Scope of Report
This report was requested by the Minnesota Legislature in Laws of Minnesota for 2011, First Special Session, Chapter 2, Article 1, Section 4, Subdivision 5, which directs the DNR to report on miles of all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trails resulting from the following appropriations for fiscal years 2012 and 2013:

- $100,000 the first year and $100,000 the second year for the all-terrain vehicle grant-in-aid trails program;
- $200,000 the first year and $200,000 the second year for the creation and development of all-terrain vehicle trails.

This report addresses ATV trails planned, proposed, funded, and constructed between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2013 (January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013 is estimated).

Summary Statistics for ATV Trail Development – FY12-13
Grant-in-aid ATV trails: Between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2013, 26 ATV GIA proposals, totaling over 600 miles, were initiated, reviewed, funded, or constructed with the appropriated funds.

State ATV trails: Between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2013, the DNR identified, planned, or completed over 70 miles of state ATV trail. This mileage includes trails in 8 state forests, and the Matthew Lourey State Trail in Pine County.

Background on ATV Trail Funding and Development
The mission of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is to work with citizens to conserve and manage the state's natural resources, to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, and to provide for commercial uses of natural resources in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life. In accomplishing this mission, the DNR funds and develops trails for recreational all-terrain vehicle (ATV) riding. The DNR Division of Parks and Trails provides ATV trails primarily through two avenues:

- providing grant-in-aid (GIA) funds to local government sponsors through the state's Trail Assistance Program, authorized under Minnesota Statutes, section 84.927. In the GIA program, local government sponsors, the DNR, and organized clubs of ATV enthusiasts work together to identify, develop, and maintain trail opportunities on both private and public lands; and
- developing and managing ATV trails on state lands, primarily in state forests and on state trails.

Funding for ATV trails is generated by all-terrain vehicle registration, trail pass fees, plus a percentage of the state user-paid gas tax attributable to ATV use. Receipts are deposited in the all-terrain vehicle account in the natural resources fund, where they are available for appropriation.

Per Minnesota Statutes, Section 84.927, funds in the all-terrain vehicle account may only be spent for: ATV education and training programs; administration and enforcement; acquisition, maintenance, and development of trails and use areas; grant-in-aid programs to local governments for trail maintenance and construction, and safety grants.
The GIA Trail Program

First authorized in 1984, Minnesota's Off-Highway Vehicle Trails Assistance program – popularly known as Grant-in-Aid (GIA) – is a cost-share program to facilitate development and maintenance of trails for use by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), off-highway motorcycles (OHMs), and off-road vehicles (ORVs) at the initiative of enthusiast groups or clubs, with the support and participation of local government sponsors.

ATV trail proposals are assigned priority for funding as follows:

- first priority is the maintenance of existing approved trails and trails systems;
- second priority is improvements or enhancements to existing trails and trail systems that result in greater utility, durability, visitor safety or satisfaction, improved resource protection, added trail mileage or trail connections, or improved day-to-day management or enforcement;
- third priority has been to develop substantially new trails, trail systems, riding areas, or support facilities.

The DNR prescribes a 7-step process for designing, reviewing, funding, and developing ATV GIA program trails. Depending on the complexity and scale of the project, the availability of land for trail development, funding constraints, environmental considerations, and the level of opposition or support, the 7-step process requires from several months to several years to complete. The process steps are depicted in figure 1.

Costs for administration, acquisition, and development are divided between the GIA program (paying up to 65%) and the local club or sponsor (paying approximately 35%). Costs for maintenance are divided between the GIA program (paying up to 90%) and the local club or sponsor (providing at least 10%).

GIA trails or riding areas may be developed on a mix of private and public land. In addition, GIA funds may be awarded for signing, improvement, maintenance, and monitoring of existing trails on private and public lands. This second category includes a number of GIA trails that are designated on existing state forest trails. Once the trails are included as part of a GIA trail system, GIA funds can be provided through the local sponsor for clubs to perform improvements, signing, maintenance, and monitoring.

