



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING



DANIEL EICHINGER
DIRECTOR

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RESUBMITTED: May 13, 2019
RESUBMITTED: June 17, 2019



MEMORANDUM TO THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Subject: Chronic Wasting Disease Regulations
Wildlife Conservation Order Amendment No. 7 of 2019

Authority:

The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, authorizes the Director and the Commission to issue orders to manage wild animals in this state.

Discussion and Background:

The Department and the Natural Resources Commission (NRC) reviewed and discussed the proposed chronic wasting disease (CWD) regulations during their regularly scheduled meeting on June 13, 2019. Several topics generated a high level of feedback and discussion including the possession and transportation of roadkill deer carcasses.

The Department recommends prohibiting the possession and transportation of roadkill deer carcasses outside of the county where the deer was killed except for deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, upper canine teeth, or a finished taxidermist mount as part of the Department's efforts to respond to and manage CWD in the state.

Since May 2015, the Department has confirmed CWD in free-ranging white-tailed deer from Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Ionia, Ingham, Jackson, Kent, and Montcalm Counties in the Lower Peninsula. In October 2018, the Department confirmed CWD in a free-ranging white-tailed deer from Dickinson County in the Upper Peninsula (UP). As of mid-April 2019, after testing approximately 60,545 free-ranging white-tailed deer, 118 were positively confirmed with CWD, with 62 occurring in 2018. Chronic wasting disease was also found in August 2008, at a Kent County privately-owned cervid (POC) facility and in two POC facilities in Mecosta County in 2017. In addition, CWD was found in March 2019, at a POC facility in Montcalm County.

In 2018, the NRC and the Department took aggressive action and approved regulatory changes outside of the three-year deer regulations cycle to address CWD in Michigan's deer population. The NRC and the Department made regulatory decisions based on *Michigan's Surveillance and Response Plan for Chronic Wasting Disease of Free-Ranging and Privately-Owned Cervids*, the current state of the science, recommendations from the CWD Working Group, and suggestions from public engagement meetings. The Department and the NRC are focused on achieving specific CWD management goals that include slowing the spread of the disease, reducing or maintaining low prevalence rates, preventing the disease from reaching new areas, and preserving Michigan's rich hunting history for future generations to enjoy.

Due to the additional findings of CWD and to continue aggressive CWD surveillance, the Department recommends amending the protocols and control measures in the Wildlife Conservation Order to address CWD in Michigan's deer population.

Statewide Regulations

Definition of Bait to Include Consumption

The Department continues to receive questions about what substances and materials are included in the baiting and feeding ban, specifically food-scented materials used as attractants. Currently, the Wildlife Conservation Order defines "bait" as "a substance composed of grains, minerals, salt, fruit, vegetables, hay, or any other food materials, whether natural or manufactured, which may lure, entice, or attract deer." This would include food scent essence or oil-based attractants because they are a food material, natural or manufactured, that lures, entices, or attracts deer. Food-scented materials are not intended for consumption and are used to attract wild animals solely by odor. Therefore, the Department recommends redefining bait to include the intent for consumption. This new definition would not include food-scented materials – whether composed of natural or synthetic materials – made inaccessible for consumption by deer.

Issues Pros/Cons

The current baiting and feeding ban in the Lower Peninsula and the statewide ban on the possession and use of natural cervid urine-based lures and attractants limits hunters on what methods and materials they may use in order to attract and successfully harvest a deer. Current regulations allow for hunters to use alternative methods to attract deer, such as synthetic urine-based attractants or decoys. Food scents used as attractants that are made inaccessible for consumption by deer will provide hunters with another alternative option.

The risks of CWD transmission are associated with the congregation of animals. Food-scented materials, such as essence or oil-based attractants, give off an odor that deer may recognize as food and attracts them to the source. Once the deer recognize that there is no food, they continue to search for food. This method reduces the potential for deer to congregate and reduces the risk of disease transmission through contact, food source contamination, and environmental contamination.

Neighboring States

The Department reviewed regulations in neighboring states where CWD has been found to determine whether their bait definition included the intent for consumption. The results are the following:

- Illinois: Bait means any material, whether liquid or solid, including food, salt, minerals and other products that can be ingested, placed or scattered in such a manner as to attract or lure white-tailed deer. This does not include the use of products designed for scent only and not capable of ingestion, solid or liquid, placed or scattered, in such a manner as to attract or lure deer.
- Minnesota: Bait includes grains, fruits, vegetables, nuts, hay, or other food that is capable of attracting or enticing deer and has been placed by a person. Liquid scents, sprays, salt, and minerals are not bait if they do not contain liquid or solid food products.
- Missouri: Use of bait – which includes grain or other feed placed or scattered so as to attract deer – while hunting is illegal. Doe urine and other scents, such as apple, acorn, and persimmon, may be used to attract deer while hunting, as long as the scents are not used on or with grain and other food products.
- Ohio: Baiting means the placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of salt, mineral supplement, grain, fruit, vegetables or other feed whatsoever capable of luring, enticing, or attracting deer, except salt, mineral supplement, grain, fruit, vegetables or feed placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, or scattered as a result of normal agricultural practices.
- Wisconsin: Bait means any material placed or used to attract wild animals, including liquid scent, salt, and mineral blocks. Scents may be used for hunting deer or other wild animals, but the scent may not be placed or deposited in a manner that it is accessible for consumption by deer, and scents shall be removed daily at the end of hunting hours established for deer. However, two ounces or less of scent may be placed, used, or deposited in any manner for hunting game and does not need to be removed daily at the end of hunting hours. Scent means any material, except animal parts or animal by-products, used to attract wild animals solely by its odor.

Biological

The risks of congregating animals around bait increases the probability of direct contact between infected and noninfected animals and increases the risk of contaminating the food source or the surrounding environment. Food-scented materials, such as essence or oil-based attractants, are not intended for consumption and are used to attract wild animals solely by its odor. Food-scented materials made inaccessible for consumption by deer reduces the potential for congregation of deer and the risk of disease transmission.

Social

About 52 percent of active Michigan hunters used bait while hunting in 2017. The use of bait differed significantly among regions and was used most frequently in the UP (81 percent) and the Northern Lower Peninsula (NLP) (55 percent). Bait was used least often in the Southern Lower Peninsula (SLP) (43 percent). Hunting success and mean harvest per hunter were significantly greater for hunters using bait in the Upper Peninsula (UP) and NLP than non-

baiters; however, success and harvest per hunter for all seasons combined did not vary significantly between baiters and non-baiters in the SLP. In the UP, 45 percent of baiters were successful, and 23 percent of non-baiters were successful. In the NLP, 58 percent of baiters were successful, and 42 percent of non-baiters were successful.

Since baiting is a popular practice among Michigan hunters and current regulations limit what materials hunters may use to lure, entice, or attract deer, food-scented materials used as an attractant that are made inaccessible for consumption by deer will provide hunters with an alternative option.

Economic

Businesses may see a small, but positive economic impact.

Liberty Hunt Season Dates

Wildlife Conservation Order Amendment No. 4 of 2019; Bear Regulations and License Quotas, proposed that the Liberty Hunt be moved to the second weekend in September during the 2019 deer regulations cycle to reduce potential conflict between hound bear hunters and youth deer hunters. The start of the open season for hound bear hunters is the Monday following the second Saturday in September and continues for eight days in the UP and continues into October for the NLP. The Liberty Hunt is the Saturday following September 15, which may cause conflicts between hound bear hunters and youth deer hunters. The Department recommends moving the Liberty Hunt to the second weekend in September to avoid this potential conflict.

Issues Pros and Cons

The Department received some complaints about the overlap between the Liberty Hunt and when dogs can be used to hunt bears. The NRC will need to approve this regulation in order to ensure that there will be no conflicts between youth deer hunters and hound bear hunters.

Biological

The Department does not expect a biological impact.

Social

According to the 2017 Deer Harvest Survey, approximately 20,166 hunters hunted during the Liberty Hunt and 38 percent of hunters were successful in taking a deer. The Department does not expect any impact on participation if the Liberty Hunt season date changes.

Economic

The Department does not expect an economic impact.

Upper Peninsula Regulations

In October 2018, a 4-year old doe harvested on a deer damage shooting permit in Waucedah Township, Dickinson County, tested positive for CWD, marking the first confirmation of CWD

in the UP. The Department took immediate action and increased testing and active surveillance to better understand where the disease exists. The Department set up a surveillance area, centered on Waucedah Township, and set a goal to test a minimum of 600 deer to better determine the extent of possibly infected deer. Through 2018, the Department tested 1,744 deer from the surveillance area and to date has not found any additional CWD-positive deer. The Department recognizes that deer movements, densities and habitat vary from the UP into the Lower Peninsula (LP). The Department has reviewed Michigan's CWD Surveillance and Response Plan and the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' CWD Best Management Practices in considering additional measures going forward. In addition, the Department discussed possible response actions with the UP CWD Task Force, hunters, and other stakeholder groups to determine the best approach for addressing CWD in the region. Therefore, the Department recommends regulatory changes for the 2019 deer hunting season in the UP.

Baiting and Feeding Ban in the Core CWD Surveillance Area - Effective Immediately

One of the measures outlined in Michigan's CWD Surveillance and Response Plan is to establish a Core CWD Area within a 10-mile radius of the location around the documented case where the infected animal was located and implement a baiting and feeding ban within that Core CWD Area. In addition, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' CWD Best Management Practices states that in order to reduce the risk of CWD transmission and establishment of CWD through unnatural concentrations of cervids, states and provinces should eliminate the baiting and feeding of all wild cervids using regulatory mechanisms such as jurisdictional bans. The Department recommends implementing a baiting and feeding ban within the Core CWD Surveillance Area.

Neighboring States

Please refer to Wildlife Conservation Order Amendment No. 12 of 2018, Chronic Wasting Disease Regulations for other states' regulations regarding baiting and feeding.

Issues Pros and Cons

A response that bans baiting and feeding in the immediate area is a responsible endeavor to reduce the immediate risk of transmission in and near the affected area. A proactive approach by banning baiting and feeding is warranted to reduce the risk on the landscape.

There are biological, social, and economic considerations to make regarding baiting and feeding in the UP. The biological concerns have focused on its potential to congregate deer and to increase the risk of spreading diseases. Baiting is highly popular among Michigan hunters, especially those in the UP. Baiting and feeding also have economic value as a market for agricultural products. Although most Michigan hunters approve of baiting, most hunters also support baiting restrictions when the health of the herd is in jeopardy. Thus, any restrictions placed on baiting must weigh both pros and cons before deciding how to address baiting and feeding.

Biological

Chronic wasting disease can be transmitted directly (e.g., saliva, urine, and feces) and indirectly (contaminated environment) among deer. Evidence suggests that baiting and feeding increases both the congregation of deer and the risk of disease transmission through increasing the probability of contact, food source contamination, and environmental contamination. In addition, the longer the food is on the landscape, the greater the likelihood of increasing disease transmission.

Social

According to the 2018 CWD Survey Report, about 52 percent of active Michigan hunters used bait while hunting in 2017. The use of bait differed significantly among regions and was used most frequently in the UP (81 percent). Although most Michigan hunters approve of baiting, most hunters also support baiting restrictions when the health of the deer herd is in jeopardy. Studies have found that hunter support for management actions to address CWD, including baiting bans, is based on the perceived efficacy of those actions. In addition, studies showed that support for any management action and satisfaction with the agency was related to the fairness of the process that led to that decision.

The primary reasons that Michigan hunters have cited for using bait were to make hunting more exciting because they can see more deer and improve their hunting success. According to the CWD Survey Report, hunting success and mean harvest per hunter were significantly greater for hunters using bait in the UP than non-baiters. In the UP, 45% of baiters were successful and 23% of non-baiters were successful. Baiting appeared to improve hunting success in the regions where the practice is most common (UP and NLP) and a baiting ban was least acceptable in those same areas.

The UP CWD Task Force met on March 21, 2019, and drafted recommendations to the Department and the NRC, suggesting measures taken in the UP should differ from those implemented in the LP, based on a variety of differences including geography and deer-herd dynamics. Implementing a baiting and feeding ban in the Core CWD Surveillance Area is one recommendation from the UP CWD Task Force.

Economic

Baiting and feeding have economic value as a market for agricultural products.

Baiting Exception for Hunters with Disabilities

During the 2018 deer regulations cycle, the NRC approved regulations that grant a baiting exception for hunters with disabilities who meet specific requirements during the Liberty and Independence Hunts. In Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda Counties, and within the CWD Management Zone, hunters with disabilities may bait provided they use not more than two gallons at a time of single-bite baits, which include shelled corn, nuts, beet pulp, deer feed or pellets, or wheat or other grain. Hunters with disabilities in all other areas in the LP can use bait during the Liberty and Independent Hunts (regular baiting restrictions apply). In order to provide statewide consistency, the Department recommends granting a baiting exception for hunters with

disabilities during the Liberty and Independence Hunts in the Core CWD Surveillance Area provided they use not more than two gallons at a time of single-bite baits. All other baiting regulations apply.

The biological, social, and economic issues identified in Chronic Wasting Disease Regulations (Wildlife Conservation Order Amendment No. 12 of 2018) remain unchanged.

Reinstate the Antlerless Option During Archery Deer Season for Hunters Hunting on the Deer License or Deer Combination License in Areas Open to Antlerless Licenses

In 2015, the NRC approved regulations that eliminated the antlerless option during archery season for hunters hunting on a deer license or deer combination license in the entire UP in response to declining deer numbers. In addition, most of the UP remains closed to antlerless licenses in order to continue encouraging deer populations to increase. In order to provide additional antlerless harvest opportunities and to continue CWD management, the Department recommends reinstating the antlerless option during archery season for hunters hunting on the deer license or deer combination license in DMUs open to antlerless licenses.

Issues Pros and Cons

Reinstating the antlerless option during archery season for hunters hunting on the deer license or deer combination license in DMUs open to antlerless licenses will provide hunters with more flexibility and opportunity to hunt in these DMUs. It will also help the Department in CWD surveillance efforts and will align with other disease management areas in the state providing better consistency.

There may be some confusion regarding the option to take antlerless deer with a deer license or deer combination license in DMUs open to antlerless licenses; however, the Department will continue effective communications and customer service related to the regulatory changes.

