

**Kobuk-Seward Peninsula
Approved Resource Management Plan**

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Table of Contents

I.	INTRODUCTION	Approved RMP-3
	A. Purpose and Need.....	Approved RMP-3
	B. Consideration of Other BLM Plans and Policies.....	Approved RMP-3
	C. Plan Implementation.....	Approved RMP-4
	D. Maintaining the Plan.....	Approved RMP-5
	E. Changing the Plan	Approved RMP-5
	F. Plan Evaluation.....	Approved RMP-5
II.	MANAGEMENT DECISIONS	Approved RMP-7
	A. Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management.....	Approved RMP-8
	B. Air Quality, Soil and Water Resources	Approved RMP-8
	C. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.....	Approved RMP-9
	D. Cultural Resources.....	Approved RMP-12
	E. Fire Management and Ecology.....	Approved RMP-13
	F. Fish and Special Status Fish	Approved RMP-14
	G. Forest and Woodland Vegetation and Forest Products	Approved RMP-16
	H. Lands and Realty	Approved RMP-18
	I. Livestock Grazing	Approved RMP-24
	J. Minerals.....	Approved RMP-25
	K. Noxious and Invasive Weeds	Approved RMP-30
	L. Paleontological Resources.....	Approved RMP-31
	M. Recreation.....	Approved RMP-31
	N. Renewable Energy	Approved RMP-37
	O. Subsistence.....	Approved RMP-37
	P. Travel Management (OHV Use and Access).....	Approved RMP-39
	Q. Vegetation Including Special Status Species	Approved RMP-42
	R. Visual Resources	Approved RMP-43
	S. Wild and Scenic Rivers.....	Approved RMP-44
	T. Wildlife Including Special Status Species	Approved RMP-45

List of Tables

Table 1.	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Approved RMP-10
Table 2.	Cultural Resource Management Decisions.....	Approved RMP-13
Table 3.	Forest Products—Constraints on Specific Areas.....	Approved RMP-17
Table 4.	Withdrawals on BLM-Managed Public Lands in the Planning Area	Approved RMP-21
Table 5.	Withdrawals for Other Agencies and Recommendations	Approved RMP-22
Table 6.	Allocations for Solid Leasable Minerals	Approved RMP-27
Table 7.	Squirrel River SRMA Market Analysis Table	Approved RMP-33
Table 8.	Salmon Lake Campground Recreation Management Zone (8 acres) Market Analysis Table.....	Approved RMP-34
Table 9.	KigluaiK Recreation Management Zone Market Analysis Table.....	Approved RMP-35
Table 10.	Travel Management Areas and OHV Designations	Approved RMP-41
Table 11.	Visual Resource Management Class Objectives	Approved RMP-44

KOBUK-SEWARD PENINSULA APPROVED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

This Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) replaces the Northwest Management Framework Plan (MFP) approved in 1982 and is now the base land use plan for public lands in the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula planning area managed by the BLM's Central Yukon Field Office and Anchorage Field Office. The Approved RMP adopts the management described in Alternative D and Management Common to All Alternatives, the Stipulations and Required Operating Procedures outlined in Appendix A, and Tables applicable to Alternative D from Appendix I as presented in the Proposed Kobuk-Seward Peninsula RMP/Final EIS (PRMP/FEIS) (USDI-BLM 2007), with adjustments as described in the *Notice of Modifications and Clarifications* sections of the Record of Decision (ROD).

A. Purpose and Need

This Approved RMP summarizes the information found in the PRMP/FEIS and provides the BLM with a comprehensive framework for managing BLM lands within the planning area. It also provides a public document that specifies management policies and actions for BLM-managed lands. This RMP replaces the Northwest MFP and provides a plan which is consistent with evolving law, regulations, and policy. In addition, the Approved RMP meets the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Section 202 requirement for consistency with multiple use and sustained yield objectives.

B. Consideration of Other BLM Plans and Policies

This Approved RMP incorporates decisions contained in the following documents unless or until amended or replaced:

- Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards (USDI-BLM, 2004)
- Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

In the event there are inconsistencies or discrepancies between previously approved plans and this Approved RMP, the decisions contained in the Approved RMP will be followed. All future resource authorizations and actions will conform to, or be consistent with the decisions contained in the Approved RMP. However, this plan does not repeal valid existing rights on BLM-managed lands. A valid existing right is a claim or authorization that takes precedence over the decisions developed in this plan. If such authorizations come up for review and can be modified, they will also be brought into conformance with the plan.

While the Final EIS for the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula RMP constitutes compliance with NEPA for the broad-scale decisions made in this Approved RMP, the BLM will continue to prepare Environmental Assessments (EAs) or Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) as part of implementation level planning and decision-making.

C. Plan Implementation

Plan implementation is a continuous and active process. The BLM will develop an implementation plan for the Approved RMP as required by BLM Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2008-041 Guidance for Establishing Implementation Priorities for Land Use Plans (12/10/2007). Decisions in this plan will be implemented over a period of years depending on budget and staff availability. Decisions presented in the *Management Decisions* section of this Approved RMP are of three types: Immediate, One-time, and Long-Term.

Immediate Decisions

These decisions go into effect upon signature of the ROD. These include decisions such as the allocation of lands as available or unavailable for mineral leasing or mineral material disposal, ACEC designation, and OHV designations (open, limited or closed). Immediate decisions require no additional analysis and provide the framework for any subsequent activities proposed in the planning area.

One-Time Decisions and Implementation plans

These types of decisions include those that are implemented after additional site-specific analysis is completed or after procedural requirements are carried out. Examples are implementation of recommendations to revoke ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals or development of an implementation-level plan, such as development a Recreation Area Management Plan for the Squirrel River. One-time decisions usually require additional analysis and are prioritized as part of the BLM budget process.

Long-Term Guidance/Life of Plan Direction

These decisions include the goals, objectives, and management actions established by the plan that are applied during site-specific analyses and activity planning. This guidance is applied whether the action is initiated by the BLM or by a non-BLM project proponent. Long-term guidance and plan direction is incorporated into BLM management as implementation level planning and project analysis occurs.

Priorities for implementation of “one-time” RMP decisions will be based on several criteria, including: Current and projected resource needs and demands; National and Statewide BLM management direction; funding; and land status (State- or Native-selected vs. BLM public lands).

As stated in Section M-2-1-b of the Approved RMP, the BLM will strive to complete a management plan for the Squirrel River Special Recreation Management Area within three years of approval of the ROD. Additionally within five years, the BLM will develop a travel management plan for the Salmon Lake-Kigluaik Special Recreation Management Area. Revocation of ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals in the planning area will be completed in accordance with statewide priorities for withdrawal revocation.

Intergovernmental and inter-agency collaboration will continue on a case-by-case basis as required and directed by BLM’s national policy. Tribal relationships will be maintained through the execution of agreements to coordinate Tribal involvement in the management of the lands and associated resources within the planning area.

Other stakeholder relationships are driven by the public process including the public comment processes required by proposals being evaluated using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), ANCSA, the Statehood Act, ANILCA and other laws and directives. BLM will continue to contact, coordinate and consult with parties having an interest in lands within the planning area as determined by the specific project. This coordination will provide stakeholders with a meaningful opportunity to provide input and comment on BLM's management of the public lands within the planning area.

D. Maintaining the Plan

Land use plan decisions and supporting information can be maintained to reflect minor changes in data, but maintenance is limited to refining, documenting, and/or clarifying previously approved decisions. Some examples of maintenance actions include:

- Correcting minor data, typographical, mapping, or tabular data errors.
- Refining baseline information as a result of new inventory data.

The BLM expects that new information gathered from field inventories and assessments, monitoring, research, other agency studies, and other sources will update baseline data and/or support new management techniques, required operating procedures, and scientific principles. Where monitoring shows land use plan actions or Required Operating Procedures are not effective, modifications or adjustments may occur without amendment or revision of the plan as long as assumptions and impacts disclosed in the analysis remain valid and broadscale goals and objectives are not changed.

Plan maintenance will be documented in supporting records. Plan maintenance does not require formal public involvement, interagency coordination, or the NEPA analysis required for making new land use plan decisions.

E. Changing the Plan

The Approved Plan may be changed, should conditions warrant, through a plan amendment or plan revision process. A plan amendment may become necessary if major changes are needed or to consider a proposal or action that is not in conformance with the plan. The results of monitoring, evaluation of new data, policy changes, or changing public needs might also provide the impetus for an amendment. Generally, an amendment is issue-specific. If several areas of the plan become outdated or otherwise obsolete, a plan revision may become necessary. Plan amendments and revisions are accomplished with public input and the appropriate level of environmental analysis.

F. Plan Evaluation

Evaluation is a process in which the plan and monitoring data are reviewed to see if management goals and objectives are being met and if management direction is sound. Land use plan evaluations determine if decisions are being implemented, whether Required Operating Procedures are satisfactory, whether there are significant changes in the related plans of other entities, whether there is new data of significance to the plan, and if decisions should be changed through amendment or revision. Monitoring data gathered over time is examined and used to draw conclusions on whether management actions are meeting stated

objectives, and if not, why. Conclusions are then used to make recommendations on whether to continue current management or to identify what changes need to be made in management practices to meet objectives.

The BLM will use land use plan evaluations to determine if the decisions in the RMP, supported by the accompanying NEPA analysis, are still valid in light of new information and monitoring data. Evaluation of the RMP will generally be conducted every five years, unless unexpected actions, new information, or significant changes in other plans, legislation, land conveyances, or litigation necessitates an evaluation. The Kobuk-Seward Peninsula RMP will be evaluated in 2013 and approximately every five years thereafter for the life of the plan. Evaluations will follow the protocols established by the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1) or other appropriate guidance in effect at the time the evaluation is initiated.

II. MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

This section of the Approved Plan presents the goals and objectives, land use allocations, and management actions established for public lands in the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula planning area managed by the BLM's Central Yukon Field Office and Anchorage Field Office. Management decisions are presented by program area, where appropriate inventory and/or monitoring decisions for specific program areas are included.

The Draft RMP/EIS and Proposed RMP/Final EIS identified *Desired Future Conditions* for several programs, which are included in the Approved Plan as *Objectives*. Most of the identified objectives are long range in nature and will not be achieved immediately, but rather are assumed to require a period of more than 20 years to achieve. Some of the sections from the Draft and Proposed RMPs have been combined or reorganized for ease in reference. The content remains consistent with the Proposed RMP, except as described in the *Notice of Modifications* and *Clarifications* sections of the ROD.

This section is organized alphabetically by program area with the following titles:

- A. **Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials**
- B. **Air Quality, Soil and Water Resources**
- C. **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)**
- D. **Cultural Resources**
- E. **Fire and Fuels Management**
- F. **Fish and Special Status Fish**
- G. **Forest and Woodland Vegetation and Forest Products**
- H. **Lands and Realty**
- I. **Livestock Grazing**
- J. **Minerals**
- K. **Noxious and Invasive Weeds**
- L. **Paleontological Resources**
- M. **Recreation**
- N. **Renewable Energy**
- O. **Subsistence**
- P. **Travel Management (OHV and Access)**
- Q. **Vegetation and Special Status Species**
- R. **Visual Resources**
- S. **Wild and Scenic Rivers**
- T. **Wildlife and Special Status Species**

Maps depicting the management decisions are provided in Appendix H. Some management actions refer to specific Required Operating Procedures (ROPs) or stipulations. These ROPs and stipulations are shown in Appendix A.

A. Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

A-1: Goals

1. Protect public health and safety and environmental resources by minimizing environmental contamination from chemical, biological and radiological sources on public lands and BLM-owned or -operated facilities.
2. Comply with Federal and State oil and hazardous materials management laws and regulations.
3. Maintain the health of ecosystems through location, assessment, cleanup, and restoration of contaminated sites.
4. Manage oil and hazardous materials related risks, costs and liabilities.
5. Integrate environmental protection and compliance with all environmental statutes into all BLM activities.
6. Eliminate or remediate physical hazards from AML sites on public lands.

