Wildlife Federation's Wildlife Wednesday event in July.

Dr. Kerry Mower, animal health specialist with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, has been tracking chronic wasting disease since it first turned up in some southern New Mexico herds in 2002.

These days, Mower also has been tracking the recent outbreak of rabbit hemorrhagic fever and serves on a state/federal task force on the lookout for signs that the coronavirus now sweeping the world as a global pandemic is spreading to wildlife populations.

Mower's Wildlife Wednesday presentation about his work on animal diseases will be livestreamed on Zoom starting at 5:30 p.m., July 8. To join the meeting, use this LINK. Meeting ID: 924 3162 5461.

Mower, who started working with the game department as a contract employee 30 years ago, holds a Ph.D. from Ohio State in animal science. In addition to tracking wildlife diseases, he typically gets involved when the department captures wildlife for transplanting or other reasons.

Chronic wasting, a contagious neurological disease that affects deer, elk and moose, was first discovered in New Mexico in the foothills of the Organ Mountains, near Las Cruces. Since then, it's spread to some areas of the Sacramento Mountains.

"Most of the cases right now are in Unit 28, which is the McGregor Range, the southern foothills of the Sacramento Mountains," Mower said. "So it doesn't seem to be spreading quickly, but the presence seems to be remaining fairly high, and consistently high on the McGregor Range."

In New Mexico, CWD primarily turns up in free-ranging mule deer, Mower said. He said it also occurs in elk, but said the state has never detected it among animals in any of the roughly 25 private game farms in the state.

Scientists believe that the most common mode of transmission of chronic wasting among animals is nose-to-nose contact.

"And in some areas, if we have a high density, they can pick it up from the ground," Mower said. "They can pick it up with contact from urine and fecal matter on the ground. There's some evidence that it might be uptaken in plants, and that the infective agent may bind to the soil, and they can pick it up from the soil. But probably most common is nose-to-nose contact and ingestion of the agents that way."

Most scientists think it's unlikely hunters could contract CWD through handling, field dressing and processing an infected animal and eating its meat, Mower said.

"They say that based on the fact that there's no known human case of transmission with this disease to humans. And we do know that large numbers of these infected animals have been consumed by humans probably since the 1960s," Mower said. "Furthermore, there's a disease in domestic sheep that is very similar, and there's no known transmission of that disease to humans, with humans in contact with and eating sheep for over 400 years."

It probably would be possible to infect a human with CWD experimentally through a radical procedure such as injecting it into the person's brain, Mower said. "And experimentally with this disease, they can move it from one species to another by injecting either the agent directly, or sometimes other forms of the infected agent. But it seems unlikely given the history that it could happen through casual contact. But then, like most things in biology and science, I'm never going to say never."

To keep CWD from spreading, the game department has implemented carcass removal restrictions in areas where the disease occurs. Hunters are required to leave high-risk tissues such as the brain and spinal cord and bones in the field.

"So, when they leave, we'd like them to take the meat, but leave behind the tissues that are most likely to be contaminants in a new area," Mower said. "We ask them really just to take skeletal muscle, the meat, out with them. They can take the skin, they can take antlers they can take the ivories out of elk. But if they take the skull cap, we'd like it cleaned out so that they're removing just the antlers with the skull cap, leaving behind the rest of the skull and the brain."

The prevalence of CWD doesn't seem to be high enough anywhere in New Mexico to merit the removal of whole animal herd, Mower said. "On the McGregor Range, that might be an exception, but it would require probably removal of a large portion of those deer and it seems to be one of the more sought-after places to hunt," he said.

Especially when an animal is in the early stages of suffering from CWD, it's not obvious to hunters that they have the disease.

"It will look just like the next one," Mower said of an infected animal. "And most of the cases that we've dealt with that have come from hunters have been exactly that: no critical manifestations at all. But then we do make it a practice in our management that whenever we find a sick deer or elk, and we euthanize it, we test every one of them. So occasionally we do pick up an animal with the disease and it is obviously sick."

During rifle hunting seasons, the NMGF keeps collection stations in the field in areas where the disease is known to occur.

"Hunters can take a head, where the brainstem is not damaged, and we'll take those tissues and we'll test all of them for hunters," Mower said. "Alternatively, any hunter can take a head and present it at one of our area offices. We'll take the head and test it. Beyond that, hunters can contact laboratory officials or their veterinarian, and have it done completely privately if they'd rather do that."

The field test stations are only in game management units 34, 28 and 19, Mower said. "And I get a total number of tests every year that numbers around 400, and those are primarily voluntary. Out of all the tests I run, I get between two and four positive cases in any given year."

Over all of the years of testing, Mower said the game department has found about 65 cases of the disease, of which all were in deer except for about seven or eight in elk.

The federal Centers for Disease Control CDC offers hunters tips to avoid CWD exposure. It advises that hunters shouldn't shoot, handle or eat meat from an animal that looks sick or is acting strangely, or that's found dead such as a roadkill.

When field-dressing an animal and handling the meat, the CDC advises hunters to wear latex or rubber gloves and to minimize handling the organs of the animal, particularly the brain or spinal cord tissues. It advises not to use household knives or other kitchen utensils for field dressing.

In addition to discussing CWD, Mower's talk will address the recent occurrence of Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease, which was discovered for the first time in wild rabbit populations this spring when wild rabbits started turning up dead in New Mexico.

People previously believed that the disease only occurred in domestic rabbits, Mower said. Since its discovery in New Mexico, it's been discovered in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada and Texas, he said.

Mower also serves on a group of state and federal officials that focuses on the risk of COVID-19 spreading to wildlife. Other agencies involved in tracking the disease behind the ongoing worldwide pandemic include the federal Centers for Disease Control, the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Department of Agriculture, as well as livestock and wildlife agencies from New Mexico and other states.

The group is particularly concerned that COVID-19 could spread to bats in North America, Mower said. "We don't know that it has, but it would be bad if, all of a sudden, we had our North American bats serving as our reservoir for the virus to reinfect humans at a later time," he said.

So far, COVID-19 has been found in various places to have infected domestic cats, as well as in a lion and tiger in a zoo, Mower said. "There are cases in the Netherlands of the virus moving into mink on mink ranches," he said.

"The single thing that we have done here in New Mexico is we have declared a halt on all research and wildlife rehabilitation involving bats," Mower said. "So we have tried from a regulatory standpoint to prevent human contact with bats, all except for one research project that was proposed and funded and that was to capture bats and monitor specifically for the sign of COVID virus in New Mexico populations."

The New Mexico Wildlife Federation has staged its Wildlife Wednesday events at Marble Brewery's Northeast Heights location before the pandemic forced it to go to online presentations earlier this year.

WildlifeWildlife Disease

<https://www.nmwildlife.org/news/new-mexico-expert-to-discuss-chronic-wasting-and-other-wildlife-diseases> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nmwildlife.org%2Fnews%2Fnew-mexico-expert-to-discuss-chronic-wasting-and-other-wildlife-diseases&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426fbfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348515464%7C9r>>

New Mexico Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE Prion Confirmed CWD Results 2-15-2024

New Mexico Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE Prion Confirmed

CWD Results 2-15-2024

LICENSE # Results Obex Results Lymph Node

4807917 Detected Detected

https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/conservation/invasives-diseases/CWD-Collection-Data-2023-Website-List-2_15.pdf

2024** PLEASE NOTE, New Mexico updated CWD results and information there from, to date, are extremely difficult to get out of New Mexico Wildlife et al. even more difficult from NM department of agriculture. In fact, New Mexico wildlife.state.nm <https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/conservation/invasives-diseases/CWD-Collection-Data-2023-Website-List-2_15.pdf> CWD page is terrible. woefully outdated. AS WELL, THE CWD confirmed cases to date is questionable imo., and their page is extremely outdate i.e. 2018, still holding at 59 confirmed cwd cases. IT'S 2024! i question that figure! SO, until otherwise, i don't believe there is a true cwd total count to date, in wild and captive cervid, that is available for the public. not one that i can find anyway. i believe that New Mexico and it's CWD surveillance to date is woefully lacking, and, there is no real accurate cwd data coming out of New Mexico, to date, imo...terry

Some Facts about CWD in New Mexico

CWD is the acronym for Chronic Wasting Disease

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish began testing suspect deer for CWD in the 1990's

The first case of CWD in New Mexico was confirmed in 2002. This was a deer from Main Post on White Sands Missile Range

Since 2002, CWD has been detected in both free-ranging deer and elk

Found in Units 19, 28, and 34

In New Mexico, CWD has not been found in any Class A Game Park

Cumulative positive animals found with CWD in New Mexico since 2002 is 59 as of 1 January 2018 and includes:

<https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/invasive-species-and-diseases/chronic-wasting-disease/>

New Mexico Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE Prion Cases Update May 2022

New Mexico Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE Prion Cases Update

New Mexico Most recent CWD results: CWD Results 03-22-2022

NM530 28 1541x22, 3927798 Detected

NM528 28 x552857 Detected

https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/conservation/invasives-diseases/CWD-Results-03_22_2022.pdf

see archived link;

http://web.archive.org/web/20220322220224/https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/conservation/invasives-diseases/CWD-Results-03_22_2022.pdf
<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fweb.archive.org%2Fweb%2F20220322220224%2Fhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.wildlife.state.nm.us%2Fdownload%2Fconservation%2Finvasives-diseases%2FCWD-Results-03_22_2022.pdf&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C63914387334853617>

archived url ;

http://web.archive.org/web/20220301212742/https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/conservation/invasives-diseases/CWD-Results-02_02_2022.pdf
<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fweb.archive.org%2Fweb%2F20220301212742%2Fhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.wildlife.state.nm.us%2Fdownload%2Fconservation%2Finvasives-diseases%2FCWD-Results-02_02_2022.pdf&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C63914387334855407>

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 2021

New Mexico CWD TEST RESULTS: 1/19/2021 update

NM18-290 28 3418801 Detected

NM18-293 28 3446090 Detected

NM475 29 3460171 Detected

NM518 28 3464748 Detected

NM515 28 3500214 Detected

NM778 34 3510401 Detected

https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/conservation/invasives-diseases/CWD-Results-01_19_2021.pdf

archived url;

http://web.archive.org/web/20210427154826/https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/conservation/invasives-diseases/CWD-Results-01_19_2021.pdf
<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fweb.archive.org%2Fweb%2F20210427154826%2Fhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.wildlife.state.nm.us%2Fdownload%2Fconservation%2Finvasives-diseases%2FCWD-Results-01_19_2021.pdf&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C63914387334857876>

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2021/08/new-mexico-cwd-test-results-1192021.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2021%2F08%2Fnew-mexico-cwd-test-results-1192021.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C6391438733485977539>>

Confirmed Cases of Chronic Wasting Disease in New Mexico 2002 to 2016

Confirmed Cases of Chronic Wasting Disease in New Mexico

GMU Collection Date Kill Date Location Tissue Species

19 June 1, 2002 June 1, 2002 WSMR main post (first CWD Positive in NM) CWD Area Deer

19 November 4, 2002 November 4, 2002 WSMR Main Post CWD Area Deer

19 November 12, 2002 November 12, 2002 WSMR Main Post CWD Area Deer

19 December 17, 2002 December 17, 2002 WSMR Main Post Tonsil Biopsy Deer

19 January 1, 2003 January 1, 2003 Organ Mtns. Hunter Harvest Deer

19 January 4, 2003 January 4, 2003 Dripping Springs Hunter Harvest Deer

19 November 14, 2003 November 14, 2003 WSMR MAIN POST CWD Area Deer

34 January 13, 2004 January 13, 2005 15 miles NE of Pinon CWD Suspect Deer

19 December 14, 2004 December 14, 2004 West Organs, W of Massey Tank Tonsil Biopsy Deer

19 December 14, 2004 December 14, 2004 West Organs, W of Dripping Spring Visitor Center Tonsil Biopsy Deer

19 April 5, 2005 April 5, 2005 WSMR - Tag # 482 Tonsil Biopsy Deer

19 April 11, 2005 WSMR, SW of Antelope Hill CWD Area Deer

19 April 15, 2005 April 15, 2005 SW of Dripping springs CWD Area Deer

34 June 6, 2005 June 5, 2005 Timberon CWD Suspect Deer

34 October 1, 2005 October 1, 2005 Hughes Canyon CWD Suspect Elk

34 October 3, 2005 October 3, 2005 Wayland Canyon Hunter Harvest Elk

19 December 10, 2005 Antelope Hill Tonsil Biopsy Deer

34 March 24, 2006 March 24, 2006 Timberon CWD Suspect Deer

19 April 21, 2006 April 21, 2006 N of sewage plant (Bishops Cap) CWD Area Deer

19 June 2, 2006 June 2, 2006 WSMR SW of Red Butte, Stallion range Found Dead Deer

34 August 12, 2006 August 12, 2006 Timberon CWD Area Deer

34 October 27, 2006 October 27, 2006 West of Pinon Hunter Harvest Deer

19 July 13, 2007 July 13, 2007 South of Bishop's Cap CWD Suspect Deer

28 October 14, 2007 October 14, 2007 Mc Gregor Hunter Harvest Deer

34 October 30, 2007 October 28, 2007 Unit 34 private land Hunter Harvest Deer

19 December 13, 2007 December 13, 2007 WSMR Main Post CWD Area Deer

28 October 12, 2008 October 12, 2008 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 October 13, 2008 October 12, 2008 McGregor Hunter Harvest Deer

34 October 29, 2008 October 25, 2008 Private land Hunter Harvest Deer

34 March 2, 2009 March 1, 2009 Rio Penasco CWD Suspect Elk

34 December 6, 2009 December 6, 2009 Wills Canyon CWD Suspect Elk

28 May 9, 2010 CWD Area Deer

28 October 10, 2010 October 10, 2010 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 November 17, 2010 November 17, 2010 McGregor CWD Area Deer

34 November 27, 2010 November 27, 2010 Lookout Station Hunter Harvest Elk

28 March 12, 2011 March 12, 2011 McGregor CWD Area Deer

28 March 13, 2011 March 13, 2011 McGregor CWD Area Deer

28 March 13, 2011 March 13, 2011 McGregor CWD Area Deer

28 October 9, 2011 October 9, 2011 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 October 9, 2011 October 9, 2011 McGregor Range South Hunter Harvest Deer

28 October 10, 2011 October 9, 2011 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 February 17, 2012 February 17, 2012 McGregor Rectal Biopsy Deer

28 February 18, 2012 February 18, 2012 McGregor Rectal Biopsy Deer

34 October 27, 2012 October 27, 2012 Timberon Hunter Harvest Deer

28 October 5, 2013 October 5, 2013 McGregor Hunter Harvest Deer

28 December 11, 2013 December 9, 2013 McGregor Hunter Harvest Elk

28 December 11, 2013 December 11, 2013 McGregor Hunter Harvest Elk

28 December 11, 2013 December 11, 2013 McGregor Hunter Harvest Elk

19 February 12, 2014 February 12, 2014 NASA CWD Suspect Deer

19 April 6, 2014 April 5, 2014 East of Las Cruces CWD Suspect Deer

28 November 21, 2015 November 21, 2015 McGregor Range Deer

28 November 21, 2015 November 21, 2015 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 November 21, 2015 December 21, 2015 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 November 22, 2015 November 21, 2015 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 November 22, 2015 November 22, 2015 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 November 27, 2016 November 26, 2016 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 November 27, 2016 November 27, 2016 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Deer

28 December 12, 2016 December 12, 2016 McGregor Range Hunter Harvest Elk

Showing 1 to 58 of 58 entries

<https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/invasive-species-and-diseases/chronic-wasting-disease/>

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2022/03/new-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2022%2F03%2Fnew-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348615629%7C0>

here's one i can't even find on NM web site from 2023;

2023

New Mexico Confirms CWD In Mule Deer

The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF) has informed Texas officials that three mule deer harvested a few miles from the Texas border last hunting season have tested positive for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD).

The deer were harvested in the Hueco Mountains, which extend into Texas northeast of El Paso in Hudspeth County. New Mexico has been monitoring annually for CWD since it was first discovered 10 years ago and this event is the closest to Texas that the disease has been detected.

Texas also has had an active CWD-surveillance program for the past decade, and CWD has not yet been detected in the state. However, state wildlife officials have been preparing for the possibility since 2002.

"While this finding is not a big surprise, we're not going to ignore it," said Mitch Lockwood, Big Game Program Director for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. "We are working with TPWD's Wildlife Health Working Group to develop a more intensive strategy for sampling, and to determine the geographical extent of the disease if it is detected in Texas."

The Wildlife Health Working Group is comprised of wildlife biologists, veterinarians and other animal-health experts from TPWD, Texas Animal Health Commission, Department of State Health Services, Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine, and USDA. NMDGF is also involved in the discussion.

While several thousand deer have been tested for CWD in Texas, wildlife officials express concern that the Trans Pecos region is underrepresented because of the very low number of deer and the relatively low deer harvest in that region. Samples are obtained from hunter-harvested deer, deer found dead on public roadways, and deer showing clinical symptoms.

TPWD is determining how many more deer need to be sampled and deer hunters in the region could be asked for their assistance during the next hunting season. "We are using disease models to determine the intensity of sampling that would be required to detect CWD in that deer population if it is present with a prevalence of at least two percent," said Ryan Schoeneberg, Big Game Program Specialist with TPWD.

CWD was first recognized in 1967 in captive mule deer in Colorado and has also been documented in captive and/or free-ranging deer in nearly two dozen states and Canadian provinces, including New Mexico. Although fatal in deer, there is no evidence that CWD poses a risk to humans or livestock in the natural environment.

CWD is a member of the group of diseases called transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). Other diseases in this group include scrapie in sheep and goats, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) in cattle, and Cruetzfeldt-Jakob disease in people. CWD is a progressive, fatal disease that affects deer, elk, moose, and other cervid species and there is no vaccine or other biological method that prevents it. "It would be almost impossible to eradicate the disease once it becomes established in a population," said Lockwood. "But, what we can do is manage the disease and minimize the risk of it spreading."

<https://ttha.com/new-mexico-confirms-cwd-in-mule-deer/> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com?url=https%3A%2F%2Fttha.com%2Fnew-mexico-confirms-cwd-in-mule-deer%2F&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348633292%7CU>

From: TSS

Subject: CWD TWO NEW CASES NEAR WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE NEW MEXICO

Date: June 27, 2005 at 4:43 pm PST

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish

Contact: Dan Williams, (505) 476-8004

dan.williams@state.nm.us

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, JUNE 24, 2005:

TWO MULE DEER TEST POSITIVE FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

ANGLER LANDS STATE RECORD BLUE CATFISH AT ELEPHANT BUTTE LAKE

TWO MULE DEER TEST POSITIVE FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

SANTA FE - Two mule deer captured in the Organ Mountains as part of an ongoing research project near White Sands Missile Range have tested positive for chronic wasting disease (CWD), a fatal neurological disease that attacks the brains of infected deer and elk, the Department of Game and Fish announced.

The number of confirmed CWD cases in New Mexico now stands at 11 since 2002, when the disease was first confirmed in a deer found near the eastern foothills of the Organ Mountains.

All 11 CWD-infected deer were found in the same general area of southern New Mexico.

The origin of the disease in New Mexico remains unknown.

The carcasses of the infected deer will be incinerated, said Kerry Mower, the Department's lead wildlife disease biologist.

Chronic wasting disease causes animals to become emaciated, display abnormal behavior, lose bodily functions and die.

The disease has been found in wild deer and elk, and in captive deer and elk, in eight states and two Canadian provinces.

There currently is no evidence of CWD being transmitted to humans or livestock.

Mower said the most recent CWD-positive deer showed no obvious physical signs of having the disease.

They were captured in April 2005 and tested as part of a 3-year-old research project studying deer population dynamics in southern New Mexico.

More than 140 deer have been captured alive and tested for the study, in which researchers hope to find the cause of a 10-year decline in the area deer population.

Study participants include the Department of Game and Fish, the U.S. Army at White Sands Missile Range and Fort Bliss, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Geological Survey at New Mexico State University, and San Andres National Wildlife Refuge.

Hunters can assist the Department in its CWD research and prevention efforts by bringing their fresh, legally harvested deer or elk head to an area office, where officers will remove the brain stem for testing. Participants will be eligible for drawings for an oryx hunt on White Sands Missile Range and a trophy elk hunt on the Valle Vidal. For more information about the drawing and chronic wasting disease, visit the Department web site at www.wildlife.state.nm.us.

http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/publications/press_releases/documents/0624CWDandcatfish.pdf <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.wildlife.state.nm.us%2Fpublications%2Fpress_releases%2Fdocuments%2F0624CWDandcatfish.pdf&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba8

archived url;

http://web.archive.org/web/20051227235120/http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/publications/press_releases/documents/0624CWDandcatfish.pdf <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com?url=http%3A%2F%2Fweb.archive.org%2Fweb%2F20051227235120%2Fhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.wildlife.state.nm.us%2Fpublications%2Fpress_releases%2Fdocuments%2F0624CWDandcatfish.pdf

SEE MAP ;

<http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/disease/cwd/documents/cwdmap.pdf> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.wildlife.state.nm.us%2Fconservation%2Fdisease%2Fcwd%2Fdocuments%2Fcwdmap.pdf&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba8>

archived url;

<http://web.archive.org/web/20050305150837/http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/disease/cwd/documents/cwdmap.pdf> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com?url=http%3A%2F%2Fweb.archive.org%2Fweb%2F20050305150837%2Fhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.wildlife.state.nm.us%2Fconservation%2Fdisease%2Fcwd%2Fdocuments%2Fcwdmap.pdf&data=0>

New Mexico Captive Deer

<https://www.srca.nm.gov/wp-content/uploads/attachments/19.35.7new.pdf>

Greetings list members,

I am deeply concerned with these CWD mad deer so close to the Texas border. WHAT keeps them from crossing the border to Texas ??? IF these illegal aliens can so easily cross our borders, why not these infected deer? maybe we should get these minute men to start watching for mad deer coming in to Texas from New Mexico.

I mentioned my concerns several other times before;

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Current status of CWD testing in Texas

Date: Tue, 10 May 2005 09:09:47 -0500

From: "kschwaus"

To:

Mr. Singeltary,

I was asked to provide you with the following information. If you have any other questions regarding CWD sampling in Texas, please do not hesitate to give me a call. My office number is below.

Below I have included a chart showing CWD samples that have been tested since the fall of 2002 through the present at the eco-region level. The second chart shows the totals on a given year. The unknown location samples come from private individuals sending in samples directly to the Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Lab (TVMDL). Due to the confidentiality laws that the TVMDL operates under, they are unable to provide TPWD with the location of those samples.

Region Population Estimate

Sampling from Fall 2002 to Present

snip...

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I would like to thank Kevin and TPWD for there prompt reply with updated data.

I am still concerned about the Texas, New Mexico border and New Mexico's apparent lack of CWD testing updates. Makes one wonder about there CWD testing program. NO report/reply back from New Mexico about there CWD testing update yet. ...

TSS

=====

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 2022

New Mexico Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE PrP Confirmed February 2022

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2022/03/new-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2022%2F03%2Fnew-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348717702%7CU>

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 2021

New Mexico CWD TEST RESULTS 1/19/2021 update

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2021/08/new-mexico-cwd-test-results-1192021.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2021%2F08%2Fnew-mexico-cwd-test-results-1192021.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348746417%7CU>

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 08, 2019

New Mexico Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE Prion Update 2018-2019?

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2019/02/new-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2019%2F02%2Fnew-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348770166%7CU>

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 07, 2018

New Mexico Bans All Live Cervid Importation Due To CWD TSE Prion still NO Final 2017 Positives Update for N.M.

<http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2018/02/new-mexico-bans-all-live-cervid.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2018%2F02%2Fnew-mexico-bans-all-live-cervid.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348789790%7CU>

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 02, 2017

New Mexico Chronic Wasting Disease CWD Figures 2016 - 2017 Update ???

The great state of New Mexico has been notorious for keeping information about Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE prion aka Mad Deer Disease outdated and pretty much to themselves. urls to map links on cwd zones and such are not working anymore, that i can find. seems they are being mum again. so, i must give an outdated update as well, but here is what i have to date...

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2017/11/new-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2017%2F11%2Fnew-mexico-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348807619%7CU>

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2016

New Mexico CWD confirmed in 5 McGregor Range deer during the 2015-16 hunting season

<http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2016/09/new-mexico-cwd-confirmed-in-5-mcgregor.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2016%2F09%2Fnew-mexico-cwd-confirmed-in-5-mcgregor.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348824530%7CU>

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2015

Chronic Wasting Disease CWD Cases Confirmed In New Mexico 2013 and 2014 UPDATE 2015

<http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2015/03/chronic-wasting-disease-cwd-cases.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2015%2F03%2Fchronic-wasting-disease-cwd-cases.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348841584%7CU>

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2012

New Mexico DGF EXPANDS CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE CONTROL AREAS, while Texas flounder

<http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2012/09/new-mexico-dgf-expands-chronic-wasting.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2012%2F09%2Fnew-mexico-dgf-expands-chronic-wasting.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348841584%7CU>

disease.blogspot.com%2F2012%2F09%2Fnew-mexico-dgf-expands-chronic-wasting.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348859303%

Monday, March 26, 2012

3 CASES OF CWD FOUND NEW MEXICO MULE DEER SEVERAL MILES FROM TEXAS BORDER

http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2012/03/3-cases-of-cwd-found-new-mexico-mule.html <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2012%2F03%2F3-cases-of-cwd-found-new-mexico-mule.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348877338%7C1

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 04, 2009

CWD NEW MEXICO SPREADING SOUTH TO TEXAS 2009

https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2009/10/cwd-new-mexico-spreading-south-to-texas.html <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2009%2F10%2F2Fnew-mexico-spreading-south-to-texas.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348902882%7C

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2013

TEXAS CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE CWD Four New Positives Found in Trans Pecos

http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2013/02/texas-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd-four.html <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2013%2F02%2Ftexas-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd-four.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348923564%7CU

Tuesday, July 10, 2012

Chronic Wasting Disease Detected in Far West Texas

http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/newsmedia/releases/?req=20120710a <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.tpwd.state.tx.us%2Fnewsmedia%2Freleases%2F%3Freq%3D20120710a&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348961892%7CUn

http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2012/07/chronic-wasting-disease-detected-in-far.html <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2012%2F07%2Fchronic-wasting-disease-detected-in-far.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348961892%7CUn

> TEXAS HISTORY OF CWD <

Singeltary telling TAHC, that CWD was waltzing into Texas from WSMR around Trans Pecos region, starting around 2001, 2002, and every year, there after, until New Mexico finally shamed TAHC et al to test where i had been telling them to test for a decade. 2012 cwd was detected first right there where i had been trying to tell TAHC for 10 years.

> Singeltary on Texas Chronic Wasting Disease CWD TSE Prion History <

http://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2017/08/texas-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd-tse.html <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2017%2F08%2Ftexas-chronic-wasting-disease-cwd-tse.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348980475%7CUn

> Texas CWD Cases 1,310 Cases Detected To Date May, 9, 2026 <

https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2026/05/texas-cwd-cases-1310-cases-detected-to.html <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fchronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com%2F2026%2F05%2Ftexas-cwd-cases-1310-cases-detected-to.html&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873348999105%7CUnk

https://prpsc.proboards.com/thread/218/texas-cases-detected-date-2026 <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fprpsc.proboards.com%2Fthread%2F218%2Ftexas-cases-detected-date-2026&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgm.gov%7C65cc5ceb81874ba85b4608deb1f699b8%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C639143873349017326%7CUnkn

> CWD Transmission To, Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Primates, oh my! <

Transmission of the chronic wasting disease agent from elk to cattle after oronasal exposure

Justin Greenlee, Jifeng Bian, Zoe Lambert, Alexis Frese, and Eric Cassmann Virus and Prion Research Unit, National Animal Disease Center, USDA-ARS, Ames, IA, USA

Aims: The purpose of this study was to determine the susceptibility of cattle to chronic wasting disease agent from elk.

Materials and Methods: Initial studies were conducted in bovinized mice using inoculum derived from elk with various genotypes at codon 132 (MM, LM, LL). Based upon attack rates, inoculum (10% w/v brain homogenate) from an LM132 elk was selected for transmission studies in cattle. At approximately 2 weeks of age, one wild type steer (EE211) and one steer with the E211K polymorphism (EK211) were fed 1 mL of brain homogenate in a quart of milk replacer while another 1 mL was instilled intranasally. The cattle were examined daily for clinical signs for the duration of the experiment. One steer is still under observation at 71 months post-inoculation (mpi).

Results: Inoculum derived from MM132 elk resulted in similar attack rates and incubation periods in mice expressing wild type or K211 bovine PRNP, 35% at 531 days post inoculation (dpi) and 27% at 448 dpi, respectively. Inoculum from LM132 elk had a slightly higher attack rates in mice: 45% (693 dpi) in wild type cattle PRNP and 33% (468) in K211 mice. Inoculum from LL132 elk resulted in the highest attack rate in wild type bovinized mice (53% at 625 dpi), but no K211 mice were affected at >700 days. At approximately 70 mpi, the EK211 genotype steer developed clinical signs suggestive of prion disease, depression, low head carriage, hypersalivation, and ataxia, and was necropsied. Enzyme immunoassay (IDEXX) was positive in brainstem (OD=4.00, but non-detect in retropharyngeal lymph nodes and palatine tonsil. Immunoreactivity was largely limited to the brainstem, midbrain, and cervical spinal cord with a pattern that was primarily glia-associated.

Conclusions: Cattle with the E211K polymorphism are susceptible to the CWD agent after oronasal exposure of 0.2 g of infectious material.