Biological

The UP region varies significantly in capability of habitat to support deer, with winter impacts on deer, predator populations, and other factors that influence deer numbers. The severe winters of 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 resulted in high snow depths and harsh winter conditions. These conditions left many areas of the UP with low deer numbers. Since that time, the deer herd has slowly begun to grow due to conservative regulations and the relatively mild to average winter conditions over the last two years. For these reasons, most of the UP remains closed to antlerless licenses in order to continue encouraging deer populations to increase. The units located in the south-central UP, where deer numbers tend to be higher and winter conditions are less severe, are proposed to allow antlerless harvest on a deer license or deer combination license during archery season in order to increase antlerless hunting opportunities and support CWD management.

Social

In these units, providing the option to take an antlerless deer during archery season on a deer license or a deer combination license will support the continued management of the population, provide additional recreational opportunity, and support CWD management.

The UP CWD Task Force met on March 21, 2019, and drafted recommendations to the Department and the NRC, suggesting measures taken in the UP should differ from those implemented in the LP, based on a variety of differences including geography and deer-herd dynamics. Reinstating the option to take antlerless deer during the archery season on a deer license or deer combination license is one recommendation from the UP CWD Task Force.

Economic

In addition to supporting CWD management, antlerless harvest opportunities will continue to be important in DMUs in the south-central UP to address agricultural crop damage and forest regeneration concerns.

Lower Peninsula Regulations

Add Barry, Lenawee, and Midland Counties to the CWD Management Zone

The Department has identified a total of 117 CWD-positive free-ranging deer within Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kent, and Montcalm counties. To continue aggressive surveillance, the Department recommends adding Barry, Lenawee, and Midland counties to the CWD Management Zone.

Issues Pros and Cons

Adding Barry, Lenawee, and Midland counties to the CWD Management Zone will allow the Department and the NRC to continue to establish regulations related to CWD and increase awareness to those areas that will be impacted by CWD. In addition, it allows for continued management and surveillance as the current state of the science continues to develop related to CWD control. The Department and the NRC continue to support an aggressive approach and an adaptive management strategy. The Department will need continued support from the hunters and the public related to CWD management. The Department will continue effective communications and customer service related to the regulatory changes.

Biological

The Department has tested approximately 60,545 free-ranging deer for CWD since May of 2015. Thirteen have tested positive for CWD in Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, and Ionia Counties, 99 have tested positive for CWD in Kent and Montcalm counties, four have tested positive for CWD in Jackson County, and one has tested positive for CWD in Gratiot County. Expanding the CWD zone to include Barry, Lenawee, and Midland counties will allow the Department to continue aggressive CWD surveillance and management.

Social

There has been expressed support for the Department to continue aggressive CWD surveillance and management.

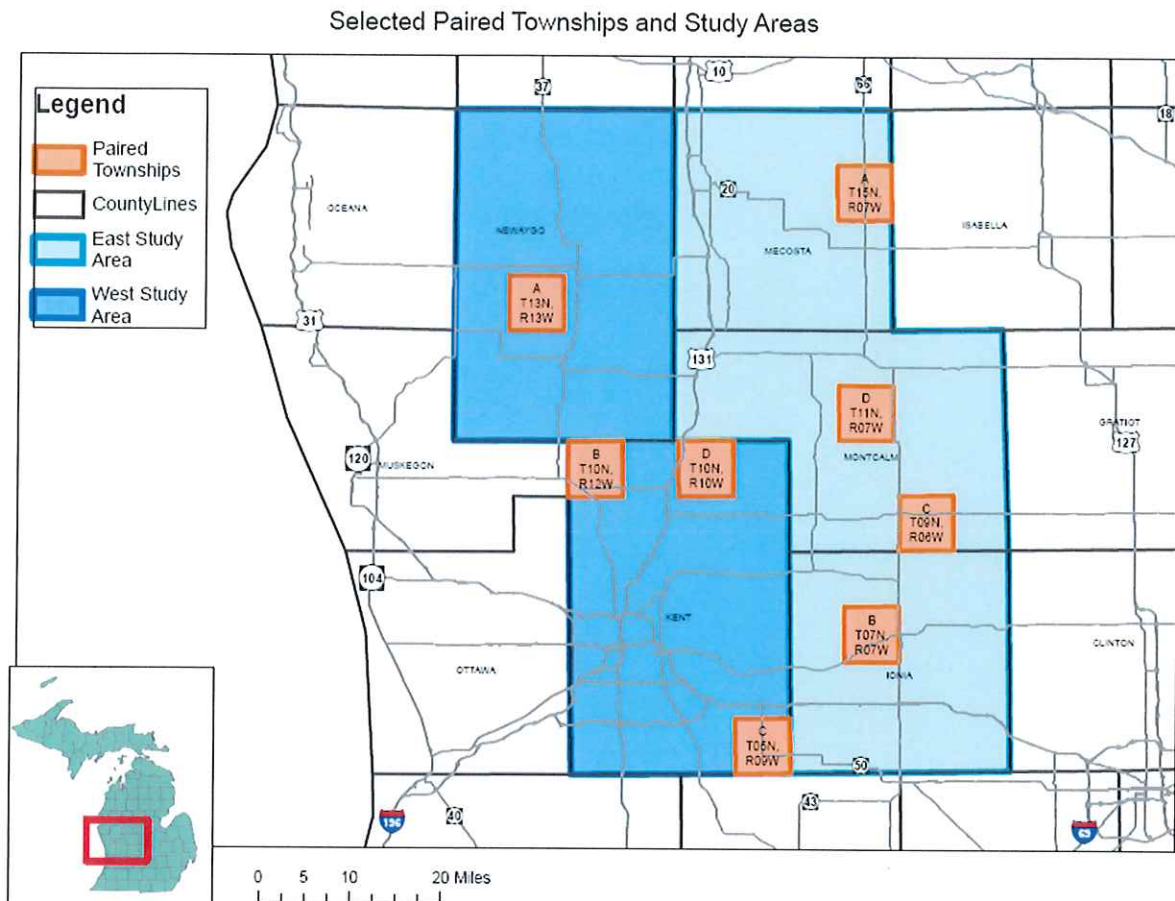
Economic

The Department does not expect an economic impact.

Implement a 4-point Antler Point Restriction on the Deer License and the Deer Combination License for Mecosta, Montcalm, and Ionia Counties

At the August 2018 NRC Meeting, the NRC passed a resolution that stated “The NRC in cooperation with the Department shall appropriately establish a CWD assessment area, within the five-county Core CWD Area, for experimentally evaluating the effectiveness of regulations, such as antler point restrictions (APRs), on the prevalence and spread of CWD, increasing antlerless harvest, and decreasing deer populations, to be in place for the 2019 hunting season.” The Department, in collaboration with the Quantitative Wildlife Center at Michigan State University, designed a study to determine the effects of APRs on deer in portions of Ionia, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, and Newaygo counties. The proposed study would look at the effects of APRs on deer numbers, antlerless harvest, and the sex and age composition of the deer herd. The data gathered from this study will better inform management and regulation decisions in CWD management.

For the study, the Department proposes to divide the five-county Core CWD Area in half and enforce APRs in one area (APR Area) and maintain the current regulations in the other area (Control Area). In the APR Area, only bucks with at least four points on one antler could be taken. People that are currently exempt from APRs (for example, hunters in the Liberty and Independence hunts and people hunting under a Mentored Youth license) would continue to be exempt in the APR Area. In the Control Area, any buck with an antler greater than three inches in length could be taken with a valid license. In order to conduct this proposed study, the NRC would need to approve a 4-point APR on the deer license and the regular and restricted tag on the deer combination license for Mecosta, Montcalm, and Ionia counties. It is proposed that the APR sunset on March 1, 2022 unless clear and negative impacts are seen prior to the completion of the study. In order to remove the APR prior to March 1, 2022, the Department will need to bring forward an order to remove the sunset for NRC consideration.



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The NRC requested that the Department evaluate the impact of APRs within the five-county Core CWD Area on prevalence and spread of CWD, increasing antlerless harvest, and decreasing deer populations beginning with the 2019 season. The data collected will be able to provide estimates on deer abundance and sex/age ratio changes, factors that are likely to contribute to overall CWD spread. Additionally, deer harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter perceptions of APRs will be assessed. However, due to the relatively low CWD prevalence rates currently observed and the historic slow spread of the disease on the landscape, the proposed study cannot provide estimates on prevalence and spread of CWD.

For more detailed information on the proposed study, please visit www.michigan.gov/cwd.

Other States

The Department polled natural resources professionals in other states to determine whether other states have mandatory APRs in CWD areas. The results were the following:

- Arkansas has removed APRs in the CWD management zone.
- Minnesota has removed APRs in the CWD management zone.
- Pennsylvania has maintained APRs in the CWD management zone.

- Missouri has removed APRs in the CWD management zone but will propose introduction of APRs in areas where CWD has not been identified and in areas that previously had APRs with three-years of surveillance without detecting CWD.

Biological

The Department has many concerns about the impact of APRs and implementing APRs in a CWD area. Antler point restrictions are a tool used to protect most yearling bucks from harvest in order to graduate them to the next age class by only allowing hunters to harvest bucks with a certain number of antler points. Implementing a 4-point APR will increase the age class of bucks on the landscape. These older bucks have the highest rates of CWD amongst all deer. Yearling bucks are also more likely to disperse from their natural range than female deer, and APRs will protect these yearling males for an extended time, potentially exacerbating the expansion of the disease. Potential impacts of increased antlerless harvest may benefit CWD management, but this increased harvest must be sustained over time, which has not been proven in other APR areas. It's also possible that despite low CWD prevalence in the herd, transmission of the disease can be sustained from the environment. This means that any management action is likely to be challenged in managing CWD.

Social

The Department conducted a survey to measure public support for antler point restrictions within the five-county study area. Final results will be presented at the June 13, 2019, NRC meeting.

Economic

If APRs are not implemented, then some staff time and funding will be lost.

Administrative Changes

Deer Rehabilitation

The Department recommends administrative changes to the deer rehabilitation language to clarify the rules and regulations regarding the rehabilitation and movement of wild deer. Specifically, the Department recommends clarifying the language regarding the possession and release of wild fawns in a county with a confirmed case of CWD. Only a licensed rehabilitator located within a county with a confirmed case of CWD can possess a wild fawn from inside that same county if the capture point of the wild fawn is within a 10-mile radius of the rehabilitator's facility. The licensed rehabilitator shall release that same fawn within a 10-mile radius of their facility.

Intrastate Transportation of Clean Skulls

The Department recommends adding skulls cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue to the allowable carcass parts to be transported outside of the Core CWD Area and the CWD Management Zone to better enforce the transportation regulations and to allow European type of mounts to be transported. Current regulations prohibit transportation of the entire skull. The only part of the skull that may be transported is the skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle

tissue. The transmission of CWD results from the risk of environmental contamination from prions in tissues such as the brain, spinal cord, lymph nodes, and spleen. The Department does not expect a biological impact from the transportation of skulls cleaned of all brain and muscle tissues.

Hunting Licenses Valid for the Early/Late Antlerless Firearm Season

The Department recommends an administrative change to clarify what hunting licenses can be used during the early and late antlerless firearm season on private land in the Core CWD Area, CWD Management Zone, DMU 452 and DMU 487. The current language states that any valid deer license may be used to take an antlerless deer during this season on private land in the Core CWD Area, CWD Management Zone, DMU 452 and DMU 487. This does not include antlerless deer licenses valid for a DMU. Antlerless deer licenses are only valid in their specified deer management unit when the unit has an open season for the taking of deer. Therefore, a hunter may only use an antlerless deer license that is valid for the Core CWD Area, CWD Management Zone, DMU 452 or DMU 487. The Department recommends clarifying this language in the Wildlife Conservation Order.

Carcass Transportation

The Department recommends an administrative change to the carcass transportation language in the Wildlife Conservation Order. The language regarding the possession and transportation of a deer taken within the Core CWD Area can be interpreted as more restrictive than originally intended. It states that a deer taken within the Core CWD Area shall not be possessed or transported outside of the Core CWD Area. The Department recommends that the language be updated to reflect the intent of the carcass transportation language, which is to allow a hunter to transport a deer taken in the Core CWD Area only if:

- It is deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a deer that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, upper canine teeth, or a finished taxidermist mount, OR
- The hunter has presented the head at a designated drop off location within 24 hours after killing the deer.

Name and Address, Michigan Driver's License Number, Or DNR Sportcard on Constructed Ground Blinds

The Department recommends an administrative change to the Wildlife Conservation Order language that requires a person placing a constructed ground blind on public lands to permanently attach, engrave, or paint their name and address, Michigan driver's license number or DNR sportcard number on the constructed ground blind. The current language requires this for bear or elk hunters placing constructed ground blinds on public lands as follows:

- The name and address, Michigan driver's license number, or DNR sportcard number of the licensed elk hunter in the elk management unit where licensed, or, outside of the elk season, the person placing the ground blind, is permanently attached, etched, engraved, or painted on the ground blind.

- The name and address, Michigan driver's license number, or DNR sportcard number of the licensed bear hunter in the bear management unit where licensed, or, outside of the bear season, the person placing the ground blind, is permanently attached, etched, engraved, or painted on the ground blind.

In order to provide clarity, the Department recommends adding that any person placing a constructed ground blind on public lands shall permanently attach, etch, engrave, or paint their name and address, Michigan driver's license number or DNR sportcard on the constructed ground blind.

Liberty Youth Hunters

Public Act 399 of 2018 removed the age restrictions for those hunting deer with a firearm on public land. Previously, youth hunters 10-13 years of age licensed to hunt deer with a firearm could only hunt on private property. Now, youth hunters 10-16 years of age may hunt deer on public land with a firearm. The Department recommends aligning the Wildlife Conservation Order with statute to remove the age restrictions for those hunting deer with a firearm on public land.