A-2: Management Actions

1. Work cooperatively with other Federal and State governmental agencies, Tribal governments, general public, Native corporations, industry, and advocacy groups to protect public health and safety and environmental resources.
2. Prioritize known sites for cleanup, making sites on lands awaiting conveyance a high priority.
3. Conduct remediation actions on identified sites in accordance with applicable laws and policy.
4. Comply with all appropriate laws and regulations regarding hazardous materials.
5. Do not permit unauthorized storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste on public lands.
6. Respond to hazardous materials incidents and sites using standard operating procedures.
7. Develop appropriate stipulations and required operating procedures for BLM-permitted activities to minimize the probability of contamination of public lands with hazardous materials

B. Air Quality, Soil and Water Resources

B-1: Goals

1. Air quality should meet or exceed local, State and Federal requirements.
2. Ensure that watersheds are in, or are making significant progress toward, a properly functioning physical condition that includes stream banks, wetlands, and water quality.
3. Minimize negative impacts to soils and vegetation and prevent soil erosion.
4. Maintain desired ecological conditions as defined by the BLM-Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards.

B-2: Management Actions

1. In cooperation with the appropriate Federal, State, local, or tribal requirements, identify area-wide use restrictions, or other protective measures, including the Clean Air and Water Acts, Federal wetlands and floodplain requirements.
2. In order to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act and protect the quality and quantity of drinking water, the BLM will consult with owners/operators of potentially affected,

Federally-regulated public water supply systems when proposing management actions in State-designated Source Water Protection Areas. The locations of public water supply systems and Source Water Protection Areas are available from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Drinking Water and Wastewater Program.

3. File for water rights under State law to secure water needed for BLM-managed uses.
4. Resource protection will be applied on a site-specific basis for permitted activities and uses that affect soil, water, and air based on guidelines provided in the Required Operating Procedures, as described in Appendix A. Oil and gas leases will be subject to the Oil and Gas Leasing Stipulations also listed in Appendix A.

B-3: Inventory and Monitoring

1. Support monitoring and assessment of riparian areas for proper functioning condition, as defined in the BLM Manual Technical Reference 1737-3. Use this information to develop maintenance and restoration projects. Priority areas will include designated ACECs, areas known to be in need of restoration, and riparian areas within anticipated or ongoing mining activity.
2. Inventory and monitoring data will be collected according to a Quality Assurance Project Plan.” Development of a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that meets the elements of the state and/or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements listed on the following websites will help ensure the quality of collected data, and that other resource agencies, as well as the public, can utilize that data. ADEC Quality Assurance Project Plan elements; <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wqsar/pdfs/qappelements.pdf>. EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans: <http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/offices/oea/epaqar5.pdf>
3. Develop a water quality database for selected aquatic habitats and important recreation use areas to establish baseline values. After initial assessment, monitor water quality in these areas.
4. Contract soil surveys in areas of high resource value or proposed development as needed.
5. Assess impacts from OHV trails, especially in high-use areas where riparian and wetland resources are at risk.
6. Develop a water-quality monitoring plan for eligible river areas (Table 3-35 of the PRMP/FEIS “Eligible Rivers within the Planning Area”) which will provide additional information that can be used to protect water quality in these areas.

C. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

C-1: Goal

Highlight areas where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, and scenic values, fish or wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes through designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).

C-2: Allocations

Designate approximately 3.7 million acres as ACECs in six separate areas (Map 2-17 and Table 1).

Table 1. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Area of Critical Environmental Concern
Designate the Mount Osborn ACEC (approximately 82,000 acres) to protect genetically unique Kigluaik Arctic char. If State-selected lands within the ACEC boundary shown on Map 4 are conveyed, the ACEC management prescription will not attach to conveyed lands.
Designate the Western Arctic Caribou Herd (WACH) Insect Relief Habitat as an ACEC (1,529,000 acres) to protect the important insect relief habitats.
Designate the Nulato Hills as an ACEC (1,080,000 acres) to protect core winter range for the Western Arctic caribou herd.
Designate the Shaktoolik River ACEC (234,000 acres) to protect anadromous fish habitat.
Designate the Ungalik River ACEC (264,000 acres) to protect anadromous fish habitat.
Designate the Inglutalik River ACEC (466,000 acres) to protect anadromous fish habitat.

C-2a: Management common to all ACECs

1. Designation of an ACEC does not encumber selected lands within the proposed boundary. Selected lands will be managed to maintain the resource values of the lands until conveyance. The ACEC management prescription will not attach to conveyed lands. Following adjudication of all selections, special management area boundaries may need to be adjusted.
2. Additional site-specific actions or monitoring needed to manage ACECs will be made through ACEC-specific activity planning.
3. A mining Plan of Operations will be required on any mining activity within an ACEC.
4. Once conveyances are complete, ACECs will be retained in Federal ownership.
5. Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) and FLPMA leases will be considered, consistent with protection of values identified for each ACEC.
6. Designate all ACECs as “limited” off-highway vehicle (OHV) designation.

C-3: Mount Osborn ACEC

C-3-a: Objective

Designate the Mount Osborn ACEC (approximately 82,000 acres) to protect genetically unique Kigluaik Arctic char. If State-selected lands within the ACEC boundary shown on Map 4 are conveyed, the ACEC management prescription will not attach to conveyed lands.

C-3-b: Management Actions

1. Designate the Mount Osborn ACEC as “limited” off-highway vehicle (OHV) designation. Until conveyances are completed, manage OHV use consistent with the State’s generally allowed uses (Appendix C).
2. Develop an OHV activity plan for the Mount Osborn ACEC once stable land status is realized. The OHV activity plan for the Mount Osborn ACEC will be included within the OHV management plan for the Salmon Lake-Kigluaik Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). The projected completion of these OHV management/activity plans is five years from approval of the ROD. In developing an OHV plan for these areas, inventory

current impacts to resources from OHV use and develop mitigation measures to prevent damage from OHV use.

3. The area will be open to locatable mineral entry subject to required operating procedures and a mining plan of operations.
4. Communication site rights-of-way will be allowed on a case-by-case basis consistent with the management objectives of the area.
5. ROP SS-4a-d will apply to any mining activity within the watersheds of lakes supporting BLM Sensitive Species Kigluaik arctic char (Appendix A).

C-4: Western Arctic Caribou Herd Insect Relief Habitat

C-4-a: Objective

Designate the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Insect Relief ACEC (approximately 1,529,000 acres) to protect important insect relief habitat for caribou (Map 5).

C-4-b: Management Actions

1. Initially, limit OHVs to 2,000 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). Additional or different OHV limits may be developed through activity level planning.
2. The ACEC will be open to leasable mineral entry subject to seasonal restrictions and additional stipulations that will be developed through activity-level planning.
3. Develop an ACEC management plan to include more specific measures and leasing stipulations to protect caribou and their habitat from future development activities, such as Right-of-Way (ROW) and leasable mineral exploration and development. This plan will be developed through a public process and provide opportunity for public input into proposed management actions.
4. Close the ACEC to grazing.
5. ROPs FW-3a, 3c, and 3d apply to the Western Arctic Caribou Herd insect relief and calving areas (Appendix A).

C-5: Nulato Hills ACEC

C-5-a: Objective

Designate the Nulato Hills ACEC (approximately 1,080,000 acres) to protect core winter range for the Western Arctic caribou herd (Map 6).

C-5-b: Management Actions

1. Initially, limit OHVs to 2,000 pounds GVWR. Additional or different OHV limits may be developed through activity level planning.
2. The ACEC will be open to fluid leasable mineral entry subject to stipulations that will be developed through activity-level planning.
3. Lands not within existing grazing allotments will be closed to grazing
4. Develop an ACEC management plan to include more specific measures to protect caribou and their habitat. This plan will also include fire management actions to maintain adequate acreage of lichen habitat.
5. Designate the ACEC as a ROW avoidance area.
6. Allow mineral exploration and prospecting subject to ROP FW-3e.

C-6: Ungalik River ACEC

C-6-a: Objective

Designate approximately 264,000 acres as the Ungalik River ACEC to protect anadromous fish habitat and winter range for the Western Arctic caribou herd (Map 6).

C-6-b: Management Actions

1. Initially, limit OHVs to 2,000 pounds GVWR. Additional or different OHV limits may be developed through activity level planning.
2. A 300-foot setback along the Ungalik River will be subject to ROP FW-7a.
3. Establish a 300-foot No Surface Occupancy (NSO) setback for leasable minerals on both sides of the river and its tributaries.
4. Close the part of the ACEC not within an existing grazing allotment to grazing.

C-7: Inglutalik River ACEC

C-7-a: Objective

Designate approximately 466,000 acres as the Inglutalik River ACEC to protect anadromous fish habitat and winter range for the Western Arctic caribou herd (Map 6).

C-7-b: Management Actions

1. Initially, limit OHVs to 2,000 pounds GVWR. Additional or different OHV limits may be developed through activity level planning.
2. Close the part of the ACEC not within an existing grazing allotment to grazing.
3. Establish a 300-foot no surface occupancy setback for leasable minerals on both sides of the river and its tributaries.

C-8: Shaktoolik River ACEC

C-8-a: Objective

Designate approximately 234,000 acres as the Shaktoolik River ACEC to protect anadromous fish habitat and winter range for the Western Arctic caribou herd (Map 6).

C-8-b: Management Actions

1. Initially, limit OHVs to 2,000 pounds GVWR. Additional or different OHV limits may be developed through activity level planning.
2. Close the part of ACEC not within an existing grazing allotment to grazing.
3. Establish a 300-foot NSO setback for leasable minerals on both sides of the river and its tributaries.

D. Cultural Resources

D-1: Goals

1. Identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources on public lands.
2. Manage cultural resources for a variety of uses, including scientific use, conservation for future use, public use, traditional use, and experimental use.
3. Preserve important cultural resource values through stabilization and data recovery.

D-2-a: Management Actions

1. Ensure adequate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for all BLM undertakings.
2. Increase our understanding of the resource base through inventory and data recovery.
3. Provide resources for current and future research needs.
4. Provide resources for public uses.

D-2-b: Inventory and Monitoring

1. Continue to conduct inventory mandated by Section 110 of NHPA as funds are available.
2. Monitor cultural resource sites in danger of alteration or destruction from natural or human-made causes.
3. Develop partnerships to achieve mutual goals.
4. Stabilize and perform data recovery on significant cultural resources, as needed on a case-by-case basis.

Table 2. Cultural Resource Management Decisions

Objective	Management Action
Avoid or mitigate impacts to significant cultural resources resulting from Bureau undertakings.	Decide between avoidance and other forms of mitigation by weighing the relative value of cultural resources and the effects on development interests.
Prioritize areas for non-Section 106 inventory, i.e., NHPA sec. 110 inventories.	Assign priorities for inventory based on a combination of expected development activities and resource values.
Determine the extent and nature of data recovery efforts.	Minimize destructive data recovery. Conduct non-destructive data recovery based on a combination of management needs and resource values.
Designate sites on public lands as suitable for scientific use and for conservation for future use.	Designate most sites for scientific use. Reserve a representative sample for conservation for future use.
Designate sites on public lands as suitable for public and traditional use.	Designate suitable sites for public use in areas having general public access. Designate sites for traditional use as they are made known to us.

E. Fire Management and Ecology

E-1: Goals

1. Provide appropriate management response on all wildland fires, with an emphasis on firefighter and public safety, and ensure that costs are commensurate with the values to be protected.
2. Use wildland fire, prescribed fire, and other treatments to maintain or restore ecological systems and to meet land use and resource management objectives.
3. Prevent human-caused fires.
4. Reduce risk and costs of uncontrolled wildland fire through wildland fire use, prescribed fire, manual or mechanical treatments.
5. Reduce adverse effects of fire management activities.
6. Continue interagency collaboration and cooperation.

E-1-a: Management Actions

BLM will continue to cooperate and collaborate with other Federal, State, and Native land managers, and with other suppression organizations to address issues and concerns related to wildland fire management in Alaska and to implement operational decisions. Fire Management programs will emphasize the protection of human life and site-specific values while recognizing fire as an essential ecological process and natural agent of change to ecosystems.