***> cwd to pigs

Chronic wasting disease prions in cervids and wild pigs in North America Preliminary Outbreak Assessment DEFRA 26 January 2026

DEFRA 26 January 2026 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Preliminary Outbreak Assessment

Chronic wasting disease prions in cervids and wild pigs in North America

26 January 2026

Disease report

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a fatal neurodegenerative disease of cervids, such as deer, elk, moose and reindeer. It is caused by prions - infectious proteins that cause normal cellular prion proteins to misfold (CIDRAP, 2025). The disease is widespread in captive and free-ranging cervids in North America (Figure 1). For the first time, CWD prions have also been detected in the tissues of wild pigs (*Sus scrofa*) caught in CWD-affected areas of the USA (Soto et al. 2025). This discovery emerged from a study designed to investigate potential interactions between wild pigs and CWD prions, as wild pigs often coexist with cervids, which can shed prions into the environment. The following assessment discusses the epidemiology of CWD in North America and the detection of CWD prions in wild pigs. It also considers the potential implications for Great Britain.

Figure 1. Distribution of CWD in cervids in North America as of 11 April 2025 (USGS, 2025). Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Situation assessment

CWD is considered one of the most important cervid diseases due to its capacity for infectious spread, high mortality rate and associated socio-economic impacts on cervid farming and hunting-related industries (Kincheloe et al., 2021, CFSPH, 2024). The disease is always fatal, with no cure or vaccine (CFSPH, 2024).

CWD was first reported among captive cervids in the USA in the 1960s (Kincheloe et al., 2021). It has since been detected in captive and/or free-ranging cervids in 36 US states and 5 Canadian provinces, as well as South Korea, Norway, Finland and Sweden (Silva, 2022, USGS, 2025). While the South Korean strains are thought to have originated from North America, the European strains appear to have emerged independently (Silva, 2022).

Transmission between cervids occurs by direct contact with infected animals or indirectly, through contact with a contaminated environment, most likely via the oral route (Otero et al., 2021). The disease may also be vertically transmitted from doe to fawn (Nalls et al., 2013, Saliari et al., 2015). Environmental contamination occurs when infected animals shed infectious prions in various secretions and excretions, such as urine, faeces and saliva (Otero et al., 2021). It can also occur when infected carcasses decompose and release prions into the surrounding soil and vegetation (Miller et al., 2004). The minimum number of CWD prions required to cause infection in cervids is unknown but appears to be low (Denkers et al., 2020).

The disease is difficult to control, as infected animals can also be subclinical for months or years. During this time, they can shed CWD prions, which can remain infectious in the environment for at least 2 years (Miller et al., 2004, CFSPH, 2024). Diagnosis usually relies on post-mortem tests, which may fail to identify infected animals during the early stages of the disease (CFSPH, 2024, CIDRAP, 2025). Control efforts are further hampered by lack of evidence to inform effective CWD management and control strategies (Uehlinger et al., 2016, Mori et al., 2024).

CWD in North American cervids

CWD has been reported in a range of North American cervids, including white-tailed deer, mule deer, black-tailed deer, moose, wapiti, reindeer (captive) and red deer (captive) (EFSA BIOHAZ Panel, 2023). It was first reported in captive mule deer and black-tailed deer at research facilities in Colorado and Wyoming in the late 1960s (Otero et al., 2021). These animals were derived from wild populations. The disease was later identified in Rocky Mountain elk at these facilities and subsequently, in free-ranging populations of mule deer and elk in Wyoming and Colorado. The geographic expansion of CWD in North America is thought to reflect the commercial movement of subclinical animals and natural cervid migration (Otero et al., 2021). Epidemiological data suggest that the disease spread from the USA to Canada and then to South Korea through imports of infected cervids (Otero et al., 2021). A retrospective analysis revealed that, in 1978, a Colorado-born mule deer at Toronto Zoo in Ontario, Canada, died of CWD (Dubé et al., 2006). In 1996, the disease was detected in captive elk in Saskatchewan (Williams and Miller, 2002).

The disease

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has since been detected in captive cervids in Alberta and Quebec and free-ranging cervids in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan (USGS, 2025). The origin of the outbreak in free-ranging Canadian cervids is unknown (Otero et al., 2021).

While the spread of CWD across North America is often described as 'rapid,' it has been suggested that this may reflect widening disease surveillance, rather than a 'real-time' indication of geographic spread. CWD epidemics appear to develop relatively slowly compared with other wildlife diseases (EFSA BIOHAZ Panel, 2023). Field and modelling data from North America suggest that it may take 15 to 20 years for CWD prevalence to reach 1% in free-ranging cervid populations, although more rapid transmission may occur in captive populations. The surveillance sensitivity in North America means that the disease may have been present for 10 years or more in some areas before it was detected (Miller et al., 2000).

The prevalence of CWD in affected populations or species varies across North America. In captive herds, prevalence may reach 100% over time, while in affected free-ranging populations, reported prevalence ranges from <1% to >30%. Most clinical cases are observed in cervids 2 to 7 years old, especially males, which is believed to be due to behavioural differences rather than differences in susceptibility between sexes (EFSA BIOHAZ Panel, 2023). At least 13 different risk factors may contribute towards CWD spread in North America, such as host genetics, high deer density or inappropriate disposal of deer carcasses and slaughter by-products (EFSA BIOHAZ Panel, 2019).

Approaches towards CWD control and surveillance in captive and free-ranging deer vary widely across North America within and between jurisdictions (CIDRAP, 2025). A summary of the measures in place in each US state and Canadian province is available from the CWD Alliance (2026), a coalition of wildlife conservation agencies, dedicated to providing accurate information on CWD and supporting strategies to minimise its impact on free-ranging cervids. Wildlife agencies rely on voluntary testing of hunted deer carcasses as the main mechanism for CWD surveillance and management, usually using post-mortem ELISA or immunohistochemistry methods (CIDRAP, 2025).

In the USA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) operates the CWD Herd Certification Programme (HCP) in collaboration with state and wildlife agencies. This is a voluntary scheme which aims to provide a consistent, national approach to controlling CWD in farmed cervids and preventing interstate spread by establishing control measures such as fencing, detailed record keeping and CWD testing of all cervids over 12 months old that die for any reason. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) operates a similar programme, the CWD Herd Certification Programme. As of December 2025, 28 states were participating in the USA's CWD HCP and 5 Canadian provinces and one Canadian territory were participating in the Canadian programme (USDA, 2025b, CFIA, 2025).

Control methods fall within three general categories: prevention, containment, and control and suppression. Prevention and containment aim to prevent CWD introduction into areas where it has not previously been reported and to limit its geographical spread once it has been introduced, respectively. Both tend to include regulatory measures such as bans on the movement of live cervids, cervid carcasses or specified risk materials. Control and suppression aim to stabilise or reduce infection rates within a herd or population through measures such as selective or random culling (EFSA BIOHAZ Panel, 2017).

Despite control efforts, CWD has continued to spread among captive and free-ranging cervids in North America, with increasing prevalence in affected areas (Uehlinger et al., 2016, CFSPH, 2024). Eradicating CWD from North America appears infeasible due to its extent of geographic spread and epidemiological characteristics, such as environmental persistence (EFSA BIOHAZ Panel, 2017).

CWD in wild pigs in the USA

Wild pigs are an invasive population in the USA, especially in the south (Figure 2). They comprise escaped domestic swine, Eurasian wild boar and hybrids of the two (Smyser et al., 2020). Wild pigs frequently coexist with cervids in areas where CWD is endemic and may be exposed to CWD prions through rooting in contaminated soil, scavenging deer carcasses and predation on fawns. These ecological interactions provide multiple routes by which wild pigs could encounter prions from infected deer (Soto et al. 2025).

Under experimental conditions, domestic pigs can become infected with CWD by oral and intracerebral routes, suggesting that wild pigs might also be susceptible. Domestic pigs rarely develop clinical signs of CWD but accumulate prions in the lymphoid tissues in their heads and gut, suggesting that, like cervids, they could shed the prions in saliva and faeces (Moore et al., 2017).

Against this background, Soto et al. (2025) investigated potential interactions between wild pigs and CWD prions. They analysed over 300 brain and lymph node samples from 178 wild pigs living across Arkansas and Texas, USA. The animals were captured by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) between 2020 and 2021. None of the pigs included in the study were reported to be displaying clinical signs of disease.

Using an ultra-sensitive laboratory method (protein misfolding cyclic amplification (PMCA)), the researchers identified CWD prions in up to 37% of the lymph node samples and 15% of brain samples. The lowest detection rates were in the Texas samples (below 16%), matching the lower CWD prevalence in the state's cervid population. These findings indicate that wild pigs are naturally exposed to CWD prions in areas where the disease is present (Soto et al., 2025).

When intracerebrally inoculated with tissues from wild pigs, a small proportion of mice expressing deer prion protein developed subclinical prion infection. No transmission was detected in mice expressing pig prion protein. This suggests that wild pig tissues only contain low levels of infectious prions and that wild pigs are relatively resistant to natural infection. However, they could still contribute to CWD transmission, influencing its epidemiology, geographic distribution and interspecies spread (Soto et al., 2025). Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs While their exact role and importance in CWD transmission is unclear, wild pigs have considerable home ranges in North America (1.1 to 5.32 km on average), which may increase when food is scarce. This mobility could complicate efforts to control the disease if they play a role in its transmission (Soto et al., 2025).

The USDA's APHIS does not currently conduct active surveillance for CWD in wild pigs (USDA, 2025a).

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of wild pigs (purple) in the USA as of 27 January 2025, comprising escaped domestic pigs, Eurasian wild boar and hybrids of the two (adapted from USDA, 2026). Yellow (Texas) and green (Arkansas) circles indicate the states where CWD prions were detected in wild pig tissues.

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Implications for Great Britain

CWD is a notifiable animal disease in Great Britain, but no cases have ever been reported (Defra and APHA, 2018, CIDRAP, 2025).

The introduction of CWD into Great Britain's cervid population could have devastating socio-economic and animal welfare impacts, resulting in marked population declines, as seen in the USA (Miller et al., 2008). There could also be significant losses to cervid farming, hunting and rural tourism industries, as well as significant costs associated with controlling the spread of the disease. The UK venison market alone is worth an estimated £100 million (Scotland Food and Drink, 2018).

There are several discrete wild pig populations in Great Britain, including wild boar and feral pigs. The largest known population is in the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, with an estimated 583 wild boar as of 2025/2026, although Forestry England (2025) aims to reduce the number to 400 to protect other species, such as plants and insects. Pockets of wild boar and feral pigs exist in other parts of the country, but their exact numbers are unknown (Mathews et al., 2018). The potential impact of CWD introduction into Great Britain's wild pig population is uncertain because their role in disease transmission remains unclear. While they appear to be relatively resistant to natural CWD infection and disease, they could potentially contribute towards the

maintenance and spread of CWD in Great Britain's cervid population (Soto et al., 2025).

To reduce the risk of CWD introduction, Great Britain suspended the import of live cervids and high-risk cervid products in June 2023, including urine hunting lures, from all countries where CWD has been reported. Fresh cervid meat, excluding offal and spinal cord, can only be imported into Great Britain from CWD-affected countries if it has tested negative for CWD using an approved diagnostic method, such as immunohistochemistry, and originates from an area where CWD has not been reported or officially suspected in the last 3 years (Defra and APHA, 2026).

The current risk of CWD prions being introduced into Great Britain's wild pig or cervid population ranges from very low (event is very rare but cannot be excluded) to negligible (event is so rare it does not merit consideration). This is based on the risk of incursion tool, developed by Roberts et al., (2011). It is also supported by a recent Defra and APHA (2025) risk assessment. While this assessment identified a few theoretical entry pathways, such as contaminated equipment, that could not be fully assessed due to limited data, there is no definitive evidence that they have ever resulted in the introduction of CWD into a new area.

Detection of CWD prions in wild pigs in the USA is unlikely to affect Great Britain's CWD risk level, as the USA is not approved to export live wild pigs to Great Britain (Defra, 2025). Import of infected wild pig meat or wild pig by-products from the USA could theoretically introduce CWD prions into Great Britain, but the risk of this is also very low. To date, CWD prions have only been reported in lymph node and brain tissue samples in wild pigs, at levels too low to cause disease in mouse models

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(Soto et al., 2025). However, their presence in other tissues cannot be excluded. The USA is approved to export wild pig meat and certain wild pig by-products to Great Britain, excluding offal, minced meat and germplasm (Defra, 2025), but there appears to be limited trade in these commodities.

It is difficult to quantify the exact amount of wild pig meat exported to Great Britain, as available trade data does not always distinguish between meat of wild and domestic pigs. However, based on HMRC data, the last known export of non-domestic pig meat from the USA to Great Britain was in 2013 (4,881 kg).

Conclusion

CWD has continued to spread among captive and free-ranging cervids in North America since it was first detected in the 1960s. The finding of CWD prions in wild pigs in the USA suggests they could contribute towards transmission of the disease, influencing its epidemiology, geographic distribution and interspecies spread. However, further research is needed to confirm this. CWD has never been reported in Great Britain and the current risk of CWD prions being introduced into Great Britain's wild pig or cervid population ranges from very low to negligible.

Readers are reminded to be vigilant for signs of CWD. Information on how to spot the disease can be found here. Suspected cases must be reported immediately to the Defra Rural Services Helpline on 03000 200 301. In Wales, call 0300 303 8268. In Scotland, contact your local Field Services Office. Failure to do so is an offence. We will continue to monitor the situation.

Authors • Lawrence Finn • Dr. Lauren Perrin • John Spiropoulos • Dr. Helen RobertsDepartment for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

References

snip...see;

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/697a3b013c71d838df6bd413/CWD_Prions_in_Cervids_and_Wild_Pigs_in_North_America.pdf

Shedding, retention and spreading of chronic wasting disease prions in the environment

Project Number 2R01AI132695-06A1 Former Number 2R01AI132695-06 Contact PI/Project Leader MORALES, RODRIGO

Abstract Text

ABSTRACT

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a prion disease affecting natural and captive cervid populations. This disease is progressively spreading across the United States and new foci of infectivity are constantly being reported. Despite decades of research, there are still several unanswered questions concerning CWD.

Compelling evidence suggest that CWD prions enter the environment through carcasses from diseased animals or by the progressive accumulation of prions shed in excreta. Unfortunately, the role that plants, parasites, predators, and scavengers play in CWD spreading has been poorly studied. During the past funding cycle, our group made important technical and conceptual contributions in this field.

Data from our group and others (in collaboration) demonstrate that plants can bind prions into their surfaces as well as transport them from soils to leaves. This is relevant, considering that prions are shown to progressively accumulate in soils and strongly suggests plants as potential vectors for CWD transmission. Unfortunately, the previously mentioned evidence has been collected using proof-of-concept conditions, including the exposure of high titers of rodent (laboratory generated) adapted prions, and grass plants only.

We have generated preliminary data showing that carrots grown in CWD infected soil carry prions in their roots and leaves as evaluated by bioassays. In contrast, tomato plants do not share these features. The significance of these findings cannot be ignored considering the interaction of CWD prions with a human and animal edible vegetable. Considering the use of carrots roots and leaves in human and animal nutrition, and the still unknown zoonotic potential of CWD, future research involving edible plants is urgently needed.

Another relevant (published) finding from our laboratory involves the high CWD infectivity titers found in nasal bots, a common cervid parasite that develops in the nasal cavity (a hotspot for prion infectivity). These parasites are found in large quantities in CWD pre-clinical and clinical deer, and may importantly contribute to environmental CWD transmission. Our research also identified CWD prions in naturally exposed flies, ticks, and dermestid beetles. However, the prion infectivity titers in these parasites have not been evaluated.

Finally, animals other than cervids, including hunters and scavengers, are expected to be exposed to CWD prions. Interestingly, we identified CWD prions and de novo generated porcine prions in tissues from wild pigs living in areas with variable CWD epidemiology. We plan to further investigate all these events and their relevance in natural prion transmission using a complementary set of techniques, including in vitro and in vivo systems. Emphasis will be made in analyzing the strain properties and zoonotic potentials of the prion agents under investigation. For this purpose, we gathered a unique group of collaborators able to supply us with the samples and expertise required to execute this project. Outcomes from this research are expected to deliver new insights on this animal prionopathy and provide regulatory agencies with useful information to control its continuous spread.

Public Health Relevance Statement

PROJECT NARRATIVE Despite decades of research, several questions remain unanswered for the Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) epidemic affecting several deer species in the United States. Continuing with our previous R01 project, we will explore novel factors mediating the spread of CWD prions, including different plant types, invertebrate parasites (e.g., ticks, nasal bots) and scavengers (wild boars). These potential disease vectors will be studied for their ability to transmit disease within and across species, including humans.

<https://reporter.nih.gov/search/VYIhnadNtUur19eYeRPog/project-details/11227445#description>

Infectious prions in brains and muscles of domestic pigs experimentally challenged with the BSE, scrapie, and CWD agents

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ABSTRACT

Experimental studies suggest that animal species not previously described as naturally infected by prions are susceptible to prion diseases affecting sheep, cattle, and deer. These interspecies transmissions may generate prions with unknown host ranges. Pigs are susceptible to prions from different origins, including deer chronic wasting disease (CWD), sheep scrapie, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Here, we studied prions in brains and muscles from pigs previously infected with these different prion sources. Specifically, we measured the total prion protein (PrP) and PK-resistant PrP by western blot. Seeding activity in these tissues was evaluated using the protein misfolding cyclic amplification (PMCA) technique. We found that BSE-infected pigs contained substantially more seeding competent prions compared with those infected with CWD and scrapie. Moreover, the zoonotic potential of porcine-BSE prions seems to be relevant, as both brains and muscles from BSE-infected pigs induced the misfolding of the human prion protein in vitro. This study helps to understand the potential fate of naturally existing prion strains in a relevant host and calls for caution considering the co-existence between feral swine and other prion-susceptible animal species.

IMPORTANCE

Prions (PrP^{Sc}) are proteinaceous, infectious pathogens responsible for prion diseases. Some livestock are highly susceptible to prion diseases. These include cattle (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE), sheep and goat (scrapie), and cervids (chronic wasting disease, CWD). Unfortunately, BSE has been reported to be naturally transmitted to humans and other animal species. Domestic pigs, a relevant livestock animal, have not been reported to be naturally affected by prions; however, they are susceptible to the experimental exposure to BSE, scrapie, and CWD prions. Given the widespread consumption of porcine food products by humans, we aimed to evaluate the levels of pig-derived BSE, scrapie, and CWD prions from experimentally challenged domestic pigs in brain and meat cuts (leg, cheek meat, skirt meat, and tenderloin). We detected pig-adapted prions in the brains and some muscles of these animals. Additionally, we evaluated the in vitro compatibility between pig prions and the human prion protein (as a surrogate of zoonosis). Our results show that only pig-derived BSE prions were able to induce the misfolding of the cellular human prion protein. This data highlights the consequences of prion spillovers to other animal species and their potential availability to humans.

Snip...

In summary, our data shows the dynamic of animal prions when exposed to infectious pigs, as well as their distributions and zoonotic potentials. The data presented here may be relevant to

understanding the fate of naturally existing prions in a sympatric animal species relevant for human consumption. This acquires importance considering a recent report describing the interaction between CWD and wild pigs in natural settings.

<https://journals.asm.org/doi/10.1128/mbio.01800-25>

Volume 31, Number 1—January 2025

Dispatch

Detection of Prions in Wild Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) from Areas with Reported Chronic Wasting Disease Cases, United States

Paulina Soto, Francisca Bravo-Risi, Rebeca Benavente, Tucker H. Stimming, Michael J. Bodenchuk, Patrick Whitley, Clint Turnage, Terry R. Spraker, Justin Greenlee, Glenn Telling, Jennifer Malmberg, Thomas Gidlewski, Tracy Nichols, Vienna R. Brown, and Rodrigo Morales Author affiliation: The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Texas, USA (P. Soto, F. Bravo-Risi, R. Benavente, T.H. Stimming, R. Morales); Centro Integrativo de Biología y Química Aplicada, Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins, Santiago, Chile (P. Soto, F. Bravo-Risi, R. Morales); US Department of Agriculture, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA (M.J. Bodenchuk, P. Whitley, C. Turnage, J. Malmberg, T. Gidlewski, T. Nichols, V.R. Brown); Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA (T.R. Spraker, G. Telling); US Department of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, USA (J. Greenlee)

Abstract

Using a prion amplification assay, we identified prions in tissues from wild pigs (*Sus scrofa*) living in areas of the United States with variable chronic wasting disease (CWD) epidemiology. Our findings indicate that scavenging swine could play a role in disseminating CWD and could therefore influence its epidemiology, geographic distribution, and interspecies spread.

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a prion disease of particular concern because of its uncontrolled contagious spread among various cervid species in North America

<https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/distribution-chronic-wasting-disease-north-america>

its recent discovery in Nordic countries (1), and its increasingly uncertain zoonotic potential (2). CWD is the only animal prion disease affecting captive as well as wild animals. Persistent shedding of prions by CWD-affected animals and resulting environmental contamination is considered a major route of transmission contributing to spread of the disease. Carcasses of CWD-affected animals represent relevant sources of prion infectivity to multiple animal species that can develop disease or act as vectors to spread infection to new locations.

Free-ranging deer are sympatric with multiple animal species, including some that act as predators, scavengers, or both. Experimental transmissions to study the potential for interspecies CWD transmissions have been attempted in raccoons, ferrets, cattle, sheep, and North American rodents (3–7). Potential interspecies CWD transmission has also been addressed using transgenic (Tg) mice expressing prion proteins (PrP) from relevant animal species (8). Although no reports of natural interspecies CWD transmissions have been documented, experimental studies strongly suggest the possibility for interspecies transmission in nature exists (3–7). Inoculation and serial passage studies reveal the potential of CWD prions to adapt to noncervid species, resulting in emergence of novel prion strains with unpredicted features (9–11).

Wild pigs (*Sus scrofa*), also called feral swine, are an invasive population comprising domestic swine, Eurasian wild boar, and hybrids of the 2 species (12). Wild pig populations have become established in the United States (Appendix Figure 1, panel A), enabled by their high rates of fecundity; omnivorous and opportunistic diet; and widespread, often human-mediated movement (13). Wild pigs scavenge carcasses on the landscape and have an intimate relationship with the soil because of their routine rooting and wallowing behaviors (14). CWD prions have been experimentally transmitted to domestic pigs by intracerebral and oral exposure routes (15), which is relevant because wild pigs coexist with cervids in CWD endemic areas and reportedly prey on fawns and scavenge deer carcasses. Considering the species overlap in many parts of the United States (Appendix Figure 1, panel C), we studied potential interactions between wild pigs and CWD prions.

Snip...

Conclusions

In summary, results from this study showed that wild pigs are exposed to cervid prions, although the pigs seem to display some resistance to infection via natural exposure. Future studies should address the susceptibility of this invasive animal species to the multiple prion strains circulating in the environment. Nonetheless, identification of CWD prions in wild pig tissues indicated the potential for pigs to move prions across the landscape, which may, in turn, influence the epidemiology and geographic spread of CWD.

https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/31/1/24-0401_article

THURSDAY, JANUARY 08, 2026

Confucius Ponders, what about Wild Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) and CWD TSE Prion, and the Environment, what if?

Confucius Ponders, what about Wild Pigs (*Sus scrofa*), they can cover some distance rather quickly, what about Wild Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) digging up the terrain, and as they do it, what if these Wild Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) were exposed to CWD TSE Prion, and then they go on exposing and saturating the land with CWD TSE Prion, then the soil becomes contaminated with CWD TSE Prion, then what about the plants that grow from that soil for the decades to come, what if???

<https://prpsc.proboards.com/thread/190/confucius-ponders-wild-pigs-scrofa>

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2026/01/confucius-ponders-what-about-wild-pigs.html>

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 2026

Chronic wasting disease prions in cervids and wild pigs in North America Preliminary Outbreak

<https://journals.asm.org/doi/10.1128/mbio.01800-25>

https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/31/1/24-0401_article

https://media.ark.org/agri/Moore_2017_Swine_CWD.pdf

<https://transmissiblespongiformencephalopathy.blogspot.com/2026/01/chronic-wasting-disease-prions-in.html>

***> CWD to sheep, Scrapie to Cervid

Chronic Wasting Disease CWD vs Scrapie TSE Prion

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=410511>

Detection of infectivity in orally inoculated pigs using mouse bioassay raises the possibility that naturally exposed pigs could act as a reservoir of CWD infectivity. Currently, swine rations in the U.S. could contain animal derived components including materials from deer or elk. In addition, feral swine could be exposed to infected carcasses in areas where CWD is present in wildlife populations. The current feed ban in the U.S. is based exclusively on keeping tissues from TSE infected cattle from entering animal feeds. These results indicating the susceptibility of pigs to CWD, coupled with the limitations of the current feed ban, indicates that a revision of the feed ban may be necessary to protect swine production and potentially human health.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=353091>

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/project/?accnNo=432011&fy=2017>

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=337105>

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=326166>

> However, at 51 months of incubation or greater, 5 animals were positive by one or more diagnostic methods. Furthermore, positive bioassay results were obtained from all inoculated groups (oral and intracranial; market weight and end of study) suggesting that swine are potential hosts for the agent of scrapie. <

*** Although the current U.S. feed ban is based on keeping tissues from TSE infected cattle from contaminating animal feed, swine rations in the U.S. could contain animal derived components including materials from scrapie infected sheep and goats. These results indicating the susceptibility of pigs to sheep scrapie, coupled with the limitations of the current feed ban, indicates that a revision of the feed ban may be necessary to protect swine production and potentially human health. <***

***> Results: PrPSc was not detected by EIA and IHC in any RPLNs. All tonsils and MLNs were negative by IHC, though the MLN from one pig in the oral <6 month group was positive by EIA. PrPSc was detected by QuIC in at least one of the lymphoid tissues examined in 5/6 pigs in the intracranial <6 months group, 6/7 intracranial >6 months group, 5/6 pigs in the oral <6 months group, and 4/6 oral >6 months group. Overall, the MLN was positive in 14/19 (74%) of samples examined, the RPLN in 8/18 (44%), and the tonsil in 10/25 (40%).

***> Conclusions: This study demonstrates that PrPSc accumulates in lymphoid tissues from pigs challenged intracranially or orally with the CWD agent, and can be detected as early as 4 months after challenge. CWD-infected pigs rarely develop clinical disease and if they do, they do so after a long incubation period. This raises the possibility that CWD-infected pigs could shed prions into their environment long before they develop clinical disease. Furthermore, lymphoid tissues from CWD-infected pigs could present a potential source of CWD infectivity in the

animal and human food chains.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=353091>

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/project/?accnNo=432011&fy=2017>

Conclusions: This study demonstrates that PrPSc accumulates in lymphoid tissues from pigs challenged intracranially or orally with the CWD agent, and can be detected as early as 4 months after challenge. CWD-infected pigs rarely develop clinical disease and if they do, they do so after a long incubation period. This raises the possibility that CWD-infected pigs could shed prions into their environment long before they develop clinical disease. Furthermore, lymphoid tissues from CWD-infected pigs could present a potential source of CWD infectivity in the animal and human food chains.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=337105>

Research Project: Elucidating the Pathobiology and Transmission of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Location: Virus and Prion Research

Title: Differentiation of scrapie from chronic wasting disease in white-tailed deer

snip...

Accomplishments

***> 1. 01 Determined that white-tailed deer (WTD) infected with scrapie from sheep can transmit the disease to other deer under conditions mimicking natural exposure. It has long been suggested that prion disease in deer (chronic wasting disease (CWD)) was caused by the prion agent from sheep. The prion disease that affects sheep, scrapie, has been recognized for hundreds of years. However, chronic wasting disease, a similar disease found in WTD, has only been recognized since the 1960s. ARS researchers in Ames, Iowa, showed that white-tailed deer sick with scrapie from sheep can infect other deer under conditions mimicking natural exposure. Furthermore, this work shows that CWD is difficult to differentiate from WTD infected with scrapie. WTD scrapie prions accumulate in the lymphoreticular system in a manner similar to CWD, meaning that environmental contamination may occur through feces, saliva, and other body fluids of scrapie affected WTD as has been shown for CWD. The presence of WTD infected with scrapie could confound mitigation efforts for chronic wasting disease. This information informs regulatory officials, the farmed cervid industry, and officials tasked with protecting animal health such as state Departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources, or Parks and Wildlife with regard to a disease similar to CWD but arising from sheep scrapie that could be present in WTD that have contact with scrapie affected sheep and/or goats.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/project/?accnNo=440677&fy=2022>

Chronic Wasting Disease CWD vs Scrapie TSE Prion

Volume 30, Number 8—August 2024

Research

Scrapie Versus Chronic Wasting Disease in White-Tailed Deer

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Abstract

White-tailed deer are susceptible to scrapie (WTD scrapie) after oronasal inoculation with the classical scrapie agent from sheep. Deer affected by WTD scrapie are difficult to differentiate from deer infected with chronic wasting disease (CWD). To assess the transmissibility of the WTD scrapie agent and tissue phenotypes when further passaged in white-tailed deer, we oronasally inoculated wild-type white-tailed deer with WTD scrapie agent. We found that WTD scrapie and CWD agents were generally similar, although some differences were noted. The greatest differences were seen in bioassays of cervidized mice that exhibited significantly longer survival periods when inoculated with WTD scrapie agent than those inoculated with CWD agent. Our findings establish that white-tailed deer are susceptible to WTD scrapie and that the presence of WTD scrapie agent in the lymphoreticular system suggests the handling of suspected cases should be consistent with current CWD guidelines because environmental shedding may occur.

snip...

