



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Bering Sea - Western Interior

Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

DRAFT

Volume 3: Part 1, Maps for Chapters 1 and 2

March 2019

Prepared by:
US Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

In Cooperation with:
State of Alaska
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Native Village of Chuathbaluk

**Estimated Lead Agency Total Costs
Associated with Developing and
Producing this EIS: \$5,941,000**

Mission

To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

CoverPhoto: Old Woman Mountain, located on the Iditarod National Historic Trail between the Yukon River and the Bering Sea. Photo by Kevin Keeler (BLM).

DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2013-0039-RMP-EIS
BLM/AK/PL-19/004+1610+A020

Bering Sea-Western Interior

Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Volume 3: Maps, Part 1 (Maps for Chapters 1-2)

Prepared by:

U.S. Department of the
Interior Bureau of Land
Management Anchorage,
Alaska

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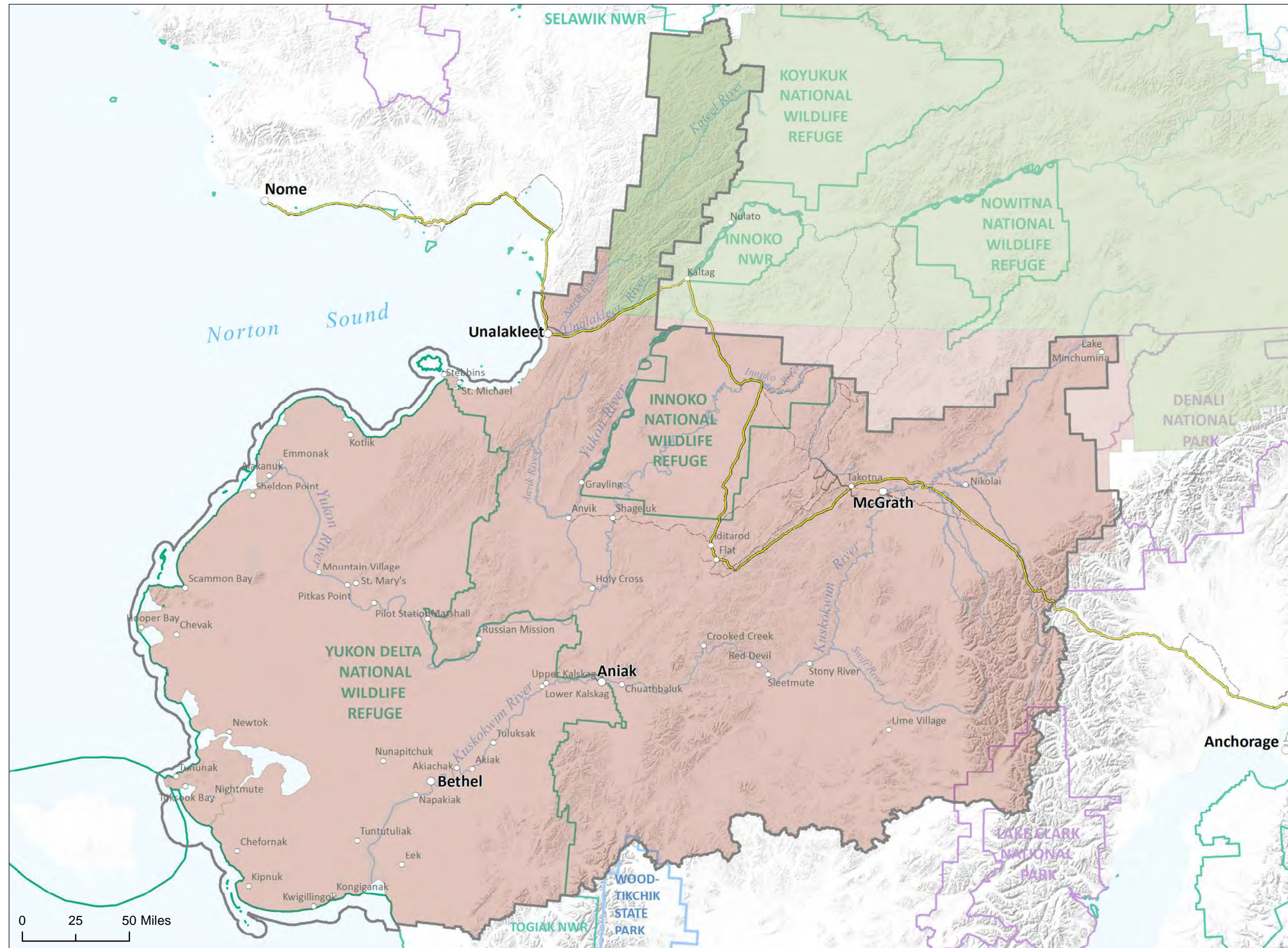
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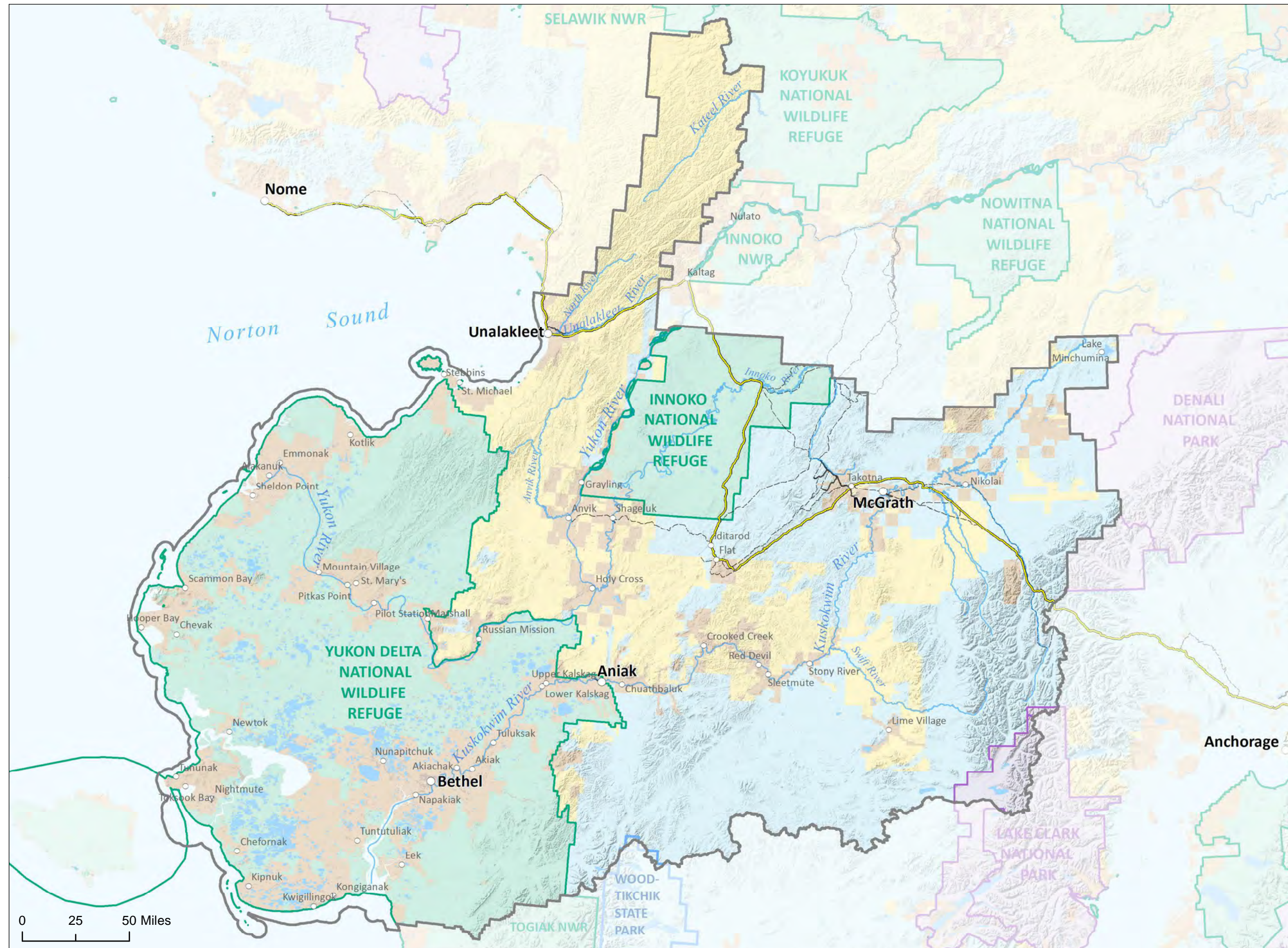
Existing Land Use Plans

- 1986 Central Yukon RMP
- 1981 Southwest Management Framework Plan
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



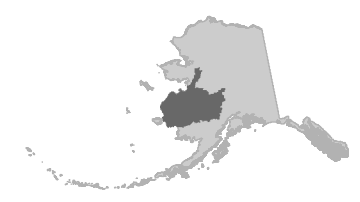


Land Manager

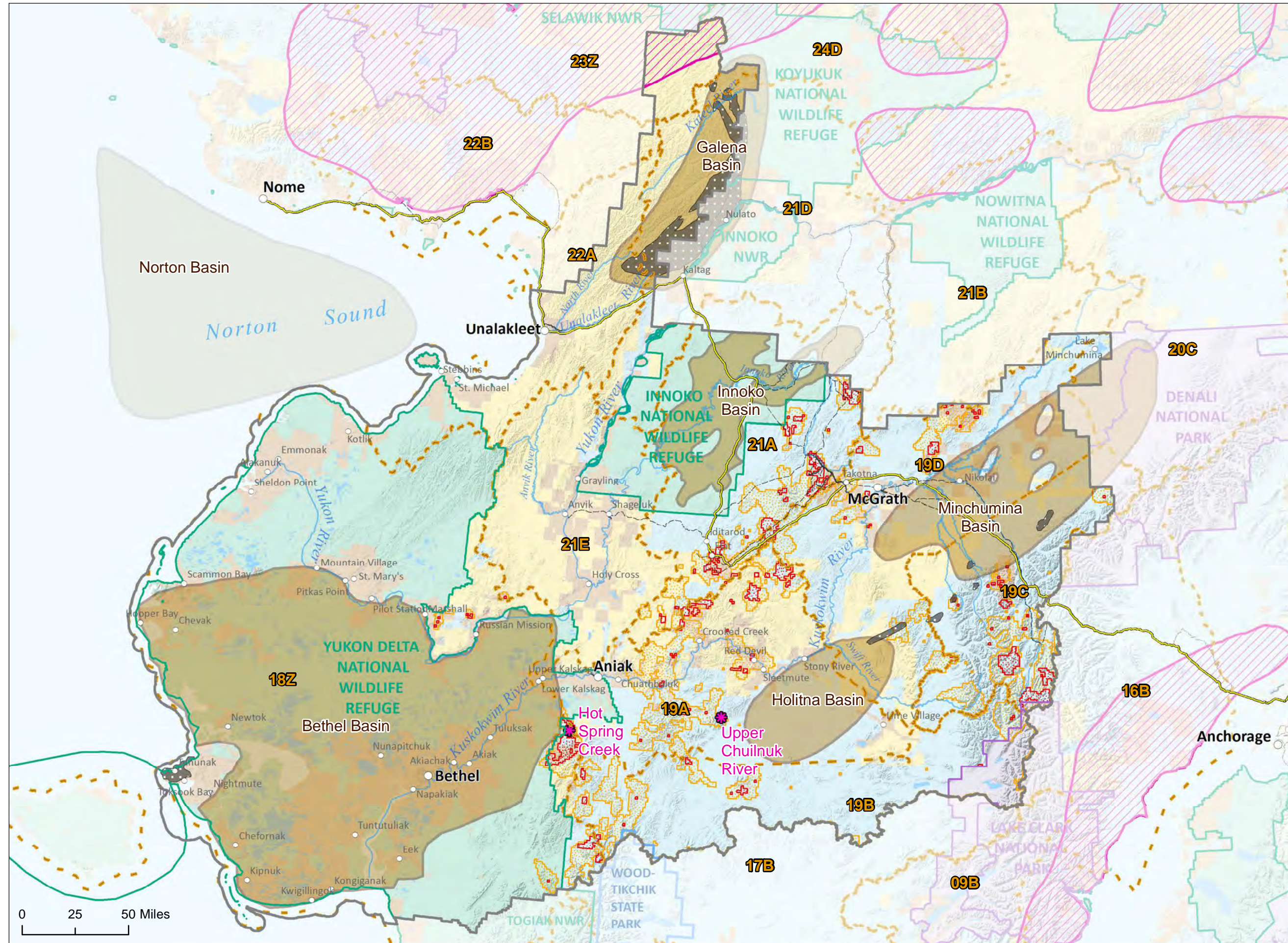
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



Locatable Mineral Potential

- Medium
- High

Geothermal Potential

- Hotsprings
- Geothermal Regions

Leasable Potential

- Oil/Gas Basins

Coal and Coal Gas Potential

- Coal Basins/Districts
- Game Management Units (AK Dept of Fish & Game)

Land Ownership

- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

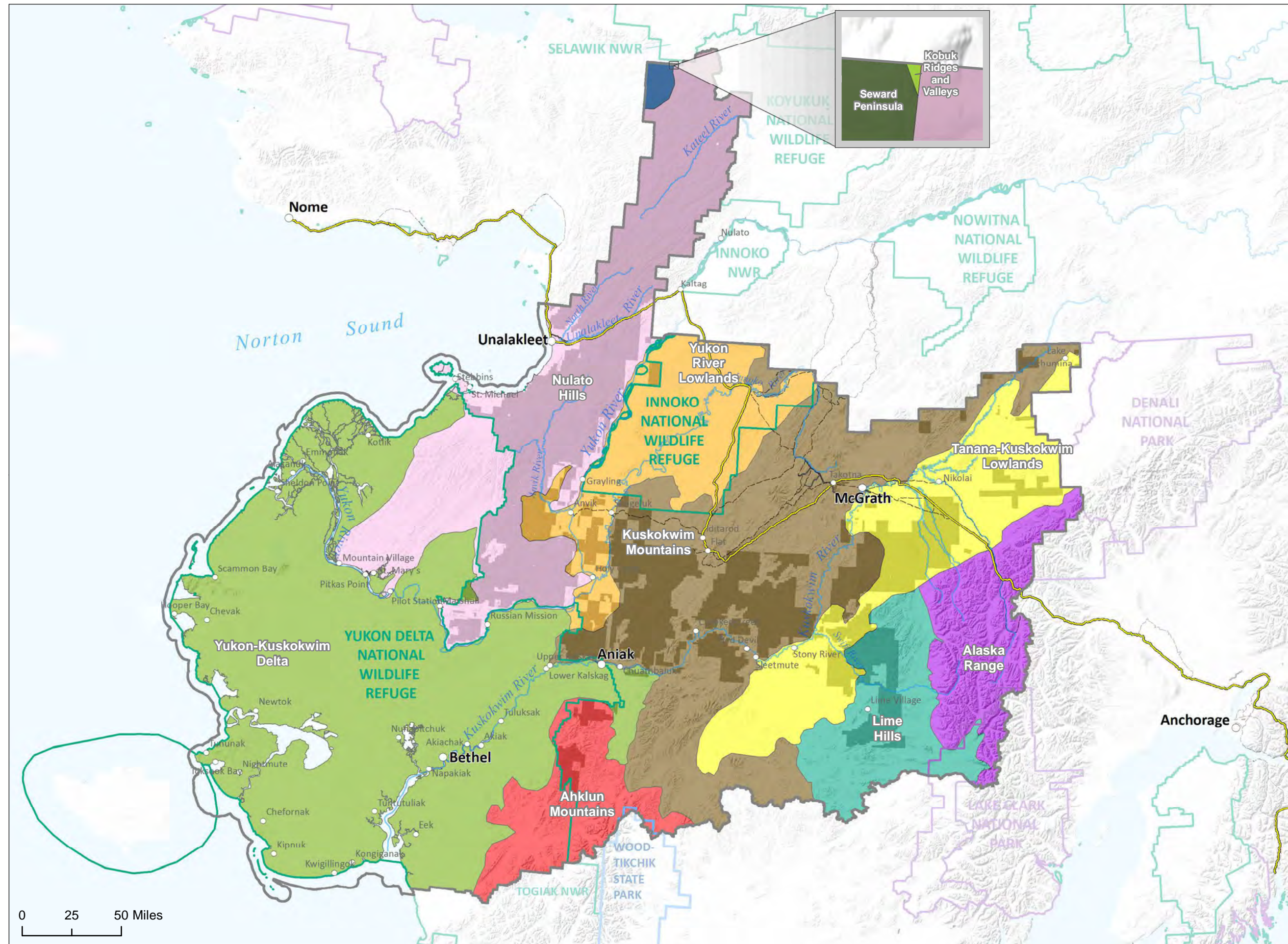
Iditarod National Historic Trail

- Primary Route
- Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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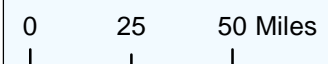


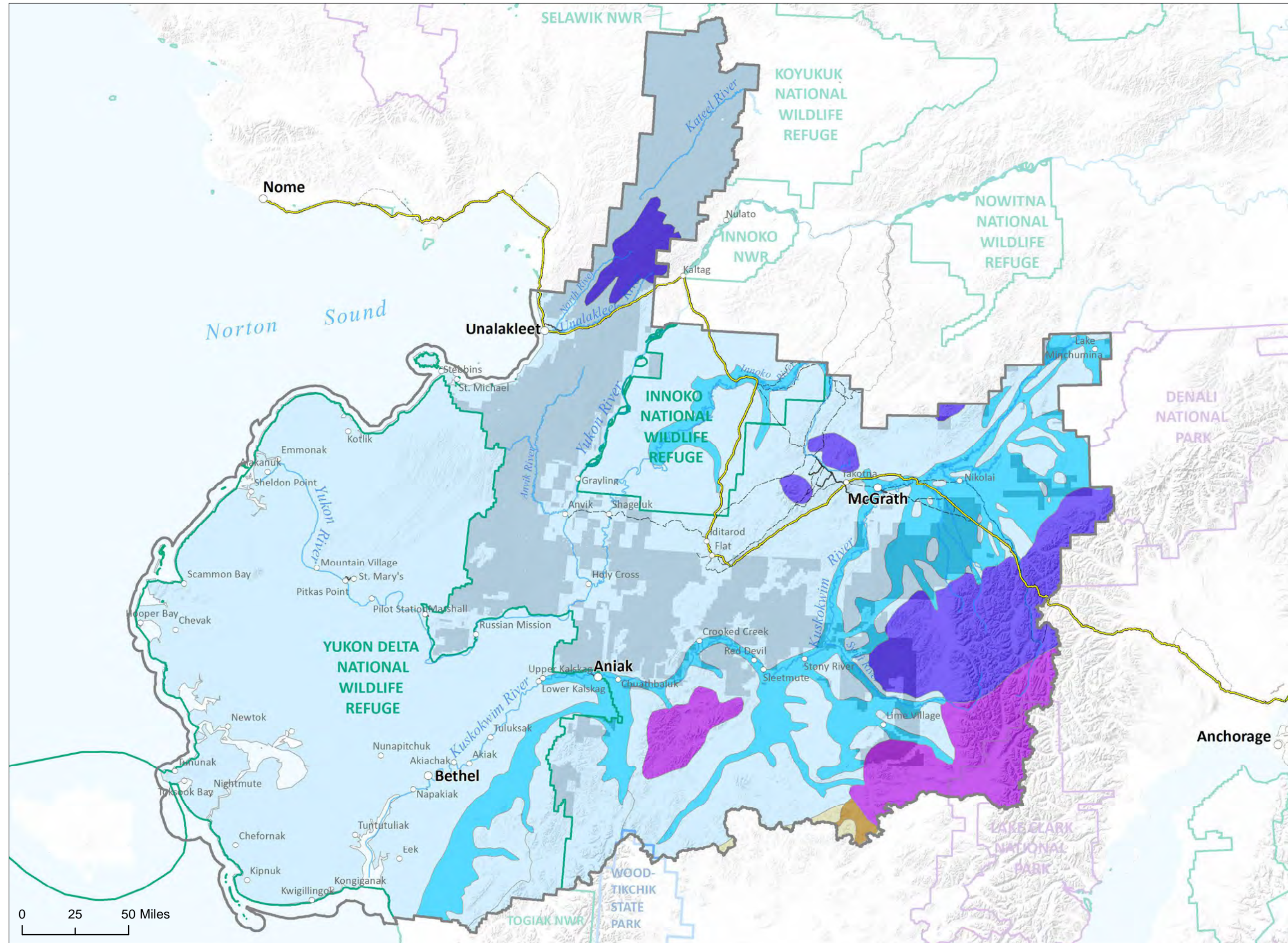
Ecoregions

	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
Ahklun Mountains	[Red]	[Light Red]
Alaska Range	[Purple]	[Light Purple]
Kobuk Ridges and Valleys	[Green]	[Light Green]
Kuskokwim Mountains	[Brown]	[Light Brown]
Lime Hills	[Teal]	[Light Teal]
Nulato Hills	[Pink]	[Light Pink]
Seward	[Blue]	[Light Blue]
Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands	[Yellow]	[Light Yellow]
Yukon River Lowlands	[Orange]	[Light Orange]
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	[Light Green]	[Lighter Green]
Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route	[Yellow Line]	
Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails	[Dashed Line]	

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; Nowacki et al. 2001

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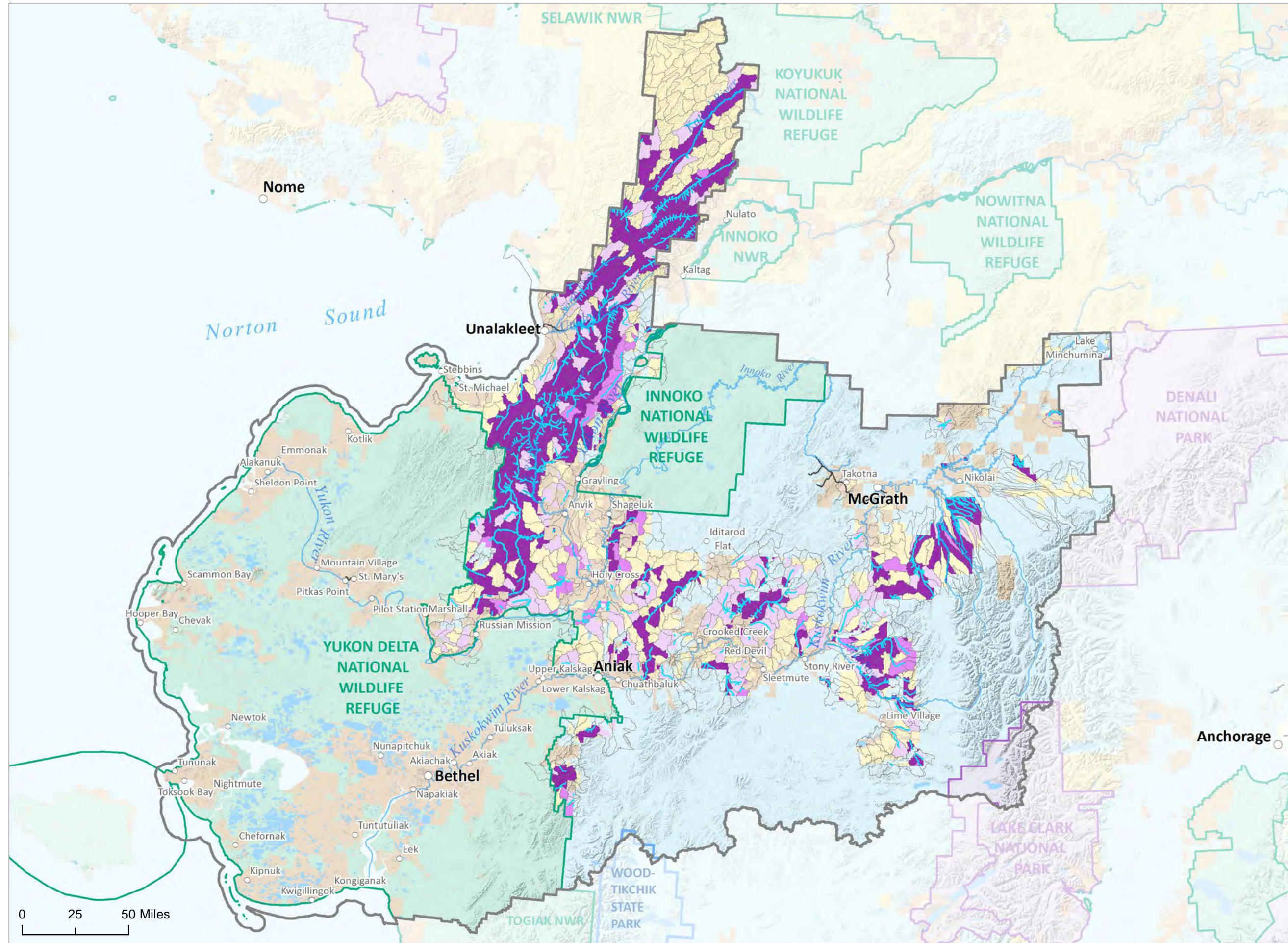
Permafrost Distribution

- | | | |
|---|------------------|------------|
| | BLM-managed Land | Other Land |
| Lowland and Upland Area generally free of permafrost | | |
| Lowland and Upland Area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost | | |
| Lowland and Upland Area underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost | | |
| Lowland and Upland Area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost | | |
| Mountainous Area underlain by discontinuous permafrost | | |
| Mountainous Area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost | | |
- | |
|---|
| — Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route |
| - - - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails |

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; NSIDC 1998

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High Value Watershed Ranking (Alternative B)

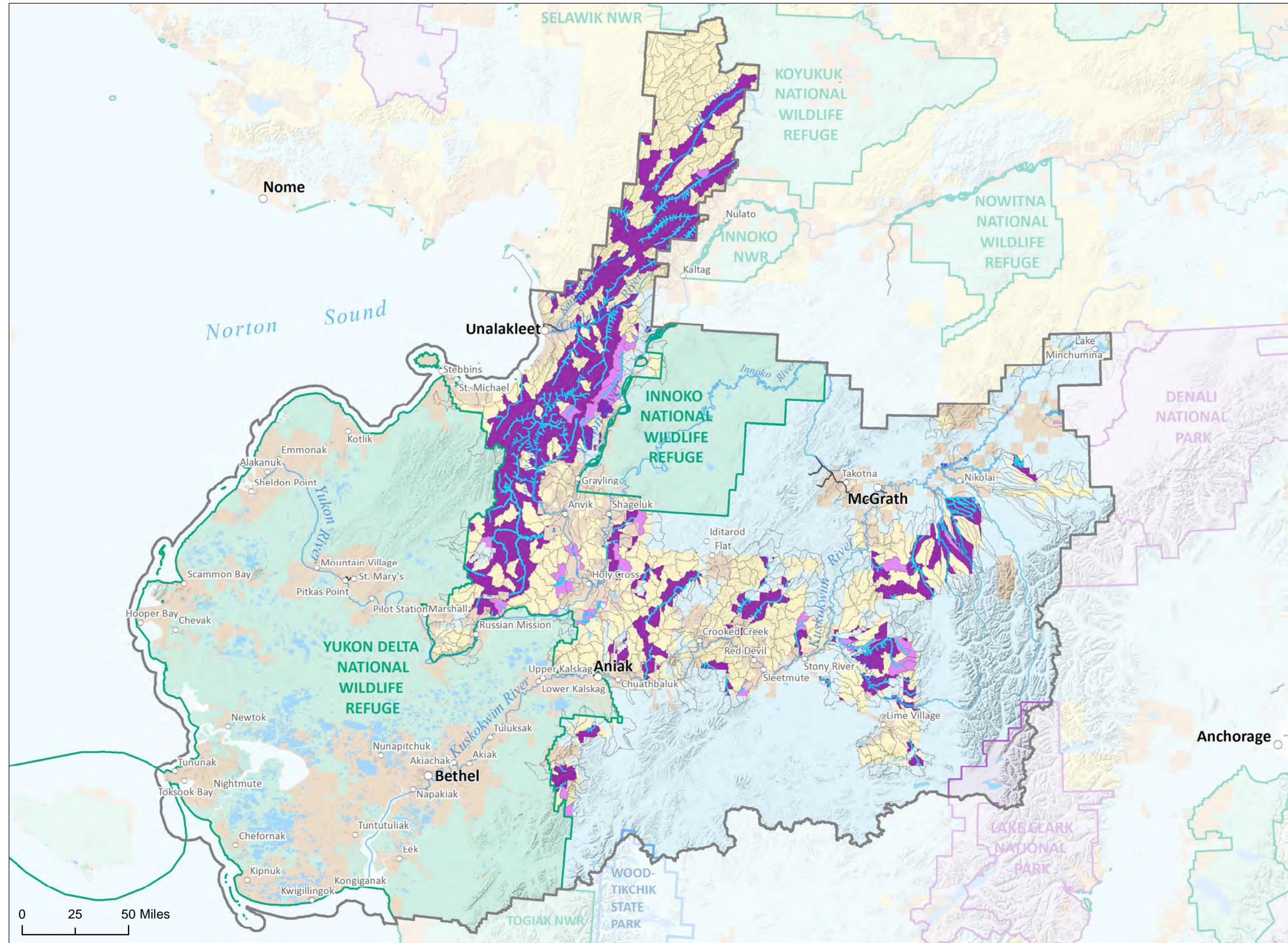
Proposed BLM decision would apply along 21,382 miles of stream within identified watersheds

- High - 195 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 Stream Miles)
- Medium-High - 35 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 Stream Miles)
- Medium - 167 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (6,494 Stream Miles)
- Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 724 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 Stream Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 3,862 Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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High Value Watershed Ranking (Alternative C)

Proposed BLM decision would apply along 14,888 miles of stream within identified watersheds

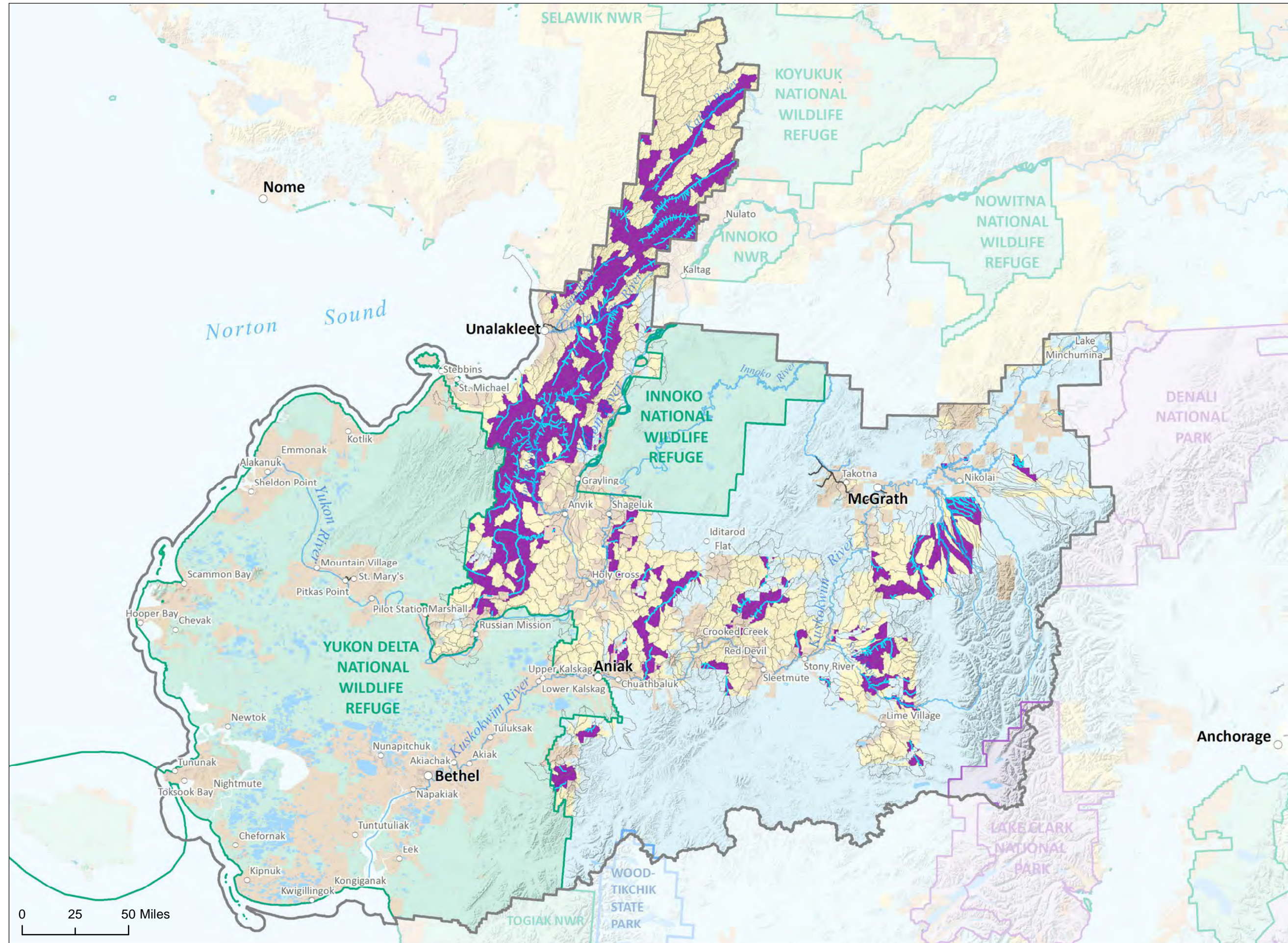
- High - 195 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 Stream Miles)
- Medium-High - 35 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 Stream Miles)
- Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 724 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 Stream Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 3,015 Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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0 25 50 Miles



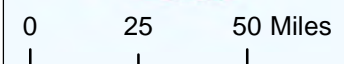
High Value Watershed Ranking (Alternative D)

