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GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LANSING



DANIEL EICHINGER
DIRECTOR

SUBMITTED: February 18, 2020
RESUBMITTED: March 24, 2020

APPROVED
_____, 20____
MICHIGAN NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

(ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSION)

MEMORANDUM TO THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Subject: Elk Regulations
Wildlife Conservation Order Amendment No. 3 of 2020

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:

Current elk regulations have been in place since 2018 as part of the two-year regulatory cycle to provide consistency in regulations. Accordingly, the Department recommends that the proposed changes remain in place for the 2020 and 2021 elk seasons. This amendment establishes Elk Management Units (EMUs), hunt dates, and license quotas.

Elk Management Units:

The Department recommends replacing EMUs F and G with two new EMUs, H and I. The new EMU H boundary will shift the current EMU F boundary east. The new EMU I boundary will shift the current EMU G boundary northward. The shifts in these boundaries closely align with the boundary of the core area closed in Hunt Period 1. In addition, EMU X will be redefined to align with the new boundaries of EMUs H and I and will be applied to both hunt periods. Elk management unit L will no longer be used during Elk Hunt Period 1. The proposed boundary changes will provide consistency between Elk Hunt Periods, are relevant for management objectives, and will provide for better enforcement and communications.

Issues Pros and Cons

Creating two new EMUs that closely align with the core area that is closed during Elk Hunt Period 1, in addition to applying EMU X to both hunt periods, will provide consistency in regulations. The proposed boundaries will have open areas that were previously closed and will provide hunters with new hunting areas.

There may be some confusion regarding the two new EMU boundaries. However, the Department will continue effective communications and customer service related to the boundary changes.

Biological

Moving parts of the southeastern boundary northward during the closed period will allow hunters to access a herd of elk that seems to reside in that location during Hunt Period 1 but move south into EMU X during Hunt Period 2. This movement data was recently gathered from an extensive radio telemetry study showing seasonal elk movement behavior. The changed boundary will provide added opportunity for hunters to access these elk during Hunt Period 1, while minimizing conflict around elk viewing areas, which continue to be excluded from Hunt Period 1. Additionally, EMU H will cover a smaller area, moving the western boundary eastward substantially. This will add large areas into EMU X, and will allow both EMU H and EMU I hunters to access elk in this area, which runs adjacent to I-75 and has risk of elk-vehicle collision.

Social

With the closed boundary during Hunt Period 1 now matching the external boundaries of EMUs H and I in Hunt Period 2, there will now be consistency in the roads that identify the boundaries between the two seasons. This should lead to less confusion between hunters, guides, law enforcement officers, and others associated with elk management. This change received support during a recent landowner and guide meeting with staff.

Economic

The Department does not expect an economic impact.

Elk Season Dates:

Elk Hunt Period 1 is designed to target elk outside the core elk range in EMU X (previously EMU L) before these elk move for the breeding season. This elk hunt period is recommended to be twelve days long, consisting of a four-day hunt in late August/early September, a four-day hunt in mid-September, and a four-day hunt in early October. The recommended dates for Elk Hunt Period 1 in 2020 are September 1 through September 4, September 18 through September 21, and October 2 through October 5. Dates in 2021 would remain similar in structure, with recommended dates for Elk Hunt Period 1 being August 31 through September 3, September 17 through September 20, and October 1 through October 4. This recommendation would retain the same structure for Elk Hunt Period 1 that was established in 2012 and will continue through 2021.

Elk Hunt Period 2 will focus harvest where needed within individual EMUs H and I (previously EMUs F and G) in the core elk range and will allow for additional harvest outside the core area in EMU X. The recommended dates for Elk Hunt Period 2 in 2020 are December 12 through December 20, while the recommended hunt dates for 2021 are December 11 through December 19. This recommendation would retain the same structure for Elk Hunt Period 2 that was established in 2012 and will continue through 2021.

