Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance & Response Plan

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Introduction

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (KBIC) is a federally recognized Tribe and is signatory to the Treaties with the Chippewa of 1842 and 1854. The members and descendants of the Tribe retain their right to fish, hunt, and gather throughout the ceded territory under the Treaty of 1842. Established under the Treaty of 1854, the primary land base of the KBIC is the L'Anse Indian Reservation. KBIC also has land holdings in Ontonagon and Marquette Counties (Appendix A). The L'Anse Indian Reservation consists of approximately 59,000 acres, which is heavily forested (Appendix B). This is a water-rich community, with approximately 23 miles of Lake Superior shoreline, over 200 miles of streams and rivers, and close to 5,000 acres of inland lakes and wetlands. These diverse habitats sustain a healthy population of fish, wildlife, and plant species. Only one-third of the land within the Reservation is "Tribal Land" (trust, fee, or allotted; Appendix C), which brings challenges and opportunities for land stewardship actions. In addition to recognizing our Treaties with the Federal Government, we honor our First Treaty with all orders of creation, which includes our obligations and connections to the natural environment. It is our responsibility to speak for those who do not have a voice in the Council of Men.

Waawaashkeshi (white-tailed deer) are highly valued by the KBIC for their presence on the land, as a source of food for subsistence, and for their skins and bones for clothing and ornamentation. White-tailed deer is also valued as being a significant keystone species for the ecosystem. They can influence plant diversity and forest structure by browsing various plant and tree species. Additionally, they serve as a food source for scavengers and predators like ma'iingan (gray wolf) and makwa (black bear). According to the old teachings, Waawaashkeshi was present at the Council of Animals, they offered their flesh to Anishinaabe during the never-ending winter. This offering began a longstanding relationship between the deer and Anishinaabe, we honor their sacrifice and return it through stewardship.

White-tailed deer are abundant within the L'Anse Indian Reservation due to the presence of mature mesic conifer and early successional regenerating aspen stands. With Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) spreading throughout Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the KBIC Natural Resources Department (KBIC NRD) recognizes this threat to our natural resources and has taken measures to monitor for the presence of CWD in the white-tailed deer populations within and surrounding the L'Anse Indian Reservation with remote cameras, drone surveys, hunter surveys, and lymph node sampling for testing. In 2023/2024, KBIC NRD teamed up with the University of Minnesota to develop this Plan tailored to the needs of KBIC. The goal of this process was to outline response options that could be employed to contain or eradicate CWD if found within the L'Anse Indian Reservation without infringing on tribal members hunting rights.

Background

What is Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) belongs to a group of infectious, fatal, neurological diseases known as Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies or TSEs, which impacts wild and captive North American cervids and domestic livestock species such as cattle, sheep and goats (CDC 2024;

USDA APHIS 2024; USGS 2025). TSEs can also develop in humans in the form of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD) and variant CJD, Kuru, and Gerstmann-Straussler_Scheinker (GSS). Other animal TSEs include Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or "mad cow" disease), mink encephalopathy, feline encephalopathy, and scrapie, which affects sheep and goats (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke 2025).

Unlike other TSEs that impact humans and domestic livestock, CWD is well known for its prevalence in wild and captive cervids, which include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*), sika deer (*Cervus nippon*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), moose (*Alces alces*), and reindeer/caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) (Williams 2005).

CWD is caused by a naturally occurring prion protein that has become misfolded, which then causes damage to the host's central nervous system killing brain cells (USDA APHIS 2024; Williams 2005). This misfolded prion becomes infectious and spreads from host to host through physical contact with bodily fluids such as blood, saliva, semen, feces and urine, or through indirect contact through contamination of food, water or soil (CDC 2024; Samuel 2023). Infectious CWD prions are resilient and can persist in soil for years (Uehlinger 2016). They can even bind to vegetation and be distributed through the leaves and stems (Samuel 2023).

CWD Signs and Testing

Once infected, CWD can enter an incubation period without showing any signs for months or years, but the host can still spread the disease (CDC 2024; Samuel 2023; USDA APHIS 2024). It has been found through research in Southern Wisconsin that infection rates are higher in adult male cervids than in adult female and juvenile cervids, and has been linked to increased physical contact during mating season; breeding with infected females and fighting with other infected males (Ketz et al. 2022; Samuel 2023). Signs can include progressive weight loss, lack of coordination, tremors, drooping head and/or ears, listlessness, loss of fear of humans, excessive salivation, excessive thirst and urination (CDC 2024; Williams 2005). Currently, the only way to positively confirm if an animal has CWD is with a postmortem (after death) biopsy, when samples of the retropharyngeal lymph nodes (behind the throat) and the base of the brainstem can be collected and tested for the infectious CWD prions. Pictured below on the left is a female white-tailed deer from Wyoming suffering from late stage CWD (photo credit: Wyoming Game and Fish Department and the CWD Alliance). On the right is two mature Wisconsin white-tailed bucks harvested in 2012, and both tested positive for CWD despite appearing perfectly healthy (photo credit: The Deer Association).

Where is CWD

CWD was first detected in a captive mule deer at a research facility in Fort Collins, Colorado in 1967. Since then, CWD has been detected in 36 U.S. states and 4 Canadian provinces in free-ranging cervid populations (USGS 2025). In captive cervid populations (research facilities and ranches), CWD has been detected in 22 states and 3 provinces (USGS 2025). The expansion of CWD is sourced from a combination of natural and human caused factors. Natural factors impacting the expansion include general cervid movements and seasonal migrations, breeding, feeding, and other natural bodily functions. Human caused factors include improper carcass disposal and transportation of CWD positive cervids, baiting and supplemental feeding which encourages the cervids to congregate and feed within close proximity of each other, risking the transfer and exposure of infectious CWD prions via saliva, urine, and scat (Beyer et al. 2010).