Other Discussions

Antler Point Restrictions in Huron, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties

In October 2017, the Thumb Area Deer Hunters submitted a formal request to the Department pursuant to the guidelines for initiation, evaluation, and review of mandatory APRs. The Department delayed the proposal to implement CWD response measures. At the August 2018 NRC Meeting, the NRC passed a resolution that directed the Department to expediate the process to evaluate public opinion for APRs in Huron, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, and Tuscola counties. The NRC resolution requested the Department to bring the results of this evaluation to the NRC so that the NRC can make a decision whether or not to implement an APR for the 2019 deer hunting seasons. The results of the survey indicated that 55% support the proposed APR regulations, falling short of the 66% threshold identified in the Departments APR Guidelines. Therefore, the Department is not bringing forward a recommendation to implement APRs in Huron, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, and Tuscola counties.

Relevant Divisions have contributed to the preparation of this order. This order was submitted for information on May 9, 2019, at the Natural Resources Commission meeting. This item appeared on the Department's April calendar and may be eligible for approval on July 11, 2019.



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Shannon Hanna
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I have analyzed and discussed these recommendations with staff and concur as to matters over which the Director has authority.



Daniel Eichinger, Director


Date

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ORDER

Amendment No. 7 of 2019

By authority conferred on the Natural Resources Commission and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources by sections 40107 and 40113a of 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40107 and 324.40113a, it is ordered that effective July 12, 2019, the following section(s) of the Wildlife Conservation Order shall read as follows:

1.2 Definitions.

Sec. 1.2 (1) Definitions in part 3 of 1994 PA 451, as amended, MCL 324.301; part 401, wildlife conservation, 1994 PA 451, as amended, MCL 324.40101 to 324.40119; and part 435, hunting and fishing licenses, 1994 PA 451, as amended, MCL 324.43501 to 324.43561, and in this order shall have the same meanings in this order. Additional definitions for terms used in this order are as defined in this section.

(2) "Advanced illness" means a medical or surgical condition with significant functional impairment that is not reversible by curative therapies and that is anticipated to progress toward death despite attempts at curative therapies or modulation, the time course of which may or may not be determinable through medical prognostication.

(3) "Antlered deer" means a deer having at least 1 antler that extends 3 inches or more above the skull. For the purposes of determining if an antler extends 3 or more inches above the skull, the measurement shall be taken on the longest antler beginning at the line where the antler and pedicel join, along the back of the antler, following the curve, if any, to the tip of the longest antler point. For the purposes of this section, "pedicel" means the bone of the skull to which the antler is attached.

(4) "Antlerless deer" means a deer without antlers or a deer with antlers where the longest antler extends less than 3 inches above the skull.

(5) "CWD management zone" means an area defined in chapter XII of this order subject to Michigan's surveillance and response plan for chronic wasting disease.

(6) "Core CWD area" means an area defined in chapter XII for the control and surveillance of chronic wasting disease.

(7) "Deer and elk feeding" shall have the same meaning as defined by section 40102 of 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40102.

(8) "Feed" shall have the same meaning as defined by section 40102 of 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40102.

(9) "Game" means any animal designated as game under the authority of section 40110 of 1994 PA 451, as amended, MCL 324.40110, and any of the following animals: badger, bear, beaver, bobcat, brant, coot, coyote, crow, deer, duck, elk, fisher, Florida gallinule, fox, geese, hare, Hungarian partridge, marten, mink, moose, muskrat, opossum, otter, pheasant, quail, rabbit, raccoon, ruffed grouse, sharptailed grouse, skunk, snipe, sora rail, squirrel, Virginia rail, weasel, wild turkey, wolf, woodchuck, and woodcock. "Game" does not include privately owned cervidae species located on a cervidae livestock facility registered under 2000 PA 190, MCL 287.951 to 287.969.

(10) "Migratory game bird" means a bird as defined by 50 C.F.R. §20.11 (1988).

(11) "Modified bow" means a bow, other than a crossbow, that has been physically altered so that the bow may be held, aimed, and shot with one arm.

(12) "New world camelids" means animals belonging to the genus llama and vicuna of the family camelidae of the order artiodactyla including, but not limited to, the llama, alpaca, vicuna, and guanaco.

(13) "Physical therapist" means the same as defined in article 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.17801.

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(14) "Physician" the same as defined in article 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.17001.

(15) "Raptor" means any bird species of the orders strigiformes, accipitriformes, and falconiformes.

(16) "Residence" shall have the same meaning as defined by section 40103 of 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40103.

(17) "Limited firearms deer zone" means that area south of a line beginning at a point on the Wisconsin-Michigan boundaryline directly west of the west end of highway M-46; then east to M-46 and east along M-46 to its junction with freeway US-131; then south along freeway US-131 to M-57; then east along M-57 to its intersection with Montcalm road on the Kent-Montcalm county line; then south along that county line and the Ionia-Kent county line to its intersection with M-44; then east along M-44 to its intersection with M-66; then north along M-66 to its intersection with M-57; then east along M-57 to its intersection with M-52; then north along M-52 to its intersection with M-46; then east along M-46 to its intersection with M-47; then north along M-47 to its junction with US-10; then east along US-10 to its junction with I-75; then north along I-75 and US-23 to its junction with beaver road, Kawkawlin township, Bay county; then east along beaver road to Saginaw bay; then north 50 degrees east to the international boundary with Canada.

(18) "Waterfowl hunting north zone" or "north zone" means all of the Upper Peninsula.

(19) "Waterfowl hunting middle zone" or "middle zone" means that area of the Lower Peninsula north of a line beginning at the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary line in Lake Michigan, due west of the mouth of Stoney creek in section 31, T14N R18W, Oceana county, then easterly and southerly along the south shore of Stoney creek to Scenic drive, easterly and southerly on Scenic drive to Stoney lake road in section 5, T13N R18W, Oceana county, easterly on Stoney lake and Garfield roads to highway M-20 (Hayes road) in section 33, T14N R17W, Oceana county, easterly on highway M-20 through Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, and Midland counties to highway US-10 business route in the city of Midland, easterly on highway US-10 business route to highway US-10 at the Bay county line, easterly on highway US-10 to highway I-75/US-23, northerly on highway I-75/US-23 to the highway US-23 exit at Standish, easterly on highway US-23 to the center line of the Au Gres river, southerly along the center line of the Au Gres river to Saginaw bay of Lake Huron, and from that point on a line directly east 10 miles into Saginaw bay, and from that point on a line directly northeast to the international boundary with Canada in Lake Huron.

(20) "Waterfowl hunting south zone" or "south zone" means all of that area of the Lower Peninsula south of the line described in middle zone.

(21) "Zone 1" means all of the Upper Peninsula.

(22) "Zone 2" means all of that part of the Lower Peninsula north of a line beginning at the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary line due west of the Lake Michigan shoreline which is north of Muskegon lake and due west of the western terminus of memorial drive at Scenic drive in Muskegon county, then easterly to said western terminus of memorial drive at Scenic drive, easterly on memorial drive to Ruddiman drive, northeasterly on Ruddiman drive to lake avenue, northeasterly on lake avenue to highway M-120 (also known as Holton road) in North Muskegon, northeasterly and then northerly on highway M-120 to highway M-20, easterly on highway M-20 to highway business route US-10 in the city of Midland, easterly on combined highway M-20 and highway business route US-10 to highway US-10 at the Midland-Bay county line, easterly on highway US-10 to Garfield road in Bay county, northerly on Garfield road to Pinconning road, easterly on Pinconning road to seven mile road, northerly on seven mile road to the Bay-Arenac county line (where seven mile road changes name to Lincoln school road), northerly on Lincoln school road (also known as county road 25) in Arenac county to highway M-61, easterly on highway M-61 to highway US-23, northeasterly then easterly on highway US-23 to the center line of the Au Gres river, southerly along the center line of the Au Gres river to Saginaw bay of Lake Huron, easterly 90° east for 7 miles into Saginaw bay, then northerly 78° east (dividing Arenac county islands from Huron county islands) to the international boundary line between the United States and the dominion of Canada.

(23) "Zone 3" means all that part of the Lower Peninsula south of the line described in zone 2.

(24) "Skull cap" means any part of the skull that includes the pedicel and the antlers originating from the frontal bones, that has been removed from the rest of the skull of the animal.

(25) "Core CWD surveillance area" means an area defined in chapter XII for the surveillance of chronic wasting disease.

2.1 Taking of animals; prohibited methods, devices, and weapons; exceptions.

Sec. 2.1 Unless otherwise specified in this order, a person shall not do any of the following:

(1) Make use of a pit, pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, raised platform, tree, cage, snare, trap, net, baited hook, or similar device, or a drug, poison, anti-coagulant, smoke, gas, explosive, weasel, ferret, fitchew, arbalest, spear, or mechanical device, for the purpose of taking an animal or driving an animal out of their hole or home. For the purpose of this order, a mechanical device shall not be construed to mean a firearm, crossbow, slingshot, or bow and arrow. When used in this order, "raised platform" means a horizontal surface constructed or manufactured by a person that increases the field of vision of a person using the horizontal surface beyond the field of vision that would normally be attained by that person standing on the ground.

(2) Use in taking an animal, or have in the persons possession in an area frequented by animals, a semiautomatic shotgun or rifle other than .22 caliber or smaller rimfire, capable of holding more than six shells at one time in the magazine and barrel combined, or use a cartridge containing a tracer bullet, or a cartridge containing an explosive bullet, or a firearm capable of firing more than one shot with a single pull or activation of the trigger.

(3) During the five days immediately preceding November 15, transport or possess in an area frequented by deer a rifle or shotgun with buckshot, slug load, ball load, or cut shell. A person may transport a rifle or shotgun to or from a hunting camp if the rifle or shotgun is unloaded and securely encased or carried in the trunk of a vehicle. This section shall not prohibit a resident who holds a fur harvesters license from carrying a rimfire firearm .22 caliber or smaller while hunting or checking a trap line during the open season for hunting or trapping fur-bearing animals.

(4) Use in hunting, or, subject to section 43510, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.43510, possess afield in an area inhabited by wild birds and animals within the "limited firearms deer zone" from November 15 to November 30, or use to take a deer during any firearm deer season in the "limited firearms deer zone," a firearm other than:

(a) A shotgun with a smooth or rifled barrel.

(b) A .35 caliber or larger pistol capable of holding no more than nine shells at one time in the barrel and magazine combined and loaded with straight-walled cartridges.

(c) A muzzle-loading rifle or black-powder pistol loaded with black-powder or a commercially manufactured blackpowder substitute.

(d) A .35 caliber or larger rifle loaded with straight-walled cartridges with a minimum case length of 1.16 inches and a maximum case length of 1.80 inches.

(e) A .35 caliber or larger air rifle or pistol charged only from an external high-compression power source such as an external hand pump, air tank, or air compressor.

(5) Injure, destroy, or rob the eggs of birds protected by the laws of this state or this order, or molest, harass, or annoy those birds upon their nests.

(6) Make use of a sink box or battery as these devices are defined by the United States fish and wildlife service.

(7) Set afire or assist in setting afire a marshland or other lands for the purpose of driving out wild birds or wild animals, or take or attempt to take a wild bird or wild animal so driven out of a marshland or other land.

(8) Take any animal at any time other than during the hunting hours and open seasons established in this order, except as may otherwise be provided in chapter VI.

(9) Take in 1 day more than the daily limit, or possess at one time more than the possession limit, or possess on the first day of the open season more than the daily limit, or possess more than the season limit of any animal.

(10) Destroy, disturb, or molest at any time any bear, beaver, muskrat, raccoon, squirrel, mink, badger, or rabbit house, hole, burrow, nest, dam, or den which may be used by such animals.

(11) Make use of a dog in hunting deer, except as noted in section 2.1a of this order.

(12) Affix any device to a bow, which aids in the cocking or holding of a bow string in a drawn position. This subsection shall not prohibit the use of a hand-held device to release the bow string. This subsection shall not apply to a permanently or temporarily disabled person who holds a special permit provided for in section 40101 to 40119 of 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40101 to 324.40119, or section 5.95 of this order.

(13) Use aircraft to aid in the taking of a wild bird or wild animal.

(14) Take game with a crossbow unless the hunter possesses a valid license to take game and uses only arrows, bolts, and quarrels for taking deer, bear, elk, wolf, and turkey with a broadhead hunting type of point not less than 7/8 of an inch wide with a minimum of 14 inches in length.

(15) Take deer with a crossbow or a modified bow in zone 1 from December 1 to March 31, except in the core CWD surveillance area where an individual may take deer with a crossbow. This subsection shall not apply to a person who holds a special permit provided for in part 401, wildlife conservation, natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, MCL 324.40101 to 324.40119, or section 5.95 of this order.

(16) Subject to section 40116, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40116, take game during the established daylight shooting hours from August 15 through April 30 unless the individual wears a cap, hat, vest, jacket, rain gear of hunter orange. Hunter orange includes camouflage that is not less than 50 percent hunter orange. The garments that are hunter orange must be the hunter's outermost garment and be visible from all sides of the hunter. This does not apply to an individual engaged in the taking of deer with a bow or crossbow during archery deer season, an individual taking bear with a bow or crossbow, an individual engaged in the taking of turkey or migratory birds other than woodcock, an individual engaged in the sport of falconry, or an individual who is stationary and in the act of hunting bobcat, coyote, or fox.

(17) Possess or use natural cervid urine-based lures or attractants not marked with the official archery trade association seal of participation stamp in an area frequented by game.

2.9 "Ground blind" defined; requirements to use, occupy, place, build, construct, or maintain a ground blind on publicly owned lands; use or placement of blind does not convey exclusive hunting right.

Sec. 2.9 (1) For the purposes of this section, "ground blind" means a structure, enclosure, or any material, natural or manufactured, placed on the ground to elevate or otherwise assist in concealing or disguising the user or occupant for the purpose of taking an animal except for commercially manufactured ladder stands which lean up against and require the support of a tree to maintain their upright position.

(2) A person may use, occupy, place, build, construct, or maintain a ground blind on publicly owned lands only if one of the following applies:

(a) The ground blind is constructed exclusively of dead and natural materials found on the ground in the area where the blind is constructed, except that cloth, netting, plastic or other materials may be used by the occupant of a ground blind if the cloth, netting, plastic or other materials are not fastened to the blind and are carried out by the user at the end of each day's hunt. For the purposes of this section, "fastened" means stapled, nailed, glued, or other means of permanent attachment other than tying.

(b) The ground blind is clearly a portable blind and is removed at the end of each day's hunt. Fasteners, if used to attach or anchor a portable blind, shall be removed at the end of each day's hunt and shall not consist of any item that penetrates the cambium of a tree.