The potential for zoonoses of cervid-derived PrPSc is still not well understood (6,18,45–47); however, interspecies transmission can increase host range and zoonotic potential (48–50). Therefore, to protect herds and the food supply, suspected cases of WTD scrapie should be handled the same as cases of CWD.

https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/30/8/24-0007_article

Western blots done on samples from the brainstem, cerebellum, and lymph nodes of scrapie-infected WTD have a molecular profile similar to CWD and distinct from western blots of samples from the cerebral cortex, retina, or the original sheep scrapie inoculum. WTD are susceptible to the agent of scrapie from sheep and differentiation from CWD may be difficult.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/research/publications/publication/?seqNo115=336834> Component 6: Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Sheep scrapie agent can infect white-tailed deer after oronasal exposure.

The origin of chronic wasting disease (CWD) is not known, but it has many similarities to the sheep prion disease called scrapie. It has long been hypothesized that CWD arose through transmission of sheep scrapie to deer. ARS researchers in Ames, Iowa, conducted research to determine if scrapie derived from sheep could be transmitted to white-tailed deer. The deer inoculated with sheep scrapie developed clinical signs and the abnormal prion protein could be detected in a wide range of tissues. These results indicate that deer may be susceptible to sheep scrapie if exposed to the disease in natural or agricultural settings. In addition, several strong similarities between CWD in white-tailed deer and the experimental cases of scrapie in white-tailed deer suggests that it would be difficult to distinguish scrapie from CWD in deer or identify scrapie if a case occurs. This information should be considered by deer farmers for keeping their herds free from prion diseases.

https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/np103/AnnualReports/NP103%20FY2023%20Annual%20Report_Final.pdf

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https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/np103/AnnualReports/NP103%20FY2023%20Annual%20Report_Final.pdf

> ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE CWD AND OR SCRAPIE <

Chronic wasting disease prions on deer feeders and wildlife visitation to deer feeding areas

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First published: 10 February 2025

<https://doi.org/10.1002/jwmg.70000>

Snip...

Finally, we swabbed 19 feeders in 2 areas where CWD was newly detected, finding prion contamination on swabs from 4 feeders. We show that deer feeders in free-ranging populations with high CWD prevalence become contaminated with CWD prions quickly, becoming a potential site of exposure of deer to CWD prions. Our results also demonstrate the ability to find evidence of prion contamination on deer feeders, even in areas where CWD is newly detected.

Snip...

We found that supplemental feeding increased the risk of exposure to CWD prions due to contamination of feeders, increased deer visitation, and increased deer-to-deer contact.

The 12-fold increase in deer visitation to feeders compared to mast trees and 2-fold increase compared to food plots demonstrates increased risk for direct disease spread.

<https://wildlife.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jwmg.70000>

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) prion detection in environmental and biological samples from a taxidermy site and nursing facility, and instruments used in surveillance activities

Paulina Soto a b , Nancy Ho a , Mitch Lockwood c , Austin Stolte c , J. Hunter Reed c , Rodrigo Morales a b

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Cite <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2025.179318>

Highlights

- CWD prions were identified in a taxidermy and deer nursing facility.
- Contaminated samples included waters, soils, dermestid beetles, domestic flies and a dumpster.
- Surgical instruments used to collect deer samples can get contaminated with CWD prions.
- Some of the infectious particles are readily released from surgical instruments when washed.
- Our results suggest that taxidermy practices actively contribute in the spreading of CWD.

Snip...

In this study, we evaluated the presence of CWD prions in a taxidermy facility where deer heads are processed to prepare skull mounts. Analyses were made using the protein misfolding cyclic amplification (PMCA) technique in various biological and environmental samples. In addition, we also tested the persistence of CWD prions in surgical materials used in surveillance procedures. Our results show, for the first time, CWD-prion detection in a potentially exposed taxidermy facility. In addition, we also tested the persistence of CWD prions in surgical materials used in surveillance procedures. This information has important implications on several fronts of CWD research including environmental spreading, human-related practices, and exposure of humans to infectious animal prions.

Section snippets

Samples

The samples were collected from a taxidermy and free-ranging deer rehabilitation facility located on the same property in Val Verde County, Texas. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) staff were initially notified of a CWD clinical suspect on this property; this animal was ultimately euthanized and confirmed positive for CWD by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory on January 5th, 2020. Samples were collected from different areas on this property where deer heads were processed to Screening of CWD prions in environmental and processing elements from a taxidermy facility

The European mount technique is a widely utilized taxidermy practice aiming to produce a skull of an animal that is free of tissue. The first critical step in making a European mount is removing the flesh from the animal's head. This is achieved by removing the majority of the external flesh, eyeballs, ears, and the brain. Then, the de-meated skull is subjected to a maceration process using bacteria. The purpose of this step is to soften and degrade any remaining tissue on the skull. This Discussion

CWD continues expanding in distribution and prevalence in North America. Hence, an essential factor in limiting the spread of this disease is to monitor and contain infectivity foci. This has proven to be difficult considering the limited diagnostic tools available to effectively identify the CWD infectious agent (prions). Identifying and mitigating the negative role that anthropogenic activities have in promoting CWD transmission is an essential step in developing a prevention strategy. The Conclusion

In summary, the information provided in this report demonstrate how anthropogenic activities, specifically taxidermy practices, animal processing, and rehabilitation of CWD susceptible species, may facilitate CWD transmission through the environmental dissemination of CWD prions. This study, along with future research efforts characterizing the overall level of infectivity, provides relevant information on managing CWD and to control its rapid geographic expansion. ...

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0048969725009544>

Chronic wasting disease detection in environmental and biological samples from a taxidermy site

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Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy affecting captive and free-ranging cervids (e.g., mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, reindeer, and moose). Nowadays, CWD is widely distributed in North America. It is suggested that CWD spreads due to direct animal contact or through exposure to contaminated environments previously inhabited by infected animals. CWD may also be spread through the movement of infected animals and carcasses. Taxidermy practices involve processing deer tissues (or whole animal carcasses). In many cases, the CWD status of processed animals is unknown. This can generate risks of disease spread and transmission. Taxidermy practices include different steps involving physical, chemical, and biological procedures. Without proper tissue handling or disposal practices, taxidermist facilities may become a focus of prion infectivity.

Aims: In this study, we evaluated the presence of infectious prions in a taxidermy facility believed to be exposed to CWD. Detection was performed using the Protein Misfolding Cyclic Amplification (PMCA) technique in biological and inert environmental samples.

Methods: We collected biological and environmental samples (plants, soils, insects, excreta, and others) from a taxidermy facility, and we tested these samples using the PMCA technique. In addition, we swabbed different surfaces possibly exposed to CWD-infected animals. For the PMCA reaction, we directly used a swab piece or 10 µL of 20% w/v homogenized samples.

Results: The PMCA analysis demonstrated CWD seeding activity in some of the components of this facility, including insects involved in head processing, soils, and a trash dumpster.

Conclusions: Different areas of this property were used for various taxidermy procedures. We were able to detect the presence of prions in i) soils that were in contact with the heads of dead animals, ii) insects involved in the cleaning of skulls, and iii) an empty dumpster where animal carcasses were previously placed. This is the first report demonstrating that swabbing is a helpful method to screen for prion infectivity on surfaces potentially contaminated with CWD. These findings are relevant as this swabbing and amplification strategy may be used to evaluate the disease status of other free-ranging and captive settings where there is a concern for CWD transmissions, such as at feeders and water troughs with CWD-exposed properties. This approach could have substantial implications for free-ranging cervid surveillance as well as in epidemiological investigations of CWD.

Funded by: USDA Grant number: AP20VSSPRS00C143

PRION 2022 ABSTRACTS, AND A BIG THANK YOU TO On behalf of the Prion2020/2022 Congress Organizing Committee and the NeuroPrion Association, we heartily invite you to join us for the International Conference Prion2020/2022 from 13.-16. September 2022 in Göttingen.

Prion 2022 Conference abstracts: pushing the boundaries

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19336896.2022.2091286>

Artificial mineral sites that pre-date endemic chronic wasting disease become prion hotspots

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Abstract

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a highly contagious, fatal neurodegenerative disease caused by infectious prions (PrPCWD) affecting wild and captive cervids. As CWD continues to spread broadly over North America, factors influencing geographic expansion remain poorly understood. CWD-infected cervids shed infectious prions in urine, feces, and saliva. Activities that result in cervids aggregating and shedding PrPCWD may result in 'hot spots' of environmental PrPCWD deposition, however empirical data regarding the impact of deer attractants on environmental PrPCWD deposition is lacking. Filling this knowledge gap could inform deer and disease management. In 2018, the southwest region of Tennessee, U.S.A. experienced a CWD outbreak. The Ames Research and Educational Center property, centrally located within the CWD zone of southwest Tennessee, contains 49 historical mineral supplementation sites that were decommissioned in 2012. Here, we demonstrate that 32 of the 49 (65%) mineral sites within Ames established prior to the regional CWD outbreak, serve as foci of environmental PrPCWD contamination. Detection of PrPCWD in soils from these artificial mineral sites was dependent on site-specific management efforts. Soil physical properties were very similar across sites and no correlation between PrPCWD detection and soil physical properties was found. The detection of PrPCWD in soils at attractant sites within an endemic CWD zone significantly advances our understanding of environmental PrPCWD accumulation dynamics, providing valuable information for advancing adaptive CWD management approaches.

<https://intcwdsympo.files.wordpress.com/2023/06/final-agenda-with-abstracts.pdf>

Shedding of Chronic Wasting Disease Prions in Multiple Excreta Throughout Disease Course in White-tailed Deer

Nathaniel D. Denkersa, Erin E. McNulty, Caitlyn N. Krafta, Amy V. Nallsa, Joseph A. Westricha, Wilfred Goldmannb, Candace K. Mathiasona, and Edward A. Hoovera

aPrion Research Center, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biological Sciences, Department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Pathology; Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA; bDivision of Infection and Immunity, The Roslin Institute and the Royal Dick School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, Midlothian, UK

Aims: Chronic wasting disease (CWD) now infects cervids in South Korea, North America, and Scandinavia. CWD is unique in its efficient transmission and shedding of prions in body fluids throughout long course infections. Questions remain as to the magnitude of shedding and the route of prion acquisition. As CWD continues to expand, the need to better understand these facets of disease becomes more pertinent. The purpose of the studies described was to define the longitudinal shedding profile of CWD prions in urine, saliva, and feces throughout the course of infection in white-tailed deer.

Material and Methods: Twelve (12) white-tailed deer were inoculated with either 1 mg or 300mg of CWD. Urine, saliva, and feces were collected every 3-month post-inoculation (MPI) throughout the study duration. Cohorts were established based on PNRP genotype: codon 96 GG (n = 6) and alternate codons 96 GS (n = 5) & 103NT (n = 1). Urine and saliva were analyzed using iron-oxide magnetic extraction (IOME) and real-time quaking induced conversion (RT-QuIC)(IQ). Feces were subjected to IOME, followed by 4 rounds protein misfolding cyclic amplification (PMCA) with products analyzed by RT-QuIC (IPQ). To determine whether IPQ may be superior to IQ, a subset of urine and saliva were also tested by IPQ. Results were compared with clinical disease status.

Results: Within the 96 GG cohort, positive seeding activity was detected in feces from all deer (100%), in saliva from 5 of 6 (83%), and in urine from 4 of 6 (66%). Shedding in all excreta occurred at, or just after, the first positive tonsil biopsy result. In the 96 GS/103NT cohort, positive seeding activity could be detected in feces from 3 of 6 (50%) deer, saliva in 2 of 6 (33%), and urine in 1 of 6 (16%). Shedding in excreta was detected >5 months after the first tonsil positive result. Four of six 96 GG deer developed clinical signs of CWD, whereas only 2 of the 96 GS/103NT did. Shedding was more frequently detected in deer with clinical disease. The IPQ protocol did not significantly improve detection in saliva or urine samples, however, it significantly augmented detection in feces by eliminating non-specific background commonly experienced with IQ. Negative control samples remained negative in samples tested.

Conclusions: These studies demonstrate: (a) CWD prion excretion occurs throughout infection; (2) PNRP genotype (GG>GS/NT) influences the excreta shedding; and (3) detection sensitivity in excreta can vary with different RT-QuIC protocols. These results provide a more complete perspective of prion shedding in deer during the course of CWD infection.

Funded by: National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Grant number: R01-NS061902-09 R to EAH, P01-AI077774 to EAH, and R01-AI112956-06 to CKM

Acknowledgement: We abundantly thank Sallie Dahmes at WASCO and David Osborn and Gino D'Angelo at the University of Georgia Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources for their long-standing support of this work through provision of the hand-raised, CWD-free, white-tailed deer used in these studies...snip

End

PRION 2022 ABSTRACTS, AND A BIG THANK YOU TO On behalf of the Prion2020/2022 Congress Organizing Committee and the NeuroPrion Association, we heartily invite you to join us for the International Conference Prion2020/2022 from 13.-16. September 2022 in Göttingen.

Prion 2022 Conference abstracts: pushing the boundaries

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19336896.2022.2091286>

Research Paper Prion forensics: a multidisciplinary approach to investigate CWD at an illegal deer carcass disposal site

Pages 72-86 | Received 15 Jan 2024, Accepted 10 Apr 2024, Published online: 26 Apr 2024

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19336896.2024.2343298#d1e740>

Characterizing Hydrological Transport Pathways of Chronic Wasting Disease in the Environment

Authors Anu Wille, Diana L Karwan, Stuart Siegfried Lichtenberg, Madeline Grunklee, Gage Rowden, Victoria Ferguson-Kramer, Marc D Schwabenlander, Tiffany M Wolf, Peter A Larsen
Publication date 2024/6 Journal Water Science Conference (WaterSciCon24 Pages 110-04

Description Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a fatal neurodegenerative prion disease found in deer, moose, and elk. Cases of CWD in Minnesota have risen considerably over the last few years, raising wildlife, environmental, and public health concerns.

Infectious prions, such as those causing CWD, enter the environment through bodily fluids or decomposing carcasses of infected individuals and can persist for at least fifteen years in soil and water.

Previous studies have shown strong prion sorption to various mineral particles in soils.

Through field observation and laboratory experimentation, we observed that prions readily partition to the particulate fraction of environmental waters, suggesting that hydrological transport of prions is likely sediment-facilitated.

To effectively contain the spread of CWD through the environment, it is imperative to predict prion transport times and pathways in the context of specific landscape and ...

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Characterizing Hydrological Transport Pathways of Chronic Wasting Disease in the Environment

Wille, Anu search by orcid.svg ; Karwan, Diana L. search by orcid.svg ; Lichtenberg, Stuart Siegfried ;Grunklee, Madeline ; Rowden, Gage ; Ferguson-Kramer, Victoria ;Schwabenlander, Marc D. ; Wolf, Tiffany M. ; Larsen, Peter A.

<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2024wsc.conf11004W/abstract>

<https://agu.confex.com/agu/hydrology24/meetingapp.cgi/Paper/1502243>

Characterizing Hydrological Transport Pathways of Chronic Wasting Disease in the Environment

Wille, Anu search by orcid ; Karwan, Diana L. search by orcid ; Lichtenberg, Stuart Siegfried ; Grunklee, Madeline ; Rowden, Gage ; Ferguson-Kramer, Victoria ; Schwabenlander, Marc D. ; Wolf, Tiffany M. ; Larsen, Peter A.

Abstract Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a fatal neurodegenerative prion disease found in deer, moose, and elk. Cases of CWD in Minnesota have risen considerably over the last few years, raising wildlife, environmental, and public health concerns. Infectious prions, such as those causing CWD, enter the environment through bodily fluids or decomposing carcasses of infected individuals and can persist for at least fifteen years in soil and water. Previous studies have shown strong prion sorption to various mineral particles in soils. Through field observation and laboratory experimentation, we observed that prions readily partition to the particulate fraction of environmental waters, suggesting that hydrological transport of prions is likely sediment-facilitated. To effectively contain the spread of CWD through the environment, it is imperative to predict prion transport times and pathways in the context of specific landscape and watershed conditions. Our purpose is to characterize the hydrological transport of prions through watersheds at multiple scales. Through spatial analysis, we mapped surface flow pathways from CWD hotspots in Minnesota to identify how they overlap with major rivers and regions of high soil erosion. Based on in-stream measurements and sediment characterization, we used empirical equations to predict sediment mobilization conditions and transport rates in CWD-contaminated regions with diverse flow regimes. In order to model subsurface prion transport, we began conducting flow-through column experiments testing various flow rates and soil matrices.

Publication: Water Science Conference (WaterSciCon24), held in St. Paul, Minnesota, 24-27 June 2024, Session: Learning from observations / Catchment and Critical Zone Science - Understanding Ecosystems through Monitoring, Analysis, and Experimentation III Oral (Coupled Workshop: 231), id. 110-04. Pub Date: June 2024

<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2024wsc.conf11004W/abstract>

So, this is what we leave our children and grandchildren?

> CWD TSE Prion Zoonotic Zoonosis Humans, What if? <

CDC CWD TSE Prion Update 2025

KEY POINTS

Chronic wasting disease affects deer, elk and similar animals in the United States and a few other countries.

However, it might be a risk to people if they have contact with or eat meat from animals infected with CWD.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20241203173112/https://www.cdc.gov/chronic-wasting/about/index.html> <<https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fweb.archive.org%2Fweb%2F20241203173112%2Fhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fchronic-wasting%2Fabout%2Findex.html&data=05%7C02%7C0C0Rn.Duvuvuei9%40dgm.gov%7C65c5cceb81874ba85b4608deb1f999b8%7C04a6abf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C6391>>

Aims: Whether CWD prions can infect humans remains unclear despite the very substantial scale and long history of human exposure of CWD in many states or provinces of USA and Canada. Multiple *in vitro* conversion experiments and *in vivo* animal studies indicate that the CWD-to-human transmission barrier is not unbreakable. A major long-term public health concern on CWD zoonosis is the emergence of highly zoonotic CWD strains. We aim to address the question of whether highly zoonotic CWD strains are possible.

Materials and Methods: We inoculated several sCJD brain samples into cervidized transgenic mice (Tg12), which were intended as negative controls for bioassays of brain tissues from sCJD cases who had potentially been exposed to CWD. Some of the Tg12mice became infected and their brain tissues were further examined by Western blot as well as serial passages in humanized or cervidized mice.

Results: Passage of sCJDMM1 in transgenic mice expressing elk PrP (Tg12) resulted in a “cervidized” CJD strain that we termed CJDElkPrP. We observed 100% transmission of the original CJDElkPrP in transgenic mice expressing human PrP. We passaged CJDElkPrP two more times in the Tg12mice. We found that such second and third passage CJDElkPrP prions retained 100% transmission rate in the humanized mice, despite that the natural elk CWD isolates and CJDElkPrP share the same elk PrP sequence. In contrast, we and others found zero or poor transmission of natural elk CWD isolates in humanized mice.

Conclusions: Our data indicate that highly zoonotic cervid prion strains are not only possible but also can retain zoonotic potential after serial passages in cervids, suggesting a very significant and serious long-term risk of CWD zoonosis given that the broad and continuing spread of CWD prions will provide fertile grounds for the emergence of zoonotic CWD strains over time.

<https://prion2023.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Meeting-book-final-version2.pdf>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20250828201533/https://prion2023.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Meeting-book-final-version2.pdf>

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Syed-Zahid-Shah/publication/378314391_Meeting-book-final-version_prion_2023/links/65d44dad28b7720cecdca95f/Meeting-book-final-version-prion-2023.pdf

Transmission of cervid prions to humanized mice demonstrates the zoonotic potential of CWD

Samia Hannaoui¹ · Irina Zemlyankina¹ · Sheng Chun Chang¹ · Maria Immaculata Arifn¹ · Vincent Béringue² · Debbie McKenzie³ · Hermann M. Schatzl¹ · Sabine Gilch¹

Received: 24 May 2022 / Revised: 5 August 2022 / Accepted: 7 August 2022

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Abstract

Prions cause infectious and fatal neurodegenerative diseases in mammals. Chronic wasting disease (CWD), a prion disease of cervids, spreads efficiently among wild and farmed animals. Potential transmission to humans of CWD is a growing concern due to its increasing prevalence. Here, we provide evidence for a zoonotic potential of CWD prions, and its probable signature using mice expressing human prion protein (PrP) as an infection model. Inoculation of these mice with deer CWD isolates resulted in atypical clinical manifestation with prion seeding activity and efficient transmissible infectivity in the brain and, remarkably, in feces, but without classical neuropathological or Western blot appearances of prion diseases. Intriguingly, the protease-resistant PrP in the brain resembled that found in a familial human prion disease and was transmissible upon second passage. Our results suggest that CWD might infect humans, although the transmission barrier is likely higher compared to zoonotic transmission of cattle prions. Notably, our data suggest a different clinical presentation, prion signature, and tissue tropism, which causes challenges for detection by current diagnostic assays. Furthermore, the presence of infectious prions in feces is concerning because if this occurs in humans, it is a source for human-to-human transmission. These findings have strong implications for public health and CWD management.

Keywords Chronic wasting disease · CWD · Zoonotic potential · Prion strains · Zoonotic prions

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS STUDY

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Our results suggest that CWD might infect humans, although the transmission barrier is likely higher compared to zoonotic transmission of cattle prions. Notably, our data suggest a different clinical presentation, prion signature, and tissue tropism, which causes challenges for detection by current diagnostic assays. Furthermore, the presence of infectious prions in feces is concerning because if this occurs in humans, it is a source for human-to-human transmission. These findings have strong implications for public health and CWD management.

In this study, we evaluated the zoonotic potential of CWD using a transgenic mouse model overexpressing human M129-PrPc (tg650 [12]). We inoculated tg650mice intracerebrally with two deer CWD isolates, Wisc-1 and 116AG [22, 23, 27, 29]. We demonstrate that this transgenic line was susceptible to infection with CWD prions and displayed a distinct leading clinical sign, an atypical PrPSc signature and unusual fecal shedding of infectious prions. Importantly, these prions generated by the human PrP transgenic mice were transmissible upon passage. Our results are the first evidence of a zoonotic risk of CWD when using one of the most common CWD strains, Wisc-1/CWD1 for infection. We demonstrated in a human transgenic mouse model that the species barrier for transmission of CWD to humans is not absolute. The fact that its signature was not typical raises the questions whether CWD would manifest in humans as a subclinical infection, whether it would arise through direct or indirect transmission including an intermediate host, or a silent to uncovered human-to-human transmission, and whether current detection techniques will be sufficient to unveil its presence.

Our findings strongly suggest that CWD should be regarded as an actual public health risk. Here, we use humanized mice to show that CWD prions can cross the species barrier to humans, and remarkably, infectious prions can be excreted in feces.

Our results indicate that if CWD crosses the species-barrier to humans, it is unlikely to resemble the most common forms of human prion diseases with respect to clinical signs, tissue tropism and PrPSc signature. For instance, PrPSc in variable protease-sensitive prionopathy (VPSPr), a sporadic form of human prion disease, and in the genetic form Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker syndrome (GSS) is defined by an atypical PK-resistant PrPSc fragment that is non-glycosylated and truncated at both C- and N-termini, with a molecular weight between 6 and 8 kDa [24, 44–46]. These biochemical features are unique and distinctive from PrPSc (PrP27–30) found in most other human or animal prion disease. The atypical PrPSc signature detected in brain homogenate of tg650 mice #321 (1st passage) and #3063 (2nd passage), and the 7–8 kDa fragment (Figs. 2, 4) are very similar to that of GSS, both in terms of migration profile and the N-terminal cleavage site.

CWD in humans might remain subclinical but with PrPSc deposits in the brain with an unusual morphology that does not resemble the patterns usually seen in different prion diseases (e.g., mouse #328; Fig. 3), clinical with untraceable abnormal PrP (e.g., mouse #327) but still transmissible and uncovered upon subsequent passage (e.g., mouse #3063; Fig. 4), or prions have other reservoirs than the usual ones, hence the presence of infectivity in feces (e.g., mouse #327) suggesting a potential for human-to-human transmission and a real iatrogenic risk that might be unrecognizable.

“suggesting a potential for human-to-human transmission and a real iatrogenic risk that might be unrecognizable.”

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Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00401-022-02482-9>

snip...see full text;

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00401-022-02482-9>

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s00401-022-02482-9.pdf>

Transmission of Cervid Prions to Humanized Mice Demonstrates the Zoonotic Potential of CWD

Samia Hannaoui¹, Irina Zemlyankina¹, Sheng Chun Chang¹, Maria Immaculata Arifina¹, Vincent Béringue², Debbie McKenzie³, Hermann M. Schatzl¹, and Sabine Gilch¹

Results: Here, we provide the strongest evidence supporting the zoonotic potential of CWD prions, and their possible phenotype in humans. Inoculation of mice expressing human PrPc with deer CWD isolates (strains Wisc-1 and 116AG) resulted in atypical clinical manifestations in > 75% of the mice, with myoclonus as leading clinical sign. Most of tg650brain homogenates were positive for seeding activity in RT-QuIC. Clinical disease and presentation was transmissible to tg650mice and bank voles. Intriguingly, protease-resistant PrP in the brain of tg650 mice resembled that found in a familial human prion disease and was transmissible upon passage. Abnormal PrP aggregates upon infection with Wisc-1 were detectable in thalamus, hypothalamus, and midbrain/pons regions.

Unprecedented in human prion disease, feces of CWD-inoculated tg650 mice harbored prion seeding activity and infectious prions, as shown by inoculation of bank voles and tg650 with fecal homogenates.

Conclusions: This is the first evidence that CWD can infect humans and cause disease with a distinctive clinical presentation, signature, and tropism, which might be transmissible between humans while current diagnostic assays might fail to detect it. These findings have major implications for public health and CWD-management.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19336896.2022.2091286>

Macaque tissues to rodent models demonstrates the zoonotic potential of chronic wasting disease.

Samia Hannaoui^{1,2}, Ginny Cheng^{1,2}, Wiebke Wemhauer³, Walter Schulz-Schaeffer³, Sabine Gilch^{1,2}, Hermann Schatzl^{1,2} ¹University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada. ²Calgary Prion Research Unit, Calgary, Canada. ³Institute of Neuropathology, Medical Faculty, Saarland University, Homburg/Saar, Germany

Snip...

***> Further passage to cervidized mice revealed transmission with a 100% attack rate.

***> Our findings demonstrate that macaques, considered the best model for the zoonotic potential of prions, were infected upon CWD challenge, including the oral one.

***> The disease manifested as atypical in macaques and initial transgenic mouse transmissions, but with infectivity present at all times, as unveiled in the bank vole model with an unusual tissue tropism.

***> Epidemiologic surveillance of prion disease among cervid hunters and people likely to have consumed venison contaminated with chronic wasting disease

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https://intcwdsympo.files.wordpress.com/2023/06/final-agenda-with-abstracts.pdf?force_download=true

18. Zoonotic potential of moose-derived chronic wasting disease prions after adaptation in intermediate species

Tomás Barrioa, Jean-Yves Doueta, Alvina Huora, Séverine Lugana, Naïma Arona, Hervé Cassarda, Sylvie L. Benestadb, Juan Carlos Espinosac, Juan María Torresc, Olivier Andréolettia

aUnité Mixte de Recherche de l'Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et l'Environnement 1225 Interactions Hôtes-Agents Pathogènes, École Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse, 31076 Toulouse, France; bNorwegian Veterinary Institute, P.O. Box 64, NO-1431 Ås, Norway; cCentro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal (CISA-INIA), 28130, Valdeolmos, Madrid, Spain

Aims: Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is an emerging prion disease in Europe. To date, cases have been reported in three Nordic countries and in several species, including reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*), moose (*Alces alces*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). Cumulating data suggest that the prion strains responsible for the European cases are distinct from those circulating in North America. The biological properties of CWD prions are still poorly documented, in particular their spillover and zoonotic capacities. In this study, we aimed at characterizing the interspecies transmission potential of Norwegian moose CWD isolates.

Materials and Methods: For that purpose, we performed experimental transmissions in a panel of transgenic models expressing the PrPC sequence of various species.

Results: On first passage, one moose isolate propagated in the ovine PrPC-expressing model (Tg338). After adaptation in this host, moose CWD prions were able to transmit in mice expressing either bovine or human PrPC with high efficacy.

Conclusions: These results suggest that CWD prions can acquire enhanced zoonotic properties following adaptation in an intermediate species.

Funding

Grant number: AAPG2020 EU-CWD, ICRA2020 TCWDE, NRC2022 NorCWD

Acknowledgement

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19336896.2024.2424058>

" After adaptation in this host, moose CWD prions were able to transmit in mice expressing either bovine or human PrPC with high efficacy."

"Also, we do not claim that "no-one has ever been infected with prion disease from eating venison." Our conclusion stating that we found no strong evidence of CWD transmission to humans in the article you quoted or in any other forum is limited to the patients we investigated."

*** now, let's see what the authors said about this casual link, personal communications years ago, and then the latest on the zoonotic potential from CWD to humans from the TOKYO PRION 2016 CONFERENCE.

see where it is stated NO STRONG evidence. so, does this mean there IS casual evidence ????

"Our conclusion stating that we found no strong evidence of CWD transmission to humans"

Subject: CWD aka MAD DEER/ELK TO HUMANS ???

Date: September 30, 2002 at 7:06 am PST

From: "Belay, Ermias"

To: Cc: "Race, Richard (NIH)" ; ; "Belay, Ermias"

Sent: Monday, September 30, 2002 9:22 AM

Subject: RE: TO CDC AND NIH - PUB MED- 3 MORE DEATHS - CWD - YOUNG HUNTERS

Dear Sir/Madam, In the Archives of Neurology you quoted (the abstract of which was attached to your email), we did not say CWD in humans will present like variant CJD.. That assumption would be wrong. I encourage you to read the whole article and call me if you have questions or need more clarification (phone: 404-639-3091).

