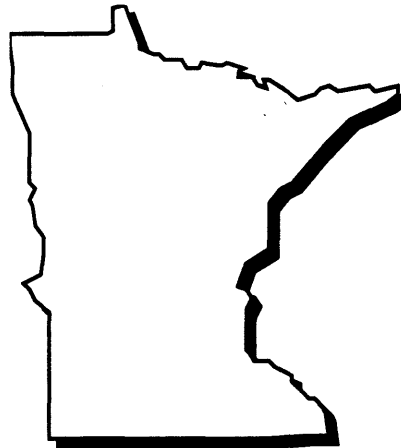


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July 29, 1995
**Hunting Roundtable
Report**

*Issues Explored:
Trespass While Hunting
ATV Use in Hunting*

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Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
January, 1996

Acknowledgements

The participants were the most important element of the July, 1995, roundtable. They took the time from their busy schedules to travel to Camp Ripley on a summer weekend. They were patient and friendly; courageous in expressing their personal opinions, yet respectful of others. We have tried to the best of our ability to publish their viewpoints verbatim. Occasional interpretation and editing was necessary to maintain readability. A draft report was sent to each participant for accuracy checks and reviewed by the entire roundtable design team. This work would have been impossible without the extensive contributions of Bernice Cramblit and Paulette Tichenor.

Although this report reflects these many contributions, the final editing decisions were mine. I will be happy to accept additional comments or questions.

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**Draft Report
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Introduction

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources invited approximately sixty citizens to discuss two important issues related to hunting in our state. These issues are trespass on private lands and the use of all terrain vehicles while hunting. The discussion took place July 28-29, 1995 at Camp Ripley near Little Falls, Minnesota.

The discussion process was in the form of a "Roundtable" with all interests encouraged to present their particular views and hear first hand the views of others. The discussion was moderated by a team of facilitators provided by the Department of Natural Resources. The goal of this roundtable was to create an environment where opinion leaders on these issues would engage one another with open and honest conversation.

This report presents the participants' perspectives expressed during this roundtable concerning possible strategies for action. The opinions are provided on the same forms as those used during the roundtable to record comments. The appendices include a list of participants and handouts provided at the meeting.

Roundtable Purpose, Products, Process, Participants

Purpose:

The purpose of the July, 1995, Hunting Roundtable was threefold:

1. Explore two important recreational issues: Trespass and ATV use while hunting.
2. Talk about possible strategies for action.
3. Strengthen existing relationships and create new relationships.

Products:

The Roundtable was designed to produce two products:

1. A summary of participant ideas and perspectives in this final report.
2. Individual participant learning and enjoyment.

Process:

The process used for this Roundtable had two components:

1. Presentations.
2. Small group conversations.

Jim Posewitz was the after dinner speaker on Friday. His talk was very stimulating. John Kvasnicka, Tim Cass, and Joe Wood made presentations during the Roundtable.

Small group conversations were focused and facilitated by design team members guided by a set of questions (see Appendix). Participants answered the questions individually in writing, and then got together in small groups to share their ideas. Each small group provided highlights of their conversations to the large group.

Participants:

Forty six people attended the July 1995 Roundtable. Each of the participants had a personal interest in the issues being explored. Not everyone who had an interest was invited or could attend. That is a major reason for producing this report. We hope that others who did not attend can benefit from the ideas of Roundtable participants. (A complete list of participants can be found in the Appendix).

Next Steps

The real importance of this roundtable meeting was not to reach agreement on an action agenda, but rather to ensure that those considering actions are more fully aware of possible consequences and other viewpoints. Within the public policy arena, the best outcomes are those based on frank discussions between those proposing actions and those potentially affected.

A number of things have happened since the roundtable concerning the trespass issue. DNR has adopted the "Respect Private Property - Ask First" logo for inclusion in brochures and hunting regulations. The H.A.R.T. land group members did close their lands to hunting to protest over current trespass laws. Prior to the hunting season, the Minnesota Deer Hunters Association distributed hunter access cards to provide landowners a record of who is hunting, and hunters a place to record written permission. The Association has also sponsored a task force to discuss potential amendments to the trespass law prior to the 1996 state legislative session. Changes in the trespass law will almost certainly be discussed by the legislature.

Potential legislative action concerning ATV use is not apparent at this time. The DNR is developing an overall policy concerning off highway vehicle use. This policy will certainly include the use of ATVs. The ATVAM has developed and begun to distribute "ATV Riding Ethics." In addition, the Range Riders Club initiated a Trail Outreach program last fall to educate ATV riders on the trail. They hope to greatly expand this effort this coming fall. Both groups are working on an ATV Riders Hunting Code of Ethics and would like to work with wildlife organizations and the DNR to complete this effort and publish it in the DNR hunting synopsis.

Trespass Issues

Minnesota has an abundance of public land available for outdoor recreation. Federal, state, and county lands cover more than 15% (nearly 10 million acres) of the land base in our state primarily in the northern regions. Private land, however, remains a critically important component of the fish and wildlife habitat base. The majority of wetlands and grasslands, for example, are found on private land.

Private land has also provided significant opportunities for outdoor recreation in Minnesota. Unfortunately, these opportunities have been marked by conflicts between outdoor users and private landowners. The conflicts have arisen largely because of the behavior of some outdoor users. Not asking permission, ignoring "no trespassing signs", vandalizing "no trespassing" signs, and treating landowners with disrespect have contributed to an atmosphere of anger and distrust between recreationists and landowners in many communities.

This issue has been complicated by changing land use, confusion over boundaries, absentee landowners, inconsistent regulations between users, and the difficulty in apprehending and convicting trespass violators.

Strategies

Participants in the Roundtable agreed to consider the implications of the following possible strategies.

1. Modifying laws to require written permission.
2. More effective and consistent enforcement of existing laws.
3. Hunters and landowners working together to post property (cooperative signing).
4. Using 2-sided property boundary signs (one side stating you are entering "publicly owned land", the reverse stating you are entering "privately owned land."
5. Using bright paint - marking on a post as a property boundary sign.
6. Using conventional signing more frequently and effectively.
7. Creating a Hunter Identification System (e.g., a numbered back tag).

Participants individually answered questions about these strategies on a form. (A copy of the form is on the next page). Participants then got together in small groups to share their answers. Following the small group conversation, the Roundtable facilitators collected participant questionnaires.

We have transcribed participant answers and presented them on the following pages. We hope this information is useful to those who are taking action to address this issue.

The Issue: Hunting and Trespassing on Private Land
The Strategy: Modify Laws to Require Written Permission

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Establish Zone - Forest, Farmland.
2. Reduced pressure on deer and waterfowl.
3. Negligible.
4. Control of numbers by more or less licenses issued.
5. Define who owns wildlife (keep wildlife in mind rather than the politics) when managing wildlife.
6. Allows trophy animals in nonaccessible lands.
7. If reasonable, will provide for appropriate harvest levels (esp. deer).
8. Some positive considering wounded animals - shooting legally.
9. Some positive better control of numbers harvested.
10. Little impact.
11. Some areas may become private refuges..
12. Less stress since this will cut # of people in the woods.
13. A simplifying and requiring permission - owners may be more likely to allow the law - abiding hunters rather than a blanket "NO" of yesteryear. - herds and flocks kept in better balance.

Negative:

1. Possible confrontations on ownership of wildlife (Allow technicalities to govern, rather than intent).
2. If simplification increases difficulty of hunting on private land, could inhibit adequate wildlife harvests.
3. More stringent trespass law may result in less access to private lands and resulting poor harvest of deer to detriment of population and landowners (crop damage).
4. Exceed carrying capacity, disease.
5. Less funding for wildlife, less for everyone and wildlife resources will be a bigger loser.
6. More laws will reduce hunter numbers which will hurt Conservation organizations which will hurt wildlife populations. Also, DNR revenues will be reduced.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Reduces confusion - Improves image.
2. Make all trespass laws statewide for enforcement.
3. Make them responsible.
4. Written consent of landowner.
5. Help image - increase access.
6. Require permission to go on all private property (e.g. Nebraska law). This will lessen conflict and therefore increase access.
7. Easier to understand laws if all the same.
8. Can understand law better.
9. Will make hunters more responsible.
10. No misunderstanding of laws.
11. Easier to be legal - no guess work.
12. Can control numbers.
13. Win-win.

14. Less conflicts - get to know each other.
15. All positive.
16. Improve image.
17. Ethical hunter may benefit from improved landowner attitudes.
18. Everyone under the same rules, level playing field.
19. Less competition from other hunters. But maybe more personal contact w/landowners. Sad confusion as it is now if things are standardized.
20. Some hunters - who haven't experienced problems from landowners point of view may be angered and even more hostile and likely to ignore or complain. They might work against legislation thinking owners are mean-spirited.

Negative:

1. Make hunters aware of public hunting areas (prim map) - too restrictive, could reduce # of hunters. Written permission difficult to obtain as many landowners absentee.
2. Reduces opportunities for casual hunter.
3. Absentee landowners.
4. Must educate.
5. Difficult to find landowners - may discourage participation in some areas of the state.
6. May lose interest.
7. Could result in inadvertent trespass being prosecuted heavily.
8. Considerable advance planning - difficult for nonresident hunter.
9. Less hunters because of difficulty in finding and obtaining permission.
10. More laws will reduce hunter numbers.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Make landowners aware of the requirement to post non-agricultural land - be consistent with signs. Send notices out with property tax statements. Zone - or special permission for special hunts.
2. Simplify. Increase their feeling of well being. Need to post?
3. Must use enforcement of existing law for trespassers.
4. Simpler - follow through.
5. Could interrupt their time dealing with hunters, outdoors people stopping by for permission, but is trade-off having to deal with people unwanted wandering around their land.
6. Enforce the laws in regard to hunters - right to hunt, etc.
7. Require property owner to designate property lines with paint blaze so hunter can I.D. property - same amount of work but more control.
8. Limit new strategy to Ag. Zone to lessen impact on large tracts of land in northern MN.
9. Present law unenforceable - signs are just ripped down and trespasser says property unposted so you cannot prosecute. Also, require hunter to wear bold license number on back so you can I.D. who trespassed. Makes it much easier for individual to prosecute.
10. A good outlook of outdoors activity and people.
11. Easier to understand laws if all the same.
12. Must have permission.
13. Should reduce trespass; be more understandable.
14. They will know who is on their land.
15. Clear cut order and rules to follow.
16. Best way to control numbers - hunters - animals.
17. Laws are understood better. Good for landowner.
18. Better understanding of rights and relationships with hunters.
19. Could simplify issue for some landowners.

20. One action covers all potential land users.
21. Less frustration in policing land and the ability to prosecute, may relax feeling toward the ethic of hunters and so allow.

Negative:

1. Total negative attitude of hunters except themselves.
2. Absentee landowners.
3. Will have few negative impacts unless it burdens them with new requirements.
4. May not want to provide a written document because of inconvenience or liability concerns.
5. More work for landowner?
6. Would require landowners to be more "available" to give written permission.
7. Could result in gaudy painted trees.
8. Would require landowners to adequately mark their lands.
9. Contact with public often through the year varying reasons.
10. Confusion of liability - does permission equal guest.
11. Property values could possibly be reduced if hunter numbers decrease.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Stress the trespass laws - Provide members with association cards for written permission on Ag. Land.
2. Improve maps - expand membership.
3. Simpler - education.
4. Could be used to facilitate and endorse.
5. Will make hunters more liable for their actions.
6. Can help bring positive light to hunting.
7. Will make laws more understandable to members.
8. Will help passive responsible behavior.
9. Few negatives if clear and reasonable simplifications.
10. Pass on to their group members to ensure understanding of ethics.
11. Work with Enforcement within their group.
12. Less conflicts - better image.
13. Better image for them.
14. Simplifying laws are always good.
15. Better image.
16. Improve public relations, because many landowners also organization members.

Negative:

1. Need to be more proactive in education of trespass laws [takes money to educate].
2. Absentee landowners - cost.
3. Promote proper ethics. [Justify bad behaviors].
4. Must admit to problem.
5. May discourage participation in some regions of the state.
6. Another requirement of hunters.
7. There will be fewer with fewer numbers.
8. Some seem to feel its landowners against us - not the case - see it equally.
9. Some hunters will be angry with them for more regs - bound to blame them because more work needed on hunters' part to know exactly when can and cannot hunt and where they are at all times.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Hunting to advantage.
2. The more people hunting makes the cash register ring.
3. Jobs, building.
4. Simple laws that protect landowners and encourages participation - good for business.
5. Few negative impacts unless complexity or difficulty in compliance discourages participation.
6. Less questions and work.
7. More work at license handout time.
8. More dollars.
9. Little change.
10. Better relationships.

Negative:

1. Congestion in hot spots - danger of accidents.
2. Less business.
3. Ruin wildlife habitats.
4. Maybe some lost revenues from violators who no longer come to violate.
5. Could result in users being "turned off" and, in turn, reduce their trips and expenditures.
6. If access to land is difficult, users will find other areas to go that are more user friendly for them.
7. Less hunters = less \$ = less business.
8. Fewer hunters coming into a community will reduce customers for businesses.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. The officer must be part of the community.
2. Ease of Enforcement.
3. Have state owned land better marked boundaries.
4. Enforce laws.
5. Easier to enforce.
6. Easier enforcement.
7. More enforceable laws.
8. Enforcement easier - less gray areas.
9. Easier to understand.
10. Doing something good for everyone.
11. Easier enforcement.
12. Could clarify "gray" areas in law.
13. Simplify and reduce complaint.
14. Finally have a simple, clear, concise statement to give everyone.
15. Easier to do job of identifying problem hunters with landowners.

Negative:

1. Should be supportive, better posting of state lands.
2. Laws must be properly enforced.
3. Overly restrictive - could limit participation and harvest.
4. Blamed for another law on the books.
5. More demands for enforcement.

6. May add work load to DNR field people.
7. Formulate legislation to accomplish - this would be difficult.
8. Someone will feel squeezed out and thus not participate.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Positive:

1. Try to unite sports people.
2. Will include all other users of private land.
3. Unite Recreationists.
4. Conservation Officers - Could clarify law and allow more consistent enforcement.

Negative:

1. Every sports group with individual concerns.
2. Task of education becomes larger.
3. Scares heck out of me to get politicians involved.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility:

High = 11111111111111 (14)

Why?

1. Why not? Easy to do - easy to enforce.
2. Could be started and completed with little cost other than time.
3. Could cost more to post if required.
4. Low cost.
5. Re-educating the people
6. If legal and political hurdles can be jumped, little cost should be associated with this activity unless landowners are required to do significant additional work such as posting all boundaries.
7. No change in current needs.
8. Don't see any added costs - just legislation to make laws similar or the same.
9. There has to be proper legislation to define specific goals of wildlife and management.
10. No financial impact that I can see.
11. Low cost.

Low = 11111 (5)

Why?

1. Could cost more to post, if required
2. Just a change, continue education.
3. Hunting is very expensive and can't put more financial burden on hunter with large families.

Legal Feasibility:

High = 11111111111111 (15)

Why?

1. Why not? Easy to do - easy to enforce.
2. The point is to make it clear and simple.
3. Legal issues are fairly straight forward.
4. Consistent.
5. Easier to enforce.
6. If legislated properly - this can be done.

7. Just confirms private property rights.
8. Has to be written simple and explicit.
9. Public will support if reasonable.

Low = 111 (3)

- Why?**
1. See lawsuits, challenges, lack of acceptance by public if not worded properly.
 2. Broad area impacted - always generates more problems.
 3. Many want or need it.

Political Feasibility: **High = 111111111 (9)**

- Why?**
1. Why not? Easy to do - easy to Enforce.
 2. Because constituents want it.
 3. United hunters can make their voice heard.
 4. Makes outdoorsmen more liable for their actions.
 5. With the proper people.
 6. Has to be written simple and explicit.

Low = 11111111 (8)

- Why?**
1. Various aspects and groups could fight DNR, MDHA and hunters.
 2. Minnesota is highly diverse. In a state like Iowa or Nebraska that is all agricultural, simple solutions will work. In states such as MN, WI, MI with large private forest lands, different trespass issues/tax incentives/boundary delineators, etc. are involved.
 3. Politics
 4. Low, but getting better with more and more complaints by private property owners and realization by hunter organizations that it's in their own best interest.
 5. Indecisiveness in legislature.
 6. Hard to implement change.
 7. Could go round and round.

Enforcement Feasibility: **High = 1111111111111111 (16)**

- Why?**
1. Why not? Easy to do - easy to enforce.
 2. Simple.
 3. Everyone will understand the law.
 4. Much easier to understand by hunter and landowner.
 5. A simplified law should be easier to enforce.
 6. Consistent.
 7. Easier to enforce.
 8. Proper laws and backing from sports people.
 9. Simplifies enforcement because now signs can be easily ripped down and land is not then posted. License I.D. is obviously easier.
 10. If written right - should be easy to enforce and prosecute if necessary.
 11. Education.
 12. Simplification will help.

Low = 111 (3)

- Why?**
1. Confusion with public and court.
 2. May better clarify law, but could also add work load.
 3. Too many complaints in a short period.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Landowner - Why: takes burden off them and puts on the user i.e. hunter, fisherman, trapper, RV user
2. Groups who have land - Why: they can better control or eliminate trespassing by non-club members.
3. Landowners
4. Conscientious hunters / Enforcement officials - Why: for a better image and ease of enforcement.
5. Landowners / ethical hunters
6. Landowners and good hunters - Why: all around easier to work within the law.
7. Agricultural landowners / some hunters.
8. Problem is lack of knowledge. The simpler the better.
9. Landowners.
10. Sports people - Why: the only way to properly manage wildlife.
11. Private property owners - Why: gives them back control.
12. Ethical sportsmen - Why: increase access.
13. Turkey hunters - Why: It is a safety aspect of hunting to know who is on property and makes farmer know when and where his hunters are.
14. Landowners.
15. Property owners - Why: Protect their rights.
16. Rural legislators and most organized groups.
17. Property owners and "antis."

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Only the "bad" fringe hunters or some who don't want to bother doing their homework.
2. Those without land and individual hunters, landowners - Why: Even more restriction and possible legal actions from various angles.
3. Some users, especially non-hunting, angling users
4. Criminals, traditionalists, those who have not thought about the future of the sport - Why: selfishness, short-sightedness.
5. Current people who we're having problems with - Why: resist change.
6. Poachers - Why: harder to accomplish their need
7. Some hunters / many forest landowners in N. MN.
8. Law breakers - Why: they seem to have that mind set.
9. Some hunters - Why: puts responsibility on their shoulders. Takes more effort.
10. Those that are a little more carefree about hunting and uneducated in hunter ethics.
11. Trappers and majority of hunting associations
12. Some organizations - Why: they believe all land belongs to everyone and all have access to it.
13. Depends on proposed changes.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Trespassing problems can be solved with the laws we already have. We don't need more laws. Too many laws will cause people to quit hunting. They are hard enough to keep track of now. Don't require people to wear back tags or to obtain written permission. For example: back tags will fall off - as day warms up, coats are removed, one forgets to switch the back tags. Disadvantages of having to obtain written permission are too numerous to mention.

2. This strategy seems permanent to fixing the problem - at least somewhat! The law should read: Anyone must have permission to enter private land. (The responsibility to know what land is private lies with the recreationalist). Have a harsh, mandatory fine/sentence.
3. Will be hard to reach hard core problem people.
4. Set good example. Easier to be legal.
5. Minnesota in many ways is like 2 states on the trespass issue. In agricultural areas of the state, a simple "no trespassing without permission" rule would probably work very well. In the northern forest however, private landowners include corporations with tens of thousands of acres of holdings that are open to public hunting for the tax incentives that are provided. These private owners may feel that marking their boundaries or giving permission to everyone is a burden.
6. Must educate hunters, landowners and others on changes.
7. Put owners' telephone numbers in plat books, if they wish, to make it easier for someone to request permission.
8. The best thing I can do as a sports person is set a good example, not only for the young but also older hunters. Be willing to change myself.
9. Trespass # 1 problem as mentioned in MN Hunting Regs. This will help the Outdoor-Hunter ethic to grow. By decreasing conflict we will increase access.
10. Education - mandatory.