At the end of fiscal year 2011, there were 37 ATV trails in the GIA program, totaling approximately 1260 miles. **By the end of the 2012 to 2013 biennium, an additional 26 GIA ATV trail proposals, totaling approximately 600 miles, will be completed or nearing completion.** The DNR expects some 350 GIA ATV miles will be added by June 30, 2013, with the remaining 250 miles added in fiscal year 2014. Fourteen of the 26 proposals were initiated before the start of the 2012-2013 biennium, but were completed or substantially progressed during this timeframe; 12 of the proposals were initiated during the biennium.
The outline below follows a proposal for a new trail from its inception (steps 0 to 4) through funding, development and ongoing maintenance (steps 5 through 7) with approximate timelines.

**NEW TRAIL OR RIDING AREA OR A ROUTE GREATER THAN 1 MILE**

- Depends on club
- Step 0. Preliminary project discussions
- Early coordination w/Parks & Trails

- 2.5 to 8.5 months
- Step 1. DNR P&T review of draft project proposal
- Step 2. DNR Area Interdisciplinary Team Review
- Step 3. DNR Regional Review

- 2 to 12 months
- Step 4. Public Input opportunity
  - 4a. Public Notification (2 months) or
  - 4b. Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) preparation (3 to 8 months) or
  - 4c. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) preparation (12 to 18 months)

**EXISTING TRAIL OR A NEWLY APPROVED TRAIL**

- Annual
- Step 5. Grant Funding Application, Funding Allocation. OHV GIA Grant Funding Application applied for and Grant Agreement executed between State and Sponsor. Funding Application for existing funded trails due annually November 30. NEW trail projects may be submitted at any time.

- Annual
- Step 6. Project Permitting and Construction. As needed during development and annual maintenance or enhancement projects

- Annual
- Step 7. Maintenance, Inspection and Enforcement Guidelines. As needed during development and annual maintenance or enhancement projects
Considerations in GIA Trail Planning – New Corridors vs Existing Corridors

While approximately 350 additional ATV trail miles were approved for GIA funding during the reporting period, the majority of this mileage consists of corridors with legal ATVs use, but not designated or managed specifically for ATVs. Examples include public road rights-of-way (ROW), undesignated forest access routes in forests classified as "managed" for motorized recreation, and state and federal forest roads.

Siting trails on entirely new corridor can be complex and time-consuming. Considerations in proposing entirely new trail corridors include:

- surveying and engineering needed to identify an alignment;
- the need to negotiate land use agreements;
- costs of acquisition or easements;
- wetland delineation and mitigation requirements;
- potential public opposition to new development and new motorized use;
- requirements for review under state and federal environmental policy acts (e.g., 10 miles of new motorized trail requires a state EAW, per Minn. Rule part 4410.4300, subp. 37);
- higher costs of development (compared to existing corridors), and
- extended timeframe for trail planning and development

Because clubs and sponsors can establish GIA trails much more quickly if an existing corridor is used, this is frequently their preferred approach.

Establishing GIA trails on existing corridors also offers advantages:

- existing corridors often connect destinations and communities;
- GIA designation brings additional resources to managing existing ATV use;
- existing routes can be improved, and connections can be developed to provide more interesting riding opportunities;
- in forests with extensive wet or low-lying areas, existing routes are likely located on the most sustainable high-ground alignments;
- many routes and trails currently in use would benefit from being brought into the GIA program and receiving annual maintenance funds.

Local sponsors and clubs also may apply for GIA funds to sign, develop amenities, and maintain existing trails in state forests. This increasingly popular option is the simplest way for enthusiast groups and local sponsors to participate in the GIA program and to become stewards of trails they have been riding for years.