The Department also recommends maintaining the option to hold a January hunt, if necessary, to address management issues remaining after the earlier hunts conclude. The January hunt period was not used in 2019 or 2020. There are no recommended changes to the January 13 through January 17, 2021, or January 12 through January 16, 2022 dates for Elk Hunt Period 3.

Issues Pros and Cons

This elk season structure designed in 2012 is intended to increase the number of successful hunters and to increase the effectiveness of hunters taking elk outside of the core range by allowing them more time to harvest an elk. Hunter success numbers increased over the last couple of years due to this regulation change. For the 2018-2019 seasons, hunter success ranged from 68-89% among the hunt periods, well within the average success rates observed over the past 5 years of 77-87%. In addition, the average number of days required to harvest an elk in 2018 was 6.5 days.

The Department does not expect any negative impacts as a result of maintaining the current elk season structure.

Biological

The Department does not expect a biological impact as a result of maintaining the current elk season structure.

Social

The Department gathered public input through comments and opinion surveys when determining the elk season structure. The Department did not receive any negative feedback on this recommendation.

Economic

The elk herd range is concentrated in the northeast portion of the Lower Peninsula. The elk season has a positive economic impact on that region, due to the seasonal influx of elk hunters and elk hunt guiding operations. The Department does not expect an economic impact as a result of maintaining the current elk season structure.

Elk License Quotas:

In 2016, elk quotas were raised to reduce the elk herd and to better align with the population management goal of 500 to 900 elk reflected in the Department's Elk Management Plan. In 2018, elk quotas remained the same due to the slightly lowered elk herd as provided by the 2017 and 2018 aerial flights, the reduced number of agricultural complaints, and no significant changes in disease status of the herd.

The aerial flight surveys from 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 showed a survey midpoint of 1,372 elk in 2016, 1,158 elk in 2017, 1,173 elk in 2018, and 1,196 elk in 2019. This reflects a stable population above the defined population goal range of 500-900 animals. Accounting for this increased number of animals and the potential for increased conflicts from future population

growth will require an increase of elk license quotas. The Department recommends establishing elk license quotas of 260 per year for the 2020 and 2021 season. The number of licenses is recommended to be split between the early hunt period and the December hunt period.

The recommendations for the Elk Hunt Periods are:

- Elk Hunt Period 1: 100 elk licenses; 30 any-elk licenses and 70 antlerless-only elk licenses. This is the same license quota as 2018-2019.
- Elk Hunt Period 2: 160 elk licenses; 50 any-elk licenses and 110 antlerless-only elk licenses, with 60 elk licenses in EMU H (previously EMU F) (20 any-elk licenses and 40 antlerless-only elk licenses) and 100 elk licenses in EMU I (previously EMU G) (30 any-elk licenses and 70 antlerless-only elk licenses). This was a total increase of 60 elk licenses; with an increase of 10 any-elk licenses and 10 antlerless-only elk licenses in EMU H (previously EMU F), and an increase of 10 any-elk licenses and 30 antlerless-only elk licenses in EMU I (previously EMU G).
- Elk Hunt Period 3: The Director, in consultation with and concurrence of the Natural Resources Commission, may determine the number and type of licenses available and the Elk Management Units open for Elk Hunt Period 3.

In addition to elk taken by state hunters drawn in the regular lottery, there will be three Pure Michigan Hunters with elk licenses, and Tribal hunting will be allocated in accordance with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree.

Issues Pros and Cons

Hunt Period 2 is designed to manage the overall elk numbers including those in the core elk management area. Increasing the number of licenses available in Elk Hunt Period 2 will help the Department better align with the population management goal of 500 to 900 elk, allow for additional harvest in the core elk area, and will help in managing a sustainable elk population while limiting potential conflicts associated with high elk abundance numbers.

Increasing the number of licenses in Elk Hunt Period 2 will provide more hunters the opportunity to be successfully drawn in the lottery. Historically, Hunt Period 2 has higher success rates than Hunt Period 1, which should maximize efficiency of elk harvest by increasing overall quota numbers for Hunt Period 2.