1. Use the appropriate mix of Fire Management Options and update as needed.
2. Identify sensitive areas where special restrictions may be needed for fire monitoring and suppression activities.
3. Identify and prioritize values at risk.
4. Flight patterns and suppression activities will be prohibited around areas such as important calving grounds, nesting sites, areas containing Threatened and Endangered species or BLM sensitive species. Such sites will be noted as avoidance areas on BLM's Fire Map Atlas.
5. Track the number of human-caused fires and determine if there is a need to establish and implement an appropriate prevention program which addresses identified problems.
6. Use wildland fire and fuels treatments to meet desired future conditions.
7. The Required Operating Procedures in Appendix A will be implemented during fire management activities.
8. Implement the current BLM policy for Structure Protection.
9. Allow wildland fire use.
10. Develop fuels management and prevention programs as warranted.

E-1-b: Monitoring

1. Monitor the number and size of wildland fires for cumulative impacts on wildlife habitat, particularly caribou winter range.
2. Monitor vegetative communities for cumulative effects of wildland fire, suppression actions, and as funding permits, the effects of excluding fire from the landscape to evaluate best management practices.

F. Fish and Special Status Fish

F-1: Goal

1. In cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), maintain and restore important migratory and resident fisheries habitat, including the maintenance of existing habitat improvements.
2. Work with ADF&G to maintain and/or restore the fisheries potential of anadromous fish streams to support the public use and enjoyment of the resource and to promote subsistence use and economic stability to communities within the planning area by managing for healthy wild populations of anadromous stocks.
3. Manage habitat in a condition that will support resident species that spend all or part of their life cycles on public lands and waters and that are of high economic, social, or scientific value to local communities or the nation.
4. Maintain and protect subsistence opportunities.
5. Determine how the management actions, guidelines, and allowable uses prescribed in response to the other issues will affect subsistence opportunities and resources, as well as the social and economic environment.

F-2: Essential Fish Habitat

Comply with provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to protect Essential Fish Habitat. If Land Use activities are likely to adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), consult with the Secretary of Commerce through the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to mitigate these effects. Adverse effect is defined in 50 CFR 600.910(a) as any impact that reduces the quality and/or quantity of EFH. Adverse effects may include direct or indirect physical, chemical, or biological alterations of the waters or substrate and loss of, or injury to, benthic organisms, prey species and their habitat, and other ecosystem components, if such modifications reduce the quality and/or quantity of EFH.

F-3-a: Management Actions (Fish)

1. Use the NEPA review process to mitigate adverse effects on fisheries resources from actions permitted on public lands to ensure that habitats are maintained or restored to a condition that will support desired populations of resident and anadromous species.
2. Enter into cooperative restoration projects with private, State and other Federal agencies to implement the priority restoration work identified in BLM's Norton Sound Aquatic Habitat Management Plan, the Norton Sound/Bering Strait Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plan, and in this RMP.
3. Assure land use decisions are managed in compliance with State water quality standards.
4. Increase habitat productivity in streams/lakes currently utilized by anadromous fish but producing below potential.
5. Incorporate the mitigation measures outlined in Required Operating Procedures in Appendix A for avoiding potential impacts to aquatic life from use of fire retardant and fire suppression foams.

F-3-b: Management Actions (Special Status Fish)

1. Work with ADF&G and the State Board of Fisheries to protect the populations of Kigluaik arctic char through fishing regulations, if warranted.
2. Cooperate with State and other Federal agencies in the development and implementation of recovery plans, management plans, conservation strategies, or assessments for Special Status fish species that occur on BLM-managed lands.

F-4-a: Inventory and Monitoring (Fish)

1. Work cooperatively with ADF&G, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), local Native corporations, and private nonprofit corporations to inventory habitats and populations to help identify streams that contain anadromous and resident fish species on Federal public lands.
2. Conduct habitat inventories in upper river drainages on BLM lands to extend coverage of the anadromous stream catalog. Inventory Shaktoolik, Ungalik, Inglutalik, Koyuk, Tubutulik, Kuzitrin, Agiapuk, Buckland, Kivalina, Pah, Pick, Kukpowruk, Ipewik, and Nilik rivers; and Kiklovilik Creek (upper Selawik River).
3. Determine upstream limits of Dolly Varden on public lands where data gaps exist. In particular, determine the upstream extent of Dolly Varden spawning in the Kivalina River drainage. Survey suspected spawning grounds associated with fresh water springs in the upper watershed.
4. In cooperation with the ADF&G and the USFWS, collect genetic samples to characterize Dolly Varden, arctic char, and Chinook, coho, and chum salmon stocks throughout the planning area.

5. Monitor water quality in priority watersheds to assess compliance with Alaska Land Health Standards.

F-4-b: Inventory and Monitoring (Special Status Fish)

1. In cooperation with ADF&G, inventory habitat for Special Status fish species, and monitor population trends according to direction provided in BLM Manual 6840.
2. Initiate population trend studies on BLM Sensitive Species arctic char and Dolly Varden found in the Kigluaik Mountain lakes. Establish Fall Creek Lake, Crater Lake, and Gold Run Lake fish population monitoring as the primary indices for the trend study.
3. Conduct inventories of other habitats suspected of containing unique arctic char populations. In particular, assess fish presence in other Kigluaik Mountain lakes, and lakes in the upper Kuzitrin River drainage.

G. Forest and Woodland Vegetation and Forest Products

G-1: Goals

1. Manage forests and woodlands to sustain their health, productivity, and biological diversity.
2. Consistent with other resource values, provide forest products for local consumption and opportunities for commercial harvests.

G-2: Objectives (Desired Conditions)

1. Manage lands to maintain or achieve the following desired conditions for forest and woodlands:
 - **Open/Closed White Spruce Forest:** Occupy approximate historic range, recognizing range shifts may occur due to global climate change, and are in stable or improving condition.
 - **Open/Closed Black Spruce Forest:** Occupy approximate historic range, recognizing range shifts may occur due to global climate change, and are in stable or improving condition.
 - **Black Spruce Woodland:** Occupy approximate historic range, recognizing range shifts may occur due to global climate change, and are in stable or improving condition.
2. Approximately 8% of BLM-managed lands within the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula RMP planning area are forested. Much of this forest and woodland will not be aggressively managed because of lack of access, low productivity due to harsh climate, and little public demand. In areas where access, productivity, and public interest in forestlands support more focused management, the following guidelines will be applied:
 - **Timber stands managed for commercial production of white spruce:** These stands occur on floodplains and alluvial terraces on well-drained soils. They will be managed to maintain white spruce as the dominant tree species. This may require thinning to minimize early seral competition from other species. Beetle-killed trees within these stands will be salvaged where possible.
 - **Timber stands managed for improvement of wildlife habitat:** In mixed white spruce-paper birch/balsam poplar stands where wildlife habitat improvement is the primary objective, desired condition will be maintenance of white spruce with a component of paper birch or balsam poplar. These stands would have shrub-dominated early seral stages after harvest and/or wildland or prescribed fire, or after mechanical treatment of mature or beetle-killed white spruce. Timber stands of this

type would be expected to return to late seral stage of mixed white spruce-paper birch/balsam poplar after these types of disturbances.

- **Moose habitat:** Desired condition is a mosaic pattern of upland spruce woodland cover types interspersed with a earlier seral expression dominated by alder and willow. Upland woodland cover types are mixed with stream terraces and floodplains dominated by sedges and grasses and mixed age classes of alder and willow.
- **Caribou habitat:** For summer range, similar to description for moose habitat. For caribou winter range, desired condition is uplands spruce woodland cover type where lichen plus various forbs and graminoids dominate the ground layer.
- **Dall Sheep habitat:** Open high-elevation grass and forb-dominated plant communities with a minor shrub or tree component.

G-3: Management Actions

1. Issue permits to authorize harvest of personal use firewood and house logs consistent with Title VIII of ANILCA and 43 CFR 5400 and 5500 on a case-by-case basis.
2. Issue free use permits to harvest vegetative products for personal use consistent with 43 CFR 5500 on a case-by-case basis.
3. Manage lands to maintain or achieve desired conditions for forest and woodlands.
4. Compare benefits/risks of salvage logging with prescribed fire or wildland fire in localized areas of beetle-killed white spruce timber on a case-by-case basis.
5. After baseline forest inventory, assess feasibility of commercial logging in selected areas. If feasible, limited commercial logging and firewood sales will be considered.
6. Permit small sales vegetative contracts (e.g., commercial harvest of mushrooms, Christmas trees, spruce cones, etc.).

G-4: Monitoring

1. Conduct baseline forest inventory of plan area to determine location of both commercial and non-commercial timber, as well as old growth stands. A comprehensive baseline inventory of forest resources in the plan area is needed to provide the location of timber stands, the age and size classes, and current health.
2. Coordinate with USDA Forest Service to conduct forest health inventory in the planning area to assess the extent and type of insect and disease outbreaks.

Table 3. Forest Products—Constraints on Specific Areas

Area	Management Direction
Squirrel River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider free use permits to authorize harvest of personal use firewood and house logs consistent with the management objectives for the SRMA. • Consider free use permits to harvest vegetative products for personal use consistent with management objectives for the SRMA. • No commercial logging or firewood sales permitted.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider free use permits to authorize harvest of personal use firewood and house logs consistent with management objectives for the ACEC. • Consider free use permits to harvest vegetative products for personal use consistent with management objectives for ACEC.

H. Lands and Realty

H-1: Goals

1. Meet public needs for use authorizations such as ROW, leases, and permits while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values.
2. Retain public lands with high resource values in public ownership.
3. Adjust land ownership to consolidate public land holdings, acquire lands with high public resource values, and meet public and community needs.

H-2: Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations include various authorizations and agreements to use BLM lands such as right-of-way grants, temporary use permits under several different authorities; leases, permits, and easements under Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA); airport leases under the Act of May 24, 1928; and Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases.

H-2-a: Management Actions (Land Use Authorizations)

1. **FLPMA leases:** All FLPMA leases will be at fair market value. Cabins or permanent structures used for private recreation could not be authorized under this authority. Proposals to lease cabins used for commercial uses (such as guiding or trapping) will be subject to the following criteria:
 - Proximity to other private property or existing authorized structures
 - Proximity to existing transportation routes or systems
 - Documentation of the profitability of the guiding or trapping operation
2. **Hot Springs Leases:** Hot springs leases are prohibited.
3. **R&PP Leases:** R&PP leases will not be issued for sanitary landfill purposes. Existing leases for sanitary landfill purposes could be converted to patents without a reverter clause.
4. **Permits:** Permits cover occupancy, use, or development of a site. Specific exclusion areas are listed in Table 2-19 on page 2-113 of the PRMP/FEIS.
 - In General: Cabin or permanent structure permits could not be issued for private recreation uses. Trapping shelters will be authorized by short-term (three years maximum) Section 302 permits renewable at the discretion of the BLM and tied to the applicant's ability to show actual use for profitable trapping purposes.
 - Guide shelters will only be authorized in conjunction with Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) issued under FLPMA authority. The same criteria described above for cabin leases will be used during consideration of issuance of such permits.
 - Military maneuver permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
5. **Unauthorized Use, Occupancy, or Development:** Criteria for prioritizing cases of unauthorized use, occupancy or development are as follows:
 - Situations involving new trespass, public safety, public complaints
 - Areas identified for long-term Federal management: highest priority, or other unencumbered lands

- Selected lands on which resources are being removed without authorization or where resource damage is occurring
- Other selected lands

When trespass structures are involved, the structures may become the property of the U.S. Government and be managed as administrative sites, as emergency shelters, or as public use cabins. Possible management actions on trespass structures include:

- a. Removal of the structure
- b. Relinquishment to the United States for management purposes
- c. Authorization by lease or permit for legitimate uses if consistent with identified area goals and objectives

6. **Rights-of-way**

- Rights-of-way (ROWs) will be located near other ROWs or on already disturbed areas to the extent practical.
- Communication site ROWs shall be co-located when feasible.
- Public use cabins may be constructed under a ROW reservation.

7. **Selected Lands**

Regarding use authorizations, selected lands will be treated as follows:

Native-selected: Prior to issuance of a use authorization, the applicant will be required to obtain the non-objection of the Native corporation. If the corporation objects to the proposal, BLM will proceed with issuance only if the State Director deems the proposal to be in the public good.