Also, we do not claim that "no-one has ever been infected with prion disease from eating venison." Our conclusion stating that we found no strong evidence of CWD transmission to humans in the article you quoted or in any other forum is limited to the patients we investigated.

Ermias Belay, M.D. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Subject: TO CDC AND NIH - PUB MED- 3 MORE DEATHS - CWD - YOUNG HUNTERS

Sunday, November 10, 2002 6:26 PMsnip.....end.....TSS

-----Original Message-----

From:

Sent: Sunday, September 29, 2002 10:15 AM

To: rr26k@nih.gov; rrace@niaid.nih.gov; ebb8@CDC.GOV

Subject: TO CDC AND NIH - PUB MED- 3 MORE DEATHS - CWD - YOUNG HUNTERS

Sunday, November 10, 2002 6:26 PMsnip.....end.....TSS

Thursday, April 03, 2008

A prion disease of cervids: Chronic wasting disease 2008 1: Vet Res. 2008 Apr 3;39(4):41 A prion disease of cervids: Chronic wasting disease Sigurdson CJ.

snip...

*** twenty-seven CJD patients who regularly consumed venison were reported to the Surveillance Center, however there have been no unusual or novel prion subtypes that might indicate the appearance of a new prion strain [7, 41].

snip... full text ;

<https://www.vetres.org/articles/vetres/abs/2008/04/v08092/v08092.html>

<https://chronic-wasting-disease.blogspot.com/2008/04/prion-disease-of-cervids-chronic.html>

"regular venison eating associated with a 9 FOLD INCREASE IN RISK OF CJD"

Subject: Re: DEER SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY SURVEY & HOUND STUDY

Date: Fri, 18 Oct 2002 23:12:22 +0100

From: Steve Dealler Reply-To: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Organization: Netscape Online member

To: BSE-L@ ...

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy <BSE-L@UNI-KARLSRUHE.DE>

Dear Terry,

An excellent piece of review as this literature is desperately difficult to get back from Government sites. What happened with the deer was that an association between deer meat eating and sporadic CJD was found in about 1993. The evidence was not great but did not disappear after several years of asking CJD cases what they had eaten. I think that the work into deer disease largely stopped because it was not helpful to the UK industry...and no specific cases were reported.

Well, if you dont look adequately like they are in USA currently then you wont find any!

Steve Dealler

<http://mailhost.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de/warc/bse-l.html>

Subject: DEER SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY SURVEY & HOUND STUDY

From: "Terry S. Singeltary Sr." <flounder@WT.NET>

Reply To: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy <BSE-L@UNI-KARLSRUHE.DE>

Date: Thu, 17 Oct 2002 17:04:51 -0700

snip...

"The association between venison eating and risk of CJD shows similar pattern, with regular venison eating associated with a 9 FOLD INCREASE IN RISK OF CJD ($p = 0.04$)."

CREUTZFELDT JAKOB DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AUGUST 1994

snip...see full report ;

<http://web.archive.org/web/20090506050043/http://www.bseinquiry.gov.uk/files/yb/1994/08/00004001.pdf>

<http://web.archive.org/web/20090506050007/http://www.bseinquiry.gov.uk/files/yb/1994/10/00003001.pdf>

<http://web.archive.org/web/20090506050244/http://www.bseinquiry.gov.uk/files/yb/1994/07/00001001.pdf>

Stephen Dealler is a consultant medical microbiologist deal@airtime.co.uk BSE Inquiry Steve Dealler Management In Confidence BSE: Private Submission of Bovine Brain Dealler

snip...end

<http://mailhost.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de/warc/bse-l.html>

*** These results would seem to suggest that CWD does indeed have zoonotic potential, at least as judged by the compatibility of CWD prions and their human PrPC target. Furthermore, extrapolation from this simple in vitro assay suggests that if zoonotic CWD occurred, it would most likely effect those of the PRNP codon 129-MM genotype and that the PrPres type would be similar to that found in the most common subtype of sCJD (MM1).***

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.4161/pri.28124?src=recsys>

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.4161/pri.28124?needAccess=true>

https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/20/1/13-0858_article

Two Hunters from the Same Lodge Afflicted with Sporadic CJD: Is Chronic Wasting Disease to Blame?

(P7-13.002) Jonathan Trout, Matthew Roberts, Michel Tabet, Eithan Kotkowski, and Sarah HornAUTHORS INFO & AFFILIATIONS April 9, 2024 issue 102 (17_supplement_1)
<https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0000000000204407>

Abstract Publication History Information & Authors Metrics & Citations Share Abstract

Objective:

This study presents a cluster of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) cases after exposure to chronic wasting disease (CWD)-infected deer, suggestive of potential prion transmission from CWD-infected deer to humans.

Background:

CJD is a rapidly progressive central nervous system disorder caused by misfolded prion proteins. CWD, a prion disease prevalent in North American deer, has raised concerns due to its possible link to CJD. Although no conclusive evidence of cross-species prion transmission exists, vigilance for such cases is crucial for public health.

Design/Methods:

Not applicable.

Results:

In 2022, a 72-year-old man with a history of consuming meat from a CWD-infected deer population presented with rapid-onset confusion and aggression. His friend, who had also eaten venison from the same deer population, recently died of CJD, raising concerns about a potential link between CWD and human prion disease. Despite aggressive symptomatic treatment of seizures and agitation, the patient's condition deteriorated and he died within a month of initial presentation. The diagnosis was confirmed postmortem as sporadic CJD with homozygous methionine at codon 129 (sCJDMM1). The patient's history, including a similar case in his social group, suggests a possible novel animal-to-human transmission of CWD. Based on non-human primate and mouse models, cross-species transmission of CJD is plausible. Due to the challenge of distinguishing sCJDMM1 from CWD without detailed prion protein characterization, it is not possible to definitively rule out CWD in these cases. Although causation remains unproven, this cluster emphasizes the need for further investigation into the potential risks of consuming CWD-infected deer and its implications for public health.

Conclusions:

Clusters of sporadic CJD cases may occur in regions with CWD-confirmed deer populations, hinting at potential cross-species prion transmission. Surveillance and further research are essential to better understand this possible association.

Disclosure: Mr. Trout has nothing to disclose. Dr. Roberts has nothing to disclose. Dr. Tabet has nothing to disclose. Dr. Kotkowski has nothing to disclose. Dr. Horn has received personal compensation in the range of \$500-\$4,999 for serving as a Consultant for Cala Trio. The institution of Dr. Horn has received research support from Alzheimer's Association.

<https://www.neurology.org/doi/abs/10.1212/WNL.0000000000204407>

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 2021

A Unique Presentation of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease in a Patient Consuming Deer Antler Velvet

Conclusion

We believe that our patient's case of CJD is highly suspicious for cervid etiology given the circumstances of the case as well as the strong evidence of plausibility reported in published literature. This is the first known case of CJD in a patient who had consumed deer antler velvet. Despite the confirmed diagnosis of CJD, a causal relationship between the patient's disease and his consumption of deer antler velvet cannot be definitively concluded.

Supplemental data including molecular tissue sample analysis and autopsy findings could yield further supporting evidence. Given this patient's clinical resemblance to CBD and the known

histological similarities of CBD with CJD, clinicians should consider both diseases in the differential diagnosis of patients with a similarly esoteric presentation. Regardless of the origin of this patient's disease, it is clear that the potential for prion transmission from cervids to humans should be further investigated by the academic community with considerable urgency.

<https://thescpub.com/pdf/ajidsp.2021.43.48.pdf>

"We believe that our patient's case of CJD is highly suspicious for cervid etiology given the circumstances of the case as well as the strong evidence of plausibility reported in published literature. This is the first known case of CJD in a patient who had consumed deer antler velvet. Despite the confirmed diagnosis of CJD, a causal relationship between the patient's disease and his consumption of deer antler velvet cannot be definitively concluded."

<https://thescpub.com/pdf/ajidsp.2021.43.48.pdf>

CREUTZFELDT JAKOB DISEASE: A Unique Presentation of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease in a Patient Consuming Deer Antler Velvet

i was warning England and the BSE Inquiry about just this, way back in 1998, and was ask to supply information to the BSE Inquiry. for anyone that might be interested, see;

Singeltary submission to the BSE Inquiry on CJD and Nutritional Supplements 1998

ABOUT that deer antler spray and CWD TSE PRION... I have been screaming this since my neighbors mom died from cjd, and she had been taking a supplement that contained bovine brain, bovine eyeball, and other SRMs specified risk materials, the most high risk for mad cow disease. just saying...

I made a submission to the BSE Inquiry long ago during the BSE Inquiry days, and they seemed pretty interested.

Sender: "Patricia Cantos"

To: "Terry S Singeltary Sr. (E-mail)"

Subject: Your submission to the Inquiry

Date: Fri, 3 Jul 1998 10:10:05 +0100 3 July 1998

Mr Terry S Singeltary Sr. E-Mail: Flounder at wt.netRef: E2979

Dear Mr Singeltary, Thank you for your E-mail message of the 30th of June 1998 providing the Inquiry with your further comments. Thank you for offering to provide the Inquiry with any test results on the nutritional supplements your mother was taking before she died. As requested I am sending you our general information Pack and a copy of the Chairman's letter. Please contact me if your system cannot read the attachments. Regarding your question, the Inquiry is looking into many aspects of the scientific evidence on BSE and nvCJD.

I would refer you to the transcripts of evidence we have already heard which are found on our internet site at ;

<http://www.bse.org.uk>.

Could you please provide the Inquiry with a copy of the press article you refer to in your e-mail? If not an approximate date for the article so that we can locate it? In the meantime, thank you for your comments. Please do not hesitate to contact me on.... snip...end...ts

everyone I tell this too gets it screwed up...MY MOTHER WAS NOT TAKING THOSE SUPPLEMENTS IPLEX (that I ever knew of). this was my neighbors mother that died exactly one year previously and to the day of sporadic CJD that was diagnosed as Alzheimer's at first. my mother died exactly a year later from the Heidenhain Variant of Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease hvCJD, and exceedingly rare strains of the ever growing sporadic CJD's. both cases confirmed. ...kind regards, terry

2001 Singeltary on CJD, Journal of American Medical Association

February 14, 2001

Diagnosis and Reporting of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

Terry S. Singeltary, Sr

Author Affiliations

JAMA. 2001;285(6):733-734. doi:10-1001/pubs.JAMA-ISSN-0098-7484-285-6-jlt0214

To the Editor: In their Research Letter, Dr Gibbons and colleagues¹ reported that the annual US death rate due to Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) has been stable since 1985. These estimates, however, are based only on reported cases, and do not include misdiagnosed or preclinical cases. It seems to me that misdiagnosis alone would drastically change these figures. An unknown number of persons with a diagnosis of Alzheimer disease in fact may have CJD, although only a small number of these patients receive the postmortem examination necessary to make this diagnosis. Furthermore, only a few states have made CJD reportable. Human and animal transmissible spongiform encephalopathies should be reportable nationwide and internationally.

February 14, 2001

Diagnosis and Reporting of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

Terry S. Singeltary, Sr

Author Affiliations

JAMA. 2001;285(6):733-734. doi:10-1001/pubs.JAMA-ISSN-0098-7484-285-6-jlt0214

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/1031186>

RE-Monitoring the occurrence of emerging forms of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in the United States 2003 Singeltary Journal of Neurology

26 MARCH 2003

RE-Monitoring the occurrence of emerging forms of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in the United States

Terry S. Singeltary, retired (medically)

I lost my mother to hvCJD (Heidenhain Variant CJD). I would like to comment on the CDC's attempts to monitor the occurrence of emerging forms of CJD. Asante, Collinge et al [1] have reported that BSE transmission to the 129-methionine genotype can lead to an alternate phenotype that is indistinguishable from type 2 PrPSc, the commonest sporadic CJD. However, CJD and all human TSEs are not reportable nationally. CJD and all human TSEs must be made reportable in every state and internationally. I hope that the CDC does not continue to expect us to still believe that the 85%+ of all CJD cases which are sporadic are all spontaneous, without route/source. We have many TSEs in the USA in both animal and man. CWD in deer/elk is spreading rapidly and CWD does transmit to mink, ferret, cattle, and squirrel monkey by intracerebral inoculation. With the known incubation periods in other TSEs, oral transmission studies of CWD may take much longer. Every victim/family of CJD/TSEs should be asked about route and source of this agent. To prolong this will only spread the agent and needlessly expose others. In light of the findings of Asante and Collinge et al, there should be drastic measures to safeguard the medical and surgical arena from sporadic CJDs and all human TSEs. I only ponder how many sporadic CJDs in the USA are type 2 PrPSc?

<https://www.neurology.org/doi/10.1212/01.WNL.0000036913.87823.D6>

2023

<https://creutzfeldt-jakob-disease.blogspot.com/2023/09/professor-john-collinge-on-tackling.html>

Good Luck!

Terry S. Singeltary Sr.

Sent from my iPad

From: Cole Burns <muleycrazy98@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 20 May 2026 12:42:44 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer rule unit 32

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First, I would strongly encourage the Department to significantly limit private-land antlerless deer tags in Unit 32. In all honesty, I would personally support eliminating these tags entirely in this area. The deer herd in and around the Fort Sumner Valley has declined dramatically over the past several years, and the continued issuance of doe tags appears to be contributing to that decline.

Approximately 8-10 years ago, it was common to drive through the Fort Sumner Valley in the evenings and observe well over 200 deer. Today, in many cases, you are fortunate to see 40-50 deer during the same drive. The difference in population numbers is very noticeable to those of us who spend time in the area regularly. Mule deer populations are clearly struggling, and while this may be just one portion of Unit 32, I believe steps need to be taken now to slow the decline before conditions worsen further.

I would recommend placing a strict cap on private-land antlerless tags in the Fort Sumner Valley portion of Unit 32, with no more than 10 antlerless private-land tags issued annually for that area. I would also encourage a slight reduction in antlered rifle tags within Unit 32 unless an antler restriction is implemented.

Additionally, I would strongly encourage adopting an antler restriction requiring at least three points on one side. Trophy quality in the unit has declined substantially, and the frequent harvest of very young fork-horn bucks is preventing many deer from reaching maturity. Allowing more young bucks to survive and mature would improve both herd structure and overall hunting quality in the unit over time.

Thank you for your consideration and for the work being done to manage and improve New Mexico's wildlife resources.

Cole Burns

Comment 67 of 118

From: cody creager <armyccreager@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 17 Jun 2026 12:39:15 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Ranch registration is not good for the regular Joe seeking permission

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Why do you guys try to screw over the average Joe resident hunter at every chance you get? Requiring ranch registration will exclude the regular guy that finally found permission last minute on a small property that isn't even registered. This is just another way to keep tags in the pockets of mega ranchers and outfitters making wildlife a monopoly and not a damn lifestyle. We are really really get sick of this. We the people have had enough.

Comment 68 of 118

From: Ted Wen <tedwenner@yahoo.com>
Date: Wed, 17 Jun 2026 21:33:08 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Support of deer rule changes.

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Dear Wildlife rules committee,

I am just writing in support of the proposed deer rules changes. I am particularly in support of the ranch registration, cap of private land tag sales, waiting time of purchase of private land tags, and the general reduction in licenses. In particular I believe these changes will reduce abuse of the private land system and will benefit the resource overall. I noticed many reduced license numbers, and would only propose consideration of reduction of license numbers in units 32 and 21 as my anecdotal observation there appears to be far too many licenses issued for the population of deer and for the experience of the hunter to find solitude during these hunts.

Best
Ted Wenner

Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmail.onelink.me%2F107872968%3Fpid%3Dnativeplacement%26c%3DUS_Acquisition_YMktg_315_SearchOrgConquer_EmailSignature%26af_sub1%3DAcquisition%26af_sub1%3Dlisting%3Dsearch_organize_conquer&f4e2de32ab91%26af_android_url%3Dhttps%3A%2F%2Fplay.google.com%2Fstore%2Fapps%2Fdetails%3Fid%3Dcom.yahoo.mobile.client.android.mail%26listing%3Dsearch_organize_conquer&>

Comment 69 of 118

From: pmrcustoms <pmrcustoms@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2026 13:25:43 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Unit 8 Youth Deer Hunt

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I would like to see the Department and the Commission consider splitting the Unit 8 Youth Archery Deer Hunt into two different hunts (same number of tags). I would like to see the normal Thanksgiving hunt continue but also make a second hunt during Christmas Break. I would like to see the number of tags stay the same but split the tags into two different hunts.

It is a crowding issue. There are limited access points into the Sandias and when they increased the number of hunters it increased the crowding. All the youth hunters are trying to leave from the same few access points and it makes for a crowded hunt area. I think spreading this same amount of tags out over two hunts would make for a much more enjoyable hunt for the youth hunters. Not to mention on the East side of the Sandias they are going to/have shut down access to a big portion of the upper mountain due to the demolition of the old gift shop and tree removal. Please consider splitting this hunt into two separate hunts. Thank you very much.

Comment 70 of 118

From: Levi Northup <fourmysunrise@hotmail.com>
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2026 18:25:26 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer comments

[Some people who received this message don't often get email from fourmysunrise@hotmail.com. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>]

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Hello, I agree with what you are proposing in unit 2B. Please do that in other units in the state AND cut tags in half in other parts of the state for a few years. The deer are hurting pretty much statewide!

Thank you,
Levi
Sent from my iPhone

Comment 71 of 118

From: cody creager <armyccreager@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, 23 Jun 2026 22:51:50 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

Some people who received this message don't often get email from armyccreager@gmail.com. Learn why this is important <<https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>>

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Ranch registration is just another way to screw the average Joe Hunter out of opportunity. Only big ranches that are already spoken for by outfitters are going to be the ones that are registering the ranches. Gone would be the days of the average guy meaning a landowner after helping him work on his property or helping him carry feed out of the feed store and being able to hunt his ranch. The small ranchers are not going to have their ranches already registered in there certainly not going to do extra work because the government told them to. Ranch registration is going to continue the monopoly of wildlife being a bought and paid for luxury.

From: Colby Kennedy <colbywkennedy@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, 24 Jun 2026 09:37:35 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer and Pronghorn Tag Distribution Concerns

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To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing as a fifth-generation rancher and hunting guide representing a family-owned outfitting business that has operated in northeastern New Mexico for 48 years. I am writing regarding the proposed cap on OTC private-land deer tags in several northeastern New Mexico units.

While I do not oppose the implementation of a cap, I have serious concerns about the ratio of tags being allocated between private and public lands. The proposed allocations do not appear to reflect the actual land ownership distribution within these units.

For example:

- Unit 56: Proposed allocation of 56 private-land tags and 75 public-land tags, despite the unit being approximately 78% private land and 22% public land.
- Unit 57: Proposed allocation of 124 private-land tags and 120 public-land tags, despite the unit being approximately 84% private land and 16% public land.
- Unit 58: Proposed allocation of 80 private-land tags and 170 public-land tags, despite the unit being approximately 79% private land and 21% public land.
- Unit 59: Proposed allocation of 95 private-land tags and 150 public-land tags, despite the unit being approximately 75% private land and 25% public land.

These proposed allocations raise significant concerns among private landowners who have invested generations of work into providing habitat, water, forage, and year-round stewardship for New Mexico's wildlife resources.

The Department has indicated that the proposed cap numbers were based on a three-year average of tags sold within each unit. If that is the case, it demonstrates that private landowners have been managing this resource conservatively and responsibly. However, if private-land tag numbers are being reduced, then a corresponding review of public-land tag allocations should also occur to ensure management decisions remain biologically sound and equitable.

Wildlife management decisions should be guided first and foremost by the biological health and sustainability of the resource. As the Department's mission states, its responsibility is to conserve, regulate, propagate, and protect wildlife while ensuring sustainable use for future generations. Any allocation system should reflect those principles and recognize the critical role private landowners play in maintaining healthy wildlife populations.

Private landowners provide the majority of the habitat in these units and bear the responsibility of managing the food, water, cover, and overall health of the wildlife that reside there. Any reduction in opportunity on private lands that is not accompanied by a proportional evaluation of public-land allocations risks placing an unfair burden on the very landowners who contribute most directly to sustaining these wildlife populations.

I respectfully urge the Department and Commission to reconsider the proposed private-to-public tag ratios and ensure that future allocations more accurately reflect land ownership percentages, habitat contributions, and sound biological management

principles.

I would also like to address the proposed antelope rule. Under the current proposal, the allocation numbers are once again clearly skewed in favor of public land hunters despite the majority of antelope habitat in many units being privately owned and managed. I understand that when the previous rule was implemented, a youth doe tag opportunity was included and that opportunity has essentially been eliminated due to current pronghorn population levels. However, the decline in pronghorn numbers is largely the result of years of poor management decisions by the Department, and private landowners should not bear the burden of those shortcomings.

While I recognize the need to reduce tag numbers in response to current herd conditions, the proposed 20% reduction does not go far enough. I believe the Department should consider increasing the reduction by at least an additional 20%, if not more, to allow populations adequate time to recover. Any future allocation should also better reflect the significant role private landowners play in providing habitat, water resources, predator management, and overall stewardship that directly benefit New Mexico's pronghorn populations.

Thank you for your time and consideration.
Sincerely,

Colby Kennedy

Kennedy Hunting Services, Inc.

From: Kathy Owensby <kowensby03@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 15:59:29 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] DGF Deer Rule

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Dear Department of Game and Fish,

As a private landowner, I am writing to address the proposed four-year tag allocation plan. While I support placing a cap on tags and managing hunter density in units 56, 57, 58, and 59, I believe these measures must be more extensive than what is currently proposed. Under the Department's recent management practices, antelope herds in Northeast New Mexico have been significantly depleted.

We recognize that deer populations are declining due to several factors, including drought, predators, and hunting pressure. As a landowner, I am responsible for managing the water and forage on both private and public lease lands to support livestock and wildlife, while the Department carries no financial responsibility for these resources. Tag allocations must be more responsible and accurately reflect the ratio of private to public lands within these units.

For example, in Unit 57, 84% of the land is privately owned, yet the proposed allocation is 124 private tags and 120 public tags. This disproportionate ratio will continue to strain deer populations under current environmental conditions.

Landowners who manage these habitats have a direct impact on wildlife health through our management of water, minerals, and stocking rates. We have already reduced hunting pressure on our own lands to help stabilize herds. In contrast, the Department's current approach appears to prioritize public tag demand without sufficient consideration for herd sustainability or the financial contributions of private landowners.

During your meeting on Tuesday, I ask that you reduce the number of public tags to represent a more equitable private/public tag ratio. This adjustment is vital for the stabilization of Pronghorn and deer populations. Additionally, I urge you to implement a year-to-year evaluation of management practices to better respond to fluctuations in population and local climate conditions.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best regards,

Kathy Owensby
Owensby Ranch Trucking, LLC

Comment 74 of 118

From: Ross Carter <bradfordrc55@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 16:04:27 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Hunting Pronghorn & Deer proposed rule changes for 2027 through 2031

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Department of Game and Fish commission members,

I just wanted to address you all and also some of the concerns I have before your Tuesday meeting. My concern as you move forward in your planning is the disparity in the number of private tags compared to the number of public tags. In my opinion and common sense thinking I believe the number of public compared to private tags should correlate with the public to private land percentages. It is as if the landowner has no real voice, and only gets to provide habitat for the animals. It's the landowner who is the conserver of the species and monitors numbers and does not over hunt. They, because of the income it provides, try to maintain a good healthy herd.. The amount of public land cannot support the number of public tags allocated to those areas and really gives the public hunters a reason to poach! With today's technology every hunter knows where he's at, and it's easy to write a permission slip and forge a landowner's signature, thus adding to your problems.. I would guess that the private hunters and the out of state license fees are well above the in state public hunter fees. I am not against public hunters, We have hosted many very fine public hunters over the years, with a few exceptions. It used to be you got public hunters on a public to private land percentage, and I thought it worked great. Seems like now every time we get used to a system somebody wants to change it again. I also don't understand why the desire is to move the hunts up? We kill off the genetically superior animals before breeding season. I want you, the New Mexico Fish and Game Department, to know I appreciate you very much! With every administration change new ideas come in and that leaves you and everyone in limbo. I would just ask that you consider the voice of the landowner and not just cater to the public hunters, who can at any time become private hunters!

Thank each of you for your time! Sincerely Ross Carter

Comment 75 of 118

From: Bill Brockman <brockmanbunch11@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 17:17:46 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] proposed deer and antelope rule change.

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Biologist Liley and Game Commission.

I am writing to you to express my opposition to your proposal regarding the allocation of deer and antelope tags in units 56, 57, 58, and 59. As I am sure you are aware from your proposal, there has been a substantial decrease in both deer and antelope populations in at least some areas of all of these units. Most of us agree that there should be a reduction of tags for both species in these units, and in fact, most private landowners have already reduced the number of tags they are allowing on their land, and most of them plan further reductions.

The problem is that your proposals put the burden of the majority of the reductions in tag numbers squarely on the private landowners while leaving the public tag numbers relatively high. The private landowners in these units are providing a minimum of 75% of the food these animals eat and in most cases over 95% of the water they drink, yet on average the landowners are allowed less than 60% of the tags.

It seems to me that in an area of the state where such a large percentage of the land is private it would be to the advantage of the Game Dept. to work with the landowners who are providing the majority of the habitat for the game to survive, yet from where I sit, it appears to me that the Game Dept. is at best ignoring the private landowners and at worst intentionally trying to stick it to us. In my opinion this takes away the incentive to provide wildlife habitat from the people who provide more than 75% of the wildlife habitat. It is a known economic fact that people with no incentive to provide a good or service will reduce the amount of that good or service that they provide.

I strongly urge you to reconsider your proposal regarding the allocation of deer and antelope tags in units 56, 57, 58, and 59 and to seek and utilize the input of the private landowners affected when allocating the tags in these units.

Sincerely

Bill A. Brockman

Comment 76 of 118

From: Bill Brockman <brockmanbunch11@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 17:26:57 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] proposed deer and antelope rule change

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Biologist Liley and Game Commission.

I am writing to you to express my opposition to your proposal regarding the allocation of deer and antelope tags in units 56, 57, 58, and 59. As I am sure you are aware from your proposal, there has been a substantial decrease in both deer and antelope populations in at least some areas of all of these units. Most of us agree that there should be a reduction of tags for both species in these units, and in fact, most private landowners have already reduced the number of tags they are allowing on their land, and most of them plan further reductions.

The problem is that your proposals put the burden of the majority of the reductions in tag numbers squarely on the private landowners while leaving the public tag numbers relatively high. The private landowners in these units are providing a minimum of 75% of the food these animals eat and in most cases over 95% of the water they drink, yet on average the landowners are allowed less than 60% of the tags.

It seems to me that in an area of the state where such a large percentage of the land is private it would be to the advantage of the Game Dept. to work with the landowners who are providing the majority of the habitat for the game to survive, yet from where I sit, it appears to me that the Game Dept. is at best ignoring the private landowners and at worst intentionally trying to stick it to us. In my opinion this takes away the incentive to provide wildlife habitat from the people who provide more than 75% of the wildlife habitat. It is a known economic fact that people with no incentive to provide a good or service will reduce the amount of that good or service that they provide.

I strongly urge you to reconsider your proposal regarding the allocation of deer and antelope tags in units 56, 57, 58, and 59 and to seek and utilize the input of the private landowners affected when allocating the tags in these units.

Sincerely

Bill A. Brockman

From: Raymond & Kathy Owensby <owensby@bacavalley.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 17:40:17 -0400 (EDT)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Hunting Tag Allocation for Pronghorn and Deer in NE NM

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Dear Department of Game and Fish,

As a private land owner it has come to my attention that you will be making plans for a 4 year tag allocation plan. Putting a cap on tags and managing the number of hunters in units 56, 57, 58, and 59 is a positive and needs to be more extensive than is proposed. Under current management practices by the Game and Fish Department, the antelope herds in NE NM has been decimated.

We recognize, as private land owners, that deer populations have been decreasing for numerous reasons, including drought, predator pressure, and hunting pressure, to name a few. As a private land owner it is my responsibility to manage the resources, water, forage, etc., on the private and public lease lands to manage livestock and wildlife herds. The NM Game and Fish has no financial responsibility in these areas. Tags need to be allocated in a more responsible fashion that represents the ratio of private to public lands in these units.

For example: In Unit 57, 84% of the land is privately owned while only 16% is public land; however, your proposed tag ratio for deer is 124 private tags and 120 public tags.

This will continue to cause a decrease in the deer populations under the current stress conditions.

Private land owners, such as myself, that are in charge of managing wildlife and livestock resources should have a larger say in how tags are allocated because we produce more data about wildlife populations and support those populations by managing water, minerals, fences, and livestock stocking rates to be beneficial to both livestock and wildlife populations.

As private land owners, we have reduced the hunting pressure on our land to help stabilize the herds while the management practices by the Game and Fish Department have decimated the herd populations, and have succumbed to the wants of the public land hunter with no financial responsibility or consideration of wildlife populations.

In your meeting on Tuesday, please consider reducing the number of public tags to represent a more equitable private to public land ratio in the tag allocations. Doing this will help the Pronghorn and Deer populations to stabilize. In addition, please consider a year to year evaluation of the wildlife management practices to take advantage of changes in population and local climate.

