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Federal Trail Data Standards

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8   Standards Development Group

9   Federal Geographic Data Committee

10

11   September, 2010

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14   Federal Geographic Data Committee

15

16 Established by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16, the Federal Geographic Data

17 Committee (FGDC) promotes the coordinated development, use, sharing, and dissemination of

18 geographic data.

19

20 The FGDC is composed of representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce,

21 Defense, Energy, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, State, and Transportation; the

22 Environmental Protection Agency; the Federal Emergency Management Agency; the Library of

23 Congress; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the National Archives and

24 Records Administration; and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Additional Federal agencies

25 participate on FGDC subcommittees and working groups. The Department of the Interior chairs

26 the committee.

27

28 FGDC subcommittees work on issues related to data categories coordinated under the circular.

29 Subcommittees establish and implement standards for data content, quality, and transfer;

30 encourage the exchange of information and the transfer of data; and organize the collection of

31 geographic data to reduce duplication of effort. Working groups are established for issues that

32 transcend data categories.

33

34 For more information about the Committee, or to be added to the Committee's newsletter mailing

35 list, please contact:

36

37   Federal Geographic Data Committee Secretariat

38   c/o U.S. Geological Survey

39   590 National Center

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41

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87 1 Introduction

88 *1.1 Objective of Standard*

89 Trails of all kinds, including Congressionally and secretarially-designated trails, are strongly

90 recognized by the public and governmental agencies as important recreational and cultural

91 resource corridors. The National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM),

92 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the United States Forest Service (USFS)

93 have worked for many years with each other and with States, local governments and trail

94 organizations to promote and develop trails for the benefit of the public.

95

96 Universal trail data standards will enable national, regional, state, and trail-level managers and

97 the public to use mutually understood terminology for recording, retrieving and applying spatial

98 and tabular information. Data standards will make it easier for trail information to be accessed,

99 exchanged and used by more than one individual, agency or group. Ease in sharing data

100 increases the capability for enhanced and consistent mapping, inventory, monitoring, condition

101 assessment, maintenance, costing, budgeting, information retrieval, and summary reporting for

102 most internal and external needs.

103

104 The collection, storage, and management of trail-related data are important components of

105 everyday business activities in many Federal and State land-managing agencies, trail

106 organizations, and businesses. From a management perspective, trails data must often mesh

107 closely with other types of infrastructure, resource, and facility enterprise data. For the public

108   using paper maps, the internet, GPS or other instrumentation, standard data formats enable users

109   to consistently and predictably identify specific trails and a core set of corresponding

110   information. Today, digital trail data are a necessity throughout a trail data management life-

111   cycle, from trail planning through design, construction, operation, and maintenance.

112   Automating, sharing, and leveraging trail data through a widely-accepted standard can provide a

113   variety of important benefits:

114   ▪ **Efficiency** – creating and gathering trail data that are standardized and readily usable.

115   ▪ **Compatibility** – compiling data from one project or discipline that can be compatible

116   with other applications;

117   ▪ **Consistency** – using the same standards, meshing data produced by one organization

118   with that developed by another;

119   ▪ **Speed** – hastening the availability of data through a reduction in duplicative efforts and

120   lowered production costs (Applications can be developed more quickly and with more

121   interoperability by using existing standards-compliant data);

122   ▪ **Conflict resolution** – resolving conflicting trail data more easily if compliant to the same

123   standards;

124   ▪ **Reliability** – improving the quality of shared trail data by increasing the number of

125   individuals who find and correct errors; and

126   ▪ **Reusability** – allow maximum reuse across agencies and support objectives of E-

127   Government (E-Gov) initiatives and enterprise architecture.

128 ## *1.2 Scope of Standard*

129 The functional scope of the standard includes the definition of a core set of trail data attributes,

130 corresponding values, and definitions. These standards reflect tabular and spatial trail data

131 applicable only to trails within the United States, including all U.S. territories and outlying

132 possessions.

133 ## *1.3 Applicability*

134 Trail data are used for many purposes including planning and management, mapping and

135 condition assessment, routing and navigation, public information, emergency response, and

136 research. These standards cover the core set of questions and data attributes identified in the

137 Federal Trail Data Standards (FTDS) Version 1 and are applicable to trails of all kinds, including

138 National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails. They do not cover all possible trail data or

139 agency-specific data needs, but concentrate on a core set of inter-jurisdictional management and

140 administrative trail data needs.

141 ## *1.4 Related Standards*

142 Basic Federal trail authorities are found in the National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended

143 (16 USC 1241-1251). Heretofore, there have been no universal standards within the United

144 States for trail terminology and data attributes. However, inter-jurisdictional trails, management

145 and corresponding public information all suggest the need for universal data standards.

146   ## 1.5 Standard Development Procedures

147   In 2001, the Federal Interagency Council on Trails, based on a provision in the January, 2001,

148   *Memorandum of Understanding for the Administration and Management of National Historic*

149   *and National Scenic Trails*, set in motion the development of national-level interagency trail data

150   standards. This action stemmed from a collective need to inventory, assess and map trail

151   locations and trail resources across multiple jurisdictions throughout the United States. An

152   interagency team of trail, data, and subject-matter specialists was assembled. Over the following

153   six years, the team developed the Interagency Trail Data Standards (ITDS) for trails of all kinds.

154   The ITDS Version 1 underwent internal and external review in 2003 and 2004, followed by

155   refinement and development of FTDS Version 1 which includes: Standards Working Group

156   (SWG) review and evaluation of the draft, FGDC Coordination Group reviews SWG

157   recommendation; announcement for public comment in Federal Register, Public review,

158   Standards Development Group (SDG) reviews public comments, prepares revisions to the draft

159   standard, and produces the Public Response Document.

160

161   The FTDS Team is responsible for the subsequent validation, revision and refinement of the

162   FTDS to reflect current and potentially expanded interagency data needs (e.g. additional National

163   Scenic Trail-specific data, visitor information, etc.). Any revisions proposed by the FTDS Team

164   will be subject to review, comment and publication through the FGDC data standard publication

165   process.

166   *1.6 Maintenance Authority*

167   The maintenance authority for this standard has been defined by the Federal Interagency Council

168   on Trails (FICT) as a shared authority by the National Park Service and U.S.D.A. Forest Service.

169   # 2   Rationale for the Design

170   ## *2.1 Key Points*

171   •   The Federal Trail Data Standards (FTDS) identify a common set of standardized terminology

172   that can be consistently applied to a core set of trails information.

173   •   The FTDS are not a database.

174   •   The FTDS can be incorporated into existing databases and/or used to crosswalk existing

175   agency data to provide combined or shared information at an Federal/multi-jurisdictional

176   level.

177   •   The FTDS are the foundation for these FGDC-published Trail Data Standards.

178   •   This is one step in the Federal Government's ongoing process of data standards definition and

179   adoption.

180   ## *2.2 Legal Underpinnings of the Federal Trail Data Standards Project*

181   The following mandates and directives recognize the need for the development of data standards.

182   These are relevant for the FGDC standards as well.

183   •   The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (P. L. 104-13)

184   •   The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) (P. L. 103-62)

185   •   The Presidential E-Government Initiatives (including Recreation One-Stop)

186 • The National Trails System Memorandum of Understanding (for 2006-2016)

187 • Executive Order 13195, *Trails for America in the 21st Century*

188 • "GIS for the National Trails System - An Action Plan", NPS, 2001, as requested by Congress

2.3 Underlying Premises for Development of Trail Data Standards

2.3.1 Federal Definition of a Trail

191 Before attempting to identify and apply Federal Trail Data Standards, it is essential to have a

192 clear definition of the term "trail" as used in this Federal context.

193

194 **Trail: A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-highway vehicle (OHV)**

195 **forms of transportation or for historic or heritage values.**

196

197   Trails provide public access to opportunities for outdoor recreation as well as access to

198   many significant prehistoric and historic sites.

199

200   Some portions of historic trails are accessible today, and provide recreational and other

201   benefits, while others, more "virtual" in nature, provide a cultural and/or historic

202   experience, but are not physically capable of being traversed or accessed. Historic trails

203   can consist of a path, a route, a corridor, a road, a river/stream, etc.

204   See Appendix B for more details.

205   *(Refer to individual agency trail definitions for further agency-specific guidance or*

206   *direction on defining a trail.)*

207

208   The Federal definition is based on and encompasses individual agency definitions of a trail. This

209   includes "standard" trails, National Scenic Trails (NSTs) and National Historic Trails (NHTs).

210   The definition was adopted by the Interagency Trail Data Standards Team in July 2002.

211   **2.3.2 Which Trails?**

212   The FTDS core questions (Section 3 below) and FTDS data attributes (Section 2.3.5 below) can

213   be applied to trails of all kinds, including National Scenic Trails and National Historic Trails.

214   However, not every core question and attribute is applicable in every situation. The following

215   trail categories have been incorporated in FTDS documentation to help clarify which core

216   questions and data attributes are potentially applicable in various situations:

217   **Trail Code**   **Trail Category**

218   Reg. Trail   Regular Trail: any agency-managed trail not designated NST or NHT

219   NST   National Scenic Trail (Congressionally Designated)

220   NHT[1](Desig) Route(s) congressionally designated as the National Historic Trail

221   NHT[2] (HR) NHT associated heritage resources (routes and/or sites)

222   NHT[3] (Rec) NHT associated recreation or interpretive route and/or site

223   **2.3.3 Factors Considered**

224   Listed below are a few of the basic premises that were incorporated into development of the

225   FTDS. They are also relevant for review of the FTDS as FGDC standards.

226   •   **Federal Core Data Set:** Represents the minimum set of data that the agencies agree

227   to provide for all agency-managed or administered trails (i.e. System Trails and/or

228   Designated Trails).

229   •   **Data Collection and Management:** Data are not cheap! Each piece of data that is

230   collected and recorded represents a cost in terms of time, database capability and

231   available space. The subsequent and ongoing need to update certain data attributes

232   represents an additional expense. The decision to collect, record and manage specific

233   data should always be done considering the benefits and value of the data versus the

234   initial and future cost.

235   •   **Standardized Terminology:** Strive to establish and/or use the same terminology

236   among agencies for Federal trail data standards. When this is not possible, provide

237   crosswalk translation between the FTDS attribute terminology and definitions and

238   those of the individual agency.

239   •   **Existing Data Attributes:** If an identified FTDS attribute already exists as a

240   standard attribute within one agency, but is not yet standardized and/or used by other

241   agencies, consider adopting the attribute terminology and/or definition that is already

242   in use to maximize efficiencies and minimize confusion or data re-work.

243   •   **Field Verification:** To the extent possible, and when applicable, trail data should be

244   based on field verification/inventory. Formal trail inventory and condition

245   assessments should be performed, if they do not already exist.

246   •   **Implementation:** The core standards will be implemented and data provided based

247   on current agency priorities and budgets.

248 ## 2.3.4 FTDS Selection Criteria

249 To focus on the most common trail data needs, eight criteria were used to choose the core set of

250 questions and data attributes that are in the Federal Trail Data Standards.

251 *Does the Question or Data Attribute…*

252   1. Apply to all affected agencies?

253   2. Directly relate to a FTDS Core Question (data output)?

254   3. Have national, regional or state-wide significance?

255   4. Contribute to the minimum data needed to provide a programmatic (heritage,

256   maintenance, natural resources) snapshot of the trail (i.e. inventory, public information)?

257   5. Include the minimum data needed to comply with and reflect applicable laws,

258   regulations, and/or policies?

259   6. Addresses key Congressional, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and

260   department-wide reporting requirements?

261   7. (Is the Data Attribute…) Currently available or obtainable?

262   8. Include those attributes that would set national precedence or affect nation-wide trail

263   management?

264 ## 2.3.5 FTDS Core Questions

265 The following set of core questions, common to all participating agencies and reflecting the

266 FTDS Selection Criteria, were identified to help narrow the scope and identify the core set of

267 Federal Trail Data Standards.

FTDS Core Trail Questions		Core Question Applies To These Trails[A]				
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)
FTDS Protocols (Common to all Data)						
	Metadata	X	X	X	X	X
	Agency Data Source	X	X	X	X	X
Trail Identification (Required for All Trail Records)						
	(Common attributes basic to all Core Questions)	X	X	X	X[B]	X
Basic Trail Information						
1	Where is the trail?	X	X	X	X	X
2	What is the total trail length? (in miles)	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]
3	Who manages the trail?	X	X	X	X	X
4	What is the trail status?	X	X			X
5	What is the trail surface?	X	X			X
Trail Management & Use						
6	What agency-specific management direction exists for the trail?	X	X	X	X	X
7	What national designations exist for the trail?	X	X	X	X	X
8	Does the trail pass through a special management area and if so, which one?	X	X	X	X	X
9	What are the actively managed uses of the trail?	X	X			X
10	What is the accessibility status of the trail?	X	X			X
11	What is the condition or state of repair of the trail?	X	X			X
12	How much does it cost to manage the trail?	X	X			X
Additional Questions Specific Only to NSTs or NHTs						
Additional NST and/or NHT Basic Information						
13	Who administers the NST or NHT?		X	X		X
14	What Visitor Centers are specifically associated with the NHT or NST? (agency, non-agency)		X	X		X

268

FTDS Core Trail Questions		Core Question Applies To These Trails[A]				
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)
NHT Heritage Resource Information						
15	Where is the NHT Auto-Tour Route?					X
16	What known heritage resources are thematically associated with the NHT?				X	
17	What High Potential Sites are on the NHT?			X		
18	What High Potential Segments are on the NHT?			X		
19	What portions of the NHT have been Certified?			X		
20	What heritage resources are developed and/or used for public viewing/appreciation?			X	X	X
21	What is the physical condition rating of the portion(s) of the NHT route where historic use actually took place?				X	

A **The type of trail (or aspect of an NHT) that the Core Question applies to:**

Regular Trail: Any agency-managed trail that is not a designated NST or NHT

NST: National Scenic Trail (Congressionally Designated)

NHT1 (Desig):   Route/s Congressionally designated as the National Historic Trail
NHT2 (HR):   NHT-associated heritage resources (routes and/or sites)
NHT3 (Rec):   NHT-associated recreation or interpretive route and/or site

B **Attribute applicable to associated NHT heritage resource route or NHT recreation/interpretive route (trail or road).**
Not applicable to associated NHT sites.

269

3   Data Standard

271   The metadata must be in a FGDC-compliant format (for both spatial and non-spatial data) as

272   documented at http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/geospatial-metadata-standards.

3.1 FTDS Attribute Overview

274   The table below provides a summarized overview of the FTDS attributes, grouped by functional

275   category.

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)
FTDS Protocols (Common to all Data)						
(METADATA)	The metadata must be in a FGDC-compliant format (for both spatial and non-spatial data).	X	X	X	X	X
AGENCY DATA SOURCE	Each agency shall identify itself as the source of the FTDS data for the data it has in its database.	X	X	X	X	X
Basic Trail Information						
TRAIL NAME	The name that the trail or trail segment is officially or legally known by.	X	X	X	X	X
TRAIL NUMBER	The official numeric or alphanumeric identifier for the trail.	X	X	X		X
TRAIL TYPE	A category that reflects the predominant trail surface and general mode of travel accommodated by a trail.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]
INTERAGENCY IDENTIFICATION CODE	Identification code developed by interagency managers/administrators to relate data records for a trail which crosses agency boundaries.	X	X	X		X
TRAIL STATUS	Current physical state of being of the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X
TRAIL LENGTH	The length of the trail or trail segment in miles.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]
SHARED SYSTEM	Additional network(s) of travelways serving a common need or purpose; managed by an organization with the authority to finance, build, operate and maintain the routes.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]
TRAIL SURFACE	The predominant surface type the user would expect to encounter on the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X
Trail Administrative Unit & Location						
ADMIN ORG	The administrative unit within an agency where the trail or trail segment physically resides.	X	X	X	X	X
MANAGING ORG	The unit that has the long-term responsibility for the management of the trail or trail segment.	X	X	X	X	X
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	The U.S. congressional district number in which the trail segment physically resides.	X	X	X	X	X
COUNTY	County, Borough or Parish in which the trail or trail segment physically resides.	X	X	X	X	X
JURISDICTION	The legal right to control or regulate use of a trail. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership. The authority to construct or maintain a trail may be derived from fee title, an easement, an agreement or some other similar method.	X	X	X	X	X
MUNICIPALITY	City, town or community that is adjacent to or nearby the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X
STATE	State (or Territory) where the trail or trail segment exists.	X	X	X	X	X
Trail Management and Use						
TRAIL SYSTEM	The travel network to which the trail or trail segment belongs.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]
ROAD SYSTEM	The road network to which the trail or trail segment belongs, in the case of trails occurring on system roads.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]
LAND USE PLAN	The agency planning document that provides management guidance.	X	X	X	X	X
PRIMARY TRAIL MAINTAINER	The agency or group having primary maintenance responsibility for the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X
TRAIL CLASS	The prescribed scale of development for a trail, representing its intended design and management standards.	X	X			X

276

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]				
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)
DESIGNED USE	The Managed Use of a trail that requires the most demanding design, construction, and maintenance parameters and that, in conjunction with the applicable Trail Class, determines which Design Parameters or technical specifications will apply to a trail.	X	X			X
MANAGED USE	A mode of travel that is actively managed and appropriate on a trail, based on its design and management.	X	X			X
MOTORIZED PROHIBITED	Motorized use is prohibited year-round along the trail.	X	X			X
PROHIBITED USE	Mode of travel prohibited by official legal order. Applicable Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is cited and implemented through appropriate enforcement, restriction devices, and signing.	X	X			X
ACCESSIBILITY STATUS	Accessibility guideline compliance status for trail segments that are designed for hiker/pedestrian use.	X	X			X
Trail Management Considerations						
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE	The officially recognized historic significance of the trail segment, per evaluation criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.	X	X		X	X
NATIONAL TRAIL DESIGNATION	The national designation assigned to the trail or trail segment. This includes designations by federal statute for National Historic Trails (NHT), National Scenic Trails (NST), Connecting or Side Trails (C-S), and National Recreation Trails (NRT); and also includes National Millennium Trails (NMT) and Millennium Legacy Trails (NLT).	X	X	X	X	X
RIGHTS-OF-WAY	Right-of-way, permits, or easements that exist or are needed along the trail or trail segment.	X	X	X	X	X
SPECIAL MGMT AREA	Land area, that may be of special management concern or interest, through which the trail or trail segment crosses.	X	X	X	X	X
Trail Condition & Cost						
COST ANNUAL/CYCLIC MAINTENANCE	Annual or cyclic cost of work performed to maintain serviceability, or to repair failures during the year in which they occur. Includes preventive and/or cyclic maintenance performed in the year in which it is scheduled to occur.	X	X			X
COST ANNUAL/CYCLIC OPERATIONS	Annual or cyclic cost of operational activities related to the normal performance of the functions for which a fixed asset or component is intended to be used.	X	X			X
COST DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	Costs resulting from maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period.	X	X			X
COST LAST UPDATED	Fiscal year that cost data was last updated.	X	X			X
COST IMPROVEMENT/ CONSTRUCTION	Cost of construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset, or the significant alteration, expansion, or extension of an existing fixed asset to accommodate a change of purpose.	X	X			X
TRAIL CONDITION	The physical status of the existing trail or trail segment.	X	X			X
Additional NST and/or NHT Basic Information (Attributes specific only to NHTs and NSTs)						
NHT NST TRAIL ADMINISTRATOR	The agency specifically charged with trailwide coordination of National Trails System Act provisions for a designated National Scenic Trail (NST) or National Historic Trail (NHT) by the Secretary of Interior or Agriculture.		X	X		X
NHT NST VISITOR CENTER NAME	The name of the visitor center that exists specifically to provide NHT or NST-related information and interpretation.		X	X		X
VISITOR FACILITY TYPE	Category of facility that accommodates visitor activities or provides visitor amenities.		X	X		X
NHT Heritage Resource Information (Attributes applicable only to NHT routes or associated heritage resource sites)						
TYPE OF ROUTE	The type of transportation route.			X	X[B]	X[B]
TYPE OF SITE	Type of site.			X	X	X