State-selected: In accordance with 906(k) of ANILCA, the BLM will request concurrence from the State prior to issuance of any use authorization. The BLM can then incorporate comments in the terms and condition of the use authorization if such comments comply with Federal laws and regulations. If the State objects, the BLM will not issue the use authorization. If the proposal is on land which is not available within the meaning of the Statehood Act but which has been top-filed by the State pursuant to 906 (e) of ANILCA, a letter of concurrence will not be required.

8. **Required Operating Procedures**

Land use authorizations are subject to applicable measures identified in the Required Operating Procedures in Appendix A.

H-2-b: Allocations (Rights-of-way)

The Nulato Hills ACEC is a ROW avoidance area.

H-3: Disposal

H-3-a: Management Actions (Disposal)

1. FLPMA Sales

Public lands meeting one of more of the following criteria could be disposed of through FLPMA sales:

- a. A tract that was acquired for a specific purpose and that is no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose.

- b. A tract whose disposal would serve important public objectives. This could include, but is not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development. Disposal would proceed only when such objectives could not be achieved prudently or feasibly on other than public lands and when such objectives outweighed other public objectives and values (e.g., recreation and scenic values) that might justify maintaining such a tract in Federal ownership.
- c. A tract that, because of its location or other characteristics, is difficult and costly to manage and is not suitable for management by another Federal agency. Note: Lands identified for disposal under this authority that are selected by either the State or a Native corporation will have to be adjudicated before the BLM entertains a sale. By identifying these lands for disposal, the BLM is determining that if these lands become unencumbered by selections within the life of the plan, they would then become suitable for disposal under this authority, having been properly identified through the planning process.
- d. Lands not to be disposed of include:
 - 1. Lands withdrawn from the public land laws or segregated by State or Native selection.
 - 2. Land within mining claims of record under Section 314 of FLPMA.
 - 3. Land specifically identified for retention.

2. Recreation and Public Purposes Act

- a. Selected lands identified for disposal under this authority will have to be fully adjudicated before BLM entertains a sale. By identifying these lands for disposal, the BLM is determining that if these lands become unencumbered within the life of the plan, they would be suitable for disposal under this authority.
- b. In most instances, BLM would first lease lands under this act and would only convey the lands after the project was constructed in compliance with an approved development and management plan. One important exception to this are tracts for proposed sanitary landfills, which will always be sold; not leased.
- c. Application for tracts to be used as sanitary landfills will only be conveyed with a clause that would prohibit reversion to the Federal government.
- d. Existing leases will be converted to patents if the lands are used for sanitary landfills.

3. Airport and Airway Improvement Act of September 3, 1982

Process Airport conveyances as requested by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Each conveyance will contain appropriate covenants and reservation requested by FAA. As a condition to each conveyance, the property interest conveyed would revert to the Federal government in the event the lands were not developed for airport or airway purposes or were used in a manner inconsistent with the terms of the conveyance.

4. Exchanges

BLM will strive to process mutually benefiting public interest land exchanges. When considering public interest, full consideration will be given to efficient management of public lands and to important objectives including: protection of fish and wildlife, cultural resources, wilderness and aesthetic values, enhancement of recreational opportunities, consolidation of mineral and timber holdings for more logical and efficient management, expansion of communities, promotion of multiple-use values, and fulfillment of public needs. Exchanges will not be actively sought until State and Native entitlements are fulfilled.

H-3-b: Allocations (Disposals)

1. Specific tracts meeting the criteria outlined in H-3-a-1 (FLPMA Sales) would be available for disposal under FLPMA sale or other FLPMA authorities except where prohibited by Public Land Order or where lands are identified for retention as shown on Map 9.
2. Any tracts remaining in BLM ownership within the following townships around Nome and Kotzebue would be available under FLPMA sale: Kateel, T17N, R18W; T17N R17W; T18N R17W; T11S, R33W; T11S, R34W.
3. Lands shown on Map 9 are identified for retention, including lands within designated ACECs, special recreation management areas, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail (NHT).

H-4: Acquisitions

H-4-a: Management Actions (Acquisitions)

Acquire private lands through purchase or exchange with willing owners. Acquisition will be pursued within areas identified for long-term Federal management and retention when such acquisition advanced the programs of the Secretary, including access. Consider acquisition of parcels along the Iditarod NHT through purchase or exchange with willing owners. When feasible, BLM would acquire less than fee title to property if management goals could be achieved. BLM would acquire access for discontinuous 17(b) easements as the need and opportunity arose.

H-4-b: Allocations (Acquisitions)

The following are identified as emphasis areas for acquisitions: Iditarod NHT and access for discontinuous 17(b) easements.

H-5: Withdrawal Review

H-5-a: Management Actions

1. Revoke all remaining (d)(1) withdrawals and make the lands available to the full spectrum of the land laws.
2. Modify PLO 6477 to remove restrictions identified in paragraph 6 of the order (300 foot no surface occupancy under mineral leasing laws along selected rivers). Refer to Section J-1-b-4 for mineral leasing setback requirements established by the plan.
3. Open lands in the Squirrel River to mineral entry and leasing (PLO 5179).

Tables 4 and 5 display existing withdrawals, segregative effect, and BLM's recommendation for each.

Table 4. Withdrawals on BLM-Managed Public Lands in the Planning Area

Withdrawal	Authority	Serial #	Recommendation
(d)(1)	PLO 5169	FF-086061	Revoke
(d)(1)	PLO 5170*	FF-016298	Revoke
(d)(1)	PLO 5171	FF-016299	Revoke
(d)(1)	PLO 5179*	AA 061299	Revoke
(d)(1)	PLO 5180*	FF 016304	Revoke
(d)(1)	PLO 5184*	FF 085667	Revoke
(d)(1)	PLO 5186	AA 061005	Revoke
(d)(1)	PLO 5187	FF 086064	Revoke

Withdrawal	Authority	Serial #	Recommendation
(d)(1)	PLO 5353	AA 066614	Revoke
Hot Springs	PLO 399*	AA 064725	Maintain
Squirrel River	ANILCA 604(a)	FF 085186	Expired
Pass Creek PSR	PSR 726	FF 085798	Maintain
Salmon Lake PSC	PSC 403	AA 006202	Maintain

*Partially modified by PLO 6477

Table 5. Withdrawals for Other Agencies and Recommendations

Serial Number	Agency	PLO Number	Type	Acres	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
F 022956	DOD ¹	PLO 2020	Kivalina National Guard (NG)	0.54	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing and mineral materials disposal	Maintain unless relinquished by holding agency
F 022958	DOD	PLO 2020	Koyuk NG	0.58	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing and mineral materials disposal	Maintain unless relinquished
F 022963	DOD	PLO 2020	Noatak NG	0.50	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing and mineral materials disposal	Maintain unless relinquished
F 031044	DOD	EO 1036	Nome Army Site	3.51	Closed to all-reserved for US Army Telegraph site	Maintain unless relinquished
F 022965	DOD	PLO 2020	Shishmaref NG	0.55	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing and mineral materials disposal	Maintain unless relinquished
F 031968	FAA ²	PLO 3830	Kotzebue Airport	140.0	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing	Maintain unless relinquished
FF 000480	FAA	ANS 197	Kotzebue Airport	34.16	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing and mineral disposal	Maintain unless relinquished
F 024760	FAA	PLO 2642	Nome ANS	1.38	Closed to all-air navigation site	Maintain unless relinquished
F 027227	FAA	PLO 2854	Nome VORTAC	64.92	Closed to all-air navigation site	Maintain unless relinquished

¹ Department of Defense (DOD)

² Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Serial Number	Agency	PLO Number	Type	Acres	Segregative Effect	Recommendation
F 022957	DOD	PLO 2020	Kotzebue NG	0.35	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing and mineral materials disposal	Reported to GSA
F 031049	GSA ³	EO 4/16/03	Nome Customs	1.13	Closed to all-reserved for U.S. Customs Site	Maintain unless relinquished
FF 082011	U.S. Air Force	PLO 1876	Tin City Navy	6.31	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral material disposal	Reported to GSA
FF 000384	PHS ⁴	PLO 4497	Kotzebue Hospital	14.10	Closed to all forms of appropriation except mineral leasing	Maintain unless relinquished
F 013247	U.S. Air Force	PLO 1534	Anvil Mountain USAF	11.74	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Pending Revocation
F 011996	U.S. Air Force	PLO 2034	Cape Lisburne	1,091	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Maintain unless relinquished
F 014487	U.S. Air Force	PLO 1664	Granite Mountain USAF	223.59	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Pending Revocation
F 010085	U.S. Air Force	PLO 883	Kotzebue USAF	508.29	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Maintain unless relinquished
F 012723	U.S. Air Force	PLO 1571	Point Lay	1,432.46	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Maintain unless relinquished
F 010087	U.S. Air Force	PLO 1672	Tin City USAF	6.31	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Maintain unless relinquished
AA066625	U.S. Coast Guard	EO 4257 #16	Grantley Harbor	70	Closed to all-reserved for lighthouse purposes	Maintain unless relinquished
F 027632	U.S. Coast Guard	PLO 2650	Pt Spencer Light	2,482.54	Closed to all-reserved for lighthouse purposes	Maintain unless relinquished
F 031043	U.S. Coast Guard	EO 4257 #42	Sledge Island	700	Closed to all-reserved for lighthouse purposes	Pending Revocation
F 012716	U.S. Navy	PLO 1571	Cape Sabine	454.42	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Maintain unless relinquished
F 012722	U.S. Navy	PLO 1571	Icy Cape	156.06	Closed to all-reserved for military purposes	Maintain unless relinquished

³ General Services Administration (GSA)

⁴ Public Health Service (PHS)

I. Livestock Grazing

I-1: Goals

1. Resolve conflicts between livestock grazing, wildlife, and subsistence.
2. Maintain and improve the quality of the range conditions.
3. Manage for a sustainable level of livestock grazing with deference given to maintaining habitat needed to support desired populations of wildlife.
4. Determine appropriateness of grazing of livestock for species other than reindeer.

I-2: Allocations

1. Allow reindeer grazing only in the following allotments: Sheldon, Karmun, Goodhope, Buckland River, Mt. Wick, Weyiouanna, Davis, Kakaruk, Kougarok, Koyuk, Ongtawasruk, Olanna, Shaktoolik, Baldwin Peninsula, and Mt. Bend (Map 10).
2. The remainder of the planning area, including McCarthy's Marsh and the upper Kuzitrin River will be closed to grazing.
3. The type of livestock permitted will be limited to reindeer, except incidental grazing by pack animals that are associated with an SRP.

I-3: Management Decisions

1. Consider applications for grazing permits on a case-by-case basis, considering conflicts with wildlife and subsistence.
2. Limit the type of livestock permitted under a grazing permit to reindeer only.
3. Screen new livestock grazing permit applications for potential conflicts with existing reindeer allotments, wildlife and subsistence uses. Reject applications where significant conflicts are likely to occur.
4. Decisions identifying lands available, or not available, for livestock grazing may be revisited through a plan amendment or revision if the grazing preference or permit on those lands has been voluntarily relinquished, or if there are outstanding requests to voluntarily relinquish the grazing preference.
5. If an evaluation of the Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards identifies an allotment or group of allotments where Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards cannot be achieved under any level or management of livestock use, then decisions identifying those areas as available for livestock grazing need to be revisited.
6. Develop allotment management plans for open and actively used allotments that include grazing systems and fire management.
7. Allow incidental grazing of pack animals associated with SRPs on a case-by-case basis consistent with the permitting process for special recreation use permits, Required Operating Procedures in Appendix A, and the Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards (Appendix D).
8. Grazing permits will be subject to Required Operating Procedures listed in Appendix A.
9. Allow grazing within portions of designated ACECs that fall within grazing allotments that are open to use (Map 10).

J. Minerals

J-1: FLUID LEASABLE MINERALS

J-1-a: Goals

1. The public lands and Federal mineral estate will be made available for orderly and efficient exploration, development, and production of fluid leasable mineral resources (includes oil, natural gas, tar sands, coal bed methane, and geothermal steam), unless withdrawal or other administrative action is justified in the national interest.
2. All fluid leasable minerals actions will comply with goals, objectives, and resource restrictions (mitigations) to protect other resource values in the planning area.