Biological

The increased quota of 60 elk licenses is designed to achieve a harvest of approximately 50 additional elk by state and tribal hunters based on past hunter success rates. In 2019, there was a state hunter harvest of 71 legally harvested elk (29 bulls and 42 cows/calves; 74 percent success rate) in Hunt Period 1 and a state hunter harvest of 89 legally harvested elk (30 bulls and 59 cows/calves; 92 percent success rate) in Hunt Period 2. The Department expects this increase in elk quotas to slowly reduce the number of elk on the landscape, further aligning the current elk population size with the previously stated population goal established in the Elk Management Plan in 2012.

The expected harvest level of approximately 230-250 elk per year (which includes elk taken under the state quota, by Pure Michigan Hunt participants, and Tribal harvest) is designed to result in a reduced population approaching the elk management goal.

Social

The demand for elk licenses remains extremely high, with nearly 37,000 hunters applying for a license in 2019. The Department expects hunters interested in pursuing elk to support the increased quotas. Additionally, landowners experiencing conflicts around the elk range are expected to support the overall direction of fewer elk on the landscape, though opinions may exist that the increase in quotas has not gone high enough. This point was recently brought up at a landowner and guide meeting with staff.

Economic

Increasing the number of licenses available in Elk Hunt Period 2 in EMUs H and I (previously EMUs F and G) will help further reduce the number of agricultural complaints and help resolve nuisance elk issues.

Official Sealing Requirements:

Current regulations require an elk hunter to have the elk checked within 24 hours of harvest and have it sealed by the Department. During the first hunt period, the Department conducts field checks to get the elk sealed and recorded as quickly as possible due to the warm temperatures that may be experienced during this time frame. During the second hunt period, elk are required to be brought into a check station. The Department hasn't been able to record accurate data in recent years due to hunters not remaining at the kill site or being present at the check station at the time of sealing. In order to collect the correct harvest information, the Department recommends that the elk licensee who killed the elk during Elk Hunt Period 1 must remain at the kill site. In addition, the elk licensee who killed the elk during Hunt Period 2 must be present at the check station for examination and sealing.

Issues Pros and Cons

The Department collects biological data and harvest location information that contribute to both the biological and social factors influencing management. Requiring hunters to remain at the kill site allows the Department to collaborate with the hunters on specific details of the kill while also eliminating issues to locate the elk in a timely manner. In addition, this allows Conservation Officers to complete a thorough check of the site to ensure there are no violations.

This recommendation brings elk in line with other priority species that require the hunter to be at the kill site and present at the time of inspection.

The Department collects biological data and harvest location information that contribute to both the biological and social factors influencing management. Requiring the elk licensee who killed the elk to be present at the check station will allow the Department to collect the correct information needed.

Biological

Having the elk licensee who killed the elk remain at the kill site and be present at the check station for examination and sealing will allow the Department to collect the correct harvest information for data purposes.

Social

The Department did not receive any negative feedback on this recommendation.

Economic

The Department does not expect an economic impact.

Administrative Changes:

While reviewing the Wildlife Conservation Order, Department staff discovered that the season limit of one elk per license was accidentally omitted in 2016. In order to provide transparency and clarification, the Department recommends adding the season limit regulation back into the Wildlife Conservation Order.

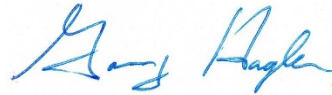
In addition, Public Act 399 of 2018 removed the age restrictions for those hunting elk with a firearm on public land. This amendment aligns the Wildlife Conservation Order with Public Act 399 of 2018.

There have been administrative changes made throughout the order that provide consistency and clarification.

Relevant Divisions have contributed to the preparation of this order. This order was submitted for information on March 19, 2020, at the Natural Resources Commission meeting. This item appeared on the Department's February calendar and may be eligible for approval on April 16, 2020.