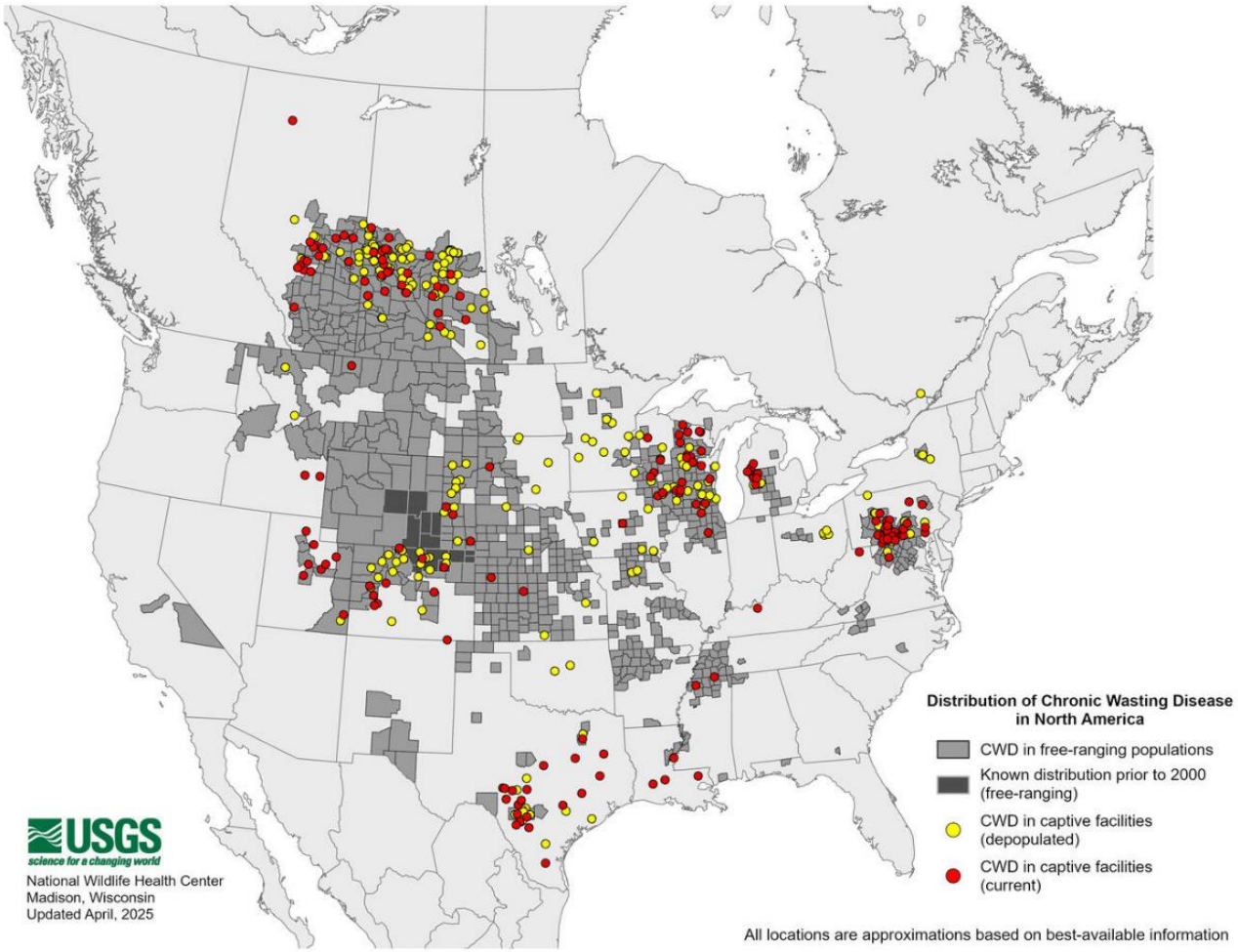

Figure 1. A map of CWD detections across North America for both free-ranging and captive cervids from the United States Geological Survey (USGS 2025).

CWD in Michigan

Michigan detected its first positive CWD case in a free-ranging white-tailed deer in 2015 in Ingham County, MI. CWD is also prevalent in Michigan's captive deer farms. Since 2008, there have been positive CWD detections in 16 Michigan captive deer farms in Kent (2), Lake (1), Mecosta (4), Montcalm (4), Newaygo (4) and Osceola (1) counties (Detroit Free Press 2025). Captive deer farms provide a high-density environment where CWD can spread rapidly through direct and indirect contact within the limited space of the farms. Captive deer farms also pose the risk of having infected deer escaping through damaged fences or wild deer could find their way into the captive deer farm as well, thus releasing the disease and spreading it into the wild.

As of 2025, CWD has been detected in 15 counties with 317 detections in free-ranging white-tailed deer (MI DNR 2025). The majority of these detections are in the Lower Peninsula, but there was one positive detection in Dickinson County in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (UP) in 2018. While the Upper Peninsula has only had one positive detection, it borders northern Wisconsin, which has had 5 deer test positive for CWD out of 1,865 collected samples in the Northern Forest Zone of Wisconsin in the 2024 sampling year (WDNR 2024). Wildlife, including deer, regularly cross the Wisconsin-UP border, which puts both states at risk of spreading CWD. The seasonal migration habits of deer in the UP is cause for concern as deer move to wintering grounds and interact with deer from other areas. At this time, the State of Michigan does not have a CWD Response Plan.