(c) The ground blind is a temporary ground blind constructed of materials other than dead and down materials found on the ground in the area where the blind is constructed and which meets all of the following conditions:

(i) The blind for deer hunting purposes is not located upon publicly owned lands from the day following the last day of the open deer season to September 1 unless allowed by the public agency administering the land on which the blind is located. A ground blind located on publicly owned lands anytime during the period defined in this subsection shall be considered an abandoned ground blind.

(ii) The blind for bear hunting purposes is not located upon publicly owned lands from five days after bear season closes to August 10 in the Amasa, Baraga, Bergland, Carney, Gwinn, and Newberry bear management units; to August 17 in the Red Oak, Baldwin, and Gladwin bear management units; except successful bear hunters must remove their ground blind within 5 days of harvesting a bear. A ground blind located on publicly owned lands anytime during the period defined in this subsection shall be considered an abandoned ground blind.

(iii) The name and address, Michigan driver's license number, or DNR sportcard number of the licensed bear hunter in the bear management unit where licensed, or, outside of the bear season, the person placing the ground blind, is permanently attached, etched, engraved, or painted on the ground blind.

(iv) Fasteners, if used to attach or anchor a temporary ground blind, shall be removed with the blind and shall not consist of any item that penetrates the cambium of a tree.

(v) The blind for elk hunting purposes is not located upon publicly owned lands from five days after elk season closes to August 15; except successful elk hunters must remove their ground blind within 5 days of harvesting an elk. A ground blind located on publicly owned lands anytime during this period defined in this subsection shall be considered an abandoned ground blind.

(vi) The name and address, Michigan driver's license number, or DNR sportcard number of the licensed elk hunter in the elk management unit where licensed, or, outside of the elk season, the person placing the ground blind, is permanently attached, etched, engraved, or painted on the ground blind.

(vii) The name and address, Michigan driver's license number, or DNR sportcard number of the person placing the ground blind shall be permanently attached, etched, engraved, or painted on the ground blind.

(3) This section shall not apply to blinds constructed and used for taking waterfowl as described in section 3.401 or structures constructed by a public agency upon lands administered by that public agency.

(4) The placement or use of a ground blind on publicly owned lands shall in no way convey exclusive hunting rights to the area surrounding that blind.

(5) A ground blind that does not meet the requirements of subsection (2) shall be an illegal ground blind. A person shall not use an illegal ground blind.

(6) Only ground blinds which meet the requirements of subsections (2)(a) or (2)(b) may be used in state game areas, state recreation areas and state parks that are located in zone 3.

3.100 Take of deer; prohibited firearms, legal weapons, "bait" and "baiting" defined, conditions for baiting established in certain area(s); unlawful acts.

Sec. 3.100 (1) "Take" means the same as defined in section 40104, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40104.

(2) An individual must possess while hunting deer the unused kill tag issued with the deer license, pursuant to section 3.103, and provide it to a conservation officer, a law enforcement officer, or a tribal conservation officer upon request.

(3) Unless otherwise specified in this order, an individual shall not do any of the following:

(a) Take a deer without possessing a valid license with kill tag.

(b) Take a deer other than during the open seasons established in this order.

(c) Take a deer outside of lawful hunting hours.

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- (d) Take a deer by any method other than by firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow.
- (e) Take a deer with a rimfire firearm .22 caliber or smaller.
- (f) Take a deer during any firearm deer season in the "limited firearms deer zone," with a firearm other than a shotgun with a smooth or rifled barrel, a .35 caliber or larger pistol capable of holding no more than nine shells at one time in the barrel and magazine combined and loaded with straight-walled cartridges, a .35 caliber or larger rifle loaded with straight-walled cartridges with a minimum case length of 1.16 inches and a maximum case length of 1.80 inches, a .35 caliber or larger air rifle or pistol charged only from an external high-compression power source, or a muzzleloading rifle or black-powder pistol loaded with black-powder or a commercially manufactured black-powder substitute.
- (g) Take a deer, or have in possession while hunting deer, a semiautomatic shotgun or rifle, capable of holding more than six shells in the magazine and barrel combined, or use a cartridge containing a tracer or explosive bullet, or a firearm capable of firing more than one shot with a single pull or activation of the trigger.
- (h) Take a deer using an arrow, bolt, or quarrel with a broadhead hunting type of point less than 7/8 of an inch wide and/or a length less than 14 inches.
- (i) Take a deer with a crossbow or a modified bow in zone 1 from December 1 to March 31 except for the core CWD surveillance area unless issued a disability crossbow permit by the department.
- (j) Take a deer while the deer is swimming in a pond, lake, stream, or other body of water.
- (k) Make use of a dog in hunting a deer, except as noted in section 2.1a of this order.
- (l) Use aircraft to aid in the taking of a deer.
- (m) Set afire or assist in setting afire any land for the purpose of driving out a deer, or take or attempt to take a deer so driven out of any land.
- (n) Purchase a deer license unless the individual holds a current base license.
- (o) Possess or use natural cervid urine-based lures or attractants not marked with the official archery trade association seal of participation stamp in an area frequented by deer.
- (4) For the purposes of this section and sections 3.100a, and 3.205, "bait" means a substance intended for consumption by deer composed of grains, minerals, salt, fruits, vegetables, hay, or any other food materials, whether natural or manufactured. "Bait" does not include scents – whether composed of natural or synthetic materials – made inaccessible for consumption by deer and placed in such a manner to prohibit any physical contact with deer, the establishment and maintenance of plantings for wildlife, foods found scattered solely as the result of normal agricultural planting or harvesting practices, foods available to deer through normal agricultural practices of livestock feeding if the area is occupied by livestock actively consuming the feed on a daily basis, or standing farm crops under normal agricultural practices. For the purposes of this section, "baiting" means to place, deposit, tend, distribute, or scatter bait to aid in the taking of a deer.
- (a) "Single bite bait" shall mean shelled corn, nuts, beet pulp, deer feed or pellets, or wheat or other grain.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, it shall be unlawful for a person to make use of bait to aid in the taking of a deer within zone 2, zone 3, and the core CWD surveillance area.
- (a) Eligible individuals participating in the Liberty Hunt described in section 3.101e, may make use of bait to aid in the taking of a deer if the baiting occurs only from the first day of the season to the last day of the season and the provisions of subsection (6b), (6c), and (6d) are met except in the core CWD surveillance area, CWD management zone, core CWD area and Alpena, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda counties where only single bite bait shall be used. All bait shall be removed prior to any additional hunting during this season. This does not apply to youth hunters participating in the Liberty Hunt who only meet the eligibility requirements of section 3.101e (2a).

(b) Eligible individuals participating in the Independence Hunt as described in section 3.101g, may make use of bait to aid in the taking of a deer if the baiting occurs only from the first day of the season to the last day of the season and the provisions of subsection (6b), (6c), and (6d) are met except in the core CWD surveillance area, CWD management zone, core CWD area and Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, and Oscoda counties where only single bite bait shall be used. All bait shall be removed prior to any additional hunting during this season.

(6) In remaining portions of Michigan not described in subsection (5), a person may engage in baiting only if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The baiting occurs only from September 15 to January 1, except that eligible participants participating in the Liberty Hunt may use bait five days prior to the second Saturday in September.

(b) The bait material may be of any food type.

(c) The bait is scattered directly on the ground by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute on the ground more than the maximum volume allowed as described in subdivision (d) of this subsection. "Scattered" means that the bait is dispersed or thrown over a minimum of a 10-foot by 10-foot or equivalent area so that individual pieces of bait are separated and not placed in piles. The purpose of scattering is to mimic natural feeding conditions.

(d) The volume of bait used at any 1 point in time shall not exceed 2 gallons at any 1 hunting site.

(e) Subsection (6) is subject to Section 3.100a (2) of this order.

(7) Except as otherwise provided by subsection 5, It shall be unlawful for a person to make use of bait to aid in the taking of a deer if the bait and baiting does not meet all of the conditions specified in subsection (6) unless specifically authorized.

3.100a Deer and elk feeding; prohibitions and conditions; words and phrases.

Sec 3.100a (1) A person shall not engage in deer and elk feeding, as defined by section 40102 of 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40102, within zone 2, zone 3, and the core CWD surveillance area.

(2) Deer and elk feeding prohibited except for recreational viewing and supplemental feeding, conditions for baiting and feeding in certain areas. In remaining portions of Michigan not described in subsection (1), a person shall not engage in deer and elk feeding except for recreational viewing and supplemental feeding conducted as prescribed in this section. In the event CWD is documented within Michigan, outside of the areas described in subsection (1), within 10 miles of Michigan's border with another state or Canadian province, or as determined by the director, the director shall issue an interim order banning the use of bait and banning the feeding of deer and elk, at a minimum, within the relevant CWD management zone.

(3) Recreational viewing in areas not closed to feeding, conditions. In remaining portions of Michigan not described in subsection (1) or identified by provisions of subsection (2), a person may engage in deer and elk feeding for recreational viewing only if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The feed is placed not more than 100 yards from a residence of the person and upon land owned or possessed by that person.

(b) The feed is placed, scattered, or dispersed at least 100 yards from any area accessible to cattle, goats, sheep, new world camelids, bison, swine, horses, or captive cervidae and no more than 100 yards from a residence.

(c) The feed is scattered directly on the ground by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute on the ground more than the maximum volume allowed as described in subdivision (d) of this subsection.

(d) The volume of feed placed, scattered, or distributed does not exceed 2 gallons per residence at any 1 point in time.

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(4) Deer or elk feeding on property under a person's ownership or lease, prohibited conduct, "person" defined. A person shall not allow deer or elk feeding on property under their ownership or control in violation of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other nongovernmental legal entity except if the property is leased it shall mean the individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other non-governmental legal entity with control or authority over the property except it shall not include the owner of lands enrolled under the provisions of Part 511, Commercial Forests, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.51101 to 324.51120.

(5) Supplemental feeding of deer, counties listed, conditions. A person may engage in the supplemental feeding of deer in Ontonagon, Houghton, Keweenaw, Baraga, Alger, Luce, Gogebic, and those portions of Marquette and Chippewa counties north of the T43N-T44N boundary line if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The placement of feed shall not extend beyond May 15 unless otherwise specified in the supplemental deer feeding permit.

(b) All conditions in section 3.100a (8) of this order are met.

(6) A person may engage in the supplemental feeding of deer in Iron, Dickinson, Delta, Menominee, and that portion of Marquette county south of T43N-44N boundary line if all the following apply:

(a) The placement of feed shall not extend beyond May 15 unless otherwise specified in the supplemental deer feeding permit.

(b) All conditions in section 3.100a (8) of this order are met.

(7) A person may engage in the supplemental feeding of deer in Schoolcraft, Mackinac and that portion of Chippewa county south of T43N-44N boundary line if all the following apply:

(a) The placement of feed shall not extend beyond May 15 unless otherwise specified in the supplemental deer feeding permit.

(b) All conditions in section 3.100a (8) of this order are met.

(8) The following conditions must be met to engage in the supplemental feeding of deer in areas noted in section 3.100a (5) to (7) of this order:

(a) Prior to placing any feed, the person first acquires permission of the respective public land administrator and private property owner and a supplemental deer feeding permit issued by a department wildlife biologist. A person engaged in supplemental deer feeding shall possess a copy of the supplemental deer feeding permit and shall produce the permit upon the request of a conservation officer or a law enforcement officer.

(b) The supplemental deer feeding is conducted in compliance with all of the following criteria:

(i) All feed shall be placed one-quarter mile or more from the nearest paved public highway unless otherwise specified in the supplemental deer feeding permit.

(ii) All feed shall be placed at least 1 mile from cattle, goats, sheep, new world camelids, bison, swine, horses, or captive cervidae unless otherwise specified in the supplemental deer feeding permit.

(iii) All feed shall be placed at least 1 mile from wheat fields, potato fields, commercial fruit orchards, commercial plantings of nursery stock or Christmas trees, unless otherwise specified in the supplemental deer feeding permit.

(iv) The feed shall consist solely of grains, second cut alfalfa and clover, and pelletized food materials containing no animal protein which is scattered or dispersed directly upon the ground to a depth which shall not exceed three inches.

(v) The feed shall not be placed or used as bait to take deer.

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(c) A person issued a supplemental deer feeding permit shall agree to assist the department in the collection of deer tissue samples for disease surveillance.

(d) A person issued a supplemental deer feeding permit shall report by May 30 the quantity and type of feed used, dates and duration of feeding, and other information as may be specified in the supplemental feeding permit. The department shall report to the commission the number of permits issued, quantity of feed used, and other relevant supplemental deer feeding information.

(e) Failure to comply with all provisions of a supplemental deer feeding permit shall make the permittee ineligible for any future supplemental deer feeding permits.

(f) A person shall not hunt or attempt to hunt over feed placed for deer under a supplemental deer feeding permit.

(g) A permittee or landowner shall not allow an individual to hunt or attempt to hunt over feed placed for deer under a supplemental deer feeding permit.

3.100b Prohibition on possession of free-ranging deer carcasses or parts thereof; reporting and checking requirements; movement of deer carcasses or parts thereof.

Sec. 3.100b (1) A person killing a deer within a core CWD area shall not do any of the following:

(a) Possess or transport the carcass or parts thereof, of the deer outside of the core CWD area except for deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, upper canine teeth, or a finished taxidermist mount.

(i) This does not apply to a hunter who has presented the head at a designated drop off location within 24 hours after killing the deer.

(2) A person killing a deer within the CWD management zone shall not do any of the following:

(a) Possess or transport the carcass or parts thereof, of the deer outside of the CWD management zone except for deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, upper canine teeth, or a finished taxidermist mount.

(i) This does not apply to a hunter who has presented the head at a designated drop off location within 24 hours after killing the deer.

(b) A deer taken within the core CWD area shall not be possessed or transported outside of the core CWD area except as provided in subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b).


(3) Materials requested by the department shall be surrendered to the department for CWD testing and must be affixed with a department-issued CWD survey tag. The hunter retains at least a portion of the department-issued CWD survey tag.