Thank you for your consideration,
Raymond L Owensby
Owensby Ranch Trucking, LLC

Comment 78 of 118

From: sammie wood <sbwood61@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:10:48 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] New hunting tag rules for antelope and deer 2026

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Dear Game and Fish Board Members,

It has very recently come to our attention that the proposed tag numbers for private and state antelope and deer hunts for 2026 has been changed. These changes seem to have been made without any knowledge, input or consideration from landowners. This is not surprising but is deeply disappointing. It is the landowners who steward not only the land, but the wildlife as well. We take great care to provide adequate forage and water for these animals as it is part of our heritage and our livelihood. We want to see the wildlife thrive. We are THE caregivers of these animals and you all seem to be able to make all the decisions without even a meeting to request our input. Our ranch is in units 56 and 59 and I am unaware of ANY meeting by the Game and Fish in recent years to discuss or gain insight/input from the landowners regarding wildlife.

The new proposed numbers reflect a dramatic increase in public tags though public lands are 25 to 20 percent of the land available for hunting. The public tags will decimate the pronghorn and deer populations on public lands while limiting the tags available to private land owners who own 75 to 78 percent of the land. Your new proposed ruling will successfully make both public and private hunters unhappy.

New Mexico has always been prime hunting country for both antelope and deer. These change you propose will most assuredly decimate our herds of antelope and deer. Consider the history of Wyoming antelope hunting....they have dropped from a premier hunting location to a less than average hunting location using the same "over the counter" tag purchasing that you are recommending. If you truly are most concerned about our wildlife and maintaining quality wildlife for hunters, you should STOP what you are considering!!

Return to the E + program where all hunters, both public and private, knew what they were getting and what to expect....not everyone was able to draw in but at least they could be assured of a quality experience where they were pursuing quality game!

If you wish to speak to landowners, we would be very open and ready to do so. Hopefully we all want the same thing....to keep New Mexico a great place to hunt for both public and private hunters and to keep our herds healthy, growing and thriving!

Sincerely,

Sammie Wood
14 Pasamonte Road
Grenville, NM. 88424
806-392-8278
Sent from my iPhone

From: Mary Alice Owensby <owensbyrm@bacavalley.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:11:18 -0400 (EDT)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] DGF Deer Rule

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Dear Department of Game and Fish,

I am writing to address the proposed four-year tag allocation plan. While I support placing a cap on tags and managing hunter density in units 56, 57, 58, and 59, I believe these measures must be more extensive than what is currently proposed. Under the Department's recent management practices, antelope herds in Northeast New Mexico have been significantly depleted.

We recognize that deer populations are declining due to several factors, including drought, predators, and hunting pressure. Landowners are responsible for managing the water and forage on both private and public lease lands to support livestock and wildlife, while the Department carries no financial responsibility for these resources. Tag allocations must be more responsible and accurately reflect the ratio of private to public lands within these units.

For example, in Unit 57, 84% of the land is privately owned, yet the proposed allocation is 124 private tags and 120 public tags. This disproportionate ratio will continue to strain deer populations under current environmental conditions.

Landowners who manage these habitats have a direct impact on wildlife health through our management of water, minerals, and stocking rates. They have reduced hunting pressure on their own lands to help stabilize herds. In contrast, the Department's current approach appears to prioritize public tag demand without sufficient consideration for herd sustainability or the financial contributions of private landowners.

During your meeting on Tuesday, I ask that you reduce the number of public tags to represent a more equitable private/public tag ratio. This adjustment is vital for the stabilization of Pronghorn and deer populations. Additionally, I urge you to implement a year-to-year evaluation of management practices to better respond to fluctuations in population and local climate conditions.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best regards,

Mary Alice Owensby
Owensby Ranch Trucking, LLC

From: Pasamonte Hunts <pasamonte hunts@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:15:41 -0600
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Deer Rule for July 30th

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Dear Members of the New Mexico Game Commission,

My name is Guston Wood, and I am writing as a fifth-generation rancher, outfitter, and lifelong steward of wildlife in northeastern New Mexico. My family has owned and operated Pasamonte Ranch since 1932. For nearly a century, we have dedicated ourselves to improving wildlife habitat, developing water, managing grazing, and protecting the wildlife that makes New Mexico one of the greatest hunting destinations in North America.

Today, I am asking you to reconsider the proposed changes to private land authorizations for pronghorn and mule deer.

After reviewing the proposed allocations, I cannot understand how they can be justified in units where private land comprises nearly eighty percent of the landscape.

The numbers speak for themselves.

In Unit 58, 79% of the land is privately owned while only 21% is public. Yet the proposal allocates 170 public deer tags and only 80 private deer tags.

How does a unit that is nearly four-fifths private land receive more than twice as many public deer tags as private tags?

That question deserves an answer.

Across Units 56, 57, 58, and 59, the same pattern repeats itself. The people who own, maintain, and improve the overwhelming majority of the wildlife habitat are receiving a disproportionately small share of hunting opportunity compared to the amount of land they conserve.

Private landowners are not asking for special treatment. We are asking for recognition of the investment we make every day.

We pay for wells and water developments. We maintain fences. We improve habitat. We make grazing decisions that benefit wildlife. We absorb the cost of drought, wildfire, and invasive species. Those investments do not benefit only our ranches—they benefit New Mexico's wildlife as a whole.

Our experience last season demonstrates the problem.

Pasamonte Hunts harvested seven pronghorn across approximately 58,000 acres of carefully managed private land. During that same season, approximately six pronghorn were harvested from roughly 1,200 acres of adjacent state land located within our ranch boundaries.

That level of concentrated harvest raises serious concerns about how hunting pressure is being distributed. Conservation cannot succeed if harvest opportunity becomes increasingly disconnected from where the habitat exists and where long-term stewardship is taking place.

The previous E-Plus system was not perfect, but it created a partnership between private landowners and the State. It rewarded habitat stewardship and gave landowners a meaningful incentive to continue investing in wildlife conservation. This proposal moves in the opposite direction.

My concern is not just for today's hunters.

My concern is for my sons, and one day, my grandchildren.

If these trends continue, I fear future generations of my family may no longer have the opportunity to hunt pronghorn and mule deer on the ranch that has sustained our family since 1932. That is not because we failed to steward the land—it is because the policies governing these wildlife populations no longer recognize the role private landowners play in sustaining them.

Every New Mexican benefits from healthy wildlife populations. In northeastern New Mexico, those populations exist largely because private landowners have spent generations conserving the habitat they depend upon.

I respectfully ask the Commission to reconsider this proposal and work with landowners, biologists, sportsmen, and conservation partners to develop a system that better reflects the realities of land ownership, rewards stewardship, and ensures these wildlife populations remain healthy for generations to come.

Once wildlife populations are diminished, rebuilding them takes decades. We have an opportunity today to choose a better path.

Please don't let this be the decision that future generations look back on as the beginning of the decline.

Respectfully,

Guston Wood
Pasamonte Ranch
Pasamonte Hunts
Grenville, New Mexico

From: Pasamonte Hunts <pasamonte hunts@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:23:40 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Please Protect Our Wildlife

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Dear Members of the New Mexico Game Commission,

My name is Bryce Wood, and I am 8 years old.

I live on Pasamonte Ranch with my family. My favorite things are hunting with my dad, riding around the ranch, looking for antelope and deer, and learning about all the animals that live here.

My dad tells me our family has taken care of this ranch since 1932. He teaches me that if you love the land, you have to take care of it so it will still be here when I'm grown up.

When we drive around the ranch, I like counting antelope and deer. I always ask my dad if I'll get to hunt them when I'm older.

I hope the answer is yes.

I know I'm just a kid, but I worry that if too many animals are harvested, there won't be enough left for my brother, my friends, or someday my own kids.

My family works really hard to take care of the wildlife every day, not just during hunting season. I think families who spend all year taking care of the animals should have a voice when decisions are made.

Please think about kids like me when you make these rules.

I want my children one day to see the same big herds of antelope and mule deer that I get to see today. I want to learn from my dad the same way he learned from my grandpa.

Thank you for reading my letter and for taking care of New Mexico's wildlife.

Sincerely,

Bryce Wood
Age 8

Comment 82 of 118

From: Pasamonte Hunts <pasamonte hunts@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:26:10 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] I love animals

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Dear Members of the New Mexico Game Commission,

My name is Connor Wood, and I am 4 years old.
I love riding with my daddy on our ranch. I like looking for antelope, deer, elk, and all the baby animals.
My favorite thing is when Daddy lets me use my binoculars to find animals before he does.
He tells me we have to take care of the animals so they'll always have a home.
I want to grow up and hunt with my daddy and my big brother Bryce.
Please help make sure there are lots of deer and antelope when I'm big enough to hunt.
Thank you for helping take care of the animals.
Love,
Connor Wood
Age 4

From: Pasamonte Hunts <pasamonte hunts@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:34:50 -0600
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Please Protect Private Lands and Wildlife

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Dear Members of the New Mexico Game Commission,

My name is Guston Wood, and I am writing as a fifth-generation rancher, outfitter, and lifelong steward of wildlife in northeastern New Mexico. My family has owned and operated Pasamonte Ranch since 1932. For nearly a century, we have dedicated ourselves to improving wildlife habitat, developing water, managing grazing, and protecting the wildlife that makes New Mexico one of the greatest hunting destinations in North America.

Today, I am asking you to reconsider the proposed changes to private land authorizations for pronghorn and mule deer.

After reviewing the proposed allocations, I cannot understand how they can be justified in units where private land comprises nearly eighty percent of the landscape.

The numbers speak for themselves.

In Unit 58, 79% of the land is privately owned while only 21% is public. Yet the proposal allocates 170 public deer tags and only 80 private deer tags.

How does a unit that is nearly four-fifths private land receive more than twice as many public deer tags as private tags?

That question deserves an answer.

Across Units 56, 57, 58, and 59, the same pattern repeats itself. The people who own, maintain, and improve the overwhelming majority of the wildlife habitat are receiving a disproportionately small share of hunting opportunity compared to the amount of land they conserve.

Private landowners are not asking for special treatment. We are asking for recognition of the investment we make every day.

We pay for wells and water developments. We maintain fences. We improve habitat. We make grazing decisions that benefit wildlife. We absorb the cost of drought, wildfire, and invasive species. Those investments do not benefit only our ranches—they benefit New Mexico's wildlife as a whole.

Our experience last season demonstrates the problem.

Pasamonte Hunts harvested seven pronghorn across approximately 58,000 acres of carefully managed private land. During that same season, approximately six pronghorn were harvested from roughly 1,200 acres of adjacent state land located within our ranch boundaries.

That level of concentrated harvest raises serious concerns about how hunting pressure is being distributed. Conservation cannot succeed if harvest opportunity becomes increasingly disconnected from where the habitat exists and where long-term stewardship is taking place.

The previous E-Plus system was not perfect, but it created a partnership between private landowners and the State. It rewarded habitat stewardship and gave landowners a meaningful incentive to continue investing in wildlife conservation. This proposal moves in the opposite direction.

My concern is not just for today's hunters.

My concern is for my sons, and one day, my grandchildren.

If these trends continue, I fear future generations of my family may no longer have the opportunity to hunt pronghorn and mule deer on the ranch that has sustained our family since 1932. That is not because we failed to steward the land—it is because the policies governing these wildlife populations no longer recognize the role private landowners play in sustaining them.

Every New Mexican benefits from healthy wildlife populations. In northeastern New Mexico, those populations exist largely because private landowners have spent generations conserving the habitat they depend upon.

I respectfully ask the Commission to reconsider this proposal and work with landowners, biologists, sportsmen, and conservation partners to develop a system that better reflects the realities of land ownership, rewards stewardship, and ensures these wildlife populations remain healthy for generations to come.

Once wildlife populations are diminished, rebuilding them takes decades. We have an opportunity today to choose a better path.

Please don't let this be the decision that future generations look back on as the beginning of the decline.

Respectfully,

Guston Wood
Pasamonte Ranch
Pasamonte Hunts
Grenville, New Mexico

Comment 84 of 118

From: Kathleen Roberts <rafterdiamond@bacavalley.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:45:14 -0400 (EDT)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Department of Game & Fish Letter

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Comment 85 of 118

From: Chip Wood <okiechip@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:47:59 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Proposed changes to pronghorn/deer tag permits

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Dear New Mexico Game and Fish Commission:

My name is Chip Wood, manager of Pasamonte Hunts, located on Pasamonte Ranch included in Units 56 and 59. I have been deeply involved in hunting for the last 40 years in New Mexico, both hunting and guiding.

It has recently come to my attention the proposed changes in the permits allowed for deer and pronghorn hunts in our units. Formerly, we had the E-plus program to manage New Mexico hunts. It was fair and equitable to both public and private hunters and landowners. The current pronghorn system and that now being proposed for deer permits is vastly disproportionate....private lands and public lands to private tags and public tags. This new system will devastate the buck populations on public lands and potentially on private land as well. New Mexico has always been known for great, quality hunting. This new proposal will destroy that quality in a matter of a few years. The same system has been tried in other locations and has decimated and degraded wildlife populations (Wyoming and Colorado).

Throughout the 1940s, Pasamonte Ranch was set up as a game preserve to help reinvigorate and rejuvenate quality wildlife in the state of New Mexico after the populations were decimated during the 1930s. Our family worked in cooperation with the Game and Fish to repopulate our wildlife herds serving to benefit the whole state. We have a history on this ranch of being caretakers and good stewards of the land, our livestock and the wildlife.

I ask that you reconsider your current proposal regarding New Mexico pronghorn and deer hunting. We should ALL want to keep New Mexico wildlife herds healthy and maintain our reputation of being one of the greatest hunting locations in the nation!

Sincerely,

Chip Wood

From: Megan Wood <meganfrost2016@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 18:48:51 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Tag allocations for 2026 NE New Mexico

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Dear Members of the New Mexico Game Commission,

My name is Megan Wood. I am the wife of Guston Wood, and together we are raising our two boys on Pasamonte Ranch in northeastern New Mexico.

Although I did not grow up on this ranch, I married into a family that has dedicated nearly a century of its life to caring for this land. Since 1932, the Wood family has worked tirelessly to improve wildlife habitat, protect natural resources, and ensure this ranch remains healthy for both livestock and wildlife. Watching that commitment firsthand has given me an incredible appreciation for the responsibility that comes with being a steward of the land.

I am writing today because I am deeply concerned about the proposed changes to private land authorizations for pronghorn and mule deer.

Many people see hunting as a season. Our family lives it every day of the year.

I watch my husband spend countless hours repairing windmills, maintaining water sources, managing grazing, improving habitat, and making difficult decisions that benefit wildlife over the long term. Those efforts don't begin when hunting season opens, and they certainly don't end when it closes.

Wildlife conservation is woven into the daily life of our family.

As a mother, my greatest concern is not what happens this fall. My concern is what our boys will inherit twenty or thirty years from now.

Bryce is already learning why conservation matters. Connor loves riding around the ranch looking for antelope, deer, elk, and every baby animal he can find. Like every parent, I want my children to experience the same traditions and opportunities that have shaped our family.

I worry that decisions made today could permanently change that future.

The proposed allocations are difficult for me to understand. In areas where the overwhelming majority of wildlife habitat exists on private land, the opportunities being provided to the families who care for that habitat appear increasingly disconnected from the responsibility they carry year-round.

Private landowners are not asking to exclude anyone from enjoying New Mexico's wildlife. We simply want a system that recognizes the tremendous investment families make in conserving these resources.

The success of New Mexico's wildlife has always depended on cooperation between private landowners, sportsmen, and the Department. I hope that partnership continues, because I believe it is the reason our state has become known for exceptional wildlife and world-class hunting opportunities.

As a wife, I have watched the sacrifices this lifestyle requires. As a mother, I hope those sacrifices will still mean something when my boys are grown and raising families of their own.

Please consider not only the numbers in this proposal, but the families whose lives have revolved around protecting New Mexico's wildlife for generations.

Thank you for your time, your service, and your willingness to consider the perspective of ranching families like ours.

Respectfully,

Megan Wood
Pasamonte Ranch
Grenville, New Mexico

Comment 87 of 118

From: Cydni Wyatt <bartcydwyatt@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 19:57:40 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Allocation of private and public deer and antelope tags in the NE corner of NM

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Gentlemen,

As a future private landowner, once it is passed down to my family, please DO NOT infringe on private land owner rights by trying to apply a mis-allocation of tags to private landowners. Private landowners are some of the best stewards of managing land and wildlife. By increasing the number of tags to state hunters, you are not only NOT managing state lands for hunting deer and antelope, (you hardly ever see any trophies on state land because everything is shot once it is legal to shoot,) but you are taking away private landowners' rights to oversee the game management of our own ranches.

There is no reason to increase public tags with so much more private land versus public land in this particular area!

Please let common sense prevail and respect landowners' rights!

Bart Wyatt

Comment 88 of 118

From: Alfred Newkirk <newkirkalfred@gmail.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 20:57:14 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] proposed changes in deer and pronghorn tags

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New Mexico Game and Fish Commission:

I am asking you to consider the private landowners and their hard work and efforts to improve wildlife conditions before you make your decision for the proposed changes for pronghorn in units 56B, 57, 58 and 59 as well as deer tags for units 56, 57 and 59. As a private landowner, I would hope to be treated fairly. As proposed, public tags vastly outnumber the private tags considering more than 75% of the land is owned by private owners.

Thank you for your consideration of the private landowners before you make your decision.

Marla Newkirk

Unit 57 landowner

From: Darien & Dianne Brown <dariend@bacavalley.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 21:21:56 -0400 (EDT)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Concerns Regarding Allocation of Deer and Antelope Hunting Permits in Northeast New Mexico

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Sir,

It has come to my attention that the Department of Game and Fish is allocating hunting permits for deer and antelope in northeast New Mexico in a manner that raises significant concerns. I respectfully question the basis and methodology used to determine these permit numbers.

The current allocation appears inequitable, particularly with respect to the disproportionate number of permits issued for public land relative to the percentage of public versus private land ownership in the region. This discrepancy does not adequately reflect the reality of land ownership or the important role played by private landowners in managing and improving habitat for these animals.

Furthermore, the issuance of such a high volume of permits seems difficult to justify given the visibly low populations of deer and antelope across most hunting areas in this part of the state. In my experience as a lifelong resident of this ranch—spanning more than 70 years—deer and antelope numbers are at their lowest levels in my lifetime. Areas that once supported robust mule deer populations, including the Dry Cimarron, no longer produce the quality animals they once did. The antelope numbers on the flats between Raton and Clayton are similarly diminished.

While there are multiple factors contributing to these population declines, continuing to issue large numbers of permits does not appear consistent with sound conservation principles. Private landowners in this region provide substantial benefits to wildlife through ongoing land and habitat improvements made in support of our livestock operations. We believe these contributions, along with our extensive on-the-ground knowledge, should be given meaningful consideration in management decisions.

I hold a college degree and have over 60 years of direct experience observing and hunting these species on our ranch and surrounding properties. Many other longtime ranchers in the area share similar qualifications and perspectives. We stand ready to discuss the actual challenges affecting deer and antelope populations and would welcome a constructive dialogue.

I respectfully request that the Department review the permit allocation process to ensure a more equitable distribution based on land ownership percentages. I also strongly recommend that future decisions prioritize actual population data and long-term conservation goals over the number of permits that can be sold.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. I look forward to your response and am available to discuss these issues at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Darien D. Brown

Comment 90 of 118

From: Alfred Newkirk <newkirk@bacavalley.com>
Date: Sun, 28 Jun 2026 22:44:49 -0400 (EDT)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] deer and pronghorn tag proposal

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New Mexico Game and Fish Commission:

I was reading over the proposed changes for the pronghorn tags for units 56B, 57, 58 and 59 as well as deer tags for units 56, 57, 58 and 59. I do not understand why the state, which owns about 25% of the land in these units is getting sometimes more tags than the private land owners who own 75% or more of the land. I do not feel the land owners are being considered.

I am a life-long resident of New Mexico. The first time I went hunting was the last year Fish and Game let us shoot a doe if we were not able to get a buck. I did not get a buck that year and I did not want to shoot a doe. At that time, we could easily see 100 deer a day. It is my personal observation that the deer population is decreasing. Perhaps Game and Fish could consider not issuing so many tags. I enjoy watching the deer and have tried to increase their habitat by clearing some trees, planting native grasses and forbs and putting in pipelines to distribute water for easier access for the game. Some private land owners are doing extensive improvements in an effort to increase the population of deer. Please consider this before you make your decision.

Thank you for rethinking these proposed changes.

Alfred Newkirk, Unit 57 land owner

From: Casey Kennedy <kennedy408.ck@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 00:59:52 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] NE New Mexico tag allocation problem

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To those of you this SHOULD concern:

My name is Casey Kennedy, I live and work on a multi generational family ranch in northeastern NM. We have leased land from the state of New Mexico since before my time. We treat it with the same respect and stewardship as the land we do own. We keep wells functioning, rotate cattle, manage pests and insects, mend fences, among other things almost solely at our own expense. All of which improve the quality of habitat for livestock and wildlife alike.

The tag allocation numbers for deer and pronghorn have come to my attention. I am not opposed to a cap on tag numbers for these animals entirely, not every landowner takes a management approach when left unchecked, and deer and pronghorn numbers are certainly hurting in this area right now. My issue is that you are putting the burden on private land owners and still allocating so many tags for public hunters when there is so much less public land than private. In some instances issuing more public permits than private in units that are nearly 80% privately owned. I understand there is a push from the public to have more opportunities to hunt, but they don't live out here and see the animals and manage them daily like we do. If you continue to let public pressure influence your decisions instead of common sense, there won't be any more deer or pronghorn to hunt in this area. The same people who say "they are our animals, let us hunt them " will be asking you where all the wildlife has gone in a few years. That's where you are headed with the policies in place currently. These numbers should be studied, and decisions for tag allocation made every year, two at the most. There is so much that can change from year to year, much less 4.

As someone who regularly sees the disregard for the land and population of the animals they are hunting from public hunters, on property that I have cared for my whole life, it's a slap in the face. There are so many different strategies that could be implemented to manage a sustainable herd size for these species. Higher quotas on predators like bears and mountain lions would help the deer, having more public pronghorn doe hunts and less buck hunts so there are some mature bucks left to breed is a way to still allow public hunts while not damaging the population as much. The A+ system, that wasn't perfect but seemed to work pretty well, could have been changed and improved instead of just scrapped.

Simple fact is you thought it would be easier to screw over the private land owners that actually provide for these species to keep as many public hunters happy as possible. It's a short term fix that will hurt both parties and the deer and pronghorn in the long run. I hope to see you use facts and common sense on these matters in the future. I assure you that myself and many others like me will not be quiet and tolerate this nonsense anymore.

Casey Kennedy

From: Molly Crisp <mollygcrisp@hotmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 03:23:58 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Letter of Concern

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To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed increased in the number of public deer tags being issued in New Mexico while private land tags continue to receive less consideration.

Private landowners play an essential role in conserving and managing New Mexico's deer populations. Throughout the year, we invest substantial time, effort, and personal resources into maintaining and improving wildlife habitat. Many of us landowners develop and maintain water sources, improve native habitat, control invasive vegetation, protect critical cover and manage our properties in ways that support healthy deer populations and benefit other wildlife species as well.

These conservation efforts are made year after year with the goal of sustaining healthy wildlife and preserving the natural resources that make New Mexico unique. Responsible land stewardship helps provide the habitat that deer depends on, especially during periods of drought and other environmental challenges.

While we recognize the importance of providing hunting opportunities on public lands, we believe the current direction of increasing public deer tags while limiting opportunities for private landowners fails to recognize the significant contribution private landowners make to wildlife conservation. A fair and balanced allocation of tags should acknowledge those who invest in the long-term health and sustainability of New Mexico's wildlife.

We respectfully ask to reconsider the proposed deer tag allocations and work toward a system that better balances public hunting opportunities with the conservation efforts of private landowners. Supporting those who actively maintain wildlife habitat encourages continued investment in conservation and benefits deer populations across the state.

Thank you for taking the time to consider these comments. I appreciate your commitment to managing New Mexico's wildlife and hope you will carefully consider the concerns of private landowners before making a final decision.

Sincerely,
Chad Crisp

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From: shelly carter <sbcarter56@hotmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 28, 2026 4:00 PM
To: Chase Carter <chaserc@hotmail.com>
Subject: Proposed rule changes for Pronghorn and Deer

Good day,

My name is Shelley B. Carter and I am a landowner with my husband, Ross Carter, in Union County, NM—our land is under two Corporations, Cottonwood Cattle Co., Inc. and Perico Valley Ranch, Inc. and we also own land as individuals. We have lived in Union County since 1993 and, with our son, Chase Carter's guidance, have been very conservative in our hunting practices through those years, most years not selling as many permits as were allowed in order to maintain a healthy good herd of both Pronghorn and Deer species.

Regarding your proposed changes for the Pronghorn and Deer hunts I am in agreement with some of the proposed changes and in disagreement with some --

My disagreements with the Department are:

The disparagement of tags/licenses allowed private hunters vs. public hunters in relation to land owned privately vs State owned land --for instance:

Unit 56 Pronghorn--	357 private tags vs 204 public tags with 78% of the unit being privately owned and 22% being State owned
Unit 58 Pronghorn--	215 private tags vs 157 public tags with 79% of the unit being privately owned and 21% being State owned
Unit 56 Deer--	56 private tags vs 75 public tags with 78% being privately owned vs 22% being State owned
Unit 58 Deer--	80 private tags vs 170 public tags with 79% being privately owned and 21% being State owned

This seems to me a skewed system that could cause potential problems.

It allows public hunters more tags than private hunters on less land. In this situation, it is likely that some public hunters may poach in order to fill their tag---illegal, but tempting and very possible because the animals just aren't there. In the past we have had public hunters and have gotten along great with them, but at that time the public tags were determined by how much State land you had and private tags were determined the same way. I believe it was a tag for every Section. As conservative managers, we rarely if ever used all the private tags we were allotted. That was a good system for everyone.

Also in the proposed rule changes, the dates of the hunts are earlier for each year, beginning in 2027. The result of this early harvest of bucks is that the larger, more mature bucks are taken, leaving the smaller and the malformed bucks to breed the females for the next year. The result--smaller and less desirable animals.

Up until the last decade, the Department of Game and Fish rarely implemented changes—allowing everyone involved, the private landowners, the public hunters and the Outfitters the opportunity to plan in advance from year to year. I am against constant changes.

As a private landowner, I would appreciate your consideration of the following:

Would the State/Department of Game and Fish bring in more funding for their department plus better manage the herd population if the percentages of tags, private vs public, was at least equal to the percentage of land privately owned vs State owned?

Move the hunt dates to after the rut or at least toward the end of it, again for better herd management for private and public hunters.

Thank you for the work you do for all of us. I appreciate your consideration.

Thank you,

Shelley Carter

Comment 94 of 118

From: <deversranch@bacavalley.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 03:51:46 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Proposed tag changes

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My name is Jay Devers I'm a land owner in units 57 & 58, I would like you to reconsider the amount of tags you are looking to increasing. I don't think it is a good thing are herd numbers are already down. I think public land tags should be based on the percentage of state land in each unit, really the number of tags should be cut for private and public. As land owners we feed this animals 12 months of the year, and have hay crop loss and grazing loss which is are lively hood being cattle ranchers. I have lived here 19 years now and only harvested 1 mule deer buck, because of low numbers and they never get to a make it to a mature age do to over hunting and lion kills. Some of us land owners do habitat improvements for the wildlife because we want to see them increase in numbers and quality. I would like to see northeast NM to be known for quality trophy animals but right now it is not. In my area if you see 4 to 6 head of deer at one time that's a lot. The same with pronghorn when I moved here you would see large herds, but now maybe 10 or 12 in a herd if you are lucky. Thanks for your consideration.

Comment 95 of 118

From: Robert Tcherneshoff <batcherneshoff@yahoo.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 04:27:32 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Concern for quota caps for Antelope in NE NM

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Regarding Antelope proposed harvest quota caps for landowners in NE New Mexico in units 56, 57, 58 and 59 vs the quota caps for public draw hunters in the same units.

It was brought to my and other landowner's attention at a meeting in DeMoines, NM on Sunday July 28, 2026 through the attached document that there is a very large discrepancy in the proposed quota caps between landowners and public draw hunters. Land owners are in agreement that quotas to protect our Antelope and Deer herds are necessary for the health of our herds. The discrepancy favoring public hunters does not show an indication of sound management practices to address the declining numbers of our herds. I have been managing the Antelope hunts on our family's ranch near Sofia, NM for the past 12 years. We have 17 sections in unit 56 and have enjoyed thriving Antelope herds under the A-plus authorization code system. When the department opted to change the system to unlimited over the counter private land tags to increase the public hunters odds of drawing a public land tag was a recipe for disaster for our Antelope herds and we are witnessing the results of this poor management judgement. I along with many of my fellow landowners tried to consistently manage our hunts as the NMG&F had for many years. I do know the triangle ranch which is adjacent to our western border (and has owners in Texas) only saw the money now available to them and has sold a large number of hunts over the past several years decimating our buck numbers. Also, increasing the hunt from the 2 week period, which encompassed 3 consecutive weekend hunts, to an August-October approach has put prolonged pressure on our herds. Our family has been very upset that the October hunt interferes with the shipping schedule of our cattle. We have been shipping in October for as long as I can remember and I'm 62.

I would very much like to see a return to the authorization code system and 2 week 3 hunt schedule of managing the Antelope hunts for the sake of our herds. At the very least the quota caps should reflect an equal amount of private vs public numbers based on the land distribution of deeded vs public lands. The appearance to me is the NMDGF is bowing to public hunter pressure and ignoring its effects to the game animals it is charged with protecting.