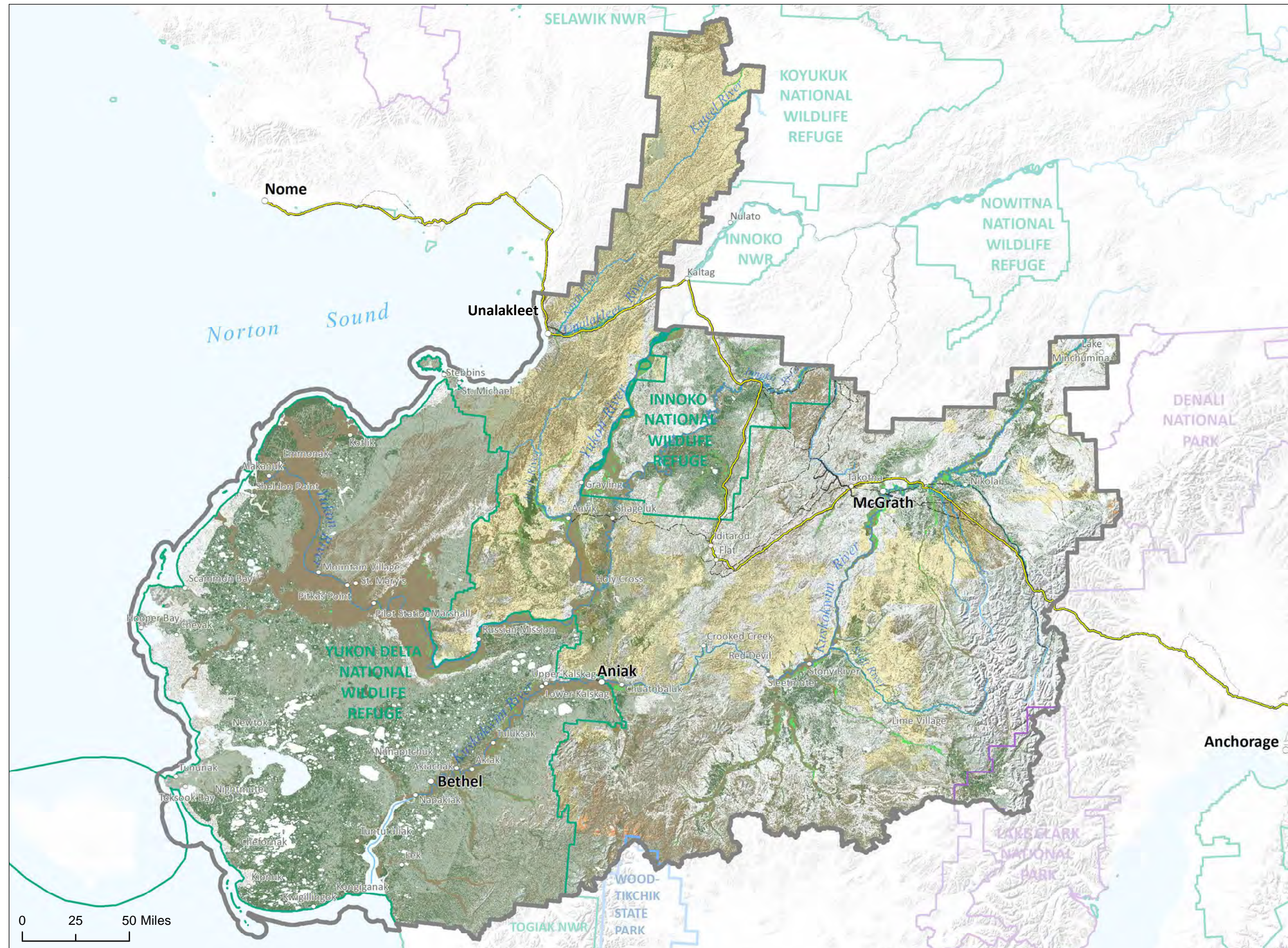
Proposed BLM decision would apply along 12,982 miles of stream within identified watersheds

- High - 195 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 Stream Miles)
- Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 724 HUC12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 Stream Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 2,776 Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
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- Water

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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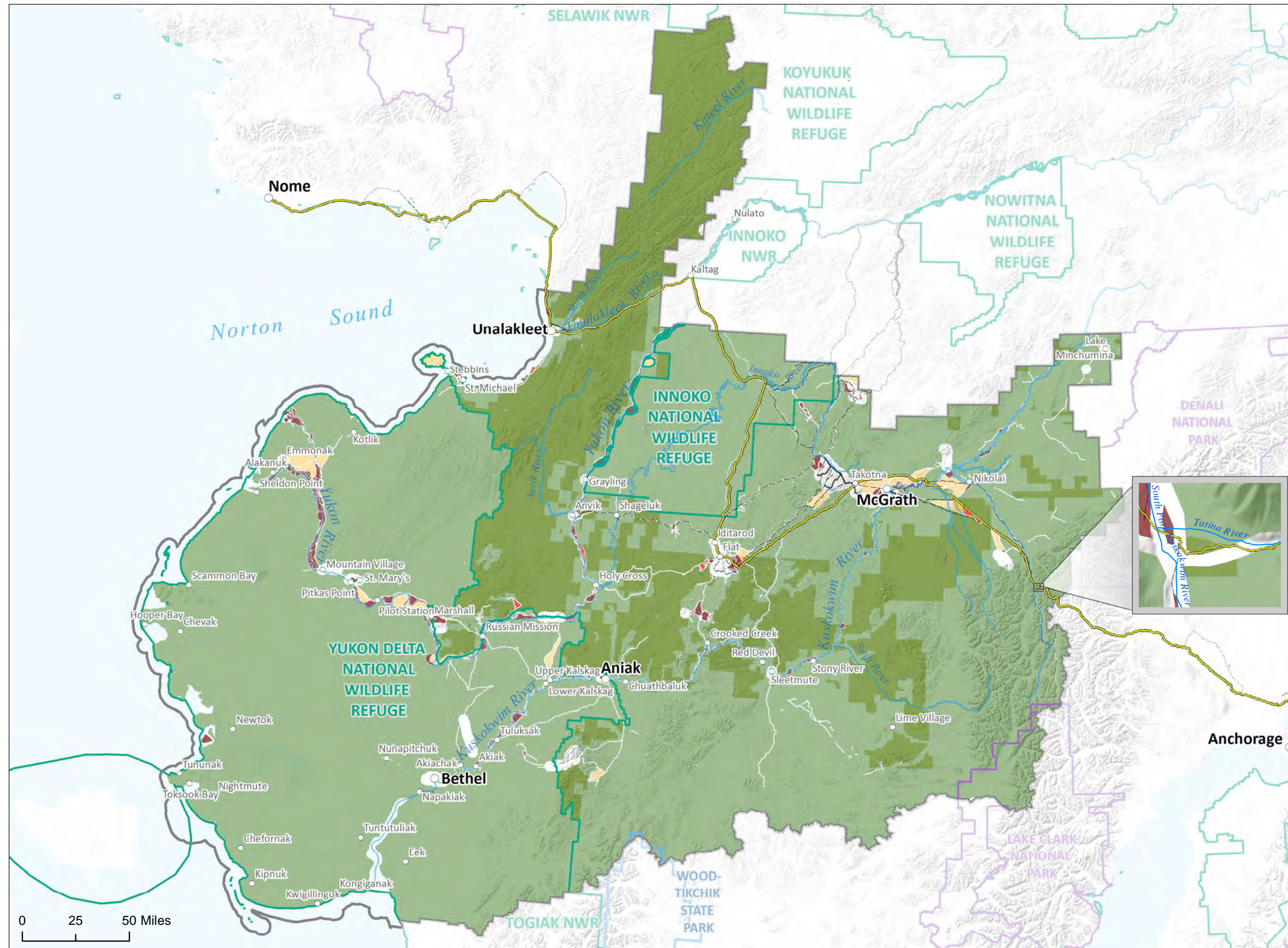
- Sparsely Vegetated Areas
- White Spruce on Well-drained Floodplains
- Tall Shrub, Low Shrub, and Floodplains (Generalized Moose Habitat)
- Lichen Habitats (Generalized Caribou Habitat) and/or Dwarf Shrub
- Herbaceous Wetlands
- BLM-managed Lands
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017; AKNHP 2014, 2016

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0 25 50 Miles



Landscape Intactness

	BLM-managed Land	Non BLM-managed Land
Highest Intactness		
High Intactness		
Vulnerable		

Areas of no color indicate landscapes not considered currently intact.

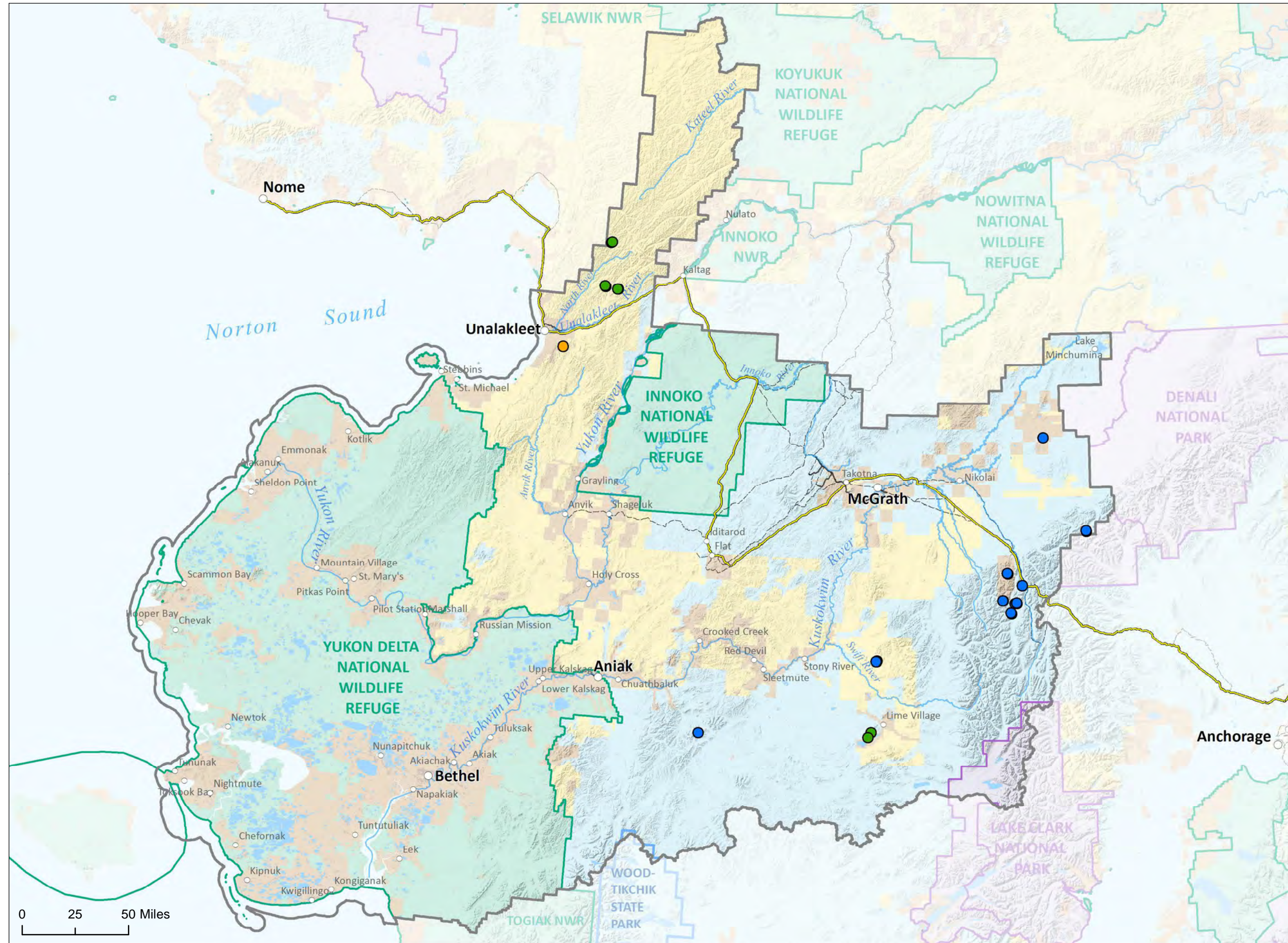
Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route

Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; AKNHP 2014

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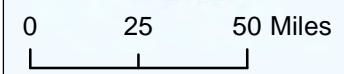
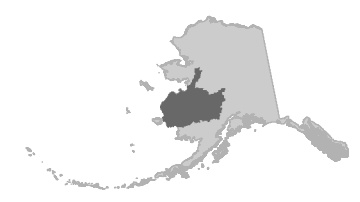
Special Status Plant Taxonomy

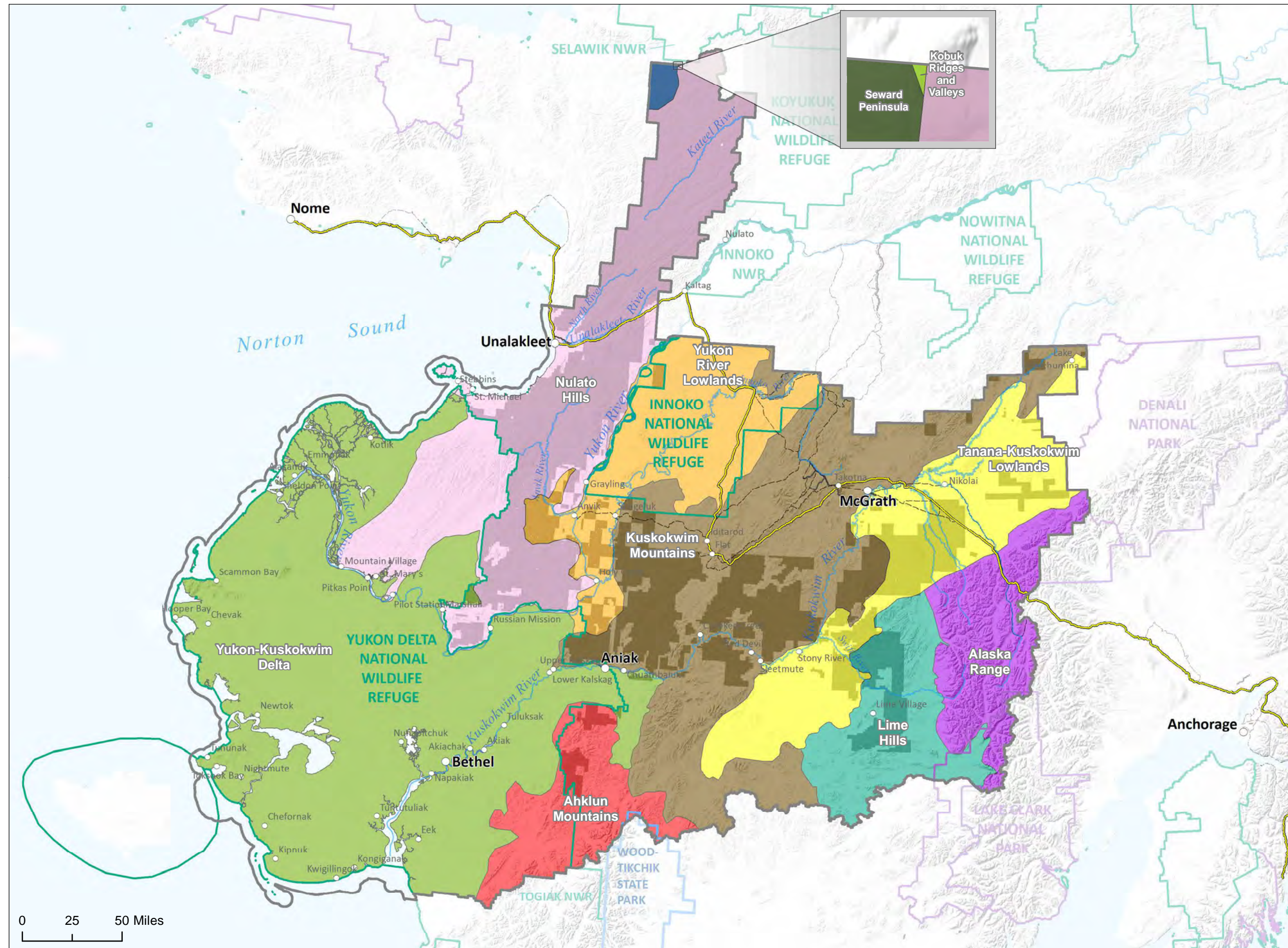
- *Douglasia beringensis* (Bering dwarf-primrose)
- *Koeleria asiatica* (Eurasian Junegrass)
- *Smelowskia pyriformis* (Candytuft)

- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
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- Water
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Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; AKNHP 2013

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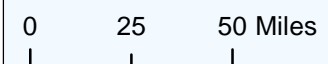
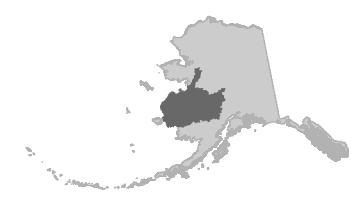
Ecoregions

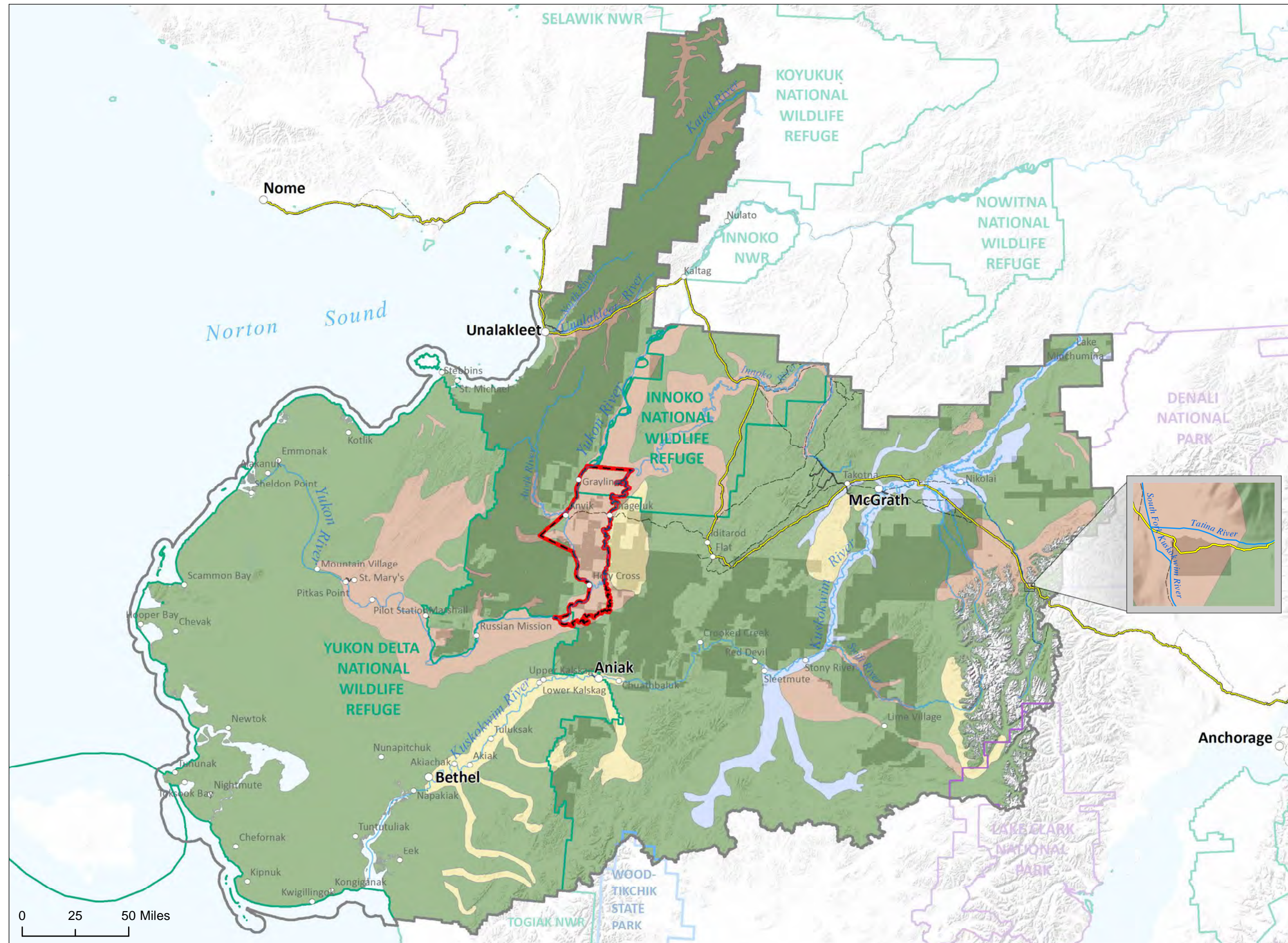
	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
Ahklun Mountains	Red	Light Red
Alaska Range	Purple	Light Purple
Kobuk Ridges and Valleys	Light Green	Light Yellow-Green
Kuskokwim Mountains	Brown	Light Brown
Lime Hills	Teal	Light Teal
Nulato Hills	Pink	Light Pink
Seward	Dark Blue	Light Blue
Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands	Yellow	Light Yellow
Yukon River Lowlands	Orange	Light Orange
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	Dark Green	Light Green

Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; Nowacki et al. 2001

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Moose Habitat

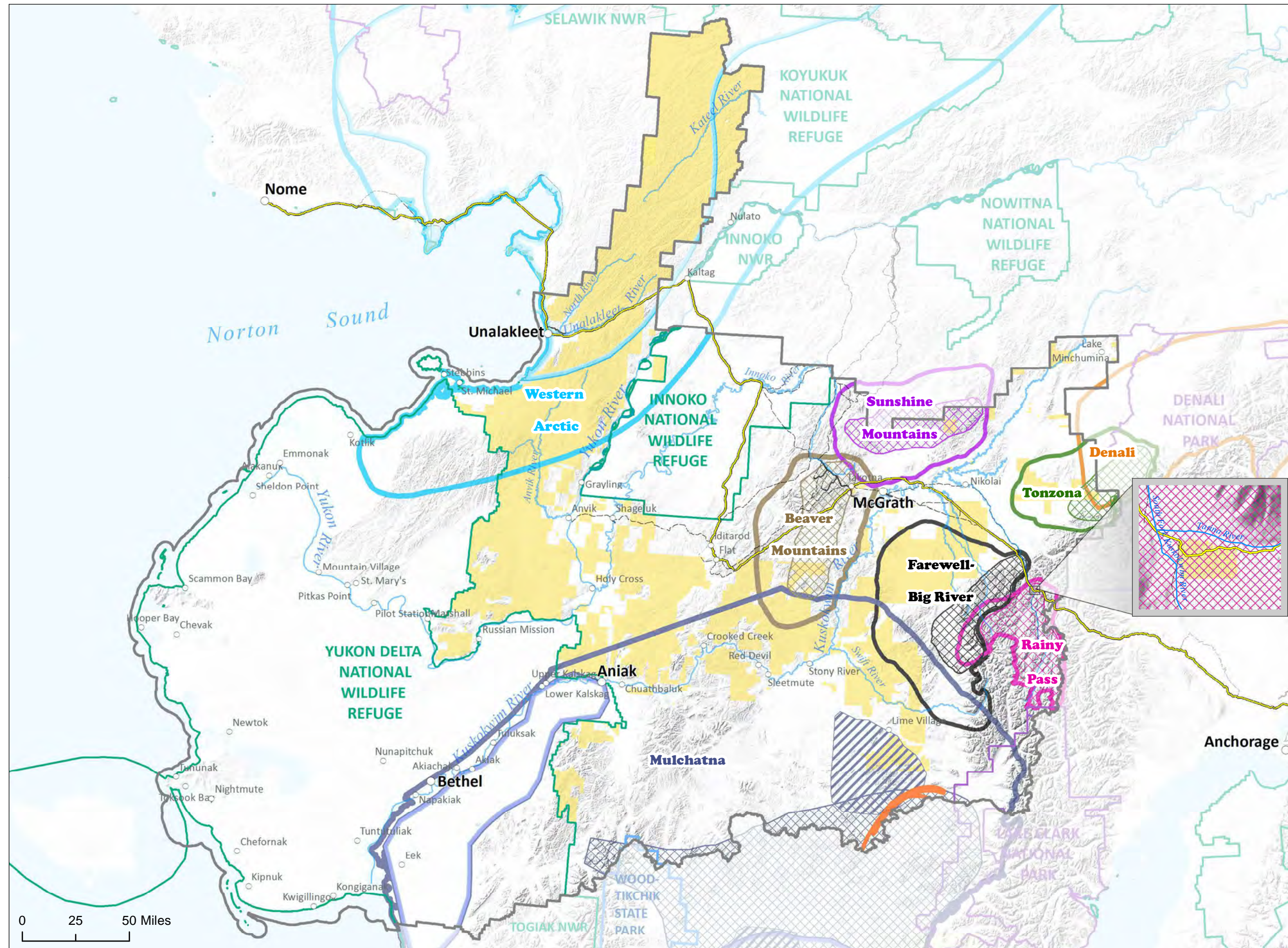
- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | BLM-managed Land | Non BLM-managed Land |
| General Distribution | | |
| Known Calving Concentrations | | |
| Known Rutting Concentrations | | |
| Known Winter Concentrations | | |
- Proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



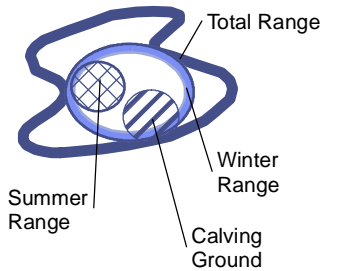
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; AKNHP 2014

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Caribou Herd and Range



- Known Caribou Migration Route
- Proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area
- BLM-managed Land
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

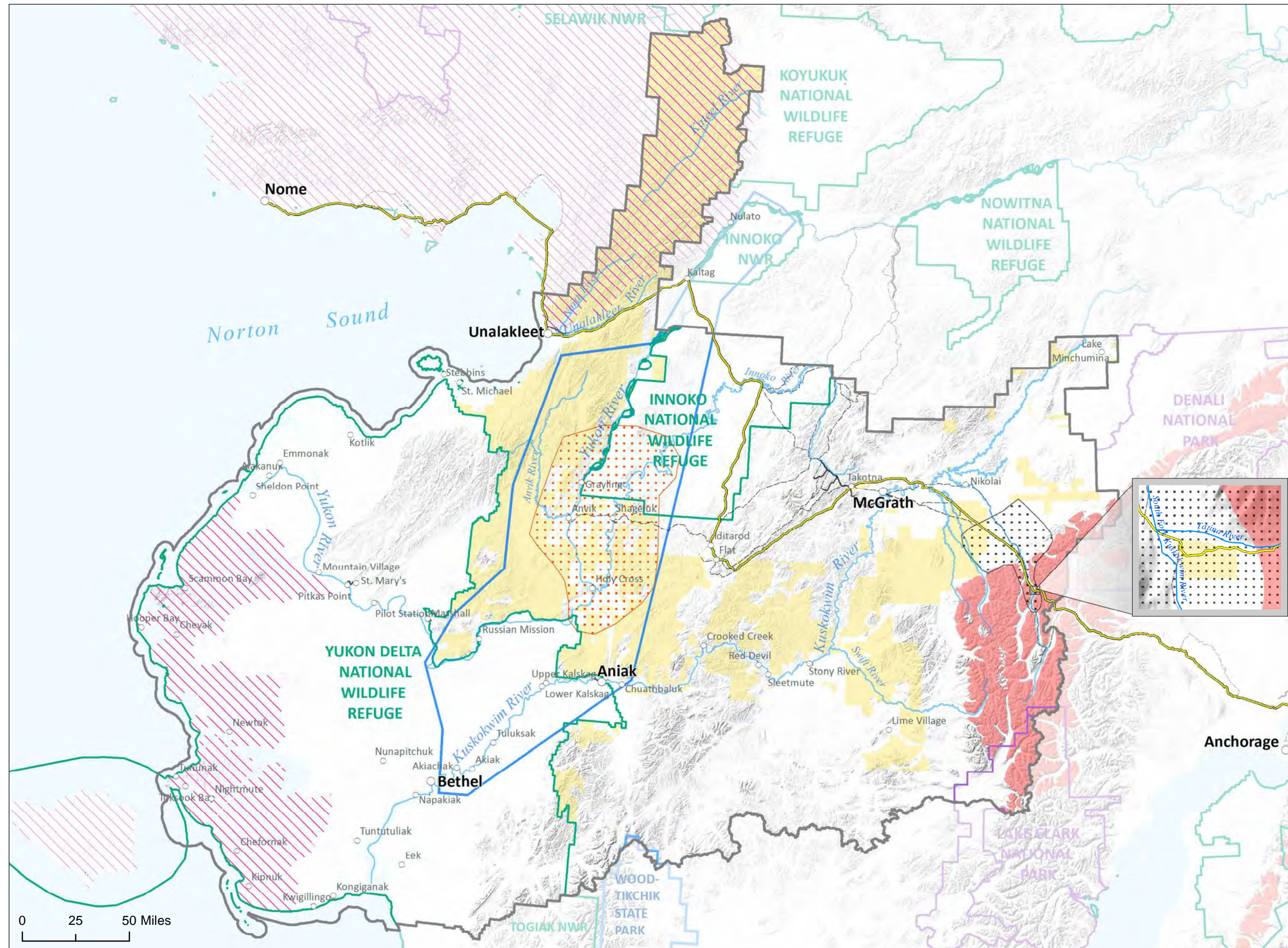


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; ADF&G 2008; RDI 2005

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0 25 50 Miles

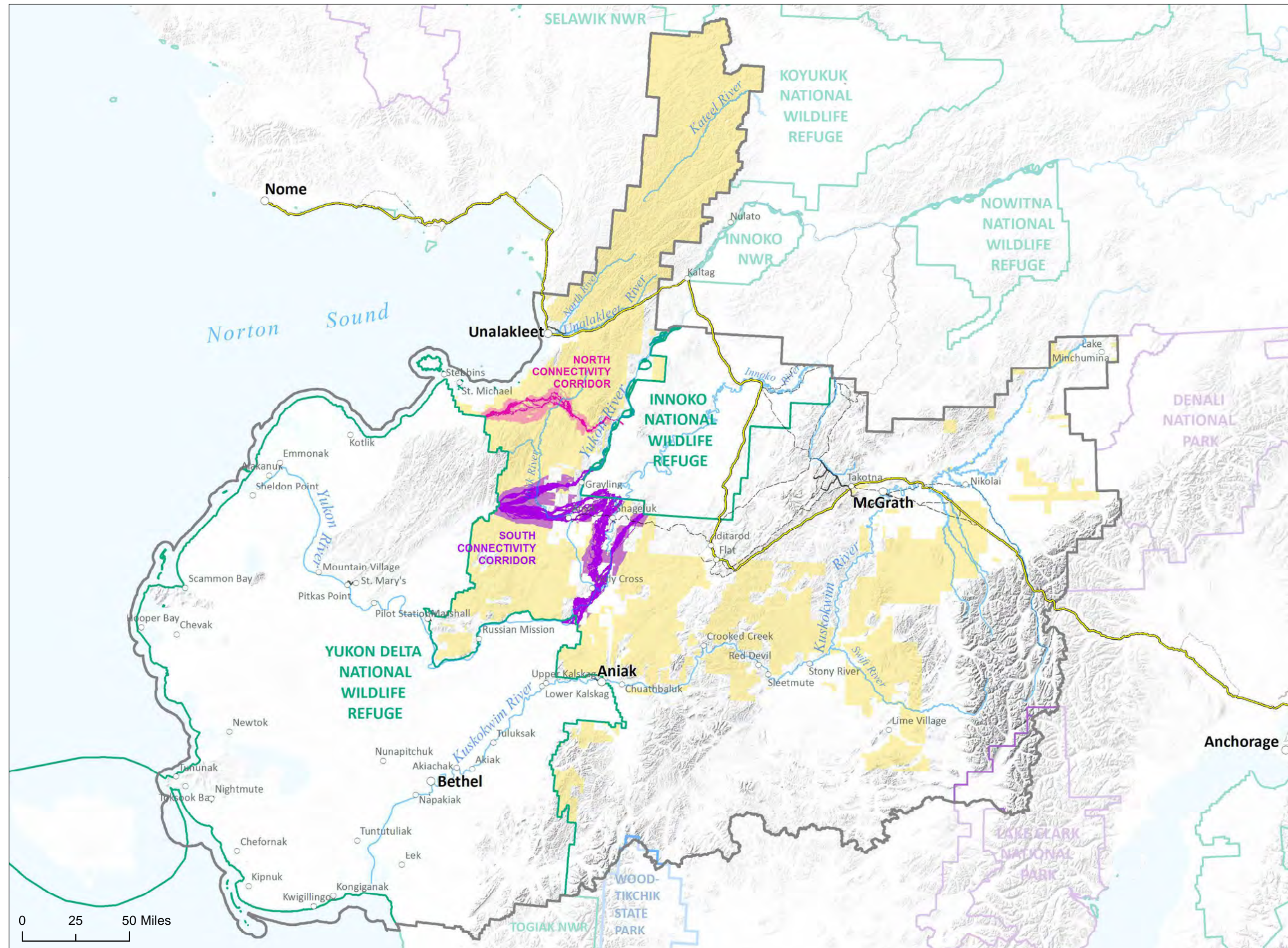


- Wildlife Habitat**
- Plains Bison Range
 - Wood Bison Core Range
 - Wood Bison Extent Range
 - Muskox Range
 - Dall Sheep Distribution
 - BLM-managed Land
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

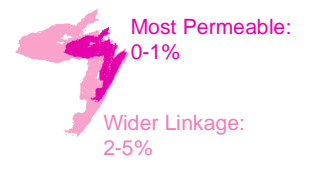
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; ADF&G 1985, 2011, 2016; RDI 2005

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Connectivity Corridors



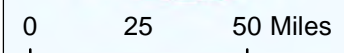
Alternative B
 Manage for both North and South Connectivity Corridors