The Issue: Hunting and Trespass on Private Land
The Strategy: More Effective and Consistent Enforcement

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. It would have a good effect on increasing numbers although some numbers are too high already.
2. It would lower "illegal" harvest.
3. It would provide better control of wildlife numbers.
4. Better enforcement means less poaching and game law violations in the long run.
5. More effective enforcement will eliminate or reduce violations which could help wildlife populations.
6. Positive.
7. Lower harvest rate.
8. Better management.
9. Less killing of wildlife.
10. Better management (stop poaching and trespassing).
11. Helps assure intent of the regulations (harvest) are followed: easier to understand, bolsters image, reinforces ethics (challenge), generates peer pressure, rewarded or penalized based on hunting behavior.

Negative:

1. Lower harvest rate.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. It would help to eliminate the problem hunter.
2. It would remove law breakers from the hunting population.
3. It would create a more ethical hunter.
4. Hunters will know the law is the same from county to county.
5. It would provide better adherence to existing laws, not new laws.
6. Hunters would be more conscientious.
7. Some of both positive and negative impacts.
8. Improve ethics with and without visible enforcement.
9. Feel more accountable, responsible.
10. More humble, less daring.
11. Some hunters feel they own the land and right to hunt and would get bitter.
12. More likely to "self-motivate".

Negative:

1. More hunters will be prosecuted.
2. May decline # of future hunters.
3. Some may take more risks, more to poach when they think enforcement is at low level off-season.
4. Violators think there's already too much enforcement - some will give up the sport as it gets more restrictive.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. It would have a positive impact if landowners were assured that there was some teeth in the laws.
2. It would remove law breakers.
3. It would help to prevent trespassing.
4. It would mean less trespass. Landowners should be encouraged to press complaints.
5. It will reduce trespassing on their property.
6. Positive.
7. Reduced violations.
8. More willing to follow through on complaints.
9. Would be more apt to let people hunt if trespass laws were simple to understand and respected by hunters.
10. Can see improvement in problem.
11. Happier - more willing to allow hunters.

Negative:

1. Landowners will have to prosecute trespassers.
2. May have to more strictly follow signs and granting of permission regulation.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. It would have a positive impact if landowners were assured that there was some teeth in the laws.
2. It would possibly create more hunting access for hunting groups.
3. I think it would be better.
4. Members will be more conscientious about not violating which may lead to higher ethics.
5. Positive.
6. Improved public image as violation rate decreases.
7. Can help educate their groups about the problem and appropriate action.
8. Could provide more education.
9. Easier to educate members.

Negative:

1. Possible drop in, or reluctance toward joining, if hunters feel the organizations are less adept at fighting regulations.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Businesses such as game farms will get more money.
2. Restaurants will benefit if there are more CO's around that will stay in for coffee and donuts.
3. It may reduce hunting activity.
4. They profit.

Negative:

1. There might be a decline in revenue from hunters.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. I believe it would help enforcement officials if they knew prosecutors and judges were uniform.
2. It would provide more consistent enforcement.
3. More effective management.
4. Landowners may get a more positive image of the DNR when they help them solve the problem.
5. Would make it easier for them.
6. More Conservation Officers will lessen burden on current employees.
7. In the case of Conservation Officers, they get badly needed help.

Negative:

1. Who pays for more CO's?
2. Who pays for education?
3. Need more women to fund these projects and more conservation officers.
4. The DNR would have to become larger.
5. The DNR may have to increase staff.
6. Greater workload.
7. Much greater pressure to enforce. Will funding and staffing be adequate? Criticism will be sharper when enforcement fails.
8. Need bigger budget.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

1. Lawbreakers - get punished for actions.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility:

High = 11111

- Why?**
1. Probably high for getting positions for more enforcement.
 2. More DNR personnel may be required.
 3. Will need to funnel more money into enforcement.
 4. It's needed - No. 1 hunting problem.

Low = 11111

- Why?**
1. It would cost a lot.
 2. No money is available.
 3. Legislature is tight fisted when it comes to DNR.
 4. DNR would need money from the Legislature.
 5. Already on a tight budget.
 6. High cost in budgets.

Legal Feasibility: High = 1111111

- Why?**
1. It should be no problem.
 2. It will likely increase the number of arrests. Courts busier.
 3. Violators are breaking law and acting unethical.
 4. Should be able to get counties and Conservation Officers to agree on a process.
 5. Better ethics in hunting organizations - educate.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. It would be a low priority.
 2. Hard to educate judges/prosecutors.

Political Feasibility: High = 11111

- Why?**
1. Trespassing is wrong.
 2. Landowner rights seem to be a popular movement right now.
 3. It's needed.

Low = 1111

- Why?**
1. The current trend is downsizing government. This would not be viewed as important.
 2. It would not be popular in the legislature.
 3. Because of the rebellion against government.
 4. Funding is tight.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 111

- Why?**
1. Depends somewhat on funding, staffing.
 2. More consistency would make trespass laws easier to enforce.
 3. More employees to enforce laws.

Low = 1111

- Why?**
1. People need to turn in trespassers.
 2. It could be done.
 3. Still too few Conservation Officers, and budget constraints / time for education is needed.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Local landowners.
2. Landowners, hunting organizations, and the DNR.
3. DNR.
4. Landowners, hunting groups and game farms because it would help better relationships and bring more business to them.
5. The DNR would support more Conservation Officers as I think they are understaffed now.
6. Landowners because they would be better protected.
7. Landowners because it helps solve problems.
8. Landowners.
9. Ethical hunters.

10. Hunting organizations.
11. DNR (if backed with adequate staffing).
12. Hunting Organizations - all want to promote hunter ethics.
13. Landowners - need help with problem.
14. Landowners and some hunters.
15. Landowners (and hunters) - can only improve situation.
16. Hunters, landowners, gov't. - all parties.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. People who are afraid of a police society.
2. Legislature, judges/prosecutors, and landowners because they are more interested in "more serious" violations.
3. Legislature because it is not politically popular.
4. Slob hunters because more enforcement personnel will make it more difficult to violate.
5. Hunters, although most will agree.
6. Unethical hunters.
7. Landowners - if signage regulations are too demanding.
8. Hunting organizations - if their ideology is to resist additional regulations.
9. Individual Hunters - do not understand or care about ethics or their image with the public and other hunters.
10. Most hunters.
11. Lawbreakers - will pay fines.
12. Poachers.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Enforcement of existing law would solve a lot of the present problems.
2. Some Conservation Officers may rather concentrate on other things than trespass, they must accept the responsibility.
3. The nature of the state budget now and in the future makes me wonder if adding more Conservation Officers is just a pipe dream - even if it helps address a clear and present danger to hunting.

The Issue: Hunting and Trespassing on Private Land
The Strategy: Cooperative Signing (by Hunters and Landowners)

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Little positive or negative effect.
2. Neutral.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Positively lets them know landowner believes in hunting organizations.
2. "Friendlier" than typical trespass signs.
3. A way to show not all hunters don't care. A strong movement to help landowners.
4. Builds good better image. Builds better hunter/landowner relations.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Positive - create a relationship with hunting organizations.
2. Encourages communication with hunters.
3. A way to help defray costs.
4. Gives support to concern over trespass.

Negative:

1. May not solve trespass problem.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Create a positive relationship with landowners.
2. Good PR.
3. Good publicity.
4. Improves image of group.
5. Program they can support.
6. Needs to be part of larger identification/permission.

Negative:

1. May require sign erection - many organizations do not have many active members.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

- 1. Good PR.
- 2. Help from others stating we believe in an ethical approach.
- 3. Helps resolve trespass concern.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 11

- Why?**
- 1. Hunting Organizations would have to cooperatively fund program.
 - 2. Sign cost is minimal.

Low = 11

- Why?**
- 1. Could take money away from conservation work.

Legal Feasibility: High = 1111

- Why?**
- 1. Would follow signage law.
 - 2. Clarifies boundaries.

Political Feasibility: High = 1111

- Why?**
- 1. Feel good idea.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 1111

- Why?**
- 1. Would give landowner knowledge of people on land.
 - 2. Clarifies boundaries.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

- 1. Most hunting groups, landowners - Why: defraying costs.
- 2. Hunting organizations - put their logo in more places.

OTHER THOUGHTS

- 1. Good thing.

The Issue: Hunting and Trespassing on Private Land
The Strategy: 2-sided Property Boundary Signs

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Little impact on wildlife.
2. No hunting pressure where landowner has chosen there not be hunting.
3. Lower harvest (less hunting on posted land).
4. Could prevent overhunting of an area.
5. Probable impact is nil.
6. Better management of over-used areas.

Negative:

1. Possibility of areas with no hunting and overpopulation.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Would give them the information that they are leaving or entering private land and vice versa or going from one landowner's land to another.
2. Clarifies boundaries.
3. Giving better boundaries - especially in more agricultural areas.
4. Hunter would have better idea of whose land they are on.
5. Better map/on the ground - transfer of information.
6. Way for hunter to know what property he/she is on.
7. Hunter feels confident that they are "not" trespassing.
8. More aware of property boundaries.
9. Create a better relationship between hunter/landowner.
10. Positive impact - more effective signs / simple signs will reduce trespass and improve image.
11. Boundaries will be easier to distinguish.

Negative:

1. Could be enormous cost to hunters for signs.
2. Expense.
3. Hunter retaliation to landowners that post.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Their boundaries with public land would be defined. Time may be required if they cooperatively erected signs with the state.
2. Easy and free if state pays.
3. Defining boundaries (coming from-or going in).
4. Better knowledge of where lands meet.
5. Better knowledge if violators are on land when seen.
6. Easily identified boundaries.

7. More obvious when leaving public property - reduced trespass.
8. Help prevent crop damage, property damage, give peace of mind.
9. Land gets more clearly posted.

Negative:

1. Cost of implementing / cost of signage / cost of replacement.
2. Expense/labor in putting up signs.
3. Upkeep of signage from defacing or unwanted removal.
4. Harder, more expensive to post.
5. Still the burden of posting - distance?
6. More of a hassle to maintain signs.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Possibility of creating better relationship with landowners - co-op signing. Can give them (group) a status of promoting official behavior - generating more money and members.
2. Groups could accurately promote locations knowing 2-way signs are up.
3. Easy to educate organization members.
4. Gives the organizations a better relationship with landowners.
5. Able to obtain more hunting access.
6. Positive - better image, easier to distinguish public/posted land.
7. Easier to educate members. Can offer to help landowners.

Negative:

1. Buying signs - takes away from \$ spent on conservation.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Retail - signs to sell. Area business growth i.e., rest, etc. Tourist or like business.
2. Increase in sales for paint/signs.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Easier enforcement.
2. Clarifies boundaries.
3. Simplify law (violation) - posting sides - defines area - easier to uphold law.
4. Violators would have less or no excuse.
5. Easier to prosecute.
6. Easier enforcement / prosecution.
7. Easier to enforce laws - boundaries well defined.

Negative:

1. Could be more expensive.
2. More work load to erect signs.
3. Lack of CO's / need to have more.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Positive:

1. Is this done where public land is posted now (South)? In the North, marking all state land is probably unnecessary and cost prohibitive.
2. Forested area - still a problem?

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 111

- Why?**
1. No costlier than current methods, but signs would be more informative, clearer.
 2. High in the AG zones (less public land).
 3. Signs or paint - low cost.

Low = 11111111

- Why?**
1. High cost to start up and maintain - may be able to "tap" organizations to help with cost of signs.
 2. 2 sided signs - public land - DNR would have to pay.
 3. Expensive to replace old signs.
 4. Too costly.
 5. Cost of implementing time to implement - private/private - all landowners (Fed., Co., State)
 6. Strong enough material costs.
 7. If statewide, would be enormously expensive.
 8. Low in northern and southeast zones (more state land).

Legal Feasibility: High = 11111111

- Why?**
1. Easier to determine boundaries.
 2. Create laws in black/white that enforce legality.
 3. Easy subject to understand.
 4. (Visual) Enforceable boundaries to property.
 5. Would it result in less violations.
 6. It is cut and dried state land bordering private.

Political Feasibility: High = 111111

- Why?**
1. It's a no brainer - even for the legislature.
 2. No real "losers" except people currently breaking laws.
 3. Makes sense.
 4. Makes sense on first thought.

Low = 11

- Why?** 1. Cost, practicality of implementing statewide.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 111111111

- Why?**
1. Makes abiding by the law easier, therefore easier to enforce.
 2. Easier to determine if landowner does not allow trespassing.
 3. Simple method.
 4. Will require education.
 5. Boundaries are visible.
 6. Better clarity - little change unless some ability given to landowner to enforce.
 7. Well defined.
 8. Clarifies boundaries.
 9. Borders will be marked with landowner cooperation - enforcement would be high.

Low = 111

- Why?** 1. May need more Conservation Officers which will mean more money which will mean more fee's tacked on to licenses.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Everyone wanting harmony between landowners and hunters/recreational-users.
2. 2 sided signs - this is more a public land issue I think - burden would fall to DNR.
3. Landowners - Why: To keep people off land.
4. Hunting groups - Why: To strengthen relationship with landowners.
5. Landowners - Why: Permanent signs.
6. Landowners - hunter organizations.
7. Most will support - Why: Helps clarify.
8. Landowner - Why: Defines boundaries coming and going.
9. Hunting groups, landowners and CO's will support these signs because it clarifies possible problem areas.
10. Sport organizations - Why: Portray better image.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Some landowners.
2. Unknown.
3. Nonethical hunters.
4. DNR Managers - Why: Major effort to resign.
5. This concept is doable, however, some landowners will be concerned at cost. More signs, signs will have to be readable from two sides which means post's will have to be used instead of tree's or you will need two signs. Frequency between signs will affect cost (distance).
6. Some hunters - leaving smaller room for error - i.e. (didn't know this was private).
7. No one that I can think of - if the program is cost effective.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Of the two, painting posts, trees seem the more logical choice. Option: a sign that says hunters welcome.
2. I'm surprised that people can find public land but are not sure when they leave and enter private property. I don't think implementing this strategy will substantially help the trespass problem.
3. A good strategy. I question expense of material, distribution, printing, (posts also) - as well as labor in putting up signs.
4. Posting property is the responsibility of the landowner, not the neighbor.

The Issue: Hunting and Trespassing on Private Land
The Strategy: Using Bright Paint-Marking on a Post as a Sign

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Positively, it will stop some hunters from persuing game onto private land. Because it is harder to pull a post than remove a sign.

Negative:

1. Neutral - unless some color effects wildlife in immediate area.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS:

Positive:

1. It will positively impact hunters who have permission to hunt the land.
2. Clarifies boundaries.
3. Visible from distance - posted land.

Negative:

1. Paint-marking post would negatively impact hunters who do not have a plat book or know who owns the land as there would be no signature.
2. Doesn't I.D. property owners.
3. No name, address, etc. - anyone can/could paint a post etc. in area open to public, therefore keeping people out - no trace to person.
4. Absentee owners property being posted by someone else - when actual owner may permit hunting or other uses.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Although the initial cost and labor will be higher - maintenance will be less - owner will know the signage is there.
2. Easy and cheap.
3. Inexpensive way of posting.
4. Simple to do.
5. Low cost.
6. Reduced vandalism of signage.
7. Universal identification, easy to understand.

Negative:

1. How do you think you mark private forested land that is not fenced (expense?).

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Need to explain process or law to members.
2. Hunters can identify private lands.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Sell some posts and paint.
2. A plus for the local paint store.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Easy to enforce.
2. Very visible as to posted land - well defined.
3. Simplify regulations.

Negative:

1. Tough or hard to find person who posted - to either help with violation, etc. or people posting (painting) unowned land.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Positive:

1. Why not consider signage like N.D., where landowners put their name and phone # on the sign.

FEASIBILITY (High and Low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 11111

- Why?**
1. Low cost - unless special posts are required for forested lands (non-fenced).
 2. Low cost.
 3. Inexpensive - Only paint and labor.
 4. Cheap.
 5. Cost would be small over time.

Legal Feasibility: High = 11111

- Why?**
1. Simple idea.
 2. Question as to landowners.
 3. Easy to understand - can't tear down.

Political Feasibility: High = 111

Enforcement Feasibility: **High = 111**

- Why?**
1. Easy to understand.
 2. There would be no question as to whether the land was posted.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Confusing.
 2. Non landowners painting post, etc. No addresses to help enforcement.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Hunters and landowners - Why: Easy to understand and comply.
2. Landowners may support because of simplicity.
3. Landowner - easier than posting.
4. Enforcement and landowners.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Foresters, those who work in forest, there's already too much painting - get's very confusing, likely to have trespass.
2. Legal community - Why: Unclear as to landowners.
3. Unethical hunters.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Painting signs too easy - would have to be in conjunction with signs.

The Issue: Hunting and Trespass on Private Land
The Strategy: Using Conventional Signing More Frequently and Effectively

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Would possibly help the propagation of the numbers, by not being taken where not supposed to be.
2. Potential for reducing number of hunters on any given parcel and eliminate slob hunters.
3. More wildlife not being shot at or killed.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Positive - will help hunters to identify boundaries.
2. Positive - will improve landowner attitudes.
3. Positive - will provide certainty about hunting opportunities.
4. Will require permission by gaining permission/will improve relationship between hunters and landowners.
5. Everyone must get information regarding changes - then it can be effective.
6. Make things easier to understand.
7. Would be easier to understand if it was enforced the same.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Positive - also would help identify boundaries.
2. Will help control trespass. Make hunters more aware of need to be responsible.
3. Protective of property.
4. Make things less confusing.
5. Less stressful for the landowner.

Negative:

1. More work, costs? Change.
2. Negative - I personally don't feel the landowner should have to post land.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Would help them to identify land.
2. Will be useful agenda to be moved ahead.
3. Help ethics.

Negative:

1. Resist it if they resist all new regulations.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Sell signs.
2. May sell more signs.
3. Small economic benefit of selling more "no hunting" signs.

Negative:

1. More posting could possibly drive more hunters away from area - thus business in the community may be reduced.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Would help to identify land and project - a more positive image "possibly".
2. Will have better means to enforce the laws.
3. Welcome it if it clarifies laws, improves consistent signage.
4. More positively identify DNR lands.

Negative:

1. More pressure to enforce.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 11111

- Why?**
1. More signage cannot cost that much money.
 2. Extra possible income for farmers.
 3. Wouldn't cost much to paint.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Signs could get expensive.
 2. Some people won't change their ways.
 3. All people must be informed of changes.
 4. Costs?

Legal Feasibility: High = 111

- Why?**
1. Probably owners should have stronger case than trespassers.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. People have to read and understand the signs.
 2. Signs can be torn down.

Political Feasibility: High = 111

Why? 1. If landowner groups don't mess up and resist for some reason.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 11111

Why? 1. Signed properties should be self explanatory - no excuses.
2. Requires more enforcement.
3. Would probably be about same as now.

Low = 1

Why? 1. Will start with landowners notifying law enforcement.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Landowners.
2. Hunters - then they know where they can go and where they can't.
3. Landowners - make things simpler.
4. Landowners, DNR, sound hunting groups, sound ATV & snowmobile groups.
5. Hunters and landowners - Why: Protects both.
6. Landowners.
7. Hunting groups - Why: Ease of identification.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Most hunters.
2. Landowners who resist change or higher costs.
3. Nobody.
4. Some hunters.
5. Some landowners - I don't feel should have to post.

The Issue: Hunting and Trespassing on Private Land
The Strategy: Hunter Identification

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Little impact.

Negative:

1. Little or no impact.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Better image.
2. Makes more conscientious, better relationship with landowners.
3. It in some cases will help get landowner permission.
4. It will allow law Enforcement to enforce laws.
5. It will cause hunters to take more self enforcement responsibility because of ID #.
6. It encourages a sense of compliance.
7. Good hunters will comply.
8. Forces hunter to go the extra distance.
9. Good card will look professional.
10. Allows for easy identification.
11. Accountable system to get permission.
12. Better landowner relations (more likely to get permission).

Negative:

1. Degrades the hunting experience.
2. Back tags are a bother when changing clothing. They fall off (Data statement on license. It doesn't hurt to reinforce and remind).
3. Causes a problem to wear on back when in a tree stand.
4. More regulations.
5. Feeling of being too highly visible.
6. Poor hunters will falsify tag.
7. More paperwork to keep up with (more possible litter and the cost of printing).
8. Too restrictive unless voluntary.
9. Need clothing to accomodate back tags.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Easier to identify problem hunters.
2. An avenue to ease the tension of the issue.
3. It would possibly make landowners more likely to let people on their land if they know it is easier to identify the person using their land.
4. It will help enforce trespass laws if hunters can be identified.

