

# Trail Maintenance Standard – US Forest Service

In the United States Forest Service (USFS), "maintenance standards" are primarily defined through Trail Classes. While there are five total classes, the core management framework often groups maintenance expectations into specific levels of development and "National Quality Standards."

The Forest Service manages over 150,000 miles of trails using these standards to ensure they meet the Trail Management Objectives (TMOs) for their intended use (e.g., hiking, pack-and-saddle, or OHV).

## **The Five Trail Classes** (Development Scale)

The USFS uses a scale from 1 to 5 to define how a trail should be maintained. These classes dictate everything from tread width to how many logs are allowed to block the path.

### **1. Trail Class 1: Minimally Developed**

- Definition: These are the most primitive trails, often found in wilderness areas. They are usually "way" trails—informal routes that have become established through use.
- Maintenance Standard: Maintenance is minimal and focused primarily on resource protection (e.g., preventing erosion) rather than user comfort.
- Tread: Often intermittent and indistinct.
- Obstacles: Large logs, rocks, and brush are common. Maintenance crews only remove obstacles that pose a significant threat to the land or make the trail completely impassable.

### **2. Trail Class 2: Moderately Developed**

- Definition: A trail that is clearly recognizable but still primitive.
- Maintenance Standard: Maintenance is performed to define the trail path and protect the environment.
- Tread: The path is continuous but mostly native material (dirt/rock) and often narrow.
- Obstacles: Some obstacles are removed to facilitate the "designed use," but users should still expect a rugged experience.

### **3. Trail Class 3: Developed**

- Definition: This is the "standard" forest trail most hikers encounter. It is well-defined and frequently maintained.
- Maintenance Standard: Maintenance is regular and focused on user convenience and safety.
- Tread: Clear, stable, and continuous.

- **Obstacles:** Logs and large rocks are routinely cleared from the "clearing limit" (the width and height of the trail corridor). Drainage structures like water bars are maintained to prevent tread damage.

#### 4. Trail Class 4: Highly Developed

- **Definition:** These trails are wide, very stable, and often found near high-traffic areas like visitor centers or popular trailheads.
- **Maintenance Standard:** High-frequency maintenance.
- **Tread:** Often surfaced with crushed rock or other binding materials. It is wide enough for people to pass easily.
- **Obstacles:** Virtually no obstacles are present. The trail is kept smooth and "brushed out" (vegetation cut back) significantly.

#### 5. Trail Class 5: Fully Developed

- **Definition:** These are the most "civilized" trails, often paved or hardened with asphalt/boardwalks. Many are ADA accessible.
- **Maintenance Standard:** Intensive maintenance.
- **Tread:** Usually wide, firm, and stable (paved or planked).
- **Obstacles:** None. The trail is maintained to a "walk in the park" standard, often including handrails, lighting, or interpretive signs.

### National Quality Standards for Trails

Beyond the physical "Class," the USFS measures maintenance success against four "critical" categories of quality. A trail is considered "maintained to standard" only if it meets these:

Standard Category	Description
Health and Cleanliness	The trail and its trailheads are free of litter and human waste.
Resource Setting	Maintenance must not damage the surrounding environment (e.g., no "social trails" or erosion into streams).
Safety and Security	Known hazards (like "widow-maker" dead trees) are mitigated or signed appropriately.
Condition of Facilities	Constructed features like bridges, signs, and water bars are functional and structurally sound.