



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

Bering Sea - Western Interior

Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

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

December 2020

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

In Cooperation with:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Native Village of Chuathbaluk
Nulato Village
Native Village of Shaktoolik
Iqurmiut Traditional Council
Nikolai Village
Anvik Village
Stebbins Community Association
Holy Cross Village
Native Village of Unalakleet
Organized Village of Grayling
State of Alaska

Estimated Lead Agency Total Costs Associated
with Developing and Producing this EIS:
\$8,552,000

Mission

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

Cover Photo

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

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BLM/AK/PL-21/001+1610+A020

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Table of Contents

Volume 1 – Executive Summary, Chapters 1-3, and Appendices

Volume 2 – Maps

Volume 2 – Part 1: List of Maps for Chapters 1 and 2

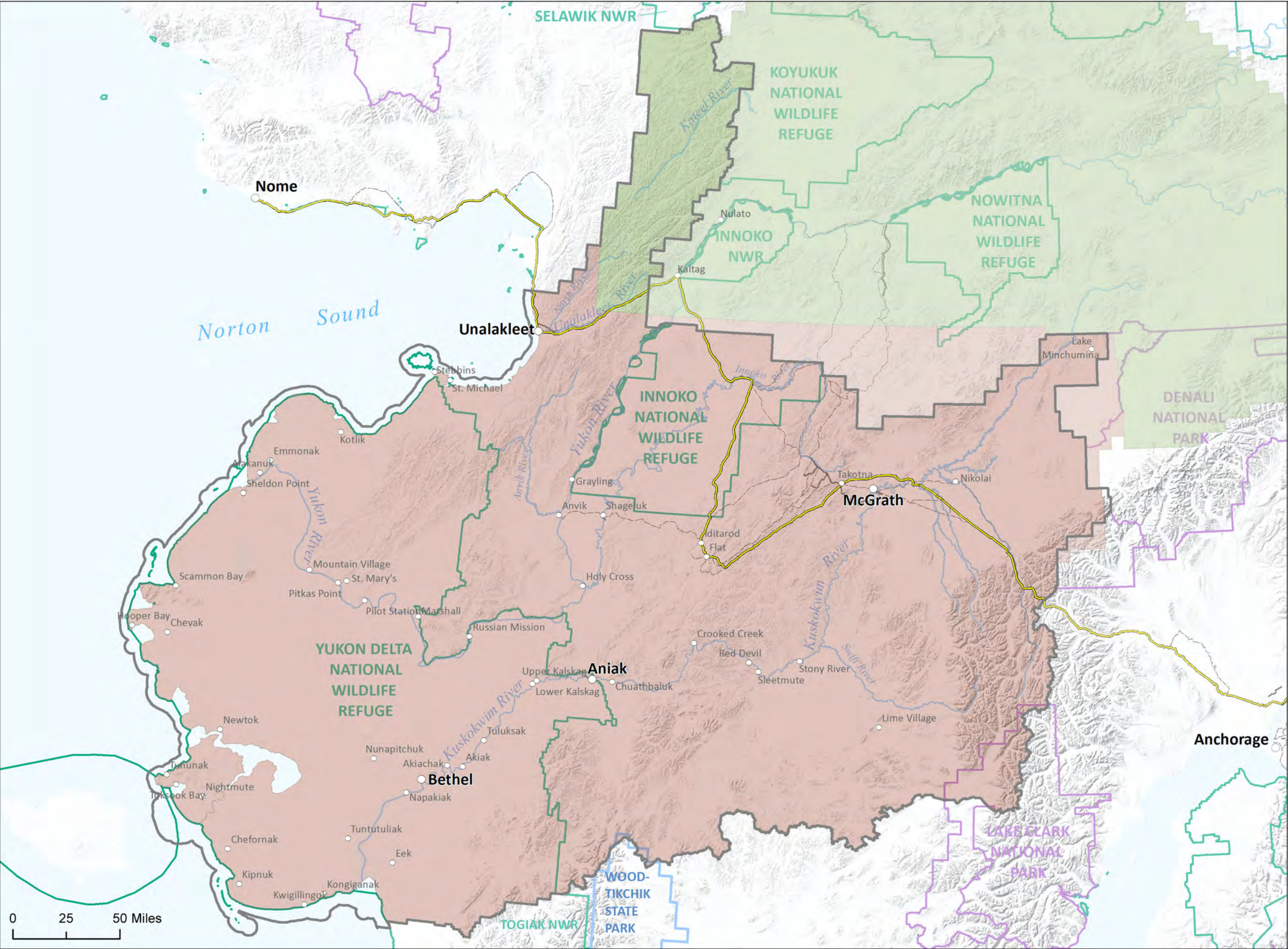
Chapter 1. Introduction

- Map 1-1: Bering Sea-Western Interior Plan Area and Existing Planning Efforts – Planning Area Overview
- Map 1-2: Bering Sea-Western Interior Plan Area Land Managers – Planning Area Overview
- Map 1-3: Wildlife Management Units and Locatable and Leasable Minerals – Planning Area Overview
- Map 1-4: Ecoregions – Planning Area Overview

Chapter 2. Alternatives

- Map 2-1: Permafrost Distribution – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-2: High Value Watersheds – Alternative B
- Map 2-3: High Value Watersheds – Alternative C
- Map 2-4: High Value Watersheds – Alternative D
- Map 2-5: High Value Watershed – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-6: Select Land Cover Classes – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-7: Landscape Intactness Model – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-8: BLM Special Status Plants – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-9: Ecoregions – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-10: Moose Habitat – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-11: Caribou Habitat – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-12: Dall Sheep, Bison, & Muskox Habitat – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-13: Landscape Connectivity Corridors – Land Facet Modeling - Linkages between Innoko and Yukon Delta National Refuges – Alternatives B, C, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-14: Proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-15: Potential Fossil Yield Classification – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-16: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative B
- Map 2-17: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative C
- Map 2-18: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative D
- Map 2-19: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-20: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative B
- Map 2-21: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative C
- Map 2-22: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative D & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-23: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative B
- Map 2-24: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-25: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative D
- Map 2-26: Casual Use Subsistence Woodland Harvest Areas – Alternatives B, C, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-27: Grazing – Alternative B
- Map 2-28: Grazing – Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-29: Grazing – Alternative D
- Map 2-30: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B

- Map 2-31: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-32: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B
- Map 2-33: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C
- Map 2-34: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative D
- Map 2-35: Salable Mineral Decisions – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-36: Leasable Mineral Potential – Planning Area Overview
- Map 2-37: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative B
- Map 2-38: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative C
- Map 2-39: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative D
- Map 2-40: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-41: Proposed FLPMA Withdrawals for the Iditarod National Historic Trail –
Alternatives B, C, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-42: Lands and Realty – Alternative B
- Map 2-43: Lands and Realty – Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-44: Lands and Realty – Alternative D
- Map 2-45: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative B
- Map 2-46: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative C
- Map 2-47: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative D
- Map 2-48: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Proposed RMP
(Alternative E)
- Map 2-49: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative B
- Map 2-50: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative C
- Map 2-51: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative D
- Map 2-52: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-53: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternative B
- Map 2-54: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP
(Alternative E)
- Map 2-55: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) – Alternative B
- Map 2-56: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail
Management Corridor – Alternative B
- Map 2-57: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail
Management Corridor – Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)
- Map 2-58: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternative B
- Map 2-59: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)



