

Appendix T. Route Mitigations

Table T.1. Nature of the conflict with routes and use of routes

Conflict	Typical mitigation (in order of possible implementation, not all mitigation measures may be used)
Resource issues	
Human use associated with a route is degrading xeroriparian (desert wash) condition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place information signs to request positive behavior (i.e. no wood cutting, do not drive up wash banks, etc) 2. Place additional route markers to define one route 3. Reroute the route to allow strata condition to improve 4. Fence the area or place barriers to manage people 5. Close the route and make a plan for reclamation
Human use associated with a route is degrading desired plant communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place additional signs directing vehicles to stay on routes 2. Conduct public outreach regarding noxious weeds and conserving vegetation 3. Fence the area or place barriers to manage people 4. Develop a program to improve desired plant community 5. Close the route and make a plan for reclamation
Human use associated with a route is degrading water quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the situation, determine the source of degradation, monitor to determine severity 2. Place water control measures on the route 3. Take reasonable measure to further harden/stabilize the route 4. Reroute the route 5. Close the route if no suitable mitigation is possible
Human use on a route is determined to significantly degrade a particular habitat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request certain behavior from route users through signs and other information 2. Place limitations of use on the route (time or season of use, type of use, number of users, behavioral requirements) 3. Reroute the route 4. Replace habitat to offset problems caused by human use <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Augment food/water sources b. Place barriers along route to protect specific habitat features c. Relocate or expand reproduction sites to be away from the route 5. Close route if no suitable mitigation is possible, make plan for reclamation

Conflict	Typical mitigation (in order of possible implementation, not all mitigation measures may be used)
Dust caused by human use along a route violates county and state dust regulations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine a short term solution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitor situation and determine severity of the problem b. Close the route or area temporarily to stop dust generation c. Stabilize the route using a county approved method d. Place signs requesting a certain behavior (i.e. no wheel spin, reduce speed) 2. Determine a long term solution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Change formal maintenance interval on route consistent with use level b. Develop a localized outreach program c. Implement new technology as part of an area wide plan d. Close route if suitable dust control is not possible, make plan for reclamation
Human use associated with a route is causing unnatural erosion rates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the route to determine cause and monitor to determine severity 2. Place water control measures on the route 3. Take reasonable measure to further harden or stabilize the route 4. Reroute the route 5. Close the route if no suitable mitigation is possible
Human use associated with a route is causing damage to a cultural resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine the legality of the human activities occurring 2. Implement a public enclosure method such as fencing 3. Determine an appropriate treatment method to protect cultural resources. 4. Close route on an emergency basis or permanently if no suitable treatment can be achieved.
Social Issues:	
Speed differential causes conflict between recreationists and/or local residents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place signs to raise awareness of lawful uses of the area. 2. Monitor situation on the ground and request law enforcement support if necessary 3. Conduct public outreach in an attempt change behavior 4. Review terrain and improve sight distances if possible 5. Redesign traffic flow by separating uses or limit by type or time of use
Sound level causes conflict between recreationists and/or local residents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place signs to raise awareness of sound issues/laws 2. Monitor situation on the ground and request law enforcement support as necessary to enforce existing law 3. Conduct public outreach in an attempt change behavior 4. Implement "Quiet Time" use restrictions 5. Reroute traffic to minimize conflict 6. Place sound reducing barriers as necessary 7. Close route if no suitable mitigation is possible