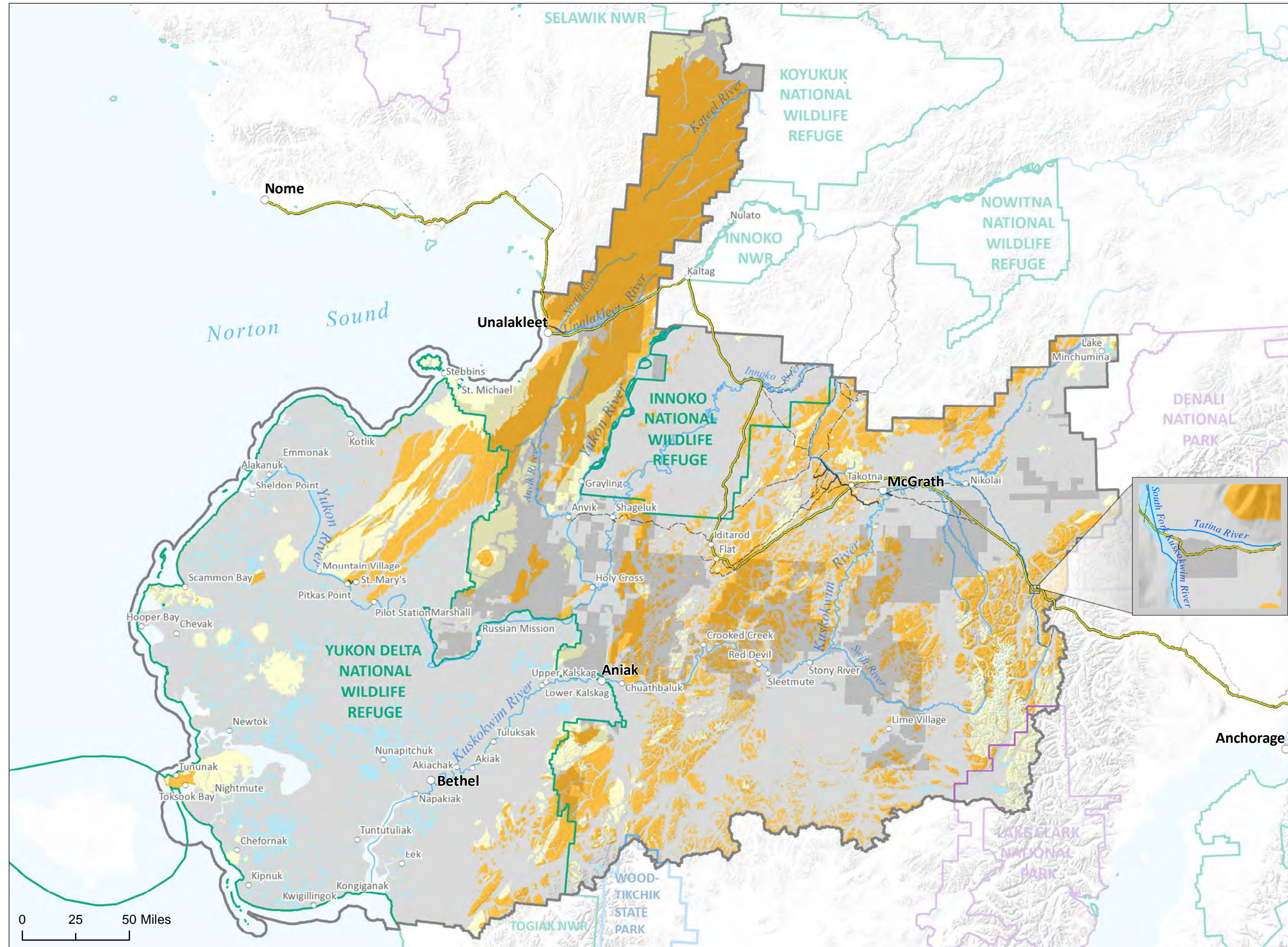
Alternative C
 Manage for just South Connectivity Corridor

- BLM-managed Land
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; USFWS 2015

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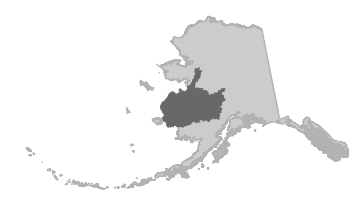


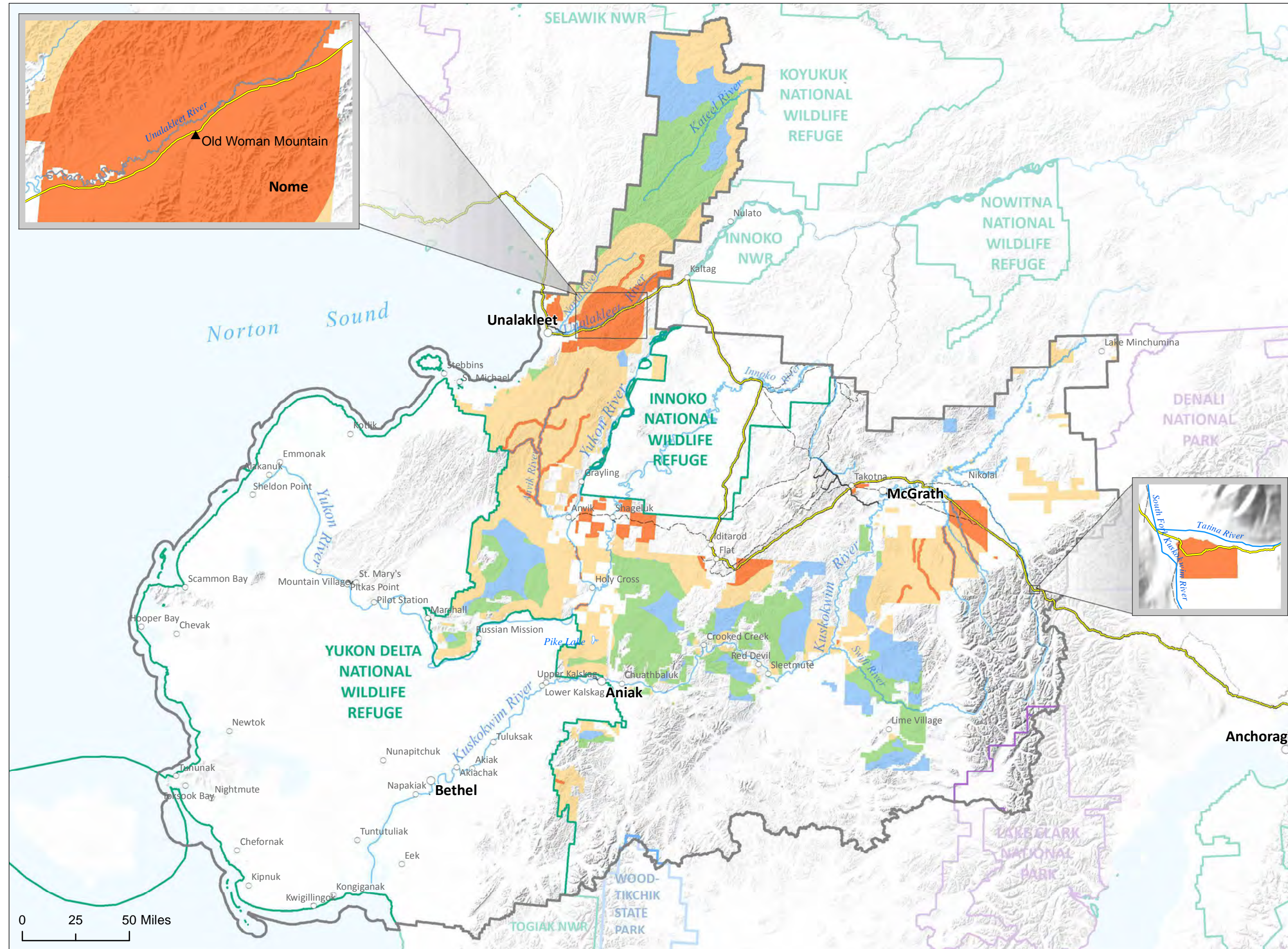
Potential Fossil Yield Classification

	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
PFYC Class 1		
PFYC Class 2		
PFYC Class 3		
PFYC Class 4	Not Present	Not Present
PFYC Class 5	Not Present	Not Present
Unknown		
Snow or Ice		
Water		
— Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route		
- - - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails		

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017

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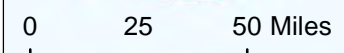


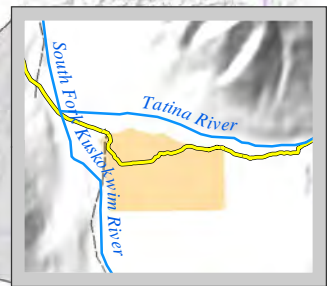
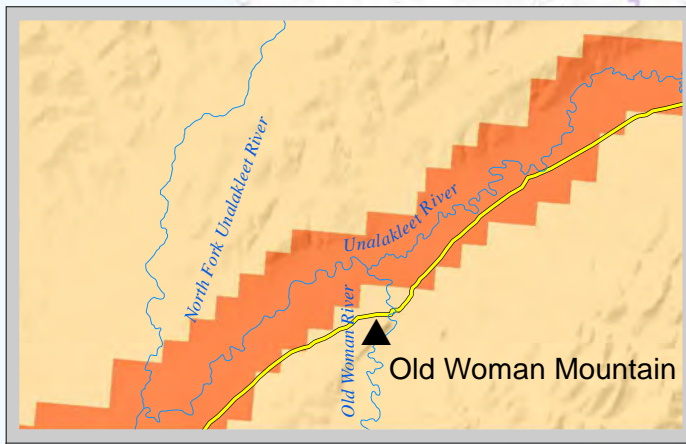
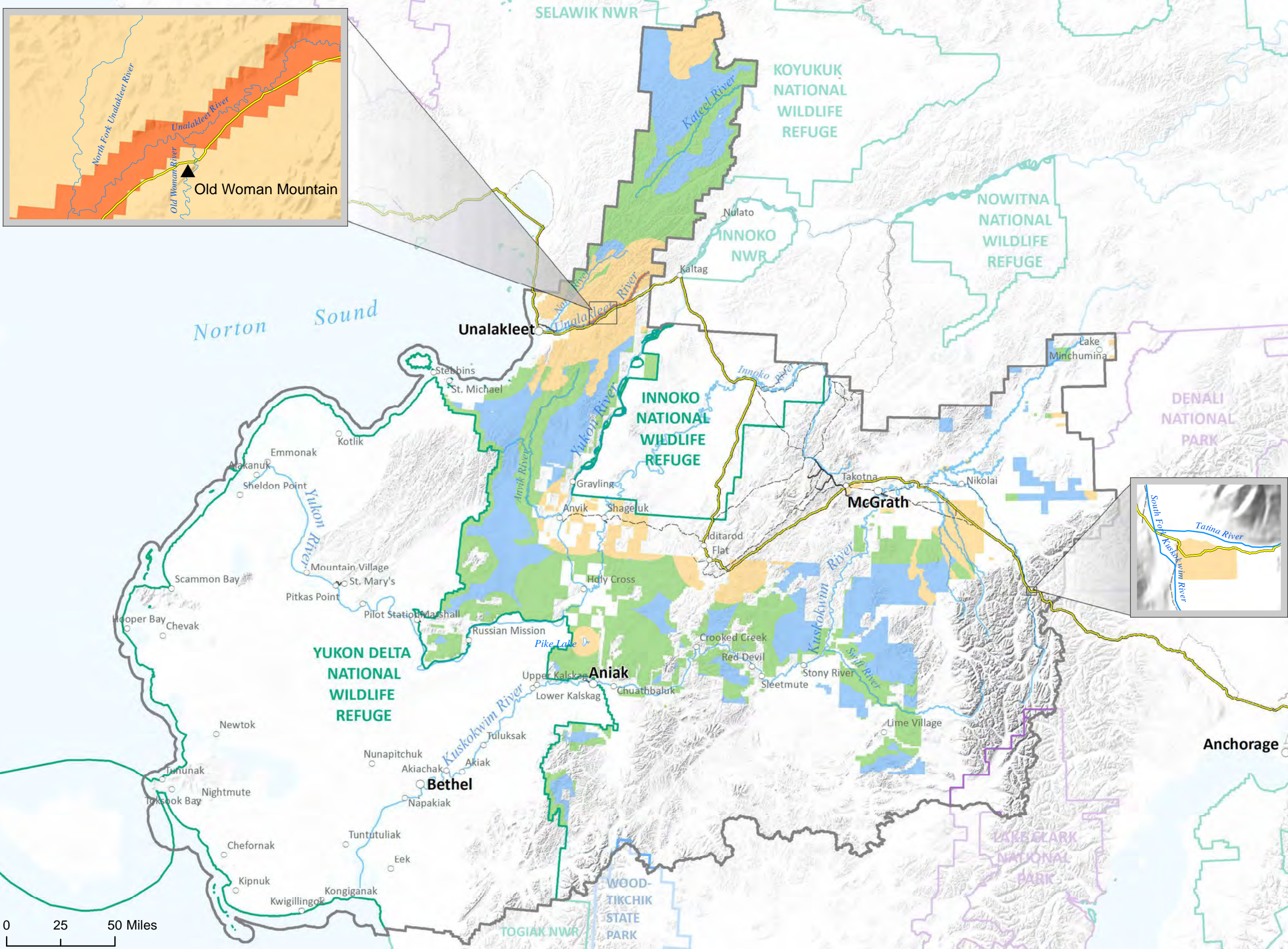
Visual Resource Management Class

- VRM Class I (1,335,771 acres)
- VRM Class II (6,490,087 acres)
- VRM Class III (3,516,066 acres)
- VRM Class IV (2,123,971 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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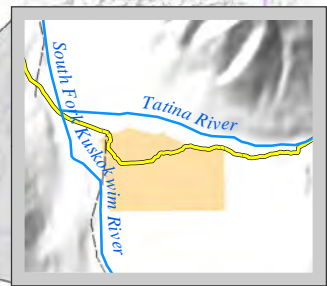
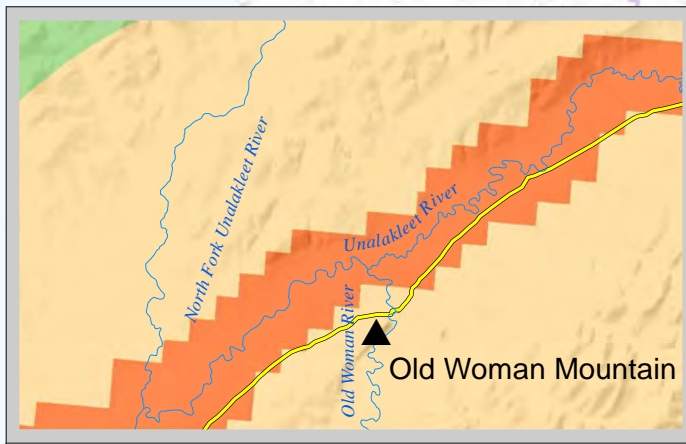
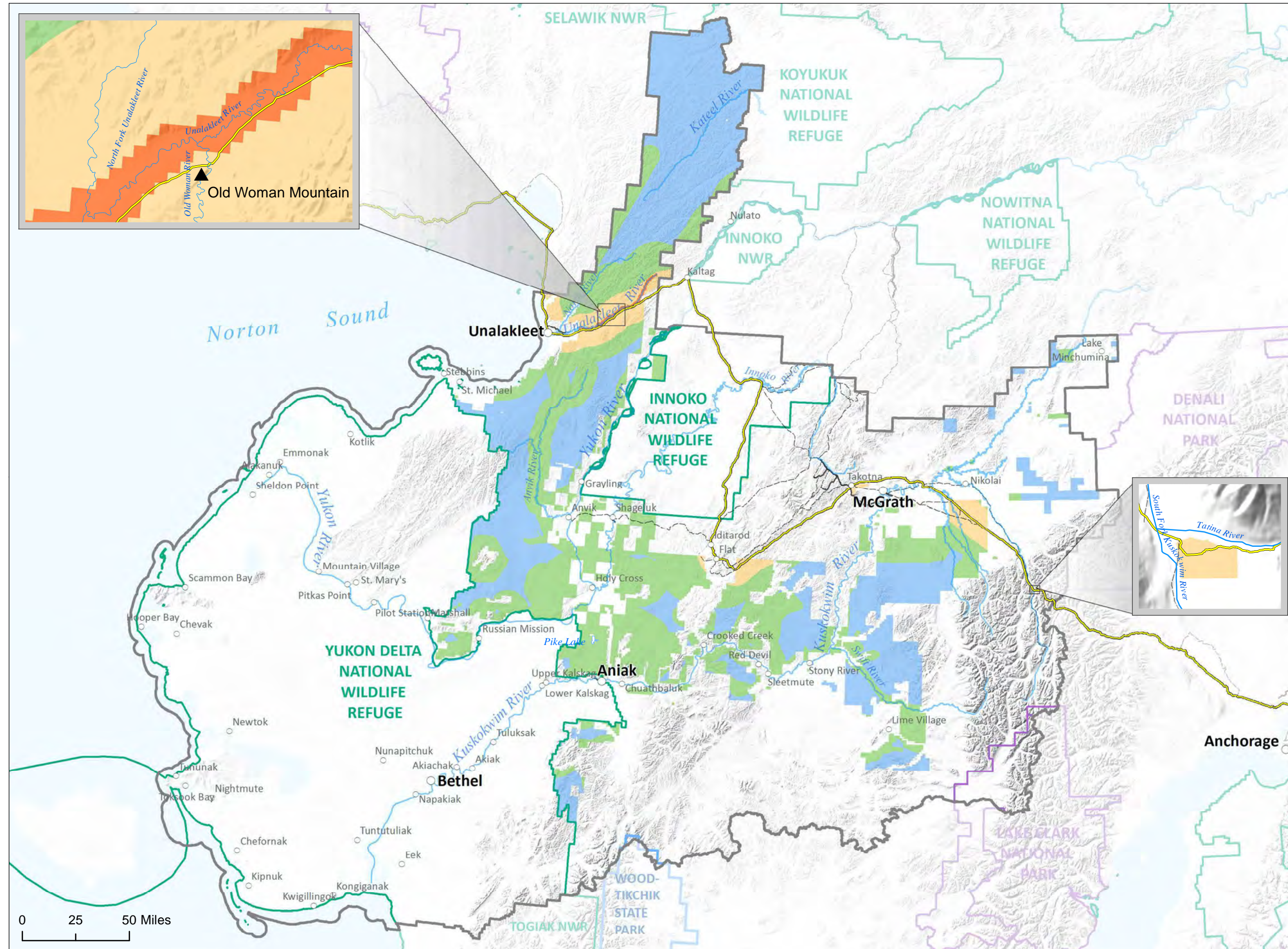
- Visual Resource Management Class**
- VRM Class I (46,953 acres)
 - VRM Class II (2,766,229 acres)
 - VRM Class III (6,095,778 acres)
 - VRM Class IV (4,556,934 acres)
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - - - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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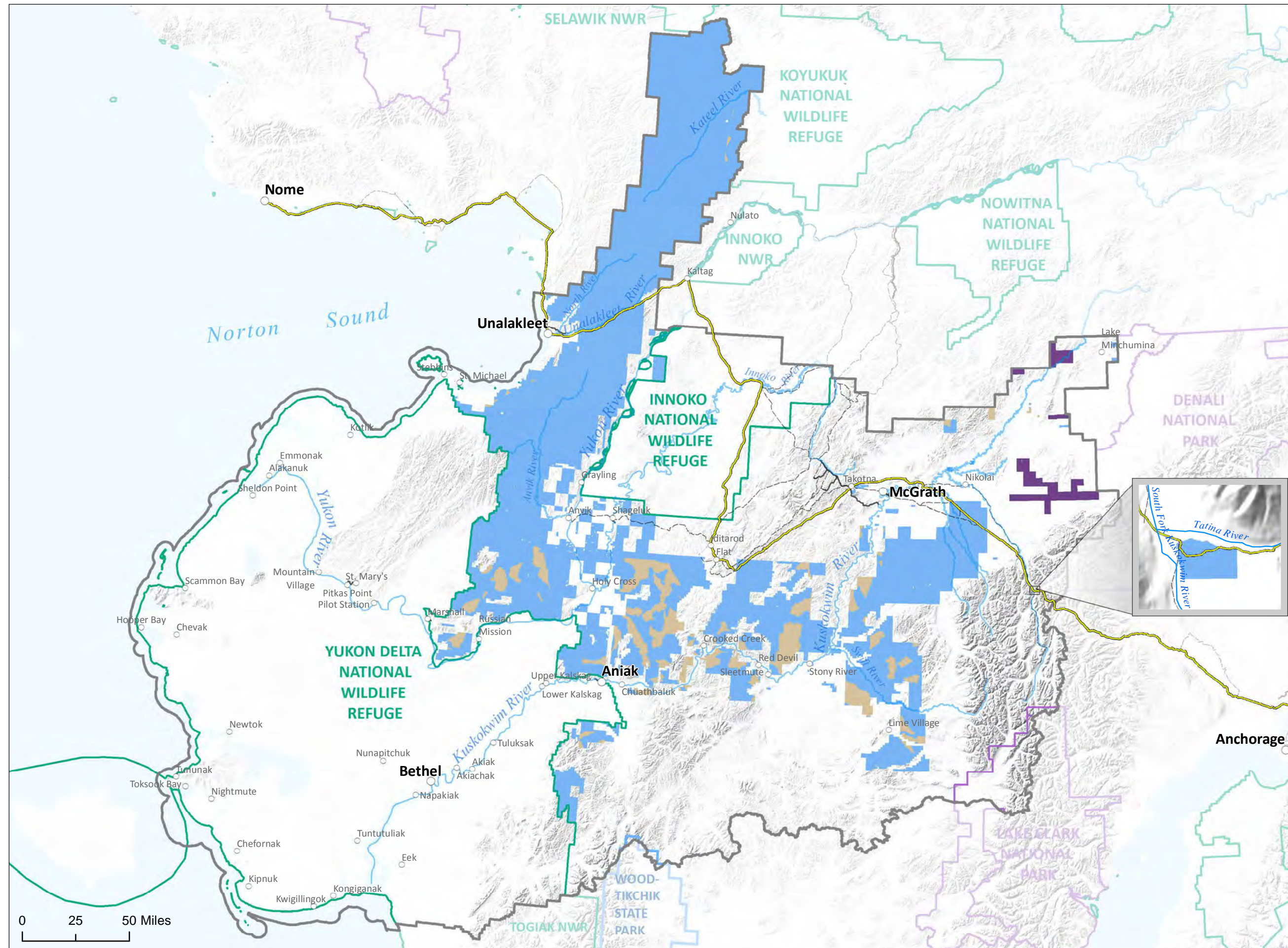


- Visual Resource Management Class**
- VRM Class I (46,953 acres)
 - VRM Class II (679,553 acres)
 - VRM Class III (6,140,235 acres)
 - VRM Class IV (6,599,152 acres)
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - - - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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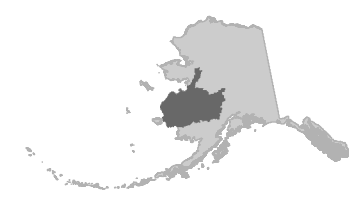


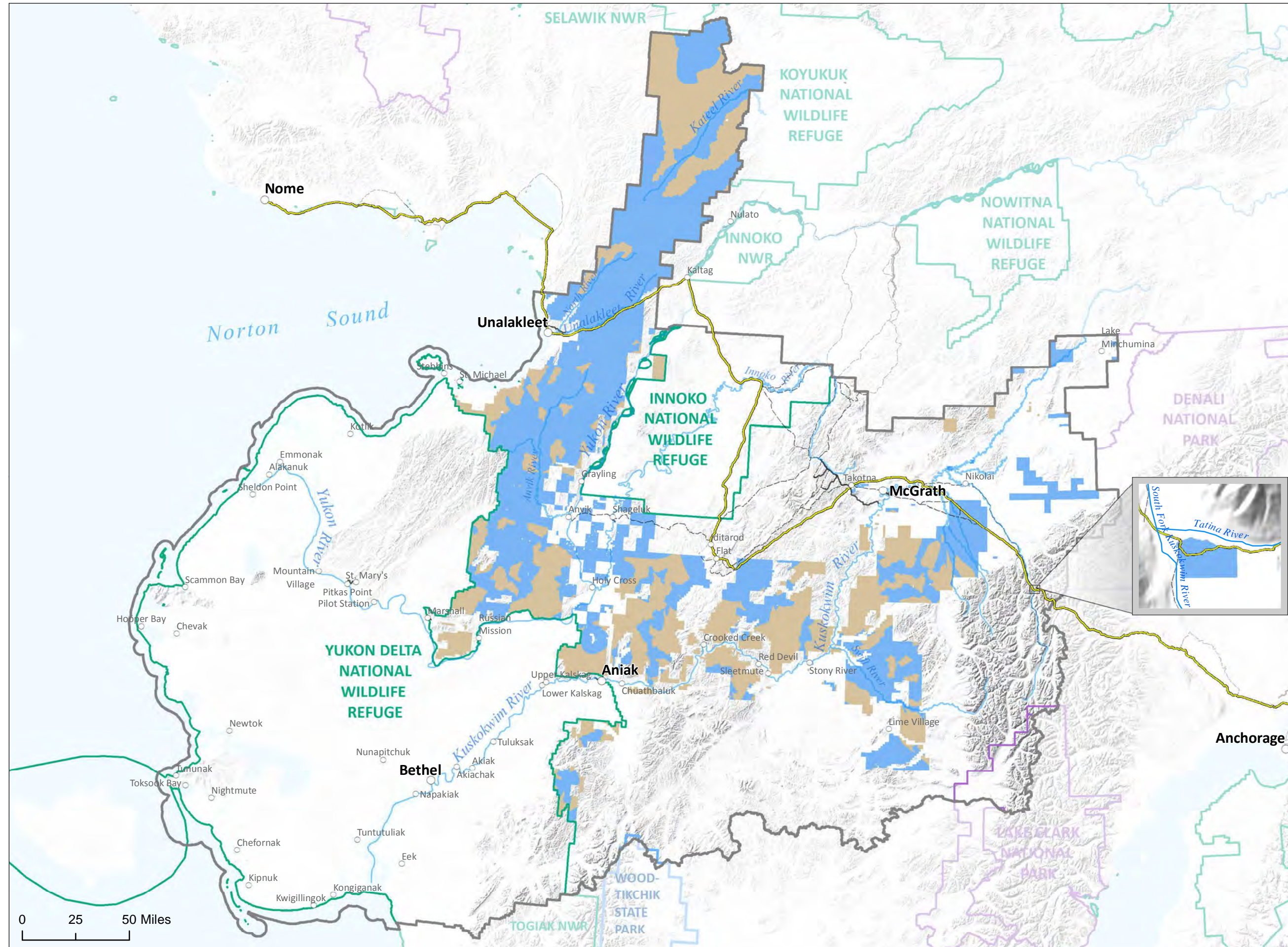
- Top-Level Protection (277,489 acres)
 - Mid-Level Protection (12,040,490 acres)
 - Low-Level Protection (1,148,024 acres)
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Top-Level Protection:** Lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other resource values and multiple uses.
- Mid-Level Protection:** Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics
- Low-Level Protection:** Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses as a priority over protecting wilderness characteristics



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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- Mid-Level Protection (8,105,942 acres)
- Low-Level Protection (5,360,060 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Mid-Level Protection: Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics

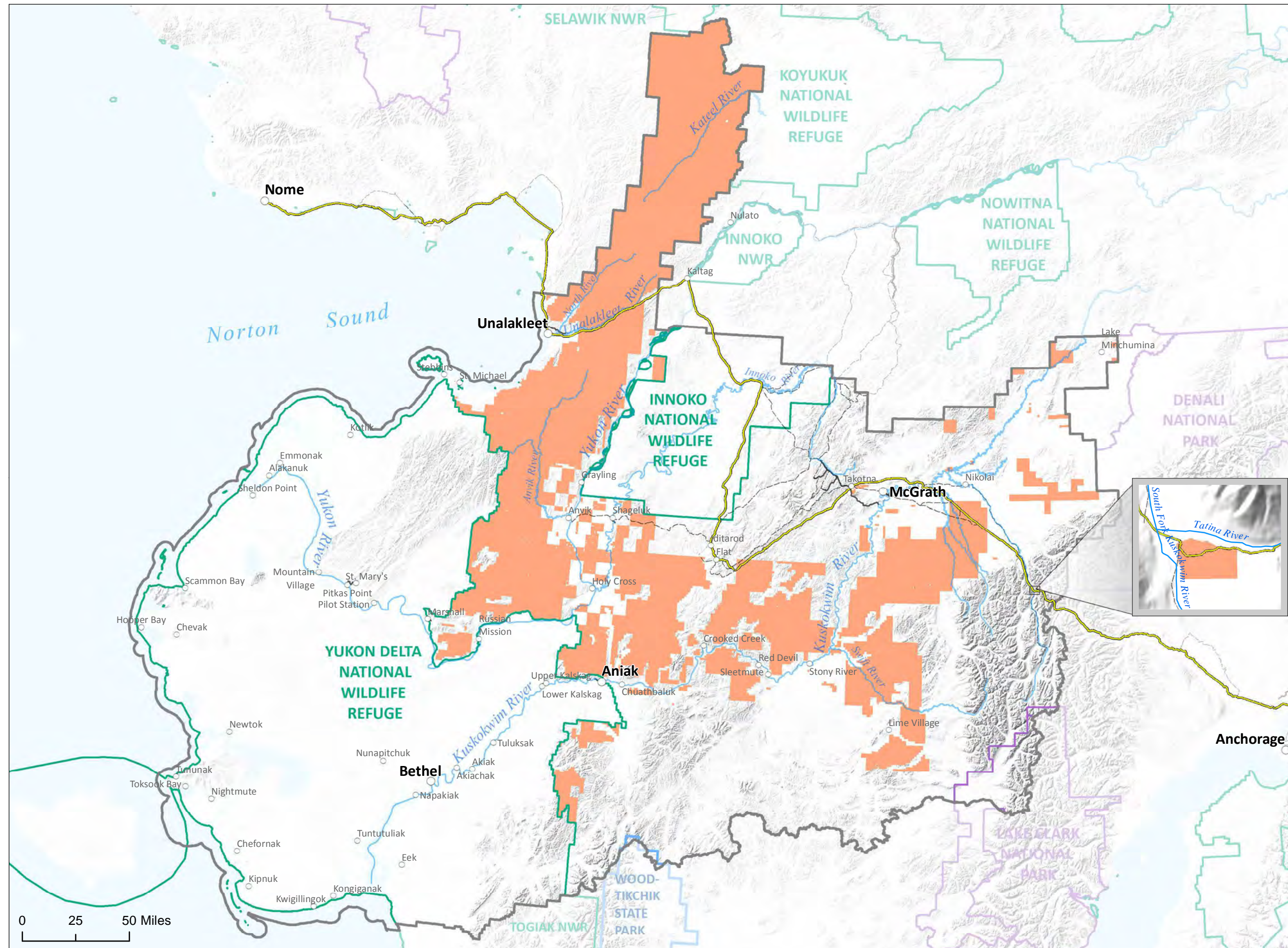
Low-Level Protection: Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses as a priority over protecting wilderness characteristics



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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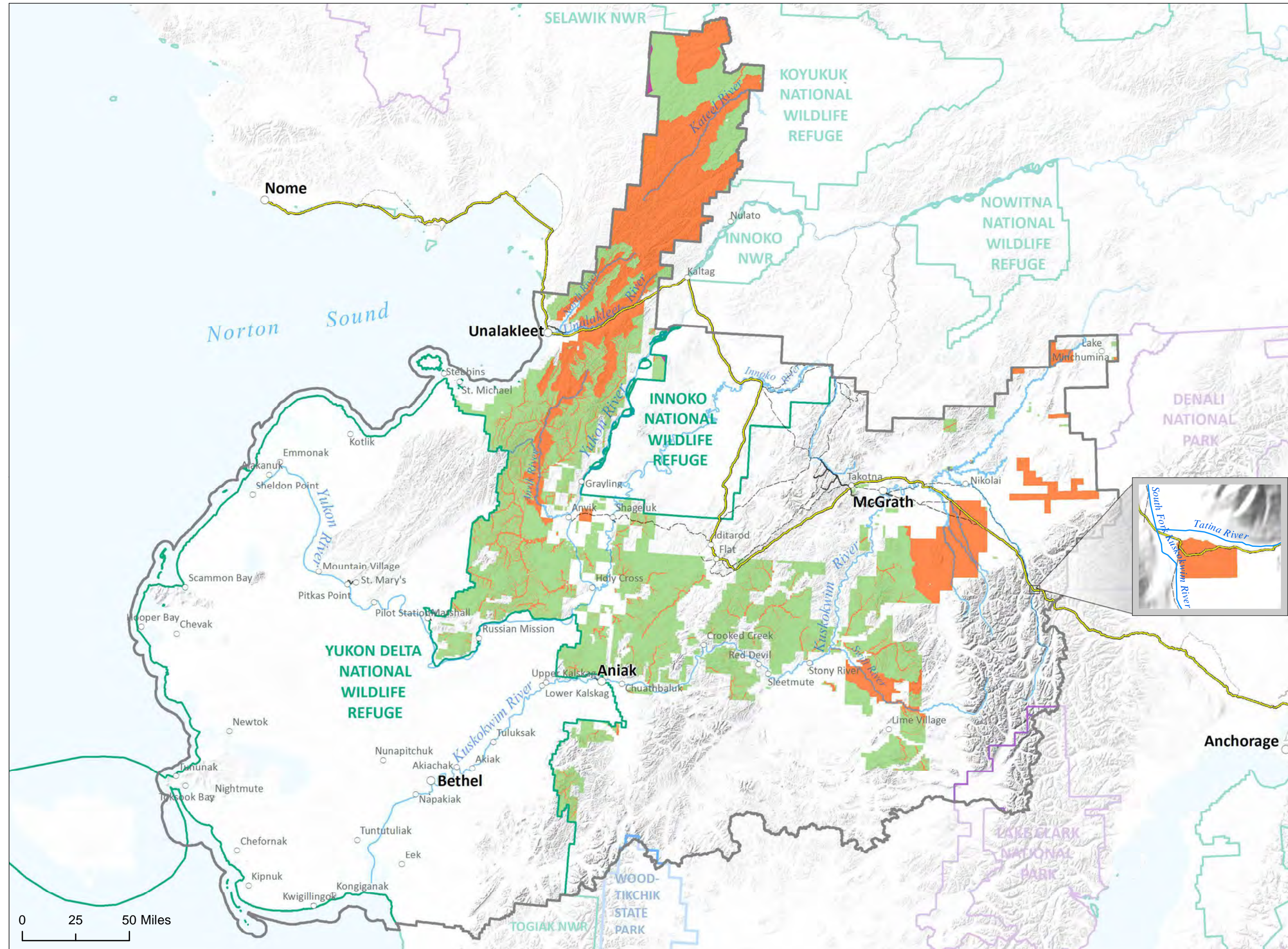