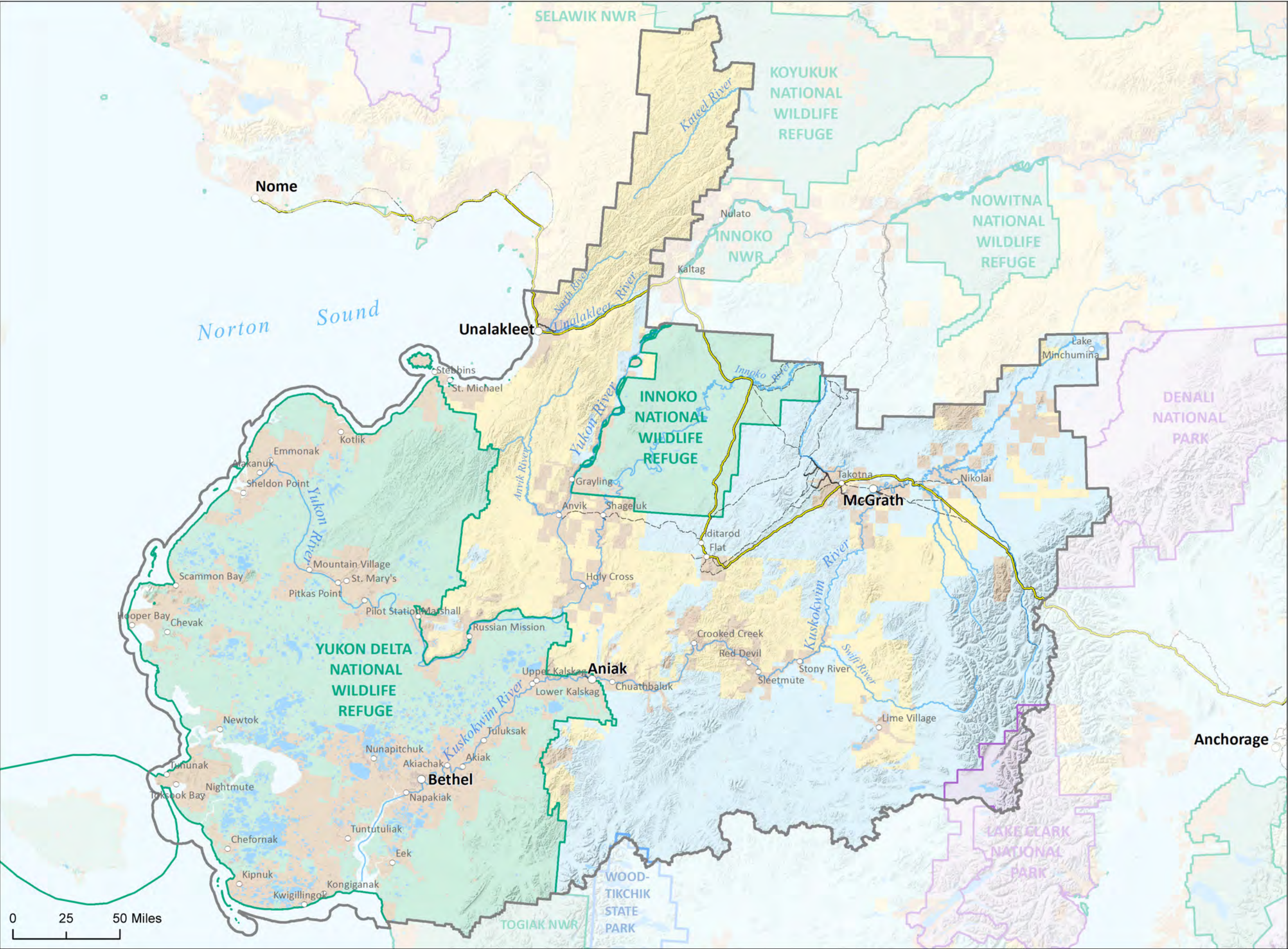
Existing Land Use Plans

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017

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





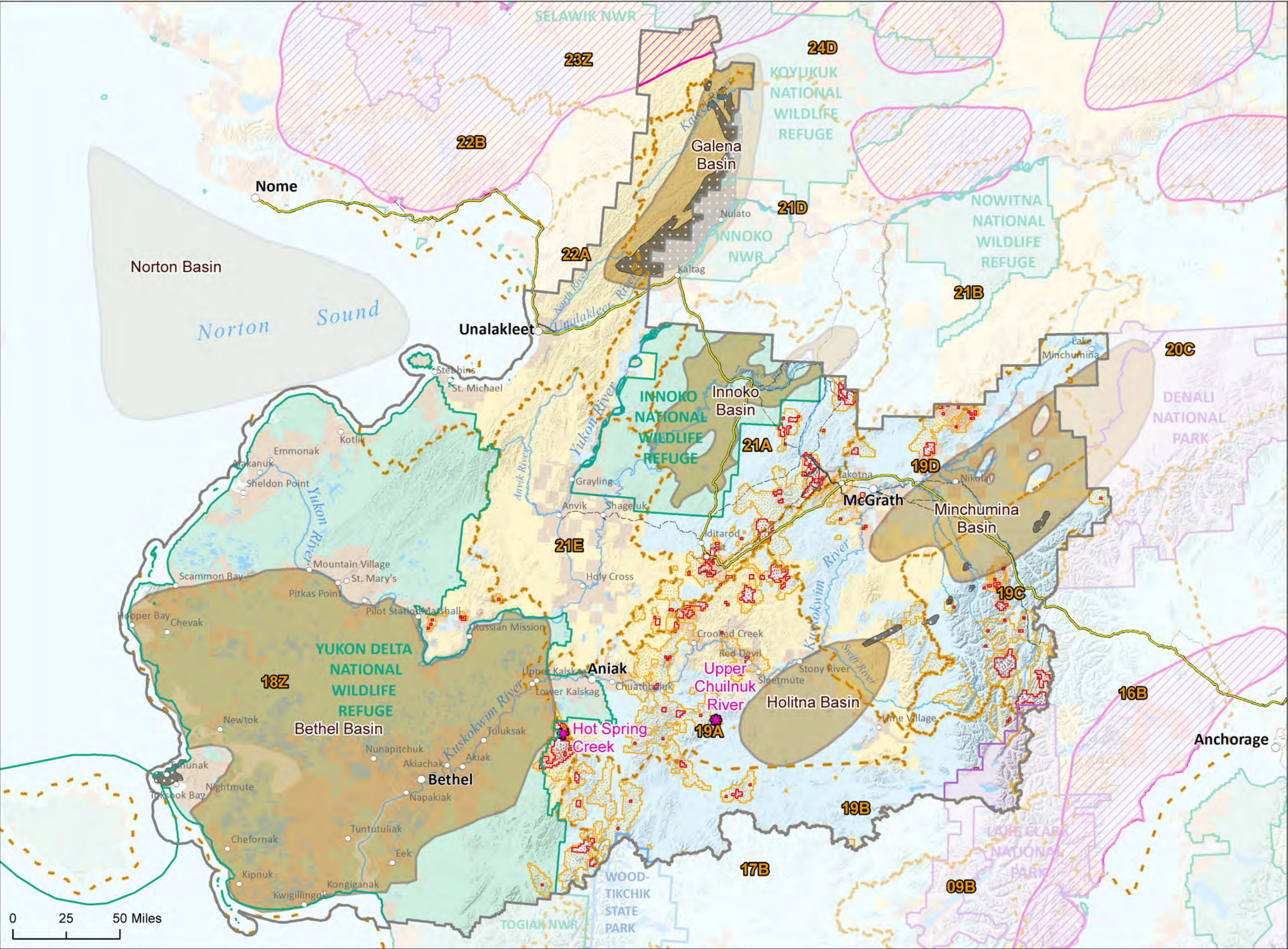
Land Manager

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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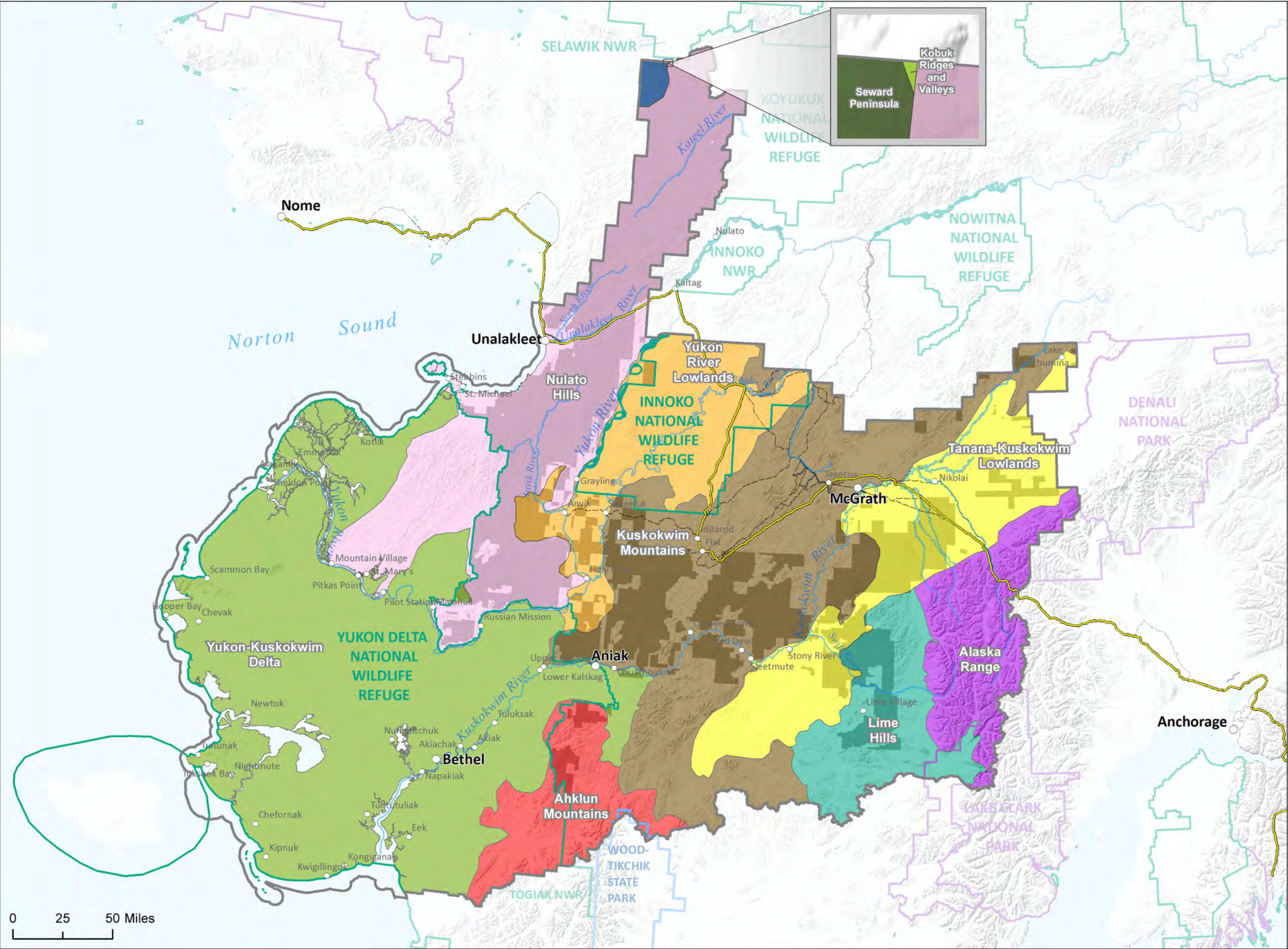


- Locatable Mineral Potential**
- Medium
 - High
- Geothermal Potential**
- Hotsprings
 - Geothermal Regions
- Leasable Potential**
- Oil/Gas Basins
- Coal and Coal Gas Potential**
- Coal Basins/Districts
 - Game Management Units (AK Dept of Fish & Game)
 - BLM-managed Lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