277

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]				
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)
NHT AUTO-TOUR SURFACE	The predominant surface type the user would expect to encounter on the road or road segment of the NHT Auto-Tour route.			X		X
NHT CERTIFICATION STATUS	Status of NHT certification agreement for the trail segment on nonfederal land.			X		
NHT CONDITION CATEGORY	Interagency classification category designed to assess the comparative character of visible trail remnants of the NHT at the time of mapping.				X	
NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SEGMENT	NHT trail segment that has been identified as a NHT High Potential Segment as defined in the NHT Comprehensive Plan.			X		
NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SITE	NHT-associated heritage resource site that has been identified as a NHT High Potential Site as defined in the NHT Comprehensive Plan.			X		
NHT PUBLIC USE SEGMENT	NHT trail segment that is currently managed for public use, appreciation and/or viewing.			X	X	X
NHT PUBLIC USE SITE	NHT-associated heritage resource site that is currently managed for public use, appreciation and/or viewing.			X	X	X
NHT SITE NAME	Name of the heritage site associated with a National Historic Trail.				X	X
NHT SITE NUMBER	Agency identifier for a heritage resource that is thematically associated with a National Historic Trail.				X	X
NRHP CRITERIA	Guideline(s) used to determine historic resource qualifications for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.				X	X
NRHP PROPERTY CATEGORY	Categories of historic properties as identified in the National Register of Historic Places.				X	X

[A] The type of trail (or aspect of an NHT) that the Core Question applies to:

Regular Trail: Any agency-managed trail that is not a designated NST or NHT

NST: National Scenic Trail (Congressionally Designated)

NHT[1] (Desig): Route/s congressionally designated as the National Historic Trail
NHT[2] (HR): NHT-associated heritage resources (routes and/or sites)
NHT[3] (Rec): NHT-associated recreation or interpretive route and/or site

[B] **Attribute applicable to associated NHT heritage resource route or NHT recreation/interpretive route (trail or road).** Not applicable to associated NHT sites.

278

3.2 FTDS Data Requirements and Data Parameters

279

3.2.1 FTDS Requirements and Quality Components

280

Generally Applicable Data Parameters

281

The following data parameters are generally applicable to all Federal Trail Data Standards.

282

Spatial Data Source:	Best available source with a target source scale of at least 1:24,000 for continental U.S., Puerto Rico, and Hawaii and 1:63,360 for Alaska.
Horizontal Accuracy:	Accuracy testing must use National Standards for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) testing guidelines or be reported based on compiled, published test reports appropriate for the data collection method and equipment.
	The method of determining accuracy should be documented in the process step of the dataset metadata record. If published accuracy results are used, use the statement 'Compiled to meet ___ (meters, feet) horizontal accuracy at 95% confidence interval' in the metadata record, and identify the testing source used. If accuracy is locally tested to NSSDA standards, the statement 'Tested to meet ___ (meters, feet) horizontal accuracy at 95% confidence interval' should be added to the metadata record.
	Accuracy for legacy data may be reported according to the accuracy standard in place at the time of data collection (typically National Map Accuracy Standards). Document the standard used in the metadata record.
	(For more information, see: http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/accuracy/part3/chapter3)
Spatial Reference Information:	Agency appropriate. A complete projection description in FGDC format is required including horizontal coordinate system, datum, and units of measure. Include vertical coordinate system information where necessary.
Feature Type:	Line (route and arc topology)
Precision:	Double precision

283

284 **Attribute-Specific Data Parameters**

285 The data variables, defined below by the FTDS Team, are subsequently specified as applicable

286 for each FTDS attribute.

Data Parameter	Data Parameter Definition / Criteria
GIS Item Name	The name the attribute is called in the GIS layer (10 characters or less).
GIS Alternate Name (If Applicable)	If applicable, the GIS alias or crosswalk name for the FTDS attribute (not limited to 10 characters).
Width	Field width (excluding decimal point, as would be defined in Oracle database.)
Type	Text, Integer, Numeric (decimal), Date
Number of Decimals	Number of decimal places displayed when Type = Numeric.
Null / Not Null	Identification of whether a Null value or Not Null value is allowed: **Null:** The data field may have a null value (be left blank with no data recorded). **Not Null:** The data field must have a value entered for this attribute.

Data Parameter	Data Parameter Definition / Criteria
Unique / Not Unique	Identification of whether a data value is Unique or Not Unique: **Unique**: The values entered for this attribute field would be unique for every entry (row) in the database. This includes all participating agencies or entities that collect trails data. **Not Unique:** The values entered for this attribute field would not be unique for every entry (row) in the database. This includes all participating agencies or entities that collect trails data.

287

288   **Additional Attributes Considered**

289   Below is a listing of the FGDC Attributes considered, and the corresponding FTDS disposition

290   as identified by the FTDS Team.

FGDC Attribute	Related FTDS Data Parameter or Disposition
Attribute Label	FTDS Data Parameter: GIS Item Name
Attribute Definition	FTDS: Attribution Definition
Attribute Definition Source	*FTDS Attributes Definitions were developed by ITDS Team (2002-2008)*
Code List	FTDS: List of Values (LOV)
Vertical Accuracy	*Not included in FTDS Data Parameters at this time because line features are not currently being modeled as 3D features. May be revisited if needed in the future.*

291

292   Below is a listing of additional ESRI Profile Attributes considered, and the corresponding

293   disposition as identified by the FTDS Team.

ESRI Profile Attribute	Related FTDS Data Parameter or Disposition
Attribute Alias	FTDS Data Parameter: GIS Alternate Name
Attribute Type	FTDS Data Parameter: Type
Attribute Width	FTDS Data Parameter: Width
Attribute Precision	Double Precision (as identified under FTDS Generally Applicable Data Parameters)
Attribute Scale	Pre-defined under FTDS Spatial Data Source
Attribute Output Width	*Not included in FTDS since this attribute is software specific and/or reflects outdated technology*
Attribute Number of Decimals	FTDS Data Parameter: Number of Decimals
Attribute Indexed	*Not included in FTDS since this attribute is software-specific*

ESRI Profile Attribute	Related FTDS Data Parameter or Disposition
Sub-Type Information	*Not included in FTDS since this attribute is software-specific*
Relationship Class	*Not included in FTDS since this is software-specific and does not apply to basic GIS layers*

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3.2.2 FTDS Data Parameters

296 The table below provides a summarized listing of each FTDS attribute, with corresponding data

297 parameters.

Attribute Name	Data Parameters	Overlap Allowed?[C]	Tabular Display	Spatial Display	Feature Type	GIS Item Name	GIS Alternate Name	LOV Width	LOV Type	LOV No. of Decimals	Attribute Null or Not Null[D]	LOV Unique or Not Unique
FTDS Protocols (Common to all Data)												
(METADATA)												
AGENCY DATA SOURCE												
Federal Trail Data Standards: Attribute and Codes (LOVs)												
ACCESSIBILITY STATUS		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	ACCESS_STA	ACCESSIBILITY_STATUS	40	Text	NA	Not Null (except NHT[1], NHT[2])	Not Unique
ADMIN_ORG		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line (may be populated by overlay with a polygon)	ADMIN_ORG	ADMIN_ORG	16	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line (may be populated by overlay with a polygon)	CONG_DIST	CONGRESSIONAL_DISTRICT	4	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
COST ANNUAL/CYCLIC MAINTENANCE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	COST_AM	COST_ANNUAL_CYCLIC_MAINTENANCE	10	Number	2	Null	Not Unique
COST ANNUAL/CYCLIC OPERATIONS		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	COST_OPS	COST_ANNUAL_CYCLIC_OPERATIONS	10	Number	2	Null	Not Unique
COST DEFERRED MAINTENANCE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	COST_DM	COST_DEFERRED_MAINTENNACE	10	Number	2	Null	Not Unique
COST LAST UPDATED		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	COST_FY	COST_LAST_UPDATED	4	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
COST IMPROVEMENT/ CONSTRUCTION		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	COST_IMP	COST_IMPROVEMENT_CONSTRUCTION	10	Number	2	Null	Not Unique
COUNTY		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line (may be populated by overlay with a polygon)	COUNTY	COUNTY	40	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
DESIGNED USE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	DESIGN_USE	DESIGNED_USE	40	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	HIST_SIGNF	HISTORIC_SIGNIFICANCE	40	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
INTERAGENCY IDENTIFICATION CODE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	INTERAG_ID	INTERAGENCY_IDENTIFICATION_CODE	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
JURISDICTION		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	JURISDICT	JURISDICTION	40	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
LAND USE PLAN		Allow Multiple Entries	X	NA	Line	LAND_PLAN	LAND_USE_PLAN	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
MANAGED USE		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Line	MANAGD_USE	MANAGED_USE	40	Text	NA	Not Null (except NHT[1], NHT[2])	Not Unique
MANAGING ORG		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	MANAG_ORG	MANAGING_ORG	16	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique

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| Attribute Name | Data Parameters | Data Parameters (see FTDS Data Parameter Definition / Criteria for definition of each data parameter) | | | | | | | | | |
		Overlap Allowed?[c]	Tabular Display	Spatial Display	Feature Type	GIS Item Name	GIS Alternate Name	LOV Width	LOV Type	LOV No. of Decimals	Attribute Null or Not Null[D]	LOV Unique or Not Unique
MOTORIZED PROHIBITED		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	MTR_PROHIB	MOTORIZED_PROHIBITED	3	Text	NA	Not Null (except NHT[1], NHT[2])	Not Unique
MUNICIPALITY		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point (may be populated by overlay with a polygon)	MUNICIPAL	MUNICIPALITY	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT NST TRAIL ADMINISTRATOR		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	NHTNST_ADM	NHT_NST_TRAIL_ADMINISTRATOR	60	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT NST VISITOR CENTER NAME		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point	VISCTR_NAM	VISITOR_CENTER_NAME	100	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT AUTO-TOUR SURFACE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	NHTATRSURF	NHT_AUTO_TOUR_SURFACE	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT CERTIFICATION STATUS		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	NHT_CERT	NHT_CERTIFICATION_STATUS	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT CONDITION CATEGORY		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	NHT_COND	NHT_CONDITION_CATEGORY	10	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SEGMENT		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	NHT_HP_SEG	NHT_HIGH_POTENTIAL_SEGMENT	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SITE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point	NHT_HP_SIT	NHT_HIGH_POTENTIAL_SITE	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT PUBLIC USE SEGMENT		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	NHT_PU_SEG	NHT_PUBLIC_USE_SEGMENT	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT PUBLIC USE SITE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point	NHT_PU_SIT	NHT_PUBLIC_USE_SITE	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT SITE NAME		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point	NHT_SIT_NM	NHT_SITE_NAME	60	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NHT SITE NUMBER		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point	NHT_SIT_NR	NHT_SITE_NUMBER	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NRHP CRITERIA		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Line or Point	NRHP_CRIT	NRHP_CRITERIA	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NRHP PROPERTY CATEGORY		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point	NRHP_CAT	NRHP_PROPERTY_CATEGORY	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
NATIONAL TRAIL DESIGNATION		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Line	NAT_TR_DES	NATIONAL_TRAIL_DESIGNATION	80	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
PRIMARY TRAIL MAINTAINER		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	PR_TR_MNTR	PRIMARY_TRAIL_MAINTAINER	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
PROHIBITED USE		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Line	PROHIB_USE	PROHIBITED_USE	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
RIGHTS-OF-WAY		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	ROW	RIGHTS_OF_WAY	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
ROAD SYSTEM		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	ROAD_SYS	ROAD_SYSTEM	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
SHARED SYSTEM		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Line	SHARED_SYS	SHARED_SYSTEM	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
SPECIAL MGMT AREA		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Line (may be populated by overlay with a polygon)	SPC_MGT_AR	SPECIAL_MANAGEMENT_AREA	60	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
STATE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line (may be populated by overlay with a polygon)	STATE	STATE	2	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
TRAIL CLASS		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_CLASS	TRAIL_CLASS	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
TRAIL CONDITION		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_COND	TRAIL_CONDITION	60	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
TRAIL LENGTH		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_LENGTH	TRAIL_LENGTH	8	Numeric	4	Not Null	Not Unique
TRAIL NAME		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_NAME	TRAIL_NAME	60	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
TRAIL NUMBER		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_NUM	TRAIL_NUMBER	40	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
TRAIL STATUS		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_STATUS	TRAIL_STATUS	40	Text	NA	Not Null (except NHT[1], NHT[2])	Not Unique
TRAIL SURFACE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_SURFC	TRAIL_SURFACE	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique

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Attribute Name	Data Parameters	Overlap Allowed?[C]	Tabular Display	Spatial Display	Feature Type	GIS Item Name	GIS Alternate Name	LOV Width	LOV Type	LOV No. of Decimals	Attribute Null or Not Null[D]	LOV Unique or Not Unique
TRAIL SYSTEM		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TR_SYS	TRAIL_SYSTEM	40	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
TRAIL TYPE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Line	TRAIL_TYPE	TRAIL_TYPE	16	Text	NA	Not Null	Not Unique
TYPE OF ROUTE		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Line	TYPE_RTE	TYPE_OF_ROUTE	5	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
TYPE OF SITE		No Overlap Allowed	X	X	Point	TYPE_SITE	TYPE_OF_SITE	50	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique
VISITOR FACILITY TYPE		Allow Multiple Entries	X	X	Point	VISFAC_TYP	VISITOR_FACILITY_TYPE	50	Text	NA	Null	Not Unique

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[C] **Overlap Allowed?**

No Overlap Allowed: Only one attribute value or LOV code may be recorded at any given location along the trail or trail segment. Multiple segments may be identified, each with the appropriately corresponding LOV.

Overlap Allowed: More than one attribute value or LOV code may be recorded, if applicable, at any given location along the trail or trail segment. Multiple segments may be identified, each with the appropriately corresponding LOV(s).

The following data attributes may be recorded with more than one attribute code identified for the same location: Land Use Plan, Managed Use, National Trail Designation, NRHP Criteria, Prohibited Use, Shared System, Special Management Area, Type of Route, Visitor Facility Type.

Example: For any particular stretch of trail, that portion of trail is physically located in only one County at that location, while that same location on the trail may have one or more Prohibited Uses. Therefore, there is no overlap allowed for the data attribute for County-- only one County may be recorded for that specific location (either the trail segment, or entire trail if applicable). The data attribute for Prohibited Use, however, does allow the entry of multiple values, if more than one actively Prohibited Use is defined for any given stretch of trail. In this case, only one County (i.e. Mineral County) could be recorded in any single location, but all Prohibited Uses would be recorded for that same location (i.e. ATV, Motorcycle).

The Beginning Measure Point (BMP) and Ending Measure Point (EMP) would not necessarily be the same for these two data attributes. For example, the trail may be in Mineral County from BMP 0.00 to EMP 6.42 (recorded in miles), while the Prohibited Uses of Motorcycle and ATV may extend for the entire length of the trail from BMP 0.00 to EMP 16.75.

[D] **Null / Not Null:** Identification of whether a Null value or Not Null value is allowed

Null: The data field may have a null value (be left blank with no data recorded)

Not Null: The data field must have a value entered for this attribute

Attribute Color Coding:

Attribute applicable only to National Historic Trails (NHT)

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3.3 FTDS Attributes

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303 The section below lists each FTDS attribute alphabetically, with the corresponding attribute

304 definition, list of values, value definitions, and corresponding business rules/clarifiers.