3.101 Deer hunting open seasons; type of deer that may be taken; carrying of firearms, season limit.

Sec. 3.101. (1) The open firearm deer season shall be from November 15 to November 30.

(2) The open muzzle-loading and black-powder firearms deer season in zone 1 and zone 2 shall be a total of 10 days from the first Friday in December to nine days thereafter. The open muzzle-loading and black-powder firearms deer season in zone 3 shall be a total of 17 days from the first Friday in December to 16 days thereafter.

(3) Subject to section 43510(2) and (3), 1994 PA 451 MCL 324.43510, except as provided in subsection (5), an individual hunting deer with a muzzleloading firearm during the muzzle-loading and black-powder firearms season shall only possess or carry afield, or take a deer with a muzzle-loading rifle, muzzle-loading shotgun, or black-powder pistol, loaded with black-powder or a commercially manufactured black-powder substitute, or a crossbow.

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(a) Subject to section 43510(2) and (3), 1994 PA 451 MCL 324.43510, except as provided in subsection (5), an individual hunting deer within the CWD management zone or the core CWD area during the muzzle-loading and black-powder firearms season shall only possess or carry afield, or take a deer with a weapon that is legal to possess or carry afield, or to take a deer with during the open firearm deer season for that respective zone.

(4) The open bow and arrow season shall be from October 1 through November 14 and from December 1 through January 1.

(a) Subject to all other provisions of this order, in the urban deer management zone, as defined in chapter XII of this order, the open bow and arrow season shall be from October 1 through November 14 and from December 1 through January 31.

(b) Subsection (4)(a) shall be rescinded June 12, 2020.

(5) Subject to section 43510(2) and (3), 1994 PA 451 MCL 324.43510, during the open bow and arrow season, as described in subsection (4), an individual hunting deer with a bow and arrow or a crossbow shall not possess or carry afield a pistol, revolver, or any other firearm unless:

(a) The individual is properly licensed to hunt deer with a firearm and is hunting in an area open to firearm deer hunting.

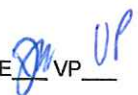
(b) The individual is properly licensed to hunt deer with a firearm and is hunting in an area open to the muzzleloading and black-powder firearms deer season in zone 2 and zone 3.

(c) An individual taking a deer under the terms and conditions of a disease control permit authorized under section 5.77 of this order may possess or carry a bow and arrow or crossbow, and a firearm, if applicable.

(6) An early antlerless firearm deer season shall be a two-day hunt starting the Saturday following September 15 upon privately owned lands within Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Bay, Benzie, Calhoun, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Osceola, Oscoda, Ottawa, Presque Isle, St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne counties and upon privately owned lands within that portion of Charlevoix county within deer management unit 015. Only an individual possessing a valid private land antlerless deer license issued for the deer management unit in which they are hunting or a mentored youth hunting license may take a deer during this season, except an individual possessing a valid deer license or deer combination may take an antlerless deer during this season on private land in the core CWD area, CWD management zone, DMU 452, and DMU 487.

(7) A late antlerless firearm deer season shall be from the first Monday following the third Saturday in December through January 1 upon privately owned lands within Alcona, Allegan, Antrim, Alpena, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Osceola, Oscoda, Ottawa, Presque Isle, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, and Wayne counties, and upon privately-owned lands within that portion of Charlevoix county within deer management unit 015. Only an individual possessing a valid antlerless deer license issued for the deer management unit in which they are hunting may take a deer during this season, except an individual possessing a valid deer license or deer combination license may take an antlerless deer during this season on private land in the core CWD Area, CWD management zone, DMU 452, and DMU 487.

(8) The deer management assistance firearm hunt period shall be from the first Monday following the third Saturday in December through January 1 upon lands owned by federal, state, county, or local units of government, non-profit organizations, and other urban or suburban properties in zone 3. Only those areas with a wildlife division approved deer population management plan will be considered for issuance of these special deer management assistance permits. Only an individual possessing a valid deer management assistance permit issued for this hunt period may take a deer with a firearm or a crossbow during this season.

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(9) The season limit shall be 1 deer per deer license.

(10) Except as provided by sections 3.101a, 3.101c, 3.101i and 3.101j, the kind of deer which may be taken during the respective open seasons for each combination of season and deer license, except antlerless deer license, shall be as shown in table 2:

TABLE 2

License, Season, Deer to be Taken

Type of license	Season in which used	Kind of deer that may be taken
Deer license, deer combination regular license	Bow and arrow only seasons (zone 1)	Antlered deer. Antler point restrictions apply except in the core CWD surveillance area. Antlerless deer in deer management units open to antlerless deer licenses.
Deer license, deer combination regular license	Bow and arrow only seasons (zones 2 and 3)	Antlerless or an antlered deer. Antler point restrictions apply.
Deer license, deer combination regular license	Firearm deer season, muzzleloading and black-powder firearms only season	Antlered deer. Antler point restrictions apply except in the core CWD surveillance area. Antlerless deer in the core CWD area and deer management unit 487.
	Liberty hunt and Independence hunt	Antlerless or antlered deer.
Deer combination restricted license	Bow and arrow only (zone 1)	A deer which has at least 1 antler with 4 or more antler points 1 or more inches in length. Antler point restrictions do not apply in the core CWD surveillance area. Antlerless deer in deer management units open to antlerless deer licenses.
Deer combination restricted license	Bow and arrow only (zones 2 and 3)	Antlerless deer or a deer which has at least 1 antler with 4 or more antler points 1 or more inches in length. Antler point restrictions do not apply in the CWD management zone or core CWD area, except as provided in section 3.101(j).
Deer combination restricted license	Firearm deer season or muzzleloading and black-powder firearms only season	Antlerless deer in the core CWD area and DMU 487. A deer which has at least 1 antler with 4 or more antler points 1 or more inches in length. Antler point restrictions do not apply in the core CWD surveillance area, the CWD management zone or core CWD area, except as provided in section 3.101(j).

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mentored youth license. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this order, licenses are valid for either an antlered or an antlerless deer during the Liberty hunt, except that an antlerless deer license is valid only for an antlerless deer.

3.101i Deer hunting in the northwest Lower Peninsula, antler restriction.

Sec. 3.101i (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this order, except sections 3.101e and 3.101g, in deer management units 005, 010, 015, 024, 028, 040, 043, 045, 051, 053, 057, 067, 083, 115, and 122 except those lands defined in the core CWD surveillance area, an individual shall not take an antlered deer unless the deer has at least 1 antler with 3 or more antler points each 1 or more inches in length.

3.101j Deer hunting in deer management units 034, 054, and 059, antler restriction, sunset.

Sec. 3.101j (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this order, except sections 3.101e and 3.101g, in deer management units 034, 054, and 059, an individual shall not take an antlered deer unless the deer has at least 1 antler with 4 or more antler points each 1 or more inches in length.

(2) This section shall be rescinded if either of the following occur:

(i) The department established antlerless annual harvest goals are not achieved for deer management units 034, 054, and 059; or

(ii) The department provides information gathered by the study that management objectives for the study are achieved.

4.1 Possession of animals; duty to retrieve game animals; exceptions.

Sec. 4.1 A person may possess any animal or parts of any animal, from this state, or from outside of this state, whether living or dead, only as provided by this section:

(1) Game lawfully taken, acquired, and transported may be possessed by any person.

(2) Live game taken from the wild shall not be possessed. Wounded game, reduced to possession, shall be immediately killed and included in the daily limit. A person shall not kill or wound any game animal without making a reasonable attempt to retrieve the animal and include it in their daily limit.

(3) Dead game lawfully taken in another state, territory, or country, and lawfully imported into this state, may be possessed by any person.

(4) Game lawfully taken may be possessed afield, or in or upon a motorized vehicle, if the identification of species and sex is readily identifiable as provided by section 40109 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40109. Waterfowl may be transported or possessed only in accordance with sections 3.403 to 3.406 of this order. For the purposes of identification under section 40109, the species and sex of a butchered or processed deer, bear, or elk shall be considered readily identifiable if the carcass or parts thereof are accompanied by the head of the animal with the validated tag or seal as required for the species by this order.

(5) Animals, dead or alive, and parts thereof may be possessed by educational institutions, public agencies, and public zoological gardens. A qualified person may obtain a permit from the department to possess a live animal for expressed purpose of ultimately returning the sick or injured animal to the wild.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, live game or protected species, and any other animals which closely resemble game or protected species, and can reasonably be confused with game or protected species as determined by the department, which have been lawfully acquired from within this state, or lawfully imported, may be possessed if the person first applies for and has been issued 1 or more of the following licenses or permits specifically authorizing the species to be possessed by that person:

(a) A shooting preserve license.

(b) A permit to hold game in captivity.

(c) A federally recognized falconry permit.

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(d) A federal raptor propagation permit, except that the possession of a threatened or endangered species must be in compliance with part 365, endangered species protection, of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451. A person shall not possess any species under the authority of a federal raptor propagation permit unless that species may be legally used for falconry in this state.

(e) A federal special purpose education permit or state scientific collector's permit.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the possession of a hawk, owl, or eagle, or parts thereof, by an American Indian for ceremonial or religious purposes or for the preservation of tribal customs and heritage. For the purposes of this section, proof of American Indian lineage shall be a Bureau of Indian Affairs countersigned identification card or a tribal identification card issued by a tribe recognized by the United States government.

(8) A licensed taxidermist may possess lawfully acquired dead game and protected animals only under the following conditions:

(a) Game and protected animals must be tagged with a taxidermist specimen identification tag supplied by the department and the information requested on the tag must be completely and legibly recorded.

(b) A copy of the taxidermist specimen identification tag shall be maintained by the taxidermist on the premises for inspection by a conservation officer or a law enforcement officer for 1 year following disposal of any specimen.

(c) Receipt of any cervid carcass or parts thereof, other than deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, and upper canine teeth originating from another state or province must be reported to the department, within the business hours of the next 72 hours of receipt unless at least one of the following conditions is met:

(i) The carcass or parts thereof is affixed with a department-issued CWD survey tag.

(ii) The hunter presents a portion of the department-issued CWD survey tag for that animal.

(d) A licensed taxidermist located outside of the core CWD area that receives a carcass or parts thereof, other than deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, and upper canine teeth, from a deer, which originated within the core CWD area, must be reported to the department, within 24 hours of receipt unless at least one of the following conditions is met:

(i) The carcass or parts thereof is affixed with a department-issued CWD survey tag.

(ii) The hunter presents a portion of the department-issued CWD survey tag for that animal.

(e) A licensed taxidermist located outside of the CWD management zone that receives a carcass or parts thereof, other than deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, and upper canine teeth, from a deer, which originated within the CWD management zone, must be reported to the department, within 24 hours of receipt unless at least one of the following conditions is met:

(i) The carcass or parts thereof is affixed with a department-issued CWD survey tag.

(ii) The hunter presents a portion of the department-issued CWD survey tag for that animal.

(iii) A licensed taxidermist located outside of the core CWD area but inside the CWD management zone shall not possess a carcass from the core CWD area, as provided in subsection (8)(d).

(9) A person shall not possess the carcass or parts thereof, of a cervid originating from another state or province except for the following:

(a) Deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, and upper canine teeth.

(b) A finished taxidermist mount.

(c) Tissues imported for use by a diagnostic or research laboratory.

(10) A person may possess antlers that have been shed by a cervid. "Shed" means to cast off as part of a natural process.

(11) An individual is exempt from obtaining a permit or license under this section for captive sourced:

(a) Pheasants (*phasianus colchicus*) if there are 12 or fewer in number.

(b) Quail if there are 12 or fewer in number.

(c) Hungarian partridge if there are 12 or fewer in number.

4.4 Commercial processing and storage; records required; maintenance and inspection; exceptions.

Sec. 4.4 (1) The owner, operator, or agent of any commercial processing operation, refrigeration plant, or frozen food locker plant, shall obtain a free permit from the department and maintain records of all wild animals accepted for processing or storage for 90 days following receipt of the animal. Such records shall include the name and address of the owner of the animal, the date accepted, and the number of the license or permit authorizing possession. These records shall be maintained on the premises and be available for inspection by a conservation officer or a law enforcement officer at any reasonable time.

(2) A commercial processing operation that receives a carcass or parts thereof, other than deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, and upper canine teeth, from a cervid which originated from another state or a province shall report such acquisition to the Michigan department of natural resources, wildlife disease laboratory, within 72 hours.

(3) A commercial processing operation located outside the core CWD area that receives a carcass or parts thereof, other than deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, and upper canine teeth, from a deer, which originated within a core CWD area shall report such acquisition to the department within the 24 hours, unless at least one of the following conditions is met:

(a) The carcass or parts thereof is affixed with a department-issued CWD survey tag.

(b) The hunter presents a portion of the department-issued CWD survey tag for that deer.

(c) A not-detected test result for CWD is reported by the department for that deer.

(3) A commercial processing operation located outside the CWD management zone that receives a carcass or parts thereof, other than deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, and upper canine teeth, from a deer, which originated within a core CWD area shall report such acquisition to the department within the 24 hours, unless at least one of the following conditions is met:

(a) The carcass or parts thereof is affixed with a department-issued CWD survey tag.

(b) The hunter presents a portion of the department-issued CWD survey tag for that deer.

(c) A not-detected test result for CWD is reported by the department for that deer.

(d) A commercial processing operation located outside of the core CWD area but inside the CWD management zone shall not possess a carcass outside of the core CWD area, as provided in subsection (3).

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4.5 Wild animal killed by motor vehicle; possession; permit; issuance, disposal.

Sec. 4.5 An individual may possess a wild animal killed by collision with a motor vehicle, or so injured that it must be euthanized as allowed under law, only as provided for by the following: (1) For purposes of this section "nongame" means all wild birds and wild mammals not defined as game by Part 401, wildlife conservation, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.40103(1).

(2) Nongame mammals killed by collision with a motor vehicle, except for mammals protected by section 9.3 of this order and by Part 365 endangered species protection, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.36503, may be possessed by an individual at any time without a permit. Mammals protected by the endangered species protection act may be possessed only in compliance with Part 365.

(3) Nongame birds killed by collision with a motor vehicle, except for house (English) sparrows, European starlings, feral pigeons, or endangered or threatened species, may be possessed pursuant to section 5.21 of this order. House (English) sparrows, European starlings, or feral pigeons may be possessed by an individual at any time without a permit. Protected birds may be possessed only in compliance with Part 365, endangered species protection, 1994 PA 451.