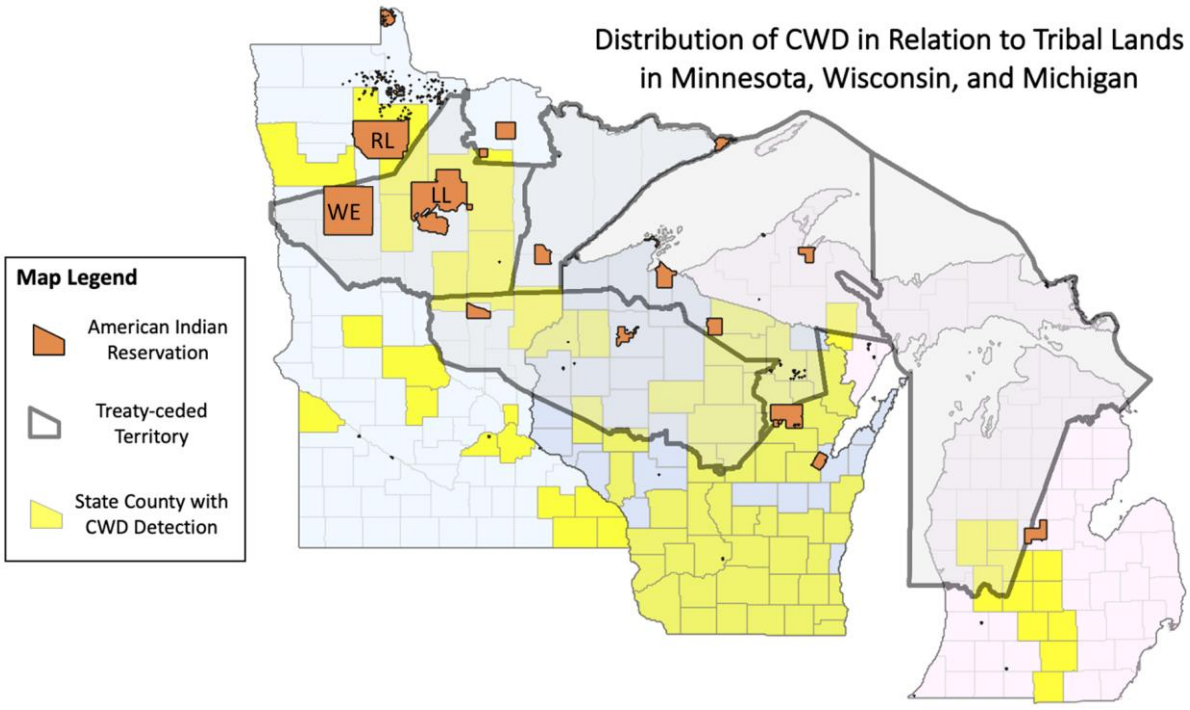

Figure 2: A map of CWD detections in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan in relation to tribal lands (Minnesota Center for Prion Research and Outreach).

Risk to Humans

There is no current evidence that CWD is transmittable to humans through physical exposure or consumption of infected cervids (Williams 2005), but the zoonotic potential cannot be ruled out as research is still ongoing. A 2005 study conducted by Marsh et al. where they injected the cerebrum (part of the brain) of two female squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*) with CWD positive ground brain tissue from an infected mule deer and found them to develop progressive neurological symptoms of CWD. The monkeys were euthanized at 31 and 34 months due to the severity of their symptoms. There is strong evidence that BSE has jumped the species barrier from cow to human and causes variant CJD. While the decision to consume meat from an animal that has tested positive for CWD is a personal choice, the recommendation is not to consume meat that has tested positive, as there is no known vaccine or cure for any TSEs (CDC 2024; USGS 2025).

Hunter Safety

KBIC NRD recommends that hunter's practice proper meat handling and carcass disposal to limit potential spread of CWD while field dressing. This includes:

- Wearing rubber gloves when field dressing harvested animals
- Use designated field dressing knives and be sure to wash and disinfect all field dressing tools with a concentrated household bleach solution or a hypochlorous acid to avoid cross contamination and let all field dressing tools soak in the solution for 5-10 minutes
- Minimize the handling of the brain and spinal tissue
- Avoid cutting bones and the spinal column
- De-bone the meat (removing the meat from the bones) and transport the meat in game bags
- Remove all fat, membranes and connective tissue (silver skin) from the meat
- If possible, leave the de-boned carcass at the harvest site and bury the remains at least 2 feet deep in the soil away from any water sources
- If the carcass cannot be buried, double bag the carcass remains to be disposed at a landfill

If hunters chose to hunt out of state in a state that has or is being impacted by CWD hunters must follow the state rules and regulations on proper carcass handling and disposal from where the hunt took place before transporting harvested wild game across state lines.

KBIC Surveillance for CWD

While there has been no positive detections of CWD within or surrounding the L'Anse Indian Reservation, white-tailed deer in Upper Michigan migrate annually up to 50 miles or more from their summer home ranges into wintering complexes dominated by dense conifer to live out the winter (Huang et al. 2025). These migrations and eventual congregations in the wintering complexes make these deer very susceptible to coming into contact with another deer infected with CWD, especially those deer who live near the northern Wisconsin border and regularly travel between state lines. KBIC NRD Wildlife Program staff recognize this risk to the reservation and

have implemented a CWD surveillance program to monitor deer health and movement within and surrounding the L'Anse Indian Reservation.

Surveillance of CWD across the L'Anse Indian Reservation has been sporadic since the early 2000's and has been supported by various funding sources. The majority of the work has focused on lymph node sample collection from hunter-harvested deer and the occasional road-kill sampling. In recent years, funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS) has allowed the KBIC NRD to expand lymph node sample collection and advance deer herd monitoring efforts.

Lymph Node Sampling

The first CWD surveillance was in 2002 when NRD collected heads from hunter-harvested deer for lymph node removal and testing. Drop boxes were placed at various locations around the Reservation. Hunters who donated their deer heads for sampling received a "Successful Hunter Patch" as an incentive. The 2002 sample season yielded low results from community members which led to NRD to request assistance from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MI DNR). Together, KBIC NRD and MI DNR collected 82 lymph node samples with 0 CWD positive samples. CWD sampling efforts continued the following year during the 2003 hunting season, providing both a "Successful Hunter Patch" and a $10.00 reward as incentives to increase community member participation. Only 35 deer heads were collected with 0 CWD positive detections. Efforts from 2007-2012 involved developing and disseminating CWD outreach materials and continuing to provide free testing to local hunters.