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
FTDS Protocols (Common to all Data)									
(METADATA)	The metadata must be in a FGDC-compliant format (for both spatial and non-spatial data).	X	X	X	X	X			For FGDC Metadata Standards, refer to: http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/geospatial-metadata-standards
AGENCY DATA SOURCE	Each agency shall identify itself as the source of the FTDS data for the data it has in its database.	X	X	X	X	X	BIA - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS		
							BLM - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		
							BOR - BUREAU OF RECLAMATION		
							C - COUNTY, PARISH, BOROUGH		
							DOD - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
							DOE - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		
							FAA - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION		
							FS - FOREST SERVICE		
							FWS - FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		
							L - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Town, Township, Municipal Agency (City or other local civic government)	Township here refers to district or territory of a town; not the Public Land Survey System of Township, Range, Section
							NPS - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
							NGO - NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION	Nonprofit organization	
							OF - OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal agency other than those specifically listed	
							P - PRIVATE	Nongovernment agency, entity, or individual	
							S - STATE		
							T - TRIBAL		
							USACE - US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS		
Federal Trail Data Standards: Attribute and Codes (LOVs)									
ACCESSIBILITY STATUS	Accessibility guideline compliance status for trail segments that are designed for hiker/pedestrian use.	X	X			X	ACCESSIBLE	Trail meets current agency accessibility guidelines	
							NOT ACCESSIBLE	Trail determined ineligible to meet current agency accessibility guidelines	
							NOT EVALUATED	Trail not evaluated for accessibility	
ADMIN ORG	The administrative unit within an agency where the trail or trail segment physically resides.	X	X	X	X	X	(insert unit codes for USFS, NPS, BLM, & FWS)	USFS Numeric Codes = rrffdd (region, forest, district)	
								NPS Alpha Codes = 4 character park/unit code	
								BLM Alpha Codes = state, dist, field office	
								FWS Numeric Code = 5 number organization code	
							NA - NOT APPLICABLE	Nonfederal agency or entity	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	The U.S. congressional district number in which the trail segment physically resides.	X	X	X	X	X	(see agency standardized list)		
COST ANNUAL/CYCLIC MAINTENANCE	Annual or cyclic cost of work performed to maintain serviceability, or to repair failures during the year in which they occur. Includes preventive and/or cyclic maintenance performed in the year in which it is scheduled to occur.	X	X			X	$ (recorded in dollar amount)		Populate only if applicable. Protocol applicable for all four FTDS cost attributes: Each agency should use its own costing approach and be able to justify the results. There is no intention of developing an interagency costing approach. At the interagency level, this attribute provides agency lump sum costs, not a detailed cost break-down. Refer to agency definitions for annual maintenance tasks and associated costs.
COST ANNUAL/CYCLIC OPERATIONS	Annual or cyclic cost of operational activities related to the normal performance of the functions for which a fixed asset or component is intended to be used.	X	X			X	$ (recorded in dollar amount)		Populate only if applicable. Refer to agency definitions for operations tasks and associated costs.
COST DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	Costs resulting from maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period.	X	X			X	$ (recorded in dollar amount)		Populate only if applicable. Refer to agency definitions for deferred maintenance tasks and associated costs.
COST LAST UPDATED	Fiscal year that cost data was last updated.	X	X			X	(yyyy)	Fiscal Year (4-character numeric: year)	Populate only if applicable. For example: 2006

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
COST IMPROVEMENT/ CONSTRUCTION	Cost of construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset, or the significant alteration, expansion, or extension of an existing fixed asset to accommodate a change of purpose.	X	X			X	$ (recorded in dollar amount)		Populate only if applicable. Refer to agency definitions for trail improvement tasks and associated costs.
COUNTY	County, Borough or Parish in which the trail or trail segment physically resides.	X	X	X	X	X	(see agency standardized list)		
DESIGNED USE	The Managed Use of a trail that requires the most demanding design, construction, and maintenance parameters and that, in conjunction with the applicable Trail Class, determines which Design Parameters or technical specifications will apply to a trail.	X	X			X	ATV - ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE BIKE - BICYCLE DOG - DOG SLED 4WD - FOUR WHEEL DRIVE > 50" IN WIDTH HIKE - HIKER/ PEDESTRIAN MTRCYCL - MOTORCYCLE NSPC - NOT SPECIFIED PACK - PACK AND SADDLE SNOMO - SNOWMOBILE SNOWSHOE - SNOWSHOE WCRAFT(MTR) - MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT WCRAFT(NMTR) - NON-MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT XSKI - CROSS COUNTRY SKI		Only one Designed Use can be identified per trail or trail segment. The Designed Use attribute is applicable to all trails, except for those NHT segments that are not managed for recreation trail traffic. Each agency will use its own technical construction and maintenance specifications for the identified Designed Use. USFS will not use NSPC as the identification of Designed Use is required for each USFS trail. NPS will not use 4WD as this is not a NPS Designed Trail Use. BLM will currently default populate Designed Use with NSPC - Not Specified
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE	The officially recognized historic significance of the trail segment, per evaluation criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.	X	X		X	X	ELIGIBLE NOT ELIGIBLE LISTED NOT EVALUATED	The trail segment has been evaluated and determined to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, with State Historic Preservation Office / ACHP (SHPO/ACHP) concurrence. The trail segment has been evaluated and determined to not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, with SHPO/ACHP concurrence. The trail segment is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Site has not been evaluated against criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.	
INTERAGENCY IDENTIFICATION CODE	Identification code developed by interagency managers/administrators to relate data records for a trail which crosses agency boundaries.	X	X	X		X	(hand enter)		Optional, to be applied if applicable and when an interagency code has been agreed to by managers/administrators responsible for the trail. This attribute is primarily applicable to long-distance trails, NHTs, and NSTs.
JURISDICTION	The legal right to control or regulate use of a trail. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership. The authority to construct or maintain a trail may be derived from fee title, an easement, an agreement or some other similar method.	X	X	X	X	X	BIA - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BLM - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BOR - BUREAU OF RECLAMATION C - COUNTY, PARISH, BOROUGH DOD - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DOE - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FAA - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION FS - FOREST SERVICE FWS - FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE L - LOCAL GOVERNMENT NPS - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF - OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY P - PRIVATE	 Town, Township, Municipal Agency (City or other local civic government) Federal agency other than those specifically listed Nongovernment agency, entity, or individual	Most commonly Trail System and Jurisdiction will match, but not always. There are situations where the agency may not have ownership, but does have jurisdiction. Township here refers to district or territory of a town; not the Public Land Survey System of Township, Range, Section

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
							S - STATE		
							T - TRIBAL		
							UNK - UNKNOWN		
							USACE - U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS		
LAND USE PLAN	The agency planning document that provides management guidance.	X	X	X	X	X	BLM - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN	(Note: This code for BLM Resource Management Plan also includes Management Framework Plans)	Populate only if applicable. One or more Land Use Plan values may be identified per trail or trail segment. When recording this attribute, also document the specific plan name and decision date (e.g. in Remarks/Comments). NST/NHT - Comprehensive Management Plan is applicable to all NSTs and NHTs (BLM, NPS, USFS).
							FWS - COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN		
							NPS - GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN		
							USFS - FOREST PLAN		
							NST/NHT - COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN		
							OTHER		
MANAGED USE	A mode of travel that is actively managed and appropriate on a trail, based on its design and management.	X	X			X	ATV - ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE		One or more Managed Uses may be identified per trail or trail segment. The Managed Use attribute is applicable to all trails, except for those NHT segments that are not managed for recreation trail traffic. USFS will not use NSPC as the identification of Managed Use is required for each USFS trail. NPS will not use 4WD as this is not a NPS Managed Trail Use. BLM will currently default populate Managed Use with NSPC - Not Specified
							BIKE - BICYCLE		
							DOG - DOG SLED		
							4WD - FOUR WHEEL DRIVE > 50" IN WIDTH		
							HIKE - HIKER/ PEDESTRIAN		
							MTRCYCL - MOTORCYCLE		
							NSPC - NOT SPECIFIED		
							PACK - PACK AND SADDLE		
							SNOMO - SNOWMOBILE		
							SNOWSHOE - SNOWSHOE		
							WCRAFT(MTR) - MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT		
							WCRAFT(NMTR) - NON-MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT		
							XSKI - CROSS COUNTRY SKI		
MANAGING ORG	The unit that has the long-term responsibility for the management of the trail or trail segment.	X	X	X	X	X	(insert unit codes for USFS, NPS, BLM & FWS)	USFS Numeric Codes = rrffdd (region, forest, district)	For NPS and FWS "management" indicates physical location.
								NPS Alpha Codes = 4 character park/unit code	
								BLM Alpha Codes = state, dist, field office	
								FWS Numeric Code = 5 number organization code	
							NA - NOT APPLICABLE	Nonfederal agency or entity	
MOTORIZED PROHIBITED	Motorized use is prohibited year-round along the trail.	X	X			X	YES	There is a year-round prohibition on motorized use on this trail or trail segment.	Note: Do not record conflicting data between Managed Use and Motorized Prohibited.
							NO	There is not a year-round prohibition on motorized use on this trail or trail segment, although some seasonal restrictions may exist.	
MUNICIPALITY	City, town or community that is adjacent to or nearby the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X	(hand enter or pull from GIS spatial data)		Populate only if applicable. Recorded as point of reference and/or source of local services.
NHT NST TRAIL ADMINISTRATOR	The agency specifically charged with trailwide coordination of National Trails System Act provisions for a designated National Scenic Trail (NST) or National Historic Trail (NHT) by the Secretary of Interior or Agriculture.		X	X		X	BLM - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	Officially administered by the BLM, through direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Populate only if applicable. Per the National Trails System Act, Trail Administrators are officially assigned for each NST or NHT by the Secretary of Interior or Agriculture.
							BLM/NPS - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	Officially co-administered by the BLM and NPS, through direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	
							FS - FOREST SERVICE	Officially administered by the USFS, through direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.	
							NPS - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	Officially administered by the NPS, through direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	
NHT NST VISITOR CENTER NAME	The name of the visitor center that exists specifically to provide NHT or NST-related information and interpretation.		X	X		X	(hand enter)	A Visitor Center is a staffed museum, information, or interpretive facility which typically includes exhibits, interpretive/educational programs, restrooms, etc. NHT or NST-associated Visitor Centers are defined as those staffed visitor information facilities that have dedicated all or a portion of their exhibits and/or programming to providing information and/or interpretation on the NHT or NST.	Populate only if applicable. Agency visitor centers will be reported by the Managing Org. Non-agency visitor centers will be reported by the NHT or NST Administrator.

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[5] (Rec)			
NHT AUTO-TOUR SURFACE	The predominant surface type the user would expect to encounter on the road or road segment of the NHT Auto-Tour Route.			X		X	AC - ASPHALT		Populate only if applicable. Applicable only for NHT Auto-Tour Routes.
							AGG - CRUSHED AGGREGATE OR GRAVEL		
							BST - BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATMENT		
							CSOIL- COMPACTED SOIL		
							FSOIL - FROZEN SOIL		
							IMP - IMPORTED NATIVE MATERIAL		
							NAT -NATIVE MATERIAL		
							OTHER - OTHER		
							P - PAVED		
							PCC - PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE		
							TPIKE - TURNPIKE		
NHT CERTIFICATION STATUS	Status of NHT certification agreement for the trail segment on nonfederal land.			X			CERTIFIED	Certification agreement has been formally established between managing agency and nonfederal land owner.	
							NOT CERTIFIED	Certification agreement has not been formally established between managing agency and nonfederal land owner.	
NHT CONDITION CATEGORY	Interagency classification category designed to assess the comparative character of visible trail remnants of the NHT at the time of mapping.				X		NHT I	Location Verified, Evident and Unaltered	Populate only if applicable. For expanded definition of NHT Condition Category, refer to NHT Condition Categories document.
							NHT II	Location Verified and Evident with Minor Alteration	
							NHT III	Location Verified with Little Remaining Evidence	
							NHT IV	Location Verified and Permanently Altered	
							NHT V	Location Approximate or Not Verified	
							NHT VI	Location Verified with Historic Reconstruction	
NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SEGMENT	NHT trail segment that has been identified as a NHT High Potential Segment as defined in the NHT Comprehensive Management Plan.			X			NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SEGMENT		Populate only if applicable. For expanded definition of NHT High Potential Segment, refer to NHT Comprehensive Management Plan and the National Trails System Act.
NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SITE	NHT-associated heritage resource site that has been identified as a NHT High Potential Site as defined in the NHT Comprehensive Management Plan.			X			NHT HIGH POTENTIAL SITE		Populate only if applicable. For expanded definition of NHT High Potential Site, refer to NHT Comprehensive Management Plan and the National Trails System Act.
NHT PUBLIC USE SEGMENT	NHT trail segment that is currently managed for public use, appreciation and/or viewing.			X	X	X	NHT PUBLIC USE SEGMENT		Populate only if applicable. Applicable only to NHT trail segments that have been preserved and/or developed, and are currently managed for public use, appreciation and/or viewing.
NHT PUBLIC USE SITE	NHT-associated heritage resource site that is currently managed for public use, appreciation and/or viewing.			X	X	X	NHT PUBLIC USE SITE		Populate only if applicable. Applicable only to NHT-associated heritage resource sites that have been preserved and/or developed, and are currently managed for public use, appreciation and/or viewing.
NHT SITE NAME	Name of the heritage site associated with a National Historic Trail.				X	X	(hand enter)		Populate only if applicable and/or available. Applicable only to heritage sites associated with a National Historic Trail.
NHT SITE NUMBER	Agency identifier for a heritage resource that is thematically associated with a National Historic Trail.				X	X	(refer to agency lists)		Populate only if applicable. Applicable only to heritage sites thematically associated with a National Historic Trail.
NRHP CRITERIA	Guideline(s) used to determine historic resource qualifications for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).				X	X	A - EVENT	Criteria as identified in the National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation".	Populate only if applicable. One or more NRHP Criteria values may be identified per trail or trail segment.
							B - PERSON		
							C - CRAFTSMAN		
							D – INFORMATION POTENTIAL		
							UNK - UNKNOWN		

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
NRHP PROPERTY CATEGORY	Categories of historic properties as identified in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).				X	X	BUILDING	Criteria as identified in the National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation".	This attribute applies only to historic resources that are Eligible or Listed on the NRHP.
							DISTRICT		
							HISTORIC LANDSCAPE		
							OBJECT		
							SITE		
							STRUCTURE		
							TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY		
NATIONAL TRAIL DESIGNATION	The national designation assigned to the trail or trail segment. This includes designations by federal statute for National Historic Trails (NHT), National Scenic Trails (NST), Connecting or Side Trails (C-S), and National Recreation Trails (NRT); and also includes National Millennium Trails (NMT) and Millennium Legacy Trails (MLT).	X	X	X	X	X	NHT - ALA KAHAKAI	Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail	Populate only if applicable.

One or more National Trail Designation values may be identified per trail or trail segment.

When applicable select the LOV for the specific NHT, NST, Connecting or Side Trail, Millennium Trail, or Millenium Legacy Trail.

When recording a National Recreation Trail, select the LOV "NRT - National Recreation Trail" and also document the specific name of the trail (e.g. in Remarks/Comments).

For a Connecting or Side Trail officially identified as a component of a National Scenic or Historic Trail, select the LOV "CST - [NST or NHT Trail Name] C-S" and also document the specific name of the Connecting or Side trail (e.g. in Remarks/Comments).

When recording any other type of National Trail Designation, select the LOV "Other - Other National Designation" and also document the specific type of designation (e.g. in Remarks/Comments). |
							NHT - CALIFORNIA	California National Historic Trail	
							NHT - CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH CHESAPEAKE	Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail	
							NHT - EL CAMINO REAL DE LOS TEJAS	El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail	
							NHT - EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail	
							NHT - IDITAROD	Iditarod National Historic Trail	
							NHT - JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA	Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail	
							NHT - LEWIS AND CLARK	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	
							NHT - MORMON PIONEER	Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail	
							NHT - NEZ PERCE	Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail	
							NHT - OLD SPANISH	Old Spanish National Historic Trail	
							NHT - OREGON	Oregon National Historic Trail	
							NHT - OVERMOUNTAIN VICTORY	Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail	
							NHT - PONY EXPRESS	Pony Express National Historic Trail	
							NHT - SANTA FE	Santa Fe National Historic Trail	
							NHT - SELMA TO MONTGOMERY	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	
							NHT - STAR-SPANGLED BANNER	Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail	
							NHT - TRAIL OF TEARS	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail	
							NHT - WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REV ROUTE	Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail	
							NRT - NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL	National Recreation Trail	
							NST - APPALACHIAN	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	
							NST - ARIZONA	Arizona National Scenic Trail	
							NST - CONTINENTAL DIVIDE	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	
							NST - FLORIDA	Florida National Scenic Trail	
							NST - ICE AGE	Ice Age National Scenic Trail	
							NST - NATCHEZ TRACE	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	
							NST - NEW ENGLAND	New England National Scenic Trail	
							NST - NORTH COUNTRY	North Country National Scenic Trail	
							NST - PACIFIC CREST	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	
							NST - PACIFIC NORTHWEST	Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail	
							NST - POTOMAC HERITAGE	Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail	
							CST - ICE AGE C-S	Ice Age NST Connecting or Side Trail	
							CST - IDITAROD C-S	Iditarod NHT Connecting or Side Trail	
							NMT - AMERICAN DISCOVERY	National Millennium Trail: American Discovery Trail	
							NMT - APPALACHIAN NST	National Millennium Trail: Appalachian National Scenic Trail	
							NMT - CASCADIA MARINE	National Millennium Trail: Cascadia Marine Trail	
							NMT - CIVIL WAR DISCOVERY	National Millennium Trail: Civil War Discovery Trail	
							NMT - EAST COAST GREENWAY	National Millennium Trail: East Coast Greenway	
							NMT - FREEDOM	National Millennium Trail: Freedom Trail	

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
							NMT - GREAT WESTERN	National Millennium Trail: Great Western Trail	
							NMT - HATFIELD-MCCOY RECREATION AREA	National Millennium Trail: Hatfield-McCoy Recreation Area Trail	
							NMT - IDITAROD NHT	National Millennium Trail: Iditarod National Historic Trail	
							NMT - INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS	National Millennium Trail: International Express	
							NMT - JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NHT	National Millennium Trail: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail	
							NMT - LEWIS AND CLARK NHT	National Millennium Trail: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	
							NMT - MISSISSIPPI RIVER	National Millennium Trail: Mississippi River Trail	
							NMT - NORTH COUNTRY NST	National Millennium Trail: North Country National Scenic Trail	
							NMT - UNDERGROUND RAILROAD	National Millennium Trail: Underground Railroad	
							NMT - UNICOI TURNPIKE	National Millennium Trail: Unicoi Turnpike	
							MLT AL – PINHOTI NRT	Millennium Legacy Trail (Alabama): Pinhoti National Recreation Trail	
							MLT AK – CHILKOOT	Millennium Legacy Trail (Alaska): Chilkoot Trail	
							MLT AZ – ARIZONA	Millennium Legacy Trail (Arizona): Arizona Trail	
							MLT AR – TRAIL OF TEARS ROUTES	Millennium Legacy Trail (Arkansas): Trail of Tears Routes	
							MLT CA – CALIFORNIA COASTAL	Millennium Legacy Trail (California): California Coastal Trail	
							MLT CO – AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL	Millennium Legacy Trail (Colorado): America the Beautiful Trail	
							MLT CT – CT IMPRESSIONIST ART	Millennium Legacy Trail (Connecticut): Connecticut Impressionist Art Trail	
							MLT DE – COASTAL HERITAGE GREENWAY	Millennium Legacy Trail (Delaware): The Coastal Heritage Greenway	
							MLT DC – METROPOLITAN BRANCH	Millennium Legacy Trail (District Of Columbia): Metropolitan Branch Trail	
							MLT FL – FLORIDA NST	Millennium Legacy Trail (Florida): Florida National Scenic Trail	
							MLT GA – COASTAL GEORGIA GREENWAY	Millennium Legacy Trail (Georgia): Coastal Georgia Greenway	
							MLT HI – THE HANA HIGHWAY	Millennium Legacy Trail (Hawaii): The Hana Highway	
							MLT ID – NORTH IDAHO CENTENNIAL	Millennium Legacy Trail (Idaho): North Idaho Centennial Trail	
							MLT IL – I&M CANAL	Millennium Legacy Trail (Illinois): I&M Canal Trail	
							MLT IN – MONON RAIL-TRAIL CORRIDOR	Millennium Legacy Trail (Indiana): Monon Rail-Trail Corridor	
							MLT IA – AMERICAN DISCOVERY: IOWA ROUTE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Iowa): American Discovery Trail: Iowa Route	
							MLT KS – KANOPOLIS STATE PARK MULTI-USE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Kansas): Kanopolis State Park Multi-Use Trails	
							MLT KY – PINE MOUNTAIN	Millennium Legacy Trail (Kentucky): Pine Mountain Trail	
							MLT LA – THE TAMMANY TRACE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Louisiana): The Tammany Trace	
							MLT ME – ACADIA NATIONAL PARK TRAIL	Millennium Legacy Trail (Maine): Acadia National Park Trail	
							MLT MD – BWI - BALT & ANNAP - COL ANNAP	Millennium Legacy Trail (Maryland): BWI Trail/Baltimore & Annapolis Trail/Colonial Annapolis Maritime Trail	
							MLT MA – NORWOTTUCK NETWORK	Millennium Legacy Trail (Massachusetts): Norwottuck Network	
							MLT MI – SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN GREENWAYS	Millennium Legacy Trail (Michigan): Southeast Michigan Greenways Trail	
							MLT MN – WILLARD MUNGER STATE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Minnesota): Willard Munger State Trail	
							MLT MS – MISSISSIPPI DELTA BLUES	Millennium Legacy Trail (Mississippi): Mississippi Delta Blues Trail	
							MLT MO – THE KATY	Millennium Legacy Trail (Missouri): The Katy Trail	
							MLT MT – ROUTE OF THE HIAWATHA RAIL-TR	Millennium Legacy Trail (Montana): Route of The Hiawatha Rail-Trail	
							MLT NE – THE COWBOY REC AND NATURE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Nebraska): The Cowboy Recreation and Nature Trail	
							MLT NV – TAHOE RIM	Millennium Legacy Trail (Nevada): Tahoe Rim Trail	
							MLT NH – FRANCONIA NOTCH STATE PARK REC	Millennium Legacy Trail (New Hampshire): Franconia Notch State Park Recreation Trail	
							MLT NJ – HIGHLANDS	Millennium Legacy Trail (New Jersey): Highlands Trail	
							MLT NM – EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTR	Millennium Legacy Trail (New Mexico): El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail	
							MLT NC – BLUE RIDGE HERITAGE	Millennium Legacy Trail (North Carolina): Blue Ridge Heritage Trail	
							MLT ND – BISMARCK - MANDAN MO VALLEY	Millennium Legacy Trail (North Dakota): Bismarck/Mandan Missouri Valley Trail	
							MLT OH – THE BUCKEYE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Ohio): The Buckeye Trail	
							MLT OK – STANDING BEAR NATIVE AMER MEM	Millennium Legacy Trail (Oklahoma): Standing Bear Native American Memorial Park And Trail	