Daniel Kennedy, Acting Chief
Wildlife Division



Gary Hagler, Chief
Law Enforcement Division



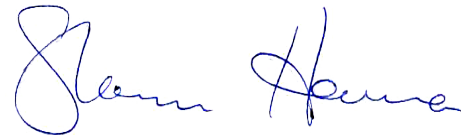
Deb Begalle, Chief
Forest Resources Division



Ronald A. Olson, Chief
Parks and Recreation Division



James Dexter, Chief
Fisheries Division



Shannon Hanna
Natural Resources Deputy

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. 3 of 2020

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 April 17, 2020, the following section(s) of the Wildlife Conservation Order shall read as follows:

2.14 Mentored youth hunting program; definition, eligibility; requirements.

Sec. 2.14 (1) The mentored youth hunting program is established in accordance with MCL 324.43517.

(2) As used in this section, "hunting device" means a firearm, crossbow, or bow and arrow that may be lawfully used and possessed during the open season for the game species being hunted.

(3) A person may be eligible to participate as a mentor in the mentored youth hunting program only if all of the following apply:

(a) A mentor shall be at least 21 years of age.

(b) A mentor shall possess a valid license to hunt, other than an apprentice license.

(c) A mentor shall demonstrate proof of previous hunting experience in the form of a previous hunting license, other than an apprentice license, or a certificate of completion for hunter safety training issued to that individual by this state, another state, a province of Canada, or another country.

(d) A mentor shall ensure that any hunting device possessed by a mentored youth is sized appropriately to fit the physical abilities of the mentored youth.

(e) The mentor shall maintain no more than arm's length distance from a mentored youth at all times that the mentored youth is in possession of a hunting device.

(4) A person less than 10 years old may lawfully possess a mentored youth hunting license and may hunt with a mentor only if all of the following apply:

(a) The mentored youth shall demonstrate, at the request of any law enforcement officer, the operation of their hunting device's safety features, as applicable.

(5) No more than a total of two hunting devices may be possessed by a mentor and those mentored youth that they are responsible for while hunting.

(6) A deer kill tag issued under the mentored youth hunting license shall be valid for any deer in any deer management unit.

(7) The one spring season and one fall season turkey kill tag issued under the mentored youth hunting license shall be valid on public or private land in any open turkey hunting unit. Mentored youths may also apply for or purchase additional fall turkey licenses under the provisions of 3.300b of this order.

(8) Nonresident youth shall only take furbearers without a bag limit. Resident youth may take all species except resident youth must be at least eight years old to obtain the free kill tags for fisher, otter, marten, and bobcat.

(9) Mentored youths may apply for or purchase antlerless deer licenses under the provisions of 3.102 and 3.104 of this order.

(10) Mentored youths may apply for or purchase a bear license under the provisions of 3.200a of this order.

(11) Mentored youths may apply for or purchase an elk license under the provisions of 3.4 of this order.

(12) A mentor who causes or allows a mentored youth to engage in an unlawful act as defined in Part 435 or Part 401 of 1994 PA 451, or an order or interim order issued under these parts shall be punishable as the principal offender. Nothing in this order shall negate or diminish the responsibility of the parent or legal guardian as provided in MCL 324.43517.

3.1 Elk open season, hunt periods; season limit.

Sec. 3.1 (1) The open season and hunt periods for taking elk shall be as shown in table 1:

Hunt Period	Open Season 2020	Open Season 2021
1	September 1 to September 4 and September 18 to September 21 and October 2 to October 5, in elk management unit "X."	August 31 to September 3 and September 17 to September 20 and October 1 to October 4, in elk management unit "X."
2	December 12 to December 20, in elk management units "H," "I," and "X."	December 11 to December 19, in elk management units "H," "I," and "X."
3	A total of five days beginning on the Wednesday closest to January 15 for four days thereafter, only in elk management unit(s) where additional harvest is deemed necessary to meet elk management objectives.	A total of five days beginning on the Wednesday closest to January 15 for four days thereafter, only in elk management unit(s) where additional harvest is deemed necessary to meet elk management objectives.