KBIC NRD moved away from head drop box collections in 2023 and moved to in-person CWD check stations, taking advantage of existing buck poles at local businesses. This has continued through 2025. Each year the goal is to collect 100 samples. Hunters that allowed lymph node removal for testing received a successful hunter patch and a $30 gift card to The Pines Convenience Center. Sample submission is available from September through January to accommodate Tribal and State hunting seasons. In-person check stations has increased our sample success and in 2025 we exceeded our goal of 100 samples for the first time since 2011. As funding allows, KBIC NRD will continue to provide free CWD testing and outreach materials. Sample collection numbers and test results are summarized in the table below.

CWD sample collection 2025

Year	Collection Dates	Samples Collected	CWD+	Incentives Offered?
2002	November 2002 – December 2023	82	0	Yes
2003	November 2023 – December 2003	35	0	Yes
2007	November 2007 – January 2008	43	0	Yes
2008	November 2008 – December 2008	92	0	Yes
2009	November 2009 – January 2010	34	0	Yes
2010	November 2010 – January 2011	103	0	Yes
2011	November 2011 – January 2012	115	0	Yes
2023	September 2023 – January 2024	53	0	Yes
2024	September 2024 – January 2025	68	0	Yes
2025*	September 2025 – January 2026	162*	0	Yes

*Testing is ongoing through January 2026. KBIC deer season is September 15 – January 15.

Monitoring Deer and Deer Movements

Starting in 2024, KBIC NRD implemented the use of trail cameras for monitoring white-tailed deer movements to and from wintering yards within the L'Anse Indian Reservation. These trail cameras will help Wildlife Program staff identify which trails and wintering yards have the highest white-tailed deer activity and abundance. These high abundance sites are considered to be high risk sites for a potential CWD outbreak if CWD were to make its way to the Reservation. Trail cameras across the Reservation that are maintained throughout the year also provide insight into areas of high deer use. These areas will continue to be monitored as funding and staff time allows to estimate white-tailed deer abundance. The use of a drone to conduct aerial surveys was implemented in 2025 as a non-invasive method of surveying deer numbers in wintering yards across the Reservation in real time. The time frame of the survey period starts in the beginning of January through the end of February, which coincides with the migration period for the white-tailed deer.

Drone image of bedded deer, Feb 2025.

KBIC CWD - Hunter Survey

In 2023, KBIC was invited to be part of a community-based participatory research project through the University of Minnesota. The purpose of this project was to lay the foundation for developing a CWD Response Plan for KBIC that reflects Tribal community priorities, needs, and interests.

Although only five one-on-one interview were conducted with KBIC hunters, the information gathered was insightful and helpful to NRD staff for guiding CWD related activities and outreach and education opportunities. Below is a list of themes that emerged from the interviews. A full summary report is available upon request.

1. Hunting and eating deer is important to KBIC interviewees for culture and sustenance. The importance of eating deer may contribute to interviewees and members of the community being willing to consume CWD-positive deer meat.
2. Most interviewees were concerned about the impact that CWD may have on deer health, but the group had mixed opinions on their community having as much concern about CWD.
3. Most interviewees were aware of CWD spread and CWD symptoms, and some were aware of CWD testing and how it works. A few shared misconceptions about CWD or uncertainties about DNR and tribal natural resource agency management actions.
4. When asked about "traditional teachings/information", many interviewees discussed their respect for deer.
5. Interviewees had strong support for their tribal natural resource department (NRD), but had mixed opinions about the state DNR.

Suggestions for the NRD included KBIC having their own testing capabilities, dealing with CWD aggressively if discovered in our area, and making more CWD information publicly available through handouts, social media, and community meetings.

Chronic Wasting Disease Response Recommendations

To develop recommendations for how best to respond to CWD being detected within or near the L'Anse Indian Reservation, KBIC contracted with researchers at the University of Minnesota (UMN) that were already working with several Tribal Nations in MN to develop Tribal-specific CWD Response Plans. A framework was created that took into consideration each Tribe's sovereignty, treaties, legal frameworks, leadership, socioeconomic conditions, and cultural practices (Faust et. al. under review).

Drs. Tiffany Wolf, Roger Faust, and David Fulton from the UMN formed the team that assisted with development of the recommended response actions of this Plan. These recommendations were developed after many hours of conversation with NRD Wildlife Program Staff, obtaining tribal member input through community meetings, and reviewing existing CWD Response Plans (mostly State plans) and research on effective management strategies for CWD in wild cervids. In October 2024 the response recommendations were presented to Tribal Council by the UMN team and NRD staff.

The response portion of this Plan is divided into five phases of varying levels of intensity and adaptive management strategies/recommendations based on increasing severity of CWD presence within the L'Anse Indian Reservation by CWD Management Zone (Figure 3 below): 1) Initial Response to CWD Detection in Wild Cervids, 2) Transition to Management of Persistent CWD, 3) Management of Persistent CWD, 4) Transition to Management of an Endemic CWD Infection, and 5) Management of an Endemic CWD Infection. Throughout each of the five phases, KBIC

NRD will continue CWD sampling efforts, monitor white-tailed deer populations, maintain public outreach efforts, and continue to recommend baiting and recreational feeding bans.

If CWD were to be found within Baraga County, but outside of the Reservation, or within a County bordering Baraga County, KBIC surveillance efforts would intensify to monitor the extent and potential spread of CWD to the Reservation. These actions would include working collaboratively with State and Federal agencies to efficiently and effectively respond to the presence of CWD in our area.