(4) An individual may possess game as defined MCL 324.40103, other than badger, bobcat, brant, coot, crow, cub bear, duck, elk, fisher, Florida gallinule, geese, marten, moose, otter, snipe, sora rail, spotted fawn deer, Virginia rail, wild turkey, wolf, and woodcock under the following conditions:

(a) For the purposes of this section, the driver of the motor vehicle has first priority to take possession of a wild animal killed by a collision with a motor vehicle.

(b) A spotted fawn, cub bear, migratory game bird, and all game animals listed in subsection (4), except deer killed by a motor vehicle collision may only be possessed pursuant to section 5.21 of this order.

(c) A deer may only be possessed under the following:

(i) The individual obtains a permit from the department or by a police officer investigating the motor vehicle collision;

(ii) The individual notifies the department or a local law enforcement agency of his or her intent to maintain possession of the deer under subsection (4); or,

(iii) If the individual is the driver of the motor vehicle involved in the collision and as a result of that collision is calling 9-1-1 to report the collision, the individual must state his or her intent to maintain possession of the deer under subsection (4) pursuant to 2014 PA 255, MCL 324.40115; and,

(iv) The individual shall not possess the carcass or parts thereof, of the animal outside of the county where the animal was killed by collision with a motor vehicle except for deboned meat, quarters or other parts of a cervid that do not have any part of the spinal column or head attached, antlers, antlers attached to a skull or skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides, upper canine teeth, or a finished taxidermist mount as part of the department's efforts to respond to and manage CWD in the state.

(d) An individual in possession of beaver, coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, skunk, weasel, or small game under subsection (4) shall prepare and maintain a written record as described by 2014 PA 255, MCL 324.40115 until the individual obtains a permit from the department or until the game and its parts are consumed, composted, or no longer possessed by any individual.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4)(b) and (c), an individual in possession of a deer killed by collision with a motor vehicle under subsection (4), or so injured that it must be euthanized, shall do one of the following:

(i) Obtain a permit from the department or by a police or peace officer investigating the motor vehicle collision;

(ii) Notify the department or a local law enforcement agency of his or her intent to maintain possession of the deer under subsection (4); or,

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(iii) If the individual is the driver of the motor vehicle involved in the collision and as a result of that collision is calling 9-1-1 to report the collision, the individual must state his or her intent to maintain possession of the deer under subsection (4) pursuant to 2014 PA 255, MCL 324.40115.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4)(b), an individual in possession of a bear killed by collision with a motor vehicle under subsection (4), or so injured that it must be euthanized, shall obtain a permit from the department or a peace officer for that bear.

(6) The permit issued for the salvage of a bear may be issued by a police or peace officer investigating the motor vehicle collision upon a form prescribed by the director and all of the following apply:

(a) A person possessing a bear killed by collision with a motor vehicle shall immediately produce the bear permit upon the demand of a conservation officer or peace officer.

(b) Immediately following the issuance of a bear permit, a person possessing bear killed by collision with a motor vehicle carcass shall securely attach the permit to the carcass. The permit shall remain attached until the carcass is processed or butchered for consumption. If the carcass is used as bait, the permittee may remove the permit while the carcass is in use, but shall produce the permit upon the request of a peace officer.

(c) A permit authorized under this subsection may be issued by a department conservation officer to dispose of the carcass of a deer, pursuant to subsection (4)(b) and (c), or bear which was otherwise accidentally or unlawfully taken, or unlawfully possessed.

(7) A wild animal killed by collision with a motor vehicle from outside the state of Michigan may be kept only by an individual meeting the provisions of section 4.1 and 4.2 of this order.

5.74a Animals of special concern, possession, transportation and disposal.

Sec. 5.74a Animals of special concern are as follows: (1) Deer of special concern, all wild free-ranging deer. Live wild deer shall not be possessed without a permit from the department, subject to the following:

(a) All wild deer, positively confirmed to be from Alcona, Alpena, Iosco, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, and Presque Isle counties shall not be possessed unless:

(i) euthanized and sent or taken at the earliest possible time to the wildlife disease laboratory by direct arrangement with the wildlife disease laboratory or by arrangement with a local conservation officer.

(ii) obtained by a permittee located inside Alcona, Alpena, Iosco, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, and Presque Isle counties who humanely euthanizes the animal within 24 hours of receipt.

(b) All wild deer, except fawns, positively confirmed to be from inside a county with a confirmed case of CWD shall not be possessed unless:

(i) euthanized and sent or taken at the earliest possible time to the wildlife disease laboratory by direct arrangement with the wildlife disease laboratory or by arrangement with a local conservation officer.

(ii) obtained by a permittee located in a county with a confirmed case of CWD who humanely euthanizes the animal within 24 hours of receipt.

(c) A licensed permittee located within a county with a confirmed case of CWD shall only possess a wild fawn from inside that same county if the capture point of the wild fawn is within a 10-mile radius of the licensed permittee's facility. The licensed permittee shall release that same fawn within a 10-mile radius of their facility.

(d) All wild deer, except fawns, positively confirmed to be from outside of a county with a confirmed case of CWD shall not be possessed unless:

(i) euthanized and sent or taken at the earliest possible time to the wildlife disease laboratory by direct arrangement with the wildlife disease laboratory or by arrangement with a local conservation officer.

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(ii) obtained by a permittee located outside of a county with a confirmed case of CWD who humanely euthanizes the animal within 24 hours of receipt.

(e) All wild fawns positively confirmed to be from outside of a county with a confirmed case of CWD shall:

(i) not be moved to a county with a confirmed case of CWD.

(ii) be released only in the county of origin. Each cage shall be tagged by the permittee with the county of origin and date of capture for each deer.

(f) If the capture point of a wild deer cannot be positively confirmed to be from a particular county, the deer shall be isolated in a manner to prevent physical contact with other deer and humanely euthanized within 24 hours of receipt. If a deer has come into physical contact with a deer originating from another or unknown county of origin, both deer shall be isolated in a manner to prevent physical contact with other deer and humanely euthanized within 24 hours of receipt.

(g) The permittee shall permanently mark all deer in possession with a clearly visible unique identification mark as required by the department.

(h) All wild deer shall be released by October 1 annually unless otherwise determined by the department.

(2) Skunks and bats of special concern, all wild skunks and bats. Live skunks and bats shall not be possessed.

(3) Raccoons of special concern, all wild raccoons. Live raccoons may be possessed and released only as follows:

(a) Raccoons shall be released only in the same county where captured and shall be isolated in a manner to prevent physical contact with animals not originating from the same county. Each cage shall be tagged by the permittee with the county of origin and date of capture.

(b) Cages and areas used to hold raccoons for release shall be constructed of materials that can be effectively disinfected.

(c) If the capture point of a raccoon cannot be positively confirmed to be from a particular county, the raccoon shall be isolated from physical contact with other raccoons and humanely euthanized within 24 hours of receipt. If a raccoon has come into physical contact with a raccoon originating from another or unknown county of origin, both raccoons shall be isolated from physical contact with other raccoons and humanely euthanized within 24 hours of exposure.

(4) Elk of special concern, all wild free-ranging elk. Live wild elk shall not be possessed.

(5) Moose of special concern, all wild free-ranging moose. Live wild moose shall not be possessed.

(6) Mute swans of special concern, all wild mute swans. Live wild mute swans shall not be possessed.

(7) Subject to the provisions of this order, in the event a wild deer is humanely euthanized or dies as the result of disease symptoms consistent with chronic wasting disease, the carcass shall be sent or taken at the earliest possible time to the wildlife disease laboratory by direct arrangement with the wildlife disease laboratory or by arrangement with a local conservation officer or a law enforcement officer.

12.901 "CWD management zone" defined.

Sec. 12.901 "CWD management zone" means all of Barry, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Lenawee, Mecosta, Midland, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ottawa, and Shiawassee counties.

12.902 "Core CWD Surveillance Area" defined.

Sec. 12.902 "Core CWD Surveillance Area" means that area of Delta, Dickinson, and Menominee counties bounded by a line beginning in Dickinson county at the junction of the centerline of highway US-141 and highway US-2 (shared road segment) with the centerline of the Menominee river (a coincident line with the county boundary

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and the state boundary with Wisconsin) located northwest of the city of Iron Mountain, then westerly (about 1 mile) along the centerline on US-141/US-2 to the intersection with state highway M-95, northerly on M-95 to highway M-69 near the town of Randville, southeasterly on M-69 into Delta county to highway US-41 and highway US-2 (shared road segment) located west of the town of Bark River, southwesterly and westerly on US-41/US-2 into Menominee county where US-41 and US-2 diverge (US-41 heads southerly and US-2 heads westerly) near the town of Powers, continue on US-41 southerly into the town of Carney to county road G-18, westerly on G-18 to the junction of G-18 with the centerline of the Menominee river and the county/state boundary, northerly and northwesterly upstream along the Menominee river and county/state boundary, into Dickinson county along that river-centerline/county/state boundary to the point of beginning.

Issued on this 11th day of July, 2019.

Approved as to matters over which the Natural Resources Commission has authority.



Vicki J. Pontz, Chair
Natural Resources Commission

Approved as to matters over which the Director has authority.



Daniel Eichinger
Director



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING



DANIEL EICHINGER
DIRECTOR

SUBMITTED: May 13, 2019
RESUBMITTED: June 17, 2019

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

Information: Natural Resources Commission

Subject: Order to Regulate Target Shooting on State Forest Lands in
Grand Traverse County
Land Use Order of the Director Amendment No. 03 of 2019

Authority:

The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, authorizes the Director to issue orders to implement land use rules.

Discussion and Background:

The area commonly known as Hoosier Valley Shooting Area is located in T26N, R11W, Sections 9, 14 and 15 of Grand Traverse County. Historically, the public used the area extensively for informal recreational shooting. By 2013, the neighboring private property was subdivided, and numerous single-family homes were built. The public's use of Hoosier Valley also continued to increase, and the type and size of firearms used had changed. Semi-automatic rifles up to 50-caliber were being used at Hoosier Valley, and the Department received complaints that rifles with night-vision scopes were being shot at all hours of the night. The public began utilizing high capacity magazines and firearms equipped with bump stocks to fire a large number of rounds in rapid succession. The increased use also resulted in littering issues due to the items shooters were using for targets. It was not uncommon to find old refrigerators, washing machines and other large items discarded at the site. Additionally, debris from exploding (Tannerite) targets littered the area.

Following multiple property damage, noise, and public safety complaints to the Department, staff held a public meeting on June 6, 2013, that was attended by over 100 people. The purpose of this meeting was to gather public input to formulate a solution to the target shooting conflict that would benefit both the shooting community and the Hoosier Valley neighbors. After weighing the comments gathered from this meeting, the Department decided to implement a 3-part plan:

- (1) placing immediate restrictions to regulate target shooting at Hoosier Valley;
- (2) constructing an alternative formal shooting range located on State-owned land in a more suitable location; and
- (3) closing the Hoosier Valley Area to target shooting.

The initial order to regulate shooting at Hoosier Valley was implemented in 2013 by Land Use Order of the Director (LUOD) 4.21, which placed restrictions on the hours of use for the site, the type of targets that could be utilized, and the caliber and capacity of the firearms that could be used on site.

Following the implementation of LUOD 4.21, the Department committed to selecting an alternative area that could be improved or developed as a target shooting location within the county. Department staff identified four nearby alternative locations to construct an improved, designated shooting range, and held a public meeting at the Traverse City Civic Center on June 24, 2014, to collect public comments regarding the proposed options. In 2015, the Department selected a site at the intersection of Supply Road and Fife Lake Road after considering public input and implementing sound studies and environmental assessments. The new site, approximately 14 miles east of the Hoosier Valley Area, provided ample separation from residential development and is located within a 30-minute drive from Traverse City.

The Department acquired complete funding in FY 2018 and completed construction of the new Supply Road Range in August 2018. The site opened to public use on September 1, 2018. The newly constructed Supply Road Range offers 12 target stations at 10, 25, 50, and 100-yards (three at each distance), as well as target retrievals, accessible parking, and vault toilets. Following the opening of the Supply Road Range, the Department issued a press release to inform the public of the newly constructed range and Department's plan to close Hoosier Valley to target shooting. This release was covered by major local media outlets. Department staff fielded several phone calls from the public seeking clarification. Some reflected concern over closing the informal ranges and others were supportive of the pending closure. There was no significant concern expressed associated with the proposal.


This order would complete the plan that was devised to alleviate the target shooting concerns that exist at the informal Hoosier Valley shooting area formally designating the Supply Road Range as a Department shooting range and closing the Hoosier Valley area to all target shooting. Further, this order would establish rules and regulations for the use of the Supply Road Range. These steps will resolve trash, unsafe shooting practices and conflict with neighboring landowners at Hoosier Valley.


The new Supply Road Range offers the public a safe, environmentally compatible location for shooting that is managed cooperatively by Forest Resources and Parks and Recreation Divisions. Shooting range hours for the Supply Road Range may need to fluctuate depending on seasonal weather conditions. Consequently, we recommend not specifying in the order but ensuring hours are posted on the site. This will avoid the need for a LUOD revision if/when hours change.

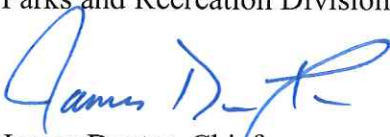
However, the hours should generally be as follows:


10 AM to 7 PM	April 15 (or snow departure) through September 30
10 AM to 5 PM	October 1 through November 30 (or snowfall)


Order to Regulate Target Shooting on State Forest Lands in Grand Traverse County
This order is being submitted for information and consideration. This order was submitted for information on May 9, 2019, at the Natural Resources Commission Meeting. This item appeared on the Department's May 2019 calendar and may be eligible for approval on July 11, 2019.