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Data Source: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; ADF&G 2016; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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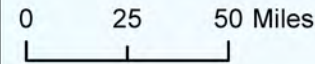
Ecoregions

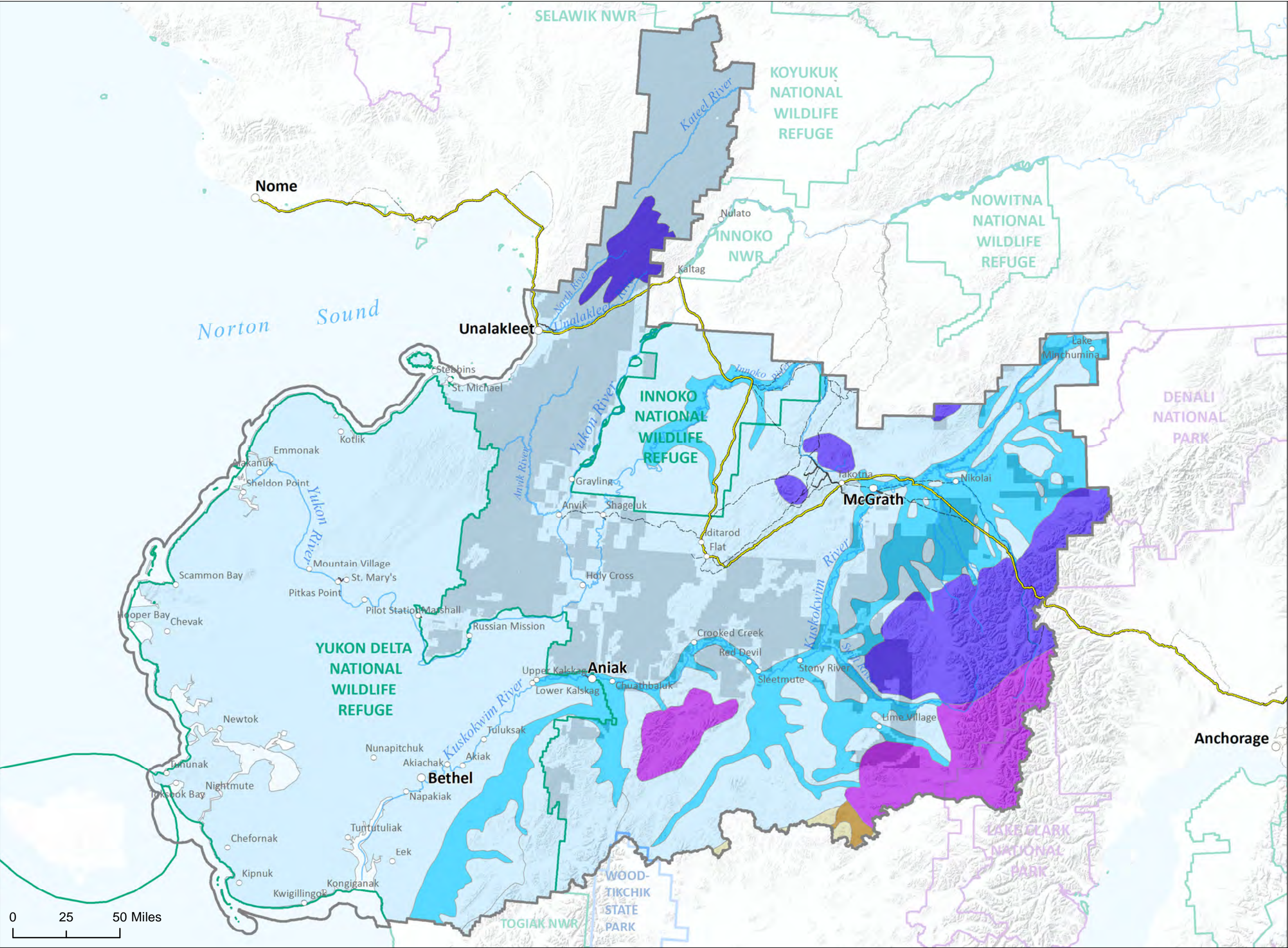
	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
Ahklun Mountains	[Red]	[Pink]
Alaska Range	[Purple]	[Light Purple]
Kobuk Ridges and Valleys	[Green]	[Light Green]
Kuskokwim Mountains	[Brown]	[Light Brown]
Lime Hills	[Teal]	[Light Teal]
Nulato Hills	[Pink]	[Light Pink]
Seward	[Dark Blue]	[Light Blue]
Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands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