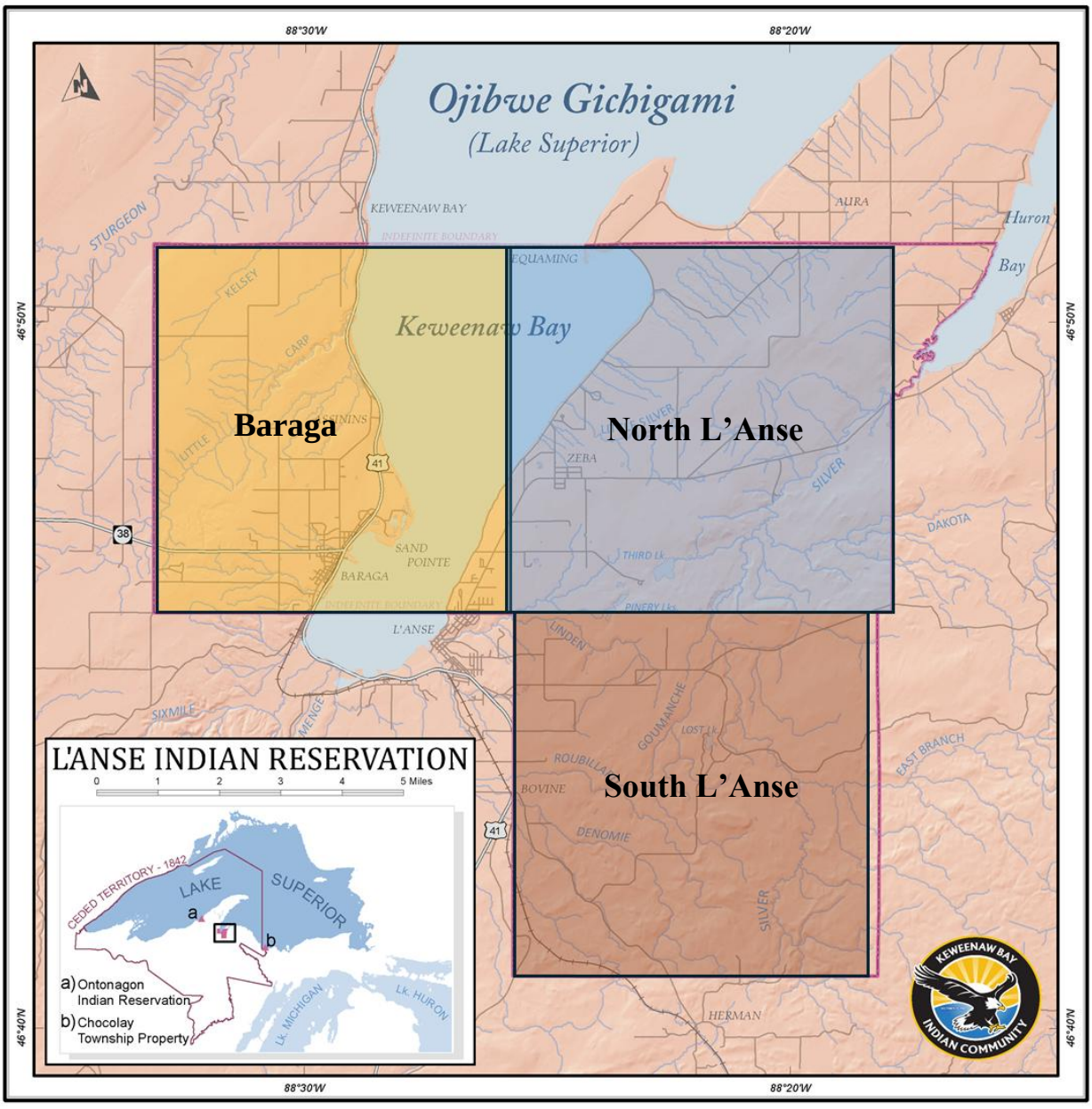

Figure 3: A map of the CWD Management Areas on the L'Anse Indian Reservation.

Phase 1: Initial Response to CWD Detection in Wild Cervids

In the event that CWD is identified in a wild cervid within KBIC Reservation boundaries, the recommended goals of the KBIC Natural Resource Department's (NRD) initial management response to CWD detection are to: 1) act aggressively to eliminate the disease, if possible 2) prevent or minimize disease spread, 3) collect adequate samples to monitor disease prevalence and spread, 4) engage Tribal members and provide accurate and current information about CWD to agency personnel, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Tribal partners, the public, legislators, and Tribal leadership to consider options, and 5) maintain a culturally acceptable deer population to allow Tribal membership adequate hunting and gathering opportunities within KBIC Reservation boundaries. To meet these goals, the following actions will occur as soon as possible and include:

1. Work closely with Tribal partners on all aspects of the response and continued management, especially where the disease occurs on reservation lands or ceded territories.

2. Conduct outreach activities related to CWD discovery, meet with stakeholders, and schedule a public meeting to inform interested individuals of the KBIC NRD response plan.

3. Where possible, complete surveys in the immediate area surrounding the CWD positive detection(s) to estimate wild cervid population density, distribution, and seasonal movement on the landscape. This may include utilizing camera data, collaring deer to understand movement, and aerial surveys.

4. Three CWD Management Areas are created: Baraga; North L'Anse; South L'Anse.

5. The KBIC NRD recommends a change to Title 38 for a cervid recreational feeding and attractant ban to reduce contact rates and decrease disease transmission potential. The KBIC NRD recommends that any individuals do not recreationally feed cervids or use attractants on the Reservation.

6. The KBIC NRD recommends that any individuals do not move carcasses out of a CWD Management Area that has had a CWD detection. The KBIC NRD recommends that only certain parts such as quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached leave the CWD Management Area prior to receiving CWD test results.

7. The KBIC NRD recommends that licensing has CWD specific tags to encourage hunters to hunt near CWD detections. The KBIC NRD recommends allowing individuals, including KBIC sharpshooters, to harvest and test more deer near the CWD detection.