5. It will allow landowners to see if the hunter has a license.
6. It provides the landowners a sense of some control.
7. Relative ease of identifying a hunter.
8. Landowner would know who is on land.
9. More landowner control by knowing who is on your property.

Negative:

1. Could this be a legal contract or incur liability.
2. Absentee landowners.
3. Landowner bothered by many requests.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Little impact.
2. Better public relations.
3. I.D. card would help organizations contact hunters, anglers, and trappers with mailings.
4. It will show that we are helping to police our own hunters.
5. Show that we care and the violators will not be tolerated.
6. May help to attain a level of ethics in behavior that is supported by organizations.
7. Community effort and awareness to distribute cards with the organization's logo on the card.
8. Organizations should assume primary responsibility.
9. It could be a way of showing hunter is active in organization.
10. Better image along with more memberships and more involvement.

Negative:

1. More government control.
2. Hunters and members could complain about being forced into something.
3. Confusion and restriction of non-members access.
4. More effort would be needed to police your own organization because its reputation would be at stake

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Little impact.
2. Better relationships community-wide.
3. It will be good for business because of extra sales for stores of back tag holders.
4. Could tie cards into contest systems, advertising and mailings, etc.
5. Could make available through sporting outlets.
6. Sell clothing that has updated back tag holders.

Negative:

1. Could see cards as expense if they have to distribute and handle with license sales.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Easier enforcement.
2. Easy enforcement.
3. Would help field officers identify offenders from a distance.
4. It will help in enforcement. It will also help to check hunter for license from a distance.
5. May help with acceptance of hunting and related programs.
6. Ethics statement and I.D. card or back tag would be good public relations and hunter/landowner bonding tool if done properly.
7. Easier to enforce trespass laws - better compliance and laws.

Negative:

1. Additional cost.
2. More administration and cost.
3. It seems it would be hard for Conservation Officers to always get to the person seen breaking the law.
4. More regulations.
5. Will need to implement through licensing programs.
6. Changes cause confusion with hunters, landowners and court system.
7. Cost of printing, distribution, education about the change.
8. Do not make as law - too restrictive.
9. Added expense for printing of tags and premium slip.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Negative:

1. I.D. cards and landowner premium slips are very different. Perhaps one or the other but not both.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility:

High = 111111

- Why?**
1. Easy to make voluntary.
 2. Licensing process will be increased in scope.
 3. Back tag holders do not cost much. Larger tag required.
 4. Add cost of tag to license.
 5. Cost is borne by the user.
 6. There is added cost to this project.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Paperwork costs from the time you cut the tree till it is in the carrier's pocket.
 2. High cost of licenses already excludes many.

Legal Feasibility:

High = 11111

- Why?**
1. Will help to enforce laws.
 2. If done properly only the criminal will resist.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Must put limits on hunter liability. For example, a fence found broken weeks or months after hunt occurred could be blamed on a hunter.
 2. Wording could be challenged in court.

Political Feasibility:

High = 111111

- Why?**
1. Politicians could ride the horse of change and say they helped constituents.
 2. Will help enforce laws.
 3. Hunters can be united in support of this.
 4. All changes have a price.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Do not make mandatory.
 2. I don't think people would want to wear tags. People may think government knows too much about us already.

Enforcement Feasibility:

High = 1111111

- Why?**
1. Easier to get citizen and other hunter participation.
 2. Voluntary program.
 3. If correctly worded the back tags would be enforceable but not the ethics clause on license.
 4. Should make I.D. of violators easier.
 5. As with everything else related to licenses, this process can be falsified too. Added workload would detract from feasibility.
 6. Will identify hunters and help to enforce laws.
 7. Easier to identify trespassers.
 8. Better documentation.

WHO WILL STRONGLY SUPPORT:

1. Landowners in agricultural areas because it would protect their rights.
2. Landowners because they would see it as a way to identify trespassers.
3. Landowners, enforcement, and ethical hunters.
4. DNR, Enforcement, business, landowners, and some hunting groups because it will help enforcement and create sales of back tag holders.
5. Enforcement and landowners.
6. Conscientious hunters and landowners in order to preserve the sport.
7. Landowners and sportsmen.

WHO WILL STRENUOUSLY REJECT:

1. Hunter in northern Minnesota on premium slip process because it is difficult to contact many landowners.
2. Hunters because it is a change from the present system. Additional costs along with the difficulty of keeping up with more paperwork would also be reasons.
3. Unethical hunters and people who object to more regulations.
4. Hunters because of noise and another thing to worry about forgetting at home.
5. Most outdoorsmen would reject wearing a back tag.

6. Traditionalists, violators. They have no long-term perspective regarding the sport and are marginal criminals anyway.
7. Problem hunters.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Landowner identification.
2. Develop landowner identification at county level with phone number. Landowner will have option of saying no to any use of land. This allows hunters easier access to lands with permission.
3. Use of large identification number worn on back of hunter is excellent (back tags).
4. Place an ethics statement just over the license holder's signature in a noticeable, odd color to insure they understand and are aware of responsibilities that go with the privilege of licenses ownership.
5. Some parts of this may work better than others, or apart from other parts. Definitely use the license stunt and explanation in the regulations booklet. A card system may be useful on a voluntary basis. The back tag is more psychological than practically useful. This system in WI has had minor enforcement benefit.

ATV Issue

Outdoor recreation, like many other aspects of our lives, has been dramatically affected by technological advances. One of the biggest changes for outdoor users has been the development of all terrain vehicles (ATV's).

"Mini-bikes", snowmobiles, three wheelers, and four wheelers have represented the continued development of effective off-road transportation. The recreational use of ATVs has become increasingly popular, leading to the development of organizations devoted solely to their use. While riding ATVs is a recognized recreation activity in its own right, they are often used in conjunction with other outdoor activities such as camping, wildlife viewing, trapping, angling and hunting.

Concerns have been raised recently about the role of ATVs in hunting small game, primarily ruffed grouse, in forested areas. There is agreement among both ATV users and non-users that existing laws are important and should be strictly enforced. However, some hunters have suggested that further restrictions would be appropriate. At the June 3, 1995 ATV roundtable meeting in Grand Rapids, recommendations were developed for further consideration. A number of these recommendations considered additional restrictions on ATVs while hunting, although none received unanimous support.

Strategies

Participants in the July 95 Roundtable were asked to think about the implications of the following possible strategies:

1. Educating ATV users about legal and appropriate ATV use.
2. Increased enforcement of existing laws.
3. Developing common regulations between and within government agencies.
4. Issuing an ATV hunting stamp and a code of ethics at the point of purchase.
5. Consider closing some roads to ATV use.
6. Creating a new regulation requiring the ATV engine to be off and the hunter 25 yds from the ATV before shooting.

Participants individually answered questions about these strategies on a form. (A copy of the form is on the next page). Participants then got together in small groups to share their responses. Following the small group conversation, the Roundtable facilitator collected participant questionnaires.

We have transcribed participant answers and presented them on the following pages. We hope this information is useful to those who wish to address this issue.

The Issue: *Hunting and ATVs*

The Strategy:

An Ecosystem-based Management Approach to the Strategy (Thinking about Ecology, Economy, Community)

1. In your opinion, what are some *Possible Impacts* (both positive and negative) of this Strategy?

	<i>Possible Impacts</i>	
	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>

**ON
Wildlife:**

Hunters:

Landowners:

Hunting Organizations:

Local Businesses:

the DNR:

Others:

2. In your opinion, what is the *Feasibility* (financial, legal, political, enforcement) of implementing this Strategy? (In this case, *Feasibility* means “how easy will it be to implement.”)

Financial Feasibility: High Low Why?

Legal Feasibility: High Low Why?

Political Feasibility: High Low Why?

Enforcement Feasibility: High Low Why?

3. Who will *Strongly Support* and who will *Strenuously Reject* this Strategy?

Strongly Support: Why?

Strenuously Reject: Why?

4. *Other Thoughts* on the Strategy?

The Issue: Hunting and ATVs
The Strategy: Publicity/Education

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Education will result in better ethics which will benefit wildlife, of course.
2. Will improve understanding of wildlife issues.
3. Nil
4. Reduced illegal harvest.
5. Positive to the point of more respect for our wildlife.
6. Little impact on wildlife either way; no documentation that small game are being affected by hunting associated with ATVs.
7. Less possible wounded game-code of ethics would teach us no hunting from ATV's.
8. Publicity and education for nonhunters in respect to natural death (mother nature - parasites - predators).

Negative:

1. Would have impact due to increased hunting pressure.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Education will make for better hunters and better ethics.
2. Will provide badly needed opportunities for learning correct behavior.
3. Education / awareness - show new ATV hunters a more traditional way to hunt (dogs, quiet).
4. Improve image, improve understanding of what is expected of them in hunting behavior and ethics - especially reduce youth violations.
5. Improved behavior
6. More respect for our wildlife.
7. Improve the conduct of hunters who learn and follow.
8. Better image to non hunters if we get back to a more traditional way of hunting.
9. Improve hunter image.
10. Better skills - raise image.

Negative:

1. Time investment for education.
2. Will not reach those who probably need it most (e.g., unaffiliated).
3. 50% would still be opposed.
4. Extra time and effort.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Better ethics decrease the chance of property destruction.
2. Will reduce conflicts with hunting public.
3. Less trespass? Unknown?

4. More respect for our wildlife.
5. Reduce problems with trespass and damage if ATV users are more ethical.
6. Better relations with hunters by allowing trail riding.
7. Improved relationship with ATV users.
8. Better image of ATV's.

Negative:

1. Voluntary approach may not solve problems.
2. More traffic on land.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Will help create an agenda.
2. Give focus on agenda for education program.
3. More members as riders become educated about the sport.
4. Improved image of ATV users.
5. More respect for our wildlife.
6. Improve ethical conduct of membership.
7. Better control of group riders.
8. Improved image.
9. Better image of ATV's.

Negative:

1. Cost.
2. Challenge to deliver the message effectively and to reach the appropriate audiences.
3. Loss of membership due to 50% opposed.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. No impact.
2. Possible income through printing, sign making, billboards.
3. ATV industry - let them take some responsibility for what they sell.
4. More respect for our wildlife.
5. Will be positive for business if it improves the future of hunting and of ATV use.
6. More money due to out of town hunters.
7. Sell more ATVs with better image.

Negative:

1. If voluntary approach does not resolve problems, it may have an adverse affect on future hunting and ATV use that would be negative to business.
2. Less sales of ATVs.
3. Little effect.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Easier on Conservation Officers.
2. Will be positive addition to DNR.
3. Less patrolling eventually - more educated public.
4. Less controversy/fewer complaints.
5. Improved behavior, reduced violations.
6. More respect for our wildlife.
7. Cooperative efforts could improve user behavior and Department credibility and image; reduced need for enforcement and additional regulations.
8. Less laws to enforce.
9. Show they're concerned about issue.
10. Less enforcement and time administration.

Negative:

1. Time investment for education.
2. Additional effort will be required.
3. Negatives about ATV and hunting.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Positive:

1. Effect on nonhunters?
2. Nonhunters and antihunters would view hunters differently if hunters worked harder.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 1111111

- Why?**
1. Stamp could fund.
 2. Money can come from ATVs and industry.
 3. Likely industry support.
 4. Costs could be shared with industry and organizations.

Legal Feasibility: High = 111111

- Why?**
1. No controversy.

Political Feasibility: High = 1111

- Why?**
1. No controversy.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Low political feasibility if it is mandatory.
 2. Too many opposed.

Enforcement Feasibility: **High = 1111**

Why? 1. Will help to reduce violations.

Low = 11

Why? 1. Enforcement is impossible.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. ATVs, ATV clubs, ATV AM, industry - best way is without further regulations.
2. ATV industry, hunters, ethical ATV users.
3. ATV users and industry. Some hunters and organizations.
4. Non ATV riders.
5. ATV riders.
6. Hunters organizations.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Conservative hunting groups - they want to impose their ethics and hunting methods on everyone.
2. Hunters and landowners who believe more stringent and mandatory actions are needed.
3. Nonhunters.
4. Some hunting organizations.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Best solution!
2. This may be feasible and well supported, but it will be difficult to change the behavior of the unethical ATV users.
3. Get back to a more traditional way of hunting (walking) carrying camp and gun on your back.

The Issue: Hunting and ATVs
The Strategy: Increased Enforcement of Existing Laws

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Less disturbance.
2. Better managed wildlife.
3. Positive.
4. Anything will help in what has essentially become a shooting gallery sort of past-time - "Improve Aesthetics".
5. Better management.
6. It will give a better, more ethical hunt.
7. All hunters of game would be more ethical.
8. At least while Conservation Officers are there, hunting will be legally done.
9. Will provide more "Fair Chase".
10. Gives it a more sporting chance.

Negative:

1. Impossible to police with abuses.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Everyone follows the same rules.
2. Non ATV hunters not as critical - fewer "unethical" ATV users.
3. Positive.
4. Enhances ethical hunting.
5. Strengthens registration and association memberships.
6. Safer.
7. Would make them more ethical.
8. It will give all hunters a better experience. Enforce laws that work.
9. Clean up misconceptions, find out a problem really doesn't exist.
10. Increased enforcement, decreased hunting rights and privileges.
11. As was said last night, we don't want to make hunting the right of the rich. ATV use excludes the common hunter from enjoying the sport. Will leave impression with all ATV riders.
12. Contacts with Conservation Officers.
13. Better image - ease tension.
14. Mixed results, depends upon how ethical they are.

Negative:

1. ATV hunters may become frustrated with increased enforcement (feel persecuted).
2. Contacts with Conservation Officers.
3. Antis and other public thrives on media, print, public service announcements, and rumors of unethical hunter actions involving ATVs.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Enforcement presence could help trespass problem.
2. Positive.
3. Reduce conflicts on public/private lands.
4. Purer control over access and right-of-way on private land.
5. Safer.
6. If able to enforce, may have landowners more willing to allow ATVs on land.
7. Yes, will stop some of conflicts. Enforce laws we have.
8. Feeling of better compliance and their rights being protected.
9. Sense of Enforcement presence.
10. Better relationships.
11. May cut down on unwanted ATV problems.

Negative:

1. Erosion, noise
2. More pressure to escape some enforcement.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Share ideas on multiple uses to better support the whole sport of hunting.
2. Need to become more involved - educate members.
3. More members.
4. Positive.
5. Clarifies hunting rules, improves relationships and organizational image.
6. If able to enforce, would be positive, but don't think it would be enforceable.
7. Better image.
8. Opportunity for positive public relations.
9. Could cover concern among members depending upon how active the organization became in the efforts.
10. Shows something is being done.
11. A sense that Enforcement is working on good quality duties instead of trying to enforce non-hunting laws.
12. More reason to police their ranks.
13. Better image.

Negative:

1. "Preaching to the Choir". Violators don't belong to clubs.
2. Focuses on negative.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. More controlled use of product will stop bad image.
2. Positive image, good business atmosphere.
3. May cut down on ATV sales and customer contests with ATVs.

Negative:

1. Increased enforcement could cause less use which would be detrimental to local gas and retail stores.
2. Negative.
3. Hunting activity reduced because of increased enforcement.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Positive.
2. Better, safer hunting environment.
3. DNR should be able to enforce the law and manage resources.
4. Opportunity for good interaction, good public relations.
5. Increased presence.

Negative:

1. Time constraints on Conservation Officers to enforce all laws. Need more Conservation Officers.
2. Pressure to enforce.
3. Conservation Officers are already spread too wide.
4. Increased demand in time and money.
5. Cost - who pays for it?
6. Cost - diversion of time.
7. More manpower and resources to stamp out small % of public who operate and hunt unethically. More anti-DNR resentment.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Positive:

1. Improves image and perception of all ATV hunters, non-hunting ATV owners and ATV dealers.

Negative:

1. Public - anyone seen riding with an ATV with a scabbard destroys hunting's image.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility:

High = 111111

Why?

1. Vehicles travel in more defined routes.
2. DNR doesn't have funding for more enforcement - they are stretched too far already.
3. No additional cost.
4. DNR has funds and officers and power to enforce.

Low = 111111

Why?

1. Extra money needed - where will it come from.
2. Budgets - need more Conservation Officers.
3. Need more Conservation Officers and equipment.
4. Money is tight. Increase in funding from somewhere.

5. Cost and success of enforcement.
6. DNR has funds and officers and power to enforce.
7. Need more Conservation Officers and equipment.

Legal Feasibility: **High = 11111111**

- Why?**
1. Laws already exist.
 2. "Clear cut" laws - easy to enforce.
 3. Safer. Laws are in place (or can be ???).
 4. Laws are already in place.
 5. But need to educate judges.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Cost and success of enforcement.
 2. Lawyers can find loop holes.

Political Feasibility: **High = 1111111**

- Why?**
1. Most ATV users want to wear a white hat.
 2. Safety ethics.
 3. Nothing needed except to support present laws.
 4. Expect some resistance.

Low = 1111

- Why?**
1. Not a hot political issue.
 2. Cost and success of enforcement.
 3. Catch a politician doing it or their son and everyone catches hell.

Enforcement Feasibility: **High = 1**

- Why?**
1. Vehicles travel in more defined routes.
 2. Difficult to execute plan but they can give an effort and do public relations work to show work.

Low = 1111111111

- Why?**
1. Need more Conservation Officers - not enough time to concentrate on just ATV users.
 2. More Conservation Officers and equipment to enforce laws.
 3. No room on the plate for added responsibility.
 4. Cost and success of enforcement.
 5. Practically, how will this be carried out.
 6. Time constraints may not allow this to happen.
 7. Not enough Conservation Officers now - who will pay?

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. ATV clubs - Why: better image.
2. Non ATV hunters - Why: less competition.
3. Landowners and hunters.
4. ATVs.
5. ATV associations - Non-ATV hunters, ATV dealers, Industry (ATV manufacturers) - Why: Safer, more ethical. Industry, dealers and associations want safety ethics and upbeat image for all ATV use.
6. Hunting organizations, ethical hunters.
7. DNR, groups, hunters - Why: better experience in the outdoors.
8. Hunters, ATV users, sportsman organizations.
9. Ethical hunter - Why: long-term interest in the sport.
10. Other hunting organizations, anti-hunters - Why: hunters and anti's against other hunters.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT:

1. Lazy hunters - Why: they can't understand that they're doing wrong.
2. Handicapped hunters - Why: may feel too restricted.
3. ATV owners.
4. Renegade ATV hunters.
5. Those who are against ATV's place in the woods.
6. Violators, ATV hunters - Why: they want it to be too easy, no sport unless they drive to the game.
7. Illegal hunters.
8. Although I can agree with saturated enforcement, it should be done sporadically over a long period - not just for 1-2 years.
9. Violators - Why: Short-term, greedy, lazy view of shooting game (not really hunting).

OTHER THOUGHTS:

1. All people using ATV's for hunting purposes should be required to have a safety training certificate.
2. Education.
3. I don't chase down deer in my truck. I don't chase down ducks in my boat. I don't drive in the fields for pheasant. How can I justify the use of ATV's?
4. What looks good on paper and sounds good to theory discussers takes on a new light in the shoes of an enforcement Conservation Officer, especially by the time it goes thru the bureaucracy of St. Paul and gets distributed back out to be inflicted on the general public. "From now on - all things are illegal unless government says you can do it". The book would be smaller and easier to print this way.

The Issue: Hunting and ATVs
**The Strategy: Develop and Apply Common Regulations Between
and Within Agencies of Government**

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Common regulations would positively effect wildlife if a 25 yard distance must be maintained between machine and firearm discharge by cutting down on possible saddle shooting.
2. As long as we tolerate road hunting we ignore fair chase.
3. Little or no impact. Whether you use ATV, trucks, dogs, or on foot - hunters will still be outdoors.
4. Consistent enforcement and management.
5. More effective enforcement.
6. Could open up areas for game because of trail.

Negative:

1. Negative.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Common regulations would simplify the laws that ATV hunters would need to be aware (i.e., no county, state or federal differences). Now ATV users would benefit by possibly seeing a decrease in possible misuse of the machines.
2. If common sense rules apply and good judgement is used.
3. Easy to understand.
4. Less confusion in regulations, easier to comply with.
5. Knowledge of law would be easier.
6. Some would like it. All would benefit in long term.