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

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

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Permafrost Distribution

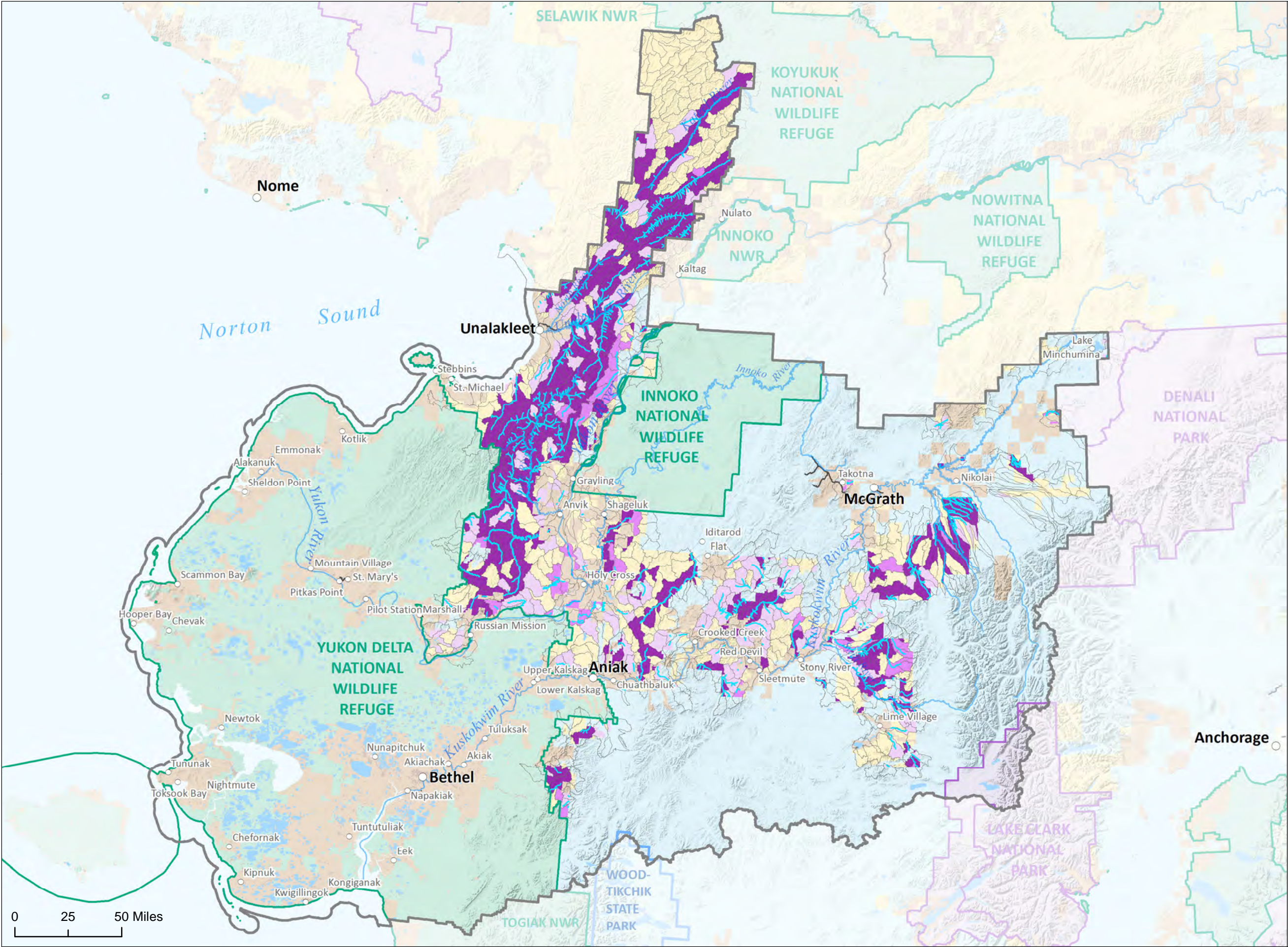
- BLM-managed Land

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; NSIDC 1998

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**High Value Watershed Ranking
(Alternative B)**

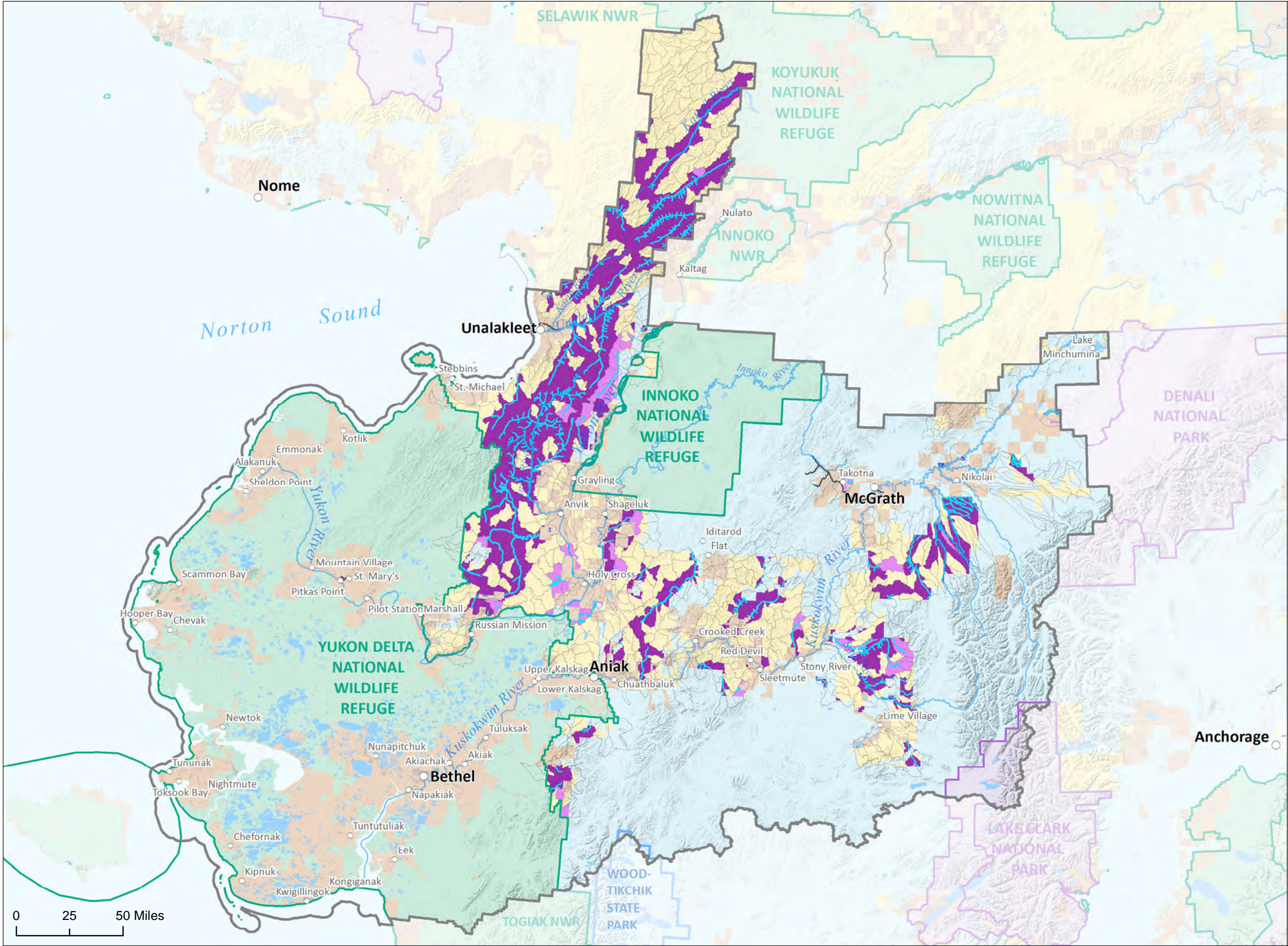
- High - 199 HUC12 Watersheds
- Medium-High - 37 HUC12 Watersheds
- Medium - 173 HUC12 Watersheds
- Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 726 HUC12 Watersheds
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 3,891 Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HVWs are applied to the entire area designated as HVW.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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**High Value Watershed Ranking
(Alternative C)**