Debbie A. Begalle, Chief
Forest Resources Division


Ronald A. Olson, Chief
Parks and Recreation Division


James Dexter, Chief
Fisheries Division


Gary Hagler, Chief
Law Enforcement Division


Russ Mason, Ph.D., Chief
Wildlife Division


Shannon Hanna,
Natural Resources Deputy

LAND USE ORDERS OF THE DIRECTOR

Amendment No. 03 of 2016

By authority conferred on the Director of the Department of Natural Resources by Section 504 of the Natural Resources Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, MCL 324.504, and in accordance with R 299.921 to R 299.933, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources orders the following:

4.21 Certain state-owned lands, Grand Traverse county, camping, snowmobiles, dogs on groomed pathways, target shooting, prohibited conduct.

Order 4.21 (1) A person shall not camp upon, use or occupy spider lake state forest campground, section 10, T26N R10W, Grand Traverse county, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 4 a.m.

(2) A person shall not camp, except with written permit from the forest management division, on any state-owned lands lying south and east of the Boardman river in the W½ of the NE¼ and E½ of the NW¼ of section 8, T26N R9W, Grand Traverse county.

(3) A person shall not camp or use a snowmobile on any state-owned lands lying north of the Boardman river within the SW¼ of the NW¼ of section 13, T26N R11W, Grand Traverse county.

(4) A person shall not possess or allow a dog upon the state forest designated and groomed Muncie lakes and VASA cross country ski pathways, Grand Traverse county, from December 1 to April 15 unless the dog is a hunting dog or guide dog being used by a licensed hunter or handicapped person for that purpose.

(5) On state-owned land commonly known as Hoosier Valley Shooting Area in sections 9, 14, and 15 of T26N, R11W, Grand Traverse county, a person shall not target, trap, or skeet shoot

(6) On state-owned lands lying east of M37, north of Mill Road, south of River Road and west of Garfield Road in sections 13, and 21-28 of T26N, R11W, and sections 17-21, 29, and 30, T26N, R10W, Grand Traverse a person shall not target, trap, or skeet shoot.

(7) For the purposes of this order, the Supply Road Range shall mean the area upon state-owned lands north of Supply Road in the NWNW of Section 13, T26N, R9W, Union Township, Grand Traverse County. A person shall not do any of the following at the Supply Road Range:

- (a) Enter, use or occupy the range outside of designated range hours posted on site or when gates are closed.
- (b) Target shoot before completing the sign in sheet.
- (c) Target shoot without ear and eye protection.
- (d) Target shoot at any object other than a paper target with a bullseye or depiction of legal game only affixed to target holders provided.
- (e) Target shoot outside of existing shooting lanes.
- (f) Use human form silhouettes or metal targets.
- (g) Use a firearm other than a handgun on the 10-yard range.
- (h) Use aerial, incendiary, explosive, armor piercing or tracer ammunition, including tannerite.

- (i) Use a firearm other than pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, handheld firearm or muzzle loader.
 - (j) Use a firearm greater than .80 caliber.
 - (k) Utilize the shooting area while under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.
- (8) This order does not apply to Department employees, designees of Department employees, law enforcement or other emergency personnel performing official duties.

This amended order shall be posted on or after the 12th day of July, 2019.

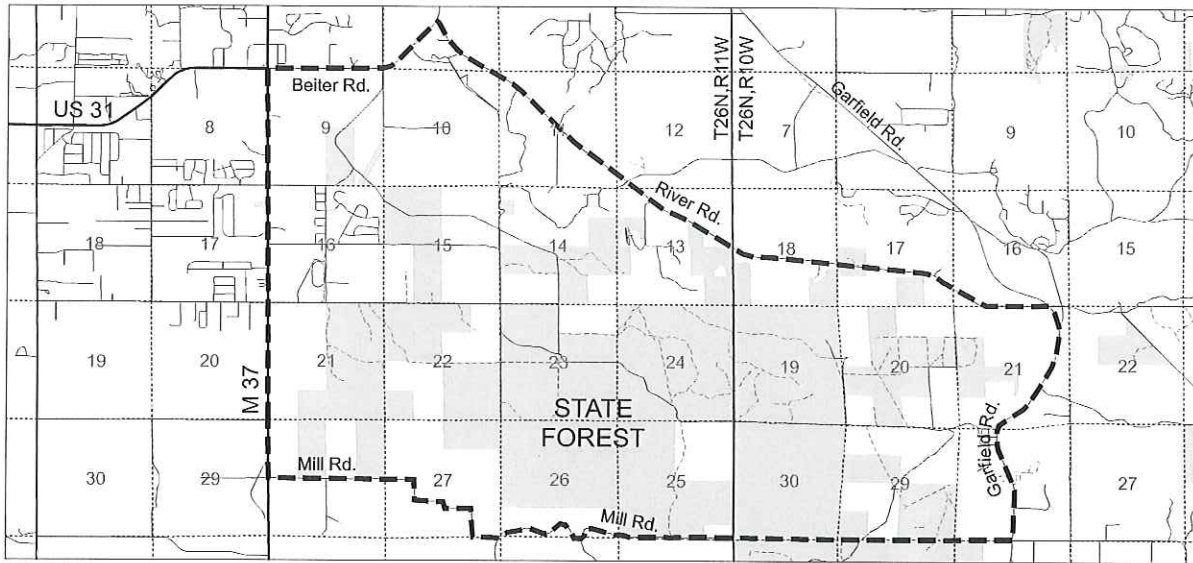
Issued on this 11th day of July, 2019.



Daniel Eichinger
Director

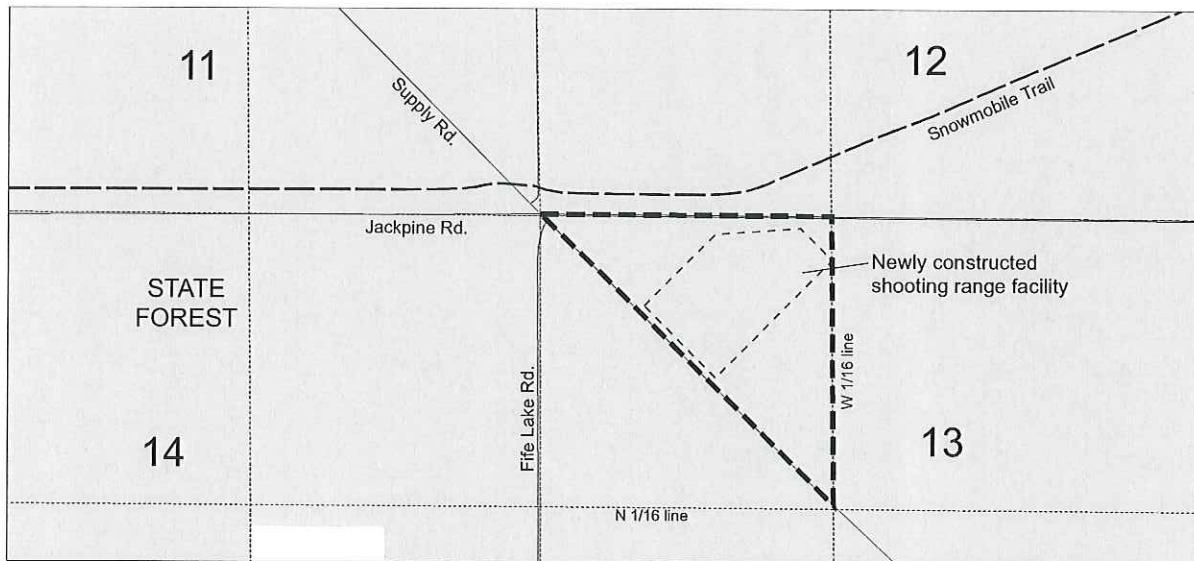
HOOSIER VALLEY SHOOTING AREA REGULATION

Land Use Order of the Director, Amendment No. 3 of 2019
Traverse City Forest Management Unit – Grand Traverse County



HOOSIER VALLEY AREA

- Area to be closed to target shooting on state land
- State land



SUPPLY ROAD SHOOTING RANGE

- New shooting range boundary
- State land



04/29/2019



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING



DANIEL EICHINGER
DIRECTOR

SUBMITTED: May 13, 2019
RESUBMITTED: June 17, 2019

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

Information: Natural Resources Commission

Subject: Designated Campsites on Beaver Island State Wildlife Research Area,
Charlevoix County – Technical Change
Land Use Order of the Director Amendment No. 4 of 2019

Authority:

The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, authorizes the Director to issue orders to implement land use rules.

Discussion and Background:

In October 2017, the Department approved Land Use Order of the Director Amendment No. 4 of 2017, Designated Campsites on Beaver Island State Wildlife Research Area; Charlevoix County, that allows the Department to post water trail access sites as designated campsites in order to promote Michigan as a water trail state and provide recreational opportunities for water trail enthusiasts, as well as other tourists on Beaver Island. In addition, the Land Use Order restricts motorized vehicles in designated campsites in order to ensure safe use at the designated campsites. The designated campsites ensure that water trail enthusiasts and tourists of Beaver Island have a rest stop or camping stop when they venture around the Beaver Island Water Trail.

The Wagner Campground located on Beaver Island State Wildlife Research Area has existed for many years under a Land Use Permit from the Department with Peaine Township. The campground is a typical drive-up campground with a loop drive, parking pads and associated appurtenances like fire rings, picnic tables, and pit toilets. The campground is one of the official stops on the water trail, and in the literature, brochures, and signage for the water trail, it is a designated campsite available to both water trail users and other recreationalists (i.e., those in motor vehicles). The campground is the only official water trail stop on the Beaver Island State Wildlife Research Area that is accessible by motor vehicles. The Department recommends a technical change to provide an exception to allow motorized vehicles in designated campsites, if posted.

Designated Campsites on Beaver Island State Wildlife Research Area; Charlevoix County –
Technical Change

Land Use Order of the Director Amendment No. 4 of 2019

Page 2

June 17, 2019

Relevant Divisions have contributed to the preparation of this order. This order was submitted for information on June 13, 2019, at the Natural Resources Commission meeting. This item appeared on the Department's May calendar and may be eligible for approval on July 11, 2019.



Russ Mason, Ph.D., Chief
Wildlife Division



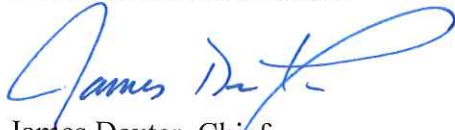
Gary Hagler, Chief
Law Enforcement Division



Deb Begalle, Chief
Forest Resources Division



Ronald A. Olson, Chief
Parks and Recreation Division



James Dexter, Chief
Fisheries Division



Shannon Hanna
Natural Resources Deputy

LAND USE ORDERS OF THE DIRECTOR

Amendment No. 4 of 2019

By authority conferred on the Director of the Department of Natural Resources by Section 504 of the Natural Resources Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, MCL 324.504, and in accordance with R 299.921 to R 299.933, the Director of the Department of the Natural Resources orders the following:

9.8 Beaver island state wildlife research area, Charlevoix county, motorized vehicles, prohibited conduct.

Order 9.8 (1) A person shall not enter, use, or occupy any designated campsite with a motorized vehicle except as otherwise posted.

This amended order shall be posted on or after the 12th day of July, 2019.

Issued on this 11th day of July, 2019.



Daniel Eichinger
Director



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING



DANIEL EICHINGER
DIRECTOR

June 17, 2019

TO: Daniel Eichinger, Director

INFORMATION: Natural Resources Commission

Transaction: State Forest Land Exchange
Grayling Management Unit – Crawford County
The Maghielse Grayling LLC Exchange
Land Transaction Case #20180196

Applicant: The Maghielse Grayling, LLC, Rockford, Michigan

PA 240 of 2018: PILT Estimate: \$150.00
The parcels involved in the exchange are north of the Mason-Arenac county line and will result in no net change in DNR-managed lands.

Private Land Offered in Exchange:

Acreage: 10 acres

Location: Crawford County, Frederic Township, T27N, R04W, Section 26:
Part of the Northwest 1/4, as more accurately described in the case file.

Value: \$ 55,000.00

State Land Desired in Exchange:

Acreage: 10 acres

Location: Crawford County, Frederic Township, T27N, R04W, Section 35:
Part of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, as more accurately described in the case file.

Value: \$ 55,000.00

Authority: Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended.

Notice: This item will appear on the Department of Natural Resources (Department) July 2, 2019 calendar and is eligible for approval on July 9, 2019.

Comments:

The offered land is surrounded by state land, with an easement for ingress/egress. Acquisition of these parcels will provide contiguous state ownership for three large Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund (MNRTF) purchases and eliminate a ten-acre holding in the recently acquired Maghielse property.

The desired parcel will allow the applicant to continue their enjoyment of riverfront property that is more easily accessed from a maintained county road. Included in the conveyance is a short road easement to allow for easier access to the desired parcel.

The desired state land was purchased with MNRTFs in 1994.

The state will retain whatever mineral rights it owns on the desired parcel. The applicant will retain 51% mineral rights on the offered parcel.

The proposed land exchange was recommended for approval by the Land Exchange Review Committee on April 18, 2019.

Recommendation(s):

1. That the exchange be approved, with the state reserving mineral rights.
2. That the offered land be dedicated as part of the Grayling Management Unit.



Russ Mason, Ph.D., Chief
Wildlife Division



Deb Begalle, Chief
Forest Resources Division



James L. Dexter, Chief
Fisheries Division



Ronald A. Olson, Chief
Parks and Recreation Division



Shannon Hanna
Natural Resources Deputy



Mark H. Hoffman
Chief Administrative Officer

I approve the staff recommendations.