Negative:

1. No regulation will please everyone.
2. Who decides what is ethical when formulating regulations.
3. Reduce some ATV owners' opportunities.
4. Could broaden areas to be hunted. Danger of breaking down or accidents.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. No difference since trespass laws are in place regardless of ATV regulations.
2. Common regulations to include trespass laws - protect landowners.
3. Easier to enforce - treat public and private land same.
4. Positive - as permission would be needed.

Negative

1. Negative

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Could be a positive.
2. Easier to understand and comply with regulations.
3. Public relations on regulations would be easier.
4. Most will support because members will benefit.

Negative:

1. Establishing regulations.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. May be some impact as far as sales of gas and supplies.
2. Allowing ATVs for grouse hunting encourages sales.
3. Little or no impact.
4. Neutral.
5. No impact.
6. More people would visit area for recreation.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR:

Positive:

1. Law simplification.
2. I don't believe there would be a plus or negative.
3. Easier enforcement, better direction regarding land use.
4. Better support from user groups due to simplified/common regulations.
5. Consistent enforcement.
6. Increase enforceability.
7. State should take lead in ATV laws.

Negative:

1. Working to bring government units together will be hard.
2. Some animosity toward DNR from ATV users.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Positive:

1. Would open up woods for other natural uses.

Negative:

1. Agencies have different audiences and management missions.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 111

- Why?**
1. A lot of research to simplify yet maintain integrity of regulations.
 2. Simplify regulations.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. I feel manufacturers could implement much for this cause.

Legal Feasibility: High = 11

- Why?**
1. No problem I see.

Low = 111

- Why?**
1. Various public landowners will resist regulations that are more or less strict than their present rules.
 2. Getting agencies to agree.

Political Feasibility: High = 11

- Why?**
1. Easier is better.

Low = 1

- Why?**
1. All that's needed is government cooperation.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 111111

- Why?**
1. Much easier to enforce one set of laws - user could not say he was confused as to laws or where he was.
 2. We always have small percentage of violators but they are hard to regulate.
 3. More consistency. Easy to enforce.
 4. Regulations easy to understand.
 5. Easy to enforce.
 6. Simpler regulations.

STRONG SUPPORT

1. Traditional hunters and ethical ATV hunters - hunters know what to expect and users want to keep their sports regulations simplified.
2. Hunters and hunting organizations.
3. Depends on what the proposed regulations are.
4. Hunter groups.
5. Enforcement, ATVusers.
6. DNR, organized groups, sportsman and ATV users - ways to improve image.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Some government levels. Renegade ATV users will not let themselves be known.
2. Landowners - Why: will not want to contend with more intrusion.
3. Depends on what the proposed regulations are.
4. Those who could stand to lose a part of a regulation that may have benefited their hunting experience.
5. Perhaps agencies if and when they cannot agree on specific regulations.
6. Some ATV owners - Why: reduced opportunities.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. I feel adding this to hunting only takes away more of the thrill and sport of getting the animal. In other words, it puts animal at unfair advantage.
2. From background material we've been given, MN has the weakest ATV regulations.

The Issue: Hunting and ATVs
The Strategy: ATV Hunting Stamp and a Code of Ethics at
Point of Purchase

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Stamp money could be used to improve wildlife habitat.
2. Will reduce exploitation by ATVs.
3. May protect #'s (accessibility).
4. Nil.
5. Reduced illegal harvest.
6. Same as hunters, would bring more respect to our wildlife and its habitat.
7. No particular effects on wildlife.
8. May be less wounded game.
9. Limited impact.

Negative:

1. Might result in more ATVs in Wildlife areas. More noise could spook game.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Code of ethics will make hunters more aware of how they should behave.
2. Will reduce violators.
3. Helps determine who is the ATV hunter and provides opportunity to educate.
4. Brings more attention to ethics - better image - more credibility.
5. Good for ethical hunters and uninformed hunters.
6. Would bring more awareness to the issues involving respect of wildlife and private property.
7. Money
8. Would provide a method to assure that all hunters using ATVs "get the message" and presumably would improve behavior.
9. Reinforce in our own mind.
10. Improve ethics and information.

Negative:

1. Will cost hunters a few extra bucks for another stamp.
2. They have to take the hit for all ATVers.
3. Cost.
4. Would be yet another "piece of paper" required to go hunting and would add additional complexity to an already complicated system.
5. Another tax.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Code of ethics will be of benefit to landowners.
2. Education of preferred ethics will improve compliance.
3. Nil.
4. Neutral.
5. Would help landowners to appreciate the fact that ATV people are trying to promote a better image.
6. Should improve ethics of ATV using hunters.
7. Hunters may be more responsible.
8. Little effect.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. ATV groups will become "friendly".
2. Educate ATV riders/hunters.
3. May get more ATVers to join.
4. Greater communication to users of ATV's.
5. Would help landowners to appreciate the fact that ATV people are trying to promote a better image.
6. Possible additional accountability.
7. Improve ethics of membership.
8. Can help to enforce code with membership.

Negative:

1. Negative impact on hunting.
2. May be strong opposition to this that would backlash against organizations supporting it.
3. Loss of membership - support something that many see as unethical.

IMPACT ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Help slightly the businesses that sell stamps.
2. No impact / but could be very positive for the ATV industry.
3. Nil.
4. I believe anything an organization can do to promote a better image is appreciated by local businesses and residents.
5. Money.
6. Would possibly increase traffic to businesses to purchase (minimal).
7. More money.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Very positive impact through better public relations and education opportunities.
2. May bring more money into funding the policing of trails.
3. More funds for enforcement.
4. Easier enforcement.

5. More money.
6. Increased revenue for enforcement of ATV rules.
7. More ethical and responsible hunters - less violations.
8. Unknown.

Negative:

1. Another law for them to enforce.
2. Negative perception of DNR by charging another stamp.
3. Much effort required to administer stamps.
4. Negative on the DNR side would be the reaction to another stamp added to the long list of stamps and surcharges.
5. More work.
6. Public (ATV hunter) backlash against additional restriction fee.
7. Another fee.

IMPACTS ON OTHERS

Positive:

1. Maybe hunters would be viewed better by nonhunters and anti's.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 1111

- Why?**
1. Stamp will pay for it.
 2. Doesn't cost - it makes money.
 3. Fee would pay for administrative costs.

Low = 111

- Why?**
1. May be viewed as too expensive.
 2. Another tax.

Legal Feasibility: High = 11111

- Why?**
1. Precedent set by other stamps.
 2. Should be doable if it is possible to accurately define who would be required (e.g. if carrying a gun on an ATV meant you needed the stamp).

Low = 1

Political Feasibility: High = 1

- Why?**
1. Will need support of ATVers and DNR.

Low = 11111

- Why?**
1. Would require more government control.
 2. Likely to be intense opposition to another "license"/fee.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 11111

- Why?**
1. Easy for Conservation Officers to identify ATV hunters.
 2. Makes enforcement easier.
 3. If adequately defined legally.
 4. Stamp can be checked.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Lack of time clearly for enforcement. Also lack of equipment (ATVs) to patrol trails.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Ethical ATV hunters - Why: Get rid of bad seeds.
2. Nobody.
3. Ethical ATV using hunters. Some hunters.
4. Hunters, anti's, nonhunters.
5. Some ATV users.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Sport ATV riders that may hunt 1 time - Why: Cost of stamp.
2. Some ATVer's - Why: Added cost.
3. ATV users - Why: They have little to gain.
4. Unethical ATV using hunters. Other hunters who feel mandatory restrictions are necessary.
5. Violators.
6. Other hunters - Why: Poor ethics.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. I don't agree with this strategy. Why penalize ATV hunters. It is not just the ATV hunter who is riding trails - it is the sport ATVer as well. I would rather see a general increase in ATV license fee and require dealers to register new machines at sale.

The Issue: Hunting and ATVs

The Strategy: Consider Road Closure

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. Restores remote areas of refuge for wildlife.
2. Less pressure in certain areas.
3. Educate on ethical hunting.
4. Some benefit in nonmotorized areas - reduced stress, spread out harvest.
5. Accessibility to hunting areas way back restricted.
6. Could protect small pocket of animal and breeding grounds.

Negative:

1. May not meet population management objectives (i.e. BWCA).

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Encourage hunters to walk and become part of nature.
2. Opportunity to hunt for walking and dog hunters in certain areas without ATVs.
3. Positive public relations image potential.
4. What ATVs are to be used for.
5. Reduce tension.
6. Land mass should be consideration with motorized hunting. Hours should be flexible to hunters coming and going.
7. Less erosion on trails with 4 wheelers.
8. Less erosion on trails with 4 wheelers - less access to hunters.
9. Would allow a more solitude hunt.

Negative:

1. Restrictions of ATV use.
2. Present area users protest.
3. Conflict with other hunters.
4. Reduced opportunity for ATV users.
5. Less access to hunters.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Lessens problems with recreational vehicles.
2. Possible joint trails.
3. Should have access to his property with 4 wheel anytime of day.
4. Would avoid trespass.

Negative:

1. Trespass issues.
2. More trespass on private land?
3. Opposition from neighbors.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. May provide more opportunities for habitat management.
2. Will encourage organizations to have more grass root input.
3. Provide proper education.
4. Many would support a benefit because of improved hunting quality.

Negative:

1. Areas affected may show loss of members.
2. Improper education.
3. Some animosity toward them from some ATV owners.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Could encourage more guided bird hunting, boost hunting dog sales, etc.
2. People aware of total effects.
3. Could sell more units.

Negative:

1. If areas affected have economic dependency on ATV use and ATV hunters.
2. Money issues.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Could be very difficult to implement.
2. Segregates specific areas for specific hunters.
3. Proper use of ATV.
4. Easier to enforce it - areas clearly designated.
5. More costs because of special regulations on areas.
6. Nonmotorized use restricted in use-sensitive areas.
7. Give more control over management of land.

Negative:

1. Segregates specific areas for specific hunters.
2. Enforcement issue.
3. More workload.

IMPACT ON OTHERS

Negative:

1. More signing required.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 11

- Why?** 1. Relatively inexpensive.

Low = 111

- Why?** 1. Signage / posting.

Legal Feasibility: High = 1111

- Why?** 1. Primarily forest management strategy.

Low = 1

Political Feasibility: High = 11

Low = 11

- Why?** 1. Could be squeaky wheels.
2. Areas affected will / may protest designation.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 11

- Why?** 1. Obvious guilt.

Low = 11

- Why?** 1. Adds enforcement burden.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Walking hunters, environmentalists, nonmotorized forest users.
2. Area walking hunters, environmental groups - Why: Restricts use.
3. Manufacturers and users - Why: Money and recreation.
4. Most people, if funds are available - Why: Improves quality of outdoor recreation.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Possibly forest industry, mechanized recreationists.
2. ATV users - Why: Restricts use.
3. Nonusers and violators - Why: Effects their use and recreation.
4. Some ATV users - Why: Don't want any restrictions.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Instead of road closures, why not restrict mechanized recreationists to trail systems?
2. Hunting off of ATVs is illegal.

The Issue: Hunting and ATVs
The Strategy: Regulation - Engine Off/Shooter 25 Yards

IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE

Positive:

1. "Fair Chase" reinforced, otherwise not applicable.
2. Will allow more ethical hunting methods.
3. Would probably take less birds.
4. Save more wildlife and increase fair chase/ethics.

Negative:

1. Disruptive.
2. Cover more territory - reduce resource.

IMPACTS ON HUNTERS

Positive:

1. Image booster
2. Will help to give a better quality experience to all hunters.
3. See more birds, do more walking, less "ground pounding" of birds, Senior's objective.
4. ATVs can be used by handicapped or physically impaired.
5. Positive relations with walking hunters.
6. Present possibly better public image of hunters.
7. Disadvantage or change hunting methods. May make some give up hunting completely. (Measuring distance problem judgement).

Negative:

1. Would give impression of "road hunting" regardless of whether or not hunter is following regulations.
2. Useless regulations for "good" hunters.
3. Vehicle left unattended on trails, could be a hazard.
4. Gives anti-hunting groups great ammunition.

IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Positive:

1. Yes, will keep hunters safer and protect people, pets, property, and farm livestock.
2. Landowners have to dislike the access ATVs provide.
3. Better image.
4. May make hunters be more ethical and allowed on to hunt.

Negative:

1. ATVs can tear up / erode land. Noise.

IMPACTS ON HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Positive:

1. Improved behavior of hunter.
2. Better image of hunters.
3. Increase public image.
4. Could use 4 wheeler guidelines and programs to lure business/members and set up other programs to get members.

Negative:

1. Impression of "Road Hunter" may be big reflection on organization.
2. Could generate discontent with organizations.
3. Use of ATVs in hunting gives all hunters a black eye.

IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES

Positive:

1. Sale of gas, oil, etc.
2. Could reduce some sales of equipment but will result in more useage.
3. ATV hunting could continue and generated business would also continue.

Negative:

1. Could hurt ATV sales thru confusion of laws and regulations.

IMPACTS ON THE DNR

Positive:

1. Hunter image.
2. It will allow enforcement to enforce something.
3. Would be a little easier to enforce than present law.
4. Could show public they are tackling issues.

Negative:

1. Difficult to enforce.
2. Unenforceable.
3. Still very difficult to enforce.
4. Virtually impossible to enforce.
5. Bad public relations and hard time enforcing. Just as burdensome or worse than current laws. So confusing now that I hunt other states - 4 others so far in a year and try not to hunt in Minnesota, it keeps getting worse.

FEASIBILITY (High and low scores indicate how many participants in the small group expressed that opinion).

Financial Feasibility: High = 11111

- Why?**
1. More Conservation Officers - more money.
 2. No real monetary concern - just a law change and publicize the change.

Low = 1

- Why?**
1. Impossible to enforce.

Legal Feasibility: High = 1111

- Why?**
1. Tough to prove unless seen in the act.
 2. 25 yard distance could be difficult to call.
 3. Enforce essence of existing law.

Low = 111

- Why?**
1. Unenforceable
 2. Impossible to enforce.

Political Feasibility: High = 11

- Why?**
1. Expect negative pressure from manufacturers & hard-core users.

Low = 11

- Why?**
1. Not well supported by a majority.
 2. Impossible to enforce.

Enforcement Feasibility: High = 1

Low = 111111

- Why?**
1. Unenforceable.
 2. Difficult to enforce, remote areas, distance from machine - hard to determine.
 3. Impossible to enforce.
 4. Difficult to enforce - the officer has to observe or receive a report.
 5. Conservation Officer has to be "Johnny on the spot" to enforce and get conviction. Laws do not affect ethical hunters, who do the right thing.
 6. Tough to enforce.

STRONGLY SUPPORT

1. Nobody except possibly ethical ATV user because of image issue.
2. Non-ATV hunters, landowners, enforcement - Why: makes safer more ethical hunting.
3. Some hunting organizations, i.e. Ruffed Grouse Society - Why: see it as an ethical issue.
4. Ethical hunters/ATV users.
5. Anti-hunters.

STRENUOUSLY REJECT

1. Hunter groups - enforcement
2. Enforcement interests - Why: Unenforceable.
3. Violators, non-ethical hunters - Why: no ethics, lazy.
4. ATV groups and recreational users, trappers and some hunting organizations. Older hunters-seniors - tradition - Why: Another restriction.
5. Criminal ATV users.
6. ATV industry.

OTHER THOUGHTS

1. Keep ATV's out of woods - people go there to hunt in peace unless going to and from stand or to drag deer. Takes "game" out of hunting. Causes erosion.
2. The only thing I can see is designated ATV trails. Another option is to allow them to access areas but must walk to hunt.
3. This is essentially status quo - is it not? What would make this better than existing law?
4. Leave as is and repeal the ones from deer season.
5. This strategy only changes current law only in that you must be 25 yards away from vehicle. Enforcement is possible. It just won't work.

Appendices

- A. Participant List
- B. Summary of Trespass Hunting Regulations
- C. Summary of Public Hunting Access Programs
- D. History of Trespass Law
- E. Summary of ATV Hunting Regulations
- F. Recommendations of Hunting-ATV Roundtable, June 1995
- G. History of ATV Law
- H. Participant Closing Remarks and Feedback on the Roundtable

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SUMMARY OF TRESPASS FOR HUNTING REGULATIONS MINNESOTA AND FIVE NEIGHBORING STATES

MINNESOTA

It is illegal to take a wild animal without permission under the following circumstances: on any agricultural lands, including pastures and lands retired under federal farm programs (e.g., annual set-aside and Conservation Reserve Program), legally posted lands, and those lands after being told not to do so. In addition, on agricultural land or public right-of-way, a person may not take a wild animal with a firearm within 500 feet of any building occupied by a human or livestock without written permission; on non-agricultural land, verbal permission is required to hunt within 200 feet of any occupied building.

WISCONSIN

943.13

It is illegal to enter "any enclosed or cultivated land of another with intent to catch or kill any birds, animals, or fish on the land or gather any products of the soil without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupant to engage in any of those activities."

Non-enclosed, non-cultivated land is considered posted if a person is notified personally, either orally or in writing, or if the land is posted. For land to be posted, a sign at least 11 inches square must be placed in at least 2 conspicuous places for every 40 acres to be protected.

IOWA

716.7 (2a)

"Entering upon or in property without the express permission of the owner, lessee or person in lawful possession with the intent to commit a public offense, to use, remove therefrom, alter, damage, harass, or place thereon or therein anything animate or inanimate, or to hunt, fish or trap on or in the property. This paragraph does not prohibit the unarmed pursuit of game or furbearing animals lawfully injured or killed which come to rest on or escape to the property of another."

Trespass Regulations Cont.

NEBRASKA

37-510

"It shall be unlawful for anyone to hunt for any game, wild animal, or bird or fish upon any private land without permission of the owner. It shall be unlawful for anyone to trap or otherwise harvest fur-bearing animals upon the lands of another without his or her consent. For purpose of this section, owner shall mean the actual owner of the land and any tenant or agent in possession or charge thereof for him or her." Hunting in road right-of-ways is illegal.

SOUTH DAKOTA

41-9-1

"Except as provided in #41-9-2, no person may fish, hunt or trap upon any private land not his own or in his possession without permission from the owner or lessee of such land." Highways and public rights-of-way are open to public hunting with the following exceptions: controlled access facilities, interstate highways, unimproved section lines not commonly used as public rights-of-way and never altered from their natural state in any way for the purpose of facilitating vehicular passage, or highways within parks or recreation areas or within or adjoining public shooting areas or game refuges posted by restriction by the Department of Game, Fish and Parks.

NORTH DAKOTA

All lands are considered open to hunting, fish and trapping without land owner permission except those lands that are legally posted, within 440 yards of any occupied building, or in unharvested crops.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HUNTING ACCESS PROGRAMS MINNESOTA AND FIVE NEIGHBORING STATES

MINNESOTA

NONE

WISCONSIN

"PUBLIC HUNTING GROUNDS PROGRAM"

Land owners are paid a minimum of \$0.80 per acre to allow the public access to private lands for the purpose of hunting and fishing. A bonus of \$0.80 per acre is paid for acres in excellent cover (e.g., CRP) or \$0.40 if cropland is left untilled until November 15. The maximum payment per acre is \$1.60. An additional \$20.00 per parking lot on the property. Any damage caused by hunters is paid by the Department. The Department's presence is key to the success of the program. Presently, Wisconsin leases about 25,000 acres.

IOWA

NONE

NEBRASKA

Nebraska does not have a program strictly for gaining public access to private lands. However, Nebraska does have a public access option connected with their Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Shelterbelt and Wetland Initiative Programs. In 1994, 8,450 of these habitat acres were enrolled in the public access option. These represented about one-third of all program acres.

SOUTH DAKOTA

"WALK-IN PROGRAM"

In 1994, landowners were paid an average of \$0.74 per acre to allow the public access to their lands for the purpose of hunting. In 1994, 448,946 acres were enrolled at the cost of \$332,685 which did not include the cost of program administration or posting.

NORTH DAKOTA

Like Nebraska, North Dakota does not have a strictly public access program. However, unlike Nebraska, landowners participating in the North Dakota's Wildlife Habitat Plot program are required to allow public access to the enrolled acres. In 1995, North Dakota has 432 agreements affecting 26,507 acres at a cost of \$409,374.