J-1-b: Allocations

1. Make approximately 11.9 million acres of BLM-managed lands as well as the Federal mineral estate in the planning area available for leasing as described below. Lands currently under selection by the State and Native corporations are segregated from mineral leasing to avoid potential encumbrances on selected lands prior to conveyance. This is explained under Section H-2-a-7. These selected lands comprise approximately 6.7 million acres out of the 11.9 million acres currently managed by BLM. Therefore decisions made within this land use plan to “open” areas for mineral leasing by revoking withdrawals will not go into effect unless lands are retained long-term in Federal ownership. The RMP recommends revocation of these withdrawals, but until that process is actually carried out, most of these lands will not be immediately available for leasing. Map 11 shows BLM-managed lands that will be available for leasing, pending State and Native selections and withdrawal revocation. Split estate with Federal mineral estate has not been mapped.
2. Areas **open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the standard lease form** and the stipulations and ROPs in Appendix A: 6,441,000 acres, 4,242,000 acres of which are State-selected or Native-selected.
3. Areas **open to leasing, subject to special stipulations**: 5,420,000 acres, 2,350,000 acres of which are State-selected or Native-selected. These lands include: a) Squirrel River SRMA; b) caribou, waterfowl, and moose habitat in McCarthy’s Marsh, upper Kuzitrin River; c) winter habitat for WACH in the Nulato Hills, and d) calving and insect relief habitat for WACH.
4. Areas **open to leasing, subject to No Surface Occupancy**: 52,000 acres, 18,000 acres of which are State-selected or Native-selected. These lands include a 300-foot setback from the banks of active stream channels on the following rivers: the Kivalina River, Ungalik River, Shaktoolik River, Inglutalik River, Koyuk River including the East Fork, Tubutulik River, Kuzitrin River, Agiapuk River, Pah River, and Noatak River.
5. No areas are closed to fluid mineral leasing.

J-1-c: Management Actions

1. Leasing will be subject to BLM standard lease terms and leasing stipulations and Required Operating Procedures (Appendix A).
2. Stipulations prescribed for Federal mineral development, in split-estate situations, apply only to the development of the Federal subsurface minerals. These stipulations do not dictate surface management.
3. Consider all geothermal leasing, Plan of Operations for exploration, or applications for development on a case-by-case basis.

4. In areas open to leasing subject to NSO, allow geophysical, exploration, and other temporary activities subject to the applicable stipulations and ROPs in Appendix A.
5. Coalbed natural gas development will be authorized by the same process as oil and gas.
6. Geothermal resources will be available for leasing in areas open to oil and gas leasing. Areas closed to oil and gas leasing are also closed to geothermal leasing.
7. All areas closed to fluid mineral leasing will be closed to geophysical exploration.
8. As described in BLM Manual 1624, Federal oil and gas resources (including coalbed natural gas) fall into one of four categories that become increasingly restrictive:
 - **Open Subject to Standard Lease Terms and Conditions:** These are areas where it has been determined through the planning process that the standard terms and conditions of the lease form are sufficient to protect other land uses or resource values. In these areas, the Stipulations and Required Operating Procedures (Appendix A) also apply.
 - **Open Subject to Special Stipulations:** These are areas where it has been determined that moderately restrictive lease stipulations may be required to mitigate impacts to other land uses or resource values. These leases frequently involve timing limitations such as restricting construction activities in designated big game habitats, or controlled surface use stipulations such as creating a buffer zone around a critical resource.
 - **Open Subject to No Surface Occupancy:** These are areas where it has been determined through the planning process that highly restrictive lease stipulations are necessary to protect resources. These leases may prohibit the construction of well production and support facilities. These areas can be subject to directional drilling, if technologically and economically feasible.
 - **Closed to Leasing:** These are areas where it has been determined that other land uses or resource values cannot be adequately protected, and appropriate protection can be ensured only by closing the land to leasing through either statutory or administrative requirements.
9. BLM will not permit seismic surveys south of Point Hope until such activities are authorized under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), which will require a concurrent Section 7 analysis to ensure survey actions do not violate Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA.

J-2: SOLID LEASABLE MINERALS

J-2-a: Goals

1. The public lands and Federal mineral estate will be made available for orderly and efficient exploration, development, and production of solid leasable mineral resources (includes coal and oil shale), and non-energy leasable minerals (potassium, sodium, phosphate, and gilsonite), unless withdrawal is justified in the national interest.
2. All solid leasable minerals actions will comply with goals, objectives, and resource restrictions (mitigations) to protect other resource values in the planning area.

J-2-b: Objective (Coal)

The objective for management of the Federal coal resources in the KSP planning area is to provide opportunity for development of Federal coal consistent with the policies of the Federal coal management program, environmental integrity, national energy needs, and related demands. With appropriate limitations and mitigation requirements for the protection of other resource values, all BLM-managed public lands and Federal coal lands in the KSP planning

area will be open to coal resource inventory and exploration to help identify coal resources and their development potential.

J-2-c: Allocations

Unless specifically closed to coal exploration, all unleased BLM-managed public lands within the planning area subject to leasing under 43 CFR 3400.2 will be open for coal exploration through the issuance of an exploration license. Coal exploration will be subject to the Required Operating Procedures (Appendix A).

Unless specifically closed to non-energy, all unleased BLM-managed public lands within the planning area subject to leasing under 43 CFR 3503 will be open for prospecting and exploration. Non-energy leasable minerals prospecting and exploration will be subject to the Required Operating Procedures (Appendix A).

All BLM-managed lands in the planning area will be open to coal exploration and non-energy leasable mineral prospecting subject to Required Operating Procedures (Map 13). About 8% of the BLM-managed land in the planning area will be subject to additional area specific special conditions in the Nulato Hills ACEC, Kigluaik Mountains, and on ten rivers: ROP SS 4-a through 4-d, FW 3-e, and FW 7-a.

- Areas open to coal exploration and non-energy leasable mineral prospecting: 10,813,000 acres, of which approximately 6,392,000 acres are State-selected or Native-selected.
- Areas subject to special conditions for conducting exploration of coal and other solid leasables: Approximately 1.1 million acres, of which approximately 250,000 acres are State-selected or Native-selected. These lands include: a) northern Nulato Hills (ROP FW 3-e); b) the following rivers: the Kivalina River, Ungalik River, Shaktoolik River, Inglutalik River, Koyuk River including the East Fork River, Tubutulik River, Kuzitrin River, Agiapuk River, Pah River, and Noatak River (Map 7, Appendix E).
- No areas closed to coal exploration and non-energy leasable mineral prospecting.

Table 6. Allocations for Solid Leasable Minerals

Solid Leasables	Alternative D
Available to coal exploration and non-energy leasable minerals prospecting	11,913,000 acres open (100%). Of this, 6,642,000 acres are State-selected or Native-selected. The following rivers are open but subject to special conditions outlined in ROP FW-7a: Kivalina, Ungalik, Shaktoolik, Inglutalik, Koyuk including the East Fork, Tubutulik, Kuzitrin, Agiapuk, Pah, and Noatak River. The Nulato Hills is open but subject to special conditions outlined in ROP FW-3e.
Coal Leasing	The planning area is currently deferred from leasing due to selections, remaining ANILCA 17(d)(1) withdrawals, and the fact that the coal screening process has not been completed.

J-2-d: Management Actions

All BLM-managed lands within the planning area subject to leasing under 43 CFR 3400.2 will be open to coal exploration and study. The coal screening process (as identified by 43 CFR

3420.1-4) has not been conducted in this planning area; therefore leasing is deferred. Interest in exploration or leasing of Federal coal will be handled on a case-by-case basis. If an application for a coal lease should be received in the future, an appropriate land use and environmental analysis, including the coal screening process, will be conducted to determine whether or not the coal areas are acceptable for further consideration for leasing and development under 43 CFR 3420.1-4. The Kobuk-Seward RMP would be amended as necessary before coal leasing could occur.

1. The leasing of coal and oil shale will be subject to the Required Operating Procedures (Appendix A).
2. Coal and oil shale exploration and leasing will comply with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Land of 1947, as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), coal regulations, and coal planning criteria.
3. Only those BLM-managed public lands that have development potential may be identified as acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing.
4. Should coal operations be developed on Federal lands, an agreement will likely be developed between the State and the Office of Surface Mining defining the regulatory role of the State in these mining operations (30 CFR 745).
5. Oil shale will be leased on a case-by-case basis. Currently regulations for a commercial oil shale and tar sands leasing program do not exist. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 directs the Secretary to promulgate regulations for a commercial oil shale leasing program and authorizes the Secretary to conduct lease sales in states that show an interest.
6. Non-energy leasable minerals exploration and leasing will comply with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Land of 1947, as amended, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, non-energy leasable minerals regulations and planning criteria.
7. Non-energy leasable minerals will be leased on a case-by-case basis and subject to 43 CFR 3500.
8. Lands under selection by the State and Native corporations will be segregated from mineral leasing. The categories and constraints identified in this section will only apply on lands retained in long-term Federal ownership.
9. Requirements prescribed for Federal mineral development in split-estate situations will only apply to the development of the Federal minerals. These requirements will not dictate surface management.
10. Identify special conditions, if any, which must be met during subsequent more detailed planning, lease sale, or post-lease activities, including measures required to protect other resource values.

J-3: LOCATABLE MINERALS

J-3-a: Goal

Maintain or enhance opportunities for mineral exploration and development while maintaining other resource values.

J-3-b: Allocations

Make approximately 11,913,000 acres of Federal mineral estate in the planning area available for mineral entry and location as described below. Much of this land is currently State- or Native-selected so will not be immediately available for entry or location, as explained under Section H-2-a-7. Additionally some of this land is currently withdrawn from mineral entry. The RMP recommends revocation of these withdrawals, but until that process is actually carried out withdrawn lands will not be available for entry.

All BLM-managed lands within the planning area will be open to mineral entry and location. Several additional ROPs to reduce the potential for impacts to important fish habitats will apply: ROP SS 4-a through 4-d, and FW 7-a.

- Areas open to mineral entry and location: 11,913,000 acres, of which 6,642,000 acres are State-selected or Native-selected.
- No areas will be closed to mineral entry and location.
- Areas subject to area specific ROPs: a) lakes in the Kigluaik Mountains supporting Kigluaik Arctic char; b) 300-foot setback on the following rivers: Kivalina River, Ungalik River, Shaktoolik River, Inglutalik River, Koyuk River including the East Fork, Tubutulik River, Kuzitrin River, Agiapuk River, Pah River, and Noatak River.

Map 12 shows areas open to locatable mineral entry and location, pending State and Native selections and withdrawal revocation.

J-3-c: Management Actions

1. Mining of locatable minerals will be subject to the surface management regulations found in 43 CFR 3809. Surface occupancy under the mining laws will be subject to regulations contained in 43 CFR 3715. Bonding will be required in accordance with BLM policy.
2. Mining related disturbances would be rehabilitated, on active and inactive workings, as required by 43 CFR 3809 and in accordance with BLM policy.
3. All operations will require filing a Plan of Operations or Notice of Operations with the BLM. Plans of Operation have to be approved prior to commencement of on-the-ground activities. Consult 43 CFR 3809.11 for specific guidance on when a Plan of Operation is required. Specific measures that will be utilized to minimize surface impacts and to facilitate rehabilitation and revegetation of mined areas can be found in Required Operating Procedures in Appendix A.
4. Mining activities within withdrawn areas in which valid existing rights are being exercised, including ANCSA (d)(1) withdrawals, will require proof of a valid discovery for surface-disturbing activities (including occupancy) to occur. Before BLM can approve a Plan or Notice of Operations, a mineral examination report must be completed to ensure the mining claim was valid prior to the withdrawal.

J-3-d: Monitoring

Monitor mined areas for water quality and proper functioning condition.

J-4: SALABLE MINERALS (MINERAL MATERIALS)

J-4-a: Goal

Make lands, including federally-managed surface/minerals and split estate, available for mineral material disposal.

J-4-b: Allocations

All BLM-managed lands (11,913,000 acres) within the planning area are available for mineral material disposal subject to the ROPs in Appendix A.