- No Protection Areas (13,465,894 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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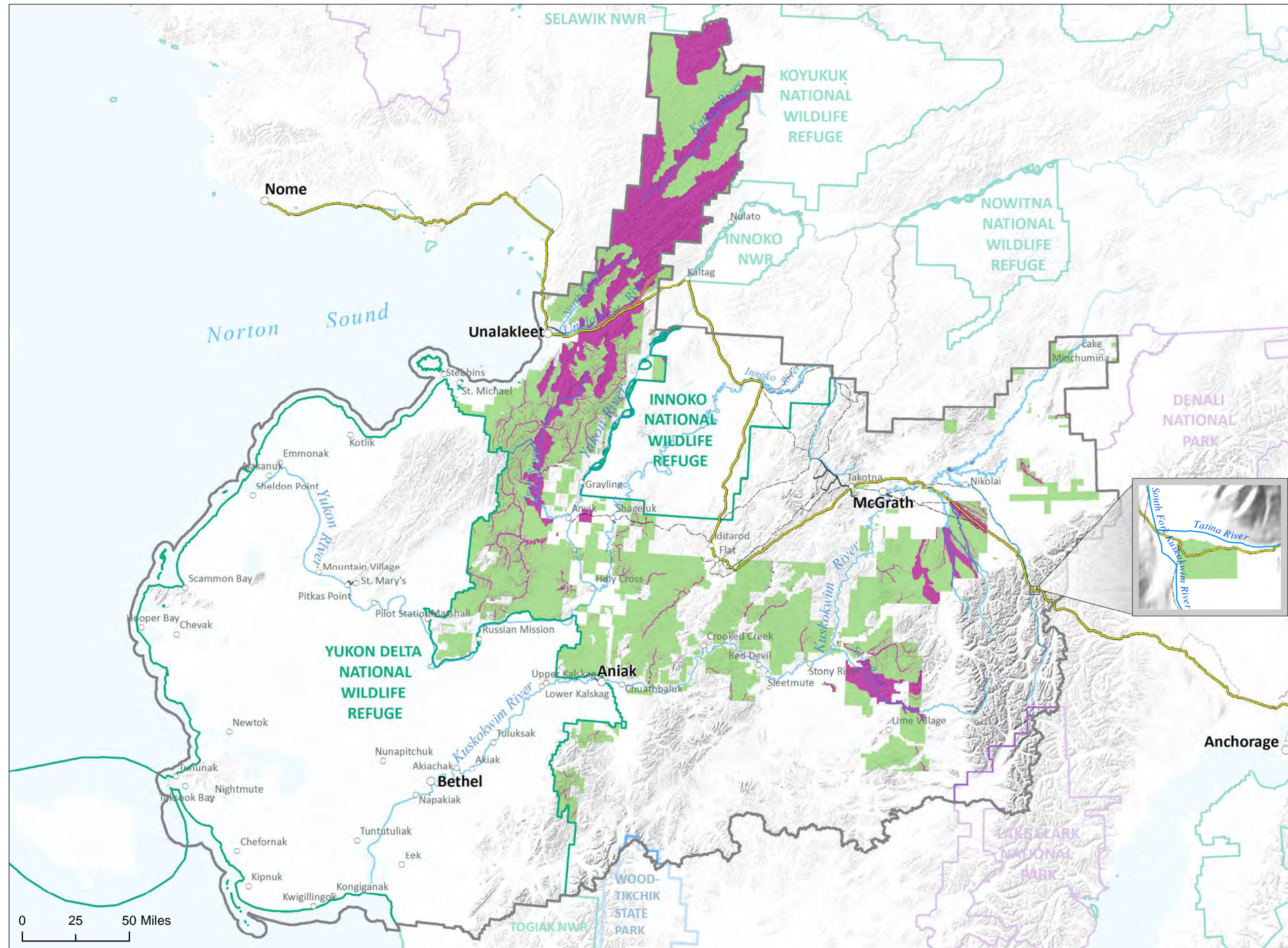
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative B)

- Permitted Commercial Woodland Harvesting Area
- Permits Granted on Case-by-case Basis
- Closed to Commercial Woodland Harvest; Closed to Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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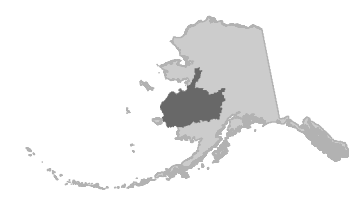
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative C)

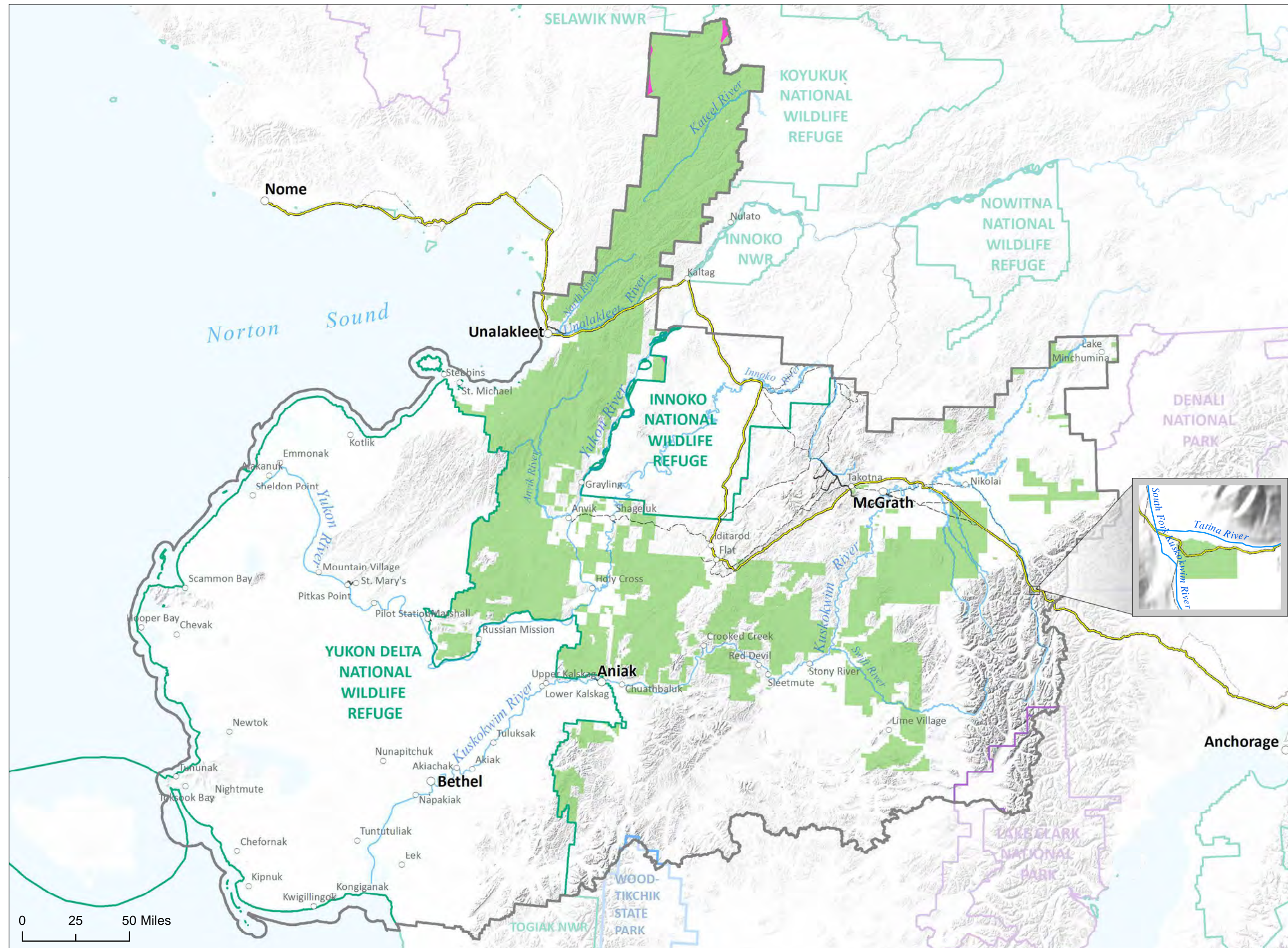
- Permitted Commercial Woodland Harvesting Area
- Permits Granted on Case-by-case Basis
- Closed to Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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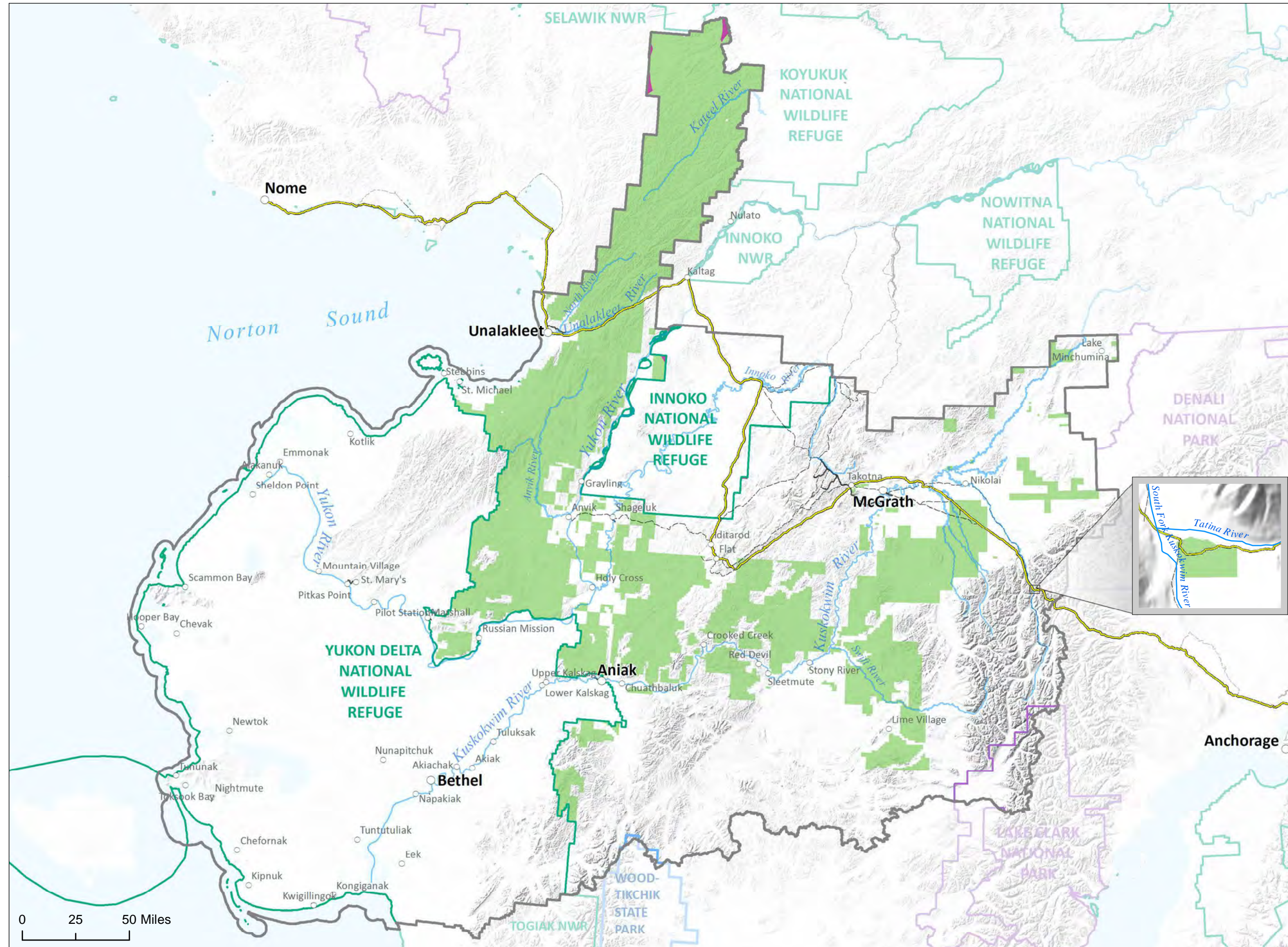
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative D)

- Permitted Commercial Woodland Harvest Area
- Permits Granted on Case-by-case Basis
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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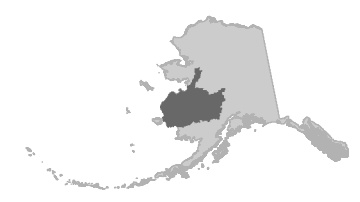


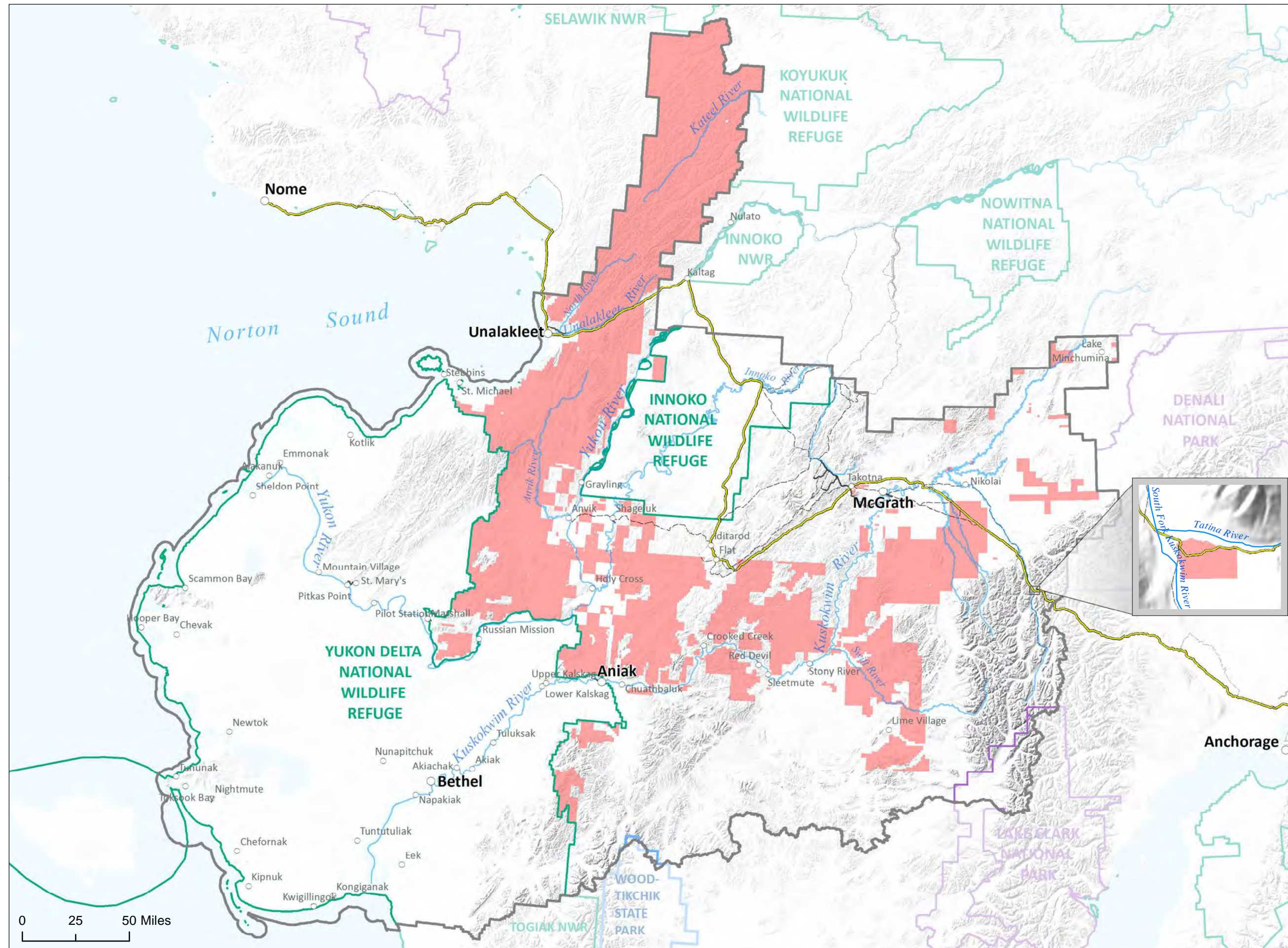


- Casual Use Subsistence Woodland Harvest Areas (Alternatives B & C)**
- Casual Use and Subsistence Woodland Harvest Areas
 - Permits granted on case-by-case basis
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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Grazing (Alternative B)

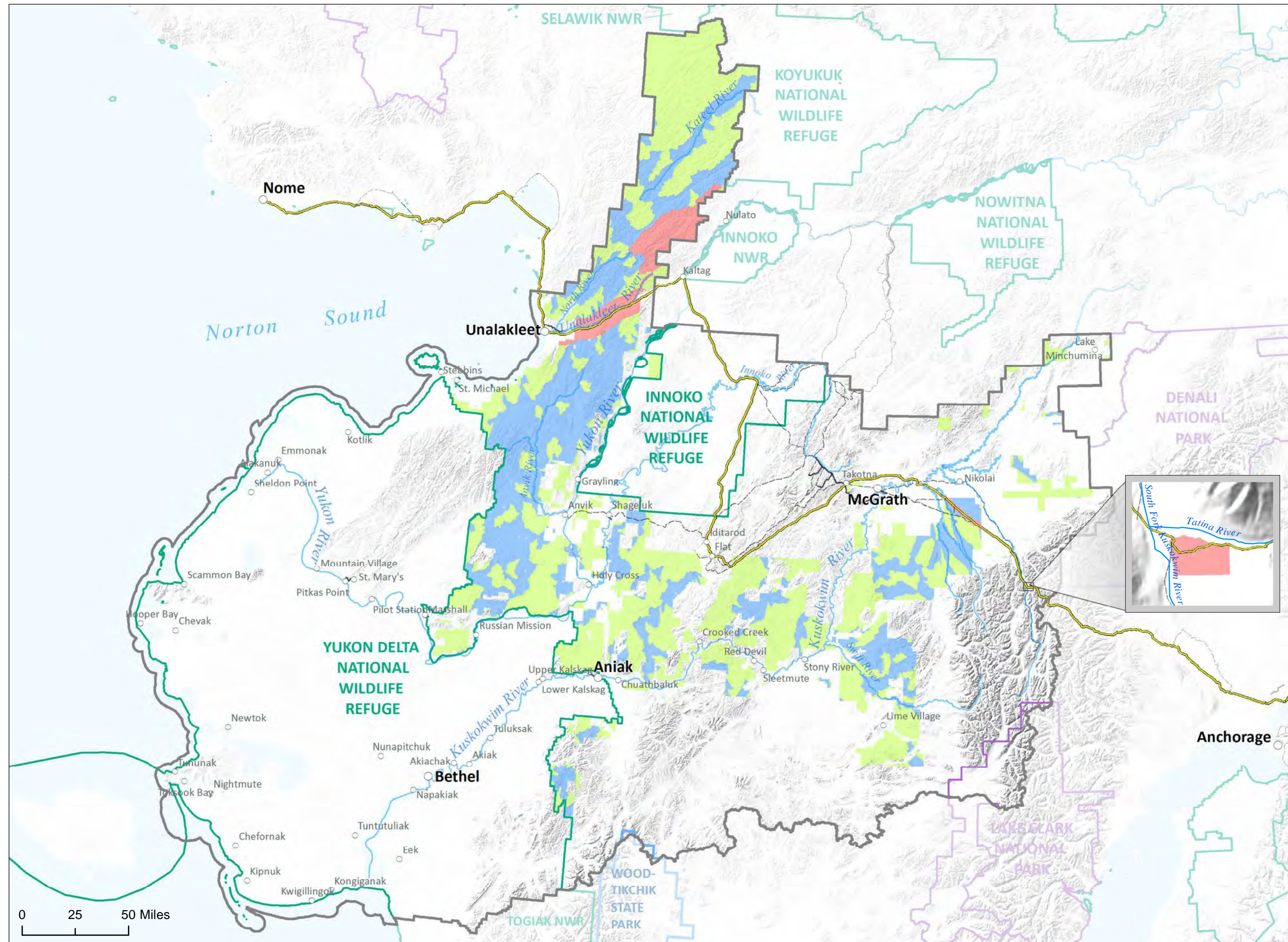
- All BLM-managed Lands Closed to Grazing
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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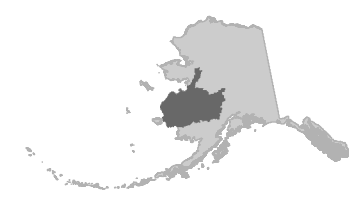


Grazing (Alternative C)

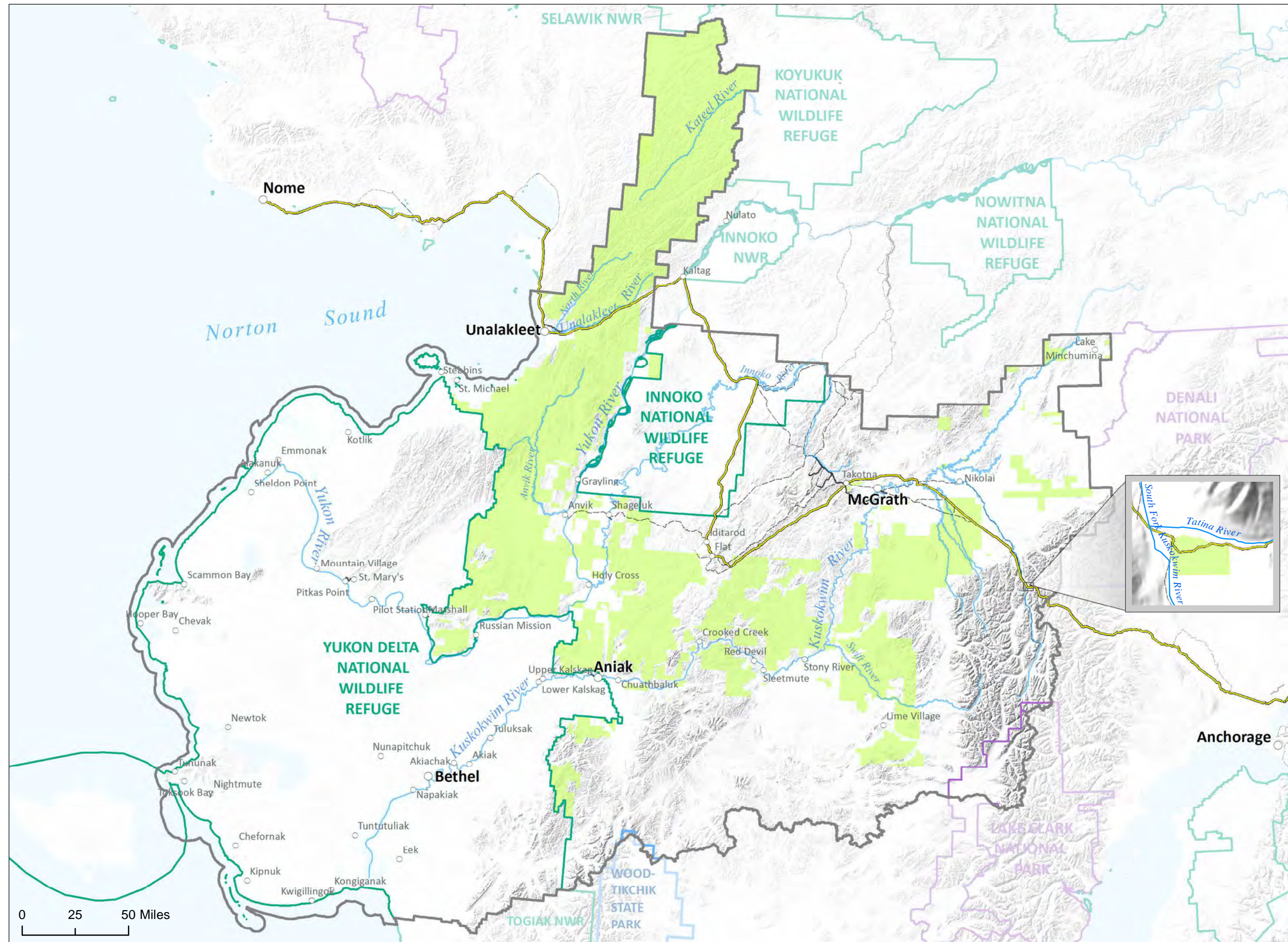
- Closed to Grazing
- Areas Closed to Grazing until Standards are Developed
- Potentially Open to Grazing on a Case-by-Case Basis
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- - - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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Grazing (Alternative D)

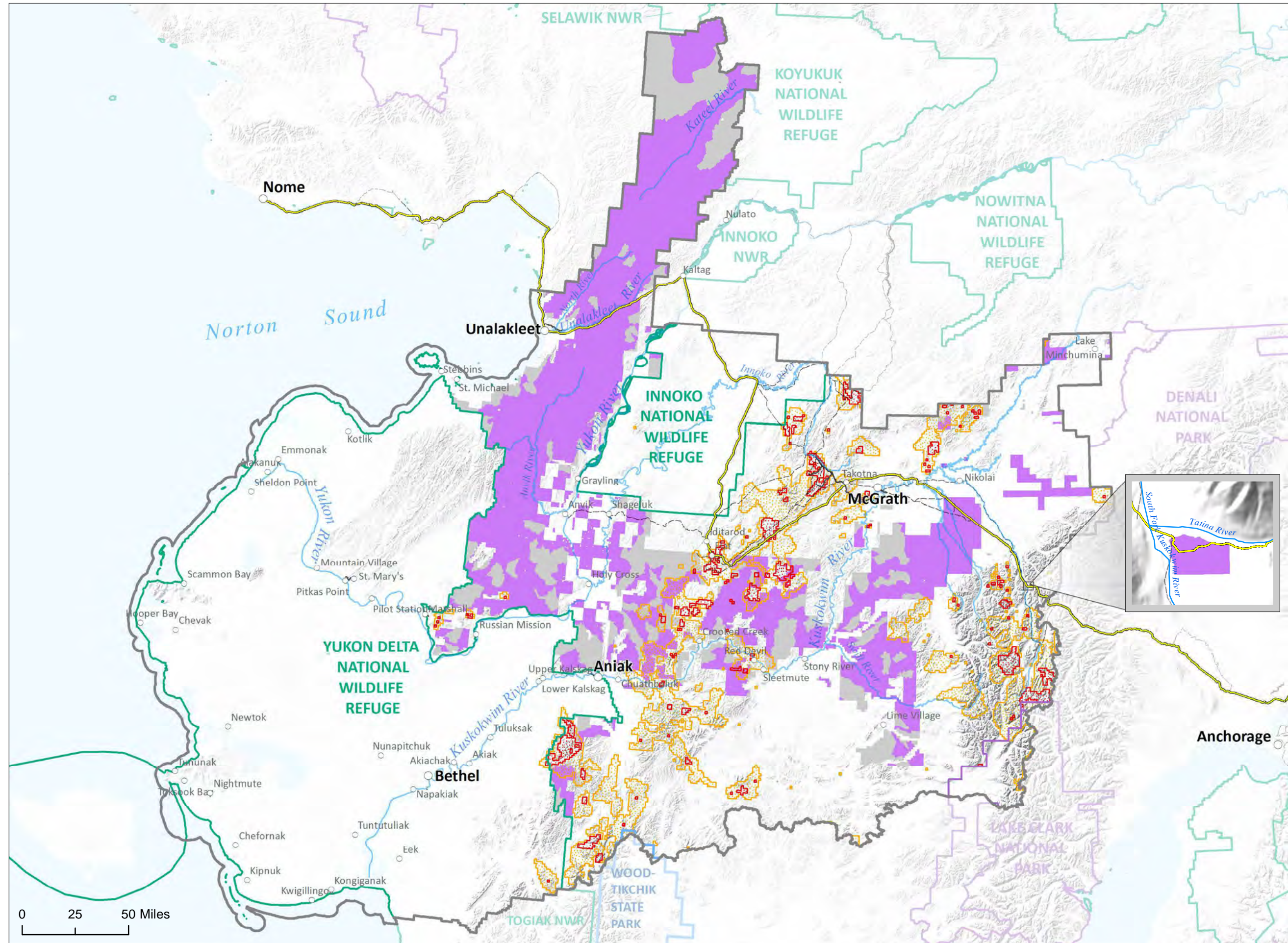
- All BLM-managed Lands Potentially Open to Grazing
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

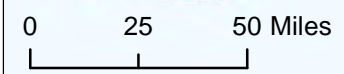
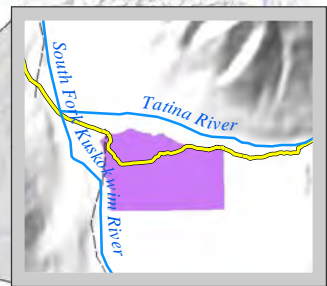
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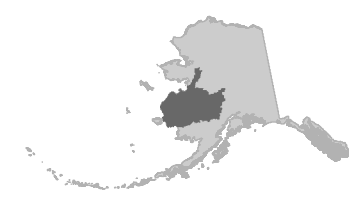


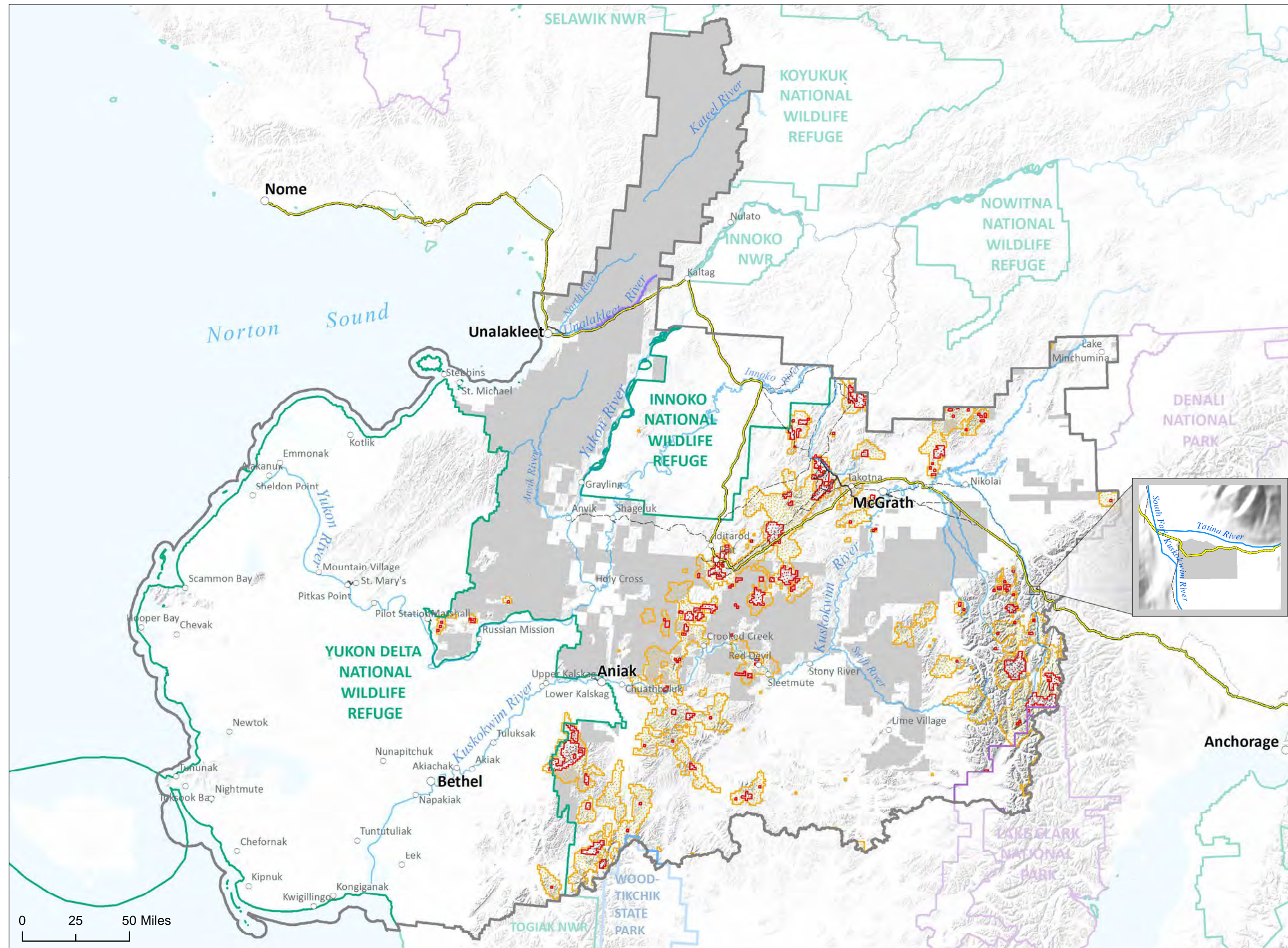
- Locatable Mineral Decisions (Alternative B)**
- Open to Locatable Mineral Entry
 - Withdrawn from Locatable Mineral Entry
- Locatable Mineral Potential**
- Medium
 - High
 - Iñitariod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iñitariod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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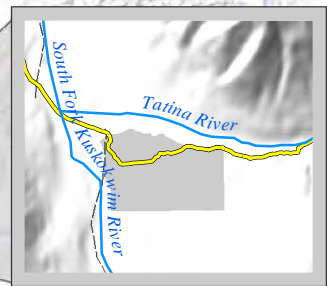


Locatable Mineral Decisions (Alternatives C & D)

- Open to Locatable Mineral Entry
- Withdrawn from Locatable Mineral Entry

Locatable Mineral Potential

- Medium
- High
- Iñupiat National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iñupiat National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