Table 1 summarizes ATV GIA trail progress attributable to the 2011 appropriation.
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Table 1. ATV GIA trails proposed, completed, or advanced during FY 2012-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Name</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>*A. Trail miles new to GIA program</th>
<th>**B. Miles of GIA where ATV use is a new designation (subset of column A)</th>
<th>Status of GIA application</th>
<th>DNR review</th>
<th>Public review</th>
<th>MEPA review (EAW/ES, if required)</th>
<th>Sponsor approval</th>
<th>FY 2012-2013 GIA Funds granted or budgeted</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodtick Wheelers</td>
<td>Cass County</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>Continuing to work with Club and Sponsor to find suitable alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily/Over the Hills Gang</td>
<td>Cass, Crow Wing counties</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>Proposal still being developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwoods/Soo Line</td>
<td>Beltrami County</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>50000 Funded November 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseau/LOW Sportsmen</td>
<td>Roseau, Lake of the Woods counties</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81**</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Agassie Trailriders</td>
<td>Kittson, Roseau counties</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>140000 HNR internal review started in Fall 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Red Lake Trails</td>
<td>Beltrami County</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Proposal still being developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourtown/Gringla</td>
<td>Beltrami county</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>10000 Proposal submitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPM Blandin</td>
<td>Itasca County</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW completed</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>45177 14 miles completed and opened; 7 miles under construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwoods Regional Trail System</td>
<td>Itasca County</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW completed</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>45177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Solana SF Loop</td>
<td>Itasca County</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW completed</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>15000 Opened in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Blind Lake Connector</td>
<td>Cass County</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW completed</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>12000 Opened in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hill City Connector</td>
<td>Cass County</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW completed</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>10000 Opened in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pengilly to Goodland</td>
<td>Cass County</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW completed</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>10440 Opened in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Moose</td>
<td>Itasca County</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>32935 18 mi; completed; 2 mi to be added in 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigfork Trail</td>
<td>Itasca County</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25**</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>40000 Public review completed December 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Range Multi-use Trail</td>
<td>St. Louis County</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9**</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>10000 Alignment identified; in discussion with MNDOT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisholm Trail</td>
<td>Itasca County</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>10000 Opened June 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisholm Trail extension</td>
<td>St. Louis County</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Proposal still being developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Country Regional ATV Trail</td>
<td>Lake County</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>50000 Public review starting in January 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd Road Trail</td>
<td>Cook County</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>In process</td>
<td>Exempt from EAW</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>50000 Trail was designated during 2003-2008 classification process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow Wing County – Ft. Ripley to Pine Center</td>
<td>Crow Wing County</td>
<td>23 in FY12</td>
<td>23° in FY12</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>30000 Construction underway in Summer 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisholm Trails</td>
<td>City of Chisholm</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>50000 Additional proposal for Spring 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston Trails</td>
<td>City of Houston</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>TBD; federal EA required</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>10000 3.5 mile addition completed; 1 additional mile in proposal stage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucatan Trails</td>
<td>City of Rushford</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>15000 Existing private trail system; reconfiguration in discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GIA OHV Parks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renville County ATV Park</td>
<td>Renville County</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>In development</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>0 Acquisition of lands pending for county park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton Area OHV Park*</td>
<td>Swift County</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>[22285] Acquisition of key parcel is pending; Matching grant to federal RTP funds; funds not part of appropriation subject to report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County Mudpuppies ATV Park</td>
<td>Grant County</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>32016 Acquisition of land for 40-acre county park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total new GIA grants</td>
<td></td>
<td>120.9</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5416868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*GIA mileage is entirely or partially on forest roads (state, county, federal); little or no new corridor developed  
**GIA mileage is entirely or partially on unsigned access routes in managed forests; little or no new corridor developed  
*GIA trail is partially in public road ROW, little or no new corridor developed  
**GIA trail is entirely in public road ROW, no new corridor developed  
Not included in total. GIA funding for this project was not part of GIA-related appropriation subject to this report  
* Column includes the ATV GIA trail miles newly enrolled (or proposed) in the GIA program;  
**Column indicates the number of trail miles in the proposal for which ATV use is a new formal designation (new designated ATV trail); these miles are a subset of the miles in the preceding column A.
State ATV Trails (state forests and state trails)
In addition to funding trails through the GIA program, the DNR plans, develops, and manages ATV trails on state-owned land, primarily in state forests or on state trails.