J-4-c: Management Actions

1. Mining of salable material will be subject to the Mineral Materials Disposal regulations found in 43 CFR 3600. Bonding will be required in accordance with BLM contract regulations.
2. All operations are required to file a Plan of Operations with BLM. The Plan has to be approved prior to commencement of on-the-ground activities. Such plans will consider the location of special status species, essential fish habitat and other sensitive resources in relation to the proposed mineral material operation. Refer to Mineral Material ROPs in Appendix A.
3. Plans of Operations will incorporate the appropriate guidelines listed in the Required Operating Procedures (ROPs).
4. Mineral material sales on selected lands will require concurrence of the potential, future landowner and proceeds from the sale placed into escrow.
5. Free use permits will not be issued for resources on selected lands.
6. Material sales on certificated Native allotments are the purview of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and its contract service providers.
7. Material sales on un-certificated Native allotments will not be permitted (43 CFR 3601.12(b)).
8. Material sales on split estate will require concurrence of the surface owner.
9. Mineral materials sales are not permitted on pre-1955 mining claims (Public Law-167) and subject to non-interference with the mining operation on post-1955 mining claims.

J-4-d: Monitoring

Monitor mined areas for water quality and proper functioning condition.

K. Noxious and Invasive Weeds

K-1: Goal

Prevent the introduction and spread of noxious and invasive plants on BLM-managed land.

K-2: Management Actions

1. Work with others to implement the BLM's Partners Against Weeds Plan and the Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management in Alaska.
2. Work with the Committee for Invasive and Noxious Plant Management to develop appropriate educational materials on noxious and invasive species.
3. Use integrated pest management (IPM) practices to control or eradicate noxious and invasive species. (IPM incorporates the best-suited cultural, biological, and chemical controls that will result in the least impact on the environment).

K-3: Monitoring

Inventory and monitor BLM-managed lands within the planning area to document the presence of noxious and invasive plant species and prevent their spread.

L. Paleontological Resources

L-1: Goals

1. Preserve and protect significant paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.
2. Ensure that proposed land uses initiated or authorized by BLM avoid inadvertent damage to significant Federal and non-Federal paleontological resources.
3. Promote stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of significant paleontological resources through educational and outreach programs.

L-2: Actions

1. Require permits for individuals or institutions conducting paleontological investigations for vertebrate fossils on BLM-managed lands and insure that significant fossils remain in Federal ownership.
2. Prior to projects that may result in surface or sub-surface disturbance, conduct an inventory for vertebrate paleontological resources, if needed, in conjunction with the inventory for cultural resources.
3. Comply with Federal regulations for the protection of significant paleontological remains by avoiding impacts through project redesign, project abandonment, and/or mitigation of adverse impacts through scientific recovery and analysis.
4. Prepare paleontological resource awareness programs designed to enhance public appreciation of paleontological resource values.
5. Encourage scientific use of paleontological resources by university field schools and scientists.

L-3: Monitoring

Maintain an inventory of paleontological sites and localities.

M. Recreation

Note: See the *Travel Management* section for discussion of motorized and non-motorized use for recreational and other purposes.

M-1: Goal

On BLM-managed lands, improve access to appropriate recreation opportunities, ensure a quality outdoor experience and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources, and provide for and receive fair value in recreation.

M-2: Allocations

Identify the following Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) and manage them according to the specified recreational emphasis outlined below (Map 17). Allowable uses or limitations not described below (such as those for Lands and Realty) can be found in the tables in Appendix C of the PRMP/FEIS or in the Lands and Realty section of this Approved Plan.

1. Squirrel River SRMA:

- a. The Squirrel River (726,000 acres of which 300,000 acres or 41% are selected lands) will be managed as semi-primitive motorized under the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) system (Appendix B).

- b. A Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) will be developed within 3 years of a Record of Decision, depending upon funding and staff levels, to address recreational use. The RAMP will take into consideration current use levels, safety, resource impacts, user tolerance, and quality of recreational experience. Using a public process, BLM will develop management objectives and strategies for the Squirrel River, such as: limitations on total number of visitor use days and number of commercial operators; limiting number of camps per river mile or per upland area; instituting additional permitting requirements; instituting seasonal closures or limitations on OHV use; and determining the appropriate level of facility development (Table 7- Market Analysis table).
- c. Interim Management
 - During the interim between approval of this RMP and the development of the RAMP, outfitters and guides will be managed at the 2004/2005 use level (10 guides). Commercial transporters and air taxis will be required to obtain an SRP but no limits on individuals transported will be in place during the interim period.
 - The general public will have no set limits on use during this interim period.

2. Salmon Lake-Kigluaik SRMA:

- a. The Kigluaik Mountains and Salmon Lake area will be identified as a SRMA (290,000 acres; 281,000 acres selected lands), which consists of two Recreation Management Zones (RMZ): Salmon Lake and the Kigluaik Mountains (Tables 8 and 9 below).

Salmon Lake RMZ:

- Manage as roaded natural under ROS (Appendix B).
- Existing facilities will be maintained, and may be enhanced to provide for increased visitor use.

Kigluaik Mountains RMZ:

- Manage as semi-primitive motorized and roaded natural under ROS (Appendix B).
- Permit facilities to enhance visitor use and safety. In portions of the SRMA, facilities will be limited to foot and pack animal trails, cross-country ski trails, and interpretative signs.
- Helicopter and fixed wing aircraft use will be allowed to provide for recreation use until user conflicts require mitigation.
- No limits on visitor use days.
- Transporters will not be required to obtain a permit if requirements under 43 CFR 2932.12(a) are met. BLM may waive the permitting requirement if the use or event begins and ends on non-public land or related waters, traverses less than one mile of public lands or one shoreline mile, and poses no threat of appreciable damage to public land or water resource values (43 CFR 2932.12(a)).

Table 7. Squirrel River SRMA Market Analysis Table

Primary Market Strategy		Market	
Undeveloped – remote block of BLM land with affordable access		Primarily non-local commercial and sport hunters from urban Alaska and out-of-state/country. Also local transporters, guides, and subsistence users	
NICHE			
The Squirrel River SRMA provides wide range of primitive recreation experiences in a remote setting. It has easy and affordable to access from nearby communities. Increased hunting and harvest opportunities. The area is surrounded by privately owned Native Corporation, National Park Service (NPS), and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) land. Private lands may be closed to use by non-share holders. BLM's multiple-use mandate provides increased recreational opportunities compared NPS and FWS land.			
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES			
Provide for a wide variety of dispersed recreational opportunities in a "Semi-primitive Motorized" setting. Improve diversity of the local economy and promote greater stewardship of public lands. Slightly reduce commercial recreational use levels and better manage commercial use. Develop Recreation Area Management Plan to reduce conflicts.			
Activities	Experiences	Benefits	
Undeveloped dispersed recreation for casual and commercial activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River floating • Camping • Hunting • Fishing • OHV use • Snowmobile use • Hiking • Bird watching • Wildlife viewing • Scenery viewing • Trapping • Subsistence 	<p>Visitor: Develop skills and abilities; talking to others about equipment; experience and access natural landscapes; enjoy challenges with reduced risk.</p> <p>Community (residents): Sense of place; avoiding having outsiders make me feel alienated from my own community; observing visitors treating our community with respect; knowing that things are not going to change too much.</p>	<p>Personal: Improved mental well-being, stress relief, improved outdoors skills, stronger ties to family/friends, personal challenges, and risk reduction (provided by guides and outfitters).</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater family bonding, enhanced lifestyle, greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions.</p> <p>Environmental: Promotes greater community ownership/stewardship of public lands, increase awareness of natural landscapes, greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features, greater protection of fish and wildlife habitat, sustainability of community's cultural heritage, and improved respect for privately owned lands.</p> <p>Economic: Improves local economy, tax revenue, and local tourism.</p>	
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER			
Physical	Social	Administrative	
<p>Remoteness: Area is located approximately 20 miles from Kiana (the nearest community) and does not have amenities such as power, communications, and stores nearby. There is no road access.</p> <p>Naturalness: Naturally appearing landscape and features.</p> <p>Facilities: No facilities are present other than primitive campsites and unimproved airstrips.</p>	<p>Contacts: Users can expect some occasional social contacts with other area users.</p> <p>Group Size: Small group sizes of 7-10 persons</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Visitors may notice evidence of aircraft over flights and landings, user made trails near the river and campsites, use of OHV, possible conflicting activities (subsistence vs. commercial use).</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Aircraft will be used to monitor visitor use and access the area.</p> <p>Management Controls: Information will be provided to commercial air taxis and guides to educate users; BLM field presence will be used to promote user compliance.</p> <p>Visitor Services: No on-site visitor services will be provided by BLM. Distribute brochures locally.</p>	
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK / ACTIONS			
Administrative	Develop special recreation area management plan.		
Management	<p>Interim: Limit number of guiding permits issued to 2004 level; require air taxis and transporters to obtain permits. Long-Term: Develop appropriate controls of both commercial and casual recreational use through Recreation Area Management Plan developed with substantial public involvement.</p>		
Marketing	Provide educational information to community, visitors, and commercial operators. Develop brochures. Further marketing strategies developed through Recreation Area Management Plan.		
Monitoring	Collect use data from air taxi operators, guides, and other permitted users. BLM field presence and law enforcement increased during sport hunting season. Develop additional needed monitoring through Recreation Area Management Plan.		

**Table 8. Salmon Lake Campground Recreation Management Zone (8 acres)
Market Analysis Table**

Primary Market Strategy		Market	
Community Based		Residents of Nome and visitors to the area	
NICHE			
The Salmon Lake Campground is the only developed campground with road access in the planning area. Primarily used by local residences, although there is increasing interest by non-resident visitors.			
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE			
Provide developed recreation opportunities for "Roaded Natural" areas, primarily for family oriented activities. Improve diversity of the local economy and promote greater stewardship of public lands.			
Activities	Experiences	Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed camping • Fishing • Boating • Hiking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family and social gatherings • Enjoy nature • Physical rest • Escape pressures 	<p>Personal: Improved mental well-being, stress relief, improved outdoor skills, and stronger ties to family and friends</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater family bonding</p> <p>Environmental: Promotes greater community ownership/stewardship of land and increase awareness of natural landscapes</p> <p>Economic: Improves local economy/tax revenue/local tourism</p>	
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER			
Physical	Social	Administrative	
<p>Remoteness: Campground is located about 40 miles from the nearest community and does not have amenities such as power, communications, and stores nearby.</p> <p>Naturalness: Naturally appearing landscape except for existing gravel roads and campground facilities.</p> <p>Facilities: designated camping units with table, fire ring, tent pad; primitive sanitation (outhouse), trash containers, site markers/signs, information and interpretation displays, boat ramp, primitive road access</p>	<p>Contacts: visitors should expect casual social contacts between other campers and area users of 0-12 persons per day.</p> <p>Group Size: family groups or maximum group sizes of 8 persons per campsite. Note: On a seasonal basis it is possible for multiple campsites to be occupied. The number of visitors on site at one time may range from 11-20 persons.</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Visitors will notice user made trails to the lake, use of highway vehicles, and possible conflicting activities (motorized vs. non-motorized uses).</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Mechanized equipment will be used to maintain the campground and roads</p> <p>Management Controls: Informational signing and BLM field presence will be used to promote user compliance.</p> <p>Visitor Services: Minimal on-site visitor services will be provided by BLM. Brochures will be distributed locally.</p>	
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK / ACTIONS			
Administrative	Develop supplemental guidance (Rules and Regulations)		
Management	Develop on-site information displays. Develop limits of acceptable change.		
Marketing	Local marketing to community and visitors. Develop brochure.		
Monitoring	Develop self-registration station to collect use data, traffic counters, BLM field presence. Campground hosts may be considered.		