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
							MLT OR – HISTORIC COLUMBIA RIVER HWY	Millennium Legacy Trail (Oregon): Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail	
							MLT PA – PITTSBURGH–HARRISBURG GREENWAY	Millennium Legacy Trail (Pennsylvania): Pittsburgh to Harrisburg Greenway	
							MLT RI – RI STATEWIDE GREENWAY	Millennium Legacy Trail (Rhode Island): Rhode Island Statewide Greenway System	
							MLT SC – THE PALMETTO	Millennium Legacy Trail (South Carolina): The Palmetto Trail	
							MLT SD – GEORGE S MICKELSON	Millennium Legacy Trail (South Dakota): George S. Mickelson Trail	
							MLT TN – CUMBERLAND TRAIL STATE PARK	Millennium Legacy Trail (Tennessee): Cumberland Trail State Park	
							MLT UT – BONNEVILLE SHORELINE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Utah): Bonneville Shoreline Trail	
							MLT VT – LAKE CHAMPLAIN BIKEWAYS	Millennium Legacy Trail (Vermont): Lake Champlain Bikeways	
							MLT VA – NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK	Millennium Legacy Trail (Virginia): New River Trail State Park	
							MLT WA – JOHN WAYNE PIONEER	Millennium Legacy Trail (Washington): John Wayne Pioneer Trail	
							MLT WV – GREENBRIER RIVER	Millennium Legacy Trail (West Virginia): Greenbrier River Trail	
							MLT WI – HANK AARON STATE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Wisconsin): Hank Aaron State Trail	
							MLT WY – WY CONTINENTAL DIV SNOWMOBILE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Wyoming): Wyoming Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail	
							MLT PR – THE RIO CAMUY CAVE PARK	Millennium Legacy Trail (Puerto Rico): The Rio Camuy Cave Park	
							MLT VI – ST CROIX HERITAGE	Millennium Legacy Trail (Virgin Islands): St. Croix Heritage Trail	
							OTHER - OTHER NATIONAL DESIGNATION	Other National Designation	
PRIMARY TRAIL MAINTAINER	The agency or group having primary maintenance responsibility for the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X	BIA - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS		Populate only if applicable. The Primary Trail Maintainer is usually the same as the Managing Org, but can include trail user groups, volunteers, communities, etc. When applicable, the specific name of the Primary Trail Maintainer may also be recorded in Remarks/Comments (e.g. if the Primary Trail Maintainer equals "V - Volunteer", the group name "BSA Troop 230" could be recorded in Remarks/Comments).
							BLM - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		
							BOR - BUREAU OF RECLAMATION		
							C - COUNTY, PARISH, BOROUGH		
							CU - COMMERCIAL USER		
							DOD - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
							DOE - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		
							FAA - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION		
							FS - FOREST SERVICE		
							FWS - FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		
							L - LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Town, Township, Municipal Agency (City or other local civic government)	Township here refers to district or territory of a town; not the Public Land Survey System of Township, Range, Section
							NPS - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
							NGO - NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION	Nonprofit organization	
							OF - OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal agency other than those specifically listed	
							P - PRIVATE	Nongovernmental agency, entity, or individual	
							S - STATE		
							T - TRIBAL		
							USACE - US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS		
							UNK - UNKNOWN		
							V - VOLUNTEER		
PROHIBITED USE	Mode of travel prohibited by official legal order. Applicable Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is cited and implemented through appropriate enforcement, restriction devices, and signing.	X	X			X	0 ALL TRAFFIC	All types of motorized and non-motorized traffic.	Populate only if applicable. One or more Prohibited Uses may be identified per trail or trail segment. Trail or trail segment is closed year-round or seasonally to the identified Prohibited Use. The modes of travel are listed and numbered in hierarchical order. Selection of a "top" mode of travel (or one listed higher up in a numeric series), indicates the inclusion of all of the subordinate modes of travel listed within that numeric series. Select the mode of travel code at the highest applicable level within any series.
							1 MOTOR VEHICLE	Any vehicle which is self-propelled, other than a wheelchair or mobility device as defined in 36 CFR 261.2 (or applicable non-federal regulation), including highway legal and non-highway legal terra vehicles. Excludes aircraft, watercraft, and over snow vehicles according to 36 CFR 212.51 (or applicable non-federal regulation).	
							1.1 HIGHWAY VEHICLE	Any motor vehicle that is licensed or certified under State law for general operation on all public roads within the State.	
							1.1.1 PASSENGER VEHICLE	All passenger vehicles such as sedans, and other typical low clearance vehicles less than 10,000 GVW licensed to operate on public roads.	

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code		LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)				
							1.1.2	HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLE	All sport utility vehicles (SUVs), light trucks, motorcycles, and other highway-legal vehicles designed for operation on rough terrain. These vehicles are also OHVs under 1.2.	
							1.1.3	MTR VEHICLE > 10,000 GVW	All motor vehicles greater than 10,000 pounds GVW licensed to operate on public roads.	
							1.1.3.1	TRUCK	All motor vehicles greater than 10,000 pounds GVW designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property or equipment, such as lowboys, log trucks, chip trucks, end dumps and fire trucks licensed to operate on public roads.	
							1.1.3.2	BUS	All motor vehicles designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and greater than 10,000 pounds GVW licensed to operate on public roads.	
							1.1.3.3	MOTOR HOME	All motor vehicles that are self-contained living quarters on wheels licensed to operate on public roads.	
							1.2	STANDARD/TERRA OHV	Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land.	
							1.2.1	OHV > 50"	Motor vehicles greater than 50" in width, such as sport utility vehicles (SUVs), rock crawlers, side-by-sides, and sand rails.	
							1.2.1.1	WHEELED OHV > 50"	OHVs greater than 50" in width operating on wheels.	
							1.2.1.2	TRACKED OHV >50"	OHVs greater than 50" in width operating on tracks, including SUVs or utility vehicles with track conversion kits.	
							1.2.1.3	OTHER OHV > 50"	Other OHVs greater than 50" in width that are not wheeled or tracked.	
							1.2.2	OHV <= 50"	Motor vehicles less than or equal to 50" in width.	
							1.2.2.1	WHEELED OHV <= 50"	OHVs less than or equal to 50" in width operating on wheels such as ATVs, motorcycles, and balancing scooters.	
							1.2.2.1.1	ATV	OHVs less than or equal to 50" with three or more low-pressure tires, handle-bar steering and a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.	
							1.2.2.1.2	MOTORCYCLE	Two-wheeled vehicles on which the two wheels are inline, not side-by-side.	
							1.2.2.1.3	OTHER WHEELED OHV <= 50"	Other wheeled OHVs less than or equal to 50" in width. Includes balancing scooters.	
							1.2.2.2	TRACKED OHV <= 50"	An OHV less than or equal to 50" in width operating on tracks. Includes ATVs with track conversion kits and snowmobiles when not operating over snow.	
							1.2.2.3	OTHER OHV <= 50"	Other OHVs less than or equal to 50" in width that are not considered to be ATVs or motorcycles and are not wheeled or tracked.	
							2	NON-MOTORIZED	All use by other than motor vehicles, including wheelchairs or mobility devices under CFR 212.1 (or applicable non-feredal regulation), including battery-powered.	
							2.1	HIKER/PEDESTRIAN	Foot travel, including wheelchairs or mobility devices.	
							2.2	PACK AND SADDLE	Riding or packing stock	
							2.2.1	HORSE/MULE	Horses or mules	
							2.2.2	LLAMA	Llamas	
							2.2.3	OTHER PACK STOCK	Other packing animals, including goats.	
							2.3	MECHANIZED	All use by mechanized transport other than motor vehicles.	
							2.3.1	BICYCLE	Bicycles	
							2.3.2	GAME CARTS	Game carts	
							2.3.3	ANIMAL PULLLED VEHICLE (3 "L's")	Mechanized vehicles pulled by animals, including horse/mule drawn carts, wagons, and carriages.	
							2.3.4	SKATE/SKATEBOARD	Roller skates, inline skates, skateboards, and similar devices.	
							2.3.5	OTHER MECHANIZED	Other non-motorized mechanized vehicles.	
							2.4	ANIMALS	All use by domestic animals and livestock not included in Section 2.2 above.	
							2.4.1	LIVESTOCK	All use by domestic livestock, including cattle, sheep and goats.	
							2.4.1.1	CATTLE	Use by cattle.	
							2.4.1.2	SHEEP/GOAT	Use by sheep and goats.	

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code		LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[2] (Rec)				
							2.4.1.3	OTHER ANIMALS	Use by other livestock.	
							2.4.2	PETS	Use by domestic pets including dogs.	
							3	OVER SNOW TRAVEL	All types of over-snow travel.	
							3.1	MTR OVER-SNOW VEHICLE	Motor vehicles designed for over-snow that run on a track or tracks and/or a ski(s), while in use over snow. The same vehicle would be a Standard/Terra OHV (1.2) when not in use over snow. 36 CFR 212.1 (or applicable non-feredal regulation).	
							3.1.1	OVER-SNOW VEHICLE > 50"	Over-snow vehicles greater than 50" in width, including snow coaches, snow cats, and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) with track conversion kits.	
							3.1.2	OVER-SNOW VEHICLE <= 50"	Motorized over-snow vehicles less than or equal to 50" in width.	
							3.1.2.1	SNOWMOBILE	Motorized over-snow vehicles that operate on a track, use one or more skis for steering, have handle-bar steering, and a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.	
							3.1.2.2	OTHER OSV <= 50"	Other over-snow vehicles less than or equal to 50" in width, including ATVs with track conversion kits.	
							3.2	NON-MTR SNOW TRAFFIC	All non-motorized uses specifically designed for travel over snow and ice.	
							3.2.1	CROSS COUNTRY SKI	Cross-country skis. Includes ski mountaineering and hike-in downhill skiing/snowboarding when not supported by mechanized vehicles.	
							3.2.2	SNOW SHOE	Snow shoes	
							3.2.3	DOG SLED	Snow sleds pulled by dogs.	
							3.2.4	OTHER NON-MTR SNOW TRAFFIC	Other non-mechanized vehicles, including vehicles pulled by animals other than dogs, as well as vehicles propelled by wind or gravity, such as ice-boats or bobsleds.	
							4	WATERCRAFT	All types of watercraft when floating. Excludes amphibious vehicles if any wheel or track is in contact with the ground/substrate.	
							4.1	MOTOR WATERCRAFT	All types of self-propelled motorized watercraft.	
							4.1.1	ELECTRIC WATERCRAFT	Motorized watercraft propelled by electric outboard motors.	
							4.1.2	GAS WATERCRAFT	Motorized watercraft propelled by inboard or outboard gas engines.	
							4.1.2.1	MOTOR BOAT	Hulled boats propelled by inboard or outboard engines.	
							4.1.2.2	PERSONAL WATERCRAFT	One or two-person watercraft designed to be straddled by the operator or ridden standing, such as jet skis, wet bikes, and amphibious ATVs.	
							4.1.2.3	OTHER GAS WATERCRAFT	Other use by gas powered watercraft.	
							4.2	NON-MTR WATERCRAFT	All types of non-motorized watercraft.	
							4.2.1	CANOE	Canoes	
							4.2.2	KAYAK	Kayaks	
							4.2.3	RAFT	Inflated open-top rafts.	
							4.2.4	OTHER NON-MTR WATERCRAFT	Use by other non-motorized watercraft including rowboats.	
							5	AIRCRAFT	All types of aircraft.	
							5.1	MTR AIRCRAFT	All types of motorized powered aircraft.	
							5.1.1	AIRPLANE	All types of motorized winged aircraft generally requiring a runway for takeoff and landing. Includes ultralites.	
							5.1.2	HELICOPTER	All types of motorized helicopters.	
							5.1.3	OTHER MOTORIZED AIRCRAFT	Other motorized aircraft, including blimps.	
							5.2	NON-MTR AIRCRAFT	All types of non-motorized flying vehicles.	
							5.2.1	GLIDER	Hang gliders and other winged, non-motorized aircraft.	
							5.2.2	OTHER NON MTR AIRCRAFT	Other un-powered aircraft, such as balloons.	

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
RIGHTS-OF-WAY	Right-of-way, permits, or easements that exist or are needed along the trail or trail segment.	X	X	X	X	X	AN - AUTHORIZATION NEEDED	No legal access right exists and authorization is needed.	Populate only if applicable.
							E - EXISTING EASEMENT	An interest in land owned by another party that entitles the holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment.	
							L - EXISTING LEASE	A right of ingress or egress granted by a government authority under the terms of the lease.	
							P - EXISTING PERMIT	A written license has been issued by one party to a second party granting permission but not vesting a right.	
							TE - EXISTING TEMPORARY EASEMENT	A temporary interest in land owned by another party that entitles the holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment for a specific period of time.	
ROAD SYSTEM	The road network to which the trail or trail segment belongs, in the case of trails occurring on system roads.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]	BLMR- BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ROAD		Populate only if applicable.\n\nThis attribute is used to document when a trail occurs concurrently on a road (in which case the Shared System attribute should also be populated).
							C - COUNTY, PARISH, BOROUGH		
							I - INTERSTATE HIGHWAY		
							L - LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
							NFSR - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM ROAD		
							NPSR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SYSTEM ROAD		
							NWRR - NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM ROAD		
							OF - OTHER FEDERAL		
							OS - OTHER STATE		
							OTH - OTHER		
							P - PRIVATE		
							SH - STATE HIGHWAY		
							T - TRIBAL		
							US - US HIGHWAY OR ROUTE		
SHARED SYSTEM	Additional network(s) of travelways serving a common need or purpose; managed by an organization with the authority to finance, build, operate and maintain the routes.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]	H2O - WATER TRAIL		Populate only if applicable.\n\nOne or more Shared Systems may be identified per trail or trail segment.\n\nThe intent of this attribute is to identify when a trail or trail segment physically overlaps another trail type or road (e.g. when a Standard/Terra Trail overlaps a Snow Trail, or when a trail overlaps a road).\n\nFor BLM, do not confuse "Shared System" with BLM "Shared Use" attribute.
							RD - ROAD		
							SNO - SNOW TRAIL		
							STD - STANDARD/TERRA TRAIL		
SPECIAL MGMT AREA	Land area, that may be of special management concern or interest, through which the trail or trail segment crosses.	X	X	X	X	X	ACEC - AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN - INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA	BLM agency-identified area	Populate only if applicable.\n\nOne or more Special Mgmt Area values may be identified per trail or trail segment.\n\nWhen recording this attribute, also document the official name of the Special Management Area (e.g. in Remarks/Comments).\n\nFor specifics refer to official definitions for the Congressionally, Presidentially and/or Agency-designated areas listed.
							IRA - INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA		
							NCA - NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA	Congressionally designated area	
							NBCB - NATIONAL BACKCOUNTRY BYWAY	Administrative designation	
							NHL - NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	Identified by Secretary of the Interior	
							NHS - NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE		
							NM - NATIONAL MONUMENT	Congressionally designated area or proclaimed by the President	
							NNL - NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK	Identified by either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior	
							NONA - NATIONAL OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA	Congressionally designated area	
							NP - NATIONAL PARK	Congressionally designated area	
							NR - NATIONAL RESERVE	Congressionally designated area	
							NRA - NATIONAL RECREATION AREA		
							NSA - NATIONAL SCENIC AREA	Congressionally designated area	
							NSB - NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY	Administrative designation	
							ONA - OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA	Agency administrative designation	
							OTH - OTHER	Other federal, state or local designation	