There are approximately 860 miles of state forest trail designated for ATV use. An additional 90-plus miles of State Trail established under Minnesota Statutes, sections 85.015 and 84.029, are designated for ATV use, including portions of the Taconite, North Shore, Gandy Dancer, Pengilly, Cloquet/Saginaw, and Matthew Lourey trails.

The DNR completed several significant ATV trail projects during the reporting period. Most notably, the Matthew Lourey State Trail master plan was revised to allow ATV use on nearly its entire length north of St. Croix State Park. Fifteen miles were improved, signed, and opened in early FY 2013, with the remainder opening by the end of the fiscal year. In addition to the 40-plus miles of continuous ATV riding opportunity provided on the Mathew Lourey Trail, the project creates connections and loop systems with adjoining ATV trails in the Nemadji and St. Croix state forests.

Significant resources also were used for debris removal and repair of ATV trails in the Nemadji, Chengwatana, and St. Croix state forests, which suffered extensive damage during storm events in both years of the biennium.

Table 2 lists state ATV trails projects proposed or completed during fiscal years 2012-2013.

Phase 2 Forest Trail Planning
The 2003\(^1\) legislature directed the DNR to classify state forests for motorized recreation, designate trails, and close existing forest routes. To meet the 2008 deadline, the DNR needed to limited the effort to forest classification and closure or designation of existing routes only. The DNR did not consider any new trails during this effort, but assured trail users that potential new trails and system improvements would be addressed in a future phase. In late FY 2011, the DNR initiated a statewide review of the forest trails designated during Phase 1. The goals for this "Phase 2" review include:

- Designating new trails to connect amenities, destinations, and communities;
- Providing trails with a mix of difficulty levels, which would offer ATV enthusiasts what they are looking for instead of the universally easy trails that currently exist;
- Designating trails for single uses in addition to mixed uses;
- Designating hunter/walking and other non-motorized trails;
- Designating areas where ATV use during hunting and trapping is restricted (i.e., the exceptions in Minn. Stat., sec. 84.926 do not apply);
- Avoiding damage to sensitive resources;
- Addressing significant safety concerns and user conflicts;
- Designating new trails and trail connections to create systems from the trail segments designated during Phase 1; and
- Undesignating unsustainable trails.

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\(^1\) Laws of Minnesota 2003, Chapter 128, Article 1, Section 167, as amended by ML 2005, first Special Session, Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 152, and by ML 2007, Chapter 57, Section 155.
Trail systems in 4 Pine County state forests were the first reviewed in Phase 2. During FY 2012-2013, the DNR conducted a public scoping meeting to solicit ideas for improved trail systems, identified unsustainable trail segments (to be undesignated), and proposed new trail systems and trail connections. During the remainder of FY 2013, the DNR will conduct formal public notification and review of the proposed trail system revisions, and will initiate formal environmental review (EAW) if required.

Recreational trail opportunities for each type of motorized use should provide a variety of trail types and range of difficulty levels. Difficulty levels should be apportioned so that about 10% of the opportunities are considered easy, and another 10% are difficult, with about 80% of the opportunity in the moderate range. A variety of experiences creates a higher level of user satisfaction, encourages trail riders to use the trails more often and for longer trips, and creates a greater appreciation for natural resources and the outdoors. If this range of opportunities is not provided as part of the trail system, trail users are more likely to seek variety and new places to ride off designated trails. If that occurs, the use may not be in a sustainable location or manner.

The greatest opportunity for new, high quality trail development is presented by the Phase 2 forest planning, as systems are completed and new opportunities are identified. This effort needs continued support and funding so progress can be maintained and trail systems can be completed as was promised during the first phase.