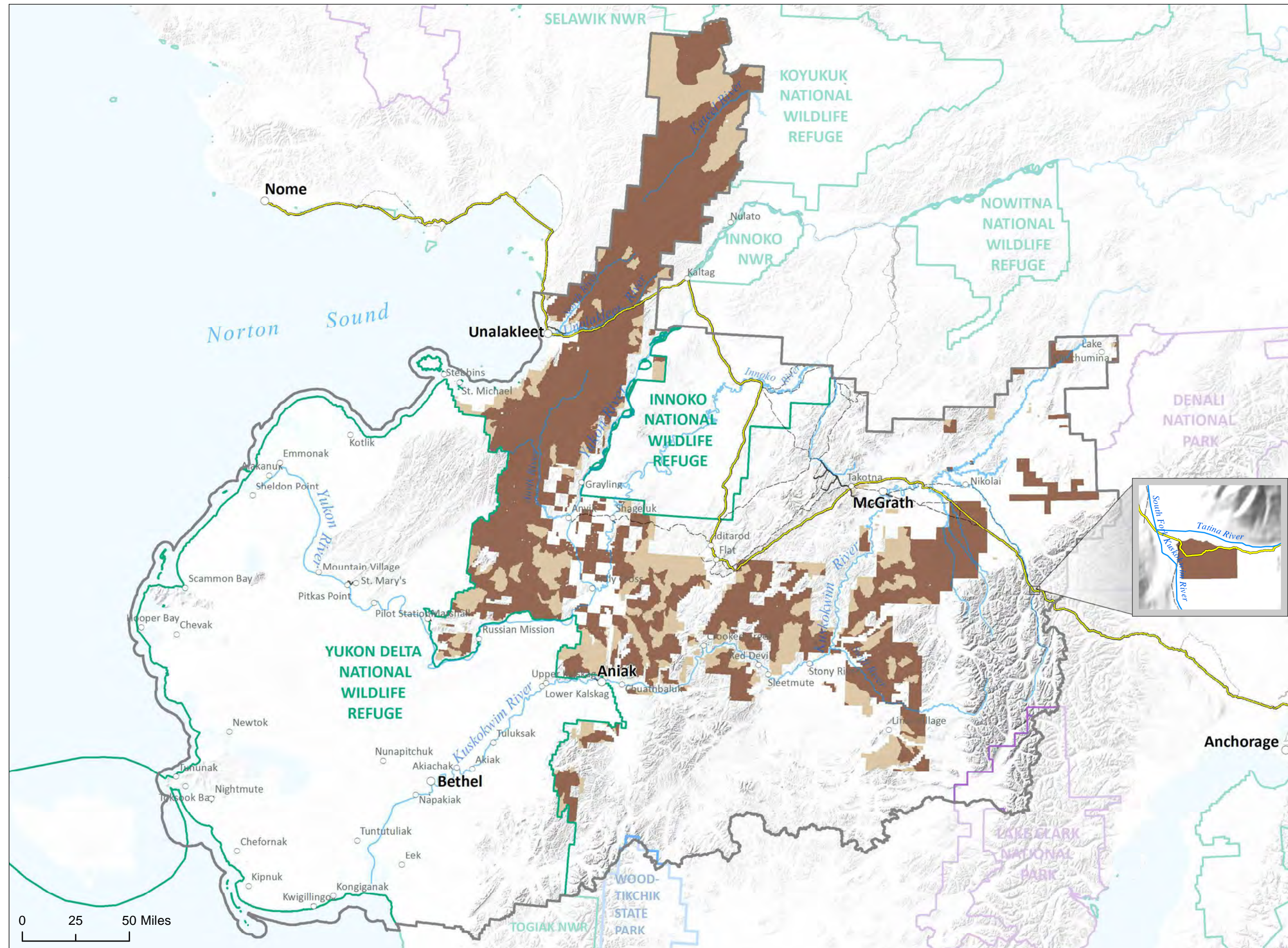


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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Salable Mineral Decisions (Alternative B)

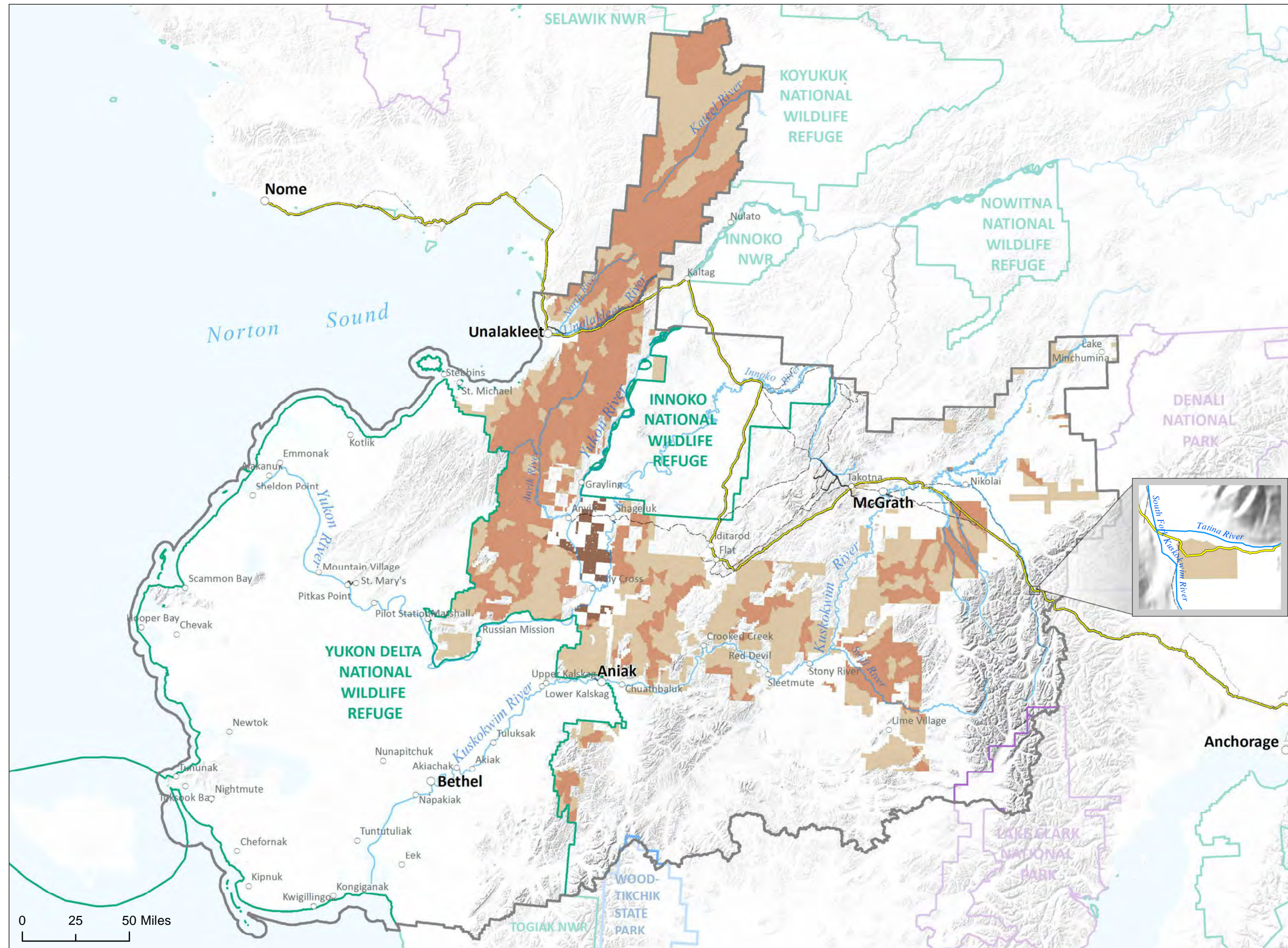
- Closed to Salable
- Open to Salable
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



Salable Mineral Decisions (Alternative C)

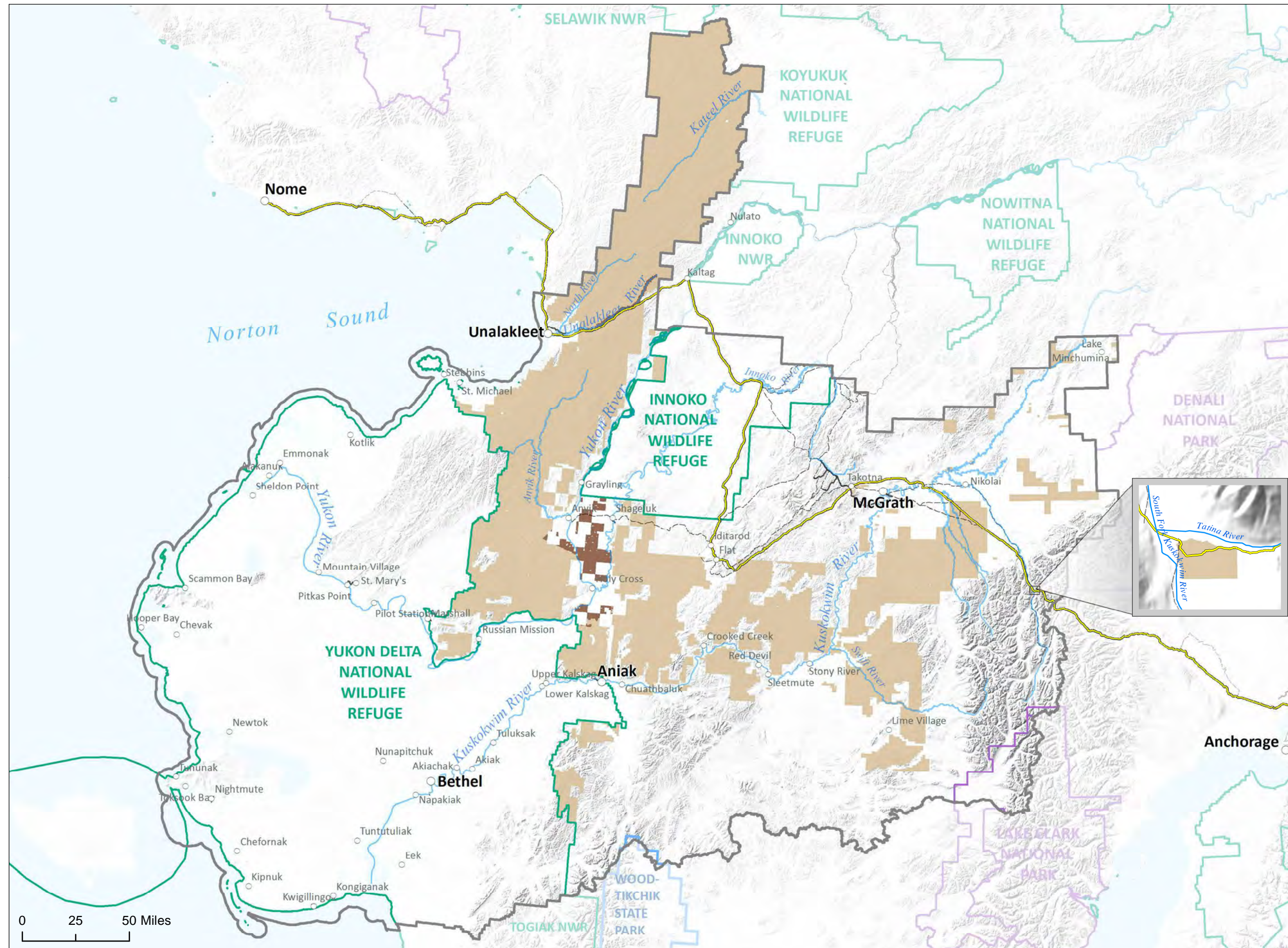
- Closed to Salable
- Open to Salable on a Case-by-case Basis
- Open to Salable
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



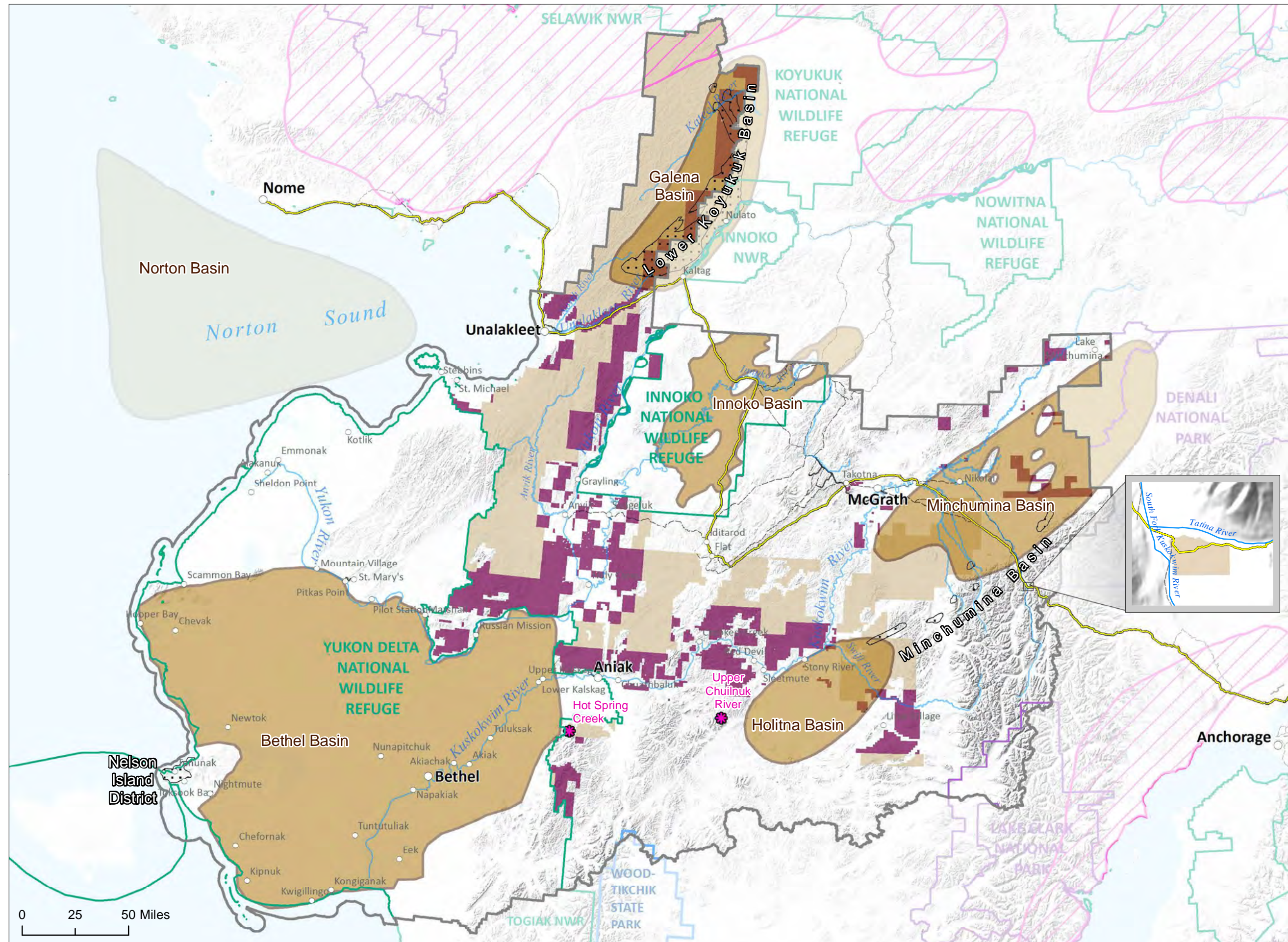
Salable Mineral Decisions (Alternative D)

- Closed to Salable
- Open to Salable
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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Leasable Potential

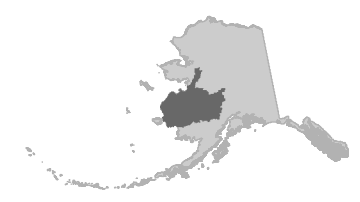
- Geothermal Hotspots
- Coal Basins/Districts
- Geothermal Regions
- Oil/Gas Basins

Public Land Order (PLO) Existing Conditions

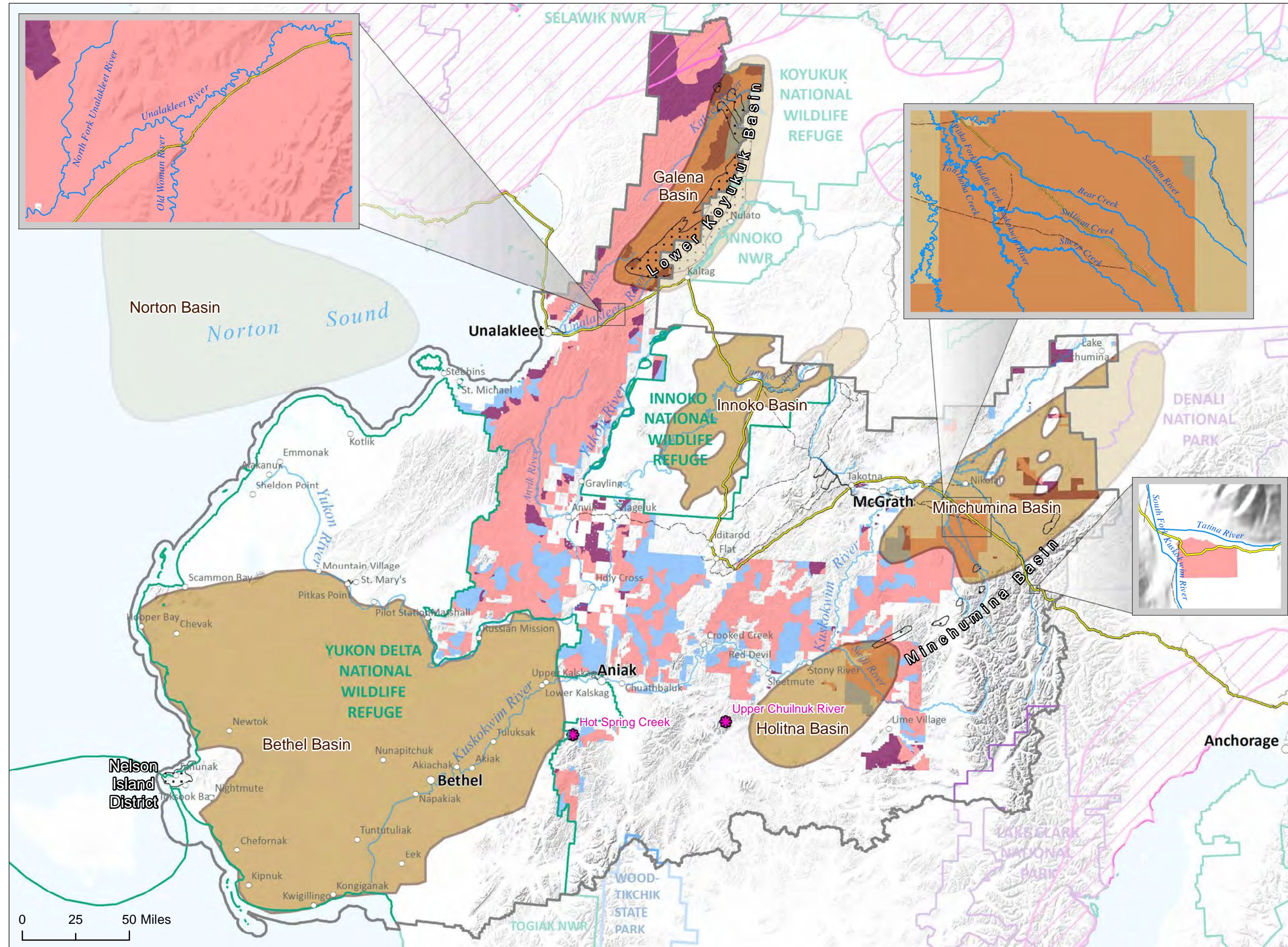
- Closed to Mineral Entry
- Open to Mineral Entry
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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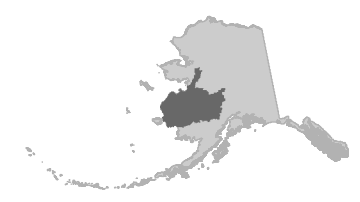
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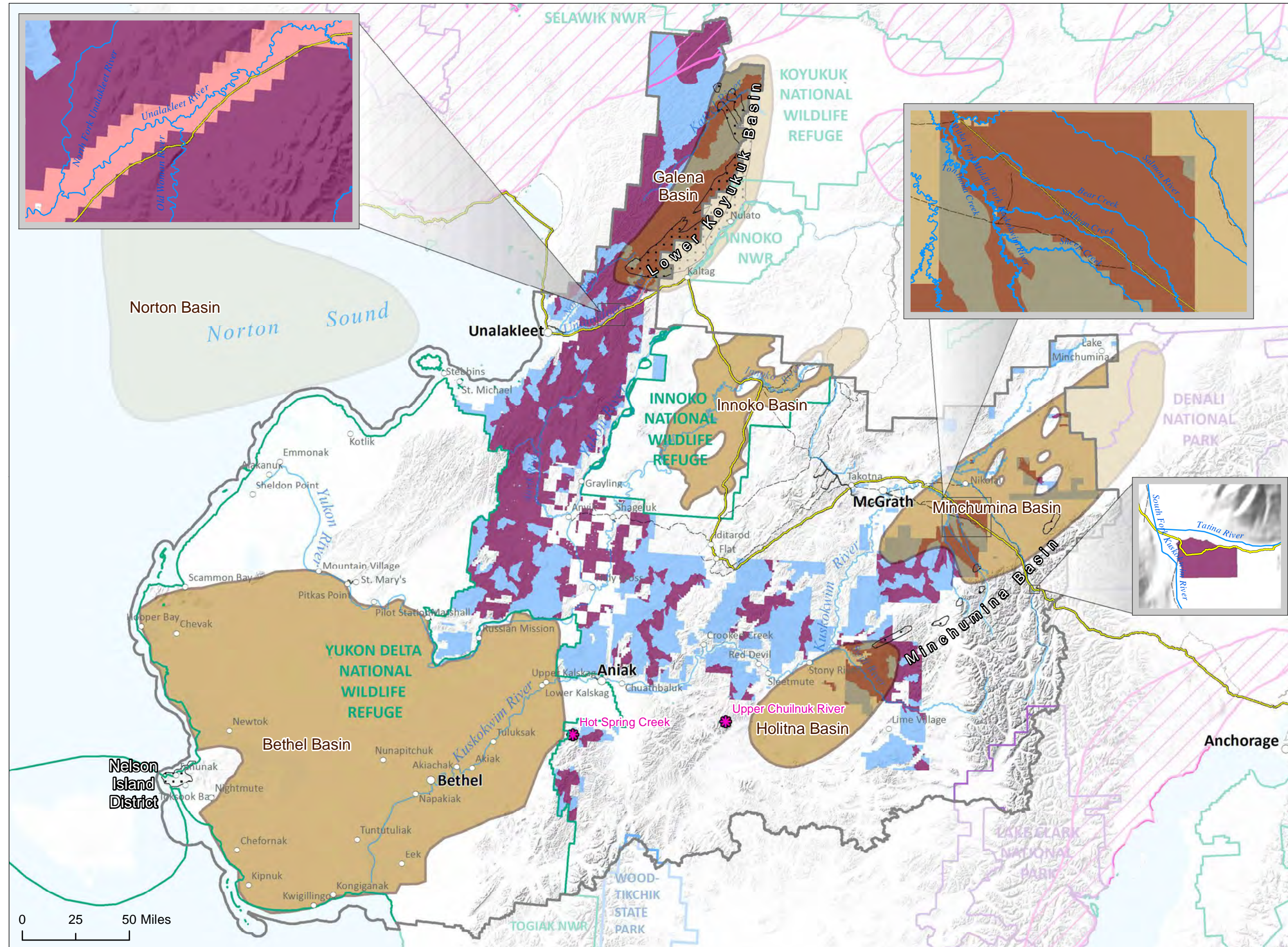
- Leaseable Mineral Decisions**
- Open to Leasing Subject to Standard Stipulations
 - NSO Leaseable (Subject to Valid and Existing Rights)
 - Closed to Leaseable
- Leasable Potential**
- Geothermal Hotspots
 - Coal Basins/Districts
 - Geothermal Regions
 - Oil/Gas Basins
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - - - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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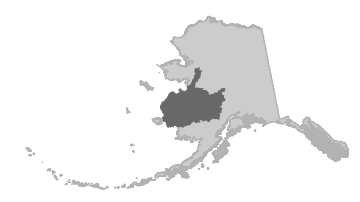
0 25 50 Miles



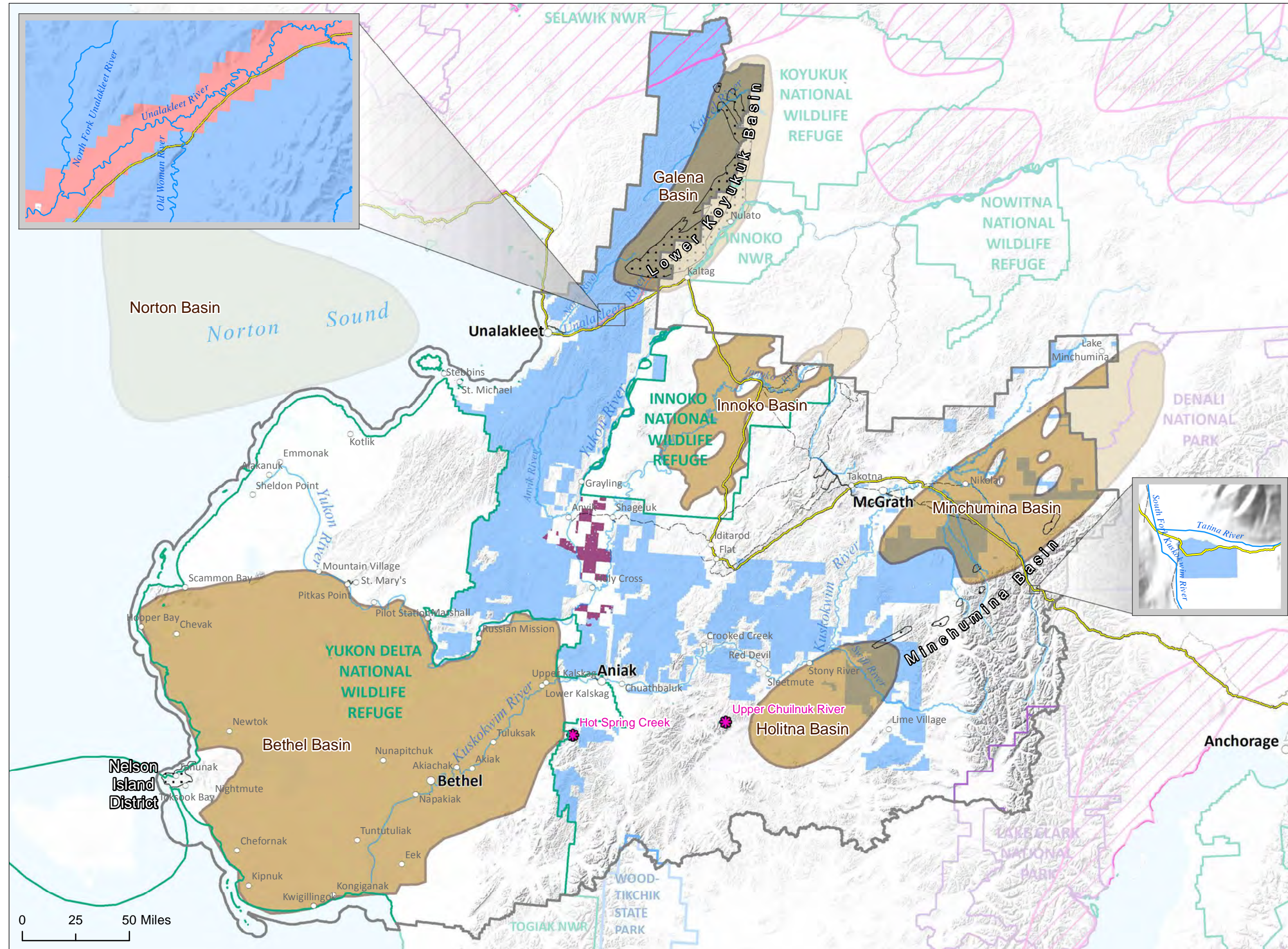
- Leaseable Mineral Decisions**
- Open to Leasing Subject to Standard Stipulations
 - NSO Leaseable (Subject to Valid and Existing Rights)
 - Closed to Leasable
- Leasable Potential**
- Geothermal Hotspots
 - Coal Basins/Districts
 - Geothermal Regions
 - Oil/Gas Basins
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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0 25 50 Miles



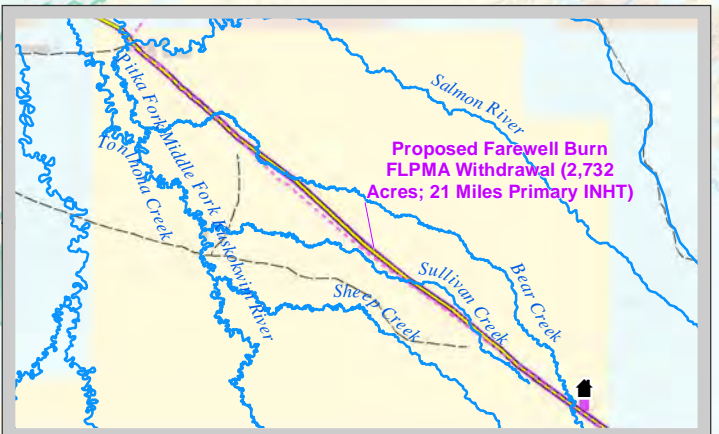
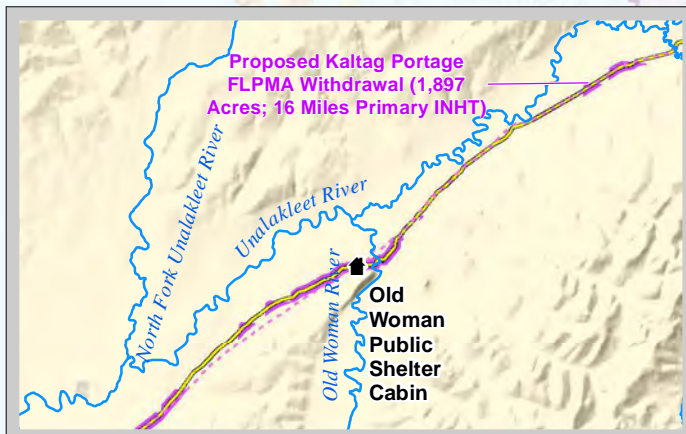
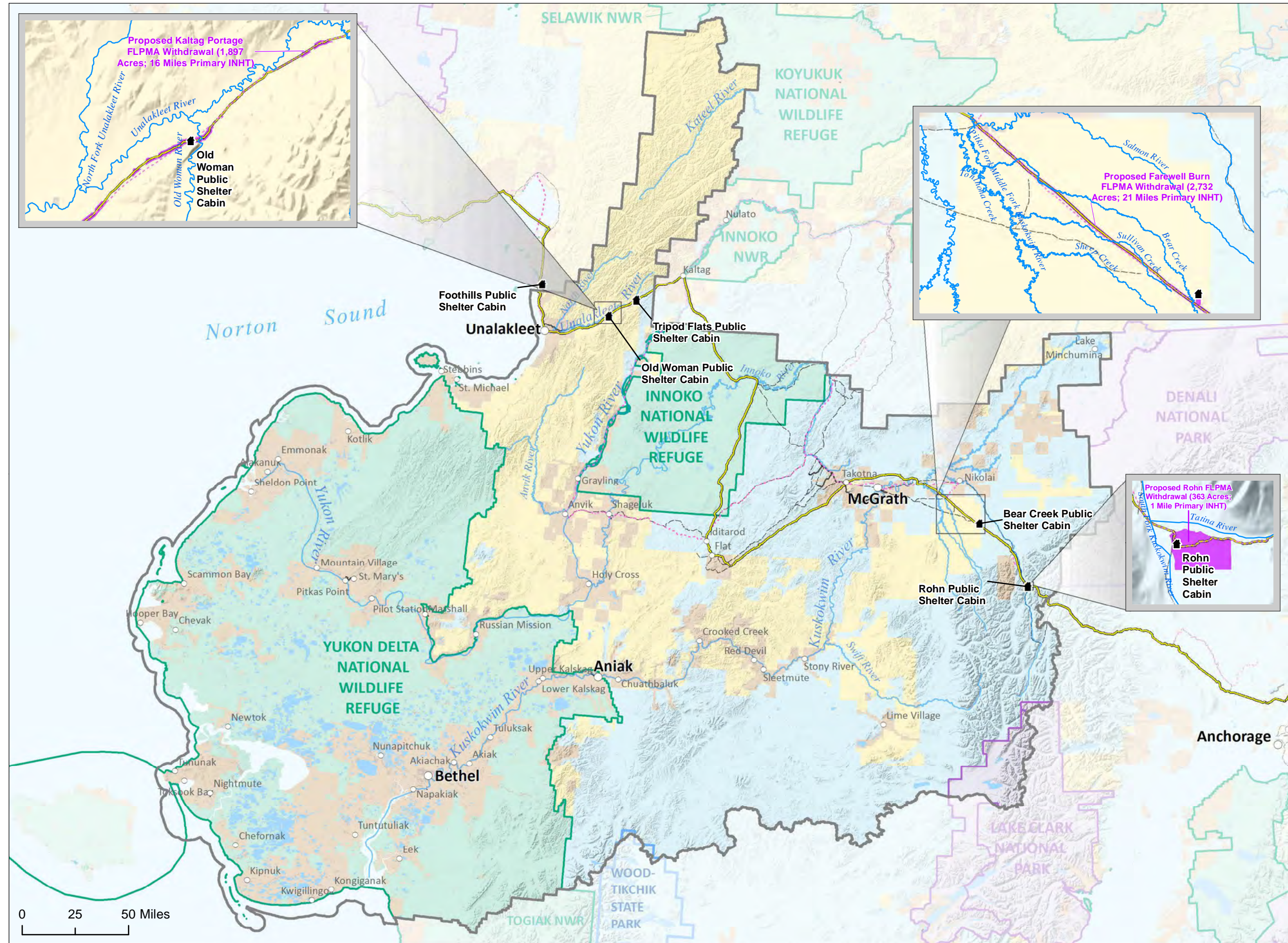
- Leaseable Mineral Decisions**
- Open to Leasing Subject to Standard Stipulations
 - NSO Leaseable (Subject to Valid and Existing Rights)
 - Closed to Leasable
- Leasable Potential**
- Geothermal Hotspots
 - Coal Basins/Districts
 - Geothermal Regions
 - Oil/Gas Basins
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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0 25 50 Miles