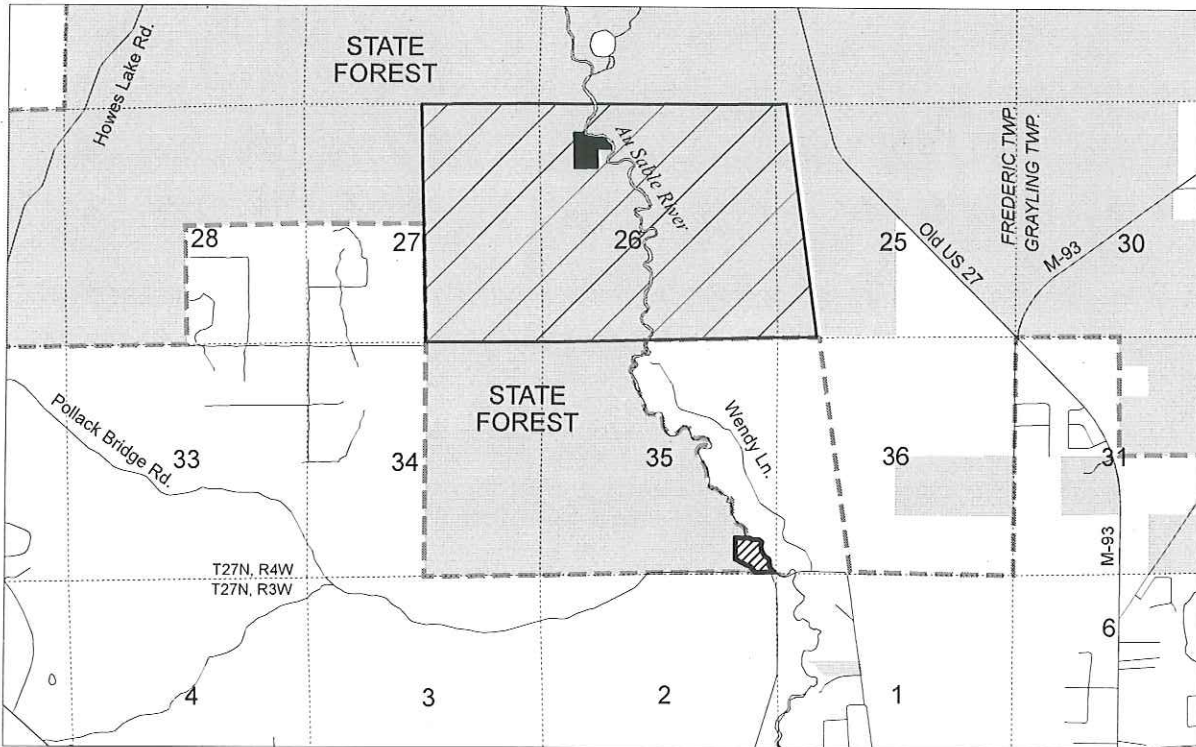
Daniel Eichinger
Director



Date Approved

STATE FOREST LAND EXCHANGE

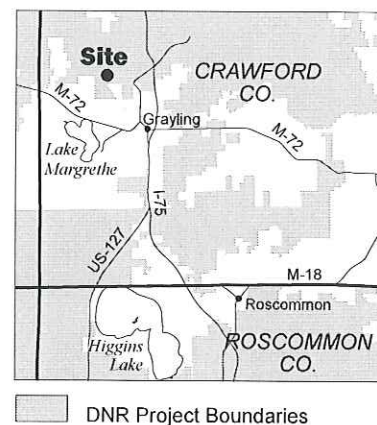
Grayling Management Unit - Crawford County
Land Transaction Case #20180196



Sections 26 and 35, T27N, R04W, Frederic Township

- Land recently purchased by DNR (1,010 acres)
- State land desired from DNR (10 acres)
- Land offered to DNR in exchange (10 acres)
- State land
- Private land
- DNR Project Boundary

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05/21/2019



DNR Project Boundaries



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING



DANIEL EICHINGER
DIRECTOR

June 17, 2019

TO: Daniel Eichinger, Director

INFORMATION: Natural Resources Commission

Transaction: Wildlife Division Land Exchange
Allegan State Game Area - Allegan County
Remington Ranch LLC Exchange
Land Transaction Case #20180002

Applicant: Remington Ranch LLC, Holland, Michigan

PA 240 of 2018: PILT Estimate: \$5.00.
The parcels involved in the exchange are south of the Mason-Arenac county line and will result in no net change in DNR-managed lands.

Private Land Offered in Exchange:

Acreage: 1.02 acres

Location: Allegan County, Clyde Township, T02N, R15W, Section 1:
Part of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, as more accurately described in the case file.

Value: \$ 5,100.00

State Land Desired in Exchange:

Acreage: 1.02 acres

Location: Allegan County, Clyde Township, T02N, R15W, Section 12:
Part of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4, as more accurately described in the case file.

Value: \$ 5,100.00

Authority: Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended.

Notice: This item will appear on the Department of Natural Resources (Department) July 2, 2019 calendar and is eligible for approval on July 9, 2019.

Comments: The applicant is encroaching on state-owned land. The encroachment is a situation where 122nd Avenue and the section line do not match. The applicant requested the exchange to resolve a trailer home trespass and obtain legal

June 17, 2019

access. This public sliver of land is difficult to manage and the road frontage results in reduced wildlife values.

The offered land is outside of the safety zone and adjacent to other land at Allegan State Game Area.

The desired land was acquired in 1949 in exchange for federal land in Mackinac County.

The state will convey mineral rights on the desired parcel. The applicant will convey mineral rights on the offered parcel.

The proposed land exchange was recommended for approval by the Land Exchange Review Committee on April 19, 2018.

Recommendation(s):

1. That the exchange be approved, with the state reserving aboriginal antiquities.
2. That the offered land be dedicated as part of the Allegan State Game Area.

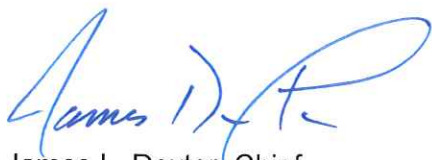
June 17, 2019



Russ Mason, Ph.D., Chief
Wildlife Division



Deb Begalle, Chief
Forest Resources Division



James L. Dexter, Chief
Fisheries Division



Ronald A. Olson, Chief
Parks and Recreation Division



Shannon Hanna
Natural Resources Deputy



Mark H. Hoffman
Chief Administrative Officer

I approve the staff recommendations.



Daniel Eichinger
Director

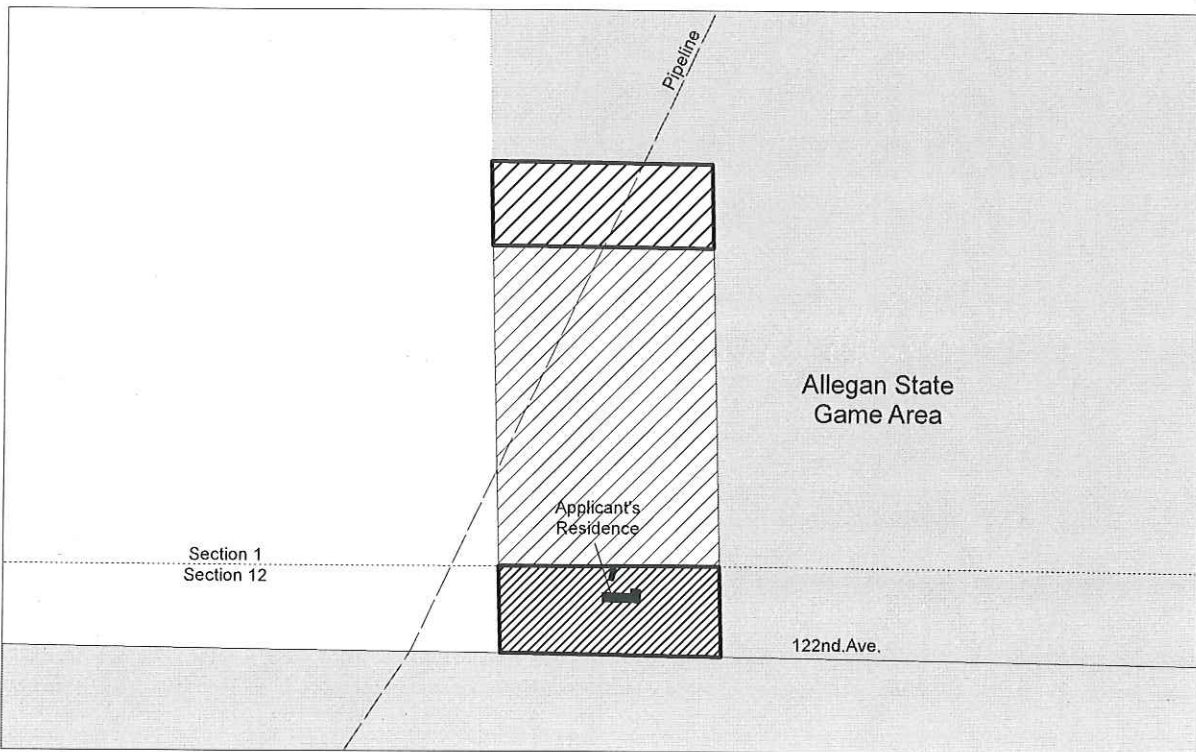


Date Approved






WILDLIFE LAND EXCHANGE

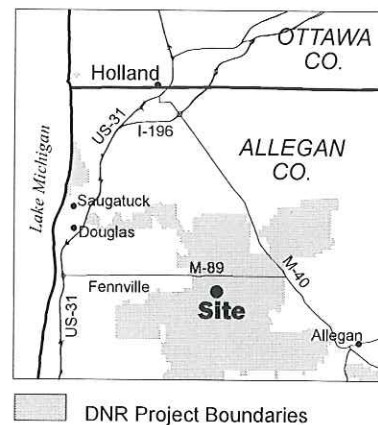
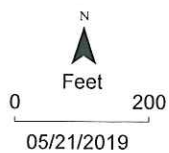
Allegan State Game Area - Allegan County

Land Transaction Case #20180002



Sections 1 and 12, T02N, R15W, Clyde Township

-  State land desired from DNR (1.02 acres)
-  Land offered to DNR in exchange (1.02 acres)
-  Applicant's other land
-  State land
-  Private land





GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING



DANIEL EICHINGER
DIRECTOR

June 17, 2019

TO: Daniel Eichinger, Director

INFORMATION: Natural Resources Commission

Transaction: Gift of Land
Gaylord District - Crooked Lake Lock and Dam - Emmet County
Land Transaction Case #20190104

Gift: 0.02 acre

PA 240 of 2018: PILT Estimate: \$1.00
This parcel is located north of the Mason-Arenac county line and will result in an increase of 0.02 in counted acres.

Description: Emmet County, Village of Alanson, T35N, R04W, Section 10:
A portion of land adjacent to Lot 10 in the Evergreen Park Plat, as more accurately described in the case file.

Donor: Edward and Elaine Harris, Lansing, Michigan.

Authority: Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended.

Notice: This item will appear on the Department of Natural Resources (Department) July 2, 2019 calendar and is eligible for approval on July 9, 2019.

Management Purpose: The property will be managed by the Parks and Recreation Division as part of the Crooked Lake Lock and Dam public water access site.

Comments: This small lot is a vacant in-holding consisting of riparian shoreline along the Crooked River. The family wishes to donate the land to the Department.

Acquisition of this property will contribute to the Department's goal of consolidating ownership and securing additional land for recreational opportunities.

- Recommendation:
1. That the gift of land be accepted with appreciation.
 2. That the offered property be dedicated as part of the Crooked Lake Lock and Dam public water access site.



Russ Mason, Ph.D., Chief
Wildlife Division



Deb Begalle, Chief
Forest Resources Division



James L. Dexter, Chief
Fisheries Division



Ronald A. Olson, Chief
Parks and Recreation Division



Shannon Hanna
Natural Resources Deputy



Mark H. Hoffman
Chief Administrative Officer

I approve the staff recommendations.



Daniel Eichinger
Director

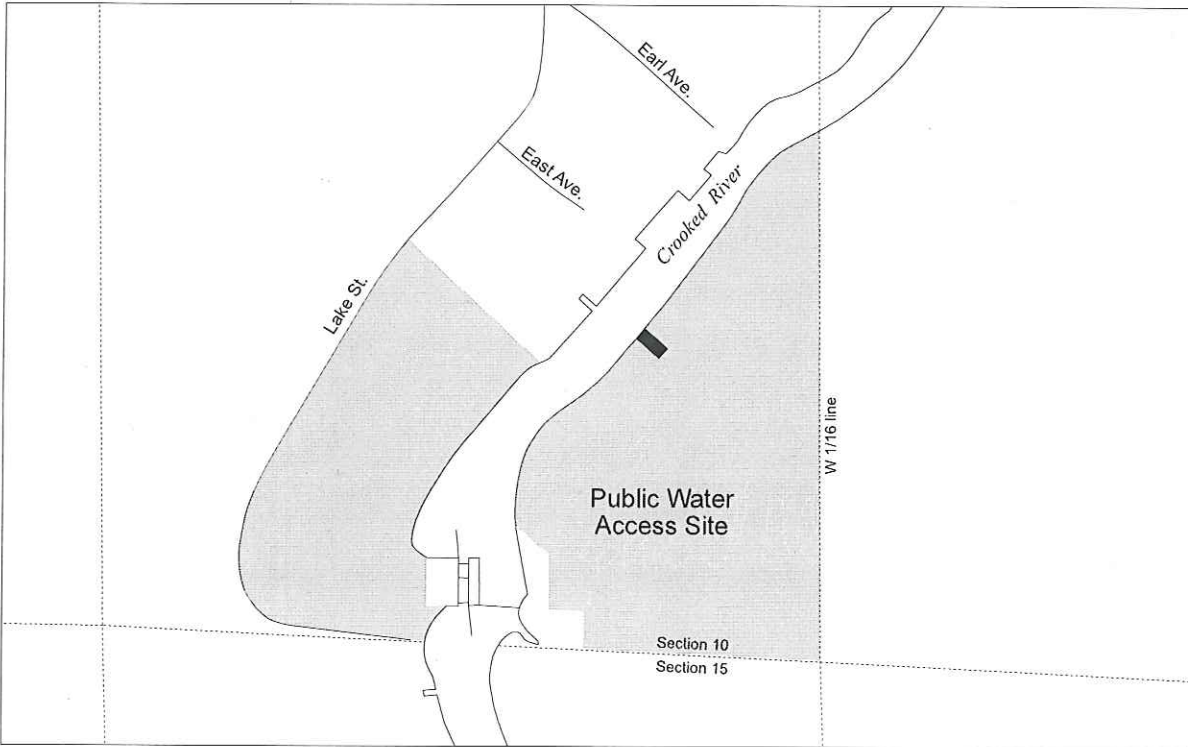


Date Approved

GIFT OF LAND

Gaylord District - Crooked Lake Lock and Dam - Emmet County

Land Transaction Case #20190104



Section 10, T35N, R04W, Village of Alanson

- Land to be gifted to DNR (0.02 acre)
- State land
- Private land