Table 3 summarizes Phase 2 ATV trail progress in FY 2012-2013.
Table 2. State ATV trail projects completed during FY 2012-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trail Name</th>
<th>Trail Location</th>
<th>Miles of new ATV trail</th>
<th>DNR review status</th>
<th>Public review status</th>
<th>MEPA review status</th>
<th>Project cost, excluding staff time</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Lourey State Trail</td>
<td>Nemadji and St. Croix state forests, Pine County</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>EAW completed</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>Master plan revised; trail designated for ATV use in May 2012; construction and signing completed on 15 miles during summer 2012, remainder to be completed in 2013. The newly designated segments make connections to complete a 47-mile long ATV opportunity on the state trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fond Du Lac State Forest trail</td>
<td>St. Louis County</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Trail section improved to allow for ATV use; provides connection from Berthaume Forest Road westward to another ATV trail; completes system loop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con Con ATV Trail connections</td>
<td>Beltrami County, Beltrami Island SF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>Routes designated; culvert crossing installed to connect a loop of 5.5 miles to an existing GIA trail; total trail system is 170 miles of riding opportunity. In FY 13 Beltrami County will sponsor this trail through the GIA program with the Fourtown/Grygla Sportsman Club for GIA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd Road Trail</td>
<td>Cook County, Pat Bayle SF</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Exempt from EAW</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>Route was designated during 2003-2008 Phase 1 designation process; but improvements needed to create a sustainable ATV trail; Cook County will sponsor as a GIA ATV trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana State Forest trail</td>
<td>Itasca County</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Exempt from EAW</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>Route was designated during 2003-2008 Phase 1 designation process; but improvements needed to create a sustainable ATV trail; Aitkin County will sponsor as a GIA ATV trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Hunter Trail</td>
<td>Nemadji SF, Pine County</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>The Bear Hunter trail suffered washouts during heavy storms in FY 2013. Culvert replacement and repairs were needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV trails in Nemadji, St. Croix, and Chengwatana SF</td>
<td>Pine County</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>36950</td>
<td>Clean-up and repairs on ATV trails, FY12 and FY13; includes $15,000 in fleet expenses and $21,950 for 2 contracts; includes damages from FY 2012 blowdown and flooding, and FY 2013 flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>356,450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Phase 2 State Forest Trail Planning completed during FY 2012-2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th># of new ATV trail segments</th>
<th>Miles of new ATV trail</th>
<th>DNR review status</th>
<th>Public review status</th>
<th>MEPA review status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Andrews SF</td>
<td>Pine County</td>
<td>10 segments</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Public scoping meeting held in February 2012; draft proposal complete; public notice &amp; comment period in early 2013; new ATV trail proposed to provide access to McCormick Lake day use area; FY 2013 completion anticipated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix SF</td>
<td>Pine County</td>
<td>3 segments</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Public scoping meeting held in February 2012; draft proposal complete; public notice &amp; comment period in early 2013; FY 2013 completion anticipated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemadji SF</td>
<td>Pine County</td>
<td>23 segments</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW anticipated</td>
<td>Public scoping meeting held in February 2012; draft proposal complete; public notice &amp; comment period in early 2013; Fall or Winter 2013 completion anticipated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengwatana SF</td>
<td>Pine County</td>
<td>1 segment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>EAW not required</td>
<td>Public scoping meeting held in February 2012; draft proposal complete; public notice &amp; comment period in early 2013; proposed new segment will provide loop and access to St. Croix River overlook trail. FY 2013 completion anticipated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>37 segments</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Phase 2 planning costs are primarily staff-related; implementation will involve staff, equipment, and materials costs, plus the cost to prepare an EAW if required.
Process Assistance and Staffing
As described earlier, the time required for completing an ATV GIA trail varies from several months to several years. The first step of formulating a trail proposal is often the most time-consuming. Before a trail can be proposed for GIA funding, the local sponsor and the participating club must identify the potential alignment for the trail; identify, contact, and negotiate use agreements with landowners along the potential alignment; design the trail; obtain engineering approvals for trail segments in public road rights-of-way; satisfy open meeting requirements; estimate trail costs; identify funding sources for match requirements; develop a project proposal and map; and prepare an application to the DNR for funding. The process can be complex and frustrating, especially for first-time applicants.