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1995

97B.001 TRESPASS.

Subdivision 1. **Agricultural land definition.** For purposes of this section, "agricultural land" means land:

- (1) that is plowed or tilled;
- (2) that has standing crops or crop residues; or
- (3) Within a maintained fence for enclosing domestic livestock.

Subdivision 2. **Permission required to enter agricultural land to hunt or operate vehicles.** Except as provided in subdivisions 5 and 6, a person may not enter agricultural land to hunt or operate a motor vehicle for pleasure purposes, unless the person obtains permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee.

Subdivision 3. **Entering land prohibited after notice.** Except as provided in subdivision 6, a person may not enter any land to take a wild animal after being notified not to do so orally by the owner, occupant, or lessee.

Subdivision 4. **Entering posted land prohibited; signs.** (a) Except as provided in subdivision 6, a person may not enter any land that is posted under this subdivision to take a wild animal unless the person has obtained the permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee.

(b) The owner, occupant, or lessee of private land, or an authorized manager of public land may prohibit unauthorized hunting, trapping, fishing, or trespassing on the land by posting signs that:

- (1) display letters at least two inches high;
- (2) are signed by the owner, occupant, lessee, or authorized manager; and
- (3) are at intervals of 1,000 feet or less along the boundary of the area, or in a wooded area where boundary lines are not clear, at intervals of 500 feet or less.

(c) A person may not erect a sign that states "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," "no trespassing," or another sign that prohibits trespass on land or water where the person does not have a property right, title, or interest to use the land.

Subdivision 5. **Retrieving wounded game from agricultural land.** Except as provided in subdivision 3, a hunter, on foot, may retrieve wounded game, during the open season for the game, from agricultural land that is not posted under subdivision 4, without permission of the landowner. The hunter must leave the land immediately after retrieving the wounded game.

Subdivision 6. **Retrieving dogs from private land.** A person may, without permission of the landowner, enter private land on foot to retrieve a dog that has treed or is at bay with a raccoon, bobcat, coyote, or fox. After retrieving the dog, the person must immediately leave the premises.

Subdivision 7. **Taking with firearms in certain areas.** (a) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm within 500 feet of a building occupied by a human or livestock without the written permission of the owner or occupant:

- (1) on another person's private agricultural land; or
 - (2) On a public right-of-way.
- (b) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm with out the permission of the owner within 500 feet of a stockade or corral containing livestock.
- (c) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm on land other than agricultural land within 200 feet of a building occupied by a human without the oral permission of the owner or occupant of the building.

Subdivision 8. **Destruction of property; gate closing.** A person may not:

- (1) wound or kill another person's domestic animal;
- (2) destroy, cut, or tear down another person's fence, building, grain, crops, live tree, or sign erected under subdivision 4; or
- (3) pass through another person's closed gate without returning the gate to its original position.

HIST: 1986 c 386 art 2 s 1; 1987 c 149 art 1 s 40-42

CURRENT LANGUAGE
(no changes since 1987)

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1987

97B.001 TRESPASS.

Subdivision 1. **Agricultural land definition.** For purposes of this section, "agricultural land" means land:

- (1) that is plowed or tilled;
- (2) that has standing crops or crop residues; or
- (3) Within a maintained fence for enclosing domestic livestock.

Subdivision 2. **Permission required to enter agricultural land to hunt or operate vehicles.** Except as provided in subdivisions 5 and 6, a person may not enter agricultural land to hunt or operate a motor vehicle for pleasure purposes, unless the person obtains permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee.

Subdivision 3. **Entering land prohibited after notice.** Except as provided in ~~subdivision 5 and subdivision~~ 6, a person may not enter any land to take a wild animal after being notified not to do so orally by the owner, occupant, or lessee.

Subdivision 4. **Entering posted land prohibited; signs.** (a) Except as provided in subdivision 6, a person may not enter any land that is posted under this subdivision to take a wild animal unless the person has obtained the permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee.

(b) The owner, occupant, or lessee of private land, or an authorized manager of public land may prohibit unauthorized hunting, trapping, fishing, or trespassing on the land by posting signs that:

- (1) display letters at least two inches high;
- (2) are signed by the owner, occupant, lessee, or authorized manager; and
- (3) are at intervals of 1,000 feet or less along the boundary of the area, or in a wooded area where boundary lines are not clear, at intervals of 500 feet or less.

(c) A person may not erect a sign that states "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," "no trespassing," or another sign that prohibits trespass on land or water where the person does not have a property right, title, or interest to use the land.

Subdivision 5. **Retrieving wounded game from agricultural land.** ~~Except as provided in subdivision 3,~~ a hunter, on foot, may retrieve wounded game, during the open season for the game, from agricultural land that is not posted under subdivision 4, without permission of the landowner. The hunter must leave the land immediately after retrieving the wounded game.

Subdivision 6. **Retrieving dogs from private land.** A person may, without permission of the landowner, enter private land on foot to retrieve a dog that has treed or is at bay with a raccoon, bobcat, coyote, or fox. After retrieving the dog, the person must immediately leave the premises.

Subdivision 7. **Taking with firearms in certain areas.** (a) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm within 500 feet of a building occupied by a human or livestock without the written permission of the owner or occupant:

- (1) on another person's private agricultural land; or
- (2) on a public right-of-way.
- (b) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm with out the ~~written~~ permission of the owner within 500 feet of a stockade or corral containing livestock.

(c) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm.

(1) on land other than agricultural land within 200 feet of a building occupied by a human without the oral permission of the owner or occupant of the building; ~~or~~

~~(2) Within 500 feet of a burning area.~~

Subdivision 8. **Destruction of property; gate closing.** A person may not:

- (1) wound or kill another person's domestic animal;
- (2) destroy, cut, or tear down another person's fence, building, grain, crops, live tree, or sign erected under subdivision 4; or
- (3) pass through another person's closed gate without returning the gate to its original position.

HIST: 1986 c 386 art 2 s 1; 1987 c 149 art 1 s 40-42

97B.001 (3),(5),(7)Amend 1987 c 149

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1986

(97B.001) (TRESPASS.)

Subdivision 1. (AGRICULTURAL LAND DEFINITION). For purposes of this section, "agricultural land" means land:

- (1) that is plowed or tilled;
- (2) that has standing crops or crop residues; or
- (3) Within a maintained fence for enclosing domestic livestock. (100.273 s. 1)

Subdivision 2. (PERMISSION REQUIRED TO ENTER AGRICULTURAL LAND TO HUNT OR OPERATE VEHICLES.) Except as provided in subdivisions 5 and 6, a person may not enter agricultural land to hunt or operate a motor vehicle for pleasure purposes, unless the person obtains permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee. (100.273 s. 2)

Subdivision 3. (ENTERING LAND PROHIBITED AFTER NOTICE). Except as provided in subdivision 5 and subdivision 6, a person may not enter any land to take a wild animal after being notified not to do so orally by the owner, occupant, or lessee. (100.273 s. 3)

Subdivision 4. (ENTERING POSTED LAND PROHIBITED; SIGNS.) Except as provided in subdivision 6, a person may not enter any land that is posted under this subdivision to take a wild animal unless the person has obtained the permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee. (100.273 s. 3)

(b) The owner, occupant, or lessee of private land, or an authorized manager of public land may prohibit unauthorized hunting, trapping, fishing, or trespassing on the land by posting signs that:

- (1) display letters at least two inches high;
- (2) are signed by the owner, occupant, lessee, or authorized manager; and
- (3) are at intervals of 1,000 feet or less along the boundary of the area, or in a wooded area where boundary lines are not clear, at intervals of 500 feet or less.

(c) A person may not erect a sign that states "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," "no trespassing," or another sign that prohibits trespass on land or water where the person does not have a property right, title, or interest to use the land.

Subdivision 5. (RETRIEVING WOUNDED GAME FROM AGRICULTURAL LAND.) a hunter, on foot, may retrieve wounded game, during the open season for the game, from agricultural land that is not posted under subdivision 4, without permission of the landowner. The hunter must leave the land immediately after retrieving the wounded game. 9100.273 s. 7)

Subdivision 6. (RETRIEVING DOGS FROM PRIVATE LAND.) A person may, without permission of the landowner, enter private land on foot to retrieve a dog that has treed or is at bay with a raccoon, bobcat, coyote, or fox. After retrieving the dog, the person must immediately leave the premises. (100.273 s. 7)

Subdivision 7. (TAKING WITH FIREARMS IN CERTAIN AREAS.) (a) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm within 500 feet of a building occupied by a human or livestock without the written permission of the owner or occupant:

- (1) on another person's private agricultural land; or
- (2) on a public right-of-way.
- (b) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm with out the written permission of the owner within 500 feet of a stockade or corral containing livestock.

(c) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm.

(1) on land other than agricultural land within 200 feet of a building occupied by a human without the oral permission of the owner or occupant of the building; or

(2) within 500 feet of a burning area.

Subdivision 8. (DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY; GATE CLOSING.) A person may not:

- (1) wound or kill another person's domestic animal;
- (2) destroy, cut, or tear down another person's fence, building, grain, crops, live tree, or sign erected under subdivision 4; or
- (3) pass through another person's closed gate without returning the gate to its original position. (100.273 s. 4)

TRESPASS LAW History 1919 - 1995

1981

100.273 TRESPASS.

Subdivision 1. For purposes of this section, "agricultural lands" mean lands containing plowed or tilled fields, standing crops or their residues, or lands with a maintained fence for the purpose of enclosing domestic livestock.

Subdivision 2. No person shall enter upon the agricultural lands of another with the intent of hunting big or small game nor shall any person intentionally enter upon the agricultural land of another for the purpose of pleasure driving, including snowmobiling or operating any motorized vehicle, unless and until the permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee is obtained.

Subdivision 3. No person shall enter any land not his own regardless if it is agricultural land with intent to take a wild animal after being notified not to do so, either orally by the owner, occupant, or lessee, or by signs erected pursuant to subdivision 6.

Subdivision 4. No person shall enter or leave the lands of another, or pass from one portion of another person's land, through a closed gate without returning the gate to its original position, nor shall any person destroy, cut or tear down any fence, building, grain, crops, any sign erected pursuant to subdivision 6 or live trees or wound or kill any domestic animals.

Subdivision 5. No person shall take any wild animal with a firearm without the written permission of the owner or occupant of the premises on any private agricultural not his own or any public right-of-way within 500 feet of any building occupied by a human being or by livestock, or within 500 feet of any stockade or corral containing livestock, nor shall any person take any wild animal with a firearm within 200 feet of any building occupied by a human being on any land other than agricultural land without the oral permission of the owner or occupant of the premises, or within 500 feet of any burning area.

Subdivision 6. No person shall erect "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," "no trespassing," or other signs prohibiting trespass upon any lands or waters in which he has no right, title, interests, or license. The owner, occupant, or lessee of any private land, or a duly constituted legal authority of public land, may erect signs prohibiting trespassing, hunting, trapping, or fishing if the signs bear letters not less than two inches high, are signed by the owner, occupant, or lessee, and are posted at intervals of not more than 1000 feet upon the boundaries of the area so protected.

Subdivision 7. In taking raccoon, bobcat, coyote or fox when treed or at bay on private land with the aid of dogs, a person while on foot may, without permission of the landowner, enter such private land to retrieve any dogs and then shall immediately leave the premises. During the season for taking big or small game, a hunter may on foot retrieve a wounded big or small game animal from agricultural land of another which is not posted pursuant to subdivision 6, without permission of the landowner, and shall then leave as soon as possible.

Subdivision 8. All conservation and peace officers shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Subdivision 9. Violation of any provision of this section is a misdemeanor. Upon a person's conviction for violating any provision of this section, any license issued to him pursuant to chapter 98, or any registration pursuant to section 84.82, under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege while violating this section shall immediately become null and void.

100.273 (7) Amend 1981 c 356 s 309

TRESPASS LAW

History 1919 - 1995

1979

100.273 TRESPASS.

Subdivision 1. For purposes of this section, "agricultural lands" mean lands ~~being used to raise agricultural products containing plowed or tilled fields, standing crops or their residues, or lands with a maintained fence for the purpose of enclosing domestic livestock: except lands within 66 feet of the water's edge of streams or lakes.~~

Subdivision 2. No person shall enter upon the agricultural lands of another ~~for any recreational purpose as defined by section 87.021~~ with the intent of hunting big or small game nor shall any person intentionally enter upon the agricultural land of another for the purpose of pleasure driving, including snowmobiling or operating any motorized vehicle, unless and until the permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee is obtained.

Subdivision 3. No person shall enter upon any land not his own regardless if it is agricultural land with intent to take a wild animal after being notified not to do so, either orally by the owner, occupant, or lessee, or by signs erected pursuant to subdivision 6.

Subdivision 4. No person ~~while engaged in any recreational purpose as defined by section 87.021~~ shall enter or leave the lands of another, or pass from one portion of another person's land, through a closed gate without returning the gate to its original position, nor shall any person destroy, cut or tear down any fence, building, grain, crops, any sign erected pursuant to subdivision 6 or live trees or wound or kill any domestic animals.

Subdivision 5. No person shall take any wild animal with a firearm without the written permission of the owner or occupant of the premises on any private agricultural not his own or any public right-of-way within 500 feet of any building occupied by a human being or by livestock, or within 500 feet of any stockade or corral containing livestock, nor shall any person take any wild animal with a firearm within 200 feet of any building occupied by a human being on any land other than agricultural land without the oral permission of the owner or occupant of the premises, or within 500 feet of any burning area.

Subdivision 6. No person shall erect "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," "no trespassing," or other signs prohibiting trespass upon any lands or waters in which he has no right, title, interests, or license. The owner, occupant, or lessee of any private land, or a duly constituted legal authority of public land, may erect signs prohibiting trespassing, hunting, trapping, or fishing if the signs bear letters not less than two inches high, are signed by the owner, occupant, or lessee, and are posted at intervals of not more than 1000 feet upon the boundaries of the area so protected.

Subdivision 7. In taking raccoon, when treed on private land with the aid of dogs, a person while on foot may, without permission of the landowner, enter such private land to retrieve any dogs and then shall immediately leave the premises. During the season for taking big or small game, a hunter may on foot retrieve a wounded big or small game animal from agricultural land of another which is not posted pursuant to subdivision 6, without permission of the landowner, and shall then leave as soon as possible.

Subdivision 8. All conservation and peace officers shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Subdivision 9. Violation of any provision of this section is a misdemeanor. Upon a person's first conviction for violating any provision of this section, any license issued to him pursuant to chapter 98, or any registration pursuant to section 84.82, under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege while violating this section shall immediately become null and void. ~~Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, if a person is convicted of a second or subsequent offense prohibited by any provision of this section, any license issued to him pursuant to chapter 98, or any registration pursuant to section 84.82, under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege while violating this section, shall immediately become null and void and he shall forfeit his right to secure any license for that purpose authorized in chapter 98 or any registration pursuant to section 84.82 for a period of three years from the date of the conviction. If a person is exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege under a license issued pursuant to chapter 98 when arrested for a second violation of this section and the purpose of the license is different from the purpose of the license under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege when arrested for the first offense, the license involved in the second violation shall immediately become null and void.~~

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1978

100.273 TRESPASS.

Subdivision 1. For purposes of this section, "agricultural lands" mean lands being used to raise agricultural products or lands enclosing domestic livestock; except lands within 66 feet of the water's edge of streams or lakes.

Subdivision 2. ~~During the seasons for taking small game or big game~~ No person shall enter upon the agricultural lands of another ~~which are being used to raise agricultural products or upon land enclosing domestic stock of any kind,~~ unless and until the permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee is obtained.

Subdivision 3. No person shall enter upon any land not his own regardless if it is agricultural land with intent to take a wild animal after being notified not to do so, either orally by the owner, occupant, or lessee, or by signs erected pursuant to subdivision 6.

Subdivision 4. No person ~~while engaged in any recreational purpose as defined by section 87.021~~ shall enter or leave the lands of another, or pass from one portion of another person's land, through a closed gate without returning the gate to its original position, nor shall any person destroy, cut or tear down any fence, building, grain, crops, any sign erected pursuant to subdivision 6 or live trees or wound or kill any domestic animals.

Subdivision 5. No person shall take any wild animal with a firearm without the written permission of the owner or occupant of the premises on any private agricultural not his own or any public right-of-way within 500 feet of any building occupied by a human being or by livestock, or within 500 feet of any stockade or corral containing livestock, nor shall any person take any wild animal with a firearm within 200 feet of any building occupied by a human being on any land other than agricultural land without the oral permission of the owner or occupant of the premises, or within 500 feet of any burning area.

Subdivision 6. No person shall erect "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," "no trespassing," or other signs prohibiting trespass upon any lands or waters in which he has no right, title, interests, or license. The owner, occupant, or lessee of any private land, or a duly constituted legal authority of public land, may erect signs prohibiting trespassing, hunting, trapping, or fishing if the signs bear letters not less than two inches high, are signed by the owner, occupant, or lessee, and are posted at intervals of not more than 1000 feet upon the boundaries of the area so protected.

Subdivision 7. In taking raccoon, when treed on private land with the aid of dogs, a person while on foot may, without permission of the landowner, enter such private land to retrieve any dogs and then shall immediately leave the premises. During the season for taking big or small game, a hunter may on foot retrieve a wounded big or small game animal from agricultural land of another which is not posted pursuant to subdivision 6, without permission of the landowner, and shall then leave as soon as possible.

Subdivision 8. All conservation and peace officers shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Subdivision 9. Violation of any provision of this section is a misdemeanor. Upon a person's ~~first~~ conviction for violating any provision of this section, any license issued to him pursuant to chapter 98, or any registration pursuant to section 84.82, under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege while violating this section shall immediately become null and void. ~~Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, if a person is convicted of a second or subsequent offense prohibited by any provision of this section, any license issued to him pursuant to chapter 98, or any registration pursuant to section 84.82, under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege while violating this section, shall immediately become null and void and he shall forfeit his right to secure any license for that purpose authorized in chapter 98 or any registration pursuant to section 84.82 for a period of three years from the date of the conviction. If a person is exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege under a license issued pursuant to chapter 98 when arrested for a second violation of this section and the purpose of the license is different from the purpose of the license under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege when arrested for the first offense, the license involved in the second violation shall immediately become null and void.~~

100.273 Amend, 100.29(21) Repeal 1978 c 794

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1976

100.273 GAME AND FISH: HUNTING CERTAIN GAME: ENTERING UPON AGRICULTURAL LANDS FORBIDDEN.

Subdivision 1. During the seasons for taking of ~~pheasants, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, woodcocks, and snowshoe rabbits~~ small game or big game no person shall enter upon the lands of another which are being used to raise agricultural products or upon land enclosing domestic stock of any kind for the purpose of hunting the above mentioned ~~small~~ game unless and until the permission of the owner or lessee is obtained. Wooded areas other than tree farms shall in no case be construed to be agricultural lands within the meaning of this statute.

Subdivision 2. No person while engaged in hunting small game or big game shall destroy, cut or tear down any fence, building, grain, crops, or live trees, or wound or kill any domestic livestock.

Subdivision 3. All peace officers shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Subdivision 4. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

100.29

Subdivision 21. No person shall enter any growing or standing grain not his own, with intent to take any wild animal, or permit any dog with which he shall be hunting to do so, without permission of the owner or person in charge thereof. No person shall at any time enter upon any land not his own with intent to take any wild animals after being notified, either orally or by printed notices, by the owner, occupant, or lessee, not to do so. No person, while hunting, fishing, or trapping wild animals, shall enter or leave the lands of another, or pass from one portion of such lands to another portion, through a closed gate, without returning said gate to its original position, nor shall any person cut any wire or tear down or destroy any fence. Where printed notices are used, they shall bear letters not less than two inches high and shall be signed by the owner, occupant, or lessee, and shall be posted at intervals of not more than 30 rods upon the boundaries of the area so protected. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to erect "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," or other signs prohibiting trespass upon any lands or waters in or over which he has no right, title, interest, or license. Any person other than the duly constituted legal authority who shall so post any public lands, including tax forfeited lands, as above described shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

100.273 (1), (2) Amend 1976 c 23

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1969

100.273 HUNTING PHEASANTS, GROUSE, ETC: ENTERING UPON AGRICULTURAL LANDS FORBIDDEN.

Subdivision 1. During the ~~season~~ *seasons* for taking of pheasants ~~and~~, sharp tailed grouse, *ruffed grouse, woodcocks, and snowshoe rabbits* no person shall enter upon the lands of another which are being used to raise agricultural products or upon land enclosing domestic stock of any kind for the purpose of hunting ~~pheasants, or protected small game~~ *the above mentioned small game other than ruffed grouse, woodcocks and snowshoe rabbit* unless and until the permission of the owner or lessee is obtained. *Wooded areas other than tree farms shall in no case be construed to be agricultural lands within the meaning of this statute.*

Subdivision 2. No person while engaged in hunting small game shall destroy, cut or tear down any fence, building, grain ~~or~~, crops, or live trees, or wound or kill any domestic livestock.