8. If there is a CWD detection in one of the three CWD Management Areas, the KBIC NRD will increase testing in that Area to better understand CWD prevalence and distribution in the Area. These efforts may include increased outreach to the public, targeted outreach, traveling to hunters to sample lymph nodes for testing, working with hunting camps in the affected Area, and conversations with the state DNR about CWD detections on state lands and near Reservation boundaries.

9. Develop a communications and outreach plan to inform and engage agency partners, the public, and stakeholder groups.

Phase 2: Transition to Management of Persistent CWD Infection in Wild Cervids

A shift to Phase 2 occurs when a persistent CWD infection in wild cervids is determined to exist:

1. Two deer test positive for CWD in a CWD Management Area during the initial sampling effort.

2. There is a CWD detection in two or more of the CWD Management Areas.

3. There has been a CWD detection in the same CWD Management Area in consecutive years.

NOTE: If none of these criteria are met for three consecutive years, the response efforts scale back to those found in the Phase 1 of the Plan.

Phase 3. Management of Persistent CWD Infection in Wild Cervids

If CWD is determined to be persistent in wild cervids within or near KBIC Reservation boundaries, the KBIC Natural Resource Department will implement additional mechanisms to manage the disease and prevent spread. The goals for managing persistent CWD infection in wild cervids will include, 1) contain CWD infections within the CWD Management Area, 2) minimize the impact of the disease across the KBIC Reservation, 3) reduce CWD prevalence in affected areas, 4) collect adequate samples to monitor disease prevalence and spread, 5) provide accurate and current information about CWD to the public, agency personnel, Tribal members, and Tribal leadership to consider options, and 6) maintain a culturally acceptable deer population to allow tribal membership adequate hunting and gathering opportunities within KBIC Reservation boundaries. To meet these goals, the following actions will occur as soon as possible and include:

1. The KBIC NRD will encourage greater deer harvest and CWD testing through outreach efforts.

2. The KBIC NRD will encourage harvest to areas with higher deer densities based on camera data and other available information.

3. The KBIC NRD will issue replacement licenses to hunters that have harvested a CWD-positive wild cervid.

4. In addition to encouraging increased deer harvest in the CWD Management Area, the KBIC NRD may increase harvest through Tribal NRD employees and seek community-use tags.

5. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend a change to Title 38 for a cervid recreational feeding and attractant ban to reduce contact rates and decrease disease transmission potential. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend that any individuals do not recreationally feed cervids or use attractants on the Reservation.

6. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend that any individuals do not move carcasses out of a CWD Management Area that has had a CWD detection. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend that only certain parts such as quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached leave the CWD Management Area prior to receiving CWD test results.

7. Designation of CWD Core Area(s), defined as areas where multiple CWD-positive cervids have been detected in close geographic proximity. CWD Core Areas will be designated by a 2-mile buffer of surrounding sections (1 mi^2) where a positive deer(s) was detected. These areas represent the known highest risk for CWD transmission between wild deer and through contamination of the environment with infectious prions, and will take priority for intensive management actions to mitigate disease spread.

8. If efforts to significantly reduce deer numbers in CWD Core Areas are insufficient through recreational hunting, the KBIC NRD may consider targeted hunting by Tribal members to increase the probability of removing infected individuals from the landscape and reduce disease transmission.

9. The KBIC NRD will continue to share information with the state DNR of CWD detections. The KBIC NRD will consider applying the recommendations and management changes when CWD detections fall outside of the Reservation.

10. Develop a communications and outreach plan to inform and engage agency partners, the public, and stakeholder groups.

Phase 4. Transition to Management of an Endemic CWD Infection

Surveillance threshold(s) that would signal the shift from either initial CWD response or persistent CWD management to managing for endemic CWD in wild cervids:

1. There have been CWD detections in the same CWD Management Area in three consecutive years.

NOTE: After three years of not meeting any of the Triggers that shift the KBIC NRD toward the Endemic CWD Infection section of the plan, the KBIC NRD may revert back to the Persistent CWD Infection Response section of

Phase 5. Management of Endemic CWD Infection in Wild Cervids

If CWD is determined to be endemic in wild cervids within or near KBIC reservation boundaries, the KBIC NRD will reduce efforts to aggressively manage CWD within the CWD Management Area. The goals for managing an endemic CWD infection in wild cervids will include, 1) minimize the impact of the disease across the reservation, 2) collect adequate samples to monitor disease prevalence and spread, 3) utilize liberal harvest regulations to reduce the prevalence in the endemic area, 4) aggressively respond to new detections outside of the endemic area, 5) provide accurate and current information about CWD to the public, agency personnel, Tribal members, and Tribal leadership to consider options, and 6) apply adaptive management to adjust efforts as new information on successful CWD mitigation strategies emerge, and 7) maintain a culturally acceptable deer population to allow tribal membership adequate hunting and gathering opportunities within KBIC reservation boundaries. To meet these goals, the following actions will occur as soon as possible and include:

a. If efforts to significantly reduce deer numbers in CWD Core Areas are insufficient through recreational hunting, the KBIC NRD may continue to consider targeted hunting by Tribal members to increase the probability of removing infected individuals from the landscape and reduce disease transmission.

b. The KBIC NRD will continue to increase CWD testing through continuing outreach efforts, increased harvest, and support for additional CWD testing.

c. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend a change to Title 38 for a cervid recreational feeding and attractant ban to reduce contact rates and decrease disease transmission potential. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend that any individuals do not recreationally feed cervids or use attractants on the Reservation.

d. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend that any individuals do not move carcasses out of a CWD Management Area that has had a CWD detection. The KBIC NRD continues to recommend that only certain parts such as quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached leave the CWD Management Area prior to receiving CWD test results.

e. Continue following the communications and outreach plan to the public and stakeholder groups.