In 2010, the DNR established 4 regional OHV acquisition and development specialist positions to focus additional staff resources on identifying new trail opportunities and assisting local sponsors and clubs with formulating proposals and successfully completing the GIA application process. The specialists also work with DNR area supervisors to hold GIA information meetings in their respective regions, to provide updated program information for current participants, and to encourage interested clubs and government units to consider new trail proposals. Since the acquisition and development positions were created, the number of GIA trail miles has increased significantly, including approximately 350 new miles enrolled during the FY 2012-2013 biennium, with an additional 250 miles anticipated in FY 2014.

Planning new trails requires a significant commitment of field and central office staff resources. Before the OHV acquisition and development specialists were available, area supervisors provided the primary DNR support to local governments and clubs initiating and navigating the GIA proposal and funding process. Their availability to assist local governments with new trail proposals was limited by their primary position responsibilities, including planning, operation, development, maintenance and supervision of DNR-managed trails and water access facilities in their respective areas.

The OHV acquisition and development specialists have been key in advancing GIA proposals through the application, review, and funding process: identifying opportunities, potential conflicts, and environmental issues; coordinating interdisciplinary review, and ensuring communication and coordination among clubs, local sponsors, and DNR area, regional, and central office staff.

While not working directly with sponsors and enthusiast clubs, Parks and Trails central office staff also contribute to the success of ATV trail development: assessing statewide system needs; amending trail master plans; coordinating MEPA/NEPA compliance and preparing environmental review documents; conducting public review; setting statewide priorities; coordinating policy and communication; providing GIS analysis and forest-wide mapping; allocating resources; completing mandatory notification requirements, and preparing decision documents.

Summary and Conclusion
The FY 2012 to FY 2013 reporting period saw a significant increase in the number of ATV GIA trail proposals progressing through the DNR’s 7-step review process. Before the regional OHV acquisition and development specialist positions were established, the majority of ATV GIA proposals did not advance past Step 0 of the process. Clubs and local sponsors did not have the resources to compile the key pieces of a sustainable trail proposal: land base, trail engineering and design, environmental analysis, public involvement, and identifying multiple funding sources.
With increased funding, and the full-time specialists providing outreach, technical assistance, and coordination, the DNR expects most GIA proposals can be implemented successfully. Including the proposals currently in-process, the DNR anticipates an additional 250 miles of ATV trail will be added to the GIA system in FY 2014.

The additional ATV trail funding in FY 2012 and FY 2013 also allowed the DNR to make significant progress improving state ATV trail systems, including opening the Matthew Lourey Trail for ATV use, restoring trail crossings damaged by severe weather events, and making key connections to existing trails, to provide greater opportunity, flexibility, range of difficulty levels, and longer trip lengths for recreational ATV riders. The DNR first proposed adding ATV use to the Matthew Lourey Trail in the late 1990s; the additional funding made implementation possible.

The majority of new GIA opportunities are created on existing corridors: existing forest roads, public road ROWs, undesignated forest routes not previously managed for ATV riding, and state forest trails that are improved and maintained by clubs with GIA funding. As described earlier, there are numerous constraints to developing motorized trails on new corridors. Because user clubs and local governments often want to establish GIA trails quickly, the DNR anticipates that the majority of future ATV GIA trail proposals will continue to be combinations of existing trail, forest roads, some public road ROW, and relatively short connecting segments of new corridor.

New ATV trail corridors and longer trails are most likely to be proposed and implemented through Phase 2 forest trail planning because the DNR administers the land base and has the staff resources to complete the extensive trail review and designation process. During Phase 2, the DNR plans to evaluate new trail opportunities for ATV riding as well as other motorized and non-motorized trail uses.

The DNR appreciates this opportunity to report on the acceleration of the ATV trail program during the 2012 and 2013 biennium.