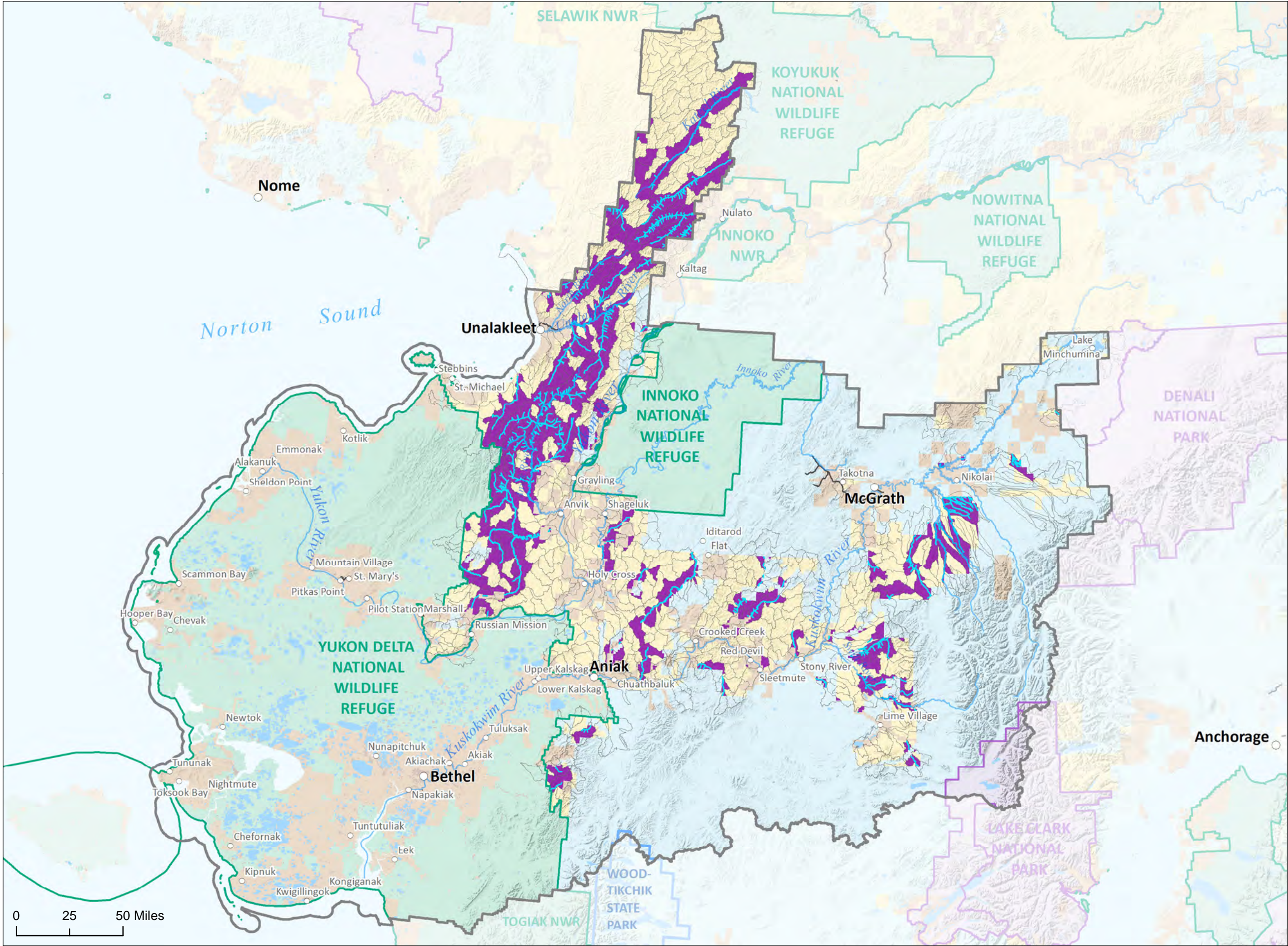
- High - 199 HUC12 Watersheds
- Medium-High - 37 HUC12 Watersheds
- Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 726 HUC12 Watersheds
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 3,045 Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HVWs are applied to the entire area designated as HVW.

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**High Value Watershed Ranking
(Alternative D)**

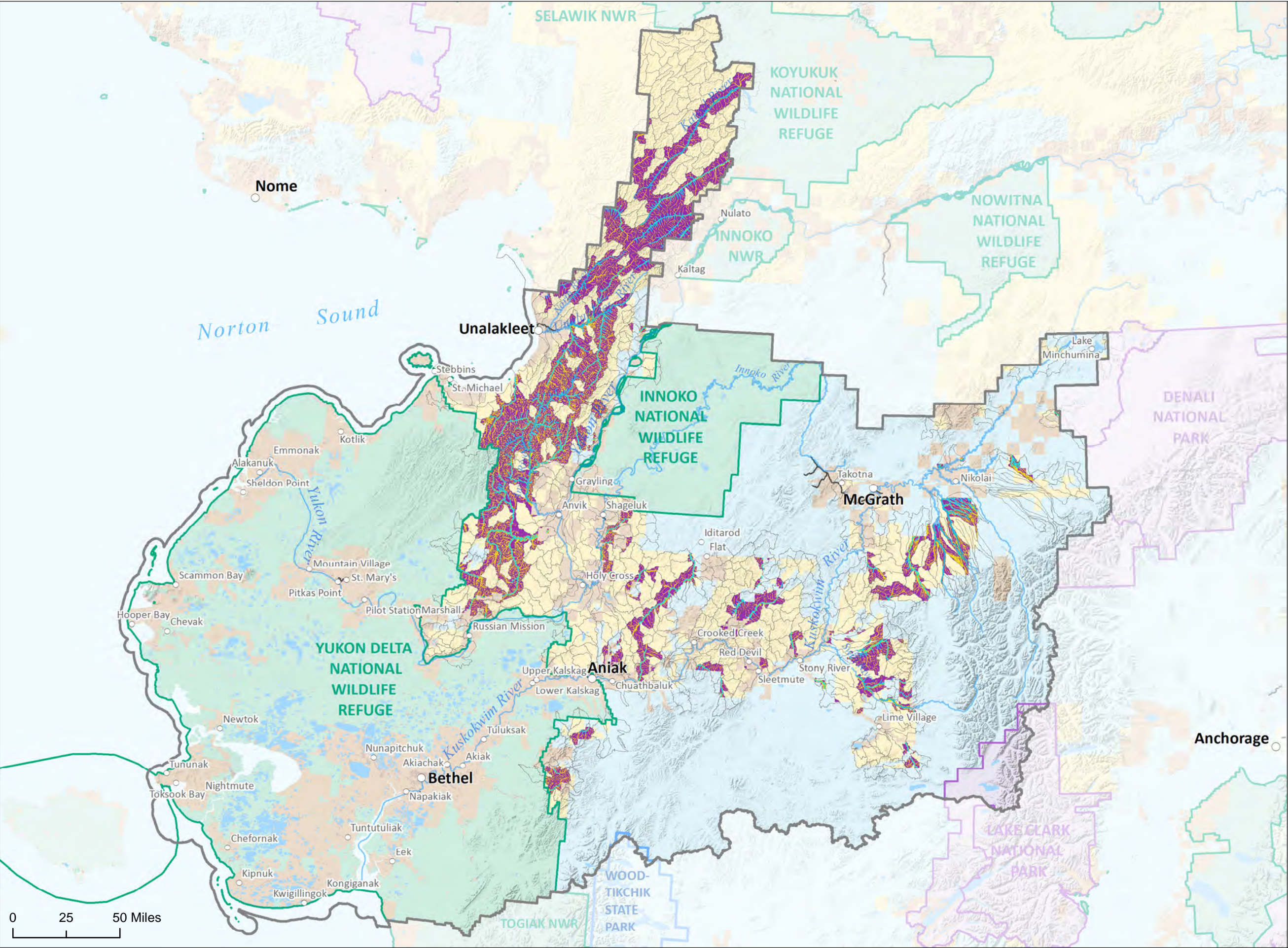
- High - 199 HUC12 Watersheds
- Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 726 HUC12 Watersheds
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 2,794 Miles)
- Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water

Unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HWWs are applied to the entire area designated as HWW.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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High Value Watershed Ranking
(Alternative E)

High - 199 HUC12 Watersheds

Proposed BLM decision would apply within the 100-year floodplain within identified watersheds

100-year Floodplain within High Ranked High Value Watersheds

Watersheds Assessed for High Value Watersheds - 726 HUC12 Watersheds

Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Rivers and Streams - 2,794 Miles)

Essential Fish Habitat (Anadromous Lakes - 34 Acres)

BLM-managed Lands

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Forest Service

National Park Service

Native Allotment

Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)

Private

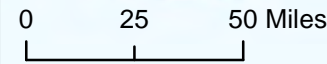
State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)

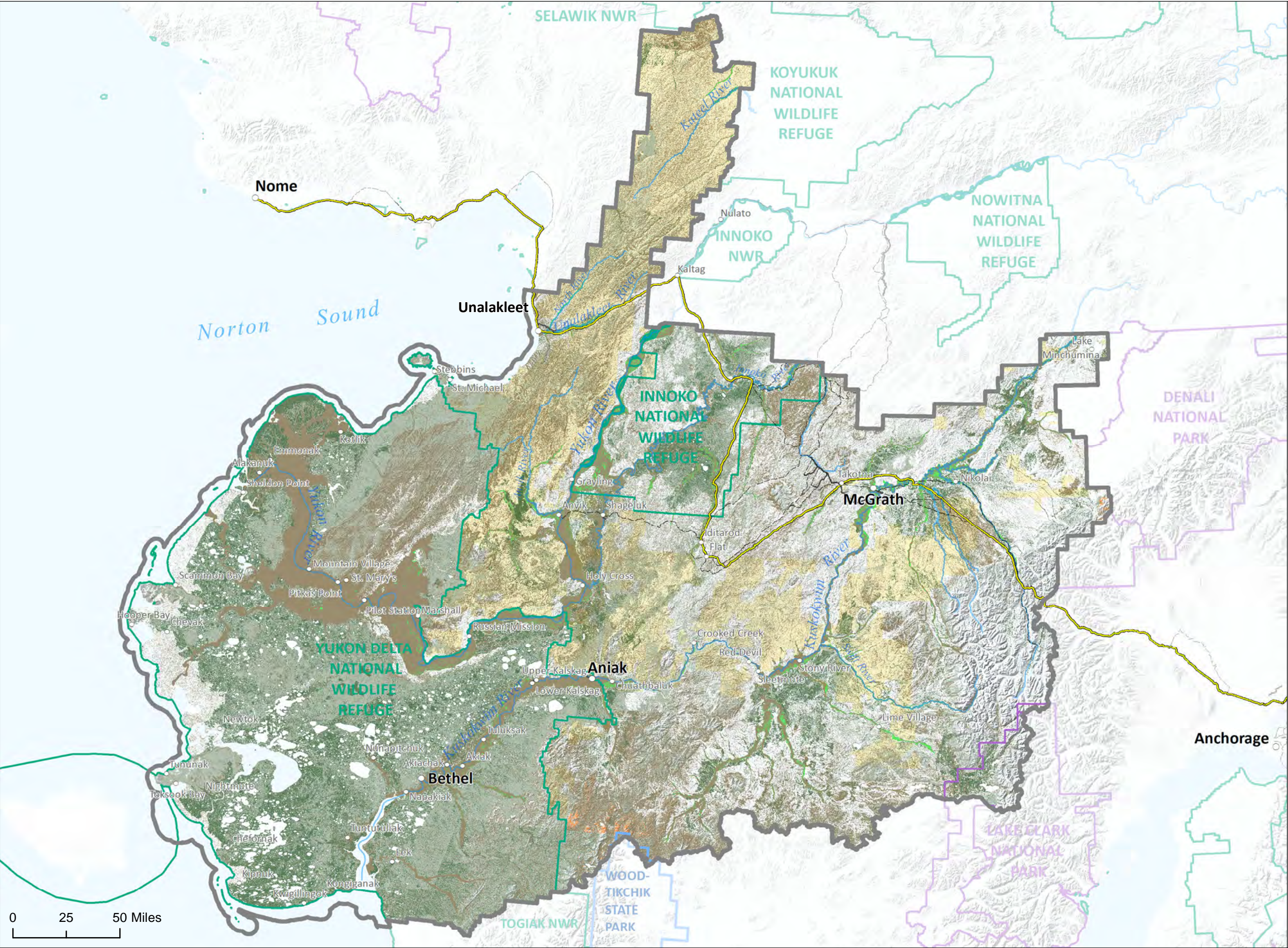
Water

Unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HVWs in Alternative E are applied only to the 100-year floodplain of applicable streams within areas designated as HVW.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; ADF&G 2016; USGS 2016