- Proposed FLPMA Withdrawal*
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

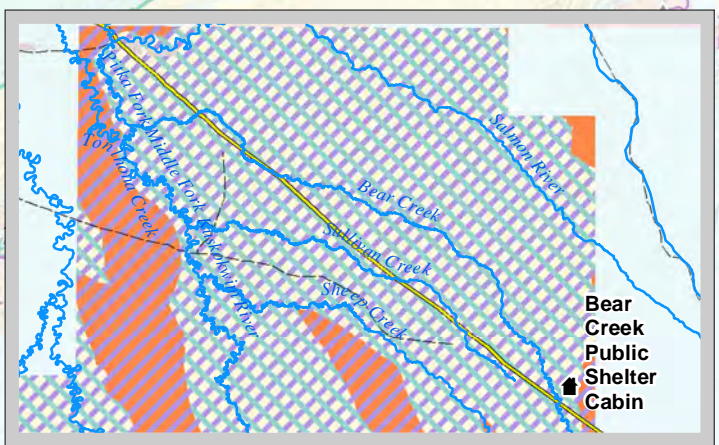
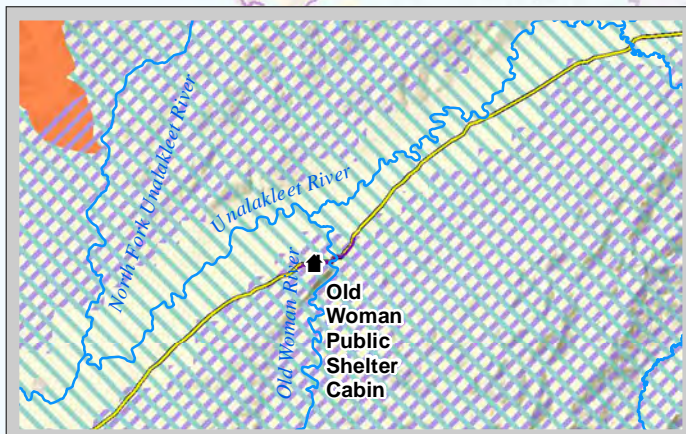
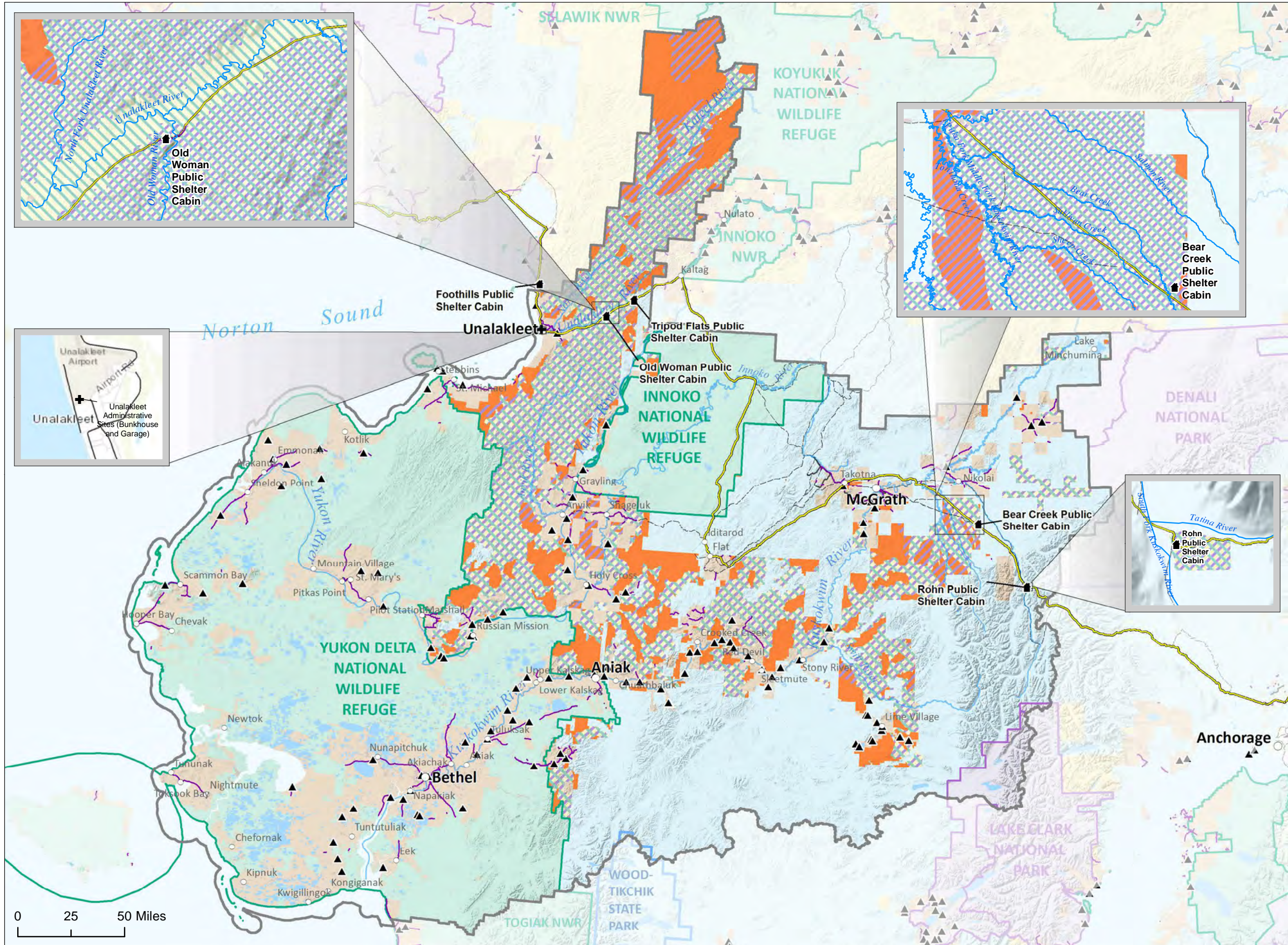
*Proposed FLPMA Withdrawal for Locatable, Leasable and Saleable Mineral Entry under Alternative B. For Alternative C, the determination on whether the withdrawal would include Locatable, Leasable, and/or Saleable would be determined when the withdrawal is proposed.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADN 2011

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0 25 50 Miles



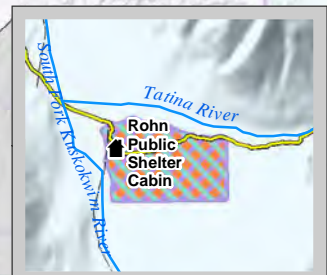
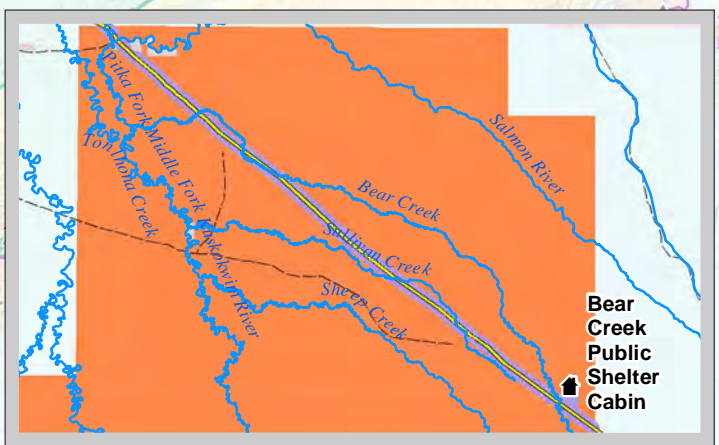
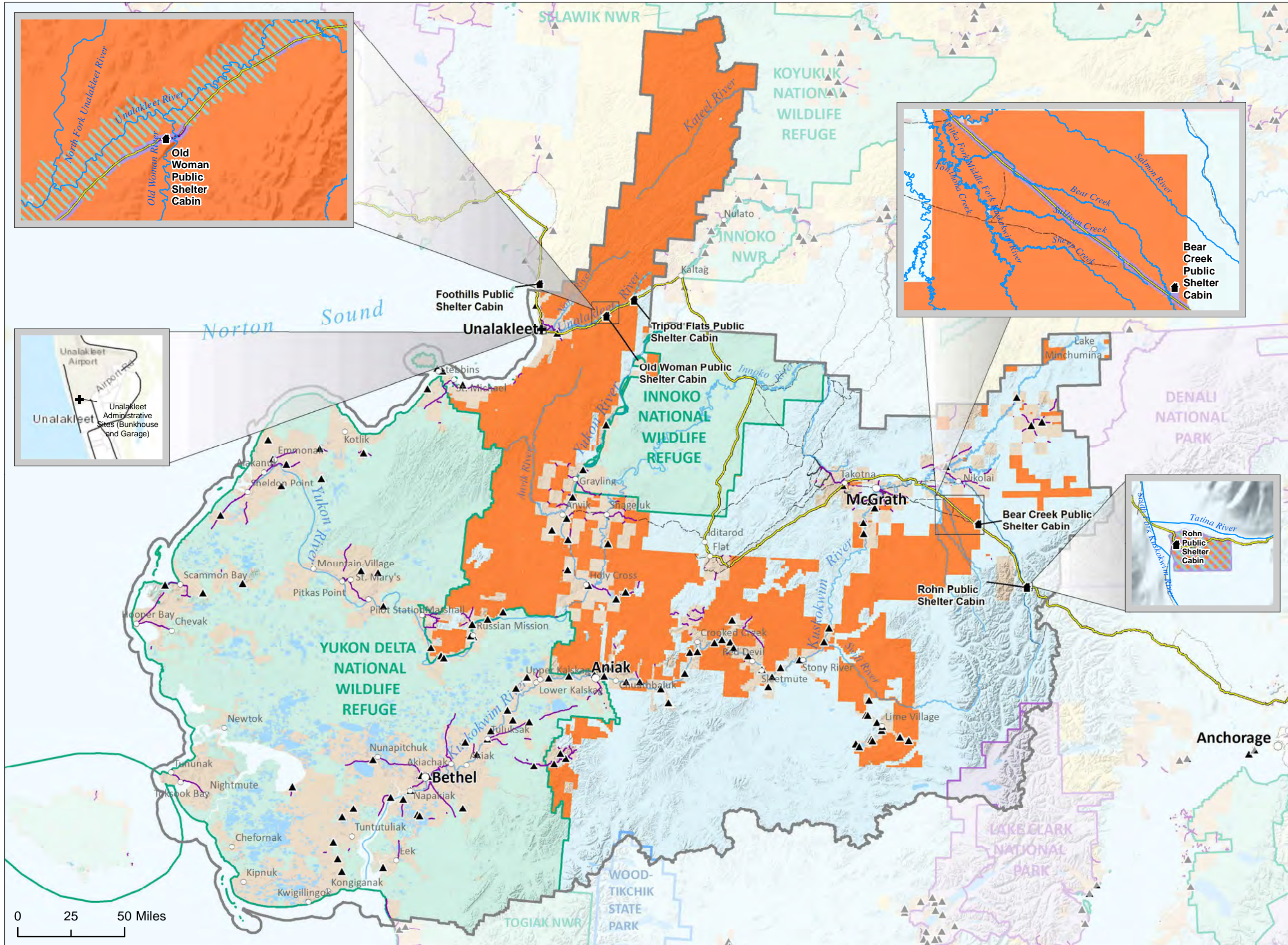
- Withdrawal Status**
- Proposed Withdrawal
 - Retained Withdrawal
 - Revoked Withdrawal
 - Unalakleet Administrative Sites (Proposed Withdrawal)
 - BLM Public Shelter Cabin
 - 17(b) Site
 - 17(b) Easement
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water

Withdrawals include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retention, or identified for revocation under Alternative B.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; Esri et al. 2018

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- Withdrawal Status**
- Proposed Withdrawal
 - Retained Withdrawal
 - Revoked Withdrawal
 - Unalakleet Administrative Sites (Proposed Withdrawal)
 - BLM Public Shelter Cabin
 - 17(b) Site
 - 17(b) Easement
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water

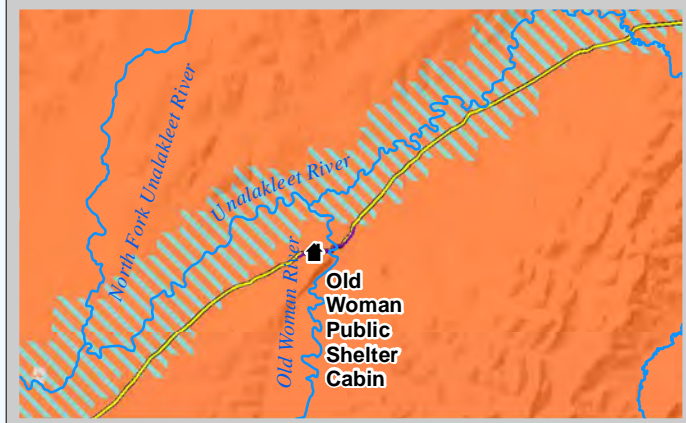
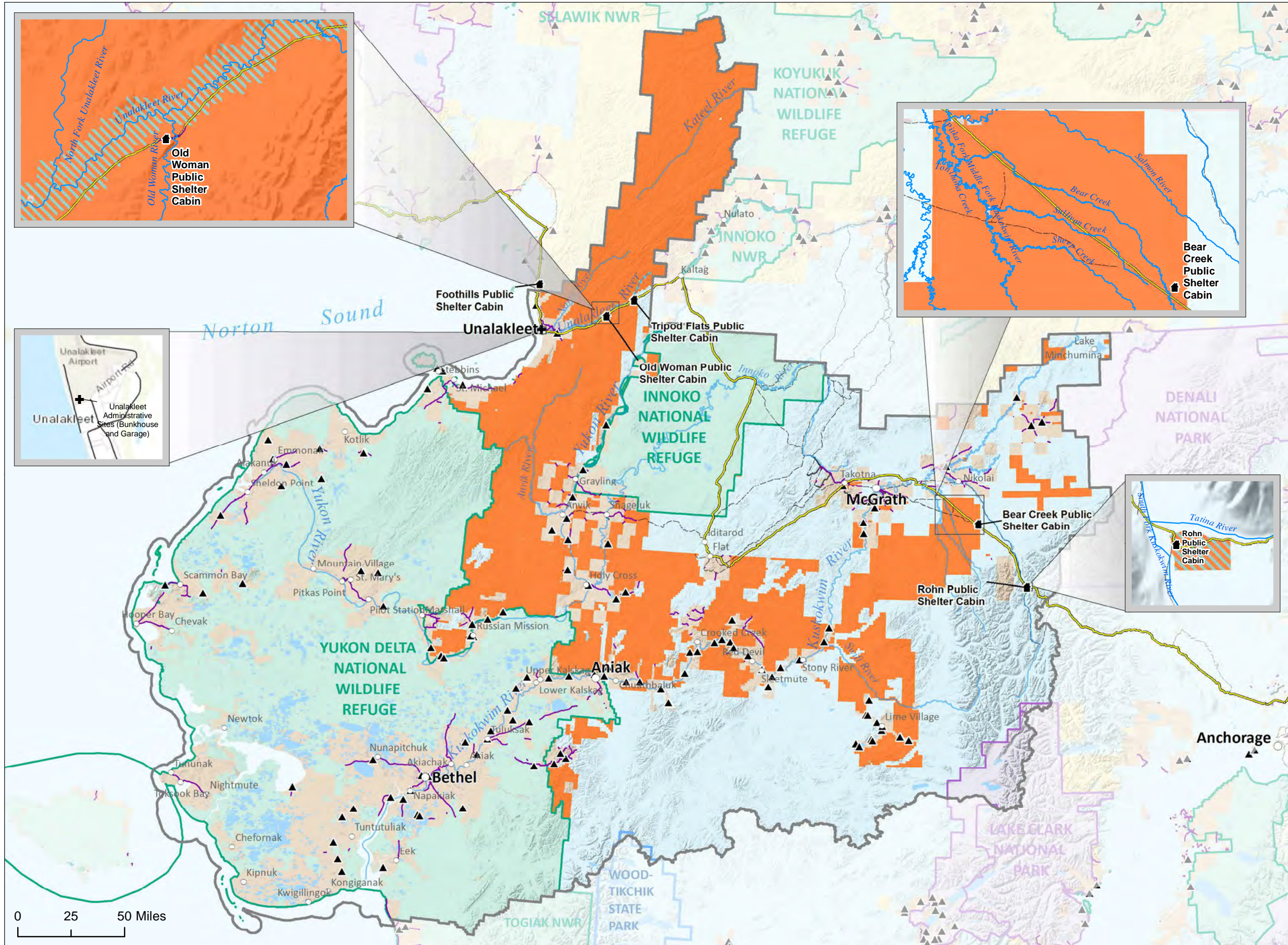
Withdrawals include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retention, or identified for revocation under Alternative C.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; Esri et al. 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



- Withdrawal Status**
- Retained Withdrawal
 - Revoked Withdrawal
 - Unalakleet Administrative Sites (Proposed Withdrawal)
 - BLM Public Shelter Cabin
 - 17(b) Site
 - 17(b) Easement
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water

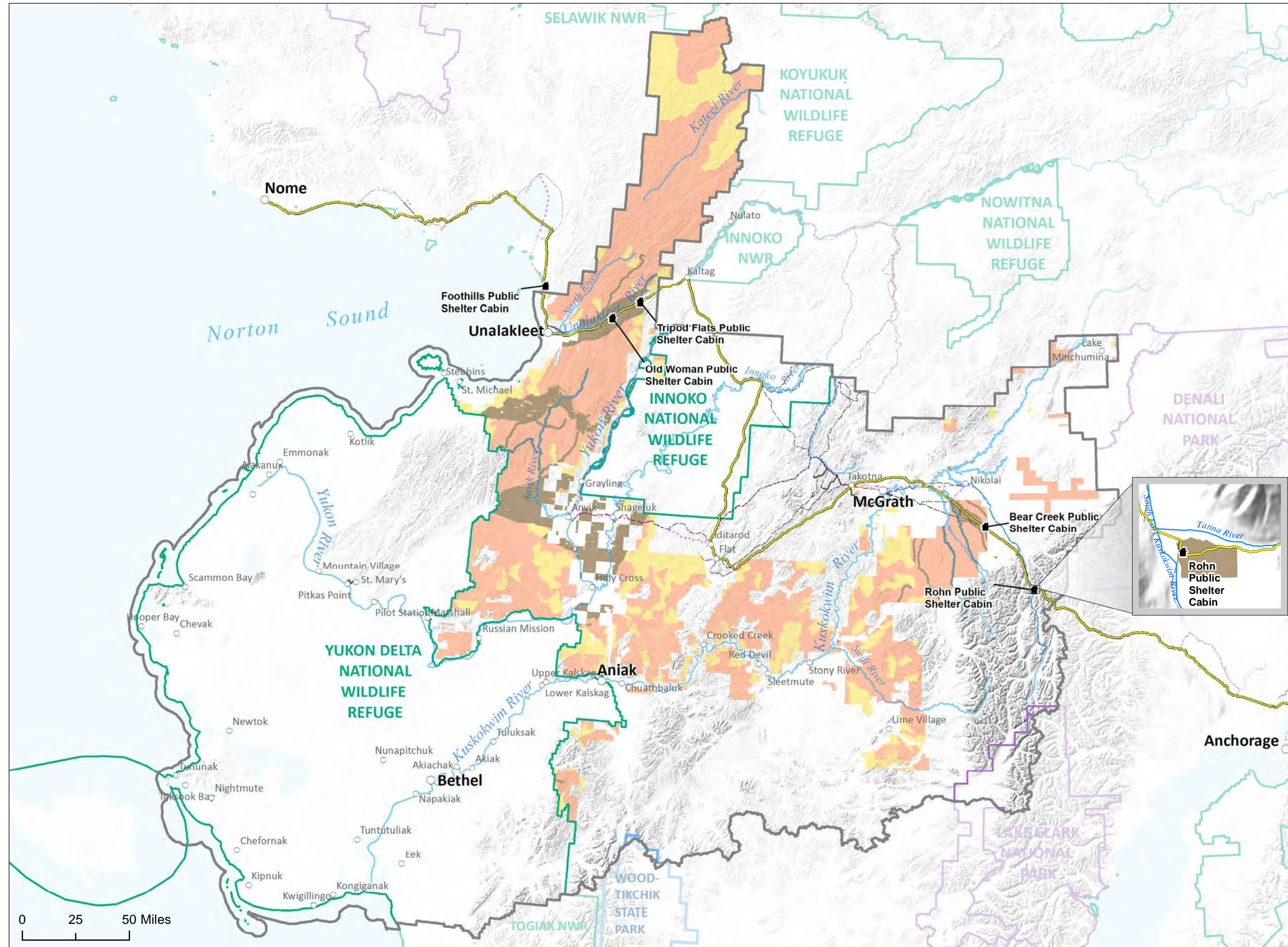
Withdrawals include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are identified for retention, or identified for revocation under Alternative D.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; Esri et al. 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



FLPMA ROW Management (Alternative B)

- ROW Exclusion Area (1,464,069 acres)
- ROW Avoidance Area* (8,824,848 acres)
- Open to ROW Location (3,176,977 acres)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

*ROW Avoidance Areas include all ACECs except the Nulato River ACEC. For Nulato, the ROW Avoidance Area is the portion of the ACEC upstream of the Village of Nulato.

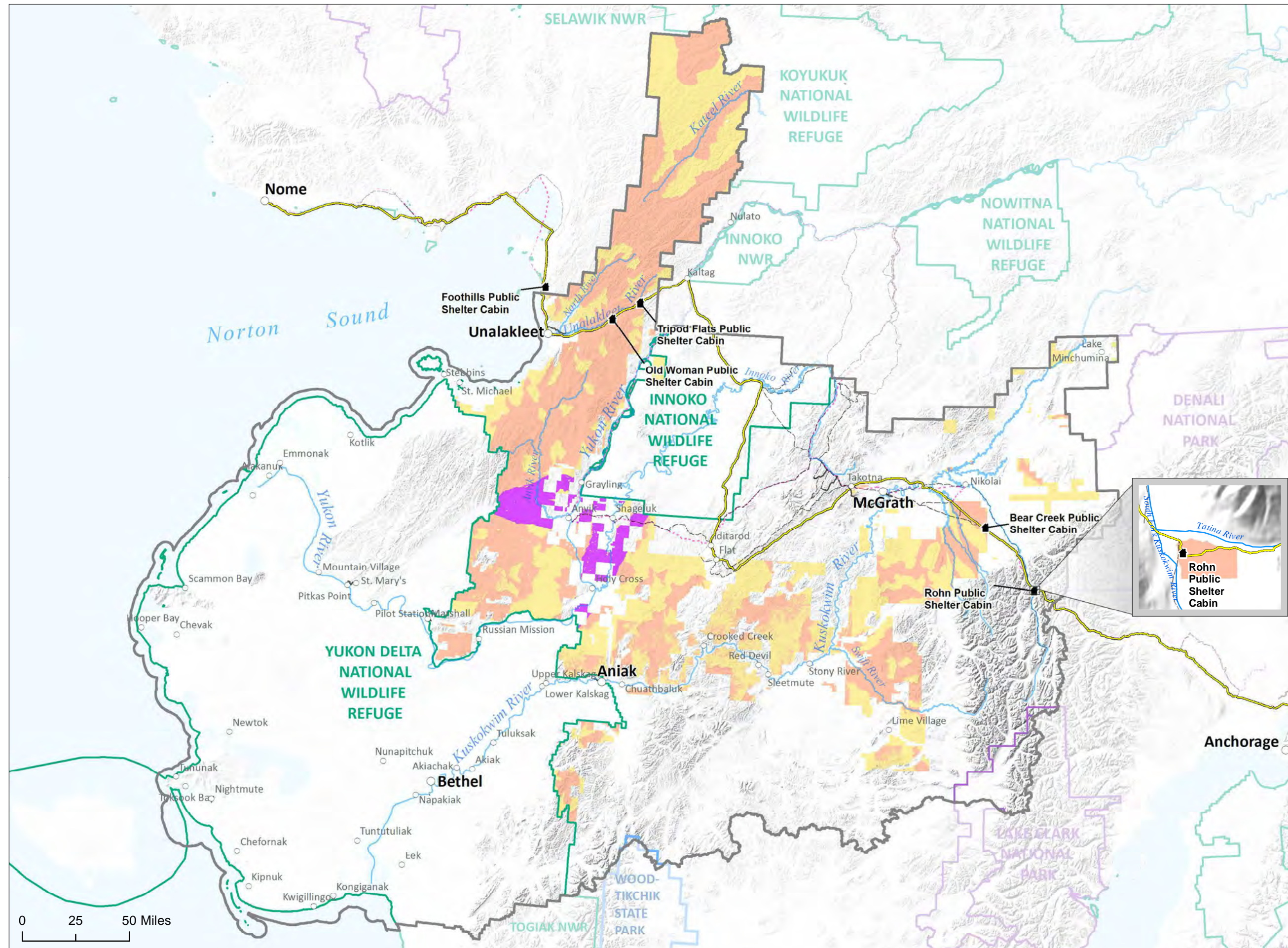


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADN 2011

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0 25 50 Miles



FLPMA ROW Management (Alternative C)

- ROW Avoidance Area* (7,645,532 acres)
- ROW Avoidance for Linear Realty Actions (576,038 acres)
- Open to ROW Location (5,820,362 acres)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

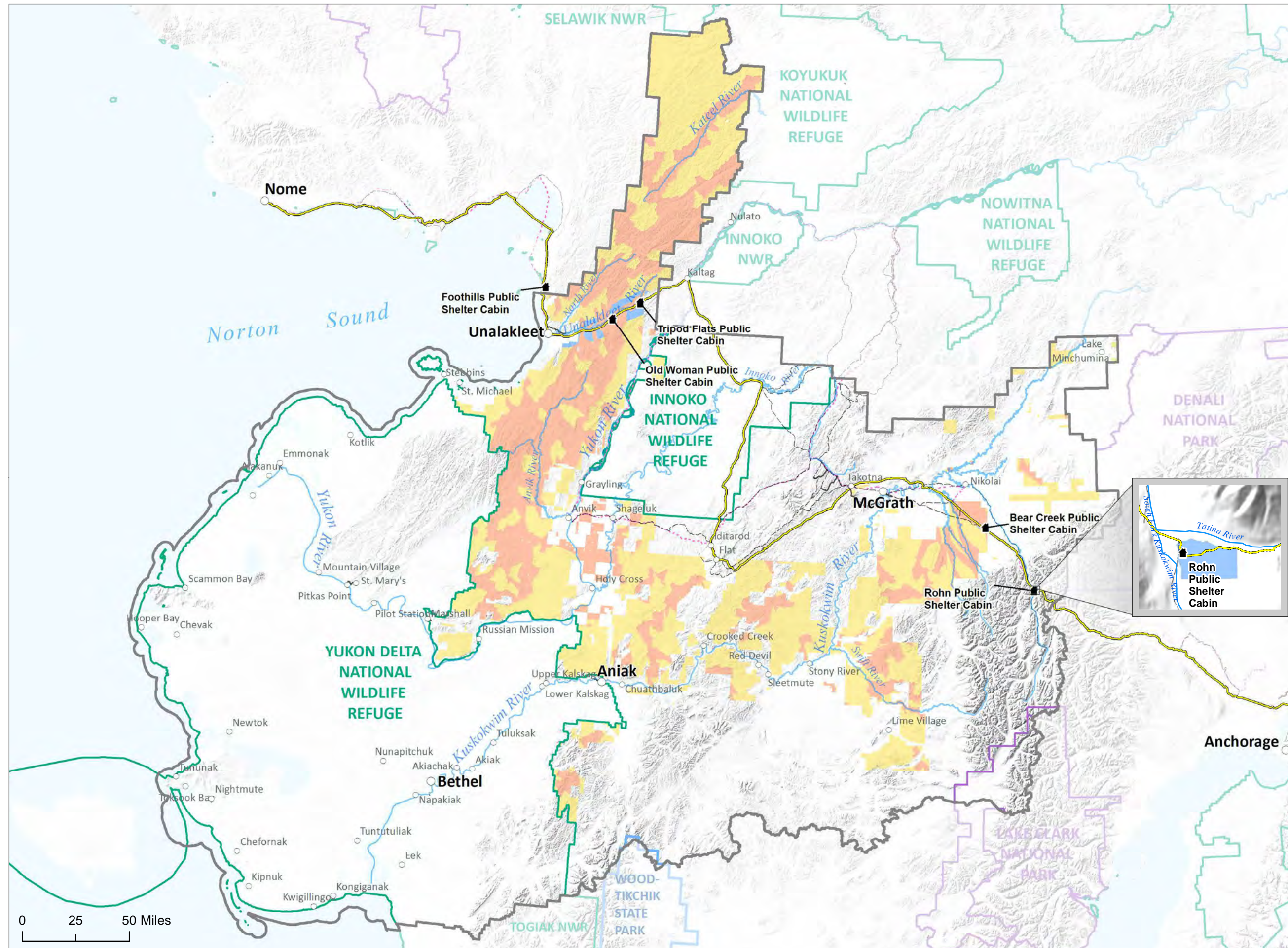


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADN 2011

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FLPMA ROW Management (Alternative D)

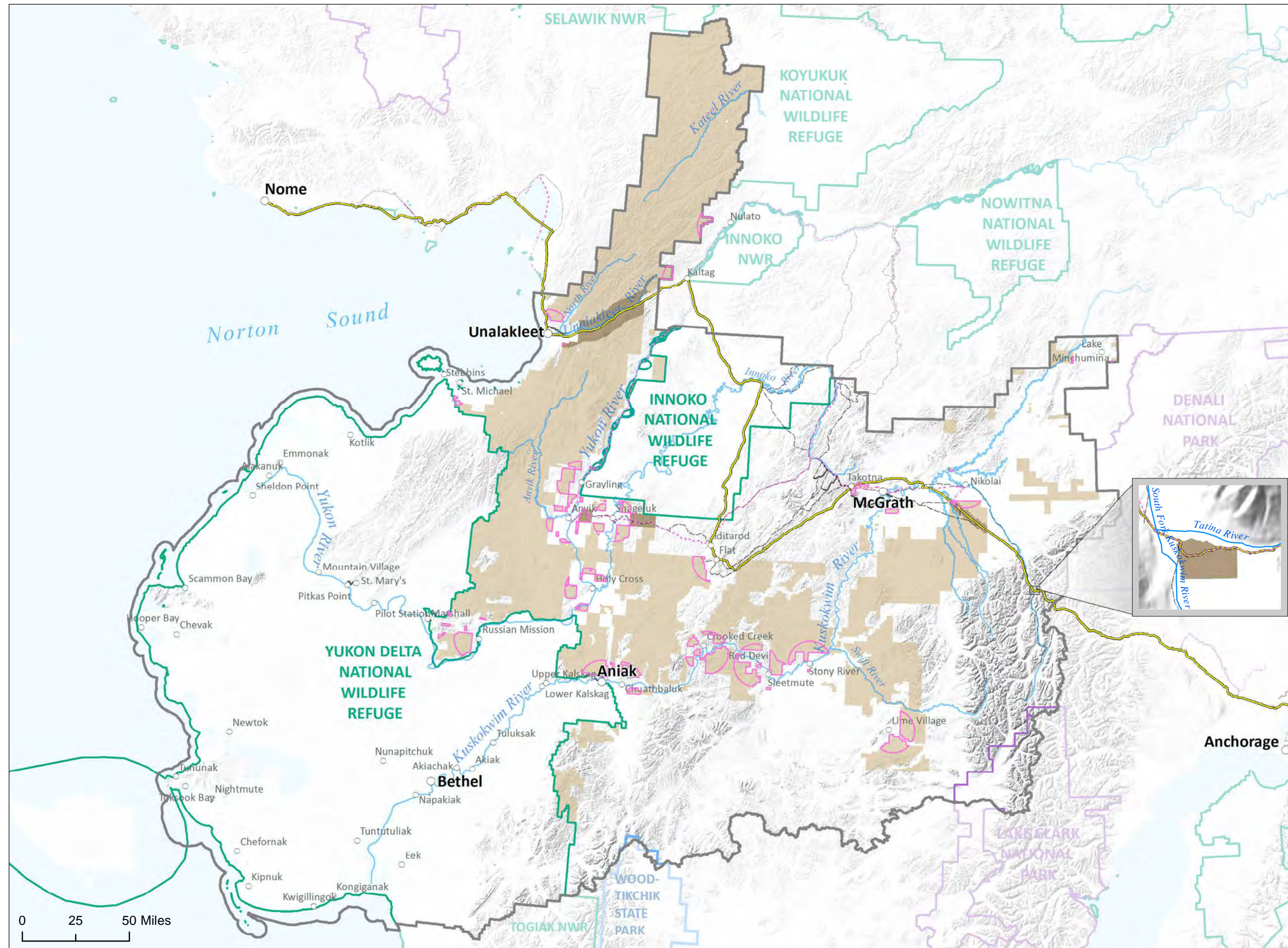
- ROW Permitted on a Case-by-Case Basis (100,643 acres)
- ROW Avoidance Area (5,130,927 acres)
- Open to ROW Location (8,234,323 acres)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADN 2011

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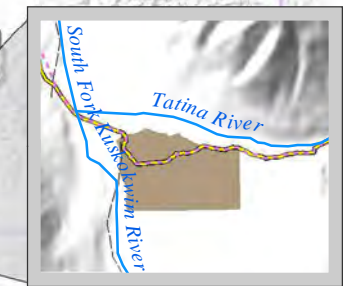


0 25 50 Miles



Recreation Management Area (Alternative B)

- Iditarod NHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
- Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)
- Community Focus Zone
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