Subdivision 3. All peace officers shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Subdivision 4. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

100.29

Subdivision 21. No person shall enter any growing or standing grain not his own, with intent to take any wild animal, or permit any dog with which he shall be hunting to do so, without permission of the owner or person in charge thereof. No person shall at any time enter upon any land not his own with intent to take any wild animals after being notified, either orally or by printed notices, by the owner, occupant, or lessee, not to do so. No person, while hunting, fishing, or trapping wild animals, shall enter or leave the lands of another, or pass from one portion of such lands to another portion, through a closed gate, without returning said gate to its original position, nor shall any person cut any wire or tear down or destroy any fence. Where printed notices are used, they shall bear letters not less than tow inches high and shall be signed by the owner, occupant, or lessee, and shall be posted at intervals of not more than 30 rods upon the boundaries of the area so protected. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to erect "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," or other signs prohibiting trespass upon any lands or waters in or over which he has no right, title, interest, or license. Any person other than the duly constituted legal authority who shall so post any public lands, including tax forfeited lands, as above described shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

100.273(1), (2) Amend 1969 c 982

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1957

100.273 HUNTING PHEASANTS, ENTERING ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS FORBIDDEN.

Subdivision 1. During the ~~season~~ *seasons* for taking of pheasants ~~and~~ sharp tailed grouse, *ruffed grouse, woodcocks, and snowshoe rabbits* no person shall enter upon the lands of another which are being used to raise agricultural products or upon land enclosing domestic stock of any kind for the purpose of hunting ~~pheasants, or protected small game~~ *the above mentioned small game other than ruffed grouse, woodcocks and snowshoe rabbit* unless and until the permission of the owner or lessee is obtained. *Wooded areas other than tree farms shall in no case be construed to be agricultural lands within the meaning of this statute.*

Subdivision 2. No person while engaged in hunting small game shall destroy, cut or tear down any fence, building, grain ~~or~~ crops, or live trees, or wound or kill any domestic livestock.

Subdivision 3. All peace officers shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Subdivision 4. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

100.29

Subdivision 21. No person shall enter any growing or standing grain not his own, with intent to take any wild animal, or permit any dog with which he shall be hunting to do so, without permission of the owner or person in charge thereof. No person shall at any time enter upon any land not his own with intent to take any wild animals after being notified, either orally or by printed notices, by the owner, occupant, or lessee, not to do so. No person, while hunting, fishing, or trapping wild animals, shall enter or leave the lands of another, or pass from one portion of such lands to another portion, through a closed gate, without returning said gate to its original position, nor shall any person cut any wire or tear down or destroy any fence. Where printed notices are used, they shall bear letters not less than two inches high and shall be signed by the owner, occupant, or lessee, and shall be posted at intervals of not more than 30 rods upon the boundaries of the area so protected. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to erect "no hunting," "no trapping," "no fishing," or other signs prohibiting trespass upon any lands or waters in or over which he has no right, title, interest, or license. Any person other than the duly constituted legal authority who shall so post any public lands, including tax forfeited lands, as above described shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

100.273(1), (2) Amend 1969 c 982

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1945

100.01 to 100.25 repealed by Laws 1945, Chapter 248, Section 7.

100.29

Subdivision 3. No person shall enter any growing or standing grain not his own, with intent to take any wild animal, or permit any dog with which he shall be hunting to do so, without permission of the owner or person in charge thereof. No person shall at any time enter upon any land not his own with intent to take any wild animals after being notified, either orally or by printed notices, by the owner, occupant, or lessee, not to do so. No person, while hunting, fishing, or trapping wild animals, shall enter or leave the lands of another, or pass from one portion of such lands to another portion, through a closed gate, without returning said gate to its original position, nor shall any person cut any wire or tear down or destroy any fence. Where printed notices are used, they shall bear letters not less than two inches high and shall be signed by the owner, occupant, or lessee, and shall be posted at intervals of not more than 30 rods upon the boundaries of the area so protected.

100.29(3) New, 100.02 Repeal 1945 c 248

Game & Fish Recodification 1945 c 150
(same language as 1945 column)

100.29(3) Renumber to 100.29(21)

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1943

100.02

Section 1. **Entering growing grain - trespassing** - No person shall at any time enter into any growing grain or standing grain not his own, with intent to take or kill any wild animal, nor permit any dog with which he shall be hunting to do so for such purpose, without permission from the owner or person in charge thereof. No person shall at any time enter upon any land not his own with intent to take or kill any wild animals after being notified by the owner, or occupant thereof not to do so. Such notice may be given orally or by posting written or printed notices to that effect, in the English language, in conspicuous places on the land so protected. *No person, while hunting, fishing, or trapping wild animals, shall enter or leave the lands of another or pass from one portion of such lands to another portion, through a closed gate without returning said gate to its original position, nor shall any such person cut any wire or tear down or destroy any fence.*

Section 2. **Violation a misdemeanor.** - Violation of any of the provisions of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 not more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days.

Section 3. **Game warden and officers to enforce provisions** - The state game wardens, state refuge patrolmen, constables, and all other peace officers are hereby required and it is made their duty, to enforce the provisions of this act.

100.02 Amend 1943 c 150

TRESPASS LAW
History 1919 - 1995

1919

(5501) 1919-1941

100.02 1941-1945

ENTERING GROWING GRAIN: TRESPASSING. No person shall at any time enter into any growing grain or standing grain not his own, with intent to take or kill any wild animal, nor permit any dog with which he shall be hunting to do so for such purpose, without permission from the owner or person in charge thereof. No person shall at any time enter upon any land not his own with intent to take or kill any wild animals after being notified by the owner or occupant thereof not to do so. This notice may be given orally or by posting written or printed notices to that effect, in the English language, in conspicuous places on the land so protected.

(1919 c. 400 s. 7) (5501)

This same language was in effect from 1919 until changed in 1943. In approximately 1941, the cite was recodified to 100.02 from (5501).

SUMMARY OF ATV - HUNTING REGULATIONS MINNESOTA AND OTHER STATES

DISCLAIMER

The following is a summary of regulations that relate to ATV use and hunting in Minnesota and a small number of other states. Information was solicited from the other states because they have Ruffed Grouse hunting seasons.

Developing summaries of the various "ATV - Hunting Regulations" from other states was complicated because the regulations for each state were scattered within one or more pamphlets. Some of the regulations were hard to interpret. Most often the information cited is from Summaries of Hunting or ATV Regulations.

MINNESOTA

1994 MINNESOTA HUNTING REGULATIONS

Deer hunting license holders - ATV's may only be operated ½ hour before sunrise and after sunset and also from 11AM to 2PM.

ATV's are not allowed in State Parks, SNA's and most WMA's.

A person may not transport an uncased firearm or shoot from an ATV.

WISCONSIN

1994 WISCONSIN HUNTING REGULATIONS

It is illegal to operate any motor vehicle including, but not limited to, snowmobiles, trail bikes, and all terrain vehicles on lands owned or under the control of the DNR and on federal waterfowl production areas, except where their use is authorized by posted notice or permit.

WISCONSIN ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE LAWS

Section 23.33 (3), Wis statutes - No person may operate an all-terrain vehicle:

On the private property of another without the consent of the owner or lessee. Failure to post private property does not imply consent for all-terrain vehicle use.

On Indian lands without the consent of the tribal governing body or Indian owner. Failure to post Indian lands does not imply consent for all-terrain vehicle use.

With any firearm in his or her possession unless it is unloaded and enclosed in a carrying case, or any bow unless it is unstrung or enclosed in a carrying case.

To drive or pursue any animal except as a part of normal farming operations involving the driving of livestock.

In a manner which violates operation rules promulgated by the Department. Under these rules, no person may operate an all terrain vehicle:

4. The operator of an all-terrain vehicle shall slow his or vehicle to a speed not to exceed 10 miles per hour and yield the right-of-way traveling within 100 feet of a person who is not on an all-terrain vehicle, a snowmobile or a motorcycle.

MICHIGAN

1994 - 1995 MICHIGAN HUNTING AND TRAPPING GUIDE

It is illegal to operate an ORV on public lands in the Lower Peninsula not posted open.

Further it is illegal to operate an ORV between the hours of 7:00AM and 11:00AM and 2:00PM to 5:00PM on any area open to public hunting during the following periods:

Upper Peninsula - September 10 to January 1

Lower Peninsula - October 1 to January 1.

Exceptions - The time restrictions on areas open to ORV's do not apply during an emergency, or while traveling to and from a permanent residence or hunting camp that is otherwise inaccessible by conventional wheeled vehicle. Time restrictions on areas open to ORV's do not apply to retrieve a legally taken deer, to private landowners and their invited guests, to motor vehicles licensed under Michigan Vehicle code operating on roads capable of sustaining automobile traffic, to a handicapper using a designated trail or forest road for hunting or fishing purposes, not to a person with a valid permit to hunt from a standing vehicle.

MICHIGAN'S OFF ROAD VEHICLE GUIDE

ORV's are allowed only on designated trails and areas except for licensed hunters to remove deer, bear and elk.

PENNSYLVANIA

A DIGEST OF PENNSYLVANIA HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATIONS - JULY 1, 1994 - JUNE 30, 1995

Road Hunting: It is unlawful to (1) hunt from a vehicle; (2) shoot at wildlife while it is on a public road or right of way open to public travel; (3) shoot across a road unless the line of fire is high enough to preclude any danger to road users; and (4) alight from a vehicle and shoot at any wildlife until the shooter is at least 25 yards from the traveled portion of the roadway.

Loaded Firearms - Vehicles: A firearm is considered loaded when there is live ammunition in either the chamber or attached magazine. It is unlawful to (1) have a loaded firearm in, or against any motor vehicle, regardless of whether the vehicle is moving or stationary;.....

Game Land Regulations

The Pennsylvania Game Commission owns and manages, for wildlife and people, 1,364,512 acres of State Game Lands throughout the commonwealth. . . .

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO: (2) use or operate any vehicle or conveyance, except on roads posted open;

SUMMARY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE LAW

ATV's may be operated:

1. On private property with the consent of the owner or lessor:
2. On state-owned property on clearly marked and previously designated ATV trails.

VERMONT

VERMONT DIGEST OF FISH AND WILDLIFE LAWS - 1995

Motor Vehicles (including motorcycles), All Terrain Vehicles or Snowmobiles may NOT be used on State Wildlife management Areas

Camping and Trespass. No person may legally park, drive, or camp upon the land of another without permission of the landowner

Motor Vehicles

A person shall not take or attempt to take any wild animals or bird by shooting with firearm or bow and arrow from any motor driver vehicle. Motor driver vehicles include cars, trucks, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, motor boats, airplanes, etc., and any conveyance towed by these.

A paraplegic with proper permit from the commissioner may hunt from a stationary motor vehicle when it is off the highway right-of-way, and when he or she has landowner permission to park.

No loaded rifle or shot gun may be carried in or on a motor driven vehicle within the right-of-way of any public road

NEW YORK

NEW YORK HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATIONS GUIDE 1994 - 1995

STATE LANDS

Remember it is unlawful to:

Operate a motor vehicle, including an all-terrain vehicle, off maintained roads except where specifically permitted.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 1995 HUNTING ROUNDTABLE
GENERATED FROM THE ATV - HUNTING ROUNDTABLE HELD AT
GRAND RAPIDS MINNESOTA
JUNE 3, 1995**

NOTE: 21 PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN THE ATV - HUNTING ROUNDTABLE (LIST OF ATTENDEES ATTACHED). LATE CANCELLATIONS BY ATV INDUSTRY INVITEES DECREASED THE BALANCE OF ROUNDTABLE. NON-ATV RIDING PARTICIPANTS OUTNUMBERED ATV RIDING PARTICIPANTS.

**RECOMMENDATIONS WITH HIGH LEVELS OF SUPPORT IN THE
ORDER THEY WERE SUPPORTED**

Generate data on hunter harvest - by method

As an example - % of hunters who use ATV's, and how they use them.

Develop publicity and education campaign discussing respect and responsibility.

Include clubs, DNR, Industry, media etc.

Work to improve the image of the hunters

Develop information for recruitment and to raise skill levels of new hunters.

Move ATV Regulations to the front of the Hunting and the ATV Regulations and add section on ethics.

Development and application of common regulations (All Owners)

**RECOMMENDATIONS WITH MODERATE LEVELS OF SUPPORT IN
THE ORDER THEY WERE SUPPORTED**

Regulation that states "All motorized vehicle small game hunters must have engine off and shooter at least 25 yards away from vehicle".

Increase enforcement of existing ATV regulations as they apply to hunting. Examples hours of use during deer season, shooting from the ATV, carrying uncased and/or loaded firearms on the ATV.

**RECOMMENDATIONS WITH LOW LEVELS OF SUPPORT
ALL HAD THE SAME RAW SCORE**

Consider road closures on a case by case basis.

Use Forest Resources Council to develop ATV - Hunting Regulations

Increase enforcement of laws regarding grouse for at least 1 to 2 years.

**RECOMMENDATIONS NOT SUPPORTED BY ROUNDTABLE
FROM MOST SUPPORT TO LEAST SUPPORT**

Make ATV restrictions for grouse hunting seasons the same as they are for deer hunting seasons with exemptions for other user groups.

Restrict the carrying of firearms on ATV's off public roads - with exceptions. Example allow firearms to be carried to and from hunting shacks etc.

History of Minnesota ATV Law

1993 Changes

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 84.924, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **COMMISSIONER OF NATURAL RESOURCES.** With a view of achieving proper use of all-terrain vehicles consistent with protection of the environment, the commissioner of natural resources shall adopt rules under chapter 14 relating to:

- (1) registration of all-terrain vehicles and display of registration numbers;
- (2) use of all-terrain vehicles insofar as game and fish resources are affected;
- (3) use of all-terrain vehicles on public lands and waters ~~under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of natural resources;~~
- (4) uniform signs to be used by the state, counties, and cities necessary or desirable to control, direct, or regulate the operation and use of all-terrain vehicles; and
- (5) specifications relating to all-terrain vehicle mufflers.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 84.924, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **ACCIDENT REPORT; REQUIREMENT AND FORM.** The operator and an officer investigating an accident of an all-terrain vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury requiring medical attention or hospitalization to or death of a person or total damage to an extent of ~~\$300~~ \$500 or more shall within ten business days forward a written report of the accident to the commissioner of natural resources on a form prescribed by either the commissioner of natural resources or by the commissioner of public safety. If the operator is killed or is unable to file a report due to incapacitation, any peace officer investigating the accident shall file this accident report within ten business days.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 84.9256, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **PROHIBITIONS ON ~~OWNER PERSON IN LAWFUL CONTROL.~~** ~~An owner of~~ It is unlawful for any person who is in lawful control of an all-terrain vehicle may not knowingly allow to permit it to be operated contrary to this section.

1986 Changes

CHAPTER 452 -- S.F. No. 1065

An act relating to transportation; regulating recreational vehicles; regulating all-terrain vehicles; regulating routes to the trunk highway system; prescribing fees; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1984, sections 84.92; 84.922, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and by adding subdivisions: 84.925; 84.927; 84.928; 85.018; 100.273, subdivision 9; 161.117; 168.012, subdivision 3a; 169.045; 169.825, subdivision 8; and 296.16, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 84.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.92, is amended to read:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

84.92 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **SCOPE.** The definitions in this section apply to sections 84.92 to 84.929 and Laws 1984, chapter 647, sections 1 to section 9.

Subd. 1a. AGRICULTURAL ZONE. "Agricultural zone" means the areas in Minnesota lying south and west of a line starting at the Minnesota-North Dakota border and formed by rights-of-way of trunk highway no. 23, thence easterly along trunk highway no. 23 to trunk highway no. 95, thence easterly along trunk highway no. 95 to its termination at the Minnesota-Wisconsin border.

Subd. 2. **COMMISSIONER.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources.

Subd. 3. **DEALER.** "Dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling ~~three-wheel-off-road~~ all-terrain vehicles at wholesale or retail.

Subd. 4. **MANUFACTURER.** "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing ~~three-wheel-off-road~~ all-terrain vehicles.

Subd. 5. **OWNER.** "Owner" means a person, other than a person with a security interest, having a property interest in or title to ~~a three-wheel-off-road~~ an all-terrain vehicle and entitled to the use and possession of the vehicle.

Subd. 6. **PERSON.** "Person" means an individual or an organization as defined in section 336.1-201, paragraph (30).

Subd. 7. **REGISTER.** "Register" means the act of assigning a registration number to ~~a three-wheel-off-road~~ an all-terrain vehicle.

Subd. 8. **ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE.** ~~"Three-wheel-off-road All-terrain~~ All-terrain vehicle" or "vehicle" means a motorized flotation-tired vehicle of not less than three low pressure tires, but not more than six tires, that is limited in engine displacement of less than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight less than 600 pounds.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.** Unless exempted in subdivision 8, after January 1, 1985, a person may not operate ~~a three-wheel-off-road~~ an all-terrain vehicle within the state unless the vehicle has been registered. After January 1, 1985, a person may not sell a vehicle without furnishing the buyer a bill of sale on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **REGISTRATION CARD.** The commissioner shall provide to the registrant a registration card that includes the registration number, the date of registration, the make and serial number of the vehicle, the owner's name and address, and additional information the commissioner may require. Information concerning each registration shall be retained by the commissioner. Upon a satisfactory showing that the registration card has been lost or destroyed, the commissioner shall issue a replacement registration card upon payment of a fee of \$4. The fees collected from replacement registration cards shall be deposited in the ~~three-wheel-off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle account.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **FEES FOR REGISTRATION.** (a) The fee for registration of each vehicle under this section ~~shall be \$15 for three calendar years. The commissioner or commissioner of public safety shall charge an additional \$3 per~~

registration granted, other than those registered by a dealer or manufacturer under paragraph (b) or (c), is \$18 for three years and \$4 for a duplicate or transfer.

(b) The total registration fee for all-terrain vehicles owned by a dealer and operated for demonstration or testing purposes is \$50 per year. Dealer registrations are not transferable.

© The total registration fee for all-terrain vehicles owned by a manufacturer and operated for research, testing, experimentation, or demonstration purposes is \$150 per year. Manufacturer registrations are not transferable.

(d) The fees collected under this subdivision shall ~~must~~ be credited to the ~~three wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle account.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **RENEWAL.** Every owner of a ~~three wheel~~ an all-terrain vehicle must renew registration in a manner prescribed by the commissioner upon payment of the registration fees in subdivision 5.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **VEHICLES OWNED BY STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION.** A registration number must be issued without the payment of a fee for ~~three wheel~~ all-terrain vehicles owned by the state or a political subdivision upon application.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **EXEMPTIONS.** A registration is not required for the following:

- (1) vehicles being used for work exclusively on agricultural lands;
- (2) vehicles owned and used by the United States, another state, or a political subdivision;
- (3) vehicles covered by a valid license of another state or ~~county~~ country that have not been within this state for more than 30 consecutive days; and
- (4) vehicles used exclusively in organized track racing events; and
- (5) vehicles being used on private land with the permission of the landowner.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. LICENSING BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. No political subdivision of this state shall require licensing or registration of all-terrain vehicles covered by sections 84.92 to 84.929.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.922, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10. REGISTRATION BY MINORS PROHIBITED. No person under the age of 18 may register an all-terrain vehicle.