Table 9. Kigluaik Recreation Management Zone Market Analysis Table

Primary Market Strategy		Market	
Community Based		Residents of Nome and Visitors to the area	
NICHE			
Provides dispersed recreation opportunities in a remote setting. Area is accessible by road to local community and road travelers for recreational and traditional activities such as subsistence. It offers a broad spectrum of recreation opportunities and has the highest mountains in the planning area.			
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES			
Provide for a wide variety of dispersed recreation opportunities for “Semi-primitive Motorized” activities in a remote setting, while protecting primitive characteristics and values. Improve the diversity of the local economy and promote greater stewardship of public lands.			
Activities	Experiences	Benefits	
undeveloped dispersed recreation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping • Hunting • Fishing • OHV use • Hiking • Bird watching • Subsistence activities • Wildlife viewing • Scenery viewing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience natural landscape • Enjoy risk-taking adventures • Develop skills and abilities • Solitude and remote independence 	<p>Personal: Improved mental well-being, stress relieve, improved outdoors skills, stronger ties to family/friends, personal challenges</p> <p>Community/Social: Greater family bonding, enhanced lifestyle</p> <p>Environmental: Promote greater community ownership/stewardship of land, increase awareness of natural landscapes, greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features</p> <p>Economic: Improves local economy/tax revenue/local tourism</p>	
PRESCRIBED SETTING CHARACTER			
Physical	Social	Administrative	
<p>Remoteness: Area is located about 40 miles from the nearest community and does not have amenities such as power, communications, and stores nearby.</p> <p>Naturalness: Naturally appearing landscape except for existing gravel roads and features.</p> <p>Facilities: Gravel road access along eastern and western boundaries</p>	<p>Contacts: Visitors will have rare encounters with other users once away from the road system.</p> <p>Group Size: Usually small group sizes of 7-10 persons</p> <p>Evidence of Use: Visitors will notice some user made trails into the area</p>	<p>Mechanized Use: Mechanized equipment will be used to monitor visitor use and maintain trails.</p> <p>Management Controls: Informational signing and BLM field presence will be used to promote user compliance. Visitor Services: Minimal on-site visitor services will be provided by BLM. Brochures will be distributed locally.</p>	
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK / ACTIONS			
Administrative	Develop supplemental guidance (trail or recreational maps).		
Management	Develop trailhead information, displays and kiosks.		
Marketing	Local marketing to community and visitors. Develop area brochure.		
Monitoring	Develop trailhead self-registration station to collect use data, trail encounters. BLM field presence.		

3. Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA):

- a. The remainder of the planning area (Map 17) will be an ERMA classified as Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) under the ROS system and managed for dispersed recreational use (Appendix B).
- b. Within the ERMA, management attention on commercial recreational use will be focused on areas that have or may have conflicting uses or issues that require decisions to be made on an individual basis. Areas of concern within the ERMA such as the Koyuk, Inglutalik, Ungalik, Agiapuk, Buckland and Kauk river drainages, Nulato Hills, Fish River/McCarthy's Marsh, and Bendeleben Mountains will be managed for use, based upon current use levels, safety, resource impacts, user tolerance, and quality of recreational experience within a range of commercial use permits identified within the ROS system (Table B-2 in Appendix B).
- c. Commercial user days will be based upon current use levels, safety, resource impacts, user tolerance, and quality of recreational experience based upon ROS classifications for the ERMA/Area of Concern and based on criteria in 43 CFR 2932.26.
- d. If necessary to achieve management objectives, Visitor Use Day limitations would be considered based on the expectations and perceptions of users recreating in the ERMA and through a public process.
- e. Management will focus commercial use levels according to the ROS Classification for the areas of concern.
- f. Other areas within the ERMA may require increased management focus depending on changing visitor use patterns, or user conflicts arising. Management actions in these areas may include limiting the number of visitor use days associated with SRPs, requiring transporters to obtain a permit, and limiting development of facilities to enhance visitor use.
- g. Future activity level plans may be needed if user conflicts arise that cannot be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- h. Facilities may be developed or permitted on a case-by-case basis, should the need arise.

M-3: Management Actions

1. Implement the Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) Management Plan.
2. Outside of SRMAs, applications for SRPs (for commercial use) will be handled on a case-by-case basis and within identified ROS guidelines in areas of concern (Table B-1 in Appendix B).
3. Public use shelters will be considered in SRMAs and the ERMA on a case-by-case basis. Existing structures will be evaluated and if determined suitable, considered for public use shelters. New structures may also be constructed. Authorities to consider public use cabins will be addressed as Land Use Permits (see lands Section H-2: Land Use Authorizations).

M-4: Implementation Planning

1. Implementation plans for the Squirrel River SRMA and Salmon Lake-Kigluaik Mountains SRMA will be prepared within 3-5 years as described in Section M-2-1-b above and Table 10.

M-5: Monitoring

1. Inventory lands for recreational opportunities and monitor changes in use patterns. Priority areas for monitoring will include Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), the INHT, and identified areas of concern within the Extensive Recreation Management

Area (ERMA). Some areas of concern that may warrant additional monitoring include: the Koyuk, Inglutalik, Ungalik, Agiapuk, Kauk and Buckland River drainages, Nulato Hills, Fish River/McCarthy's Marsh, and the Bendeleben Mountains.

2. Monitor SRP holders and sport uses affecting game resources for their effect on recreation and subsistence opportunities.
3. Monitor dispersed recreation within the planning area for any resource damage or user conflicts.
4. Conduct periodic visitor use and visitor satisfaction surveys.
5. As appropriate, conduct Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) studies at specific sites.

N. Renewable Energy

N-1: Goal

Make BLM-managed lands available for development of renewable energy sources.

N-2: Management Actions

Applications for permits or leases to develop renewable energy sources on BLM-managed lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis, subject to permitting requirements described under Section H: Lands and Realty.

O. Subsistence

O-1: Goals

1. Maintain and protect subsistence opportunities. Determine how the management actions, guidelines, and allowable uses prescribed in response to the other issues will affect both subsistence opportunities and resources and the social and economic environment.
2. Maintain sufficient quality and quantity of habitat to support healthy populations of important subsistence species of fish and wildlife.
3. Work with the Federal Subsistence Board and Office of Subsistence Management, and the State of Alaska to effectively manage subsistence harvests (by working with the local Regional Advisory Councils, Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game, and subsistence users), including a strategy to implement/enforce a "rural priority" should one be necessary.
4. Ensure that rural residents engaged in subsistence use have reasonable access to subsistence resources on public lands.
5. To the extent possible, minimize displacing resources from traditional harvest areas (displacement that occurs as a result of permitted activity, such as oil and gas exploration, commercial guides and extensive research projects, etc.).
6. Avoid and minimize user conflicts over multiple-use resources (i.e., sport, commercial, subsistence).

O-2: Management Actions (Administrative Functions)

Subsistence is a unique resource/program in that the opportunity for subsistence uses by rural residents on public lands in Alaska is assured by law [sec. 802(1) of ANILCA]. As a result, decisions made in this RMP will not affect the BLM's role in administration of subsistence on

Federal public lands. The BLM will continue to carry out or participate in the following administrative functions.

Involve Subsistence Users in Issues Identification: Ten Regional Advisory Councils were established in sec. 100.22 of the Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska as an administrative structure to provide a “meaningful voice” for subsistence users in the management process. BLM field staff members, along with those of other agencies, meet twice each year with the Regional Councils to identify emerging issues in conservation, allocation, and appropriate regulation of subsistence harvests.

Manage Land/Habitat, Assess Impacts to Subsistence: ANILCA Section 810 establishes a distinct set of requirements for assessment of potential impacts to subsistence from Federal land decisions. These supplement the discussion of potential impacts to subsistence resources and uses found as part of conventional NEPA environmental reviews.

Monitor Resource Populations Use for Subsistence Purposes: When these monitoring efforts are focused on key subsistence resources, they are a major contribution to the quality of subsistence management efforts.

Develop Interagency Subsistence Management Regulations and Policies: With heavy reliance on Regional Council input and interagency coordination, the development of subsistence regulations is a multi-step process.

Manage Subsistence Harvests: Although regulatory authority for subsistence management rests with the Federal Subsistence Board, implementation and enforcement of Federal subsistence hunting and fishing opportunities rests largely on local Federal agency field staff. Tasks include distribution of Federal regulation booklets, responding to questions, issuing Federal subsistence permits, contacting hunters in the field, and assisting in tallying permit and harvest reports.

O-3: Management Actions

1. Through the Stipulations and Required Operating Procedures (ROPs), create mitigation measures for permitted activities that serve to minimize impacts to subsistence. Mitigation may include avoidance of specific areas or limitations on season of use.
2. Work with the State and other Federal agencies to obtain information from local residents on the cultural significance and relative importance of BLM lands for subsistence purposes.
3. Require infrastructure be constructed in such a way that it does not impede access (i.e., pipelines, roads, buildings, etc.).
4. Create mitigation measures and/or required operating procedures for permitted activities so as to minimize displacement of subsistence resources.
5. Set a limit on the number of hunting guide permits to be issued within the Squirrel River through an activity level plan.
6. Create “good neighbor” recreational guidelines.
7. Create non-extractive commercial use (i.e., Guides and outfitters) permit Stipulations and ROPs.
8. Through OHV designations, ensure reasonable access for subsistence use.

O-4: Monitoring

Work cooperatively with State and other Federal agencies to inventory and monitor habitats and populations of important subsistence species to provide the necessary information to develop subsistence regulations and bag limits on Federal lands, as required by the Federal Subsistence Board.

P. Travel Management (OHV Use and Access)

P-1: Access

P-1-a: Goal

Manage trails to provide access to public lands, recreation, and subsistence resources.

P-1-b: Management Actions (Access)

ANCSA 17(b) Easements

1. The BLM will continue to review and reserve Section 17(b) easements under the law and regulations to ensure legal access to publicly owned lands while the remainder of the ANCSA corporations' land entitlements are conveyed. On-the-ground management of easements is the responsibility of the public landowner the easement accesses; i.e. the BLM, National Park Service, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Other Federal agencies, the State of Alaska, an Alaska borough or municipal government may assume administration of a specific easement, or easements. However, easement management has not been transferred to governmental entities outside of the Department of Interior in the planning area.
2. The BLM is committed to working with the landowner, State and other Federal agencies. Subject to availability of funds, personnel, and approval, the BLM will locate, mark, and monitor easements and help educate easement users to understand the rights reserved to the United States and the rights of the private landowner, with priority based on:
 - Easements accessing lands that will be permanently managed by the BLM or that are important to BLM programs.
 - Easements receiving high use.
 - Easements required to implement an activity or implementation plan.
 - Easements where landowners support the activity allowed by the easement.
 - Easements where maintenance or education will mitigate environmental damage to the easement or BLM-managed lands.

These criteria will be used to prioritize other discretionary actions, such as maintenance on 17(b) easements. Realignment of reserved 17(b) easements will be considered on a case-by-case basis to resolve on-the-ground issues.

3. Authorization from the BLM is not necessary prior to use of a 17(b) easement. However, it must be kept in mind that 17(b) easements are reserved on specific routes for specific kinds of vehicles, and sometimes are subject to seasonal restrictions. For example, summer use of a winter-use-only easement, driving off an easement, or using a vehicle not allowed on the easement is a trespass against the Native corporation, not against the BLM.
4. Some 17(b) easements are made discontinuous by private lands. Acquisition of easements across or around these lands will be from willing landowners on a case-by-case basis as the need or opportunity arose, subject to the availability of funds (see Section H-4-a: Lands and Realty: Management Actions (Acquisitions)).

R.S. 2477

1. The State of Alaska has identified approximately 650 R.S. 2477 routes statewide. The assertion of these routes has not been recognized by the United States. Land use planning does not affect valid R.S. 2477 rights or future assertions.
2. R.S. 2477 ROWs that were determined valid by a court of competent jurisdiction, or recognized administratively by the Department of the Interior, will be noted to the Master Title Plats as appropriate.
3. All proposals for OHV management will be consistent with sec. 811(b) of ANILCA, which allows for "...appropriate use for subsistence purposes of snowmobiles, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for such purposes by local residents, subject to reasonable regulation."

P-2: Off-Highway Vehicles

P-2-a: Goals

1. Manage trails to provide access to public lands, recreation, and subsistence resources.
2. Manage the use of off-highway vehicles (OHVs) to minimize resource impacts and reduce user conflicts.