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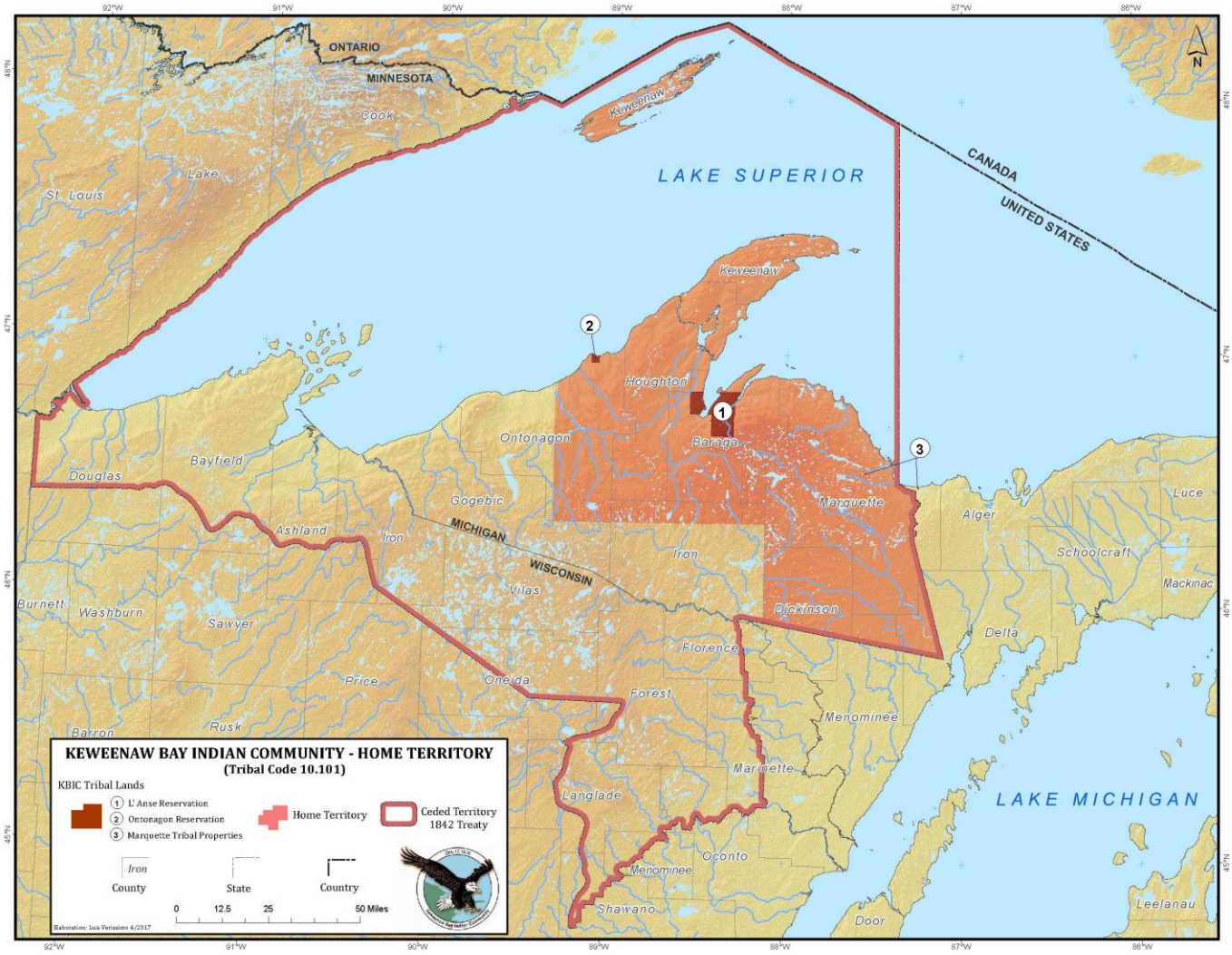
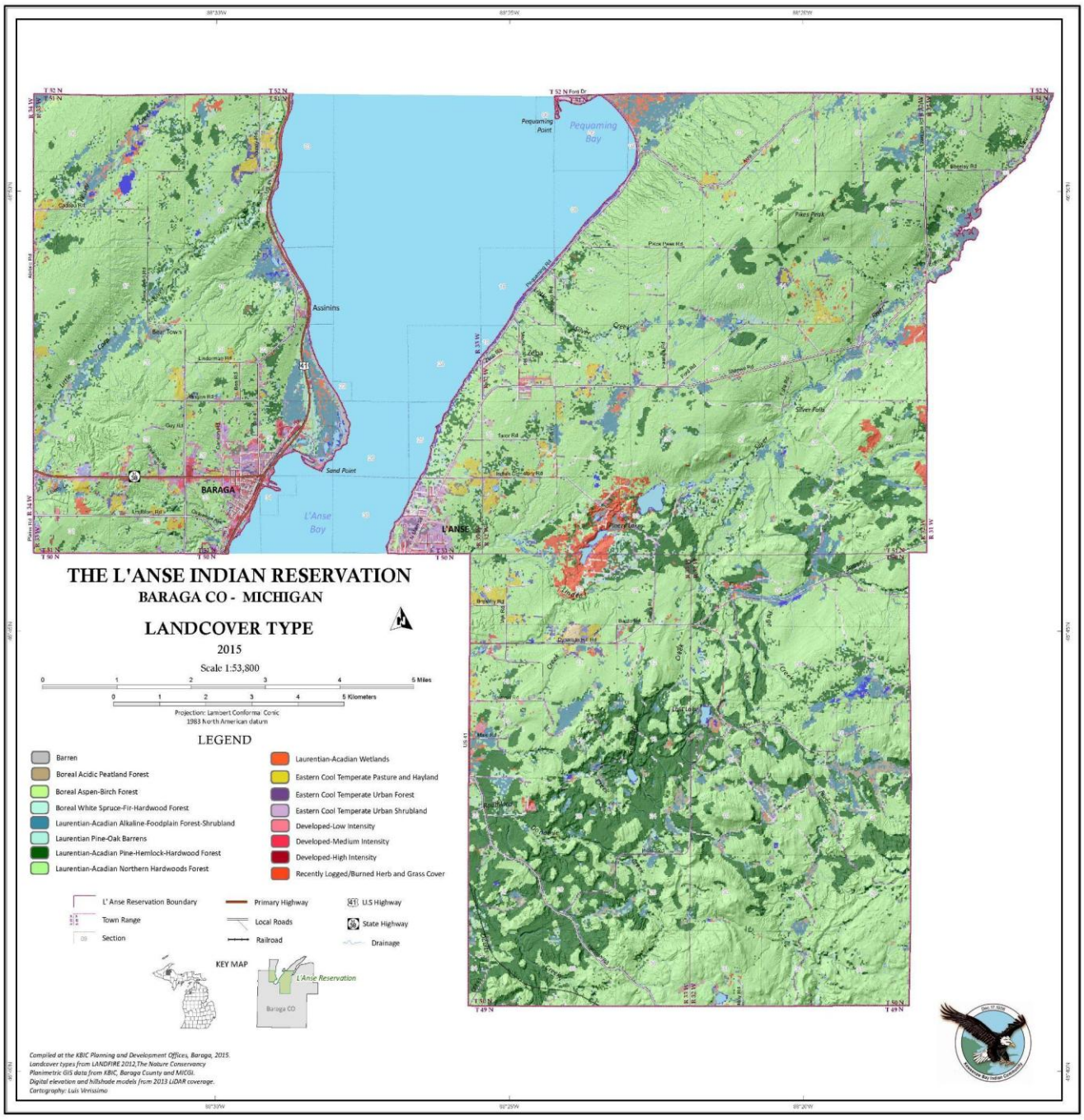
Appendix A