Sec. 10. **[84.924] RULEMAKING; ACCIDENT REPORT.**

Subdivision 1. COMMISSIONER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. With a view of achieving proper use of all-terrain vehicles consistent with protection of the environment, the commissioner of natural resources shall adopt rules under chapter 14 relating to:

(1) registration of all-terrain vehicles and display of registration numbers;

(2) use of all-terrain vehicles insofar as game and fish resources are affected;

(3) use of all-terrain vehicles on public lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of natural resources;

(4) uniform signs to be used by the state, counties, and cities necessary or desirable to control, direct, or regulate the operation and use of all-terrain vehicles; and

(5) specifications relating to all-terrain vehicle mufflers.

Subd. 2. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY. The commissioner of public safety may adopt rules under chapter 14 regulating the use of all-terrain vehicles on streets and highways.

Subd. 3. ACCIDENT REPORT; REQUIREMENT AND FORM. The operator of an all-terrain vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury requiring medical attention or hospitalization to or death of a person or total damage to an extent of \$100 or more shall promptly forward a written report of the accident to the commissioner of natural resources on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.925, is amended to read:

84.925 EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. **PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.** The commissioner shall establish a comprehensive ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle environmental and safety education and training program, including the preparation and dissemination of vehicle information and safety advice to the public, the training of ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle operators, and the issuance of ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle safety certificates to vehicle operators over the age of 12 years who successfully complete the ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle environmental and safety education and training course. For the purpose of administering the program and to defray a portion of the expenses of training and certifying vehicle operators, the commissioner shall collect a fee of not to exceed \$5 from each person who receives the training and shall deposit the fee in the ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle account. The commissioner shall cooperate with private organizations and associations, private and public corporations, and local governmental units in furtherance of the program established under this section. The commissioner shall consult with the commissioner of public safety in regard to training program subject matter and performance testing that leads to the certification of vehicle operators.

Subd. 2. **YOUTHFUL OPERATORS.** (a) A person under the age of 14 years may not operate a ~~three-wheel off-road~~ an all-terrain vehicle on any public land or water under the jurisdiction of the commissioner unless accompanied by an adult on the vehicle or on an accompanying ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle or on a device towed by the same or an accompanying ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle. However, a person 12 years of age or older may operate a ~~three-wheel off-road~~ an all-terrain vehicle on public lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the commissioner if he has in his immediate possession a valid ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner.

(b) It is unlawful for the owner of a ~~three-wheel off-road~~ an all-terrain vehicle to allow the vehicle to be operated contrary to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 12. [84.9254] SIGNAL FROM OFFICER TO STOP.

It is unlawful for an all-terrain vehicle operator, after having received a visual or audible signal from a law enforcement officer to come to a stop, to (1) operate an all-terrain vehicle in willful or wanton disregard of the signal to stop, (2) interfere with or endanger the law enforcement officer or any other person or vehicle, or (3) increase speed or attempt to flee or elude the officer.

Sec. 13. [84.9256] YOUTHFUL OPERATIONS; PROHIBITIONS.

Subdivision 1. PROHIBITIONS ON YOUTHFUL OPERATIONS. (a) Despite section 84.928 to the contrary, a person under 12 years of age shall not make a direct crossing of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway as the operator of an all-terrain vehicle, or operate the vehicle upon a street or highway within a municipality.

(b) A person 12 years of age but less than 14 years may make a direct crossing of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway only if that person possesses a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate and is accompanied by a person over 18 years of age or holding a valid driver's license. A person under the age of 14 years shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle on public land or water under the jurisdiction of the commissioner unless accompanied by one of the following listed persons on the same vehicle, if designed for more than one person, or an accompanying all-terrain vehicle: the person's parent, legal guardian, or other person 18 years of age or older or holding a valid driver's license.

However, a person 12 years of age or older may operate an all-terrain vehicle on public lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the commissioner if that person possesses a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner.

© A person 14 years of age or older, but less than 16 years of age, may make a direct crossing of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway only if that person possesses a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner or a valid motor vehicle operator's license.

Subd. 2. HELMET REQUIRED. A person less than 16 years of age shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle on public land unless wearing a safety helmet approved by the commissioner of public safety.

Subd. 3. PROHIBITIONS ON OWNER. It is unlawful for the owner of an all-terrain vehicle to permit it to be operated contrary to this section.

Subd. 4. SUSPENSION. When the judge of a juvenile court, or its duly authorized agent, determines that a person, while less than 18 years of age, has violated sections 84.92 to 84.929, or other state or local law or ordinance regulating the operation of an all-terrain vehicle, the judge or duly authorized agent shall immediately report the determination to the commissioner and (1) may recommend the suspension of the person's all-terrain vehicle safety certificate, or (2) may recommend to the commissioner of public safety, the suspension of the person's driver's license. The commissioner may suspend the certificate without a hearing.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.927, is amended to read:

84.927 REGISTRATION FEES; UNREFUNDED GASOLINE TAX; ALLOCATION.

Subdivision 1. REGISTRATION REVENUE. Fees from the registration of ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicles and the unrefunded gasoline tax attributable to all-terrain vehicle use under section 296.16 shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle account.

Subd. 2. PURPOSES. Subject to appropriation by the legislature, money in the ~~three-wheel off-road~~ all-terrain vehicle account may only be spent for ~~the following purposes:~~

- (1) the education and training program under section 84.925;
- (2) administration and implementation of sections 84.92 to 84.929 and Laws 1984, chapter 647, sections 1 to 9 and 10; and
- (3) acquisition, maintenance, and development of vehicle trails and use areas;
- (4) grant-in-aid programs to counties and municipalities to construct and maintain all-terrain vehicle trails and use areas; and
- (5) grants-in-aid to local safety programs.

The distribution of funds made available through grant-in-aid programs must be guided by the statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 84.928, is amended to read:

84.928 OPERATION ON STREETS AND HIGHWAYS REQUIREMENTS; LOCAL REGULATION.

Subdivision 1. OPERATION ON STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. ~~Except as provided in chapter 168 or in this section, a three-wheel off-road vehicle may not be driven or operated on a highway~~ (a) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle upon the roadway, shoulder, or inside bank or slope of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway in this state and, in the case of a divided trunk or county highway, on the right-of-way between the opposing lanes of traffic, except as provided in sections 84.92 to 84.929. A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle within the right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway from April 1 to August 1 in the agricultural zone unless the vehicle is being used exclusively as transportation to and from work on agricultural lands. A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle within the right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except on the right-hand side of the right-of-way and in the same direction as the highway traffic on the nearest lane of the adjacent roadway. A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle at any time within the right-of-way of an interstate highway or freeway within this state.

~~A~~ (b) An all-terrain vehicle may make a direct crossing of a street or highway provided:

- (1) the crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;
- (2) the vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder of main traveled way of the highway;
- (3) the driver yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic that constitutes an immediate hazard;
- (4) in crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the highway with another public street or highway; and
- (5) if the crossing is made between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise or in conditions of reduced visibility, only if both front and rear lights are on.

© An all-terrain vehicle may be operated upon a bridge, other than a bridge that is part of the main traveled lanes of an interstate highway, when required for the purpose of avoiding obstructions to travel when no other method of avoidance is possible; provided the all-terrain vehicle is operated in the extreme right-hand lane, the entrance to the roadway is made within 100 feet of the bridge, and the crossing is made without undue delay.

(d) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle upon a public street or highway unless the vehicle is equipped with at least one headlight and one taillight, each of minimum candlepower as prescribed by rules of the commissioner, with reflector material of a minimum area of 16 square inches mounted on each side forward of the handlebars, and with brakes conforming to standards prescribed by rule of the commissioner, and all of which are subject to the approval of the commissioner of public safety.

(e) An all-terrain vehicle may be operated upon a public street or highway other than as provided by paragraph (b) in an emergency during the period of time when and at locations where the condition of the roadway renders travel by automobile impractical.

(f) Chapter 169 applies to the operation of all-terrain vehicles upon streets and highways, except for those provisions relating to required equipment and except those provisions which by their nature have no application.

(g) A sled, trailer, or other device being towed by an all-terrain vehicle must be equipped with reflective materials as required by rule of the commissioner.

Subd. 2. OPERATION GENERALLY. It is unlawful for a person to drive or operate an all-terrain vehicle:

(1) at a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under the surrounding circumstances;

(2) in a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger or to cause injury or damage to the person or property of another;

(3) within headlight and taillight lighted at all times if the vehicle is equipped with headlight and taillight;

(4) without a functioning stoplight if so equipped; or

(5) in a tree nursery or planting in a manner which damages or destroys growing stock.

Subd. 3. OPERATING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. A person may not operate or be in control of an all-terrain vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, as provided in section 169.121, subdivision 1, or a controlled substance defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4. A person violating this subdivision is guilty of a crime and is punishable in accordance with the provisions of section 169.121, subdivisions 3 and 4.

Subd. 4. OPERATION PROHIBITED ON AIRPORTS. Except for employees and agents while acting incident to the operation of the airport, it is unlawful for a person to drive or operate an all-terrain vehicle on an airport defined in section 360.013, subdivision 5.

Subd. 5. ORGANIZED CONTESTS, USE OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC LANDS AND WATERS. Nothing in this section or chapter 169 prohibits the use of all-terrain vehicles within the right-of-way of a state trunk or county state-aid highway or upon public lands or waters under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of natural resources, in an organized contest or event, subject to the consent of the official or board having jurisdiction over the highway or public lands or waters.

In permitting the contest or event, the official or board having jurisdiction may prescribe restrictions or conditions as they may deem advisable.

Subd. 6. REGULATIONS BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. Despite any provision in this section to the contrary, a county board, by resolution, may permit the operation of all-terrain vehicles upon the roadway, shoulder, or inside bank or slope of a county highway or county state-aid highway if the roadway is in the agricultural zone or

if safe operation in the ditch or outside bank or slope of the highway is impossible, in which case the county board shall provide appropriate notice.

A county or city, or a town acting by its town board, may regulate the operation of all-terrain vehicles on public lands, waters, and property under its jurisdiction and on streets and highways within its boundaries, by resolution or ordinance of the governing body and by giving appropriate notice, provided the regulations are consistent with sections 84.92 to 84.929 and rules adopted under section 10. However, the local government unit may not adopt an ordinance which (1) imposes a fee for the use of public land or water under the jurisdiction of either the department of natural resources or other agency of the state, or for the use of an access to it owned by the state or a county or city, or (2) requires an all-terrain vehicle operator to possess a motor vehicle driver's license while operating an all-terrain vehicle.

Subd. 7. LIABILITY TO ROAD OR TRAIL AUTHORITY. When a road, trail, or highway right-of-way is used as provided by sections 84.92 to 84.928, 84.018, 100.273, subdivision 9, and 296.16, the authority having jurisdiction and the officers and employees of the authority are exempt from liability for any claim by any person arising from that use. This section shall have no effect on the liability of any party or organization having responsibility for the maintenance of a trail or roadway for all-terrain vehicles.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 85.018, is amended to read:

85.018 TRAIL USE; VEHICLES REGULATED, RESTRICTED.

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITIONS.** For the purposes of this section,:

(a) "Trail" means a recreational trail, which is funded in whole or in part by state grants-in-aid to a local unit of government.

(b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the state agency from which the grants-in-aid are received.

Subd. 2. **AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** (a) A local government unit that receives state grants-in-aid for any trail, with the concurrence of the commissioner, and the landowner or land lessee, may:

~~(a)~~ (1) designate the trail for use by snowmobiles or for nonmotorized use from December 1 to April 1 of any year; and

~~(b)~~ (2) issue any permit required under subdivisions 3 to 5.

(b) A local government unit that receives state grants-in-aid under section 84.927, subdivision 2, for any trail, with the concurrence of the commissioner, and landowner or land lessee, may:

(1) designate the trail specifically for use at various times of the year by all-terrain vehicles, for nonmotorized use such as ski touring, snowshoeing, and hiking, and for multiple use, but not for motorized and nonmotorized use at the same time; and

(2) issue any permit required under subdivisions 3 to 5.

© A local unit of government that receives state grants-in-aid for any trail with the concurrence of the commissioner and landowner or land lessee, may designate certain trails for just use by snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles.

Subd. 3. **MOTORIZED USE; PERMITS, RESTRICTIONS.** ~~Motorized use of trails shall be allowed only by permit between April 2 and November 30 of any year. Permits may be issued for motorized vehicles, other than~~

those designated, to use a trail designated for use by snowmobiles or all-terrain vehicles. Notice of the permit must be conspicuously posted, at the expense of the permit holder, at no less than one-half mile intervals along the trail, for the duration of the permit. Permits shall require that permit holders return the trail and any associated facility to their original condition if any damage is done by the permittee. Limited permits for special events such as races may be issued and shall require the removal of any trail markers, banners and other material used in connection with the special event.

Subd. 4. **NONMOTORIZED USE TRAILS; WINTER.** ~~From December 1 to April 1 of any year~~ No motorized vehicle shall be operated on a trail designated for nonmotorized use ~~such as ski touring or snowshoe use.~~

Subd. 5. **SNOWMOBILE AND ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE TRAILS RESTRICTED.** (a) From December 1 to April 1 in any year no use of a motorized vehicle other than a snowmobile, unless authorized by permit, lease or easement, shall be permitted on a trail designated for use by snowmobiles.

(b) From December 1 to April 1 in any year no use of a motorized vehicle other than an all-terrain vehicle, unless authorized by permit, shall be permitted on a trail designated for use by all-terrain vehicles.

Subd. 6. **EXCEPTIONS.** The following motor vehicles are exempt from the provisions of subdivisions 3 to 5.

(a) military, fire, emergency or law enforcement vehicles used for official or emergency purposes;

(b) vehicles registered to the county, state or federal government;

© vehicles authorized by permit, lease or contract;

(d) vehicles owned by private persons engaged in the upkeep and maintenance of the trail systems under the direction of the local unit of government that manages the trail; and

(e) vehicles registered to or operated with the permission of a land owner on whose lands the trail system has been constructed, but only with respect to operation on the land of that owner.

Subd. 7. **STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.** This section does not apply to any portion of a trail located on any street or highway as defined in section 169.01.

Subd. 8. **ENFORCEMENT.** The provisions of this section may be enforced by officers of the department of natural resources as provided in section 97.50.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 100.273, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. Violation of any provision of this section is a misdemeanor. Upon a person's conviction for violating any provision of this section, any license issued to him pursuant to chapter 98, or any registration pursuant to section 84.82 or 84.922, under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege while violating this section shall immediately become null and void.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 168.012, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. ~~MOTORIZED GOLF CARTS~~ **SPECIAL HANDICAPPED PERMITS.** Motorized golf carts and four-wheel all-terrain vehicles operated under permit and on roadways designated pursuant to section 169.045 are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 169.045, is amended to read:

169.045 ~~MOTORIZED GOLF CARTS; OPERATION; REGULATION~~ SPECIAL VEHICLE USE ON ROADWAY BY HANDICAPPED.

Subdivision 1. **DESIGNATION OF ROADWAYS, PERMIT.** The governing body of any home rule charter or statutory city or town may by ordinance authorize the operation of motorized golf carts, or four-wheel all-terrain vehicles, on designated roadways or portions thereof under its jurisdiction. Authorization to operate a motorized golf cart or four-wheel all-terrain vehicle is by permit only. Permits are restricted to physically handicapped persons defined in section 169.345, subdivision 2. For purposes of this section, a four-wheel all-terrain vehicle is a motorized flotation-tired vehicle with four low-pressure tires that is limited in engine displacement of less than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight less than 600 pounds.

Subd. 2. **ORDINANCE.** The ordinance shall designate the roadways, prescribe the form of the application for the permit, require evidence of insurance complying with the provisions of section 65B.48, subdivision 5 and may prescribe conditions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, under which a permit may be granted. Permits may be granted for a period of not to exceed one year, and may be annually renewed. A permit may be revoked at any time if there is evidence that the permittee cannot safely operate the motorized gold cart or four-wheel all-terrain vehicle on the designated roadways. The ordinance may require, as a condition to obtaining a permit, that the applicant submit a certificate signed by a physician that the applicant is able to safely operate a motorized golf cart or four-wheel all-terrain vehicle on the roadways designated.

THREE-WHEEL OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

84.92 DEFINITIONS

Subdivision 1. The definitions in this section apply to Laws 1984, chapter 647, sections 1 to 9.

Subd. 2. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources.

Subd. 3. "Dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling three-wheel off-road vehicles at wholesale or retail.

Subd. 4. "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing three-wheel off-road vehicles.

Subd. 5. "Owner" means a person, other than a person with a security interest, having a property interest in or title to a three-wheel off-road vehicle and entitled to the use and possession of the vehicle.

Subd. 6. "Person" means an individual or an organization as defined in section 336.1-201, paragraph (30).

Subd. 7. "Register" means the act of assigning a registration number to a three-wheel off-road vehicle.

Subd. 8. "Three-wheel off-road vehicle" or "vehicle" means a motorized flotation-tired vehicle of not less than three low pressure tires, but not more than six tires, that is limited in engine displacement of less than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight less than 600 pounds.

History: 1984 c 647 s 1

84.922 REGISTRATION.

Subdivision 1. **General requirements.** Unless exempted in subdivision 8, after January 1, 1985, a person may not operate a three-wheel off-road vehicle within the state unless the vehicle has been registered. After January 1, 1985, a person may not sell a vehicle without furnishing the buyer a bill of sale on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. **Application, issuance, reports.** Application for registration or continued registration shall be made to the commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of public safety or an authorized deputy registrar of motor vehicles on a form prescribed by the commissioner. The form must state the name and address of every owner of the vehicle and be signed by at least one owner. Upon receipt of the application and the appropriate fee the commissioner

shall register the vehicle and assign a registration number that must be affixed to the vehicle in a manner prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall use the snowmobile registration system to register vehicles under this section. Each deputy registrar of motor vehicles acting under section 168.33, is also a deputy registrar of vehicles. The commissioner of natural resources in agreement with the commissioner of public safety may prescribe the accounting and procedural requirements necessary to assure efficient handling of registrations and registration fees. Deputy registrars shall strictly comply with the accounting and procedural requirements. A fee of 50 cents in addition to other fees prescribed by law shall be charged for each vehicle registered by a deputy registrar, and shall be deposited in the treasury of the jurisdiction where the deputy is appointed, or retained if the deputy is not a public official.

Subd. 3. Registration card. The commissioner shall provide to the registrant a registration card that includes the registration number, the date of registration, the make and serial number of the vehicle, the owner's name and address, and additional information the commissioner may require. Information concerning each registration shall be retained by the commissioner. Upon a satisfactory showing that the registration card has been lost or destroyed the commissioner shall issue a replace registration card upon payment of a fee of \$4. The fees collected from replacement registration cards shall be deposited in the three-wheel off-road vehicle account.

Subd. 4. Report of transfers. A person who sells or transfers ownership of a vehicle registered under this section shall report the sale or transfer to the commissioner within 15 days of the date of transfer. An application for transfer must be executed by the registered owner and the purchaser on a form prescribed by the commissioner with the owner's registration certificate, a bill of sale and a \$4 fee.

Subd. 5. Fees for registration. The fee for registration of each vehicle under this section shall be \$15 for three calendar years. The commissioner or commissioner of public safety shall charge an additional \$3 per registration granted. The fees collected under this subdivision shall be credited to the three-wheel off-road vehicle account.

Subd. 6. Renewal. Every owner of a three-wheel vehicle must renew registration in a manner prescribed by the commissioner upon payment of the registration fees in subdivision 5.

Subd. 7. Vehicles owned by state or political subdivision. A registration number must be issued without the payment of a fee for three-wheel vehicles owned by the state or a political subdivision upon application.

Subd. 8. Exemptions. A registration is not required for the following:

- (1) vehicles being used for work on agricultural lands;
- (2) vehicles owned and used by the United States, another state, or a political subdivision;
- (3) vehicles covered by a valid license of another state or county that have not been within this state for more than 30 consecutive days;
- (4) vehicles used exclusively in organized track racing events; and
- (5) vehicles being used on private land with the permission of the landowner.

History: 1984 c 647 s 2

84.923 REQUIREMENTS OR MAKERS OF THREE-WHEEL OFF-ROAD VEHICLES.

Subdivision 1. Identification number. All vehicles made after January 1, 1985, and sold in the state, must have manufacturer's permanent identification number stamped in letters and numbers on the vehicle in the form and at a location prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. Registration number. All vehicles made after January 1, 1985 and sold in the state, must be designed and made to provide an area to affix the registration number. This area shall be at a location and of dimensions prescribed by the commissioner.