(2) The season limit shall be one elk per license.

3.2 Elk hunting method of take, exceptions.

Sec. 3.2 (1) Those firearms, crossbows, and bows legal for the taking of deer in Michigan shall be legal to take elk, except that it shall be unlawful to use a shotgun with buckshot to take elk.

(2) A licensee may hunt elk from a scaffold, raised platform, or tree under the provisions of 2.8 of this order.

3.4 Elk hunt, application and selection procedures; requirements; unlawful acts; ineligible persons.

Sec. 3.4 (1) Only Michigan residents may apply for an elk license. Residents under 10 years of age must purchase a mentored youth license before applying for an elk license. A person who is not a resident of Michigan shall not hunt elk in Michigan. A person shall be ineligible to receive an elk license for more than 1 hunt period.

(2) A person issued an antlerless-only elk license valid for taking an antlerless elk subsequent to the 2003 license year shall be ineligible to apply for, obtain, or purchase an elk license for 10 license years subsequent to receiving the license. A person issued an elk license valid for taking a bull elk on or after February 1, 2004, shall subsequently be ineligible to apply for, obtain, or purchase an elk hunting license.

(3) Eligible residents wishing to participate in the hunting of elk must apply for a license through the retail sales system in accordance with instructions provided by the department. If more applications are received than the number of licenses to be issued, a random weighted lottery will be held for the selection of successful applicants. The director shall establish provisions for the transfer of application success to an unsuccessful youth applicant or any individual with an advanced illness.

(4) All elk drawing applicants shall be eligible for a license which is valid for the harvest of a bull elk. Those who are not selected may be considered for an antlerless-only elk license at their option, indicated at the time they make application.

(5) All successful applicants must participate in a half-day training session the day before the hunt at a facility located near the hunt units. Upon completion of this training, each successful applicant will be issued their elk license along with other pertinent information and materials.

3.6 Elk hunting, tagging, sealing, requirements; unlawful acts.

Sec. 3.6 (1) The department shall issue a kill tag as part of the elk hunting license. An individual shall not kill or attempt to kill an elk unless the individual has a valid elk kill tag issued in the individual's name for the elk

management units in which the individual is hunting. The licensee must provide the kill tag and elk license to a conservation officer upon request.

(2) The licensee shall complete the elk hunt information sheet, as directed by the department, prior to participating in any elk hunting activity.

(3) (a) A person who kills an elk shall immediately validate the kill tag by notching out the appropriate areas of the kill tag and shall immediately attach the kill tag to the antler, lower jaw, or gambrel of the elk in a secure and permanent manner. The kill tag shall remain attached to the elk until the animal is registered and sealed by the department.

(b) A person who attempts to kill or kills an elk shall clearly mark the kill site and other locations as instructed at the half-day training session. Any elk that are wounded or killed with an improper tag and not recovered must be reported to a department employee as instructed at the half-day training session.

(4) Within 24 hours of killing an elk and before removing any elk from the area open to elk hunting, the carcass shall be presented, by the licensee that killed the elk, to the department for examination, sealing, and registration. An examination will be made for such biological or other information as may be desired. The carcass need not be entire, but all parts must be readily identifiable and presented for sealing.

(5) Within 2 weeks of killing an elk, a licensee shall take the head of the animal to a department management unit or field office for submission to the department.

(6) It shall be unlawful to possess or transport an elk or parts of an elk without a kill tag or confirming seal attached. A confirming seal shall remain attached to the elk until the conditions in section 3.103(2) are met. A person, corporation, or common carrier shall not receive for transportation or have in possession at the initial billing station the carcass or dead body of an elk more than 48 hours after the closing time when the taking of elk is authorized by law.