Thank you for your attention to this matter!

Robert Tcherneshoff, NM Retired School Teacher with a BS in Wildlife Management from NMSU, 1987

Landowner and Hunt Representative for Atchley Ranches, INC-- located 1 mile east of Sofia, NM

From: Allison Tcherneshoff <atcherneshoff@yahoo.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 04:45:19 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] NE NM antelope quota concerns

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I am concerned about the proposed Antelope harvest quota caps for landowners in northeastern New Mexico in units 56, 57, 58 and 59 versus the quota caps for public draw hunters in the same units.

There is a very large discrepancy in the proposed quota caps between landowners and public draw hunters, according to the attached information I received at a landowner's meeting today. Land owners are in agreement that quotas to protect our Antelope and Deer herds are necessary for the health of our herds. But the discrepancy favoring public hunters over private hunters does not show an indication of sound management practices to address the declining numbers of our herds. Our ranch encompasses 17 sections in unit 56 and we have enjoyed thriving Antelope herds under the A-plus authorization code system. When the department opted to change the system to unlimited over-the-counter private land tags to increase the public hunter's odds of drawing a public land tag, it was a recipe for disaster for our Antelope herds! We are now witnessing the results of this poor management. Our Hunt Representative, along with many of our fellow landowners, tried to consistently manage our hunts as the NMG&F had for many years. But some neighboring ranches have sold a large number of hunts over the past several years, decimating our herds. Also, increasing the hunt from the 2 week/3 weekend hunt, to an August-October hunt, (going from 2 weeks to 3 months!) has put prolonged pressure on our herds. Not only are the animals being harassed for 3 months, which cannot be good for them, but our family has been very upset that the October hunt interferes with the shipping schedule of our cattle. We have been shipping in October for as long as I can remember, and as I'm 65, that's a very long time!

We would very much like to see a return to the authorization code system and a 2 week, 3 weekend hunt schedule of managing the Antelope hunts for the sake of our herds. At the very least the quota caps should reflect an equal percentage of private hunters versus public hunters based on the land distribution of deeded versus public lands. It appears to us that the NMDGF is bowing to public hunter pressure and ignoring the effects of failed management to the game animals it is charged with protecting.

New Mexico landowners have, we feel, tried very hard to work with the Game and Fish Department. We realize that the animals belong to the people, but we feed them. If you fail in your responsibility of managing the herd, you are being very short-sighted. While, on the surface, it will only help the landowner in the long run for the antelope to disappear, we would all experience a great loss if that were to happen to our herds. But, with your current practices, we fear that is what you are heading for.

Thank you for your attention to this matter!

Allison Tcherneshoff, Landowner

Comment 97 of 118

From: Kathy <4504horses@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 07:21:31 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] DGF Deer Rule

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Dear NM Game and Fish Commission,

I am a 7th generation rancher on my family's land. I am writing to address the proposed tag allocation for the next 4 years. Although I agree that caps are needed, especially after the last 4 year plan, I believe they are unfairly allocated. With 84% of the land in Unit 57 being private land, they get 124 private tags, while the 16% public land gets 120 tags. I don't believe this allocation will help at all with the current declining deer and antelope populations.

Landowners allocate their own resources to manage the forage and water on public lands to benefit both wildlife and livestock. The Department of Game and Fish have none of the financial obligations that the landowners do. Furthermore, landowners are a better measuring stick of animal populations because they work so hard to balance wildlife and livestock populations to last from generation to generation. My family has balanced these resources through 7 generations.

In addition, I would like to propose a year to year evaluation of populations and climate conditions before tag allocations are made. This would better support wildlife populations in our area.

In your meeting on Tuesday, please consider adjusting the caps for private and public land tags to better reflect the amount of land that belongs to each party. What happens on public lands affects private land's wildlife as well. In addition, please consider changing the 4-year plan to a year to year re-evaluation of wildlife populations and climate conditions.

With kind regards,

Sean Owensby

Owensby Ranch Trucking

Comment 98 of 118

From: Ben Doherty <b_doherty@dmsk12.org>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 08:40:10 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer and Antelope tag allocation

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Good Morning, My name is Ben Doherty. I am writing to you today in regards to the tag allocations for the private and public land in Northeast New Mexico.

I am a 5th generation rancher on our family ranch in unit 57 in Northeastern New Mexico. We are a cow calf operation that has supplemental income for hunting and a small show steer portion of our cow calf operation. As well as I am a part time teacher and coach at the local High School because as most of you know it is hard to raise a family on just ranching nowadays.

As a rancher, my father and grandfathers taught me one of our most important jobs is to be a steward of our land, with that we are conservationists. The way I put this into action is by rotation grazing and leaving some grass for the next growing period and then grazing period. If I have my cattle over graze a section of my place and we all know New Mexico is famous for droughts, we will not be able to use it on the next seasonal rotation therefore being detrimental to my cattle operation. Along with taking consideration of the cattle grazing on my place we have lots of wildlife with elk being the most abundant but we have antelope and deer that I have to account for in the grazing rotation of my field because they eat a lot of grass as well. Just like for my cattle if there is no grass for them to eat then there is also no grass for the wildlife to eat. I take my job as steward of the land very seriously and try my best to have the most grass for my cattle and the wildlife because they are all in this great life together.

In regard to hunting in Northeastern New Mexico, I have lived here my whole life and I am almost 40 and each year I have seen a steady decline in the antelope population and a very huge drop in the population of deer. We see a couple small antelope herds each year and with deer 1 or 2 mommas stay around now compared to an abundance when I was growing up. I know there are lots of factors that go into this but hunting is a part of it. As far as the tag allocation I do believe there should be a cap just like has been placed on the private tags, there needs to be a correlated cap on the public tags as well. As I mentioned before I am a teacher of young minds so I have to get them to understand causation and correlation. So for unit 57 deer has 124 private tags and 120 public tags but when you break down the percentage of land 84% is private and 16% is public. I could NEVER explain to my students how these 2 numbers are correlated in relation to the percentage of lands. I know that people need a chance to feed there family and the recreation part of hunting but the most important thing I want is to see these animals survive the generations so my grandchildren and great grandchildren can enjoy seeing them like I do.

My advice would be to correlate the amount of tags and cap both private and public tags, to the percentage of land there is out there so these wonderful animals can keep going on for generations. I just want to be a steward of the land for all animals and make our land great to pass down to the next generation.

Thank you for your time

Ben Doherty

Comment 99 of 118

From: catherine.brockman25 <catherine.brockman25@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 09:30:07 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer tag rule

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Sent from my Galaxy

From: Monte Anderson <monteanderson37@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 10:36:08 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Objection to proposed Deer Rule changes

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Dear Mr. Liley and commissioners;

As landowners, we have already taken meaningful steps to reduce our own harvest opportunities and limit pressure on wildlife populations because we believe in being responsible stewards of the land and the animals that depend on it. Those decisions have come at a financial cost to both landowners and outfitters, yet we have accepted that responsibility because long-term conservation must come first. Unfortunately, it appears that wildlife management decisions at the state level are increasingly being driven by public demand and political pressure rather than by what is best for the resource itself. Effective wildlife management should be based on herd health, habitat conditions, and sustainable population objectives—not simply the desires of the largest group of stakeholders. If we are truly committed to conservation, difficult management decisions must be made with the long-term welfare of deer and antelope populations as the primary consideration.

It appears that the northeastern part of New Mexico, particularly Units 56, 57, 58, and 59, is no longer receiving the level of wildlife management attention it once did. This region historically supported one of the largest antelope herds in the state, yet those numbers seem to have declined significantly. Despite these reductions, hunting opportunities continue to place pressure on already struggling populations

I am also concerned about the decision to discontinue the A-Plus Program. In my view, it was one of the fairest systems for balancing both public and private hunting opportunities. While the program may have needed adjustments or improvements, eliminating it entirely seems counterproductive

More broadly, it appears that wildlife populations are being impacted by management decisions that do not adequately reflect current conditions on the ground. Antelope and deer numbers in this region have steadily declined, and I believe we should focus on rebuilding and protecting these herds rather than increasing pressure on them.

Landowners continue to bear substantial costs associated with providing habitat, water, forage, fencing, and overall stewardship of these animals. Outfitters and landowners alike have made meaningful reductions and sacrifices to support wildlife conservation. It would be reasonable to consider further reductions in public-land deer and antelope tags so they are more closely aligned with the limitations already placed on private-land opportunities.

I respectfully ask the Department and Commission to focus on managing wildlife rather than managing public expectations. Our deer and antelope herds deserve science-based management that prioritizes conservation and sustainability above all else. Without meaningful action now, future generations may not have the wildlife resources that many of us have worked so hard to protect and preserve.

--

Thanks,
Monte Anderson
505-414-3843

From: <btnsharon@plateautel.net>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 11:32:26 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule

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Dear Mr. Lilley

My name is Brett Taylor and i would like to voice my concern about the proposed deer rules that the game and fish are about to implement. The numbers seem really skewed to benefit the public hunter. I am a licensed guide in the state of New Mexico and also a public land hunter, I put me and my daughter in for the draw every year and hope for the best, but we also realize that its a long shot getting drawn. As far as guiding, I am in the field a lot and can honestly say that giving the public draw what seems to be a large amount of tags doesn't make alot of sense. I have noticed in the last few years finding a good quality mature buck extremely frustrating. I understand that everyone wants the opportunity to at least harvest a deer, but I dont believe the deer numbers are at the range it takes to sustain the herds. I see mutiple people harvest 2 year old immature deer, and i understand that a kid getting his or her first deer is an amazing feeling but when the hunter numbers are so high and the areas are so crowded people really dont have a choice if they want meat they kill the little guy that hasn't lived long enough to know the he needs to be afraid of people. The last thing that most hunters want to see is the deer herds devastated like the antelope herds have been in the N.E. corner of the state, everyone knows how bad the numbers are at the moment. without competent conservation efforts we can not sustain the herds of any species. As far as the draw process, i feel that it could be improved as well, how about considering that if a person draws say, next year, he or she is ineligible for 1 or 2 years, I know people that draw more often than not, and realize some people gripe that land owners hog the animals, well, they foot the bill for the animals existance, there are a few land owners that just want to sell tags and collect money, most of which seems to be the far away aka. "Texans" but I know a lot of the landowners in this area and they are way more concered with the conservation of the herds than it appears the department of game and fish is. I relaize that that the department of Game and Fish catch a lot of slack because it seems that everyone wants to hunt, but if the numbers are not there they just are not there. When a unit is say 75% privately owed and yet there are more tags given for the remaining 25% of land, which is counting even the land locked areas that are inaccesable to the public makes absolutely no sense to me. Maybe the department should consider bringing back the A-plus system. Just a thought.

Sincerely, Brett Taylor

From: <btnsharon@plateautel.net>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 11:46:05 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer Rule

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Dear Mr. Lilley

My name is Brett Taylor and i would like to voice my concern about the proposed deer rules that the game and fish are about to implement. The numbers seem really skewed to benefit the public hunter. I am a licensed guide in the state of New Mexico and also a public land hunter, I put me and my daughter in for the draw every year and hope for the best, but we also realize that its a long shot getting drawn. As far as guiding, I am in the field a lot and can honestly say that giving the public draw what seems to be a large amount of tags doesn't make alot of sense. I have noticed in the last few years finding a good quality mature buck extremely frustrating. I understand that everyone wants the opportunity to at least harvest a deer, but I dont believe the deer numbers are at the range it takes to sustain the herds. I see mutiple people harvest 2 year old immature deer, and i understand that a kid getting his or her first deer is an amazing feeling but when the hunter numbers are so high and the areas are so crowded people really dont have a choice if they want meat they kill the little guy that hasn't lived long enough to know the he needs to be afraid of people. The last thing that most hunters want to see is the deer herds devastated like the antelope herds have been in the N.E. corner of the state, everyone knows how bad the numbers are at the moment. without competent conservation efforts we can not sustain the herds of any species. As far as the draw process, i feel that it could be improved as well, how about considering that if a person draws say, next year, he or she is ineligible for 1 or 2 years, I know people that draw more often than not, and realize some people gripe that land owners hog the animals, well, they foot the bill for the animals existance, there are a few land owners that just want to sell tags and collect money, most of which seems to be the far away aka. "Texans" but I know a lot of the landowners in this area and they are way more concered with the conservation of the herds than it appears the department of game and fish is. I relaize that that the department of Game and Fish catch a lot of slack because it seems that everyone wants to hunt, but if the numbers are not there they just are not there. When a unit is say 75% privately owed and yet there are more tags given for the remaining 25% of land, which is counting even the land locked areas that are inaccesable to the public makes absolutely no sense to me. Maybe the department should consider bringing back the A-plus system. Just a thought.

Sincerely, Brett Taylor

Comment 103 of 118

From: Myra Newkirk <myranewkirk@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 12:07:12 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Concerns with new tag distribution

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To whom it may concern,

I have been made aware of the new number of tags as well as the seemingly illogical distribution of the tags based on the fact that the majority of land in the area is privately owned. By providing a disproportionate number of tags to the public v. private land owners this is going to worsen overhunting of areas and negatively impact hunting on all NM lands. Not only will hunting be negatively impacted but the biosphere. Private land owners are very motivated to keep the land and environment healthy as it is part of their livelihoods. By distributing the number of tags that is proposed and in the manner that is proposed you will be causing damage to the biosphere, hunting in the state of New Mexico, and damage to the livelihood of many private landowners in New Mexico. I would greatly appreciate it if you would reconsider this decision.

Thank you,
Myra Newkirk Mason

From: Raegan Bannon <raeganbannon17@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 12:31:43 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Request for Balanced Deer and Pronghorn Tag Reductions

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To whom it may concern,

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the proposed reduction of private land deer and pronghorn tags in northeastern New Mexico. I appreciate the effort to address declining wildlife populations, and I support actions that protect and restore our deer and pronghorn herds. However, I believe the proposed changes do not address the full scope of the issue and will place an unfair burden on private landowners who have already been making significant sacrifices to preserve these populations.

In Unit 58, the current allocation includes 167 public land tags and 215 private land tags. This is especially concerning when considering that approximately 79% of the unit is privately owned and only 21% is public land. The current tag distribution does not accurately reflect land ownership or the pressure being placed on the wildlife resource.

Over the past several years, we have witnessed a significant decline in deer numbers in our area due to a combination of factors, including hunting pressure, predators, and other environmental challenges. Many local landowners and hunters have voluntarily chosen not to harvest deer for several years in an effort to allow the population to recover and preserve opportunities for future generations. We have made these decisions because we care deeply about the wildlife and want our children and grandchildren to experience the same connection to the land and wildlife that we have had.

At the same time, we have continued to see increased hunting pressure from public draw hunters. While we respect the rights of all New Mexico hunters, wildlife conservation cannot depend solely on private landowners limiting their own harvest while public tag numbers remain unchanged.

Reducing private land tags while leaving public land tags unaffected creates an imbalance and places the responsibility of conservation disproportionately on the landowners who are actively working to improve wildlife habitat and protect these animals. If the deer population is truly in decline, then harvest reductions need to be implemented across the board, not only on private lands.

We ask that you reconsider this proposal and evaluate a more comprehensive approach that includes reductions to both private and public land tags. The goal should be a healthy, sustainable wildlife population that benefits all New Mexicans, including future generations of hunters.

Many landowners in this area feel that their concerns are not being adequately heard in this process. We ask that you consider the experiences of those who live with and manage this wildlife every day. We want to be partners in conservation, but meaningful partnership requires that our voices and sacrifices are recognized.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We respectfully ask that you take these concerns into account before making a final decision regarding tag allocations.

Sincerely,

Raegan Bannon
Union County, NM

Comment 105 of 118

From: Magdalena Rakoczy <rakoczy.magdalena@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 14:33:29 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

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To Whom It May Concern,

Thank you for taking the time to read our attached letter.

Larry and Magdalena Zappanti

<[https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.avg.com%2Femail-signature%3Futm_medium%3Demail%26utm_source%3Dlink%26utm_campaign%3Dsignature%26utm_content%3Dwebmail&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C0e9c36c921664c1db62e08ded61db4d3%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C6:](https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.avg.com%2Femail-signature%3Futm_medium%3Demail%26utm_source%3Dlink%26utm_campaign%3Dsignature%26utm_content%3Dwebmail&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C0e9c36c921664c1db62e08ded61db4d3%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C6:Virus-free.www.avg.com)>
Virus-free. [www.avg.com](https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.avg.com%2Femail-signature%3Futm_medium%3Demail%26utm_source%3Dlink%26utm_campaign%3Dsignature%26utm_content%3Dwebmail&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C0e9c36c921664c1db62e08ded61db4d3%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C6:) <https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.avg.com%2Femail-signature%3Futm_medium%3Demail%26utm_source%3Dlink%26utm_campaign%3Dsignature%26utm_content%3Dwebmail&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuvuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C0e9c36c921664c1db62e08ded61db4d3%7C04aa6bf4d436426bfa404b7a70e60ff%7C0%7C0%7C6:>

Comment 106 of 118

From: <kennedyhuntin@bacavalley.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 15:11:04 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

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To whom it may concern-

As for the public license numbers for deer, I would highly encourage that you all would reduce the number of tags issued. We have experienced decade long droughts, low fawn survival rates, excessive licenses issued and predation, resulting in lower deer populations. The vast majority of private land owners in the north east part of the state have adjusted their deer tag allocations to reflect the decline of populations, while the public deer licenses remain elevated.

Our portion of the state (and the majority of the western states) has seen drastic reductions in deer numbers over the years and we need to do all we can to keep mule deer for future generations of New Mexicans to enjoy.

Jared Bannon

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From: Phillip & Katie Bramblett <bramblettk@bacavalley.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 16:06:46 -0400 (EDT)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Proposed deer/pronghorn rule changes

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To Whom it May Concern:

It has come to our attention that the New Mexico Game and Fish Department is considering changes to the amount of state and private landowner permits available without seeking public input. As residents of New Mexico, and the manager of a ranch in Union County, we find this troublesome.

Allocating tags on a percentage basis is not necessarily a bad thing, but the numbers being proposed are unfair. In Units 56-59, the percentage of private land to state land is roughly 80% private to 20% state. Yet the tag distribution as intended has approximately 44% of tags earmarked for state land. How is this an equitable distribution?

Also, the fact that the Department is attempting to make this change without seeking landowner input does not sit well with the citizens affected by these changes. If it is a plan that is good for wildlife, landowners and the public, all, why try to sneak it through? A plan that benefits all involved parties should be celebrated, not snuck through in a back-office move.

We would like to respectfully request a reconsideration of the proposed tag distributions for pronghorn and deer, and that this process involve landowners as well as Department employees.

Sincerely,

Phillip & Kati Bramblett

Comment 109 of 118

From: wes macksdrilling.com <wes@macksdrilling.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 16:59:52 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Poor Management

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To whom it may concern,

I am a landowner in unit 56 and I am starting to get concerned with the management of wildlife in my area and the direction that the NM department of game and fish is taking towards protecting the wildlife. I attending a meeting and in that meeting it was stated that there is a new regulation going to be voted on tomorrow that will limit deer hunting in my unit, to 56 private tags and 75 public tags, when there is 78% private land and 22% public land in my unit. How is this possible? Can you please explain to me how this is calculated? The 78% private landowners pay for most of the wildlife. We pay for the water and pipelines that they drink from we pay for the fences that they destroy, and we must limit our livestock for the grass that the wildlife eats. We also pay for the grazing leases on the public land. The only way that we as landowners are compensated for these expenses is by selling hunts and I feel like this should be considered when determining the allocation of tags.

The way that you are calculating private to public tags numbers is not right!!

I agree that we probably need to put limits on the number of animals that are harvested every year, because not all landowners are good stewards of the land. This is also something that needs to be looked at annually or biannually and not every 4 years. The drought conditions that we are seeing in our unit are devastating and they must affect the wildlife numbers year to year; we have documented how it has affected our domestic cow herds annually.

Respectfully,

Wes Mack CWD/PI, JP, EE98J

President

P: 575.445.2693

E: wes@macksdrilling.com <<mailto:wes@macksdrilling.com>>

W: www.macksdrilling.com <[https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ffurdefense.com%2Fv3%2F%2Fw%3A%2Fwww.macksdrilling.com_%3B!F7mV_KfLrhIw5hqQfNWaxuaVQJuY1CZNEI_vjzRh9-fmpJqXIN2uVMUjJNdwRPDNaYMLERled93he2d4&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuuuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C6c0cac6e262040beba2f8deed5fd9fc%7C04aab6bf4d36426fbfa404b7a0e60ff%7C0%](https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ffurdefense.com%2Fv3%2F%2Fw%3A%2Fwww.macksdrilling.com_%3B!F7mV_KfLrhIw5hqQfNWaxuaVQJuY1CZNEI_vjzRh9-fmpJqXIN2uVMUjJNdwRPDNaYMLERled93he2d4&data=05%7C02%7C0rrin.Duvuuuei%40dgf.nm.gov%7C6c0cac6e262040beba2f8deed5fd9fc%7C04aab6bf4d36426fbfa404b7a0e60ff%7C0%3E)>

From: Colby Kennedy <colbywkennedy@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 18:29:40 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Pronghorn & Deer Tag Allocation Disproportion

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To whom it may concern,

This letter serves as a follow-up to my previous comments regarding the significant imbalance in your proposed private land tag caps and public land tag allocations for both pronghorn and deer.

The Department determined the proposed private land cap using the three-year average of private land tag sales. That is a reasonable approach because it reflects actual harvest opportunities on the ground. More importantly, it recognizes that private landowners are among the most valuable sources of information regarding wildlife populations. These landowners live with these animals 365 days a year. They witness firsthand the changes in herd numbers, fawn recruitment, mortality, habitat conditions, and overall herd health. It only makes sense for the Department to utilize this valuable resource by working with the people who depend on these species and whose livelihoods are directly impacted by their management.

While private landowners have voluntarily reduced the number of tags purchased as wildlife populations have declined, the Department has not made proportional reductions to public land allocations. This has created an unfair imbalance that places a disproportionate conservation burden on private landowners while continuing to issue public land tags at levels that do not accurately reflect current population conditions.

Let me be clear: I fully support implementing a cap on private land tag sales. However, that cap must be accompanied by public land tag allocations that accurately reflect the current status of wildlife populations in every unit across northeastern New Mexico. Applying restrictions only to private landowners while maintaining inflated public allocations fails to achieve the intended conservation goals and shifts an inequitable share of responsibility onto those who have already demonstrated responsible stewardship.

It is time for the Department to stop expecting private landowners to carry the majority of the conservation burden. Instead, the Department should recognize them as valued partners whose boots-on-the-ground observations and long-term experience provide critical biological information that should play a meaningful role in wildlife management decisions. Sound wildlife management depends on using the best available information, and no one has a better understanding of the day-to-day conditions affecting these herds than the landowners who live alongside them year-round.

Sincerely,

Colby Kennedy

Kennedy Hunting Services

From: Raegan Bannon <raeganbannon@outlook.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 18:44:11 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Reducing Private Land Tags

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Dear Representative,

I support efforts to reduce deer and pronghorn harvest in northeastern New Mexico due to the significant decline in wildlife populations over the past several years. However, reducing only private land tags does not address the problem and places an unfair burden on landowners who have already made significant conservation efforts.

In Unit 58, there are currently 167 public land deer tags and 215 private land tags available. This allocation is concerning when approximately 79% of the unit is privately owned and only 21% is public land.

Many private landowners in this area have voluntarily chosen not to harvest deer for several years in an effort to help rebuild the population for future generations. Despite these sacrifices, we continue to see increased hunting pressure from public land hunters while public tags remain unchanged.

If the goal is to restore and protect the deer herd, harvest reductions must apply equally across both private and public lands. Removing tags from landowners who are actively working to conserve wildlife, while leaving public tag numbers untouched, is not a balanced approach.

We ask the Commission and Department of Game and Fish to reconsider this proposal and implement a fair, science-based reduction across all hunting opportunities. Landowners want to be partners in wildlife conservation, and we ask that our concerns and efforts be recognized in this decision.

Thank you for your consideration.

From: Bill Brockman <brockmanbunch11@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 20:05:48 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] United Landowners Association response to dgf proposal

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UNITED

LANDOWNERS

ASSOCIATION ...dedicated to protecting landowners' private property rights...

Biologist Liley and Game Commission.

I am writing to you on behalf of the United Landowners Association(ULA) to express my opposition to your proposal regarding the allocation of deer and antelope tags in units 56, 57, 58, and 59. As I am sure you are aware from your proposal, there has been a substantial decrease in both deer and antelope populations in at least some areas of all of these units. Most of us agree that there should be a reduction of tags for both species in these units, and in fact, most private landowners have already reduced the number of tags they are allowing on their land, and most of them plan further reductions.

The problem is that your proposals put the burden of the majority of the reductions in tag numbers squarely on the private landowners while leaving the public tag numbers relatively high. The private landowners in these units are providing a minimum of 75% of the food these animals eat and in most cases over 95% of the water they drink, yet on average the landowners are allowed less than 60% of the tags.

It seems to me that in an area of the state where such a large percentage of the land is private it would be to the advantage of the Game Dept. to work with the landowners who are providing the majority of the habitat for the game to survive, yet from where I sit, it appears to me that the Game Dept. is at best ignoring the private landowners and at worst intentionally trying to stick it to us. In my opinion this takes away the incentive to provide wildlife habitat from the people who provide more than 75% of the wildlife habitat. It is a known economic fact that people with no incentive to provide a good or service will reduce the amount of that good or service that they provide.

I strongly urge you to reconsider your proposal regarding the allocation of deer and antelope tags in units 56, 57, 58, and 59 and to seek and utilize the input of the private landowners affected when allocating the tags in these units. I appreciate your attention to this matter and I look forward to working with you on this in the future as we strive to improve New Mexico and safeguard it's people and it's wildlife.

Sincerely

Bill A. Brockman, President , United Landowners Association

From: Tim Doherty <timdohertycutco@hotmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 20:49:41 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Landowner in Unit 56

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This letter serves as my opinion regarding the significant imbalance in your proposed private land tag caps and public land tag allocations for both pronghorn and deer.

The Department determined the proposed private land cap using the three-year average of private land tag sales. That is a reasonable approach because it reflects actual harvest opportunities on the ground. More importantly, it recognizes that private landowners are among the most valuable sources of information regarding wildlife populations. These landowners live with these animals 365 days a year. They witness firsthand the changes in herd numbers, fawn recruitment, mortality, habitat conditions, and overall herd health. It only makes sense for the Department to utilize this valuable resource by working with the people who depend on these species and whose livelihoods are directly impacted by their management.

While private landowners have voluntarily reduced the number of tags purchased as wildlife populations have declined, the Department has not made proportional reductions to public land allocations. This has created an unfair imbalance that places a disproportionate conservation burden on private landowners while continuing to issue public land tags at levels that do not accurately reflect current population conditions.

Let me be clear: I fully support implementing a cap on private land tag sales. However, that cap must be accompanied by public land tag allocations that accurately reflect the current status of wildlife populations in every unit across northeastern New Mexico. Applying restrictions only to private landowners while maintaining inflated public allocations fails to achieve the intended conservation goals and shifts an inequitable share of responsibility onto those who have already demonstrated responsible stewardship.

It is time for the Department to stop expecting private landowners to carry the majority of the conservation burden. Instead, the Department should recognize them as valued partners whose boots-on-the-ground observations and long-term experience provide critical biological information that should play a meaningful role in wildlife management decisions. Sound wildlife management depends on using the best available information, and no one has a better understanding of the day-to-day conditions affecting these herds than the landowners who live alongside them year-round.

Sincerely,

Tim Doherty
Doherty Investment Co.

Comment 114 of 118

From: Brandon Loard <bloard.bondsnm@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 20:50:27 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] New Mexico private landowner tag allocations

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Bonds Ranch Headquarters
356 Wrangler Road
PO Box 25
Des Moines, NM 88418
575-278-2006

Comment 115 of 118

From: Courtney Leland <courtneyaleland@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, 29 Jun 2026 22:33:49 -0600
Subject:[EXTERNAL] Deer and antelope tags in NE NM

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To whom it may concern,

I am writing this as someone who has been a lifelong hunter, someone who studied wildlife science, a rancher's wife, and a mother to the next generation of hunters and land stewards. It is my belief that these are crucial times for decision making in conservation in order to ensure that our children, and children's children will be able to continue to enrich their lives through hunting in the same way we have. I also believe that in order for wildlife management practices to be sustainable, they must take in to account the private land owners that provide so much of the precious habitat for our wild game species. In Unit 57, 84% of the 274,170 acres are privately owned and maintained. The 16% left that is state land is scattered through out the unit, much of it land locked. It does not make any sense to me as to why the department is lowering the amount of landowner tags for antelope and deer, while keeping the state tags the same. It seems that the management should take precedence over the public outcry about state hunters not receiving enough tags. If 36.5% of the total tags for the unit are for 16% of the land, I would think that would create a ton of hunting pressure in those state land spots. Further, the method of having each landowner tag hunter call in on a certain date in an attempt to obtain a tag seems like it won't provide a fair opportunity to get the limited amount of tags, while being less than user friendly.