314

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
							PUNA - PUBLIC USE NATURAL AREA		
							RNA - RESEARCH NATURAL AREA	Agency administrative designation	
							SRMA - SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA	Agency administrative designation	
							UNBR - UNITED NATIONS BIOSPHERE RESERVE	Designated by UNESCO	
							URA - UNROADED AREA		
							WHSRN - WESTERN HEMISPHERE SHOREBIRD RESERVE NETWORK		
							WILD - DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREA	Congressionally designated area	
							WSA - WILDERNESS STUDY AREA	Congressionally authorized for study	
							WSR - RECREATION	Congressionally designated area	
							WSR - SCENIC	Congressionally designated area	
							WSR - WILD	Congressionally designated area	
							WSS - WILD AND SCENIC STUDY RIVER	Congressionally authorized for study	
							WHS - WORLD HERITAGE SITE	Administrative designation	
STATE	State (or Territory) where the trail or trail segment exists.	X	X	X	X	X	(use applicable two-letter US postal code)		
TRAIL CLASS	The prescribed scale of development for a trail, representing its intended design and management standards.	X	X			X	TC1 - MINIMALLY DEVELOPED	Primitive trail, minimum to nonexistent constructed features	Populate only if applicable / known. For expanded definitions refer to the Trail Class Matrix.
							TC2 - MODERATELY DEVELOPED	Simple trail, minor development, constructed features for trail resource protection	
							TC3 - DEVELOPED	Trail appears constructed, structures common, designed for user convenience	
							TC4 - HIGHLY DEVELOPED	High standard trail, significant structures, may be fully accessible	
							TC5 - FULLY DEVELOPED	Highest standard trail, significant structures, tread hardening common, typically fully accessible	
TRAIL CONDITION	The physical status of the existing trail or trail segment.	X	X			X	CONDITION A - FULLY FUNCTIONAL	Trail is functional; requires only annual or routine maintenance to meet agency standard	Populate only if applicable.
							CONDITION B - MINOR REPAIR/MAINTENANCE NEEDED	Trail is functional; needs minor repair or cyclic maintenance to meet agency standard	
							CONDITION C- MARGINALLY FUNCTIONAL	Trail is marginally functional; requires major repair or rehabilitation to meet agency standard	
							CONDITION D - NOT FUNCTIONAL	Trail is not functional or serving the purpose for which it was intended; requires replacement or decommission to meet agency standard	
							CONDITION E - ALTERATION, EXPANSION, NEW CONSTRUCTION NEEDED	Trail requires alteration, expansion, new construction to meet agency standard	
TRAIL LENGTH	The length of the trail or trail segment in miles.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]	(record length in miles)		BMP: Beginning measure point EMP: Ending measure point Reg Tr: Trail length in miles NST: Trail length in miles NHT[1]: Route length in miles NHT[2]: Length of associated heritage properties determined for extant routes NHT[3]: Trail length in miles
TRAIL NAME	The name that the trail or trail segment is officially or legally known by.	X	X	X	X	X	(hand enter)		Only one Trail Name is identified per trail record (e.g. Duck Pond Nature Trail). In the case of long-distance trails and based on naming conventions established for the trail, only one Trail Name is recorded per trail segment (e.g. John Muir Trail), or one Trail Name is recorded for the entire long-distance trail (e.g. Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail).
TRAIL NUMBER	The official numeric or alphanumeric identifier for the trail.	X	X	X		X	(hand enter)		

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Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
TRAIL STATUS	Current physical state of being of the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X	DE - DECOMMISSIONED	A trail that was no longer needed and has been removed from service	USFS does not use the LOV "UNK - UNKNOWN".
							EX - EXISTING	A trail that physically exists	
							PL - PLANNED	Planned trail identified by an appropriate management decision (e.g. NEPA, Land Management Plan, NHT/NST Comprehensive Management Plan)	
							UNK - UNKNOWN		
TRAIL SURFACE	The predominant surface type the user would expect to encounter on the trail or trail segment.	X	X			X	ASPHALT	Asphalt	
							CHUNK WOOD	Shredded wood or bark	
							CONCRETE	Concrete	
							IMPORTED COMPACTED MATERIAL	Imported compacted aggregate or clay	
							IMPORTED LOOSE MATERIAL	Imported uncompacted greavel, pea gravel, sand	
							NATIVE MATERIAL	Native surface material	
							OTHER	Other trail surface type (including paver block, geogrid, etc)	
							SNOW	Snow	
							WATER	Water	
TRAIL SYSTEM	The travel network to which the trail or trail segment belongs.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]	BLMT - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TRAIL		Populate only if applicable / known.
							C - COUNTY, PARISH, BOROUGH TRAIL		
							L - LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAIL		
							NFST - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAIL		
							NPST - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SYSTEM TRAIL		
							NWRT - NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM TRAIL		
							OF- OTHER FEDERAL TRAIL		
							OTH - OTHER		
							P - PRIVATE TRAIL		
							S - STATE GOVERNMENT TRAIL		
							T - TRIBAL TRAIL		
TRAIL TYPE	A category that reflects the predominant trail surface and general mode of travel accommodated by a trail.	X	X	X	X[B]	X[B]	STANDARD TERRA TRAIL	A trail that has a surface consisting predominantly of the ground and that is designed and managed to accommodate use on that surface.	If the trail occurs concurrently with or overlaps another route (trail or road), document the type, name and number of the other route (e.g. in Remarks/Comments).
							SNOW TRAIL	A trail that has a surface consisting predominantly of snow or ice and that is designed and managed to accommodate use on that surface.	
							WATER TRAIL	A trail that has a surface consisting predominantly of water (but may include land-based portages) and that is designed and managed to accommodate use on that surface.	
TYPE OF ROUTE	The type of transportation route.			X	X[B]	X[B]	ROAD	(see agency definition)	Populate only if applicable. One or more Type of Route value may be identified if applicable (e.g. Route may function as Road in summer and Snow Trail in winter). This attribute is only applicable to NHTs, and is used to reflect the Route Type (road or trail) for NHT[1], NHT[2], and/or NHT[3]. (Comparable information for other trails can be determined through other existing attributes.)
							TRAIL	(see interagency definition)	

316

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
TYPE OF SITE	The type of site.			X	X	X	ADMIN SITE OFFICE		Populate only if applicable. This attribute is _only_ applicable to NHTs, and is used to reflect the heritage resource site type for NHT[1], NHT[2], and/or NHT[3]. LOV Abbreviations: ADMIN = Administrative DEV = Developed INTERP = Interpretive REC = Recreation
							ADMIN SITE OTHER		
							ADMIN SITE RESIDENCE		
							ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA		
							BOTANIC AREA		
							DEV REC BOATING SITE		
							DEV REC DOCUMENTARY SITE		
							DEV REC FAMILY CAMPGROUND		
							DEV REC FAMILY PICNIC		
							DEV REC OVERNIGHT LOOKOUT/CABIN		
							DEV SITE GROUP CAMPSITE		
							DEV SITE GROUP PICNIC		
							DEV REC HORSE CAMP		
							DEV REC RESORT/HOTEL/LODGE (AGENCY OWNED)		
							DEV REC RESORT/HOTEL/LODGE (PRIVATELY OWNED)		
							DEV REC INFORMATION SITE		
							DEV REC INTERP SITE ADMIN		
							DEV REC INTERP SITE MAJOR		
							DEV REC INTERP SITE MINOR		
							DEV REC OBSERVATION SITE		
							DEV REC ORGANIZATION SITE (AGENCY OWNED)		
							DEV REC ORGANIZATION SITE (PRIVATELY OWNED)		
							DEV REC OTHER		
							DEV REC TRAILHEAD		
							GEOLOGIC AREA		
							HISTORIC AREA		
							PALEONTOLOGICAL		
VISITOR FACILITY TYPE	Category of facility that accommodates visitor activities or provides visitor amenities.		X	X		X	ADMIN SITE OFFICE		Populate only if applicable. One or more Visitor Facility Type values may be identified per trail or trail segment. LOV Abbreviations: ADMIN = Administrative DEV = Developed INTERP = Interpretive REC = Recreation
							ADMIN SITE OTHER		
							ADMIN SITE RESIDENCE		
							ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA		
							BOTANIC AREA		
							DEV REC BOATING SITE		
							DEV REC DOCUMENTARY SITE		
							DEV REC FAMILY CAMPGROUND		
							DEV REC FAMILY PICNIC		
							DEV REC OVERNIGHT LOOKOUT/CABIN		
							DEV SITE GROUP CAMPSITE		
							DEV SITE GROUP PICNIC		
							DEV REC HORSE CAMP		
							DEV REC RESORT/HOTEL/LODGE (AGENCY OWNED)		
							DEV REC RESORT/HOTEL/LODGE (PRIVATELY OWNED)		

317

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Attribute Applies To[A]					List of Values (LOV) Attribute Code	LOV Definition	Notes Business Rules & Clarifiers
		Reg. Trail	NST	NHT[1] (Desig)	NHT[2] (HR)	NHT[3] (Rec)			
							DEV REC INFORMATION SITE		
							DEV REC INTERP SITE ADMIN		
							DEV REC INTERP SITE MAJOR		
							DEV REC INTERP SITE MINOR		
							DEV REC OBSERVATION SITE		
							DEV REC ORGANIZATION SITE (AGENCY OWNED)		
							DEV REC ORGANIZATION SITE (PRIVATELY OWNED)		
							DEV REC OTHER		
							DEV REC TRAILHEAD		
							GEOLOGIC AREA		
							HISTORIC AREA		
							PALEONTOLOGICAL		

[A] The type of trail (or aspect of an NHT) that the Core Question applies to:

Regular Trail:	Any agency-managed trail that is not a congressionally designated NST or NHT

NST:	National Scenic Trail (Congressionally Designated)

NHT[1] (Desig):	Route/s congressionally designated as the National Historic Trail
NHT[2] (HR):	NHT-associated heritage resources (routes and/or sites)
NHT[3] (Rec):	NHT-associated recreation or interpretive route and/or site

[B] Attribute applicable to associated NHT heritage resource route or NHT recreation/interpretive route (trail or road). Not applicable to associated NHT sites.

[C] Overlap Allowed?

No Overlap Allowed: Only one attribute value or LOV code may be recorded at any given location along the trail or trail segment. Multiple segments may be identified, each with the appropriately corresponding LOV.

Overlap Allowed: More than one attribute value or LOV code may be recorded, if applicable, at any given location along the trail or trail segment. Multiple segments may be identified, each with the appropriately corresponding LOV(s).

The following data attributes may be recorded with more than one attribute code identified for the same location: Land Use Plan, Managed Use, National Trail Designation, NRHP Criteria, Prohibited Use, Shared System, Special Management Area, Type of Route, Visitor Facility Type.

Example: For any particular stretch of trail, that portion of trail is physically located in only one County at that location, while that same location on the trail may have one or more Prohibited Uses. Therefore, there is no overlap allowed for the data attribute for County-- only one County may be recorded for that specific location (either the trail segment, or entire trail if applicable). The data attribute for Prohibited Use, however, does allow the entry of multiple values, if more than one actively Prohibited Use is defined for any given stretch of trail. In this case, only one County (i.e. Mineral County) could be recorded in any single location, but all Prohibited Uses would be recorded for that same location (i.e. ATV, Motorcycle).

The Beginning Measure Point (BMP) and Ending Measure Point (EMP) would not necessarily be the same for these two data attributes. For example, the trail may be in Mineral County from BMP 0.00 to EMP 6.42 (recorded in miles), while the Prohibited Uses of Motorcycle and ATV may extend for the entire length of the trail from BMP 0.00 to EMP 16.75.

[D] Null / Not Null: Identification of whether a Null value or Not Null value is allowed

Null: The data field may have a null value (be left blank with no data recorded)

Not Null: The data field must have a value entered for this attribute

[E] Unique / Not Unique

Unique - The values entered for this attribute field would be unique for every entry (row) in the database. This includes all participating agencies or entites that collect trails data.

Not Unique - The values entered for this attribute field would not be unique for every entry (row) in the database. This includes all participating agencies or entites that collect trails data.

Attribute Color Coding:

Attribute applicable only to National Historic Trails (NHT)

318

319   **APPENDICES**

320　　**Appendix A (Normative)**

321　　　　　　　　　　　　**FTDS Trail Fundamentals**

322　　　　　　**Trail Type ▪ Trail Class ▪ Managed Use ▪ Designed Use**

323　　　　　　　　　　　　　Updated: 10/16/2008

324

325　　　*Note: The management concepts incorporated in the FTDS Trail Fundamentals are*

326　　　*currently undergoing public notice and comment via the Federal Register under the*

327　　　*leadership of the US Forest Service. Once this is complete and the final version published*

328　　　*in the Federal Register, the FTDS Fundamentals will be revised as needed to reflect the*

329　　　*final published version of these management concepts (June, 2010)*

330

331　　The Federal Trail Fundamentals include four concepts that are the cornerstones of effective trail

332　　planning and management:

333　　　● Trail Type

334　　　● Trail Class

335　　　● Managed Use

336　　　● Designed Use

337

338　　Identify the four Trail Fundamentals for each trail or trail segment based on applicable land

339　　management plan direction, travel management decisions, trail-specific decisions, and other

340　　related direction.

341

342   Trail Fundamentals provide an integrated means to consistently record and communicate the

343   intended design and management guidelines for trail design, construction, maintenance and

344   use.

345

346   **Trail Type**

347   *A category that reflects the predominant trail surface and general mode of travel*

348   *accommodated by a trail*

349

350   There are three Trails Types:

351   **Standard/Terra Trail:** *A trail that has a surface consisting predominantly of the ground*

352   *and that is designed and managed to accommodate use on that surface.*

353   **Snow Trail:** *A trail that has a surface consisting predominantly of snow or ice and that*

354   *is designed and managed to accommodate use on that surface.*

355   **Water Trail***: A trail that has a surface consisting predominantly of water (but may*

356   *include land-based portages) and that is designed and managed to accommodate use on*

357   *that surface.*

358   This management concept allows managers to identify trail-specific Design Parameters or

359   technical specifications, management needs, and the cost of managing the trail for particular

360   uses and/or seasons by trail or trail segment.

361   1. Inventory trails and identify the appropriate Design Parameters or technical

362   specifications, management needs, and management costs for trail using the Trail

363   Types.

364   2. Identify only one Trail Type per trail.

365   3. Identify the Trail Type for each trail based on applicable land management plan direction,

366   travel management decisions, trail-specific decisions, and other related direction.

367   4. Inventory both trails and Trail Types when two trails overlap, for example, when a Snow

368   Trail overlaps a Standard Terra Trail.

369 **Trail Class**

370 *The prescribed scale of trail development for a trail, representing its intended design and*

371 *management standards.*

372

373 Trail Classes are general categories reflecting trail development scale, arranged along a

374 continuum.

375

376 There are five Trail Classes, ranging from the least developed (Trail Class 1) to the most

377 developed (Trail Class 5):

378   Trail Class 1: Minimally Developed

379   Trail Class 2: Moderately Developed

380   Trail Class 3: Developed

381   Trail Class 4: Highly Developed

382   Trail Class 5: Fully Developed

383

384 Use Trail Classes to inventory trails and to identify the applicable Design Parameters or technical

385 specifications and the costs for meeting trail management standards.

386 1. Identify only one Trail Class per trail or trail segment.

387 2. Trail Class descriptors reflect typical attributes of trails in each class. Local deviations from

388   any Trail Class descriptor may be established based on trail-specific conditions, topography,

389   or other factors, provided that the deviations are consistent with the general intent of the

390   applicable Trail Class.

391 3. There is a direct relationship between Trail Class and Managed Uses: generally, one cannot

392   be determined without consideration of the other.

393 4. Identify the appropriate Trail Class for each trail or trail segment based on the management

394   intent in the applicable land management plan, travel management decisions, trail-specific

395   decisions, and other related direction. Apply the Trail Class that most closely reflects the

396   management intent for the trail or trail segment, which may or may not reflect the current

397   condition of the trail.

398 For specifics on each Trail Class, refer to the National Trail Management Class matrix.

399

400   **Managed Use**

401   *A mode of travel that is <u>actively</u> managed and appropriate on a trail, based on its design and*

402   *management.*

403   1.   Managed Use indicates management intent to accommodate a specific use.

404   2.   There can be more than one Managed Use per trail or trail segment.

405   3.   The Managed Uses for a trail are usually a small subset of all the allowed uses on the trail,

406   that is, uses that are allowed unless specifically prohibited. For example, on a trail that is

407   closed to all motorized use but open to all non-motorized use, the Managed Uses could be

408   Hiker/Pedestrian and Pack and Saddle. The allowed uses, however, would also include

409   bicycles and all other non-motorized uses.

410   4.   Identify the Managed Uses for each trail or trail segment based on applicable land

411   management plan direction, travel management decisions, trail-specific decisions, and other

412   related direction.

413   5.   There is a direct relationship between Managed Use and Trail Class: generally, one cannot be

414   determined without consideration of the other. Not all Trail Classes are appropriate for all

415   Managed Uses. For guidance on the potential appropriateness of each Trail Class to each

416   Managed Use, refer to agency-specific guidelines and reference material.

417   **Designed Use**

418   *The Managed Use of a trail that requires the most demanding design, construction, and*

419   *maintenance parameters and that, in conjunction with the applicable Trail Class, determines*

420   *which Design Parameters or technical specifications will apply to a trail.*

421   1. There is only one Designed Use per trail or trail segment. Although a trail or trail segment

422   may have more than one Managed Use and numerous uses may be allowed, only one

423   Managed Use is identified as the design driver or Designed Use.

424   2. Determine the Designed Use for a trail or trail segment from the Managed Uses identified for

425   that trail. When making this determination, consider all Managed Uses that occur during all

426   seasons of use of the trail or trail segment. Assess any essential or limiting geometry for the

427   Managed Uses of the trail or trail segment to determine whether any trail-specific

428   adjustments are necessary to the applicable Design Parameters or technical specifications.

429   a. In some situations, when there is more than one Managed Use identified for a trail, the

430   Designed Use may be readily apparent. For example, on a trail with Managed Uses of

431   all-terrain vehicle and Motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle use would be the Designed Use

432   because this use requires wider tread widths and has lower tolerances for surface

433   obstacles and maximum trail grades.

434   b. In other situations involving more than one Managed Use, the Designed Use may not be

435   readily apparent, as is often the case when there are fewer differences between the

436   applicable sets of Design Parameters than in the example above. For example, on a trail

437   that is actively managed for hiker and pedestrian, pack and saddle, and bicycle use, pack

438   and saddle use would likely be the Designed Use because of the three Managed Uses,

439   pack and saddle use generally has the most limiting design requirements. While the

440   Bicycle Design Parameters are very similar to the Pack and Saddle Design Parameters,

441   the Design Parameters or technical specifications for this trail may need to be adjusted to

442   accommodate bicycles.

443   **Designed Use / Managed Use Types***

444   Hiker / Pedestrian

445   Pack and Saddle

446   Bicycle

447   Motorcycle

448   All Terrain Vehicle

449   Four-Wheel Drive Vehicle > 50" in Width

450   Cross-Country Ski

451   Dog Sled

452   Snowshoe

453   Snowmobile

454   Motorized Watercraft

455   Non-Motorized Watercraft

456

457   * Refer to agency-specific guidance regarding which of the Designed Uses and Managed Uses

458   listed above are being used by a particular agency.

459   **FTDS Trail Management Classes**

460   Federal Trail Data Standards (FTDS) Version 1

461   National Trail Management Classes

462   10/16/2008

> *Note: The National Trail Management Classes are currently undergoing public*
>
> *notice and comment via the Federal Register under the leadership of the US*
>
> *Forest Service. Once this is complete and the final version published in the*
>
> *Federal Register, the Trail Classes incorporated in the Federal Trail Data*
>
> *Standards will be revised as needed to reflect the final published version of*
>
> *these management concepts. (June, 2010)*

463

464 Trail Classes are general categories reflecting trail development scale, arranged along a

465 continuum. The Trail Class identified for a trail prescribes its development scale, representing

466 its intended design and management standards.[1] Local deviations from any Trail Class

467 descriptor may be established based on trail-specific conditions, topography, or other factors,

468 provided that the deviations do not undermine the general intent of the applicable Trail Class.

469 Identify the appropriate Trail Class for each trail or trail segment based on the management

470 intent in the applicable land management plan, travel management direction, trail-specific

471 decisions, and other related direction. Apply the Trail Class that most closely matches the

472 management intent for the trail or trail segment, which may or may not reflect the current

473 condition of the trail.