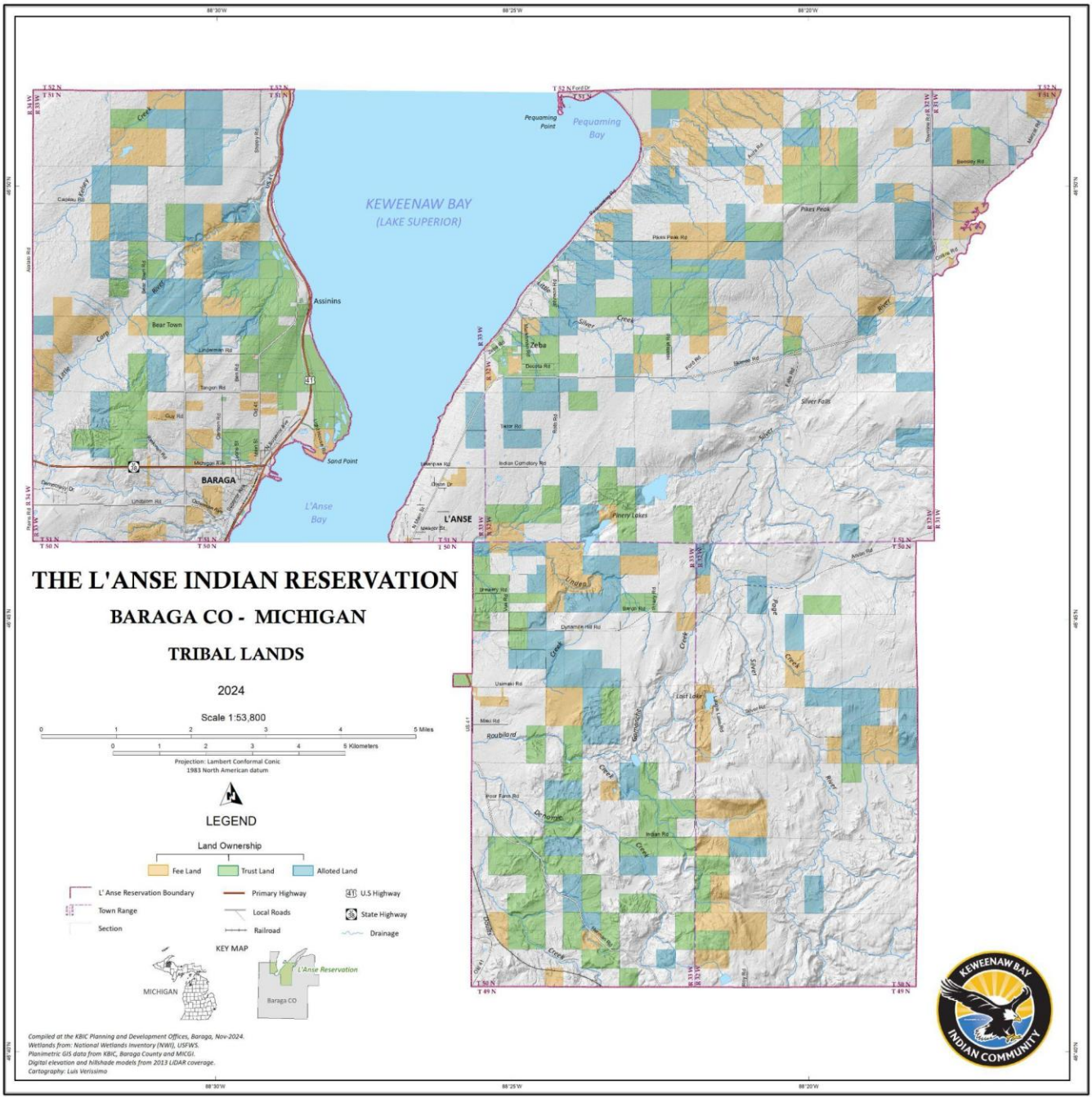
1842 Treaty Territory, Home Territory, L'Anse Indian Reservation, Ontonagon and Marquette Reservation Lands



Appendix B

L'Anse Indian Reservation Land Cover Types



Appendix C

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Land Holdings within the L'Anse Indian Reservation