Regards,

Courtney Berry
courtneyaleland@gmail.com
505-250-7454

Comment 116 of 118

From: Gary Bodily <dgbodily@msn.com>
Date: Tue, 30 Jun 2026 00:57:47 +0000
Subject:[EXTERNAL] be fair

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Comment 117 of 118

From: Luke Rush <rush.luke@yahoo.com>
Date: Tue, 30 Jun 2026 03:21:08 +0000 (UTC)
Subject:[EXTERNAL]

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It has been brought to my attention about the change in the percentage of tags distributed between landowners and public in northeast New Mexico. As a licensed guide (guiding predominately in that part of the state) and a landowner in the in the southwestern part of the state, I feel like the percentages are way out of balance. The landowners, which are the stewards of the land, are the ones supplying water, fixing the fences (that the wildlife tore up), and managing the range land that is all detrimental to the wildlife, to get tags taken away. Don't misunderstand me, if wildlife numbers are down, it is everybody's job, the fish and game and the landowners, to manage the natural resource that brings in so much revenue to the state. If Tags need to be cut, I feel like it should follow the percentage of private vs public land in that specific unit. In a high percentage privately owned unit you are taking away from the landowners, financially and morally, which are out there every day with the wildlife, and giving to the public who just come to hunt. If it is an 80/20% split, private vs public, and your issuing 100 deer tags for example then why wouldn't 80 tags go to landowners and 20 go to public?

Comment 118 of 118

From: Dino Cornay <cornayart@bacavalley.com>
Date: Tue, 30 Jun 2026 09:55:25 -0400 (EDT)
Subject:[EXTERNAL] NMGF

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Greetings

In the last couple of days, landowners in the NE part of the state have been made aware of changes being made to several game units. These changes, always made by the commission with little input from people that are actually stewards of our beloved ranch country, always reflect the demands and wants of state land hunters with no regard to the people that water, feed, provide salt and mineral for, and care for the wildlife on our ranches. Our fences are in shambles because of large numbers of elk congregating and constantly breaking wire, especially wire gates, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep our cattle where they are supposed to be. Yet, we have watched in disbelief as extreme quotas have been placed on lions and bears, while our deer herd gets decimated. We were a crown jewel in antelope hunting, pulling in world class hunters, and now, because of another rule change, our once great antelope herd has been greatly diminished.

Ranchers have always been hardy people. and we take our licks without complaint. We love our land and our wildlife, but NMGF keeps making it harder on us. The state does not own one blade of grass, other than on parks and monuments. Even on state land, the lessee owns all the surface plants. You all claim every bit of wildlife, but continually bite the hand that feeds you. Now you want to disproportionately allow state land hunters the same number or more of deer and elk on much less land. Example: Unit 57 deer-124 private tags compared to 120 public tags with 84% of the land being private, and 16% being public. This is a travesty and a slap in the face to the very people you should be working personally with and taking care of. These are the people that bring in the out of state hunters that pay the hefty license fees. Communication is priceless, but unfortunately, we only hear from NMGF when a decision has been made.

Dino Cornay

COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA BRIEFING

Meeting Date: August 21, 2026

Agenda Number: X

Presenter: Stewart Liley

Corroborator: N/A

Agenda Title: Rule Making Hearing on Final Changes on the Deer Rule (19.31.13 NMAC) for the 2027 – 2030 hunting seasons.

1. Summary of Agenda Item

The Department will present proposed changes to the Deer Rule (19.31.13 NMAC) based on survey information, management goals, and public comment. The Department has analyzed and evaluated data to help inform the rule development process.

The Department is proposing the following changes to the 2027-2030 deer rule:

Region Specific Proposed Changes

Northwest

- 1) Based on input received during the current rule cycle, the Department recommends moving GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit. Moving GMU 2B to a Quality Hunt unit requires a reduction of 885 deer licenses across public and private land.
- 2) Create new rifle hunt code in GMU 51A to spread out pressure. The overall license numbers will remain the same.
- 3) Create a public muzzleloader deer hunt on Wildlife Management Areas in GMU 4 to coincide with the private land hunt (10 licenses).

Southwest

- 1) Change the January hunt on White Sands Missile Range (GMU 19 WSMR only) to a youth hunt.
- 2) Create a December rifle hunt for Coues white-tailed deer in GMUs 16 and 22 (20 licenses in each GMU) to be consistent with Coues white-tailed deer hunts in the southwest.
- 3) Create a separate hunt code for the Silver City Management Area antlerless archery hunt (50 public and 20 private licenses). With this hunt code, archery hunters that hold a license in GMU 23 and 24 who do not harvest a deer during their archery hunt will not be permitted to hunt the Silver City Management Area antlerless hunt.
- 4) Change youth rifle hunts in GMUs 13 and 17 to youth muzzleloader hunts to match elk weapon type for the same time and increase licenses for muzzleloader hunts in these units.
- 5) No longer include Fort Bayard as a special management area. Hunters drawing a tag for GMU 24 can hunt any legally accessible land in GMU 24, including Fort Bayard management area.
- 6) Create a public rifle hunt for Mimbres River WMA in GMU 24 (5 licenses).

Southeast

- 1) Remove the REG antlerless hunt in GMU 32 Roswell and Fort Sumner Hunt Areas. Keep Youth Only antlerless hunt (15 public and 20 private licenses).
- 2) Remove the antlerless hunt on the Huey WMA; change the ES hunt to FAD bag limit.
- 3) Significantly reduce licenses in GMUs 29 (-120), 30 (-525), and 34 (-100).

Northeast

- 1) Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics.

General Statewide Proposed Changes

- 1) Adjust license numbers to meet management strategies and reflect changes in deer herd dynamics.
- 2) Adjust season dates where necessary.
 - a. Adjust season dates to ensure harvest is biologically sustainable.
 - b. Shift start dates to maintain hunts beginning on Saturday or adjusting to maintain consistent hunt structure.
 - c. When possible, adjust season dates for hunt structure consistency across the state.
 - d. Adjust season dates to avoid overlapping hunts with mixed-weapon types.
- 3) Designate the premium statewide deer hunt as a Quality Hunt.
- 4) Require the purchase of a license at least a day prior to the start of the hunt. For hunts where published season dates are less than 6 days, hunters will no longer be able to buy a license once the hunt starts.
- 5) Require a "ranch registration" process for OTC private-land deer licenses, similar to the current registration process used for private land elk hunting in Secondary Management Zones.
- 6) Caps on private-land licenses OTC licenses for deer.

2. Background Information

The deer rule (19.31.13 NMAC) is re-evaluated every 4 years and changed based on population data, harvest data, management goals, and public feedback. The Department will begin reaching out to the public for input.

The Department balances providing hunting opportunity with maintaining the potential for larger antlered bucks through two management approaches: Opportunity Hunt Units and Quality Hunt Units.

Opportunity Hunt Units are designed to maximize hunter access by offering more licenses and higher drawing odds, while maintaining overall population health. This typically results in more hunters afield at the same time.

Quality Hunt Units are designed to enhance the hunting experience by limiting hunter numbers and offering benefits such as lower hunter density, higher success rates, broader legal animal selection, and/or more favorable season timing and length. These units are designated by the State Game Commission and have more restrictive license allocations.

Except for in a few very specific instances to address nuisance issues, the Department allows male harvest only. Population trajectories are driven by adult female and fawn survival; both adult female and fawn survival rates need to be adequate for stable populations. Weather, disease, predation and human induced mortality can all impact adult female and fawn survival; however, availability of quality forbs, shrubs, and concealment cover can lessen or intensify the effect of these individual factors. Deer have a polygamous breeding strategy where a single male will breed many females within a season. Because of this breeding strategy, almost all (>95%) breeding age

females become pregnant each year even though there are generally fewer males than females in a population. Studies have shown that when the number of bucks stays above 10 bucks per 100 does, pregnancy rates are consistent and high. As such, buck mortality, including mortality from harvest, does not negatively impact population growth because females carry pregnancies and almost all of them are pregnant each year.

3. Strategic Plan References and Possible Impacts of Agenda Item

The process as presented to the Commission meets the Conservation Services Program Objectives 1, 2 and 5 of the Department's Strategic Plan: FY 2019 – FY 2023

4. Considerations Regarding Duplications and/or Conflicts with Existing Rules or Statutes

None

5. Description and Summary of Public Involvement Process and Results

The Department held 2 hybrid in-person/virtual public meetings on March 11 in Albuquerque and March 12 in Las Cruces. We have also received comments via email. Public comments will be summarized and presented during the meeting. Proposed changes to the Deer rule have been posted on the Department's website.

Suggested Motion

The Department respectfully suggests the following motion unless Commission discretion indicates a different course of action:

"Move to adopt the proposed changes to 19.31.13 NMAC as presented by the Department and allow the Department to make minor corrections to comply with filing this rule with State Records and Archives."

TITLE 19 NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE
CHAPTER 31 HUNTING AND FISHING
PART 13 DEER

19.31.13.1 ISSUING AGENCY: New Mexico department of **wildlifegame and fish.**
[19.31.13.1 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.1 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.2 SCOPE: Sportspersons interested in deer management and deer hunting. Additional requirements may be found in Chapter 17 NMSA 1978, and Chapters 30, 31, 32 and 33 of Title 19 NMAC.
[19.31.13.2 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.2 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Sections 17-1-14 and 17-1-26 NMSA 1978 provide that the New Mexico state **wildlifegame** commission has the authority to establish rules and regulations that it may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of Chapter 17 NMSA 1978 and all other acts pertaining to protected mammals, birds and fish.
[19.31.13.3 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.3 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.4 DURATION: April 1, **20272023** through March 31, **20312027.**
[19.31.13.4 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.4 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: April 1, **20272023**, unless a later date is cited at the end of an individual section.
[19.31.13.5 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.5 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.6 OBJECTIVE: Establishing open hunting seasons and regulations, rules and procedures governing the distribution and issuance of deer licenses by the department.
[19.31.13.6 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.6 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.7 DEFINITIONS:

- A. “Antlerless deer” or “A”** shall mean a deer without antlers.
- B. “Deer”** as used herein, shall mean any wild cervid of the genus *Odocoileus*.
- C. “Deer enhancement program”** as used herein, shall mean the department activity that allows the issuance of not more than two authorizations for the taking of one fork-antlered deer per license, with the purpose of raising funds for programs and projects to benefit deer.
- D. “Department”** shall mean the New Mexico department of **wildlifegame and fish.**
- E. “Director”** shall mean the director of the New Mexico department of **wildlifegame and fish.**
- F. “Either sex” or “ES”** shall mean any one deer.
- G. “Either sex white-tailed deer” or “ESWTD”** shall mean any one white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).
- H. “Fork-antlered deer” or “FAD”** shall mean a deer possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
- I. “Fork-antlered mule deer” or “FAMD”** shall mean a mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
- J. “Fork-antlered white-tailed deer” or “FAWTD”** shall mean a white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) possessing antlers, one of which shall have a definite fork showing two or more distinct points. A burr at the base does not constitute a point or fork.
- K. “Game management unit”, “GMU”, “hunt area” or “management area”** shall mean those areas as described in 19.30.4 NMAC Boundary Descriptions for Game Management Units.
- L. “High demand hunt”** shall mean a special draw hunt where the total number of non-resident applicants for a deer hunt exceeds twenty-two percent of the total applicants based on data for the two immediately preceding years.
- M. “Quality hunt”** shall mean a hunt designed to provide a hunter with an opportunity to achieve one or more of the following: an enhanced experience based on timing and length of hunt season; lower hunter density; or an increased opportunity for success.
- N. “Wildlife management areas” or “WMAs”** shall mean those areas as described in 19.34.5 NMAC Wildlife Management Areas.

19.31.13.8 ADJUSTMENT OF LICENSES: The director, with the verbal concurrence of the chairperson of the New Mexico state wildlifegame commission or their designee, may adjust the number of licenses for deer up or down by no more than twenty percent of the total licenses available in the GMU to address significant changes in population levels or to address critical department management needs. This adjustment may be applied to any or all of the specific hunt codes for deer. The director may change or cancel all hunts on military lands to accommodate closures on those lands; if changed, the season length and bag limit shall remain the same as assigned on the original hunt code.

[19.31.13.8 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.8 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.9 GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 AND 5A PRIVATE-LAND ONLY HUNTS:

A. Persons applying for private-land only deer licenses in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A must obtain an authorization number from participating landowners in these GMUs.

B. Participating landowners in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A are required to provide proof of land ownership to obtain authorization numbers from the department.

[19.31.13.9 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.9 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.10 CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD): The director has the authority to designate possession criteria to any deer hunter where CWD is a concern. It is unlawful to transport dead deer, or their parts, taken from any GMU or area identified by the director in which the presence of, or possibility of, exposure to CWD has been identified to any location outside that GMU except for the following:

- A.** meat that is cut and wrapped (either commercially or privately);
- B.** quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached;
- C.** meat that has been boned out;
- D.** hides with no heads attached;
- E.** clean skull plates with antlers attached; clean is defined as having been immersed in a bath of at least one part chlorine bleach and two parts water with no meat or tissue attached;
- F.** antlers with no meat or tissue attached;
- G.** finished taxidermied heads; or
- H.** by prior arrangement to a department office.

[19.31.13.10 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.10 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.11 QUALITY DEER HUNTS: Quality hunts for deer are as follows:

A. Hunt codes DER 1 115, DER 1 116, DER 2 121, DER 2 122, DER 2 123, DER 2 420, DER-57S-B1-FAD-PUB.

B. All hunts in GMUs 2B, 2C, 5B, 8, 17, 23-Burro mountains hunt area, 27, 33, 41, the Valle Vidal, all private land deer incentive program hunts and all hunts on the Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs.

C. The premium deer hunt as defined in Subsection C of Section 19.31.13.12 NMAC.

[19.31.13.11 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.11 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.12 SPECIAL DEER HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES:

A. Deer enhancement program:

(1) Program description: The director shall collect all proceeds generated through the auction and lottery of special deer authorizations, and such monies shall be deposited in the game protection fund. These monies shall be made available for expenditure by the department solely for programs and projects to benefit deer and for direct costs incurred in carrying out these programs. These monies shall be used to augment, and not replace, monies appropriated from existing funds available to the department for the conservation, restoration, utilization and management of deer.

(2) Requirements for issuance of special deer authorizations:

(a) The state wildlifegame commission shall authorize the director to issue not more than two special deer authorizations in any one license year to take one fork-antlered deer per license. The director shall allow the sale of one authorization through auction to the highest bidder and one authorization to a person selected through a random drawing of a lottery ticket by the department or an incorporated, nonprofit organization dedicated to the conservation of wildlifedeer.

(b) Unless their hunting privileges have been revoked pursuant to law, any person is eligible to submit a bid for the special deer auction authorization, or purchase lottery tickets in an attempt to be selected for the special deer lottery authorization.

(c) The special deer authorizations issued through auction and lottery may be transferred through sale, barter or gift by the successful individuals only to other individuals qualified to hunt.

(3) **Enhancement hunts:** Deer enhancement licenses shall be valid from September 1 through January 31 for any big-game sporting arms. These licenses shall be valid statewide where hunting is allowed. The bag limit shall be one fork-antlered deer. The authorization to obtain a deer enhancement license may be used either by the applicant or any individual.

B. Deer incentive programs:

(1) **CWD-reporting incentive:** The director may annually allow up to two deer authorizations to be issued through a random drawing for deer and elk hunters submitting their legally harvested animal for CWD testing. Authorizations awarded pursuant to this rule may be transferred through sale, barter or gift. **Deer CWD-reporting** incentive hunts shall be valid only for the dates, big-game sporting arms, bag limit and area specified by the director.

(2) **Private-land deer incentive program:** Private landowners who are conducting and maintaining substantial habitat improvements or land management practices on their deeded lands that directly and significantly benefit deer may be considered for special recognition. Only those projects as determined by the department to be relevant and beneficial to deer will be considered. Landowners must develop a deer conservation and management plan and submit an application including a map delineating the legal property boundary to the department. Upon completion of approved habitat improvement projects the landowner may be granted authorizations for alternative season dates as approved by the department. Licenses obtained using the authorizations will be valid only on deeded property for the ranch to which they were awarded. Landowners receiving incentive authorizations are required to continue habitat improvement projects and submit an update as directed by the department to be considered for continued participation.

C. Premium hunt opportunity: One premium deer draw hunt will be issued each license year through the draw. The hunt area will be statewide on any public land open to hunting, including WMAs, and private land with written permission.

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
statewide	9/1/2027- 1/31/2028	9/1/2028- 1/31/2029	9/1/2029- 1/31/2030	9/1/2030- 1/31/2031	DER-STW- R1-FAD- PUB	1	FAD

open GMUs or areas	2023-2024 hunt dates	2024-2025 hunt dates	2025-2026 hunt dates	2026-2027 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
statewide	9/1/2023- 1/31/2024	9/1/2024- 1/31/2025	9/1/2025- 1/31/2026	9/1/2026- 1/31/2027	DER 1-700	1	FAD

[19.31.13.12 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.12 NMAC 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.13 POPULATION MANAGEMENT HUNTS:

A. The director or their designee may authorize population management hunts for deer when justified in writing by department personnel.

B. The director or their designee shall designate the big-game sporting arms, season dates, season lengths, bag limits, hunt boundaries, specific requirements or restrictions, and number of licenses to be issued.

C. In the event that an applicant is not able to hunt on the dates specified, the applicant's name shall be moved to the bottom of the list and another applicant may be contacted for the hunt.

D. In those instances where a population management hunt is warranted on deeded private lands, the landowner may suggest eligible hunters of their choice by submitting a list of prospective hunters' names to the department for licensing consideration. No more than one-half of the total number of licenses authorized shall be available to landowner identified hunters. The balance of prospective hunters shall be identified by the department.

[19.31.13.13 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.13 NMAC, 4/1/2027]

19.31.13.14 DEER HUNTS:

A. Public-draw (and private lands in GMUs 2A, 2B, 2C, 4 and 5A) deer hunts, listing the open GMUs or areas, eligibility requirements or restrictions, hunt dates, hunt codes, big-game sporting arms, number of licenses and bag limit shall be as indicated below. The ~~state game commission owned~~ Double E WMA, Navajo WMA, Pine River WMA, prairie-chicken areas, River Ranch WMA and Water Canyon WMA shall be open to licensed public draw deer hunters during established seasons. ~~Hunters holding a valid bow deer license for GMUs 23 or 24 who do not harvest a deer during their hunt will be allowed to obtain permission from the department to hunt antlerless deer from January 16 through February 5 within the Silver City deer management area as delineated by the department.~~

<u>open GMUs or areas</u>	<u>2027- 2028 hunt dates</u>	<u>2028- 2029 hunt dates</u>	<u>2029- 2030 hunt dates</u>	<u>2030- 2031 hunt dates</u>	<u>hunt code</u>	<u>licenses</u>	<u>bag limit</u>
<u>2A</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-2A-B1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A: private land only</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-2A-B1- FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-2A-B2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A: private land only</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-2A-B2- FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-2A-M1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A: private land only</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-2A-M1- FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A: youth only</u>	<u>10/23- 10/27</u>	<u>10/21- 10/25</u>	<u>10/20- 10/24</u>	<u>10/19- 10/23</u>	<u>DER-2A-R1- FAD-YTH</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A</u>	<u>10/30- 11/3</u>	<u>10/28- 11/1</u>	<u>10/27- 10/31</u>	<u>10/26- 10/30</u>	<u>DER-2A-R1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A: private land only</u>	<u>10/30- 11/3</u>	<u>10/28- 11/1</u>	<u>10/27- 10/31</u>	<u>10/26- 10/30</u>	<u>DER-2A-R1- FAD-PVT</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2A: youth only</u>	<u>11/20- 11/28</u>	<u>11/18- 11/26</u>	<u>11/17- 11/25</u>	<u>11/23- 12/1</u>	<u>DER-2A-R2- FAD-YTH</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2B</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-2B-B1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>2B: youth only</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-2B-B1- FAD-YTH</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>

2B: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2B-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: youth only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-YTH	55	FAD
2B: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2B-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
2B: youth only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2B-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
2B	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-PUB	140	FAD
2B: youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-YTH	125	FAD
2B: private land only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-2B-R1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
2B: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-2B-R2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
2B: private land only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-2B-R3-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-2B-R2-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
2C	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
2C: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2C-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
2C	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
2C: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-2C-M1-FAD-PVT	9	FAD
2C	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
2C: private land only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-2C-R1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-4-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-4-B1-FAD-PVT	150	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-4-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-4-M1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD

4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs, youth only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
4: private land only	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-4-R1-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-4-R2-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
4: private land only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-4-R2-FAD-PVT	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-4-R3-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
4: private land only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-4-R3-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	11/24-11/28	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	11/27-12/1	DER-4-R2-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
5A: public land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5A-B1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
5A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5A-M1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
5A: public land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
5A: private land only	11/9-11/15	11/7-11/13	11/6-11/12	11/5-11/11	DER-5A-R1-FAD-PVT	220	FAD
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1-FAD-PUB	110	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired	10/16-10/20	10/14-10/18	10/13-10/17	10/12-10/16	DER-C6-R1-FAD-MOB	20	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1-FAD-PUB	115	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD

8: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-8-B1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>FAD</u>
8	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-8-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>FAD</u>
9	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-9-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
9	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-9-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
9: restricted muzzleloader only	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-9-P1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
9	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-9-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
9: Marquez/LBar WMA only	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-9L-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
9: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-9-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
10	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-10-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
10	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-10-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>FAD</u>
10: mobility impaired	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-10-R1-FAD-MOB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
10	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-10-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>FAD</u>
10	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-10-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>FAD</u>
10	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-10-R3-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>FAD</u>
10: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-10-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
12	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-12-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
12	<u>10/9-10/13</u>	<u>10/7-10/11</u>	<u>10/6-10/10</u>	<u>10/5-10/9</u>	<u>DER-12-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
12	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-12-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>FAD</u>
13	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-13-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>FAD</u>
13	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-13-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>FAD</u>
13	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-13-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>FAD</u>
13: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-13-M1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>FAD</u>
13	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-13-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
13	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-13-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
14	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-14-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
14	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-14-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>FAD</u>
14	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-14-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>FAD</u>

<u>14</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-14-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-15-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-15-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-15-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>15: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-15-M1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-16-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-16-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>10/9-10/13</u>	<u>10/7-10/11</u>	<u>10/6-10/10</u>	<u>10/5-10/9</u>	<u>DER-16-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16: mobility impaired</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-MOB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-16-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>12/4-12/12</u>	<u>12/2-12/10</u>	<u>12/1-12/9</u>	<u>12/7-12/15</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAWTD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-17-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-17-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-17-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-17-M1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-17-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-17-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-18-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-18-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-18-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-18-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-18-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>19: White Sands missile range only: youth only</u>	<u>1/7-1/9</u>	<u>1/5-1/7</u>	<u>1/4-1/6</u>	<u>1/3-1/5</u>	<u>DER-19W-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>19: White Sands missile range only</u>	<u>1/21-1/23</u>	<u>1/19-1/21</u>	<u>1/18-1/20</u>	<u>1/17-1/19</u>	<u>DER-19W-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>

19: except the White Sands missile range portion	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-19-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-19-M1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-20-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-20-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
20	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-20-M1-FAD-PUB	85	FAD
20	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-20-R1-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
20	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-20-R2-FAD-PUB	90	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-21-B1-FAD-PUB	300	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-21-B2-FAD-PUB	200	FAD
21	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-21-M1-FAD-PUB	350	FAD
21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PUB	425	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YTH	100	FAD
21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1-FAWTD-PUB	30	FAWTD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1-FAD-PUB	65	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2-FAD-PUB	70	FAD
22: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1-FAD-YTH	20	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAMD-PUB	205	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2-FAMD-PUB	50	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAMD-PUB	225	FAMD

23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2-FAMD-PUB	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-23-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23-R1-FAD-YTH	75	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23-R2-FAWTD-PUB	55	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23B-B1-FAWTD-PUB	20	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23B-B1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23B-B2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23B-M1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23B-R1-FAMD-PUB	35	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only, youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23B-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23B-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAMD-PUB	140	FAMD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAWTD-PUB	65	FAWTD
24	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-24-B2-FAMD-PUB	85	FAMD
24	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-24-B2-FAWTD-PUB	45	FAWTD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAMD-PUB	280	FAMD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAWTD-PUB	75	FAWTD
24	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-24-R1-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD
24	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24-R2-FAMD-PUB	400	FAMD
24: Mimbres WMA only	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24M-R1-FAD-PUB	5	FAD
24	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-24-R1-FAWTD-PUB	100	FAWTD
24: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-24-R1-FAD-YTH	50	FAD

24: youth only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAD-YTH	50	FAD
24	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	DER-23S-B1-A-PUB	50	A
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-25-B1-FAD-PUB	45	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-25-B2-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
25	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-25-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
25	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-25-R1-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
25	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-25-R2-FAD-PUB	95	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-26-B1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-26-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
26	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-26-M1-FAD-PUB	60	FAD
26	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-26-R1-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
26	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-26-R2-FAD-PUB	100	FAD
26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PUB	15	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PUB	25	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PUB	40	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PUB	50	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PUB	45	FAMD
27	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PUB	40	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-27-R1-FAD-YTH	25	FAD
27	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PUB	25	FAWTD
28: McGregor range only	1/1-1/2	1/6-1/7	1/5-1/6	1/4-1/5	DER-28-R1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD

28: McGregor range only. military only	<u>1/1-1/2</u>	<u>1/6-1/7</u>	<u>1/5-1/6</u>	<u>1/4-1/5</u>	<u>DER-28-R1- FAD-MIL</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-29-B1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-29-B2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>10/23- 10/27</u>	<u>10/21- 10/25</u>	<u>10/20- 10/24</u>	<u>10/19- 10/23</u>	<u>DER-29-M1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>10/30- 11/3</u>	<u>10/28- 11/1</u>	<u>10/27- 10/31</u>	<u>10/26- 10/30</u>	<u>DER-29-R1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>11/13- 11/17</u>	<u>11/11- 11/15</u>	<u>11/10- 11/14</u>	<u>11/9- 11/13</u>	<u>DER-29-R2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-30-B1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-30-B2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>10/23- 10/27</u>	<u>10/21- 10/25</u>	<u>10/20- 10/24</u>	<u>10/19- 10/23</u>	<u>DER-30-M1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>10/30- 11/3</u>	<u>10/28- 11/1</u>	<u>10/27- 10/31</u>	<u>10/26- 10/30</u>	<u>DER-30-R1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>11/13- 11/17</u>	<u>11/11- 11/15</u>	<u>11/10- 11/14</u>	<u>11/9- 11/13</u>	<u>DER-30-R2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>FAD</u>
30: youth only	<u>11/20- 11/28</u>	<u>11/18- 11/26</u>	<u>11/17- 11/25</u>	<u>11/23- 12/1</u>	<u>DER-30-R1- FAD-YTH</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-31-B1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-31-B2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>10/23- 10/27</u>	<u>10/21- 10/25</u>	<u>10/20- 10/24</u>	<u>10/19- 10/23</u>	<u>DER-31-M1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>11/6- 11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-31-R1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>11/20- 11/24</u>	<u>11/18- 11/22</u>	<u>11/17- 11/21</u>	<u>11/16- 11/20</u>	<u>DER-31-R2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-32-B1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-32-B2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>10/23- 10/27</u>	<u>10/21- 10/25</u>	<u>10/20- 10/24</u>	<u>10/19- 10/23</u>	<u>DER-32-M1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>10/30- 11/3</u>	<u>10/28- 11/1</u>	<u>10/27- 10/31</u>	<u>10/26- 10/30</u>	<u>DER-32-R1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>11/13- 11/17</u>	<u>11/11- 11/15</u>	<u>11/10- 11/14</u>	<u>11/9- 11/13</u>	<u>DER-32-R2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>FAD</u>
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only. youth only	<u>12/16- 12/31</u>	<u>12/16- 12/31</u>	<u>12/16- 12/31</u>	<u>12/16- 12/31</u>	<u>DER-32R-R1- A-YTH</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-33-B1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-33-B2- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>FAD</u>
33: restricted muzzleloader only	<u>10/23- 10/27</u>	<u>10/21- 10/25</u>	<u>10/20- 10/24</u>	<u>10/19- 10/23</u>	<u>DER-33-P1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>11/6- 11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-33-R1- FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>

<u>33</u>	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/16-11/20</u>	<u>DER-33-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>33: Huey WMA only, youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-33H-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-34-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-34-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-34-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>34: mobility impaired</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-34-R1-FAD-MOB</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>34: youth only</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-34-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-34-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>34</u>	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/16-11/20</u>	<u>DER-34-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-36-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-36-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-36-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>36: youth only</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-36-M1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-36-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-36-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>36: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-36-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-37-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-37-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-37-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-37-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-37-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-38-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-38-B2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-38-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-38-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-38-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>39</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-39-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>

39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PUB	20	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PUB	30	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PUB	50	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PUB	10	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PUB	15	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PUB	175	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PUB	165	FAD

<u>45</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-45-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>45: mobility impaired</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-45-R1-FAD-MOB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>45</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-45-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>45: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-45-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>47</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-47-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>47</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-47-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>47</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-47-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>47</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-47-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>48</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-48-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>48</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-48-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>48</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-48-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>48</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-48-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>49</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-49-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>49</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-49-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>49</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-49-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-50-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-50-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-50-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>51A</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-51A-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>51A</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-51A-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>51A</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-51A-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>51B</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-51B-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>51B</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-51B-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>51B</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-51B-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>52</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-52-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>52: restricted muzzleloader only</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-52-P1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>52</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-52-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>FAD</u>