Trail Attributes	Trail Class 1 Minimally Developed	Trail Class 2 Moderately Developed	Trail Class 3 Developed	Trail Class 4 Highly Developed	Trail Class 5 Fully Developed
Tread & Traffic Flow	• Tread intermittent and often indistinct. • May require route finding. • Single lane , with no allowances constructed for passing. • Predominantly native materials.	• Tread continuous and discernible, but narrow and rough. • Single lane, with minor allowances constructed for passing. • Typically native materials.	• Tread continuous and obvious. • Single lane, with allowances constructed for passing where required by traffic volumes in places where there is no reasonable opportunity to pass. • Native or imported materials.	• Tread wide and relatively smooth , with few irregularities . • Single lane, with allowances constructed for passing where required by traffic volumes in places where there is no reasonable opportunity to pass. • Double lane where traffic volumes are high and passing is frequent. • Native or imported materials. • May be hardened.	• Tread wide, firm, stable, and generally uniform • Single lane, with frequent turnouts where traffic volumes are low to moderate. • Double lane where traffic volumes are moderate to high. • Commonly hardened with asphalt or other imported material.
Obstacles	• Obstacles common, naturally ocurring, often substantial , and intended to provide increased challenge. • Narrow passages; brush, steep grades, rocks and logs present.	• Obstacles may be common, substantial, and intended to provide increased challenge. • Blockages cleared to define route and protect resources. • Vegetation may encroach into trailway.	• Obstacles may be common, but not substantial or intended to provide challenge. • Vegetation cleared outside of trailway.	• Obstacles infrequent and insubstantial. • Vegetation cleared outside of trailway.	• Obstacled not present • Grades typically < 8%
Constructed Features & Trail Elements	• Structures minimal to non-existent. • Drainage typically provided without structures. • Natural fords. • Typically no bridges.	• Structures of limited size, scale, and quantity; typically constructed of native materials. • Structures adequate to protect trail infrastructure and resources. • Natural fords . • Bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access.	• Structures may be common and substantial; constructed of imported or native materials. • Natural or constructed fords. • Bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access.	• Structures frequent and substantial; typically constructed of imported materials. • Contructed or natural fords. • Bridges as needed for resource protection and user convenience. • Trailside amenities may be present.	• Structures frequent or continuous; typically constructed of imported materials. • May include bridges, boardwalks, curbs, handrails, trailside amenities, and similar features.
Signs[2]	• Route identification signing limited to junctions. • Route markers present when trail location is not evident. • Regulatory and resource protection signing infrequent . • Destination signing, unless required, generally not present . • Information and interpretive signing generally not present.	• Route identification signing limited to junctions. • Route markers present when trail location is not evident. • Regulatory and resource protection signing infrequent . • Destination signing typically infrequent outside of wilderness; generally not present in wilderness areas. • Information and interpretive signing uncommon.	• Route identification signing at junctions and as needed for user reassurance. • Route markers as needed for user reassurance . • Regulatory and resource protection signing may be common. • Destination signing likely outside of wilderness; generally not present in wilderness areas . • Information and interpretive signs may be present outside of wilderness .	• Route identification signing at junctions and as needed for user reassurance. • Route markers as needed for user reassurance. • Regulatory and resource protection signing common. • Destination signing common outside of wilderness; generally not present in wilderness areas. • Information and interpretive signs may be common outside wilderness areas. • Accessibility information likely displayed at trailhead.	• Route identification signing at junctions and for user reassurance. • Route markers as needed for user reassurance. • Regulatory and resource protection signing common. • Destination signing common. • Information and interpretive signs common. • Accessibility information likely displayed at trailhead.
Typical Recreation Environs & Experience[3]	• Natural and unmodified. • ROS: Typically Primitive to Roaded Natural . • WROS: Typically Primitive to Semi-Primitive .	• Natural and essentially unmodified. • ROS: Typically Primitive to Roaded Natural . • WROS: Typically Primitive to Semi-Primitive.	• Natural and primarily unmodified. • ROS: Typically Primitive to Roaded Natural. • WROS: Typically Semi-Primitive to Transition.	• May be modified. • ROS: Typically Semi-Primitive to Rural . • WROS: Typically Portal or Transition .	• May be highly modified. • Commonly associated with visitor centers or high-use recreation sites. • ROS: Typically Roaded Natural to Urban. • Generally not present in wilderness areas.

[1] For management standards, potential appropriateness of Trail Classes for Managed Uses, technical specifications by Trail Class and Designed Use, and other related guidance, refer to agency-specific guidelines and reference material.

[2] For standards and guidelines for the use of signs and posters along trails, refer to agency-specific guidelines.

[3] The National Trail Management Class matrix shows the combinations of Trail Class and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) or Wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (WROS) settings that commonly occur, although trails in all Trail Classes may and do occur in all settings. For guidance on the application of the ROS and WROS, refer to agency-specific guidelines.

474

475 **Appendix B (Normative)**

476 **National Historic Trail (NHT) Corridor Concept**

477 **Federal Trail Data Standards**

478 National Historic Trails (NHTs) differ from "regular" trails, which can generally be described,

479 inventoried and managed as one linear route. This is not usually the case with NHTs. To better

480 understand the inventory and management of NHTs, it is helpful to consider each NHT as an

481 unofficial, informal "corridor", rather than a single line on a map. Each "NHT corridor" is

482 comprised of two and often three aspects:

483

484   **NHT[1] Designated Route**: What and where is the congressionally designated NHT

485   route and associated NHT heritage sites? [NHT[1] is identified for all NHTs.]

486

487   **NHT[2] Heritage Resources:** What and where is the route and sites where history

488   actually occurred? [NHT[2] occurs on all NHTs, although physical evidence and/or

489   remnants may no longer be present. Location may be other than the congressionally

490   designated route.]

491

492   **NHT[3] Recreation and/or Interpretive Trail/Road/Sites:** Where/what is the route

493   and associated sites that people can use (i.e. trail/road/site used for recreation or

494   interpretation)? [May or may not be present. NHT[3] location may vary from the

495   congressionally designated route and/or original, historically used route.]

496

497   To be effective, NHT administrators and managers rely on data representing two to three of these

498   various components that can occur within an NHT corridor. It is important to note that

499   "corridor" is used here as an unofficial descriptive concept, and not intended to imply the

500   existence of actual area boundaries.

501

502   The Federal NHT Data Standards Team recommends this concept be adopted and used internally

503   to better communicate and explain the management and data needs related to NHTs.

504

505

National Historic Trail Condition Categories

507   The National Historic Trail (NHT) Condition Categories are Federal standard classifications

508   designed to assess the comparative character of visible trail remnants observed at the time of

509   mapping for all NHTs. National Historic Trail Condition Categories are applicable to the heritage

510   resource component of the NHT, and not to the recreation or interpretive components. NHT

511   Condition Categories do not reflect the character or integrity of the NHT setting or surrounding

512   landscape.

513

514   The six NHT Condition Categories include:

NHT Condition Category	Title/Descriptor
NHT I	Location Verified, Evident, and Unaltered
NHT II	Location Verified and Evident with Minor Alteration
NHT III	Location Verified with Little Remaining Evidence
NHT IV	Location Verified and Permanently Altered
NHT V	Location Approximate or Not Verified
NHT VI	Location Verified with Historic Reconstruction

515

516   Because NHTs are designated for historic events spanning more than two centuries, NHT

517   segments are classified based on their condition at the time of documentation, compared to their

518   condition at the time of historic significance – be that undeveloped route, trail, primitive road or

519   surfaced transportation route.

520

521   The NHT Condition Categories reflect broad standardized categories that can generally be

522   applied to all NHTs, and will be used to communicate condition status among all NHTs. Since

523   the character of each NHT differs, however, the NHT Condition Categories may be further

524   refined to reflect specific NHTs if needed and appropriate. Any such trail-specific refinements

525   or sub-categories must still fall within the general logic and generally equate to the national NHT

526   Condition Categories, and should be clearly documented with examples.

527

528   **NHT Condition Categories Encompass:**

529   1. Documentation of the historic location; and

530   2. Presence (or lack) of visible trail remnants and/or artifacts that provide evidence of the

531   historic route.

532

533   **Reference Terminology:**

534

535   **Archaeological Evidence:** Physical manifestations (e.g. artifacts and features) of

536   historical use or events related to the significant period of trail use.

537

538   **Condition:** A descriptor of the current trail appearance, including the look and feel of the

539   trail, in comparison to the probable appearance of the trail during its period of significant

540   historic use. In other words, to what degree does the trail still look like it did during its

541   period of maximum historic importance?

542

543   **Location Verification:** The combination of written records (e.g. journals or letters),

544   cartographic information, terrain limitations, visible trail remnants, and artifacts used to

545   precisely locate a land or water based historic route. Location verification is an important

546   part of the definition of condition categories.

547

548   **Historic Reconstruction:** The deliberate re-creation or simulation of an NHT segment

549   based on the accurate duplication of historic location, features and materials. Historic

550   reconstruction re-creates the original appearance of the NHT segment.

551

552   **Routes, Braids and Swales:**

553

554   **Route(s):** Well-defined major variants of a historic trail. Most historic trails have

555   various routes. They may be caused by divergent starting and destination points; changes

556   in water, feed, and weather conditions; or the simple human desire to find a better, faster,

557   and easier route. Routes are generally well defined, will be mapped at all scales, and

558   should be reported to the Federal level for all historic trails. An example of routes for the

559   California National Historic Trail are the Independence Road and St. Joe Road routes,

560   which begin in different cities on the Missouri River and come together in Marysville,

561   Kansas.

562

563   **Braid:** Routes frequently divide into braids. Trail braiding occurred when travelers

564   found different routes around obstacles. One braid may go north of a butte and another

565   south. At creek and river crossings braids spread out to find the best ford. If one braid

566   was wet and marshy, a new braid was formed on higher, drier ground. Braids generally

567   run more-or-less parallel to one another and are usually within a couple of miles of one

568   another. Most braids are well known and are mapped at most scales. Whenever possible

569   braids should be reported at the Federal level.

570

571   **Swale:** If trail data is recorded at the on-the-ground/GPS level, a third type of trail

572   becomes visible. Physical evidence of the passage of historic travelers on the ground is

573   often still visible. There may be many parallel swales running very close to one another.

574   There are locations where 10-15 separate swales run parallel up a single ridge. Multiple

575   swales occurred because travelers didn't like to eat one another's dust and would spread

576   out whenever possible and also because old swales were often deeply rutted and muddy,

577   making travel easier a few feet away. Although agencies may be documenting these

578   swales at the GPS level of accuracy and detail, this information should not be reported at

579   the Federal level.

580

581   **Trace:** A term normally associated with wagon and horse trails, that reflects visible, on-the-

582   ground evidence of the travel along the route.

583

584   **Visible Trail Remnant:** The readily visible, remaining physical evidence of a trail or

585   route that was established or made significant by historic use. For example trail trace, ruts,

586   swales, rust marks, bridges, blazes, retaining wall, sidewalk, etc. Visible trail remnants do

587   not include associated archaeological sites or features that are not directly part of the trail.

588

589

NHT Condition Category Definitions

591

592   Each NHT Condition Category is defined below, along with brief examples intended to illustrate

593   the underlying logic of each category and to assist with the application of the categories to

594   individual National Historic Trails.

595

596   **NHT I: Location Verified, Evident and Unaltered**

597   *Description:*   The trail route is accurately located and verified from written and cartographic

598   records, terrain limitations, and/or archaeological evidence.

599

600   The visible trail remnant retains the essence of its original character that relates to

601   the historic period for which the trail was designated and shows no evidence of

602   having been either impacted by subsequent uses or altered by other

603   improvements.

604

605   For example, in the case of wagon trails, there is visible evidence of the original

606   trail in the form of depressions, ruts, swales, tracks, or other scars, including

607   vegetative differences and hand-placed rock alignments along the trailside. In the

608   case of more contemporary historic trails, evidence may include constructed road

609   features, sidewalks, railroad grades, etc. if significant to the historic events for

610   which the trail was designated.

611

612   **NHT II: Documented and Evident with Minor Alteration**

613   *Description:*   The trail route is accurately located and verified from written and cartographic

614   records, terrain limitations, and/or archaeological evidence.

615

616   The visible trail remnant retains the essence of its character that relates to the

617   historic period for which the trail was designated, but shows minor evidence of

618   alteration by subsequent use, development, or natural events.

619

620   For example, in the case of wagon roads, there is little or no evidence of having

621   been altered permanently by more modern road improvements, such as widening,

622   blading, grading, crowning or graveling. In forested areas, the trail may have

623   been used for logging but still retains elements of its original character during the

624   significant historic period.

625

626   **NHT III: Documented with Little Remaining Evidence**

627   *Description:*   The trail route is accurately located and verified from written and cartographic

628   records, terrain limitations, and/or some archaeological evidence.

629

630   Due to weathering, erosion, vegetative succession, development, etc., trail traces

631   are insignificant, although some evidence remains (e.g. wagon wheel impact

632   evidence such as rust, grooved, or polished rocks).

633

634   For example, this category includes trail segments that once passed through

635   forests and meadows, across excessively hard surfaces or bedrock (such as on

636   ridges), over alkali flats and sandy soils, through ravines or washes or other

637   environments not conducive to trace preservation.

638

639   **NHT IV:**   **Documented and Permanently Altered**

640   *Description:*   The trail route's location is verified from written and cartographic records, or by

641   terrain limitations, although little or no archaeological evidence remains.

642

643   The trail has been permanently altered or obliterated by human-caused or natural

644   events, leaving no evidence of its original appearance.

645

646   For example, the original trail may have been permanently altered by road

647   construction through widening, blading, grading, etc. Other above or below-

648   ground developments include pipeline installation, utility corridor development,

649   building construction, etc.

650

651   **NHT V:**   **Approximate Trail**

652   *Description:*   The trail route's location cannot be accurately verified from written or

653   cartographic records, or archaeological evidence.

654

655 The trail is either so obliterated or unverifiable that its location is only

656 approximately known.

657

658 In many cases, the trail has been destroyed entirely by development, such as

659 highways, structures, agriculture, or utility corridors. In others, it has been

660 inundated beneath reservoirs. In some, there is not enough historical or

661 topographic evidence by which to locate the trail accurately.

662

663 **NHT VI** **Historic Reconstruction**

664 *Description:* The trail route is accurately located and verified from written and cartographic

665 records, terrain limitations, and/or archaeological evidence.

666

667 The trail segment has been deliberately reconstructed, at its original location, to

668 appear as it did during the period of maximum historic importance.

669

670 For example, the reconstruction of a tow path or lock along an historic canal to

671 simulate trail's original character and use.

672

673 Note: Reconstructed trail segments or associated features, not in the original

674 location do not meet the definition of NHT VI Historic Reconstruction, and are

675 considered as recreation, interpretive or other developments.

676

677 **NHT Condition Categories: Comparison Summary and Classification Tree**

678

679 The tables below provide summarized comparisons of the NHT Condition Categories and are

680 intended for general comparative purposes only. Refer to the specific NHT Condition Category

681 definitions and, if applicable, the supplemental discussion when attempting to assign the

682 Condition Categories to a particular NHT.

683

684 **NHT Condition Category Comparison Summary**

NHT Characteristics	NHT Condition Categories					
	NHT I	NHT II	NHT III	NHT IV	NHT V	NHT VI
Location Verified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Historic Reconstruction	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Trail Remnant Visible and Unaltered	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Trail Remnant Visible and Altered	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Trail Remnant Not Visible, but Archaeological Evidence Visible	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

685

686

687   **NHT Condition Category Classification Tree**

NHT Condition Categories: Classification Tree				
To classify an NHT trail segment, ask the following questions in order shown:				
1. Is location verified?	if	**No**	then segment is:	**NHT V**
2. Is location verified and historic reconstruction present?	if	**Yes**	then segment is:	**NHT VI**
3. Is location verified, but the trail tread is permanently altered?	if	**Yes**	then segment is:	**NHT IV**
4. Is location verified and original physical trail remnant visible and unaltered?	if	**Yes**	then segment is:	**NHT I**
5 Is location verified and original physical trail remnant visible, but altered?	if	**Yes**	then segment is:	**NHT II**
6 All remaining segments are:				**NHT III**

688

689

Application of NHT Condition Categories: Supplemental Discussion

691

692   This section provides additional examples and discussion to assist with the application of NHT

693   Condition Categories to some common and/or potentially problematic situations. The examples

694   provided below are not comprehensive and should be further refined as needed to reflect specific

695   National Historic Trails, while remaining within the general context of the standardized NHT

696   Condition Categories.

697

698   No trail categorization scheme can cover all situations with equal uniformity. In most situations,

699   applicability of one of the six NHT Condition Categories is fairly straight-forward. Inevitably,

700   however, there will be situations where more than one category might apply. In such cases,

701   where there is no clear determination, the trail classifier will have to make a subjective decision

702   based on a thorough observation and assessment to determine which NHT Condition Category

703   best fits the NHT trail or NHT trail segment.

704

705   **Origin of the Categories**

706

707   The NHT Condition Categories were inspired by the Oregon-California Trails Association

708   (OCTA) "Mapping Emigrant Trails" (OCTA 2002:13-15). The OCTA categories were devised

709   for the emigrant trails across the western United States to describe, in particular, wagon and

710   livestock trails. When developing NHT Condition Categories for Federal use, the OCTA

711   categories were used as a starting point and were revised to be more broadly applicable to all

712   NHTs, using the logic of trail location and trail appearance today relative to appearance during

713   the period of the trail's use.

714

715   **Relationship to National Register of Historic Places**

716

717   The NHT Condition Categories do not incorporate the National Register of Historic Places

718   concepts of integrity, or even significance. These National Register concepts are derived

719   through analysis and consideration of the context of an historic resource. The NHT Condition

720   Categories, by contrast, are *descriptive*. Specifically, "setting", as defined in the National

721   Register of Historic Places, is not a consideration in assessing NHT condition: NHT Condition

722   Categories describe the comparative condition of the route actually traveled, and not the

723   condition of the overall landscape in which the route currently exists.

724

725   The National Register concept of associative qualities is not incorporated into the condition

726   categories. The associative qualities of an NHT are already incorporated into its designation and

727   management.

728

729   Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is not part of NHT condition categories

730   because the condition categories are independent of the National Register criteria. For instance,

731   a trail segment may not be significant but still be in NHT I Condition Category; another trail

732   segment may be significant due to its association with some important event but be in NHT IV.

733

734 **Effects of Modern Intrusions and Changes Around the NHT**

735

736 Modern intrusions, such as freeways, power lines or buildings situated near trails normally do

737 not affect trail categorization, because the NHT Condition Categories describe the route's

738 surface, not the landscape in which the NHT segment lies presently. Only the presence (or

739 absence) of visible trail remnants, archaeological evidence, and/or knowledge of the trail's

740 location affect categorization.