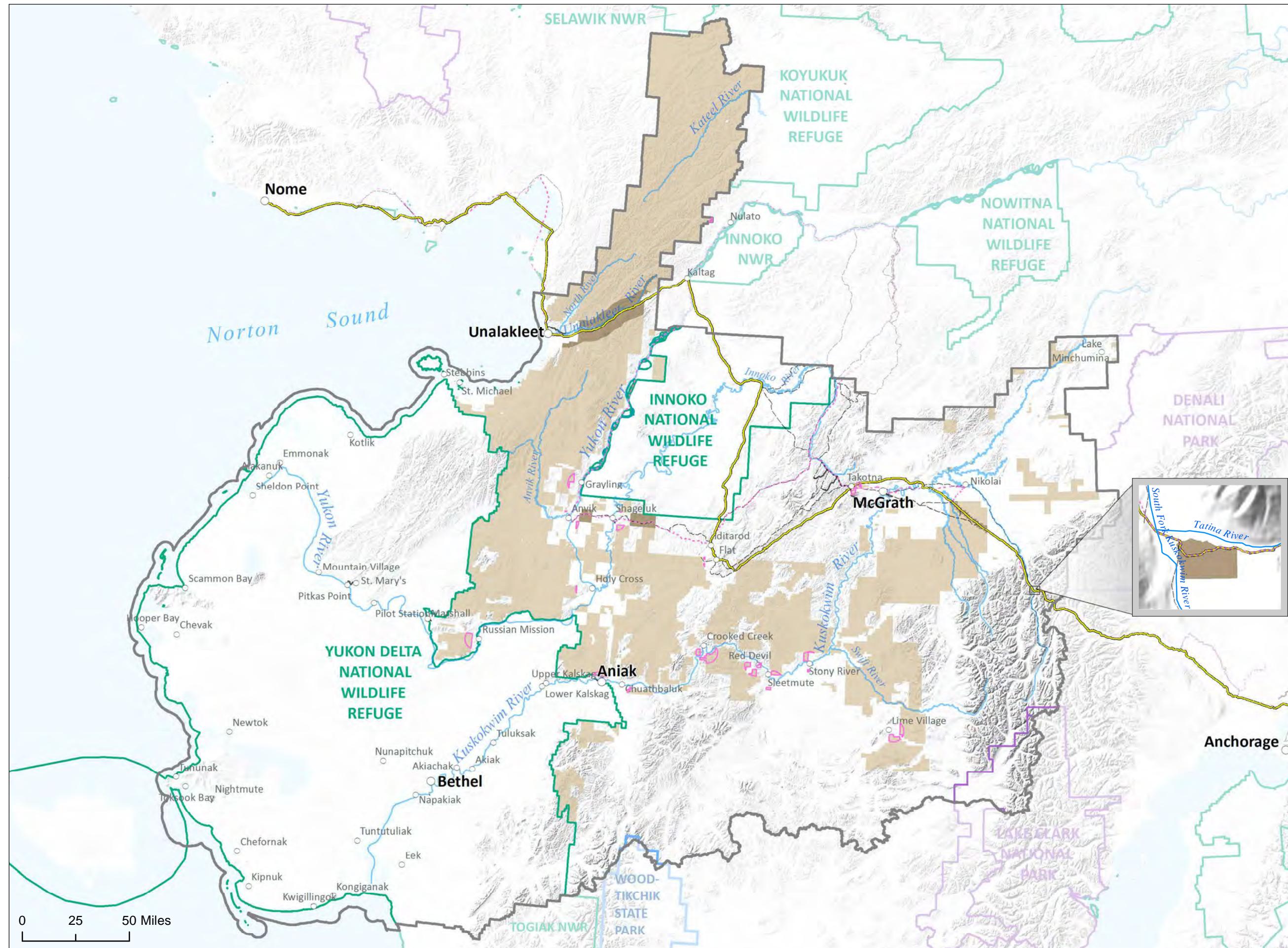


Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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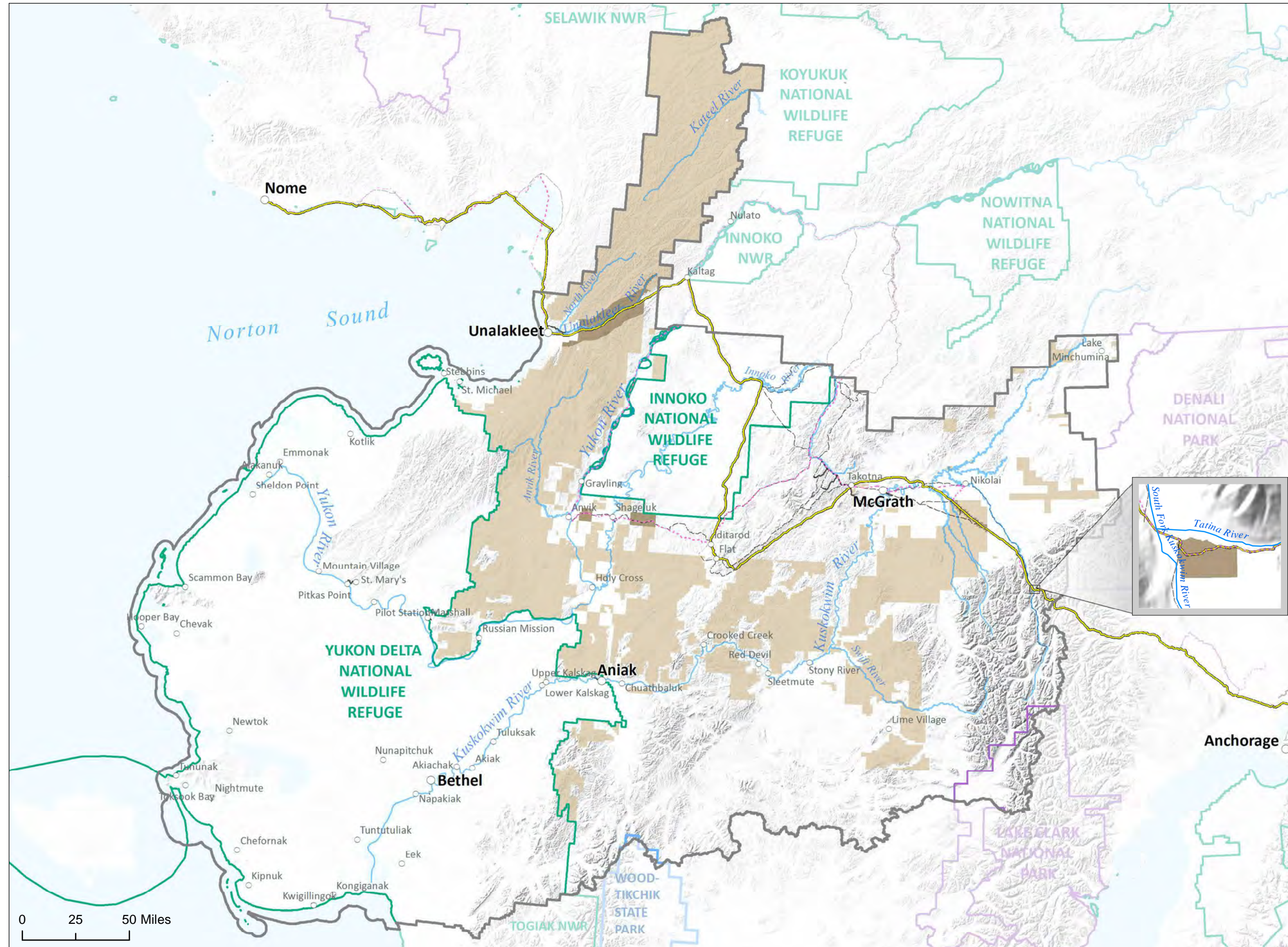
Recreation Management Area (Alternative C)

- Iditarod NHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
- Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)
- Community Focus Zone
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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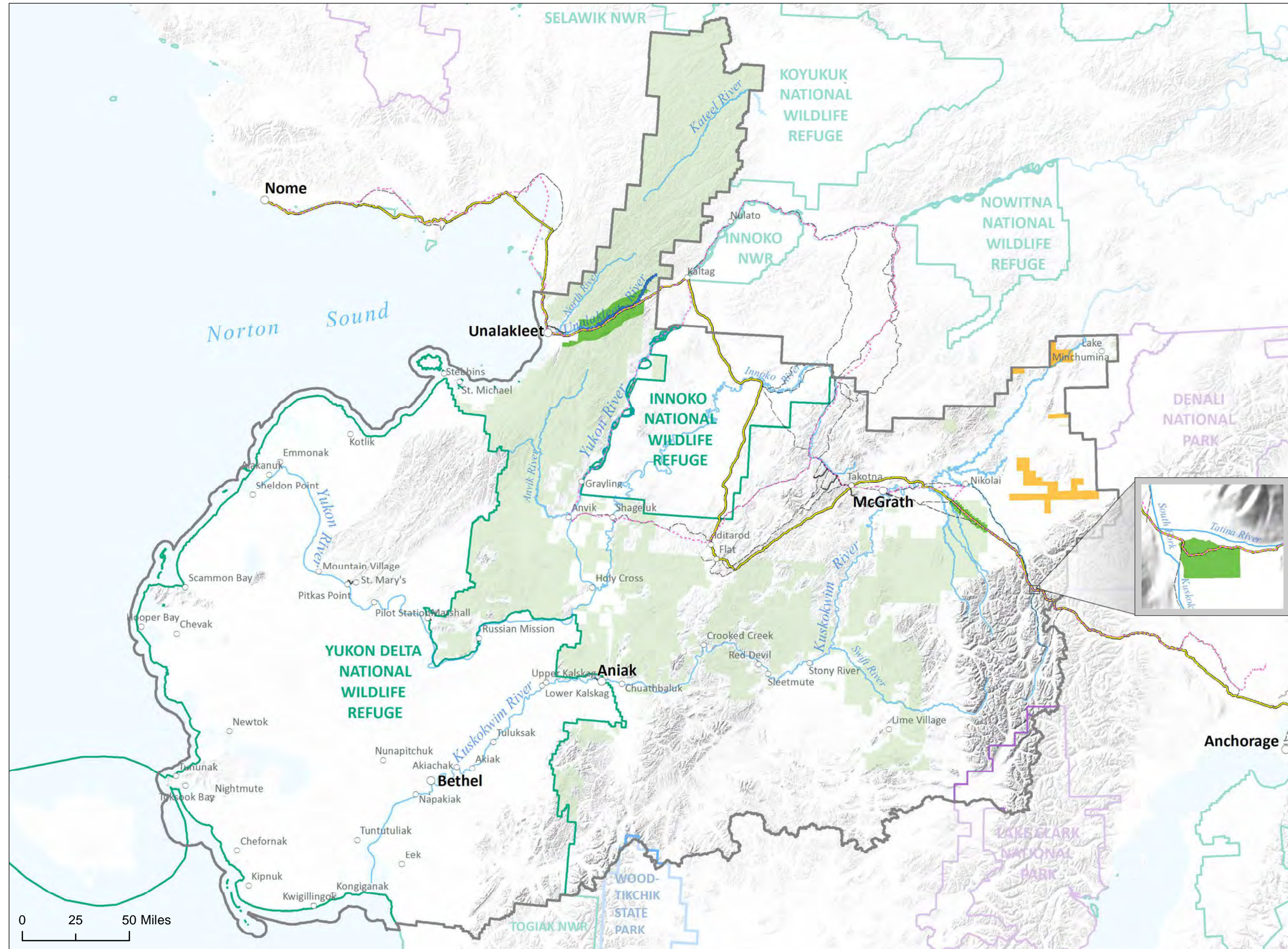
Recreation Management Area (Alternative D)

-  Iditarod NHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
-  Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)
-  Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
-  Iditarod Contemporary Route
-  Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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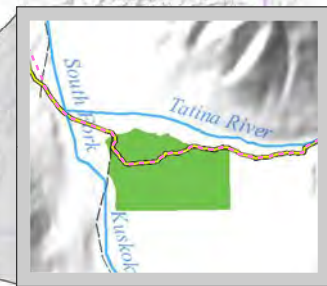


Travel and Transportation Management (Alternative B)

- Unalakleet WSR Corridor
- Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management Area
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Travel Management Area*
- OHV Area Designation - Limited
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Roads

*The Rohn Site is within the INHT TMA but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT TMA, per Section 2.8.18, Table 2-20.

No data available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers intervillage surface travel routes.

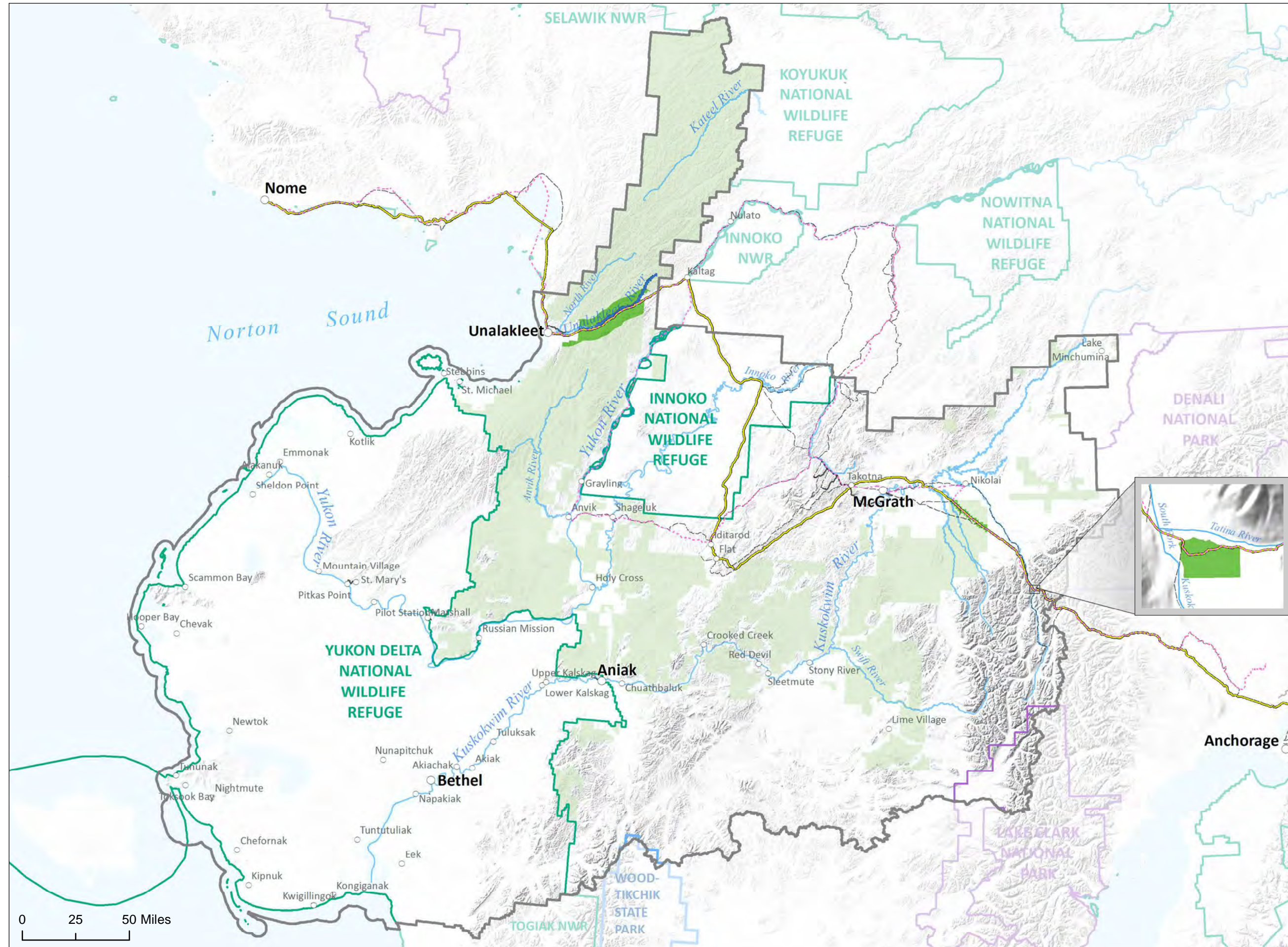


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNDR 2011; ADOT&PF 2012

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Travel and Transportation Management (Alternatives C and D)

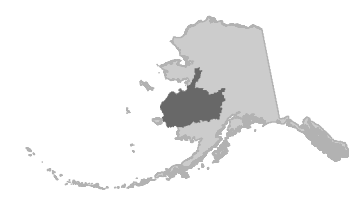
- Unalakleet WSR Corridor
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Travel Management Area*
- OHV Area Designation - Limited
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Roads

*The Rohn Site is within the INHT TMA but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT TMA, per Section 2.8.18, Table 2-20.

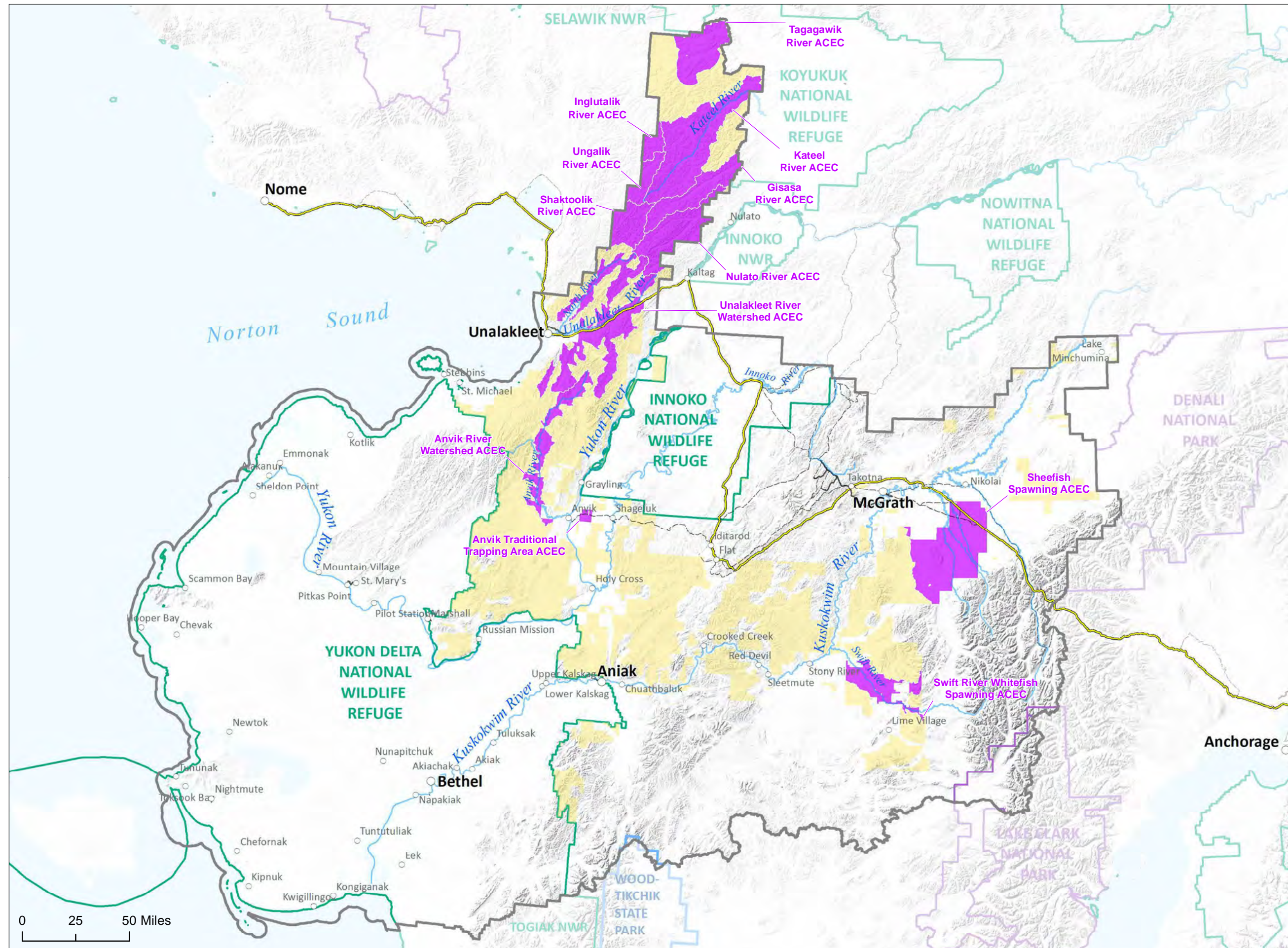
No data available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers intervillage surface travel routes.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNDR 2011; ADOT&PF 2012

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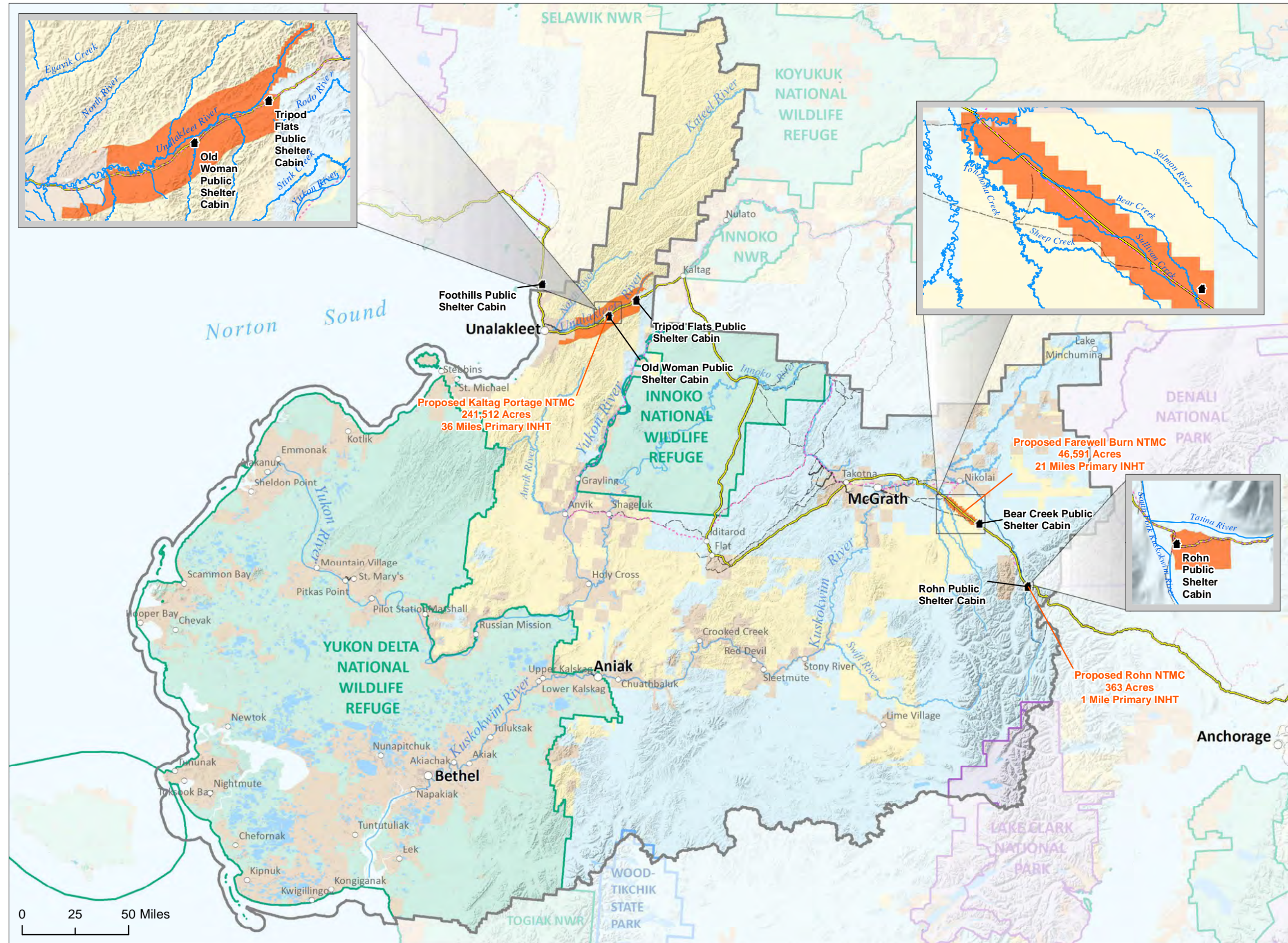


- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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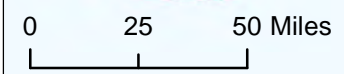


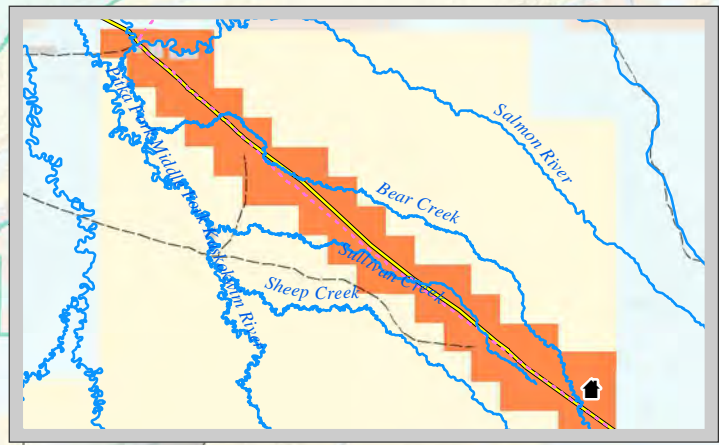
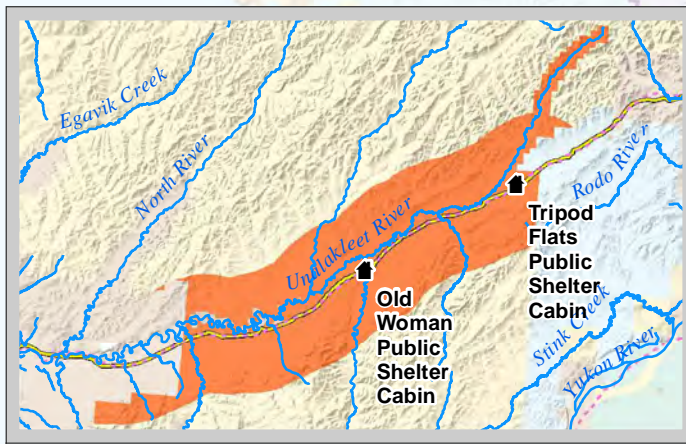
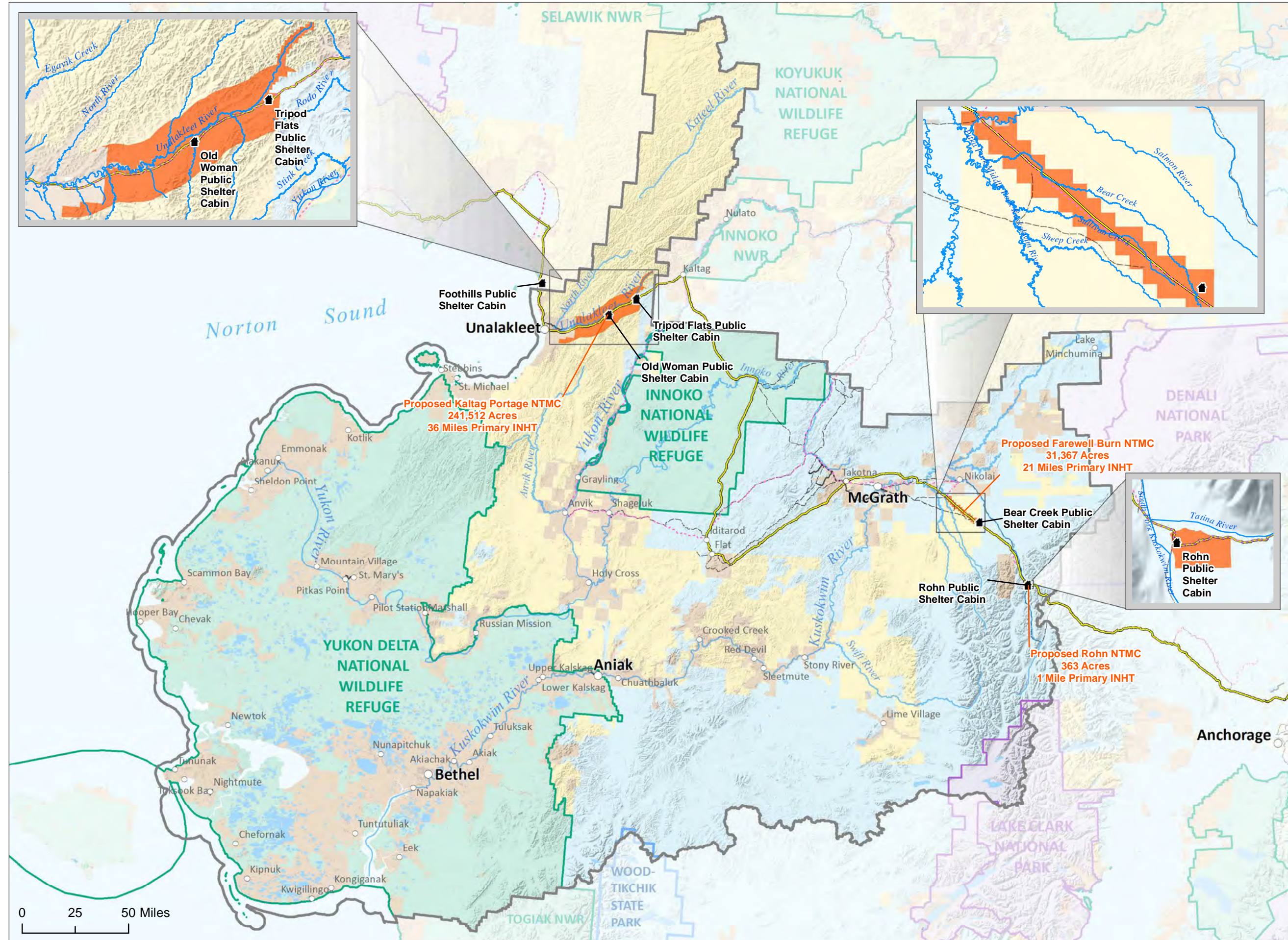
Iditarod NHT National Trail Management Corridor

- Proposed NTMC-Iditarod National Historic Trail (Alternative B)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADN 2011

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Iditarod NHT National Trail Management Corridor

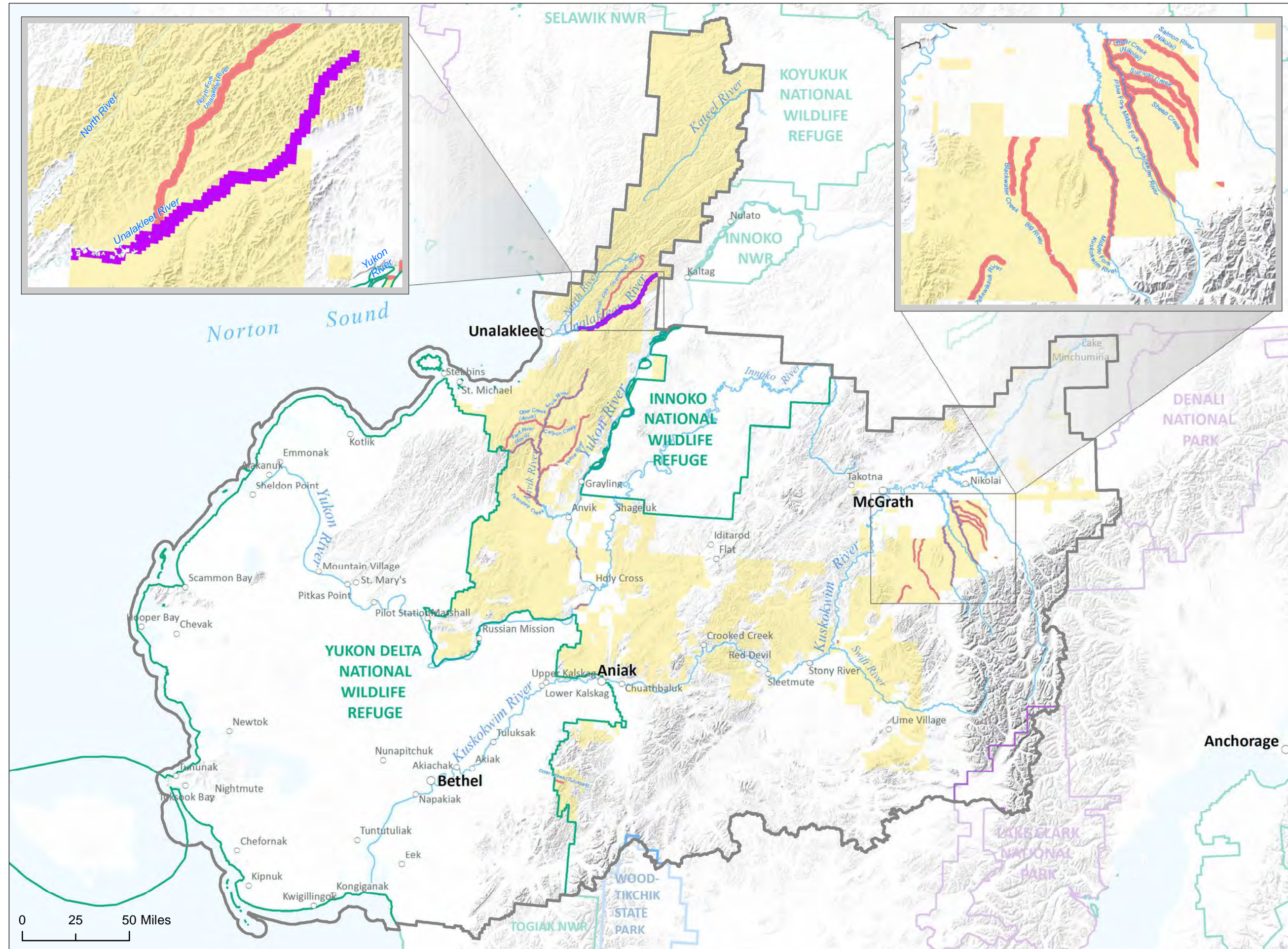
- Proposed NTMC-Iditarod National Historic Trail (Alternatives C and D)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018; ADNIR 2011