<u>52</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-52-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-53-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-53-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-53-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-54C-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-54C-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-54C-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>55: ES Barker WMA only</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-55E-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>55: ES Barker WMA only. youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-55E-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>55: Urraca WMA only</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-55U-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>55: Urraca WMA only</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-55U-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>55: Valle Vidal only</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-55V-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-56-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-56-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-56-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-56-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>56: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-56-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>56: youth only</u>	<u>12/4-12/8</u>	<u>12/2-12/6</u>	<u>12/1-12/5</u>	<u>12/7-12/11</u>	<u>DER-56-R1-ESWTD-YTH</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>ESWTD</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-57-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-57-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-57-R1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-57-R2-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/23-11/27</u>	<u>DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>ESWTD</u>
<u>57: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-57-R1-FAD-YTH</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>57: Sugarite canyon state park only</u>	<u>11/1-11/30</u>	<u>11/1-11/30</u>	<u>11/1-11/30</u>	<u>11/1-11/30</u>	<u>DER-57S-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>58</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-58-B1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>58</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>DER-58-M1-FAD-PUB</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>

58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PUB	35	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YTH	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PUB	10	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1-FAD-PUB	25	FAD
59	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2-FAD-PUB	40	FAD
59: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1-FAD-YTH	5	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-YTH	15	ESWTD
59	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-PUB	15	ESWTD

open-GMUs or areas	2023-2024 hunt dates	2024-2025 hunt dates	2025-2026 hunt dates	2026-2027 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
2A: youth only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-100	25	FAD
2A	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-101	150	FAD
2A: private land only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-102	40	FAD
2A: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-103	15	FAD
2A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-104	40	FAD
2A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-105	15	FAD
2A	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-106	80	FAD
2A: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-107	15	FAD
2A	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-108	50	FAD
2A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-109	10	FAD
2B	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-110	275	FAD
2B: youth only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-111	125	FAD
2B: private land only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-112	25	FAD
2B	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-113	350	FAD
2B: private land only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-114	25	FAD
2B	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-115	400	FAD
2B: private land only	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-116	75	FAD
2B: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-117	25	FAD
2B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-118	130	FAD
2B: youth only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-119	20	FAD

2B: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-120	10	FAD
2B	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-121	180	FAD
2B: youth only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-122	50	FAD
2B: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-123	30	FAD
2B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-124	175	FAD
2B: youth only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-125	20	FAD
2B: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-126	10	FAD
2C	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-127	30	FAD
2C: private land only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-128	8	FAD
2C	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-129	50	FAD
2C: private land only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-130	15	FAD
2C	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-131	20	FAD
2C: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-132	9	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-133	20	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-134	10	FAD
4: private land only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-135	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-136	20	FAD
4: private land only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-137	175	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-138	10	FAD
4: private land only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-139	10	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only, youth only	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-140	5	FAD
4: Humphries/Rio Chama/Sargent WMAs only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-141	10	FAD
4: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-142	150	FAD
4: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-143	100	FAD
5A: public land only	11/7-11/13	11/5-11/11	11/11-11/17	11/10-11/16	DER-1-144	40	FAD
5A: private land only	11/7-11/13	11/5-11/11	11/11-11/17	11/10-11/16	DER-1-145	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-146	30	FAD
5A: private land only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-147	220	FAD
5A: public land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-148	10	FAD
5A: private land only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-149	50	FAD
5B	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-150	30	FAD
5B: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-151	10	FAD
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-152	10	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-153	10	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired	10/14-10/18	10/12-10/16	10/11-10/15	10/10-10/14	DER-1-154	20	FAD

6A and 6C	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-155	110	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-156	100	FAD
6A and 6C	9/30-10/4	9/28-10/2	10/4-10/8	10/3-10/7	DER-3-157	115	FAD
7	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-158	30	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-159	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-160	15	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-161	25	FAD
8: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-2-162	65	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-163	65	FAD
9	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-164	15	FAD
9: Marquez/LBar WMAs only	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-165	10	FAD
9: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-166	10	FAD
9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-167	10	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-168	15	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-169	10	FAD
10: mobility impaired	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-170	20	FAD
10	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-171	70	FAD
10	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-172	65	FAD
10	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-173	90	FAD
10: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-174	25	FAD
10	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-175	100	FAD
10	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-176	90	FAD
12	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-177	85	FAD
12	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-178	20	FAD
12	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-179	40	FAD
13	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-180	150	FAD
13	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-181	150	FAD
13: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-182	50	FAD
13	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-183	125	FAD
13	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-184	75	FAD
13	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-185	200	FAD
14	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-186	55	FAD
14	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-187	35	FAD
14	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-188	25	FAD
14	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-189	55	FAD
15	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-190	75	FAD
15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-191	25	FAD
15	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-192	165	FAD
15: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-3-193	100	FAD
16	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-194	300	FAD
16: mobility impaired	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-195	25	FAD
16	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-196	300	FAD

16: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-197	100	FAD
16	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-198	230	FAD
16	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-199	175	FAD
16	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-200	300	FAD
17	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-201	80	FAD
17	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-202	80	FAD
17: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-203	80	FAD
17	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-204	75	FAD
17	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-205	75	FAD
17	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-206	80	FAD
18	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-207	70	FAD
18	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-208	70	FAD
18	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-209	50	FAD
18	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-210	40	FAD
18	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-211	75	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only, mandatory check-in/check-out	12/1-12/3	11/29-12/1	11/28-11/30	11/27-11/29	DER-1-212	5	FAD
19: White Sands missile range only, mandatory check-in/check-out	1/12-1/14	1/10-1/12	1/9-1/11	1/8-1/10	DER-1-213	5	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-214	10	FAD
19: except the White Sands missile range portion	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-3-215	10	FAD
20	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-216	90	FAD
20	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-217	90	FAD
20	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-218	45	FAD
20	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-219	25	FAD
20	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-220	85	FAD
21	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-221	425	FAD
21	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-222	425	FAD
21: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-223	100	FAD
21	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-224	300	FAD
21	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-225	200	FAD
21	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-226	350	FAD
21	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-227	25	FAWTD
22	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-228	70	FAD
22	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-229	70	FAD
22: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-230	20	FAD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-231	30	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-232	25	FAD

22	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-233	65	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-234	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-235	450	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-236	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-237	55	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-238	75	FAD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-239	205	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-240	50	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-241	100	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-242	50	FAWTD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-243	225	FAMD
23: except the Burro mountains hunt area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-244	75	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	11/4-11/12	11/2-11/10	11/8-11/16	11/7-11/15	DER-1-245	35	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-246	40	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-247	25	FAD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-248	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-249	20	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-250	50	FAWTD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-251	40	FAMD
23: Burro mountains hunt area only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-252	40	FAWTD
24: including Fort Bayard management area, youth only	9/30-10/8	9/28-10/6	9/27-10/5	9/26-10/4	DER-1-253	50	FAD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-254	400	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-255	400	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-256	100	FAWTD

24: including Fort Bayard management area, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-257	50	FAD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-258	50	FAWTD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-259	135	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-260	85	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-261	60	FAWTD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-262	40	FAWTD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-263	280	FAMD
24: excluding Fort Bayard management area	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-264	75	FAWTD
25	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-265	100	FAD
25	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-266	100	FAD
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-267	45	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-268	30	FAD
25	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-269	45	FAD
26	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-270	100	FAD
26	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-271	100	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-272	25	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-273	15	FAD
26	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-274	60	FAD
26	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-275	25	FAWTD
27	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-276	50	FAMD
27	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-277	50	FAMD
27	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-278	40	FAWTD
27: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-279	25	FAD
27	12/2-12/10	12/7-12/15	12/6-12/14	12/5-12/13	DER-1-280	25	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-281	30	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-282	15	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-283	30	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-2-284	40	FAWTD
27	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-285	40	FAMD
27	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-3-286	50	FAWTD
28: McGregor range only	12/16-12/17	12/21-12/22	12/20-12/21	12/19-12/20	DER-1-287	25	FAD

28: McGregor range only, military only	12/16-12/17	12/21-12/22	12/20-12/21	12/19-12/20	DER-1-288	25	FAD
29	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-289	150	FAD
29	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-290	150	FAD
29	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-291	100	FAD
29	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-292	50	FAD
29	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-293	70	FAD
30	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-294	720	FAD
30	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-295	720	FAD
30: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-296	250	FAD
30	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-297	200	FAD
30	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-298	100	FAD
30	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-299	325	FAD
31	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-300	440	FAD
31	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-301	435	FAD
31	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-302	175	FAD
31	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-303	100	FAD
31	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-304	175	FAD
32	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-305	565	FAD
32	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/8-11/12	11/14-11/18	DER-1-306	560	FAD
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	12/16-12/31	DER-1-307	15	A
32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-1-308	15	A
32	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-309	150	FAD
32	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-310	100	FAD
32	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-3-311	175	FAD
33	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-312	150	FAD
33	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-313	150	FAD
33	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-314	60	FAD
33	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-315	50	FAD
33: restricted muzzleloader only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-316	140	FAD
33: Huey WMA only, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-3-317	5	ES
33: Huey WMA only, youth only	12/26/2023-1/1/2024	12/26/2024-1/1/2025	12/26/2025-1/1/2026	12/26/2026-1/1/2027	DER-3-318	5	A
34: mobility impaired	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-319	50	FAD
34: youth only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-320	45	FAD
34	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-321	650	FAD
34	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/22-11/26	11/21-11/25	DER-1-322	650	FAD
34	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-323	450	FAD
34	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-324	350	FAD
34	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-3-325	340	FAD

36	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-326	300	FAD
36	11/11-11/15	11/9-11/13	11/15-11/19	11/14-11/18	DER-1-327	300	FAD
36: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-328	25	FAD
36	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-329	225	FAD
36	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-330	125	FAD
36	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-331	115	FAD
36: youth-only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-332	25	FAD
37	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-333	365	FAD
37	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-334	360	FAD
37	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-335	100	FAD
37	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-336	80	FAD
37	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-337	125	FAD
38	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-338	160	FAD
38	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-339	155	FAD
38	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-340	65	FAD
38	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-341	40	FAD
38	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-342	100	FAD
39	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-343	35	FAD
39	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-344	35	FAD
39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-345	25	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-346	15	FAD
39	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-347	40	FAD
40	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/1-11/5	11/7-11/11	DER-1-348	50	FAD
40	11/18-11/22	11/16-11/20	11/15-11/19	11/21-11/25	DER-1-349	50	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-350	20	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-351	15	FAD
40	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-352	30	FAD
41	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-353	40	FAD
41	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-354	40	FAD
41: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-355	5	FAD
41: youth-only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-356	15	ESWTD
41	12/9-12/13	12/14-12/18	12/13-12/17	12/12-12/16	DER-1-357	10	ESWTD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-358	10	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-359	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-360	25	FAD
42	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-361	40	FAD
42	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-362	40	FAD
42	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-363	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-364	15	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-365	15	FAD
43	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-366	35	FAD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-367	10	FAD
43	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-3-368	15	FAD
45	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-369	250	FAD

45: mobility impaired	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-370	25	FAD
45	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-371	250	FAD
45: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-372	25	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-373	165	FAD
45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-374	160	FAD
47	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-375	25	FAD
47	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-376	20	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-377	10	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-378	20	FAD
48	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-379	50	FAD
48	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-380	50	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-381	45	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-382	30	FAD
49	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-383	100	FAD
49	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-384	100	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-385	105	FAD
50	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-386	50	FAD
50	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-387	50	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-388	5	FAD
51A	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-389	145	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-390	65	FAD
51B	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-391	20	FAD
51B	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-392	15	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-393	15	FAD
52	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-394	90	FAD
52	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-395	90	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-396	80	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-397	25	FAD
53	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-398	85	FAD
53	11/4-11/8	11/2-11/6	11/8-11/12	11/7-11/11	DER-1-399	85	FAD
53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-400	100	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-401	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-402	10	FAD
54/55: Colin Neblett WMA only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-403	10	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-404	5	FAD
55: ES Barker WMA only, youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-405	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-406	5	FAD
55: Urraca WMA only	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-407	5	FAD
55: Valle Vidal only	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-408	10	FAD
56	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-409	15	FAD

56	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-410	15	FAD
56: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-411	10	FAD
56: youth-only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-412	10	ESWTD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-413	10	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-414	15	FAD
57	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-415	25	FAD
57	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-416	25	FAD
57: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-417	10	FAD
57	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-418	10	ESWTD
57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-419	20	FAD
57: Sugarite canyon state park only	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	11/1-11/30	DER-2-420	20	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-421	15	FAD
58	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-422	40	FAD
58	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-423	35	FAD
58: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-424	10	FAD
58: youth-only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-425	15	ESWTD
58	12/9-12/13	12/14-12/18	12/13-12/17	12/12-12/16	DER-1-426	15	ESWTD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-427	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-428	25	FAD
59	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/25-10/29	10/24-10/28	DER-1-429	40	FAD
59	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	11/1-11/5	10/31-11/4	DER-1-430	40	FAD
59: youth-only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-431	5	FAD
59: youth-only	12/2-12/6	12/7-12/11	12/6-12/10	12/5-12/9	DER-1-432	15	ESWTD
59	12/9-12/13	12/14-12/18	12/13-12/17	12/12-12/16	DER-1-433	15	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-434	10	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-435	25	FAD

B. Private-land only hunts:

(1) Ranch registration requirement: Private lands that lie within GMUs below must register to receive a ranch code. Enrollment process:

a. Land ownership documentation will be required that will verify the ranch lies within valid GMUs.

b. Requests for a ranch code may be submitted to the department at any time.

c. Ranch ownership must be affirmed on an annual basis.

d. Ranches within these GMUs will be issued a ranch code annually to identify individual ownership.

e. A ranch code will be required to purchase a private land deer license for a specific ranch.

CB. Private-land only deer hunts: Private-land only deer licenses shall only be valid on deeded private land and are restricted to the hunt dates, eligibility requirements, big-game sporting arms and bag limit that corresponds to the draw hunt code listed in Subsection A of 19.31.13.14 NMAC for the GMU where the private landowner's property lies. Private-land only deer licenses shall be ~~unlimited and~~ available from any license vendor and the department's web site. Private land-only deer licenses are valid only on deeded private property where the licensee has written permission to hunt, and within the GMU or area allowed by hunt code. Private land-only deer licenses are not restricted to only one ranch or property. Private-land only hunts in GMUs 8, 46, 54 and 55 shall be as indicated below:

open GMUs or areas	2027-2028 hunt dates	2028-2029 hunt dates	2029-2030 hunt dates	2030-2031 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
5B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-5B-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-5B-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
5B	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-5B-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
5B: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-5B-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
6A and 6C	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-C6-B1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
6A and 6C	10/2-10/6	9/30-10/4	9/29-10/3	9/28-10/2	DER-C6-M1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
6A and 6C: mobility impaired	10/16-10/20	10/14-10/18	10/13-10/17	10/12-10/16	DER-C6-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
6A and 6C	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-C6-R1-FAD-PVT	155	FAD
7	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-7-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-7-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-7-M1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
7	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-7-R1-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
8	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-8-B1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD
8: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-8-B1-FAD-YPV	3	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-8-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
8	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-8-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
8	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-8-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
9	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-9-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-9-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-9-P1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
9	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-9-R1-FAD-PVT	25	FAD

9: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	DER-9-R1-FAD-YPV	<u>5</u>	FAD
<u>10</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-10-B1-FAD-PVT	<u>15</u>	FAD
<u>10</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	DER-10-M1-FAD-PVT	<u>5</u>	FAD
10: mobility impaired	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	DER-10-R1-FAD-MPV	<u>2</u>	FAD
<u>10</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	DER-10-R1-FAD-PVT	<u>25</u>	FAD
<u>10</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	DER-10-R2-FAD-PVT	<u>25</u>	FAD
<u>10</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	DER-10-R3-FAD-PVT	<u>30</u>	FAD
10: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	DER-10-R1-FAD-YPV	<u>10</u>	FAD
<u>12</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-12-B1-FAD-PVT	<u>15</u>	FAD
<u>12</u>	<u>10/9-10/13</u>	<u>10/7-10/11</u>	<u>10/6-10/10</u>	<u>10/5-10/9</u>	DER-12-M1-FAD-PVT	<u>5</u>	FAD
<u>12</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	DER-12-R1-FAD-PVT	<u>35</u>	FAD
<u>13</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-13-B1-FAD-PVT	<u>10</u>	FAD
<u>13</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	DER-13-B2-FAD-PVT	<u>10</u>	FAD
<u>13</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	DER-13-M1-FAD-PVT	<u>5</u>	FAD
13: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	DER-13-M1-FAD-YPV	<u>3</u>	FAD
<u>13</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	DER-13-R1-FAD-PVT	<u>20</u>	FAD
<u>13</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	DER-13-R2-FAD-PVT	<u>20</u>	FAD
<u>14</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-14-B1-FAD-PVT	<u>35</u>	FAD
<u>14</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	DER-14-B2-FAD-PVT	<u>35</u>	FAD
<u>14</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	<u>9/27-10/3</u>	DER-14-M1-FAD-PVT	<u>20</u>	FAD
<u>14</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	DER-14-R1-FAD-PVT	<u>80</u>	FAD
<u>15</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-15-B1-FAD-PVT	<u>7</u>	FAD
<u>15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	DER-15-B2-FAD-PVT	<u>5</u>	FAD
<u>15</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	DER-15-M1-FAD-PVT	<u>7</u>	FAD
15: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	DER-15-M1-FAD-YPV	<u>3</u>	FAD
<u>16</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	DER-16-B1-FAD-PVT	<u>5</u>	FAD
<u>16</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	DER-16-B2-FAD-PVT	<u>5</u>	FAD

<u>16</u>	<u>10/9-10/13</u>	<u>10/7-10/11</u>	<u>10/6-10/10</u>	<u>10/5-10/9</u>	<u>DER-16-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16: mobility impaired</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-MPV</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-16-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>12/4-12/12</u>	<u>12/2-12/10</u>	<u>12/1-12/9</u>	<u>12/7-12/15</u>	<u>DER-16-R1-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-17-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-17-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-17-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-17-M1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-17-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-17-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-18-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-18-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-18-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-18-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-18-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-19-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>12/4-12/8</u>	<u>12/2-12/6</u>	<u>12/1-12/5</u>	<u>12/7-12/11</u>	<u>DER-19-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-20-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-20-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-20-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-20-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-20-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-21-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-21-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/30</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-21-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>FAD</u>

21	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-21-R1-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-21-R2-FAD-PVT	55	FAD
21: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-21-R1-FAD-YPV	8	FAD
21	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-21-R1-FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
22	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-22-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-22-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	10/9-10/13	10/7-10/11	10/6-10/10	10/5-10/9	DER-22-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
22	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-22-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-22-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
22: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-22-R1-FAD-YPV	5	FAD
22	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-22-R1-FAWTD-PVT	10	FAWTD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAMD-PVT	13	FAMD
23	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-23-B1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-23-B2-FAMD-PVT	18	FAMD
23	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-23-B2-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD
23	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-23-M1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-23-R1-FAMD-PVT	43	FAMD
23	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-23-R2-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
23	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-23-R1-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
23: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-23-R1-FAD-YPV	12	FAD
23	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-23-R2-FAWTD-PVT	8	FAWTD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAMD-PVT	15	FAMD
24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-24-B1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-24-B2-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-24-B2-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD

24	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-24-M1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
24	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-24-R1-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-24-R2-FAMD-PVT	40	FAMD
24	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-24-R1-FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
24: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-24-R1-FAD-YPV	8	FAD
24: youth only	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
24	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-24-R2-FAWTD-PVT	5	FAWTD
23/24: Silver City management area only as defined by the department	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	1/16-2/5	DER-23S-B1-A-PVT	20	A
25	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-25-B1-FAD-PVT	4	FAD
25	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-25-B2-FAD-PVT	4	FAD
25	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-25-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
25	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-25-R1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
25	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-25-R2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-26-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-26-B2-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
26	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-26-M1-FAD-PVT	3	FAD
26	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-26-R1-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
26	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-26-R2-FAD-PVT	12	FAD
26	12/4-12/12	12/2-12/10	12/1-12/9	12/7-12/15	DER-26-R1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-27-B1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-27-B2-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	1/16-1/31	DER-27-B2-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAMD-PVT	3	FAMD
27	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-27-M1-FAWTD-PVT	3	FAWTD
27	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-27-R1-FAMD-PVT	7	FAMD
27	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-27-R2-FAMD-PVT	8	FAMD

<u>27</u>	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/23-11/27</u>	<u>DER-27-R1-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
<u>27: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-27-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>12/4-12/12</u>	<u>12/2-12/10</u>	<u>12/1-12/9</u>	<u>12/7-12/15</u>	<u>DER-27-R2-FAWTD-PVT</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>FAWTD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-29-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-29-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-29-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-29-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-29-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-30-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-30-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-30-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-30-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-30-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>30: youth only</u>	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-30-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-31-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-31-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-31-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-31-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>31</u>	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/16-11/20</u>	<u>DER-31-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-32-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-32-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-32-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-32-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-32-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>32: Roswell and Ft. Sumner hunt areas only, youth only</u>	<u>12/16-12/31</u>	<u>12/16-12/31</u>	<u>12/16-12/31</u>	<u>12/16-12/31</u>	<u>DER-32R-R1-A-YPV</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>A</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-33-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-33-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>FAD</u>

33: restricted muzzleloader only	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-33-P1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
33	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-33-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>FAD</u>
33	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/16-11/20</u>	<u>DER-33-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>FAD</u>
34	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-34-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
34	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-34-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>FAD</u>
34	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-34-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
34: mobility impaired	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-34-R1-FAD-MPV</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>FAD</u>
34: youth only	<u>10/30-11/3</u>	<u>10/28-11/1</u>	<u>10/27-10/31</u>	<u>10/26-10/30</u>	<u>DER-34-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
34	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-34-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>FAD</u>
34	<u>11/20-11/24</u>	<u>11/18-11/22</u>	<u>11/17-11/21</u>	<u>11/16-11/20</u>	<u>DER-34-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>FAD</u>
36	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-36-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
36	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-36-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
36	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-36-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
36: youth only	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-36-M1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
36	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-36-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>FAD</u>
36	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-36-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>FAD</u>
36: youth only	<u>11/20-11/28</u>	<u>11/18-11/26</u>	<u>11/17-11/25</u>	<u>11/23-12/1</u>	<u>DER-36-R1-FAD-YPV</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
37	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-37-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
37	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-37-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>FAD</u>
37	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-37-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
37	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-37-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>FAD</u>
37	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-37-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>FAD</u>
38	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>9/1-9/24</u>	<u>DER-38-B1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
38	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>1/1-1/15</u>	<u>DER-38-B2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>FAD</u>
38	<u>10/23-10/27</u>	<u>10/21-10/25</u>	<u>10/20-10/24</u>	<u>10/19-10/23</u>	<u>DER-38-M1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>FAD</u>
38	<u>11/6-11/10</u>	<u>11/4-11/8</u>	<u>11/3-11/7</u>	<u>11/2-11/6</u>	<u>DER-38-R1-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>
38	<u>11/13-11/17</u>	<u>11/11-11/15</u>	<u>11/10-11/14</u>	<u>11/9-11/13</u>	<u>DER-38-R2-FAD-PVT</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>FAD</u>

39	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-39-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
39	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-39-B2-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
39	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-39-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
39	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-39-R1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
39	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-39-R2-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
40	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-40-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
40	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-40-B2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
40	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-40-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
40	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-40-R1-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
40	11/13-11/17	11/11-11/15	11/10-11/14	11/9-11/13	DER-40-R2-FAD-PVT	100	FAD
41	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-41-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
41	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-41-B2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
41	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-41-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
41	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-41-R1-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
41	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-41-R2-FAD-PVT	37	FAD
41: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-41-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
41: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
41	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-41-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
42	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-42-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
42	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-42-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
42	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-42-R1-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-42-R2-FAD-PVT	65	FAD
42	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-42-R1-ESWTD-PVT	50	ESWTD
43	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-43-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-43-M1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
43	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-43-R1-FAD-PVT	125	FAD
45	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-45-B1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD

45	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-45-M1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
45	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-45-R1-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: mobility impaired	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R1-FAD-MPV	3	FAD
45	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-45-R2-FAD-PVT	75	FAD
45: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-45-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
46	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-46-B1-FAD-PVT	50	FAD
46	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-46-M1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
46	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-46-R1-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
46	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-46-R2-FAD-PVT	160	FAD
47	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-47-B1-FAD-PVT	8	FAD
47	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-47-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
47	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-47-R1-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
47	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-47-R2-FAD-PVT	35	FAD
48	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-48-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
48	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-48-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
48	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-48-R1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
48	11/6-11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-48-R2-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
49	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-49-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
49	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-49-R1-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
49	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-49-R2-FAD-PVT	30	FAD
50	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-50-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
50	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-50-R1-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
50	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-50-R2-FAD-PVT	16	FAD
51A	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51A-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
51A	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-51A-R1-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
51A	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-51A-R2-FAD-PVT	45	FAD
51B	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-51B-B1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD

51B	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-51B-R1- FAD-PVT	18	FAD
51B	10/30- 11/3	10/28- 11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-51B-R2- FAD-PVT	18	FAD
52	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-52-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52: restricted muzzleloader only	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-52-P1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
52	10/30- 11/3	10/28- 11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-52-R1- FAD-PVT	12	FAD
52	11/6- 11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-52-R2- FAD-PVT	12	FAD
53	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-53-B1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
53	10/30- 11/3	10/28- 11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-53-R1- FAD-PVT	25	FAD
53	11/6- 11/10	11/4-11/8	11/3-11/7	11/2-11/6	DER-53-R2- FAD-PVT	25	FAD
54	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-54-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
54	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-54-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
54	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-54-R1- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
54	10/30- 11/3	10/28- 11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-54-R2- FAD-PVT	10	FAD
54	11/20- 11/24	11/18- 11/22	11/17- 11/21	11/23- 11/27	DER-54-R1- ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD
54: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23- 12/1	DER-54-R1- FAD-YPV	5	FAD
55	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-55-B1- FAD-PVT	25	FAD
55	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-55-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
55	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-55-R1- FAD-PVT	30	FAD
55	10/30- 11/3	10/28- 11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-55-R2- FAD-PVT	30	FAD
55	11/20- 11/24	11/18- 11/22	11/17- 11/21	11/23- 11/27	DER-55-R1- ESWTD-PVT	30	ESWTD
55: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23- 12/1	DER-55-R1- FAD-YPV	6	FAD
56	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-56-B1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-56-M1- FAD-PVT	5	FAD
56	10/23- 10/27	10/21- 10/25	10/20- 10/24	10/19- 10/23	DER-56-R1- FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56	10/30- 11/3	10/28- 11/1	10/27- 10/31	10/26- 10/30	DER-56-R2- FAD-PVT	19	FAD
56: youth only	11/20- 11/28	11/18- 11/26	11/17- 11/25	11/23- 12/1	DER-56-R1- FAD-YPV	5	FAD
56: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7- 12/11	DER-56-R1- ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD

57	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-57-B1-FAD-PVT	15	FAD
57	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-57-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
57	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-57-R1-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-57-R2-FAD-PVT	42	FAD
57	11/20-11/24	11/18-11/22	11/17-11/21	11/23-11/27	DER-57-R1-ESWTD-PVT	5	ESWTD
57: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-57-R1-FAD-YPV	15	FAD
58	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-58-B1-FAD-PVT	10	FAD
58	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-58-M1-FAD-PVT	5	FAD
58	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-58-R1-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-58-R2-FAD-PVT	20	FAD
58: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-58-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
58: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-YPV	5	ESWTD
58	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-58-R1-ESWTD-PVT	10	ESWTD
59	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-59-B1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
59	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-59-M1-FAD-PVT	7	FAD
59	10/23-10/27	10/21-10/25	10/20-10/24	10/19-10/23	DER-59-R1-FAD-PVT	28	FAD
59	10/30-11/3	10/28-11/1	10/27-10/31	10/26-10/30	DER-59-R2-FAD-PVT	28	FAD
59: youth only	11/20-11/28	11/18-11/26	11/17-11/25	11/23-12/1	DER-59-R1-FAD-YPV	10	FAD
59: youth only	12/4-12/8	12/2-12/6	12/1-12/5	12/7-12/11	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-YPV	3	ESWTD
59	12/11-12/15	12/9-12/13	12/8-12/12	12/14-12/18	DER-59-R1-ESWTD-PVT	12	ESWTD

open GMUs or areas	2023-2024 hunt dates	2024-2025 hunt dates	2025-2026 hunt dates	2026-2027 hunt dates	hunt code	licenses	bag limit
8	10/14-10/18	10/12-10/16	10/18-10/22	10/17-10/21	DER-1-500	unlimited	FAD
8	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-501	unlimited	FAD
8	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	1/1-1/15	DER-2-502	unlimited	FAD
8	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-503	unlimited	FAD
46	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-1-504	unlimited	FAD

46	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-505	unlimited	FAD
46	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-506	unlimited	FAD
46	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-507	unlimited	FAD
54	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-1-508	unlimited	FAD
54	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-509	unlimited	FAD
54	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-510	unlimited	ESWTD
54: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-511	unlimited	FAD
54	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-512	unlimited	FAD
54	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-513	unlimited	FAD
55	10/21-10/25	10/19-10/23	10/18-10/22	10/24-10/28	DER-1-514	unlimited	FAD
55	10/28-11/1	10/26-10/30	10/25-10/29	10/31-11/4	DER-1-515	unlimited	FAD
55: youth only	11/18-11/26	11/23-12/1	11/22-11/30	11/21-11/29	DER-1-516	unlimited	FAD
55	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	9/1-9/24	DER-2-517	unlimited	FAD
55	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	9/27-10/3	DER-3-518	unlimited	FAD
55	11/22-11/26	11/27-12/1	11/26-11/30	11/25-11/29	DER-1-519	unlimited	ESWTD

[19.31.13.14 NMAC - Rp, 19.31.13.14 NMAC, 4/1/2027]