741

742 Logging, forest fires, or vegetation changes since the period of the NHT's maximum importance

743 may have altered the trail corridor temporarily. However, over time, new growth has, or will

744 have, restored the natural condition of the trail corridor. As long as the trail route is accurately

745 known and the trail itself has not been physically altered, there will be no effect upon the

746 Condition Category.

747

748 Often, the physical remains of a long NHT trail segment will be intermittently indistinct during

749 certain conditions (e.g., in different seasons). In these cases, determining an appropriate NHT

750 Condition Category requires multiple observations of the trail segment.

751

752 **Application of NHT Condition Categories: Examples**

753 **Wagon and Livestock Trails**

754   **NHT I:** Most emigrant trails still retaining evidence of original wagon use – in the form of

755   ruts, swales, scaring or tracks – probably have undergone later 19th century wagon use due to

756   freighting, mining, stage, or ranching activity. Therefore, rarely will visible trail remains be

757   the result solely of emigrant wagon use. Also because these wagon trails have had little or no

758   use in the 20th century, either erosion or restoration have often changed their appearance

759   where they no longer look like they did during use by the emigrants. Nonetheless, these trail

760   segments still retain their emigrant wagon-use character and qualify as NHT I.

761

762   **NHT II**: Many times, historic wagon roads have continued to be used as unimproved roads

763   since their period of historic importance. In these cases, even though the historic road is

764   overlain by an unimproved two-track road, it still retains the essence of its historic

765   appearance and is an NHT II Condition Category trail.

766

767   Occasionally, a superimposed, two-track road will have been abandoned and the NHT will

768   have reverted in appearance to an "unaltered trail." However, if, through research of historic

769   documents, oral histories, or soil conditions, it can be demonstrated that the trail was once

770   used as a road for motor vehicles, then it is classified as a NHT II Condition Category.

771   Agency documentation for the trail segment should note that the segment is an abandoned

772   road that spuriously seems "unaltered trail."

773

774   **NHT III:** Trails passing over soils and surfaces that did not easily take the imprint of a

775   wagon wheel, or where erosion and other subsequent changes have obliterated the original

776   trail tread, may still retain some evidence of the passage of emigrant wagons. Rust marks,

777   grooves, and polish on rocks; rope burns on trees; and hub scrapes on rocks or trees allow

778 verification of emigrant wagon travel even in areas where the trail tread itself may no longer

779 be evident. The trail may also be verified in these areas by terrain limitations or

780 archaeological evidence. Sections of trail that can be verified from these limited remains, but

781 where no visible trail remnant remains should be classified as NHT III.

782

783 **NHT IV:** The trail condition has been permanently altered by subsequent development.

784 Where *improved* roads, such as crowned and ditched roads, have been built over historic

785 trails, the historic appearance is no longer retained and the trail Condition Category is NHT

786 IV.

787

788 **NHT V:** In most cases, NHT V trails have been so obliterated by development that exact

789 trail locations are impossible to determine. However, there will be situations where

790 additional research and field verification may reveal the exact location of a trail segment

791 which presently is known only approximately. Thus where trail location has not been

792 determined due to insufficient research and field verification, a trail corridor should be

793 protected from disturbance until it has been confirmed that physical or other evidence of a

794 trail segment no longer exists.

795

796 **NHT VI:** NHT VI seldom exists for wagon and livestock trails. In rare cases trail tread may

797 be reestablished in an area where the original trail has been completely obliterated. This

798 reconstruction is usually done for interpretive purposes. For example: the pavement was

799   removed from a section of the abandoned county road at Whitman Mission NHS and the trail

800   returned to a more 19th century appearance.

801

802   **"Urban" Trails**

803   Examples of NHT Condition Categories applied to trails that originally occurred along

804   roadways, sidewalks, railroads, or other developed travel ways:

805

806   **NHT I:** The NHT will have a Condition Category of NHT I if, for example, the original

807   sidewalks that were used historically are unaltered in design, materials, construction method,

808   and appearance along the original, verified, historical route. So, the concrete sidewalks of a

809   block along a historic trail would be NHT I if they had been replaced with similar concrete

810   slabs of the same dimensions and appearance.

811

812   **NHT II:** The NHT will have a Condition Category of NHT II if, for example, the original

813   sidewalks that were used historically have been altered in design, materials, construction,

814   method, but still retain much of their historical appearance along the original, verified,

815   historical route. So, the concrete sidewalks of a block along a historic trail would be NHT II

816   if they had been replaced with asphalt sidewalks of similar dimensions, replaced with

817   somewhat larger poured slabs, or modified in places by cut-ins for driveway ramps or

818   wheeled vehicles. Another example of an NHT II condition class is a block with much of its

819   original sidewalk still similar in appearance to its period of historic significance but with

820   minor areas of very different sidewalk.

821

822   **NHT III:** The NHT will have a Condition Category of NHT III if, for example, the original

823   sidewalks that were used historically are substantially altered in appearance as well as design,

824   materials, and construction but one can still tell that it was the originally used location and

825   one could still traverse the trail in a similar way. So, the concrete sidewalks of a block along

826   a historic trail would be NHT III if the sidewalks were rebuilt completely with different

827   materials, or very different dimensions, or of very different materials (e.g., paving stones

828   instead of cement slabs). Another NHT III condition is a stretch of former sidewalk that has

829   now decayed to rubble, or on which the paving slabs have been wholly removed.

830

831   **NHT IV:** The NHT will have a Condition Category of NHT IV if, for example, the original

832   sidewalks that were used have been paved over by conversion of a street to a highway and

833   removal of all sidewalk. So, the concrete sidewalks of a block along a historic trail would be

834   NHT IV if they were covered over by buildings, parking areas, roadways, or in some other

835   way obliterated, yet the original location of the trail is known.

836

837   **NHT V:** The NHT will have a Condition Category of NHT V if, for example, the original

838   location of the trail cannot be verified. For example, the trail is known to have occurred from

839   Point A to Point B, but no exact location for the route traversed is known.

840

841   **NHT VI:** The NHT will have a Condition Category of NHT VI if, for example, the trail has

842   been completely replicated by reconstruction intended to restore the trail to a facsimile of its

843   original appearance. Or, for instance, a bridge that was once present, but has then been

844   removed and replaced with a new bridge designed to appear the same as the historic bridge.

845

846   **Snow Trails**

847   Examples of NHT Condition Categories applied to trails that originally occurred across snow,

848   ice, or water:

849   *[Note: Field assessment of snow and water routes often necessitates observation during periods*

850   *when snow and ice are not covering the ground.]*

851

852   **NHT I:** Trail is in a verified location. Evidence of previous use including primitive bridges,

853   culverts, corduroy road surfaces, and blazes may be evident in the same manner and degree

854   as existed during the trail's period of primary use.

855

856   **NHT II:** Trail is in a verified location. Some evidence of original use patterns including ruts,

857   blazes, and dirtwork (ditches) are evident. Subsequent modern use by vehicles following the

858   period of historic significance is evident.

859

860   **NHT III:** Trail is in a verified location. Original evidence of historic travel modes (sled

861   trails, horse-drawn wagons, or sledges) is absent. Modern use (snowmobiles, ATVs) patterns

862   are apparent. Old blazes on trees are found occasionally.

863

864   **NHT IV:** Trail is in a verified location. No evidence of historic use can be found. The trail

865   surface has been modified or obliterated by subsequent use or construction.

866

867   **NHT V:** The trail location cannot be verified.

868

869   **NHT VI:** Trail is in a verified location. The trail has been rebuilt on its original location

870   with a replica representation of the trail's historic appearance during its period of significant

871   historic use.

872   **Appendix C (Informative)**

873   **Frequently Asked FTDS Questions (Updated 08/2010)**

874

875   Several frequently asked questions and answers about the Federal Trail Data Standards (FTDS)

876   are listed below.

877

878   **1. Why are you creating a new database?**

879   This effort does not create any new databases. For the first time, four federal land

880   management agencies have collaborated to standardize their definitions of commonly used

881   trail terminology.

882

883   **2. What are your ultimate goals?**

884   Develop universal standards for core trail terminology and data attributes: Federal Trail Data

885   Standards (FTDS). These standards will enable national, regional, state, and trail-level

886   managers AND the public to use mutually understood terminology for recording, retrieving

887   and applying spatial and tabular information.

888

889   **3. Why are you creating more work for the field?**

890   The Federal Trail Data Standards Team (Team) is developing commonality amongst the four

891   agencies. The Team is NOT creating a new database, but is merely defining and

892   standardizing terms that we have all used for decades. Existing databases may adapt these

893   standards throughout the four agencies. Data exchange amongst managing units will be more

894   efficient. Most importantly, there will be less confusion on the public's part as they access

895   information about the trails they use.

896

897   **4. How will GIS layers fit into this data model?**

898   The FTDS outline common definitions, terminology and core set of data attributes to be used

899   by the BLM, FWS, NPS and USFS for communicating and sharing trails information. There

900   is no attempt here to develop data models or Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Rather,

901   the standards will define the data that is displayed in your particular GIS.

902

903   **5. How and who will maintain this system? How will we maintain and mesh this**

904   **effort with existing databases?**

905   Maintenance of your particular GIS and/or database will continue as before in your unit.

906   This is not a GIS or a data model. The standards will not lead to the creation of new

907   databases but allow existing data to be described in a manner that will clearly understood and

908   utilized by the four agencies.

909

910   **6. How could such an effort foresee unique local situations?**

911   No attempt was made to do so. The attributes that have been defined here are those that

912   should be <u>common</u> to most databases nationwide. This does not prevent any unit from

913   identifying its own data attributes and values to reflect the trail or agency-specific situation or

914   information need.

915

7. Are there any standards, descriptors that could be used to ground-truth road, two-track and/or trails?

These standards are for trails (see Federal Definition of a Trail). While these trail data standards may have some applicability in the future development or refinement of road data standards, these standards focus on trails.

921

8. Has the FTDS Team reviewed the current Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Framework Standards as a basis for establishing these standards? Does this effort need approval by the Federal Geographic Data Committee?

The FTDS Team is working with representatives of FGDC to publish the FTDS as FGDC trail standards.

927

9. Is this a data request?

No, data collection and implementation schedules will be determined by each agency. The FTDS simply provide common definitions and terminology for a core set of trail information.

931

10. Do these standards deal with trail difficulty?

No, this level of detail is beyond the scope of the FTDS (see FTDS Core Questions), and is up to the agency and/or specific managing unit.

935

11. Do these standards deal with facilities along the trail?

937 In general, the FTDS do not include standardized data definitions for facilities or "things

938 along the trail" (i.e. constructed features, etc.). This level of detail is beyond the scope of the

939 FTDS and more appropriate for individual agencies or entities to define, depending on their

940 specific data needs (see FTDS Selection Criteria). In the case of National Scenic and

941 Historic Trails, however, basic data on National Scenic and Historic Trail-related visitor

942 centers and visitor facility type, and National Historic Trail-related historic sites are included

943 in the standards.

944

945 **12. Who is the audience for this information?**

946 The audience that will benefit from the Federal Trail Data Standards includes:

947 ▪ Federal counterparts

948 ▪ Congress

949 ▪ Partner organizations

950 ▪ General public (Media, trail users, info seekers, educators, researchers)

951 ▪ Travel and Recreation Industry (service providers)

952 ▪ Advisory boards

953 ▪ Intra-agency Specialists (GIS, budget, facilities, resource specialists, cultural and natural,

954 related biologists, etc.).

955

956 **13. What units of measure shall we use? What projection shall we use?**

957 The FTDS will be provided in miles (and/or feet when applicable). Most FTDS will be

958 recorded with a beginning and ending measure point, allowing total miles/feet to be available

959   at the Federal level, per FTDS attribute and attribute list of values. Databases and GIS have

960   the capability of quick conversion to metric, if desired. Feet and miles are still the US

961   national standards for measurement. Projection: NAD83 is the national standard.

962

963   **14. What is the format in which this information should be reported?**

964   The FTDS Team did not address database and presentation formats. The Team only

965   addressed data standards – attribute definitions. It is up to the individual agency and/or user

966   to decide which format to display data.

967

968   **15. Why should we use these standards since they are not found in MAXIMO**

969   **(FMSS in Park Service, FAMS in BLM, SAMMS in FWS)?**

970   ▪ **BLM:** BLM is adapting these standards into FAMS.

971   ▪ **FWS:** FWS has incorporated these standards into SAMMS and into the trail inventory of

972   all National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries. The first inventory was

973   conducted by the Federal Highway Administration in 2007. A second inventory is

974   planned for 2011.

975   ▪ **NPS:** NPS is adapting these standards into FMSS.

976   ▪ **USFS:** USFS has incorporated the majority of these standards into Infra Trails. The

977   remaining standards have been through internal review and are planned for incorporation

978   into Infra Trails and/or Infra Heritage (for certain NHT data fields).

979

980   **16. Why is financial data addressed in these standards? Isn't this an unnecessary**

981   **duplication of databases?**

982   The FTDS define four very general categories of Annual/Cyclic Operations and

983   Maintenance, Deferred Maintenance, and Capital Improvement Costs to facilitate apples-to-

984   apples summation of costs between agencies and for long-distance trails crossing multiple

985   agency boundaries (see FTDS Core Questions 11 and 12). The FTDS do not address

986   financial details of trail assessment and condition surveys. It is up to the managing unit to

987   compute and store its own detailed trail maintenance and construction costs.

988

989   **17. Why is it necessary to collect and assess detailed trails data in a multi-agency**

990   **setting?**

991   Each agency determines the specifics and extent of its data needs. This effort is in keeping

992   with a government-wide effort to store, classify and efficiently share important data that is

993   useful to the general public.

994

995   **18. How do we implement these standards?**

996   Implementation is up to the individual agencies. The FTDS should be incorporated as each

997   agency data management system is developed or refined.

998

999   **19. How do these standards deal with "segmentation" of trails (especially long-**

1000   **distance trails)?**

1001   **a. Trail Segment:** "Trail segment", as used in the FTDS attribute definitions, is used as

1002   an informal term to identify that portion of trail that corresponds to the attribute "answer"

1003   or value selected for that attribute. It is not used in the FTDS definitions to identify or

1004   indicate officially recognized portions of trail, but rather to define the portion or entire

1005   section of trail to which a particular attribute value corresponds. The "segment"

1006   identified depends on the question being asked, or the data attribute and attribute value

1007   being recorded.

1008

1009   For example, the data attribute State may be recorded for Trail ABC as "Montana" from

1010   mile 0.0 to mile 24.55, Idaho from mile 24.55 to mile 54.70, and Utah from mile 54.70 to

1011   mile 61.22. In this case, the attribute State is recorded by using three different attribute

1012   values that correspond to three different "segments" of trail. Another example for the

1013   attribute State could be recorded as "Florida" for Trail QRS which lies entirely within the

1014   state of Florida, from mile 0.0 to mile 9.75. Hence the reference to "trail or trail

1015   segment" in several FTDS attribute definitions.

1016

1017   For those same trails, the data attribute Trail Class may be recorded for Trail ABC as

1018   Trail Class 3 from mile 0.0 to mile 35.50, and as Trail Class 2 from mile 35.50 to mile

1019   54.70. Trail Class may be recorded for Trail QRS as Trail Class 4 from mile 0.0 to mile

1020   1.74, and as Trail Class 3 from mile 1.74 to mile 9.75. Again, in these examples the

1021   "segment" refers only to the portion of trail where the recorded attribute value is

1022   applicable.

1023

1024   In these examples, there is no correlation between the informally identified "segments"

1025   recorded for State and the "segments" recorded for Trail Class, as the attribute values

1026   usually change at locations independent of other data attributes.

1027

1028   **b. GIS Segmentation:** Resolution of detailed spatial segmentation at the agency or trail-

1029   specific level is currently possible within various agency databases, depending on

1030   database capabilities, protocols, and data structure.

1031

1032   In the case of the USFS' Infra Trails, for example, all FTDS attributes are recorded as

1033   linear events, each with its own beginning and ending measure point (i.e. length). Most

1034   of these can also be displayed spatially, by trail or identified attribute segment.

1035   Depending on the question being asked, a lump sum total can be queried to answer the

1036   question (i.e. Miles of Trail Class 2), or a "slice" or snapshot taken at any given point on

1037   a trail to display the entire combination of attributes and values recorded for that location

1038   (i.e. Attributes values for Trail Class, Managed Use, and Designed Use at mile 6.5).

1039   While the intent of the FTDS is not to go to this level of trail-specific detail, this example

1040   is provided to illustrate the possibility of incorporating the FTDS and the utility of

1041   identifying data attributes by informal or dynamic "segments".

1042

1043   **20. What does "No Overlap Allowed" and "Allow Multiple Entries" on the List of**

1044   **Values (LOV) table mean?**

1045   The "Overlap Allowed" is used to indicate whether, for any one data attribute along a

1046   particular portion of trail, more than one value or LOV code can be concurrently assigned

1047   that attribute.

1048

1049   ▪ **No Overlap Allowed:** Only one attribute value or LOV code may be recorded at any

1050   given location along the trail or trail segment. Multiple segments may be identified, each

1051   with the appropriately corresponding LOV.

1052

1053   ▪ **Overlap Allowed:** More than one attribute value or LOV code may be recorded, if

1054   applicable, at any given location along the trail or trail segment. Multiple segments may

1055   be identified, each with the appropriately corresponding LOV(s).

1056

1057   The following data attributes may be recorded with more than one attribute code identified

1058   for the same location: Land Use Plan, Managed Use, National Trail Designation, Prohibited

1059   Use, NHRP Criteria, Prohibited Use, Shared System, Special Mgmt Area, Type of Route,

1060   and Visitor Facility Type.

1061

1062   ▪ **Example:** For any particular stretch of trail, that portion of trail is physically located in

1063   only one County at that location, while that same location on the trail may have one or

1064   more Prohibited Uses. Therefore, there is no overlap allowed for the data attribute for

1065   County – only one County may be recorded for that specific location (either the trail

1066   segment, or the entire trail if applicable). The data attribute for Prohibited Use, however,

1067   does allow the entry of multiple values, if more than one actively Prohibited Use is

1068   defined for any given stretch of trail. In this case, only one County (i.e. Mineral County)

1069   could be recorded in any single location, but all Prohibited Uses would be recorded for

1070   that same location (i.e. ATV, Motorcycle).

1071

1072   The Beginning Measure Point (BMP) and Ending Measure Point (EMP) would not

1073   necessarily be the same for these two data attributes. For example, the trail may be in

1074   Mineral County from BMP 0.00 to EMP 6.42 (recorded in miles), while the Prohibited

1075   Uses of Motorcycle and ATV may extend for the entire length of the trail from BMP 0.00

1076   to EMP 16.75.