History: 1984 c 647 s 3

84.925 EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. Program established. The commissioner shall establish a comprehensive three-wheel off-road vehicle environmental and safety education and training program, including the preparation and dissemination of vehicle information and safety advice to the public, the training of three-wheel off-road vehicle operators, and the issuance of three-wheel off-road vehicle safety certificates to vehicle operators over the age of 12 years who successfully complete the three-wheel off-road vehicle environmental and safety education and training course. For the purpose of administering the program and to defray a portion of the expenses of training and certifying vehicle operators, the commissioner shall collect a fee of not to exceed \$5 from each person who receives the training and shall deposit the fee in the three-wheel off-road vehicle account. The commissioner shall cooperate with private organizations and associations, private and public corporations, and local governmental units in furtherance of the program established under this section. The commissioner shall consult with the commissioner of public safety in regard to training program subject matter and performance testing that leads to the certification of vehicle operators.

Subd. 2. **Youthful operators.** (a) A person under the age of 14 years may not operate a three-vehicle off-road vehicle on any public land or water under the jurisdiction of the commissioner unless accompanied by an adult on the vehicle or on an accompanying three-wheel off-road vehicle or on a device towed by the same of an accompanying three-wheel off-road vehicle. However, a person 12 years of age or older may operate a three-wheel off-road vehicle on public lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the commissioner if he has in his immediate possession a valid three-wheel off-road vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner.

(b) It is unlawful for the owner of a three-wheel off-road vehicle to allow the vehicle to be operated contrary to the provisions of this section.

History: 1984 c 647 s 4

84.926 VEHICLE USE ALLOWED ON PUBLIC LANDS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

On a case by case basis, after notice and public hearing, the commissioner may allow vehicles on public trails under his jurisdiction during specified times.

History: 1984 c 647 s 5

84.927 REGISTRATION FEES; UNREFUNDED GASOLINE TAX; ALLOCATION.

Subdivision 1. **Registration revenue.** Fees from the registration of three-wheel off-road vehicles and the unrefunded gasoline tax attributable to vehicle use under section 296.16 shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the three-wheel off-road vehicle account.

Subd. 2. **Purposes.** Subject to appropriation by the legislature, money in the three-wheel off-road vehicle account may only be spent for the following purposes:

- (1) the education and training program under section 84.925;
- (2) administration and implementation of Laws 1984, chapter 647, sections 1 to 10; and
- (3) acquisition and development of vehicle use areas.

History: 1984 c 647 s 6

84.928 OPERATION ON STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

Except as provided in chapter 168 or in this section, a three-wheel off-road vehicle may not be driven or operated on a highway. A vehicle may make a direct crossing of a street or highway provided:

- (1) The crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;

- (2) The vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main traveled way of the highway;
- (3) The driver yields the right of way to all oncoming traffic that constitutes an immediate hazard;
- (4) In crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the highway with another public street or highway; and
- (5) If the crossing is made between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise or in conditions of reduced visibility, only if both front and rear lights are on.

History: 1984 c 647 s 7

84.929 PENALTIES.

Any person who violates any provision of sections 84.922, 84.923, and 84.925 is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1984 c 647 s 8

**Participant Closing Remarks,
Roundtable Agenda,
and Feedback on the Roundtable**

Participant Closing Remarks

The participants were asked to provide any final thoughts on this roundtable. These statements were recorded and appear below.

1. Positive group.
2. Great to see and work with landowners.
3. Friendliness; articulate thoughts.
4. Good feelings; positive.
5. Enjoyed it very much.
6. Appreciates DNR Roundtable.
7. Nice to put faces to names.
8. Appreciated to be involved.
9. Important to work together.
10. This is good - only scratches the surface.
11. Comments will help improve the DNR.
12. Education should include youth and beyond.
13. MTA stand - lands should be posted.
14. Echo education - support mandatory education.
15. Great to reach beyond organization competition.
16. Excellent process.
17. Good to hear views.
18. Impressed with complexity of issues - good dialogue.
19. Hunters need to recognize that private lands are private.
20. Good to hear views - help agency and law changes.
21. Upbeat from support for educational and concern for others.
22. Happy to hear support for education and partnerships.
23. Really enjoyed Posewitz.
24. Need to keep the dialogue open.
25. Concerned about how hunter image is portrayed to public and youth.
26. Thanks to Sando for putting this on.
27. Want to help cooperative effort for ATV educational materials.
28. Good format.
29. Concerned about hunter image.
30. Encouraged by the good ideas and cooperation expressed.
31. Enjoyed the openness and honesty.
32. Hope things continue to happen.
33. Good discussion.
34. Need for conservation enforcement.
35. Hope to improve ATV image.
36. Impressed with the input provided.
37. Want to pursue the dialogue.
38. Roundtable format worked well.
39. Found a wildlife partnership.
40. Found a partnership with ATV industry.
41. Impressed with the quality of the comments.
42. Good to have information from across the state to use for education.
43. Concerned about trespass issue and property rights.
44. Want continued involvement.

Hunting Roundtable on Trespass and ATV Use
July 28 and 29, 1995
Camp Ripley -- Little Falls, Minnesota

Camp Ripley is located approximately 7 miles north of Little Falls on Highway 10/371. Turn west on County Road 115. The intersection is signed and marked by a WWII tank. Go west approximately 1 mile on County Road 115. Turn right into the main gate and inform the guard on duty that you are with the DNR Hunting Roundtable. Drive straight ahead 1 mile (north) to the Education Center on the right to register.

AGENDA

Friday	3:00 - 6:00 p.m.	Registration
	6:30 p.m.	Prime Rib Dinner
	8:00 p.m.	Keynote Speaker Jim Posewitz, author of <i>Fair Chase</i>
Saturday	7:00 a.m.	Breakfast
	8:00 a.m.	Welcome and Introductions
	8:30 a.m.	The Trespass Issue
	11:30 a.m.	Lunch
	12:30 p.m.	The ATV Issue
	3:30 p.m.	Wrap-Up
	4:00 p.m.	Adjourn

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

The small group sessions gave an opportunity to get to know individuals with various perspectives.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

2 issues are a good limit; pre-roundtable groups should specify areas they would like discussed - "Narrow down to six or whatever at earlier meetings."

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Jim Posewitz was excellent, good perspective. There seemed to be a very positive feeling throughout the Roundtable.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

ATV - industry was not a participant early. They needed to be.

5. Other Thoughts:

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Small groups, well laid out. 2nd run agenda. Even convenient sleeping arrangements and food added more time to focus on issues.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Have DNR officer explain current practices and give insight when discussion focuses on DNR and Enforcement:

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Hunters very sensitive to landowner and ATV rider concerns along with concern for wildlife. Hunters are conscious of public images. (Laws do not apply to ethical hunters, passed to enforce ethics or others).

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

How to reach the unethical, "non-member-of-a-conservation-group." 2% of hunting public that causes 90-95% of the problems?

5. Other Thoughts:

This was great idea of brainstorming. Good cross representation of the whole state apparently. Good meeting facility and location. Good idea to introduce at the end.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

The small group atmosphere.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Give us more time. You take away from the importance by rushing it through. This is volunteer time so one more day wouldn't make any difference.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Using paint to designate No Trespassing Areas.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Mandatory Education - What is Youth Firearm Safety if you want to hunt deer at the age of 12 years.

5. Other Thoughts:

"Education" A lot was said about using education to teach ethics, etc. But nothing was said as to how we are going to get the people in to teach these ethics. We have reached the hunters, ATV users, and landowners that care. We need to reach the ones that don't care or feel they don't need anything told to them about ethics, laws, etc.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Group discussion (mixed groups).

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

More time to discuss issues.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

The fact that all of the different groups would get together to achieve one goal.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

5. Other Thoughts:

Most of our problems today stem from lack of youth hunter/conservation education. If we educate our youth on the ethical practices of hunting, by the time they get older, hopefully, they will know better.

Name (Optional): Todd Marek - Director of Operations, Geese Unlimited

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Group discussion.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Better definition of the problem. More time to work on the questions.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

That there is an organized group against trespass.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

CRP land should be open to public use.

5. Other Thoughts:

Think the trespass laws are ok as is. ATV use should be expanded. Must not make hunting/trapping too restrictive or will result in less.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Well organized, good time of year, location and food were great.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Have a more open discussion of topics with all group in same room. Cover all hunting related topics and concerns.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

It sounds as if it is a money problem to cover all of the laws we have now! It was great to meet other people and have the DNR work with everyone!

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

The issues should be stated from Enforcement. Why current laws and regulations are not enforced!

5. Other Thoughts:

I would like to see more of this type of meeting. Let's find out what the public thinks!

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Group decision making.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

A few more folks.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Importance of education and law enforcement.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

5. Other Thoughts:

Probably should do this procedure at additional sites throughout the state throughout the year.

Good job!

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

All

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

N/A - Except to have more Roundtables.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Education and Videos

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

At what age do we stop educating. Whom do we not reach through existing programs?

5. Other Thoughts:

Maybe some way stricter regulations or fines for violators.

Great Roundtable!

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
Good mix of participants.
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
No longer. Keep number of topics narrow. One strategy/group/session only (make each group think).
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
Concern about preserving hunting as a sport - image, ethics, etc.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
Find consensus or action to be taken, or direction on a topic by the group. Something concrete about what will be done ...
5. Other Thoughts:
For a future discussion - it is time to deal with the party hunting for deer issue.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
Input into strategies to be discussed.
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
 1. No trespass without permission.
 2. Paint blaze as marker.
 3. I.D. on hunter.
 4. Education effort great, but dedicated hardcore trespasser needs to be addressed. 1 bad act by him cancels 50 good acts by sportsmen.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
5. Other Thoughts:
Present law unenforceable because signs are easily ripped down and land then is not posted.

Name (Optional): Ray Lopresto

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
You might get different ideas from different parts of the state.
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
The trespass problems from Southeast, MN.
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
ATV and trespass together.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
Enforcement needs to use a bigger stick.
5. Other Thoughts:

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
Had ample opportunity to express thoughts in small groups.
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
Be able to spend more time as a whole group throwing out ideas and suggestions.
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
That our problems are pretty much the same whether in S.E. MN or N.W. MN. Everyone is feeling impinged upon.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
What are some of the ways we can change some of our negative thoughts and actions, not just leave everything to legislators?
5. Other Thoughts:
I think or hopefully feel we are seeing a change in how we all interact. This is good. Thank you D.N.R. Don't make me regret this feeling.

Name (Optional): Tom Sawle

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Not identifying group affiliation. The facility. Intros and speeches at END.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

The strategy sheet did not fit some of the issues really well. May not have been as free flowing? Get the group in a circle earlier in day. Rotate Groups?

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Common ideas about trespass! Trespass may be more of a social/personal intrusion than a "Breaking of a Law." Trespass is a very volatile issue. Trespass for hunting is a legal right, but maybe should be a privilege that is asked for and granted by individuals and not government.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

A lot of negative arguing.

5. Other Thoughts:

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Well-coordinated discussion groups. Evening/following day format was good. Saving introductions to the end is an interesting and good approach.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

No suggestions.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Interesting ideas on hunter I.D. (backtag) issue. Good comments on ATV use regulations for hunting.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

5. Other Thoughts:

Willingness of participants to consider other viewpoints was refreshing - good format for discussion.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

The mix of participants. Opportunity to think through and write down ideas before the discussion started. Design team did a good job of focusing the questions and the approach.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Trespass issue may be as simple as enforcing existing laws. Landowner cards through organization could build many bridges if they are able to police their own ranks.

ATV issue is an education issue at the point until lowest data has been collected.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Compliance will be there if the penalty is severe enough. Mandatory loss of hunting and fishing privileges for one year if caught trespassing. Loss of ATV if caught shooting off the ATV.

5. Other Thoughts:

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Good process for evaluating points of consideration. Got to meet lots of people representing various interests and points of view.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Start Day 1 in the afternoon. Cover 1 Issue, have Dinner and Speaker. Then cover Issue 2 in the morning of Day 2, Going afternoon, if appropriate for a mass Roundtable with DNR personnel.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Specific suggested strategies; good, fair, open input from various sources.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

More of the DNR's specific viewpoints. I know that was intentional, but it's of interest.

5. Other Thoughts:

Great to bring such diverse groups together in a very cooperative structure rather than a traditional legislators committee - "I'm in charge" - format. It was cooperative, open, helpful.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

The obvious, which was being able to hear other ideas and having the opportunity to express my own.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

The staff doesn't need to spend so much time giving instructions, etc.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

That we should perhaps embrace the laws already existing rather than pass more laws. Sufficient laws are on the books now with perhaps a few exceptions.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

None. I thought the subject was well covered.

5. Other Thoughts:

A challenge for the future: We need to bring all of the various, diverse groups together. Because of all of the potential conflicts, it will be difficult, but we must try.

Thank you.

Name (Optional): John A. Davis

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Good location and facilities. Process worked well.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Need more teams.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

ATV ethics. ATV Stamp. Better understanding of landowners' needs.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

5. Other Thoughts:

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Getting used to the Roundtable concept.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Cut time with less agenda.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

The effects of different groups on other groups without either being aware of this.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

How would this affect you specifically?

5. Other Thoughts:

How much effect do the smaller, less known groups have compared to the larger groups - Minn. Deer Hunters, Bird Hunters, etc.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Small group discussions were good. Helped having major strategies identified in advance.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Controversial and "big" issues may need more time for the entire group to process and attempt to arrive at consensus.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

The strong desire by ATV users/industry to develop and promote ethics.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Acknowledgement that there is a major difference in private lands trespass issues in the forest vs. the agricultural areas of the state and that one simple system (i.e. no trespass on private land without permission) is unworkable in the forest.

5. Other Thoughts:

Good discussions; broadened my perspective. Good job by design team and facilitators!!

Name (Optional): Ed Boggess

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Jim Posewitz's talk. He set the tone for a discussion of fair chase and ethics. Roundtable unfortunately did not follow through.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Simplify the process and spend more time discussing the issues.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Everyone agreed there was a need for more enforcement.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

We didn't address a simple question: Is what is commonly called "road hunting" fair chase? And how long will the general public continue to tolerate this activity?

5. Other Thoughts:

DNR needs to address forest access and mechanized use in hunting. I've talked to many hunters who are concerned that with easy access to our northern forests, we are destroying the very wild essence that we seek.

Name (Optional): S. Perich, PO Box 659, Hovland, MN 55606

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Overview of topic is breaking into small groups. Good idea not to put affiliate on name tags, I felt that kept discussion more open.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Involve groups such as women for fishing, hunting and wildlife. More women are getting involved in hunting.

Involve some teenagers for their thoughts - they use our future and should have input.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

I heard a variety of thoughts on topics which I never thought of - looked at in that particular perspective.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Updates, etc. on last years meeting - It was included in a letter, but I think it would have been good to reiterate to show that action does come out of these meetings.

5. Other Thoughts:

A great meeting - I hope to be at more of these in the future.

Name (Optional): Tony Sailer, Brainerd Dispatch

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Small groups with general discussion after/before.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

More time.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

General exchange of ideas was excellent: promotion of cooperation between groups. Getting everyone together on an issue.

Safety/ethics, video (ATV). Increase ATVs fee to fund ATV specific enforcement. Require registration of new ATVs.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

5. Other Thoughts:

Good Job!

Name (Optional): Tim Cass

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

The "Strategy" sheets worked well (Though we were pressed for time to fill them out)

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Perhaps a 2-day session.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Get to the non-affiliated association user group -- educate them now.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Each person has the privilege to choose how he/she enjoys a sport.

5. Other Thoughts:

Provide opportunity for "All".

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
Being allowed personal expression.
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
Not so much writing, just more open dialogue.
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
I think there should be more dialogue and perhaps more concrete actions.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
The fact that I fear not much real change will occur as a result of roundtable.
5. Other Thoughts:

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
Small group had good individual participation.
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
Topic could be less broad.
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
Joint signing project for landowners and hunters. ATV Hunting Stamp to help pay for Enforcement.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
Time restriction on use of ATV during hunting season.
5. Other Thoughts:
Was hard to get through both topics in the time we had.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Enjoyed Jim P. But would have liked more comment on his philosophy and not so much history. Very good interaction between participants.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

More closure in large group on what action items to pursue.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Stamp for ATV hunters. Opinions regarding backtags and written permission. Code of ethics for ATV users.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Very little discussion on specific regulations regarding shooting game from ATVs. 25 yds away from machine idea from Grand Rapids meeting.

5. Other Thoughts:

Great summary of laws. Good job at providing background material. Good place for this type of meeting.

Name (Optional): Roger Holmes

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Participation. Rubbing elbows, meeting new sources. Let's do it again.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Things seemed rushed. Even another half hour may have sufficed in the small group sessions.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

The ATV Hunting Stamp idea appears to have merit; the next ATV wave, off-road motorcycles, becoming the next headache was news; the use of volunteer deputy Conservation Officers is intriguing.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

ATV's and deer hunting and everything that hot-button topic involves deserved time for discussion. (The ATV issue will be around for awhile, I'm afraid).

5. Other Thoughts:

This is an excellent process. Keep it up. Gary did an excellent job as a facilitator. I regret missing Jim P's address.

Name (Optional): Kevin Grinde

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Small group discussion was great. A lot of feedback and interesting ideas.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

The morning session before small group was a little long. I wanted to have more small group time.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Paint for boundary markers as well as signs - great idea for Ag. Zones. Road closure on a site-by-site basis.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

I would have liked to hear a little more about landowners rights.

5. Other Thoughts:

I was pleased to attend the roundtable - to meet concerned hunters from across the state. Well run and enjoyable. Thank you.

Name (Optional): David Knott

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Format was effective for getting lots of opinions from diverse interests.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

I would let participants introduce themselves at the start. In my small group, everybody identified the group they represented, and nobody seemed intimidated.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

ATV users/industry wants to police themselves through Information and Education, not through regulation.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Which strategies were most likely to accomplish objectives. We identified advantages and disadvantages of each strategy. Strategies that received positive marks, however, may not be effective in reducing trespass or ATV violations.

5. Other Thoughts:

Good job in putting this together.

Name (Optional): Kurt Haroldson

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
Same regulations for ATV for all game - same as deer season.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
How to enforce trespass laws.
5. Other Thoughts:

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?
Isolate at location to concentrate on task at hand. Accommodations were excellent. Good variety of interests. Interaction with other organizations.
2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?
Allow further input on topics from associated groups.
3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?
Where does the information go from here? Will information be presented to political concerns.
4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?
Where does the information go from here? Will information be presented to political concerns.
5. Other Thoughts:
Well organized and fun. Too much food (maybe not).

Name (Optional): Dave Robbins

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Good format for short time period. Group size good - large group and small group.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Background information to review ahead of time would speed up process.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Trespass occurs all over the state, all game species, landowners have a great concern for problem. Landowners may lack background information on hunters concern for issue.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Is Hartland Group attitude a knee-jerk response from a small area, or are there concerns spread statewide. Will landowner action like theirs be good for hunting? Do they really care about hunting and wildlife?

5. Other Thoughts:

Good facilities - good food - good atmosphere.

Name (Optional): Scott Larson

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

Having previous group/meeting to get strategies set up - reduced time needed to expand/discuss them.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

Need more time for discussions. May want to focus on only 1 topic (ATV or Trespass) -- set up another day to cover additional topics.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Use of volunteer "Deputy Conservation Officers" to help enforce laws. Could be a good program to start.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Education - it has to start somewhere. Where?

5. Other Thoughts:

Very well thought out and set up! I enjoyed the meeting.

Name (Optional):

FEEDBACK

1. What worked well for you?

The breakout sessions were very good. The issue and strategy papers need more work to answer questions we talked about.

2. How would you improve Future Roundtables?

More time for discussion in breakouts.

3. What were some important/interesting ideas you have heard?

Cooperation between organizations. A common problem between groups.

4. What were some important/interesting ideas you DID NOT hear?

Regulations that differ from public and private lands.

5. Other Thoughts:

Need to explore ATV use for farmers as to what to do if animals are on roads? Can we use them - gather animals.

Name (Optional):