(7) It shall be unlawful to take an elk over bait. For the purposes of this section, "bait" means a substance composed of grain, fruit, vegetables, or other food placed to lure or entice elk. This does not apply to standing farm crops under normal agricultural practices or other natural growing grains, fruits, or vegetables.

(8) It shall be unlawful for a hunter with an antlerless-only license to take or possess an elk with antlers. It shall be unlawful for an individual to take more than 1 elk per valid kill tag.

(9) It shall be unlawful for an individual to pursue, capture, shoot, kill, chase, follow, harass, or harm an elk while the elk is swimming in a pond, lake, stream, or other body of water.

(10) It shall be unlawful for an individual to hunt an elk with a dog.

(11) It shall be unlawful to take an elk by any method other than by firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow.

3.8 Elk license quota, hunters restricted to assigned management unit, exception.

Sec. 3.8. (1) The license quotas for elk hunt period 1, as specified in Section 3.1(1), shall be elk management unit X, 30 any elk licenses and 70 antlerless elk licenses.

(2) The license quotas for elk hunt period 2, as specified in section, 3.1(1) shall be:

(a) Elk management unit H, 20 any elk licenses and 40 antlerless elk licenses.

(b) Elk management unit I, 30 any elk licenses and 70 antlerless elk licenses.

(3) The license quota for elk hunt period 3, as specified in section 3.1(1), shall be no more than 40. The director, in consultation with and concurrence of the natural resources commission, may determine the number and type of license available and the elk management units, as described in chapter XII, open during this season.

(4) An elk hunter shall hunt in their assigned season and elk management unit except elk hunters assigned to hunt in elk management units H or I may hunt in elk management unit X.

12.506 “Elk management unit X” defined.

Sec. 12.506 “Elk management unit X” means all areas in Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Crawford, Emmet, and Oscoda counties, excluding those portions of Cheboygan, Montmorency, Otsego, and Presque Isle counties which are defined as elk management units H and I in sections 12.511 and 12.512.

12.511 “Elk management unit H” defined.

Sec. 12.511 “Elk management unit H” means that area of Cheboygan, Otsego and Presque Isle counties bounded by a line beginning in Presque Isle county, approximately 5.3 miles south of the town of Onaway, at the intersection of state highway M-33 and Milligan highway (on the west edge of section 6, T33N R02E), then southerly on M-33 to Canada creek highway (in the east part of section 29, T33N R02E), southerly then westerly on Canada creek highway to the county line (where road name changes) then into Cheboygan county and northwesterly along Canada creek road to Black river road (section 22, T33N R01E), south on Black river road to Clark bridge road (section 27, T33N R01E), easterly on Clark bridge road and crossing over the Black river to Osmun road (section 26, T33N R01W), southerly/southwesterly on Osmun road to the county line (where road name changes) then southerly into Otsego county on Twin lakes road to Hardwood lake road (section 10, T32N R01W, near Twin lake), east on Hardwood lake road to Tin Shanty bridge road (section 11, T32N R01W), southerly on Tin Shanty bridge road to the Black river (northwest corner of section 35, T32N R01W), west to the center of the Black river then westerly along the centerline of the Black river to the southeastern-most curve of Black river trail which is known locally as McKinnon’s bend (east side of section 32, T32N R01W), due west from the center of the Black river to Black river trail then westerly on Black river trail to Old Vanderbilt road (section 31, T32N R01W), westerly/northwesterly on Old Vanderbilt road to Dudd road (section 26, T32N R01W), northerly/northwesterly on Dudd road to Sturgeon Valley road (center of section 23, T32N R02W) which is approximately 6 miles east of the town of Vanderbilt, then easterly/northeasterly on Sturgeon Valley road to Pickerel lake road, northerly on Pickerel lake road to Grass lake road (section 1, T32N R02W), northeasterly then easterly on Grass lake road which is briefly on the county line, then into Cheboygan county, continuing northeasterly on Grass lake road to Fisherman’s trail (southeast corner of section 31, T33N R01W), northerly/ northwesterly and southwesterly then northerly on Fisherman’s trail to the intersection with Canopy road (in the northwest corner of section 19, T33N R01W), continue past Canopy road going north/northeasterly on Fisherman’s trail (named I 37 road or forest road I 37) to Webb road (north edge of section 7, T33N R01W), east on Webb road to Webber road, northerly/northwesterly on Webber road to Pigeon river road (west edge of section 20, T34N R01W), east on Pigeon river road (on the north edge of section 20, T34N R01W) and then continue east on the north-edge of the section about 1-mile to the west edge of section 16, T34N R01W, north 1-mile on the west edge the section to the northwestern corner of section 16, T34N R01W, then turn east and continue east to Walker road, east on Walker road to Osmun road, north on Osmun road to state highway M-68 (west edge of section 1, T34N R01W; about 7.7 miles west of the town of Onaway), easterly on M-68 for about 2 miles to Brady road (west edge of section 5, T34N R01E; about 5.7 miles west of town of Onaway), south and southeasterly on Brady road to Tucker road (south edge of S17, T34N R01E), east on Tucker road to Centerline road (west side of section 22, T34N R01E), south on Centerline road to Buzzels road (south side of section 34, T34N R01E), east on Buzzels road to Black River road (northeast corner of section 2, T33N R01E), southeasterly on Black River road to Milligan highway, east on Milligan highway into Presque Isle county to state highway M-33 and the point of beginning.