P-2: Allocations

1. The planning area is designated as "limited." Outside of ACECs or SRMAs, cross-country use of OHVs having a GVWR 2,000 pounds or less will be allowed yearlong.
2. Use off of designated or existing trails will be allowed for subsistence harvests by qualified subsistence users.
3. Interim management will apply to selected lands as long as the lands are selected. Any lands selected by the State or Native Corporations will have an OHV designation of "limited" that is consistent with the State's current Generally Allowed Uses regulations (11 AAC 96.020 and 96.025), which limit OHVs weight to 1,500 lbs "curb weight" and direct OHV users to stay on existing trails whenever possible and to minimize surface damage and disturbance of vegetation and soils (Appendix C). Note: 2,000 pound GVWR is comparable to 1,500 pound curb weight.
4. Within ACECs and SRMAs, additional OHV limits may be developed in area-specific plans based upon resource values and management objectives for each unit. Limitations may include limiting use to designated or existing trails, seasonal restrictions or closures, and weight limits.
5. Travel Management Areas are identified in Table 10. Polygons for travel management areas correspond to polygons for the Squirrel River SRMA, Salmon Lake-Kigluaik SRMA, and ERMA (Map 17).

Table 10. Travel Management Areas and OHV Designations

Travel Management Area	OHV Designation	Management Actions
Squirrel River SRMA	Limited OHV designation	Develop a travel management plan that includes appropriate limitations on OHV use in the Squirrel River. These may include limiting use to designated or existing trails, seasonal restrictions or closures, and weight limits. State- and Native-selected lands will be managed consistent with the State's Generally Allowed Uses. Inventory trails and assess conditions. Develop desired future conditions.
Salmon Lake-Kigluaik SRMA	Limited OHV designation	Initially under interim management for selected lands, OHV use will be consistent with the State's current Generally Allowed Uses regulations. If substantial lands remain in BLM management after conveyances, develop a travel management plan within five years of the ROD. Limitations on OHVs may include limiting use to designated or existing trails, seasonal restrictions, seasonal closures, and weight limits. Inventory trails and assess conditions. Develop desired future conditions.
Remainder of BLM lands (ERMA)	Limited OHV designation	Cross-country use of OHVs having a GVWR of 2,000 lbs or less will be allowed yearlong. Lands selected by the State or Native corporations will be managed as "limited" to OHV use consistent with the State's current Generally Allowed Uses regulations (11 AAC 96.020 and 96.025). Additional OHV limits may be developed in area-specific plans based upon resource values and management objectives for each unit. Limitations may include limiting use to designated or existing trails, seasonal restrictions or closures, and weight limits.

P-3: Implementation-level Planning

Implementation level plans will be completed for areas identified as SRMAs (Table 10 above) and designated as ACECs (Section C and Table 1). These plans will include an inventory of trails in the area, and describe specific resource concerns or conflicts, as well as specific trail designations and limitations. The process used to develop these plans will include public participation and coordination with the State, Boroughs, Native corporations, and other Federal agencies.

P-4: Management Actions

1. Manage OHVs consistent with 43 CFR subpart 8341.1 Conditions of Use.
2. Develop informational brochures on OHV restrictions and designations.
3. Permitted activities and uses that involve cross-country use of vehicles exceeding the maximum GVWR, or in areas limited to existing or designated trails, will include stipulations that minimize impacts to resources. Specific operating procedures related to OHVs can be found in Required Operating Procedures in Appendix A.

P-5: Inventory and Monitoring

1. Inventory trails and conduct condition assessments on BLM-managed lands to identify existing trails and assess resource impacts. This information will be used in implementation-level designation of specific trails and to prioritize trail maintenance needs.

2. Monitor use to ensure OHV designations and regulations under 43 CFR 8341.1 are adhered to.
3. Priority areas for inventory and monitoring will include SRMAs and ACECs.

Q. Vegetation Including Special Status Species

Q-1: *Special Status Species*

Q-1-a: *Goals*

1. Identify, conserve, and monitor rare and vulnerable habitats and plant communities to ensure a self-sustaining persistence of Special Status Species plants within the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula RMP area.
2. Ensure that proposed land uses initiated or authorized by BLM avoid inadvertent damage to habitats supporting Special Status Species plants and plant communities.
3. Manage habitats consistent with the conservation needs of Special Status Species to avoid the listing of any species under the Endangered Species Act and ensuring progress toward recovery of listed species.

Q-1-b: *Management Actions*

1. Ensure OHV use on designated trails and OHV designations result in avoidance of locations with known populations of Special Status Species plants.
2. Protect habitats of Special Status plant species from disturbance and mitigate impacts to Special Status plants from permitted activities.
3. Avoid authorizing mineral material sales in habitats containing known populations of Special Status Species plants.
4. As needed, site-specific actions necessary to manage habitat for Special Status Species plants will be made through activity-level planning, such as ACEC or SRMA management plans, or as mitigation/stipulations on proposed activities.

Q-1-c: *Monitoring*

1. Identify botanically unexplored regions within the planning area and prioritize for floristic inventory.
2. Inventory project sites for Special Status Species plants on an as-needed basis.
3. Monitor Special Status Species plant populations and associated habitats for population trends and threats.
4. Contribute data on Special Status Species plant locations, population numbers, and trends (and voucher specimens as needed) to the Northern Plant Documentation Center (University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum Herbarium) and Alaska Natural Heritage Program in a cooperative effort to build a statewide rare plant database.

Q-2 Vegetation

Q -2-a: Goals

1. Maintain the current, largely pristine nature of the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula landscape. Plant communities within the plan area generally exist in a natural mix of seral stages and species diversity, undisturbed except by natural forces generated by climate, weather, terrain, and wildlife.

Q-2-b: Management Actions

1. Recognize and manage lichen-rich plant communities (lichen tussock tundra, white spruce-lichen woodland, etc.) as unique habitats due to the slow growth potential of lichen and its great importance to caribou and reindeer.
2. As needed, plan and implement site-specific actions necessary to protect and manage habitat through activity-level planning and/or mitigation and stipulation guidelines.
3. On a landscape scale, and in cooperation with other State, Federal, Native and private land managers, use wildland fire to protect, maintain, and enhance vegetative resources, and as nearly as possible, allow fire to function in its natural ecological role.
4. Use wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatment as appropriate to manage for a natural fire regime to support a diverse mix of habitats.
5. As needed, consider managing fire to protect old growth lichen stands in caribou winter range on the Seward Peninsula and Nulato Hills through the appropriate fire management option.
6. Manage for multi-aged lichen stands, which provide diversity and ecological stability, while recognizing that caribou make substantial use of old growth lichen range.
7. Protect vegetation on lands underlain by continuous or discontinuous permafrost from physical damage and thermokarst erosion from uncontrolled OHV use.

Q-2-c: Monitoring

1. Complete land cover classification by extending project work to cover Point Hope, De Long Mountains, and Point Lay U.S. Geologic Survey topographic map quadrangles.
2. Continue to monitor permanent vegetation and fire effects transects established in the Buckland River valley, northern Nulato Hills, Selawik Hills, McCarthy's Marsh, and Death Valley to evaluate changes in vegetation in general, and specific plant communities such as lichen-rich and lichen-dominated habitats.

R. Visual Resources

R-1: Goals

1. Maintain the scenic qualities of the planning area.
2. Manage scenic values in accordance with the objectives established for Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes.

Table 11. Visual Resource Management Class Objectives

<p style="text-align: center;">Class I</p> <p>Preservation of the landscape is the primary management goal in Class I areas. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Class II</p> <p>The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. Activities or modifications of the environment should not be evident or attract the attention of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements of form, line, color and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Class III</p> <p>The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention, but should not detract from the existing landscape.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Class IV</p> <p>Class IV VRM objective is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. Changes may attract attention and be dominant landscape features but should reflect the basic elements of the existing landscape. Class IV rating is generally reserved for areas where the visual intrusions dominate the viewshed but are in character with the landscape.</p>

R-2: Allocations

No land will be managed as VRM Class I. Manage approximately 800,000 acres as VRM Class II, 5 million acres as Class III, and 6 million acres as Class IV. Map 20 depicts the location and approximate acreage of the established VRM classes across the planning area.

R-3: Management Actions

1. Identify mitigation measures to reduce visual contrasts, and prepare rehabilitation plans to address landscape modifications on a case-by-case basis.
2. Manage visual resources according to established guidelines for VRM classes as described in Table 11 above. The visual resource contrast rating system will be used during project-level planning to determine whether or not proposed activities will meet VRM objectives.

S. Wild and Scenic Rivers

S-1: Goal

1. Identify and recommend for designation any rivers in the planning area that are suitable for designation as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

S-2: Allocations

Through the land use planning process, it was determined that 11 rivers in the planning area are eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. These rivers are: 1) Kivalina River, 2) Fish River (McCarthy's Marsh), 3) Upper Buckland and Fish River (tributary of upper Buckland), 4) Ungalik, 5) Shaktoolik, 6) Inglutalik, 7) Koyuk/Peace/East Fork, 8) Tubutulik, 9) Agiapuk, 10) Kiliovilik, and 11) Nilik/Ipewik/Kukpuk.

Maps of the eligible segments, outstandingly remarkable values, and tentative classification for all listed eligible rivers are described in the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula FEIS.

A suitability determination is made in the ROD. None of the rivers are found suitable.

T. Wildlife Including Special Status Species

T-1: Special Status Species

T-1-a: Goal

Manage habitats consistent with the conservation needs of Special Status Species to avoid the listing of any species under the Endangered Species Act and ensuring progress toward recovery of listed species.

T-1-b: Management Actions

1. Cooperate with State and other Federal agencies in the development and implementation of recovery plans, management plans, conservation strategies, or assessments for Special Status Species that occur on BLM-managed lands.
2. Lands within the planning area will be managed to protect Federal and State listed, as well as candidate Threatened and Endangered species habitat, and to maintain public land health through avoidance of sensitive habitat.
3. Use will be redirected to protect Federal and State listed and candidate Threatened and Endangered species and habitats. Where practical, use will be redirected to enhance indigenous animal populations, and to otherwise maintain public land health through avoidance of sensitive habitat.

T-1-c: Inventory and Monitoring

1. Identify specific areas and habitats of importance to Special Status Species, including, but not limited to: spectacled eider, Kittlitz's murrelet, yellow-billed loon, and shorebirds.
2. Cooperate with other State and Federal agencies to monitor Special Status landbird species.

T-2: Wildlife

T-2-a: Goals

1. Maintain and protect subsistence opportunities.
2. Determine how the management actions, guidelines, and allowable uses prescribed in response to the other issues will affect subsistence opportunities and resources, as well as the social and economic environment.
3. Maintain sufficient quality and quantity of habitat to support healthy populations of wildlife.
4. To the extent practical, mitigate impacts to wildlife species and their habitats from authorized and unauthorized uses of BLM-managed lands.
5. In cooperation with ADF&G, ensure sustained populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife resources.

T-2-b: Management Decisions

1. Work cooperatively with State and other Federal agencies to implement the Western Arctic Caribou Herd (WACH) Cooperative Management Plan, the Seward Peninsula Muskox Cooperators Plan, Boreal Partners in Flight Landbird Conservation Plan for Alaska, and other cooperative management efforts.
2. Mitigate impacts from other uses to ensure that habitats are maintained in a condition that will support desired populations of wildlife species and to reduce direct impacts on wildlife from permitted activities.
3. Use wildland fire and prescribed fire to improve moose wintering habitat, but not to the detriment of caribou winter range.
4. Due to their value as wildlife habitat, protect riparian and tall shrub habitats through avoidance, rehabilitation of disturbed areas, or other measures.
5. Minimize, to the extent possible, the displacement of wildlife resources from traditional subsistence harvest areas.
6. Additional site-specific actions needed to manage wildlife habitat will be made through activity-level planning (see Section C: ACECs) or as mitigation on proposed activities.

T-2-c: Inventory and Monitoring (Wildlife)

1. Work cooperatively with State and other Federal agencies to inventory and monitor habitats and populations of important subsistence species to provide the necessary information to develop subsistence regulations and bag limits on Federal lands as required by the Federal Subsistence Board.
2. Cooperate with other State and Federal agencies to identify important habitats for Special Status Species and important subsistence species.