1077

Appendix D (Informative)

1078

FDTS Core Questions and Attributes Considered, but Dropped or Deferred for Further Consideration

FTDS Core Questions Considered but Dropped
(Concept was considered in detail, but dropped from further consideration as indicated by text marked with a red strikethrough)

	Core Question	Rationale
	General Questions for All System Trails (including NSTs and NHTs)	
Basic Information	What is the trail width? (average, max, min)	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the trail depth? (average, max, min)	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the trail elevation? (average, max, min)	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What are the basic characteristics of the trail?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the trail width?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the trail grade? (average, maximum)	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the trail cross slope?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the landform prevailing side slope?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
Management & Use	Maintenance histories	Interagency relevance? Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Maintenance requirements	Interagency relevance? Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What hazards exist on the trail?	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the safety rating?	Difficult to consistently define and quantify at interagency level. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Capacity (trails, associated developed sites, weight limits)	Difficult to quantify at interagency level: No interagency standardized capacity classification system exists Too specific/detailed for tracking at interagency level*
	Available (open and available?)	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Season of use	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Volunteers	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
Integrity & Setting	What is the protection status of the trail? (protected, threatened, unprotected)	Difficult to consistently define and quantify at interagency level, considering individual agency missions (i.e., multiple use)
	How protected is the trail?	Difficult to consistently define and quantify at interagency level, considering individual agency missions (i.e., multiple use)
	What is the ROS class?	Classification system not used by all 3 agencies. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the VRM class? (view-shed)	Difficult to quantify at interagency level: No interagency standardized visual classification system exists. Too specific/detailed for tracking at interagency level
	What is the visual integrity of the trail viewshed?	Difficult to quantify at interagency level: No interagency standardized visual classification system exists. Too specific/detailed for tracking at interagency level
	What is the Landscape setting? (meadow, forest, farm land) i.e. Baily/Keuchler classification system for wilderness	Difficult to quantify at interagency level: No interagency standardized setting classification system exists. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
Heritage Resources	Is cultural/paleo clearance needed for maintenance?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Are cultural/paleo features present?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Historic sites	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level, although may have some interagency applicability for NSTs and NHTs*
	What documentation/historical research is available? (NHT)	Information available at local level. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
Adjacent Natural Resources	What is the prevailing land use?	Interagency relevance? Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What is the ecosystem? (Ecology)	Interagency relevance? Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Are there Threatened and Endangered species?	Duplicative: Tracked in other resource databases. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Geological features/resources (oil, fossils, minerals)	Duplicative: Tracked in other resource databases. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Forest resources	Duplicative: Tracked in other resource databases. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Natural resources	Duplicative: Tracked in other resource databases. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*

1079

FTDS Core Questions Considered but Dropped
(Concept was considered in detail, but dropped from further consideration as indicated by text marked with a red strikethrough)

	Core Question	Rationale
"Things" Along the Trail	Where are the "things" on the trail (i.e. - waterbars, dips, bridges, viewpoints, etc.)?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What structures are along the trail?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What features are monitored along the trail?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What facilities are available along the trail?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What constructed features exist along the trail?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Signage	Interagency relevance? Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Markers and monuments (survey, historical)	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What coincident features exist along the trail?	Interagency relevance? Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What things does the trail cross (junctions, intersections), what things cross the trail?	Basic information available from existing sources (i.e., Road layers, city locations)
Permits	Fees	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Permits	Interagency relevance? Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What agreements exist? (leases, easements, ROWs, certifications, MOUs)	Interagency relevance? Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
Visitor Info.	Visitors	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	Visitor facilities	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level, although may have some interagency applicability for NSTs and NHTs*
	Visitor-use information (numbers, demographics)	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
Planning	What planning documents/decisions exist and how can they be obtained?	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level, although may have some interagency applicability for NSTs and NHTs (i.e. NST/NHT Comprehensive Plans)*
	What year was the planning decision document signed?	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level, although may have some interagency applicability for NSTs and NHTs (i.e. NST/NHT Comprehensive Plans)*
	What agency(s) developed the plan?	Too site-specific and dynamic. Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level, although may have some interagency applicability for NSTs and NHTs (i.e. NST/NHT Comprehensive Plans)*
Misc.	What are the seasonal weather conditions?	Interagency relevance? Too site-specific and dynamic.
	How difficult is the trail?	Too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*
	What social trails exist and what is their impact?	ITDS only apply to system, developed and/or managed trails. Tracking social trails considered too detailed, specific and/or costly for tracking at interagency level*

NHT-Specific Questions

	Core Question	Rationale
NHT-Specific	What is the potential for the visitor to view or experience the NHT route as it originally existed?	Does not meet interagency relevance or feasibility selection criteria.
	What is the area of the NHT-associated site?	Does not meet interagency feasibility selection criteria
	What threats exist to the NHT?	Too broad and/or not consistently applicable under agency multiple-use objectives.
	What changes in land uses could impair or enhance the NHT?	Too broad, subjective, and difficult to define/quantify.
	What is the historic integrity of the NHT routes and sites?	Basic information available from existing sources (i.e., Road layers, city locations)
	Question deferred for NHT & NHT² for resolution at later date (NHT² included in Core Question 12.)	

Core Questions Considered but Deferred
(Deferred for potential future consideration)

	Core Question	Rationale
NST / NHT	NST & NHT Question: What visitor facilities exist along the NST or NHT?	Question pending validation/development of data standards by RecOneStop Team or subsequent ITDS effort.
NHT	NHT² & NHT² Question: How much does it cost to manage the NHT? (administration, planning, construction, maintenance)	Important question, but resolution postponed because lack of readily available data, difficulty in consistently quantifying/answering between agencies (i.e. management of heritage resource sites), and current higher data priorities.
	Question deferred for NHT² & NHT² for resolution at later date (NHT² included in Core Question 12.)	

* Question too specific, difficult and/or costly to track, summarize and update at the interagency level (although may be valuable at the internal agency or trail-specific level for planning and management).

Attributes and/or Attribute Codes Considered but Dropped
(Concept was considered in detail, but dropped from further consideration as indicated by text marked with red strikethrough)

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Code	Code Definition	Notes	Rationale
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY	Agency or entity responsible for the land where the trail or trail segment physically resides.				*Attribute determined to be unnecessarily redundant; the information can be derived from the ITDS attributes "Agency Data Source" and "Admin Org"*
ASSOCIATION WITH NHT	Type of affiliation between Visitor Center to the NHT.	THEMATIC GEOGRAPHIC ETC...			
DATE RECORD CREATED	The date that the basic trail record was created.	yyyy/mm/dd		USFS = Created_Date (Infra Trails: existing) NPS=Day/Month/Year	*Covered by ITDS Metadata Protocols applicable to all data*
DATE RECORD UPDATED	The date that the basic trail record was last updated.	yyyy/mm/dd		USFS = Modified_Date (Infra Trails: existing) NPS=Day/Month/Year	*Covered by ITDS Metadata Protocols applicable to all data*
DESIGNED USE	The intended use that controls the desired geometric design of the trail, and determines the subsequent maintenance parameters for the trail. (One Designed Use per trail or trail segment)	~~VIEWED - NHT-VIEWED - NOT-TRAVELED~~	~~Designed Use is viewing, observation or appreciation of historically used NHT remnant rather than actual use as a current travelway.~~	~~Code applicable only to those portions of designated NHT's that were historically used segments, now preserved for viewing & education.~~	*Attribute will not be applied to NHT[2] (visible NHT remnants preserved for observation & appreciation, but not as a current travelway)*
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE	The officially recognized historic significance of the trail segment.	~~INELIGIBLE~~ NOT ELIGIBLE	Site has been evaluated and determined to not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, with SHPO/ACHP concurrence.		*Replace "Ineligible" with "Not Eligible"*
HR AGE/PERIOD	Age or period of the NHT-associated heritage resource.				*Not needed at interagency level. Intent of this attribute can be generally derived from the NHT that the historic resource is associated with.*
HR FUNCTION	Function of the NHT-associated heritage resource.				*Standardized lists do not exist*
MANAGED USE	The mode(s) of travel that are actively managed and appropriate, considering the design and management of the trail. (One or more Managed Uses may be identified per trail or trail segment)	~~VIEWED - NHT-VIEWED - NOT-TRAVELED~~	~~Managed Use is viewing, observation or appreciation of historically used NHT remnant rather than actual use as a current travelway.~~	~~Code applicable only to those portions of designated NHT's that were historically used segments, now preserved for viewing & education.~~	*Attribute will not be applied to NHT[2] (visible NHT remnants preserved for observation& appreciation, but not as a current travelway)*
MANAGING AGENCY	Agency or entity that has long-term responsibility for management of the trail or trail segment.			No overlap allowed. In this context, "management" includes the planning, management, funding and the on-the-ground construction and maintenance of the trail. Managing Org usually is the same as Admin Org, but not always (as in the case of trails meandering across agency or unit boundaries, where an agreement has been established for one entity to take lead management responsibility for the trail). For NSTs and NHTs, this attribute represents the "trail manager" for that trail segment, and may or may not be the same as the NHT/NST Trail Administrator.	*Attribute determined to be unnecessarily redundant; the information can be derived from the ITDS attributes "Agency Data Source" and "Managing Org"*

Attributes and/or Attribute Codes Considered but Dropped
(Concept was considered in detail, but dropped from further consideration as indicated by text marked with red strikethrough)

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	Code	Code Definition	Notes	Rationale
MILEAGE SOURCE	The source of the measure points recorded for the route segment.	ARC - Spatial Data			Covered by ITDS Metadata Protocols applicable to all data
PROXIMITY-TO NHT	Proximity of the NHT-associated Visitor Center to the trail.	NON NEARBY ETC…		For NSTs and NHTs, this attribute represents the "Trail manager" for that trail segment, and may or may not be the same as the NHT/NST Trail Administrator.	Considered to help answer the Core Question: What Visitor Centers are specifically associated with the NHT or NST? Dropped because of specificity and interagency relevance questions.
SPECIAL MGMT AREAS	Land area, that may be of special management concern or interest, through which the trail or trail segment crosses. (For specifics refer to official definitions for the Congressionally, Presidentially and/or Agency-designated areas listed.)	ERMA – EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NCMPA – NATIONAL COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION AREA NPRA – NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE AREA SCK – SIGNIFICANT CAVE OR KARST SMA – SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA WWL – WATCHABLE WILDLIFE VIEWING AREA			These types of designated special management area are not widely applicable. Record under "Other" and enter specific management area name in "Remarks".
TRAIL IDENTIFIER NUMBER	The official identifier for the trail.				Changed to TRAIL NUMBER

1082

* Question too specific, difficult and/or costly to track, summarize and update at the interagency level (although may be valuable at the internal agency or trail-specific level for planning and management).

1083

1084 **Appendix E (Informative)**

1085 **Chronology of the Project**

1086 1. **The Genesis of the Federal Trail Data Standards:** May 2001

1087 At a meeting of Federal National Trails System administrators in Denver, Colorado,

1088 participants affirm a collective need to inventory, assess and map trail locations and trail

1089 resources across multiple jurisdictions throughout the United States. They also recognize

1090 that consistent standards would facilitate the exchange of trail data.

1091 2. **GPS Data Dictionary Team:** May 2001 to December 2001

1092 A team of agency representatives discuss the challenge and decide to pursue the production

1093 of two GPS (Global Positioning System) data dictionaries. One would be for National

1094 Scenic Trails and the other for National Historic Trails. Drafts of both data dictionaries are

1095 created.

1096 3. **Evolution of the GPS Data Dictionary Team into the Interagency Trail Data Standards**

1097 **Team:** December 2001

1098 The GPS Data Dictionary Team realizes that the scope of the work needs to expand in order

1099 to fully address the needs first identified by the Federal National Trails System

1100 administrators. The Federal Interagency Council on Trails concurs and calls for the

1101 formation of an interagency team of trail, data, and subject-matter specialists who would

1102 develop national-level interagency trail data standards. The authority to form the team is

1103   based on a provision in the January, 2001, *Memorandum of Understanding for the*

1104   *Administration and Management of National Historic and National Scenic Trails*.

1105   4. **Interagency Core Trail Data Standards Charter and Action Plan:** February 2002

1106   Agency representatives meet in Phoenix, Arizona to draft a charter for the Interagency Trail

1107   Data Standards Team. The charter calls for the establishment of a Core Trail Data Set to be

1108   used by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service and US Forest Service in

1109   the collection, recording and retrieval of trails data for National Scenic Trails, National

1110   Historic Trails and other agency trails. Two potential action plans are outlined.

1111   5. **Interagency Core Trail Data Identification Meeting:** July 2002

1112   At a meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, Interagency Core Trail Data needs are identified, the

1113   objectives and expectations of the Interagency Draft Charter and Action Plan are reviewed,

1114   Core Data Review Criteria are established, the Interagency Definition of a "Trail" is crafted,

1115   and Interagency Core Trail Questions (Desired Data Outputs) are identified.

1116

1117   The Interagency Trail Data Standards Team begins the identification of data attributes,

1118   definitions and lists of values. Two interagency work groups are created to follow-up on

1119   identifying and defining the remaining attributes.

1120   6. **Completion of Draft Interagency Trail Data Standards:** August 2002 to April 2003

1121   The two work groups meet several times via conference calls and/or meetings to complete

1122   discussion, review and development of the Draft Interagency Trail Data Standards. The

1123   Interagency Trail Data Work Group focuses on the draft standards applicable to all system

1124   trails, while the Interagency National Historic Trails (NHT) Data Work Group focuses on an

1125   additional subset of unique draft standards applicable only to National Historic Trails.

1126   7. **Internal Agency Review of Draft Interagency Trail Data Standard:** May 1 to May 30,

1127   2003

1128   The draft standards are circulated within the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park

1129   Service, and the US Forest Service for review and comment.

1130   8. **Refinement of Draft ITDS Based on Comments Received from the Internal Agency**

1131   **Review:** June 2003 to April 2004

1132   The Interagency Trail Data Standards Team meets in Phoenix, Arizona in July 2003 to

1133   review the comments received from the internal agency review. Over the next several

1134   months, the team meets via conference calls to complete the crafting of a disposition

1135   document and the editing of the data standards files.

1136   9. **External Review of Draft Interagency Trail Data Standards (ITDS Version 1):** May 1 to

1137   June 30, 2004

1138   The Draft Interagency Trail Data Standards (ITDS Version 1) are posted on a web site

1139   (http://www.nps.gov/gis/trails/) for review by agency partners, state trail coordinators, and

1140   other interested trail groups and individuals.

1141   10. **US Fish and Wildlife Service Joins the Team:** October, 2004

1142   11. **Refinement of ITDS Version 1 Based on Comments Received from the External**

1143   **Review:** July, 2004 to September, 2006

1144   The Interagency Trail Data Standards Team meets in Denver, Colorado in July 2004 to

1145   review the comments received from the external review. Periodic conference calls continue

1146   the work.

1147

1148   Members of the team advance the incorporation and implementation of the Interagency Trail

1149   Data Standards within the Department of the Interior (National Park Service, Bureau of Land

1150   Management, and US Fish and Wildlife Service). Implementation is almost completed

1151   within the USDA Forest Service.

1152

1153   A task team works with GIS professionals to refine the geospatial component of the data

1154   standards. A second task team contracts with North Carolina State University to do a proof

1155   of concept pilot project in which the ITDS is applied to a selected area in the Greater

1156   Yellowstone ecosystem.

1157

1158   Core members of the ITDS team meet in Anchorage, Alaska in September 2006 to

1159   thoroughly review the ITDS Spreadsheet (Attributes, Definitions, LOVs, etc.)

1160   12. **Public Review of Federal Trail Data Standards (ITDS Version 2) for Publication as**

1161   **FGDC Trail Data Standard:** March 6 August 8, 2008

1162   In FY2007 the North Carolina State University team was contracted to transform the ITDS

1163   into a Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Trail Data Standard. The Standard was

1164   presented in two separate parts:

1165   • *Data Content* provides semantic definitions of a set of objects. This part specifies and

1166   defines the data elements associated with trails.

1167   • *Data Transfer* describes how to produce or consume packages of data, independent of

1168   technology and applications that will facilitate moving data between agencies and

1169   systems.

1170 ITDS Version 2 – entitled "Federal Trail Data Standards (Public Review Draft)" – was

1171 posted on the web by FGDC for public review.

1172 13. **Refinement of FTDS (Public Review Draft) Based on Comments Received from the**

1173   **Public Review:** September, 2008 to June, 2010

1174 Comments received from the public review were adjudicated by a core work group of the

1175 Interagency Trail Data Standards Team in Denver, Colorado in January 2009. The

1176 Interagency Trail Data Standards Team is renamed Federal Trail Data Standards Team. In

1177 June, 2010, identified edits from the review were incorporated into the data standards in

1178 preparation for final publication by the FGDC.

1179 14. **Next Step – FTDS Published as FGDC Data Standard:** (pending)

1180 The Federal Trail Data Standards are published by the FGDC as a Federal standard.

1181 **Appendix F (Informative)**

1182 **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

4WD	Four Wheel Drive
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADMIN	Administrative
ATV	All-terrain vehicle
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs (in Department of the Interior)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (in Department of the Interior)
BMP	Beginning measure point
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation (in Department of the Interior)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Desig	Designated
DEV	Developed
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
E-gov, E-Government	The Presidential E-Government Initiatives; Electronic Government
EMP	Ending measure point
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (in Department of Transportation)
FAMS	Facility Asset Management System (Bureau of Land Management)

FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
FMSS	Facility Management Software System (National Park Service)
FS	USDA Forest Service (in Department of Agriculture) [same as USFS]
FTDS	Federal Trail Data Standards
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (in Department of the Interior)
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P. L. 103-62)
GPS	Global Positioning System
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HR	Heritage Resource(s)
Infra	USFS Infrastructure Database (corporate database)
INTERP	Interpretive
ITDS	Interagency Trail Data Standards
Lat/Long	Latitude/Longitude
LOV	List of Values (also known as: "Code List", "Coded Domain", or "Coded Value Domain")
MAXIMO ™	Off-the-shelf asset-based work identification, work management, and work analysis program
MGMT	Management
MP	Milepost
MTR	Motorized
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

NA	Not applicable
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHT	National Historic Trail
NMTR	Non-motorized
No.	Number
NPS	National Park Service (in the Department of the Interior)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSPC	Not specified
NSSDA	National Standards for Spatial Data Accuracy
NST	National Scenic Trail
NTS	National Trails System
OCTA	Oregon-California Trails Association
OHV	Off-highway vehicle
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ORG	Organization
OSV	Over-snow vehicle
P. L.	Public Law
Paleo	Paleontological
REC, Rec	Recreation
RecOneStop	Recreation One-Stop (http://www.recreation.gov/)

Reg	Regular
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Rights-of-Way
SAMMS	Service Asset Maintenance Management System (US Fish and Wildlife Service)
SDG	Standards Development Group (for FGDC trail standards, the SDG is primarily comprised of the ITDS Team)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SWG	FGDC Standards Working Group
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers (in Department of Defense)
USC	United States Code [of Federal Regulations]
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	USDA Forest Service (in Department of Agriculture) [same as FS]
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WROS	Wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
WSR	Wild and Scenic River

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