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0 25 50 Miles



- Unalakleet Wild River Corridor (46,953 acres; 83 river miles)
- Wild and Scenic River (WSR) Suitable Segment Corridor (332,177 acres; 671 river miles)
- BLM-managed Land

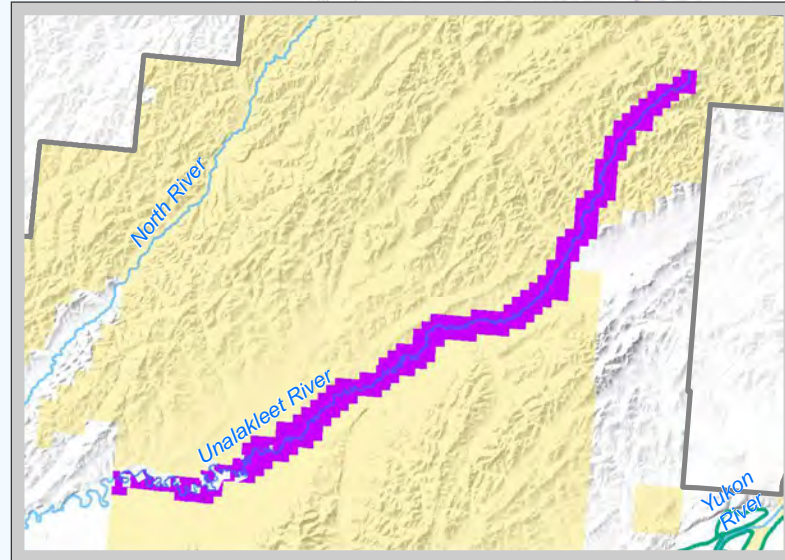
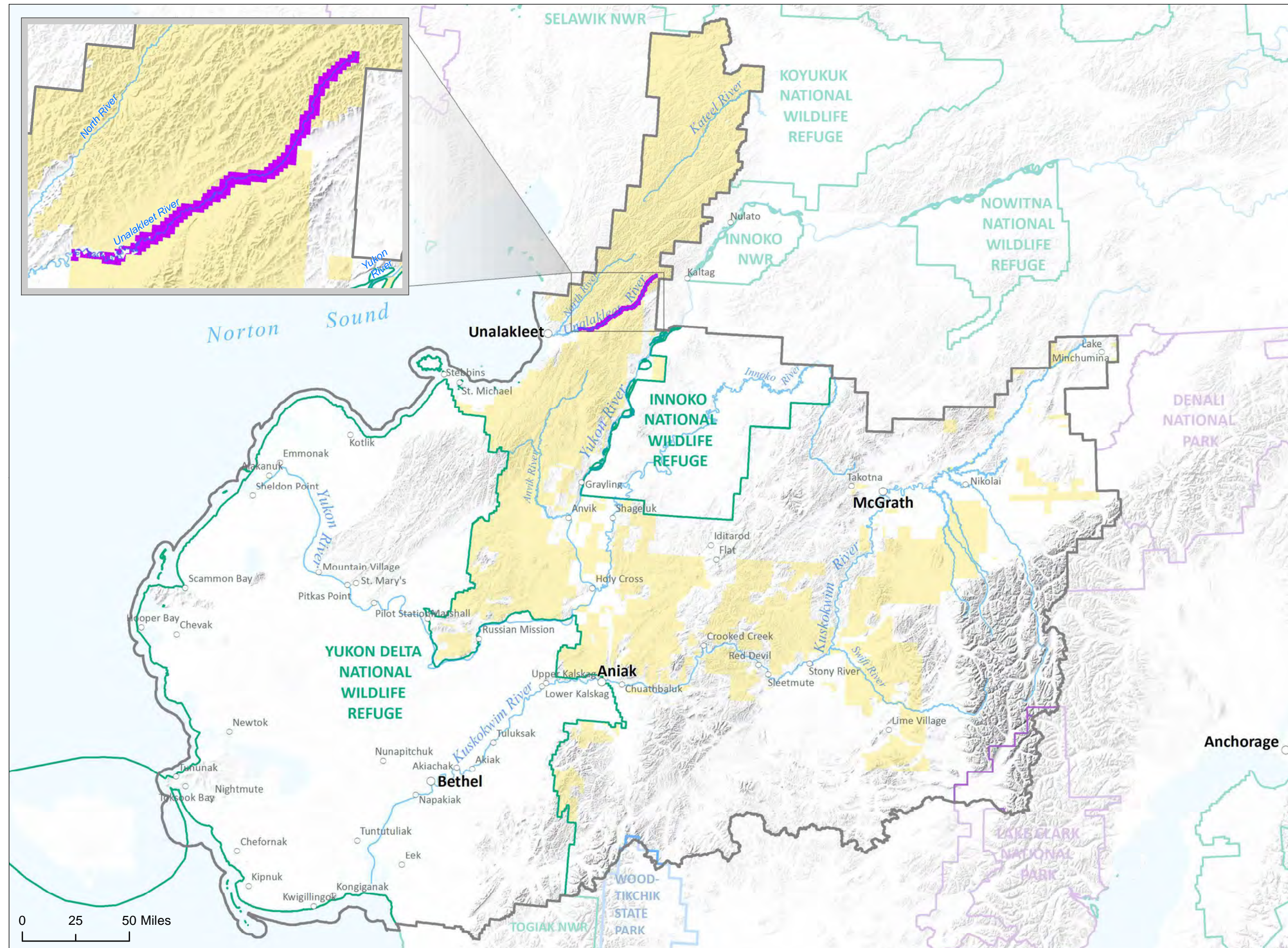
Navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



- Unalakleet Wild River Corridor (46,953 acres; 83 river miles)
 - BLM-managed Land
- Navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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0 25 50 Miles

Map Descriptions

Chapter 1 Description of Maps

Map Number and Title	Map Description
1-1: Bering Sea-Western Interior Plan Area and Existing Planning Efforts	Map 1-1 shows a planning area overview for the Bering Sea-Western Interior (BSWI) Planning Area (planning area) and existing planning efforts. Existing land use plan areas shown are the 1986 Central Yukon Resource Management Plan (RMP), north and east of the planning area, and the 1981 Southwest Management Framework Plan. A small portion of the 1986 Central Yukon RMP overlaps the 1981 Southwest Management Framework Plan in the northern area of the planning area along the Kateel River and northern portions of the North River and Unalakleet River. The map also shows the Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) primary and connecting routes that cross these two existing planning areas. Most of the primary route is within the Southwest Management Framework Planning Area.
1-2: Bering Sea-Western Interior Plan Area Land Managers – Planning Area Overview	Map 1-2 shows the land managers and management areas within the planning area. These land managers include the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, State, Native Lands (allotment, patented or interim conveyed), and private land. The map also shows water and the INHT primary and connecting routes. USFWS national wildlife refuges (Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs) make up a large portion of the planning area, followed by BLM- and State-managed areas and Native-managed lands. National Park Service and private-managed lands make up the smallest portion of managed lands. The Innoko NWR is located just east of the Yukon River in the northern portion of the planning area, and the Yukon Delta NWR encompasses the western third of the planning area, approximately. BLM-managed lands are largely situated in the middle of the planning area, extending north to encompass the Kateel River and east past McGrath and Nikolai.
1-3: Wildlife Management Units and Locatable and Leasable Minerals – Planning Area Overview	Map 1-3 shows wildlife management units and locatable and leasable minerals areas. Within the planning area, wildlife management units include the NWRs and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Management Units. Land managers are also shown along with the INHT primary and connecting routes. Most of the planning area consists of wildlife management units: 18Z, 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D, 21A, 21E, 22A. Medium locatable mineral potential area is primarily in the central and eastern portion of the planning area near the Kuskokwim River and Alaska Range, while smaller high locatable mineral potential areas are scattered throughout the same area. There are two geothermal potential hot springs in the Hot Spring Creek and Upper Chuilnuk River region. A geothermal region occurs in the far northern portion of the planning area. Four potential oil/gas basins are shown, one in the Yukon Delta, two in the eastern and one in the north central portion of the planning area, and smaller coal basins are located in the far north and eastern planning area.
1-4: Ecoregions – Planning Area Overview	Map 1-4 shows ten ecoregions within the planning area. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and Nulato Hills ecoregions occur in the Yukon Delta; the Nulato Hills region extends to the northwestern boundary of the planning area, and small portions of the Seward and Kobuk Ridges and Valleys region are present in the far northwest. The remaining six ecoregions occupy the central and eastern portions of the planning area and represent lowlands, hills, and mountain areas extending to the Alaska Range.

Chapter 2 Description of Maps

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-1: Permafrost Distribution – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-1 shows the distribution of the following permafrost categories within the planning area (both BLM-managed land and other land): lowland and upland area generally free of permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost, mountainous area underlain by discontinuous permafrost, and mountainous area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost. Most of the planning area consists of lowland and upland areas underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost. Lowland and upland area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost occurs along a portion of the Innoko River, along the Kuskokwim River, and throughout much of the southeastern portion of the planning area. Mountainous area underlain by discontinuous permafrost occurs in the Nulato Hills just north of the Unalakleet River, the Kuskokwim Mountains west of Takotna and at the northern edge of the planning area, and over a large section of the Alaska Range and Lime Hills north and east of Lime Village. Mountainous area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost occurs in the Alaska Range and Lime Hills east and south of Lime Village and in the Kuskokwim Mountains southeast of Aniak. One small section of lowland and upland area generally free of permafrost is located at the southern edge of the planning area, and two small sections of lowland and upland area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost are also located at the southern edge of the planning area. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-2: High Value Watersheds – Alternative B	Map 2-2 shows the locations of High Value Watersheds, as proposed under Alternative B, and their ranking (High, Medium-High, or Medium), and the watersheds assessed for High Value Watersheds. The map states that the proposed BLM decision would apply along 21,382 miles of stream within the identified watersheds. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all watersheds are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 195 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 stream miles) and covers the largest area of the four categories shown. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 35 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. The Medium ranking applies to 167 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (6,494 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for High Value Watersheds include 724 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).
2-3: High Value Watersheds – Alternative C	Map 2-3 shows the locations of High Value Watersheds, as proposed under Alternative C, and their ranking (High or Medium-High), and the watersheds assessed for High Value Watersheds. The map states that the proposed BLM decision would apply along 14,888 miles of stream within the identified watersheds. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 195 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 stream miles) and covers the largest area of the four categories shown. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 35 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for High Value Watersheds include 724 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-4: High Value Watersheds – Alternative D	Map 2-4 shows the locations of High Value Watersheds, as proposed under Alternative D, and their ranking (only High under this alternative), and the watersheds assessed for High Value Watersheds. The map states that the proposed BLM decision would apply along 12,982 miles of stream within the identified watersheds. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 195 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (12,982 stream miles) and covers the largest area of the four categories shown. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 35 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,906 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for High Value Watersheds include 724 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).
2-5: Select Land Cover Classes – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-5 provides a planning-area overview of the following land cover classes: sparsely vegetated areas; white spruce on well-drained floodplains; tall shrub, low shrub, and floodplains (generalized moose habitat); lichen habitats (generalized caribou habitat) and/or dwarf shrub; and herbaceous wetlands. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The tall shrub, low shrub, and floodplains cover class is well-distributed throughout the planning area, with large concentrations of this cover class in the Yukon Delta NWR along the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. Lichen habitats and/or dwarf shrub are also prevalent throughout the planning area, particularly in the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. Herbaceous wetlands are distributed throughout the planning area, with concentrations near rivers and in floodplains. Sparsely vegetated areas occur over a small section of the planning area, near its southern border and north of Wood-Tikchik State Park. White spruce on well-drained floodplains is an uncommon cover type that occurs along sections of river at various locations throughout the planning area.
2-6: Landscape Intactness Model – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-6 shows landscape intactness on BLM-managed land and non-BLM-managed land throughout the planning area. The three categories shown are highest intactness, high intactness, and vulnerable, with areas of no color indicating landscapes that are not currently considered intact. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes. The vast majority of the planning area for all land ownerships is shown as being of highest intactness. Small areas of high intactness are scattered throughout the planning area, generally near vulnerable or non-intact landscapes, not far from developments. Vulnerable areas are smaller and are generally near roads and developments. Areas with no color include roads and developed areas. These areas are small and scattered throughout the planning area.
2-7: BLM Special Status Plants – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-7 represents known occurrences of special status plants as points showing general locations within the planning area. The map includes three species: <i>Douglasia beringensis</i> (Bering dwarf-primrose), <i>Koeleria asiatica</i> (Eurasian junegrass), and <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i> (candytuft). The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are nine mapped occurrences of <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i> , most of which occur in higher elevation areas in the western portion of the planning area (Alaska Range and Lime Hills), with only one occurrence on BLM-managed lands. The rest are on State or Native land. There are five mapped occurrences of <i>Douglasia beringensis</i> , two in the same general area southwest of Lime Village (on Native or State land) and three on BLM-managed land in Nulato Hills in the general area of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. The single occurrence of <i>Koeleria asiatica</i> is on BLM-managed land southeast of Unalakleet.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-8: Ecoregions – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-8 shows the ecoregions in the planning area, broken out by BLM-managed land and other land. The Ahklun Mountains are at the south end of the planning area, south of Aniak, and include the southeastern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Alaska Range is near the eastern boundary of the planning area. The Kobuk Ridges and Valleys ecoregion includes a small wedge of land at the very northern tip of the planning area. The Kuskokwim Mountains bisect the central portion of the planning area. The Lime Hills are in the southeastern portion of the planning area, west of the Alaska Range, in the vicinity of Lime Village. The Nulato Hills are west and north of the Yukon River, stretching to the northern tip of the planning area. The Seward ecoregion covers a portion of the northwestern corner of the planning area. The Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands are between the Kuskokwim Mountains and Alaska Range/Lime Hills and run from the northeastern corner of the planning area at Lake Minchumina to almost the southern edge of the planning area. The Yukon River Lowlands include most of the Innoko NWR and an area to the south. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta generally coincides with the Yukon Delta NWR in the southwest portion of the planning area. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-9: Moose Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-9 shows moose habitat on BLM-managed land and non-BLM-managed land in the planning area. The map shows general moose distribution, known calving concentrations, known rutting concentrations, and known winter concentrations. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area and the INHT primary and connecting routes. General moose distribution covers the entire planning area except portions of the Alaska Range. Known calving concentrations are mapped along the Kuskokwim River between Lake Minchumina and Sleetmute and south of Sleetmute in the area between the Kuskokwim Mountains and Lime Hills. Known rutting concentrations are mapped east of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, along the Kuskokwim River between Bethel and Aniak, west of the Kuskokwim River south of McGrath, and in an area west and south of the Alaska Range. Known winter concentrations are mapped near the northern tip of the planning area, along the Unalakleet River, in the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, in the Innoko NWR, in the northern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR, east of the Kuskokwim River near Lime Village, along the Swift River, north of the Alaska Range, and in other small, scattered areas.
2-10: Caribou Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-10 shows the locations of caribou herds, as represented by their total range, summer range, winter range, and calving ground. Information about eight caribou herds is included: Western Arctic, Sunshine Mountains, Beaver Mountains, Mulchatna, Farewell-Big River, Rainy Pass, Tonzona, and Denali. The map also shows a known caribou migration route, the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The winter range and total range of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd includes the northern portion of the planning area/Nulato Hills area. The winter range and total range of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd occurs in the southeastern portion of the planning area, with summer range at the southern edge of the planning area, and a calving ground south of Lime Village. The Beaver Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown west and southwest of McGrath. The Sunshine Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown at the northern edge of the planning area, north of McGrath. The Tonzona Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, near Denali National Park. In the same area, a small sliver of the Denali Caribou Herd total range intersects the Tonzona Caribou Herd total and summer range. The Rainy Pass Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, generally south of the INHT. The Farewell-Big River Caribou Herd total range and summer range overlap those of the Rainy Pass Caribou Herd but are mostly further to the west and northwest. The known caribou migration route is at the southern end of the planning area, south of Lime Village, and overlaps summer range and calving ground for the Mulchatna Caribou Herd.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-11: Dall Sheep, Bison, & Muskox Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-11 shows habitat (range or distribution) for plains bison, wood bison, muskox, and Dall sheep in the planning area. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Plains bison range is north of the Alaska Range, and there is a small amount of overlap with Dall sheep range near the intersection of the Tatina and South Fork Kuskokwim River, as shown in an inset box. The wood bison extent range extends from Bethel to the northern edge of the planning area at the Innoko NWR boundary. It includes all of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. The smaller wood bison core range also includes all of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. Muskox range is shown in the area north of the Unalakleet River. Dall sheep distribution is mapped in high elevation areas of the Alaska Range.
2-12: Landscape Connectivity Corridors – Land Facet Modeling - Linkages between Innoko and Yukon Delta National Refuges – Alternatives B & C	Map 2-12 shows the locations of connectivity corridors proposed under Alternatives B and C. There are two connectivity corridors mapped: north and south, and the legend states that Alternative B would manage for both North and South Connectivity Corridors, and Alternative C would manage for just the South Connectivity Corridor. The display of each connectivity corridor differentiates between the most permeable portion of the corridor and the wider linkage. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Both connectivity corridors connect the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The North Connectivity Corridor runs east-west near the northern end of the Yukon Delta NWR and north of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. The South Connectivity Corridor has an east-west and a north-south component, both of which include the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. For both connectivity corridors, the most permeable portion is in the center of the corridor.
2-13: Potential Fossil Yield Classification – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-13 shows the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) of BLM-managed and other lands within the planning area. It also includes areas of water, snow or ice, and the INHT primary route and connecting/side trails. No areas of “Very high” (PFYC 5) or “High” (PFYC 4) potential fossil yield have been identified in the planning area. Most of the planning area has a classification of “unknown” PFYC as it has not been studied.
2-14: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative B	Map 2-14 shows the visual resource management (VRM) classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative B. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 1,335,771 acres of this management class. These locations include the area surrounding Old Woman Mountain; corridors along the designated and proposed suitable Wild and Scenic River segments; and BLM-managed lands along the INHT. Map 2-14 shows 6,490,087 acres of land designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside of the INHT, Pike Lake, and designated and suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers; 5-mile buffers (for public land) around BSWI communities; a 15-mile buffer around the community of Flat; as well as the Sheefish, Tagagawik, and Unalakleet River Watershed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). VRM Class III includes 3,516,066 acres, almost all of which is located in the remaining eight ACECs; with the remainder located in a 5-mile buffer of national and State park or wildlife refuge borders or subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C. BLM land outside of these designations (2,123,971 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-15: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative C	Map 2-15 shows the VRM classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative C. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 46,953 acres of this management class, all located in the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Map 2-15 shows 2,766,229 acres designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside of Old Woman Mountain, the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, Pike Lake, and the INHT, as well as the Sheefish, Tagagawik, and Unalakleet River Watershed ACECs. VRM Class III includes 6,095,778 acres, almost all of which is located in the remaining eight ACECs, with the remainder located in INHT side and connector trails, a 2.5-mile buffer of national and State park or wildlife refuge borders, buffers (for public land) around BSWI communities, a 15-mile offset around the community of Flat, or subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C. BLM land outside of these designations (4,556,934 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-16: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative D	Map 2-16 shows the VRM classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative D. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 46,953 acres of this management class, all located in the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Map 2-16 shows 679,553 acres designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside the INHT. VRM Class III includes 6,140,235 acres, more half of which is buffer outside the INHT and connector/side trails and subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C, with the remainder located in buffers around Old Woman Mountain, the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, and BSWI communities. BLM land outside of these designations (6,599,152 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-17: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative B	Map 2-17 shows proposed protection classes for lands with wilderness characteristics under Alternative B. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other uses (Top-Level Protection) would include 277,489 acres in several tracts on the east side of the planning area near Denali National Park. The map shows that more than 90 percent of BLM land in the planning area (12,040,490 acres) would be managed to emphasize multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics (Mid-Level Protection). BLM lands managed to emphasize other resource values over protecting wilderness characteristics (Low-Level Protection) would include 1,148,024 acres.
2-18: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative C	Map 2-18 shows proposed protection classes for lands with wilderness characteristics under Alternative C. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. No acreage would be managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other uses. The map shows that more than 60 percent of BLM land in the planning area (8,105,942 acres) would be managed to emphasize multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics (Mid-Level Protection). BLM lands managed to emphasize other resource values over protecting wilderness characteristics (Low-Level Protection) would include 5,360,060 acres.
2-19: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative D	Map 2-19 shows that under Alternative D, no BLM-managed land in the planning area would have designated management protections for wilderness characteristics. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-20: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative B	Map 2-20 shows commercial woodland harvest areas that are permitted or closed to commercial harvest and minor areas permitted on a case-by-case basis for Alternative B. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The permitted commercial woodland harvest areas are generally in the far northern and central portions of the planning area and represent less than half of the BLM-managed planning area. Areas permitted on a case-by-case basis are minimal and located in the far northwest of the planning area north of the Kateel River. Areas closed to commercial woodland harvest are located in the northwestern and eastern portions of the BLM-managed lands in the planning area and along floodplains.
2-21: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative C	Map 2-21 shows commercial woodland harvest areas that are permitted or closed to commercial harvest and areas permitted under a case-by-case basis for Alternative C. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. A larger area, almost three-quarters of the planning area, is open to commercial woodland harvest compared to Alternative B, and a larger area is open to permits granted on a case-by-case basis: additional areas along the Kateel, North, and Anvik Rivers, along drainages to the Kuskokwim River, and along other drainages. Less than 1 percent of the planning area would be closed to harvest along the Unalakleet River.
2-22: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative D	Map 2-22 shows permitted commercial woodland harvest areas and areas where commercial harvest is granted on a case-by-case basis under Alternative D. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. All designated woodland harvest areas would be open to commercial harvest as compared to Alternatives B and C. Only minor areas in the far northwest of the planning area north of the Kateel River would be open to permits granted on a case-by-case basis.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-23: Casual Use Subsistence Woodland Harvest Areas – Alternatives B & C	Map 2-23 shows casual use subsistence woodland harvest areas under Alternatives B and C. These areas are the same as those areas designated for commercial woodland harvest located in the northern and central portion of the planning area. The minor areas where permits are granted on a case-by-case basis are located only in the far northwest of the planning area north of the Kateel River. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-24: Grazing – Alternative B	Map 2-24 shows grazing lands on BLM-managed land under Alternative B. All BLM-managed lands are closed to grazing under this alternative. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-25: Grazing – Alternative C	Map 2-25 shows grazing lands on BLM-managed land under Alternative C. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Areas closed to grazing, closed to grazing until standards are developed, and areas potentially open to grazing on a case-by-case basis are shown. Areas potentially open to grazing on a case-by-case basis represent the largest portion of the BLM-managed lands and are generally in the northernmost portion of the planning area and in central portions of the planning area, generally between Aniak and the Alaska Range to the east. Areas closed until standards are developed (High Value Watersheds) are interspersed with the case-by-case areas. Minor areas closed to grazing represent the smallest acreage. Lands are closed to grazing along a portion of the Unalakleet River and also in an area northeast of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. An area southeast of the intersection of the Tatina and South Fork Kuskokwim Rivers also is closed to grazing as well as a minor area along the INHT southeast of McGrath.
2-26: Grazing – Alternative D	Map 2-26 shows grazing lands under Alternative D. Under this alternative, all of the designated grazing lands under Alternatives B and C would potentially be open to grazing. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-27: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B	Map 2-27 shows locatable mineral decisions for Alternative B. Areas open to locatable mineral entry and withdrawn from locatable mineral entry on BLM-managed lands are shown along with areas of medium to high locatable mineral potential. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of locatable mineral potential extends from the northernmost planning area boundary north of the Kateel River, south to Russian Mission, then east generally in the central planning area. The area open to mineral entry represents 27 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area withdrawn from mineral entry represents 73 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-28: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C & D	Map 2-28 shows locatable mineral decisions for Alternatives C and D. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Locatable mineral potential is the same as for Alternative B. The only area withdrawn from locatable mineral entry is along the Unalakleet River. The rest of BLM-managed land is open to mineral entry.
2-29: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B	Map 2-29 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative B. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals and areas withdrawn from salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The salable mineral area extends from the northernmost planning area boundary north of the Kateel River, south to Russian Mission, then east generally in the central planning area. The area open to salable minerals represents 27 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area closed to salable minerals represents 73 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-30: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C	Map 2-30 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative C. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals, open on a case-by-case basis, and areas closed to salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of BLM-managed lands for salable minerals is the same as for Alternative B. The area open to salable minerals represents 49 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area open to salable minerals on a case-by-case basis represents 48 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area. The area closed to salable minerals represents 2 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-31: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative D	Map 2-31 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative D. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals and areas closed to salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of BLM-managed lands for salable minerals is the same as for Alternative B. The area open to salable minerals represents approximately 98 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area closed to salable minerals represents 2 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-32: Leasable Mineral Potential – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-32 shows leasable mineral potential and public land order (PLO) existing conditions within the planning area. Areas open and closed to mineral entry and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. There are two geothermal potential hot springs in the Hot Spring Creek and Upper Chuilnuk River regions. A geothermal region occurs in the far northern portion of the planning area northwest of the Kateel River. Four potential oil and gas basins are shown: one in the southeastern portion of the Yukon Delta, two in the eastern portion of the planning area, and one, the Innoko Basin, in the Innoko NWR within the north-central portion of the planning area. Two smaller coal basins are shown. The Lower Koyukuk Basin is located in the northernmost planning area northeast of the Kateel River and the Minchumina Basin is located southeast of McGrath in the eastern planning area.
2-33: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative B	Map 2-33 shows no surface occupancy leasable mineral areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative B. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard limitations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. Almost 70 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area would be closed to leasable minerals. Seventeen percent of the area would be open subject to standard stipulations, and 12 percent would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights.
2-34: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative C	Map 2-34 shows no surface occupancy mining areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative C. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard limitations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. Less than 1 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area would be closed to leasable minerals predominantly along the Unalakleet River. Forty-nine percent of BLM-managed lands would be open subject to standard stipulations, and 51 percent would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights. These areas are scattered throughout the planning area, with a larger proportion of no surface occupancy leasable areas concentrated along the western band of BLM-managed land in the planning area and larger proportion of areas open subject to standard stipulations concentrated along the southern band of BLM-managed land in the planning area. More acres would be open subject to standard stipulations and no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights than under Alternative B.
2-35: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative D	Map 2-35 shows no surface occupancy leasable mineral areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative D. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard limitations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. The same areas as under Alternative C would be closed to leasable minerals, and a relatively small area near Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross would be no surface occupancy leasable. More acres would be open subject to standard stipulations and fewer acres would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights than under Alternatives B and C.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-36: Proposed FLPMA Withdrawals for the Iditarod National Historic Trail – Alternatives B & C	Map 2-36 shows proposed Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) withdrawals for the INHT for Alternatives B and C along with BLM public shelter cabin locations. Also shown are the land managers and respective managed areas within the planning area. The proposed FLPMA withdrawals are 363 acres along 1 mile of the primary INHT near the Rohn Public Shelter Cabin; 2,732 acres along 21 miles of the primary INHT in the Farewell Burn area in the vicinity of the Bear Creek Public Shelter Cabin; and 1,897 acres along 16 miles of the primary INHT in the vicinity of Kaltag Portage and the Old Woman Public Shelter Cabin. No FLPMA withdrawals are proposed under Alternative D. Proposed FLPMA withdrawals under Alternative B are for locatable, leasable, and saleable mineral entry, while under Alternative C, the determination of whether the FLPMA withdrawal would include all or some of these resources would be made when the withdrawal is proposed.
2-37: Lands and Realty – Alternative B	Map 2-37 shows areas that are either proposed for withdrawal, retained for withdrawal, or proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative B. Withdrawals shown on this map include PLOs, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) 17(d) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retainment, or identified for revocation under Alternative B. A large portion of BLM-managed land is shown as proposed for withdrawal on this map due to proposed locatable mineral withdrawals on 73 percent of BLM-managed land in the planning area. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Sites, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-38: Lands and Realty – Alternative C	Map 2-38 shows areas that are either proposed for withdrawal, retained for withdrawal, or proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative C. Withdrawals shown on this map include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retainment, or identified for revocation under Alternative C. Only a very small area of existing withdrawals are identified for retainment, along the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. The proposed withdrawals are focused around the Kaltag Portage, Farewell Burn, and Rohn segments of the INHT. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Sites, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-39: Lands and Realty – Alternative D	Map 2-39 shows areas where existing withdrawals would be retained in a hatched pattern and areas proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative D shown in solid orange. There are no areas proposed for new withdrawal under Alternative D. Retained areas are along the Unalakleet River. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Sites, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-40: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative B	Map 2-40 shows Alternative B areas proposed for FLPMA right-of-way (ROW) exclusion, avoidance, or open to ROW development. The proposed ROW exclusion areas are primarily located in the north-central to central portion of the planning area. The majority of the planning area would be proposed as ROW avoidance. Areas that would be open to new ROW development are scattered throughout the planning area, with some located northwest and southeast of the Kateel River in the northernmost portion of the planning area and the majority scattered in the central part of the planning area. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-41: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative C	Map 2-41 shows Alternative C areas proposed for FLPMA ROW avoidance, linear project ROW avoidance, or open to ROW development. The majority of the planning area starting from the northernmost portion traveling south past the Unalakleet River and past the Anvik River to the boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR would be ROW avoidance. From there, moving east to the eastern boundary of the planning area, there are slightly more areas open to ROW. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-42: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative D	Map 2-42 shows areas proposed for FLPMA ROW avoidance areas, areas open to ROW development, and areas open to new ROW on a case-by-case basis under Alternative D. The planning area, starting from the northernmost portion, south past the Unalakleet and Anvik Rivers to the boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR is nearly half proposed for ROW avoidance and nearly half proposed as open to ROW. However, some areas scattered around the Unalakleet River would be open to ROW on a case-by-case basis. From there moving east to the eastern boundary of the planning area, the majority is open to ROW development. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-43: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative B	Map 2-43 shows the locations of the INHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) under Alternative B. The map shows INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. Five SRMA locations are shown, the largest of which is along the Unalakleet River. The other SRMA locations are east of Anvik, east of Shageluk, south of Nikolai, and where the Tatina River crosses the South Fork Kuskokwim River. The remaining BLM land in the planning area is shown as Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). The map also shows the outlines of the “Community Focus Zones” on BLM-managed land, which encompasses the areas within a 10-mile radius around the BSWI villages.
2-44: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative C	Map 2-44 shows Alternative C with the same SRMA and ERMA locations as those described for Map 2-43 for Alternative B. The map also shows the outlines of the “Community Focus Zones” on BLM-managed land around BSWI villages; these are smaller than those shown in Map 2-43 and include a 5-mile radius around communities.
2-45: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative D	Map 2-45 shows Alternative D with the same SRMA and ERMA locations as those described for Map 2-43 for Alternative B. No Community Focus Zones are shown in this map or included in Alternative D.
2-46: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternative B	Map 2-46 shows Alternative B’s Travel and Transportation Management Areas. The map also shows roads and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. Almost all of the BLM-managed land in the planning area is shown with the Off-Highway Vehicle Area designation of “Limited.” The map also shows the locations of the Unalakleet Wild and Scenic River Corridor, the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management Area (near Denali National Park), and the INHT Travel Management Area. The figure notes that the Rohn Site is within the INHT Travel Management Area but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT Travel Management Area. The figure also notes that no data are available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers intervillage surface travel routes.
2-47: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternatives C & D	Map 2-47 shows the Travel and Transportation Management areas for Alternatives C and D. These are the same as Alternative B except that the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management area has no special designation and is not included.
2-48: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) – Alternative B	Map 2-48 shows the locations of ACECs proposed under Alternative B. Beginning in the northern part of the planning area, the ACECs include Tagagawik River, Kateel River, Inglutalik River, Ungalik River, Gisasa River, Shaktoolik River, Nulato River, Unalakleet River Watershed, Anvik River Watershed, Anvik Traditional Trapping Area, Sheefish Spawning, and Swift River Whitefish Spawning. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-49: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail Management Corridor – Alternative B	Map 2-49 shows the INHT proposed National Trail Management Corridor (NTMC) for Alternative B. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. The proposed Kaltag Portage NTMC includes 36 miles of primary INHT and 241,512 acres; it is located near the Unalakleet Wild River just northwest of the Innoko NWR. The proposed Farewell Burn NTMC includes 21 miles of primary INHT and 46,591 acres, located south of Nikolai. The proposed Rohn NTMC includes 1 mile of primary INHT and 363 acres, located southeast of the Farewell Burn NTMC. The locations of five public shelter cabins are shown: Rohn (near the Rohn NTMC), Bear Creek (located at the eastern end of the Farewell Burn NTMC), Tripod Flats (located at the eastern end of the Kaltag Portage NTMC), Old Woman (located in the middle of the Kaltag Portage NTMC), and Foothills (located north of Unalakleet just north of the planning area boundary).

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-50: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail Management Corridor – Alternatives C & D	Map 2-50 shows that the location of the INHT NTMC is the same under Alternatives C and D as it is under Alternative B. The Kaltag Portage and Rohn sections cover the same area as under Alternative B. The Farewell Burn segment is the same length but includes 31,367 acres. The same cabins and INHT routes shown in Map 2-49 are also shown.
2-51: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternative B	Map 2-51 shows the locations of designated and proposed suitable Wild and Scenic River segments on BLM-managed land in the planning area. These include the designated Unalakleet Wild River and the proposed suitable waterways of North Fork Unalakleet, Anvik River, Swift River (Anvik), Otter Creek (Anvik), Canyon Creek, Yellow River, Theodore Creek, Yukon River, Otter Creek (Tuluksak), Tatlawiksuk River, Blackwater Creek, Big River, Middle Fork North Fork Kuskokwim River, Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River, Sheep Creek, Sullivan Creek, Bear Creek (Nikolai) and Salmon River (Nikolai). The Unalakleet Wild River Corridor comprises 83 river miles (46,953 acres). The proposed suitable waterways comprise 671 river miles (332,177 acres).
2-52: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternatives C & D	Map 2-52 shows that under Alternatives C and D, only the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor (83 river miles; 46,953 acres) would be brought forward as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.