12.512 “Elk management unit I” defined.

Sec. 12.512 “Elk management unit I” means that area of Cheboygan, Montmorency, Otsego, and Presque Isle counties bounded by a line beginning in Montmorency county, approximately 2 miles north of the town of Atlanta, at the intersection of M-33 and Kellyville road (in section 2, T30N R02E), then west on Kellyville road to DeCheau lake road, north on Decheau lake road to Meaford road, westerly on Meaford road to Mills road, northerly on Mills road to Rouse road, westerly on Rouse road to county road 622, westerly on county road 622 to Black river road (section 19, T31N R01E), north on Black river road (about a half mile) to the north-side section boundary-line of section 19, T31N R01E, then continue west along that section line into Otsego county, then continue west along the north-side section lines of sections 24, 23, and 22, T31N R01W (about 2.5 miles), to Sawdust pile road, southwesterly on Sawdust pile road to Tin shanty road (on the west-side of section 22, T31N R01W), north on Tin shanty road to Lost Cabin trail (section 16, T31N R01W; where Lost cabin trail heads to the northwest and Tin shanty road heads to the northeast), northwesterly/northerly on Lost Cabin trail to the northeastern corner of section 4, T31N R01W, where Lost Cabin trail appears to split to the northeast and to the east (on some maps, the branch heading east is also called

Lost Cabin trail, but also named DNR forest road 95), continue northeasterly on Lost Cabin trail to Tin shanty road (northwestern corner of section 35, T32N R01W), northerly on Tin shanty road past the intersection with Sawdust Pile trail and crossing over the Black river to Hardwood lake road (section 11, T32N R01W, near Twin lake), west on Hardwood lake road to Twin lakes road (section 10, T32N R01W), northerly on Twin lakes road to the county line (where the road names changes) to Osmun road then northerly/northeasterly into Cheboygan county on Osmun road to Clark bridge road (section 26, T33N R01W), easterly on Clark bridge road crossing over the Black river to Black river road (section 27, T33N R01E), northerly on Black river road to Canada creek road (section 22, T33N R01E), easterly/southeasterly on Canada creek road into Presque Isle county on Canada creek highway (road name change), continue easterly on Canada creek highway to state highway M-33 (section 29, T33N R02E), southerly on M-33 into Montmorency county to the point of beginning.

Issued on this 16th day of April, 2020.

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

_____, Chair
Natural Resources Commission

Approved as to matters over which the Director has authority.

Daniel Eichinger
Director