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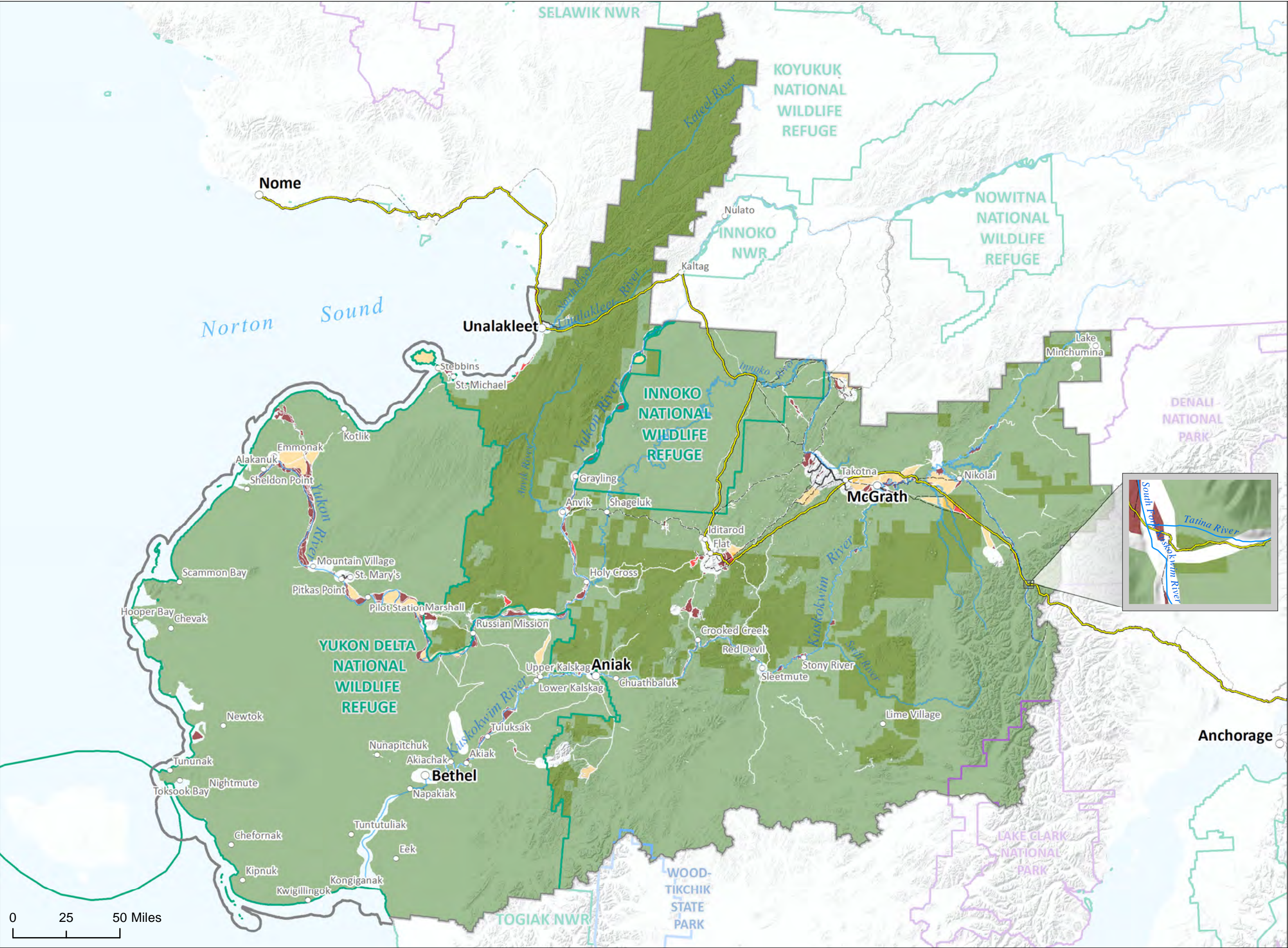


- Sparsely Vegetated Areas
- White Spruce on Well-drained Floodplains
- Tall Shrub, Low Shrub, and Floodplains (Generalized Moose Habitat)
- Lichen Habitats (Generalized Caribou Habitat) and/or Dwarf Shrub
- Herbaceous Wetlands
- BLM-managed Lands
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017; AKNHP 2014, 2016

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Landscape Intactness

BLM-managed Land

Non BLM-managed Land

Highest Intactness

High Intactness

Vulnerable

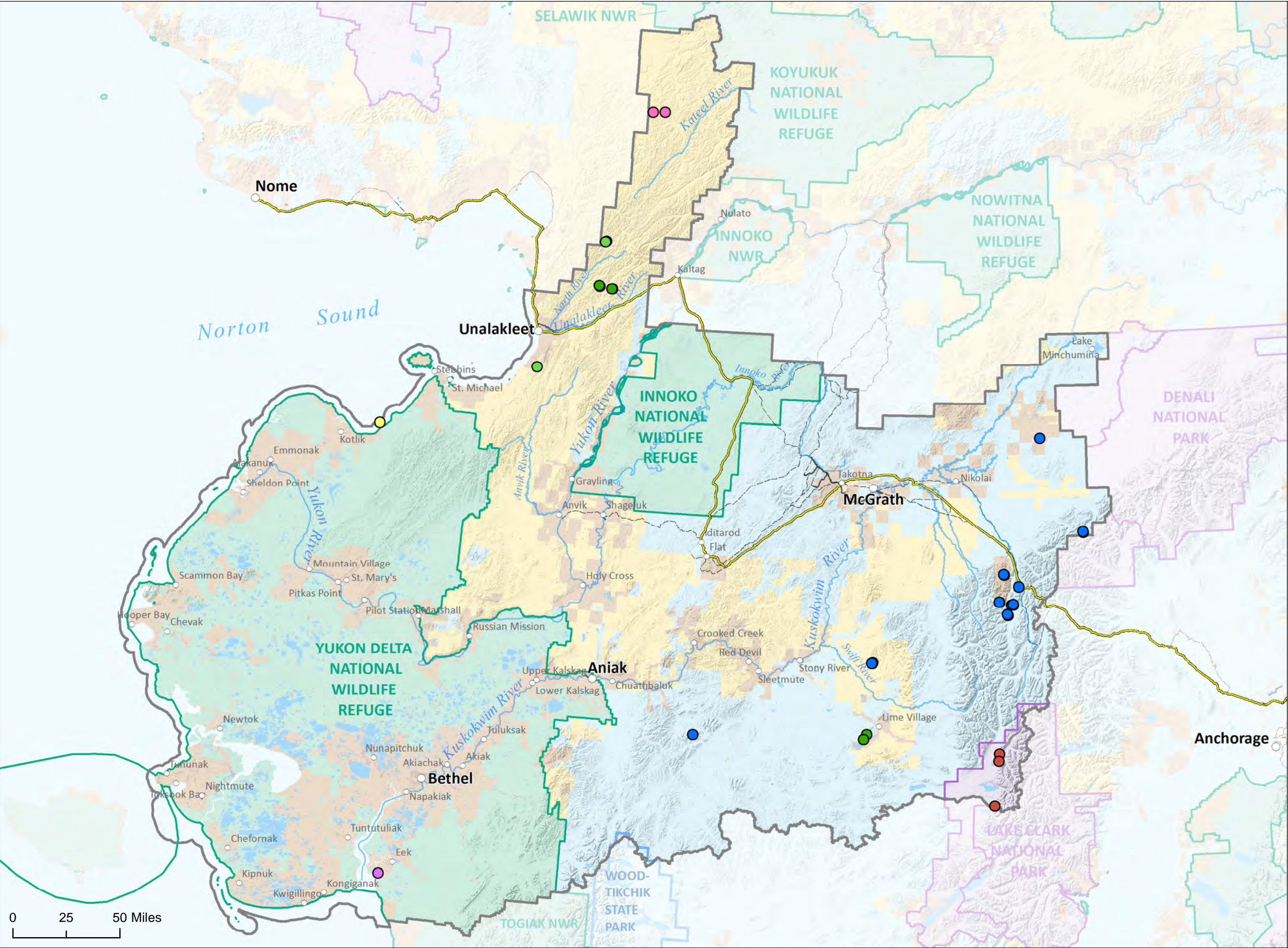
Areas of no color indicate landscapes not considered currently intact.

Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route

Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; AKNHP 2014

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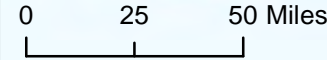


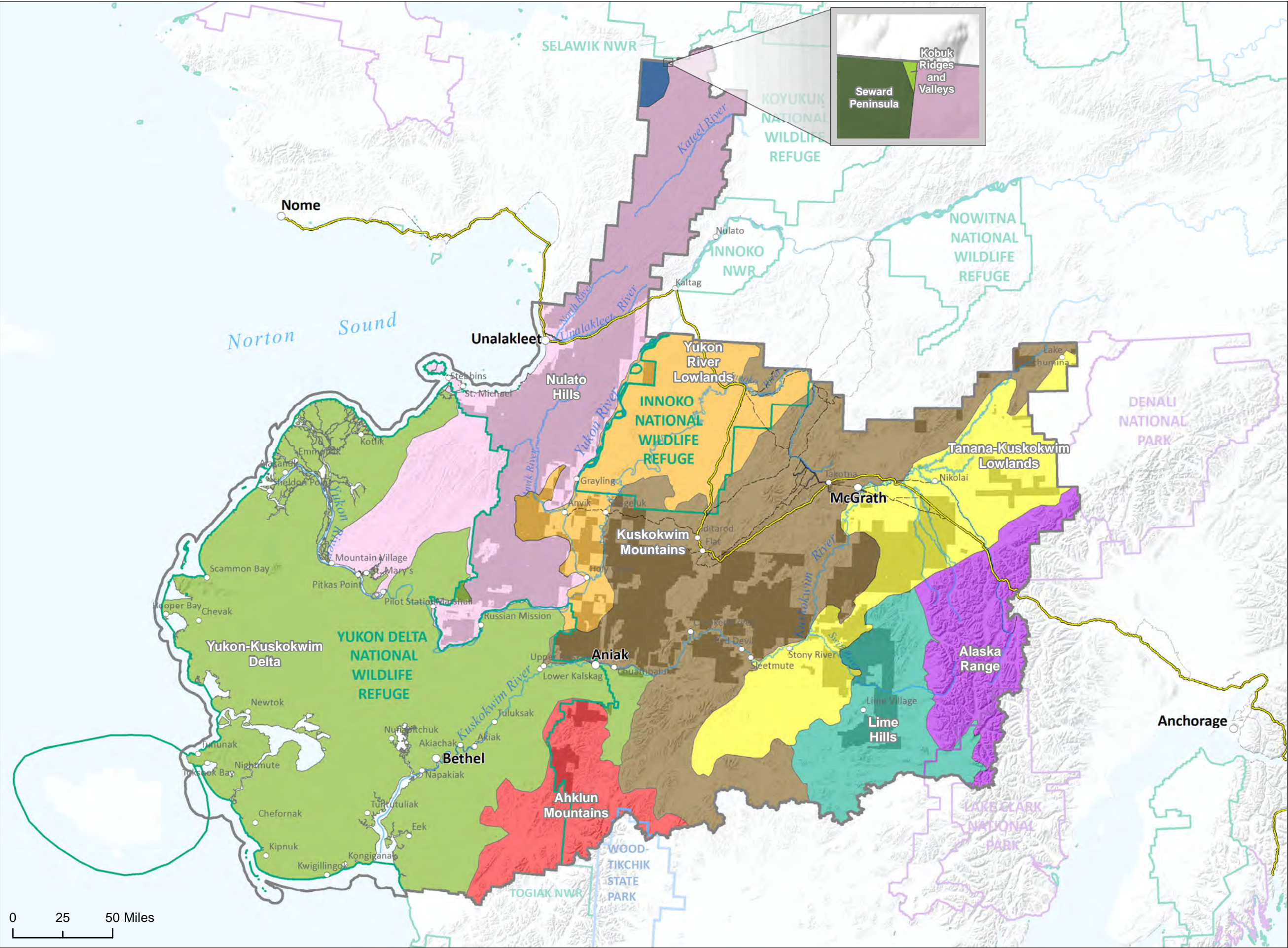
Special Status Plant Known Occurrences

- Douglasia beringensis* (Arctic dwarf primrose)
- Oxytropis kokrinensis* (Kokrines locoweed)
- Ranunculus pacificus* (Pacific buttercup)
- Ranunculus ponojensis* (Siberian buttercup)
- Rumex beringensis* (Bering Sea Dock)
- Smelowskia pyriformis* (Pearshaped smeloskia)
- Trisetum sibiricum ssp. litorale* (Siberian false-oats)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
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Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2019; AKNHP 2013

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Ecoregions

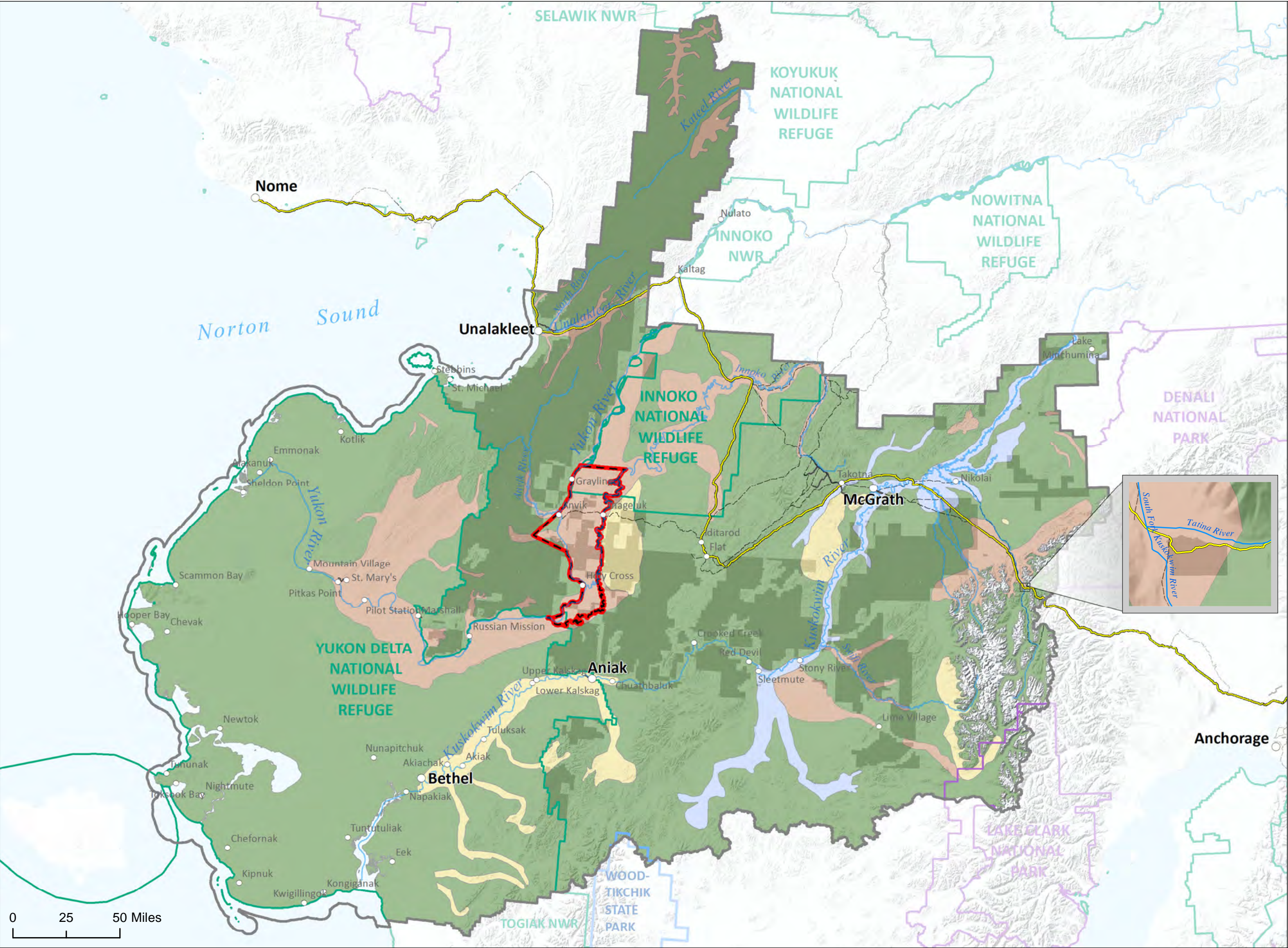
	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
Ahklun Mountains		
Alaska Range		
Kobuk Ridges and Valleys		
Kuskokwim Mountains		
Lime Hills		
Nulato Hills		
Seward		
Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands		
Yukon River Lowlands		
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta		

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

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

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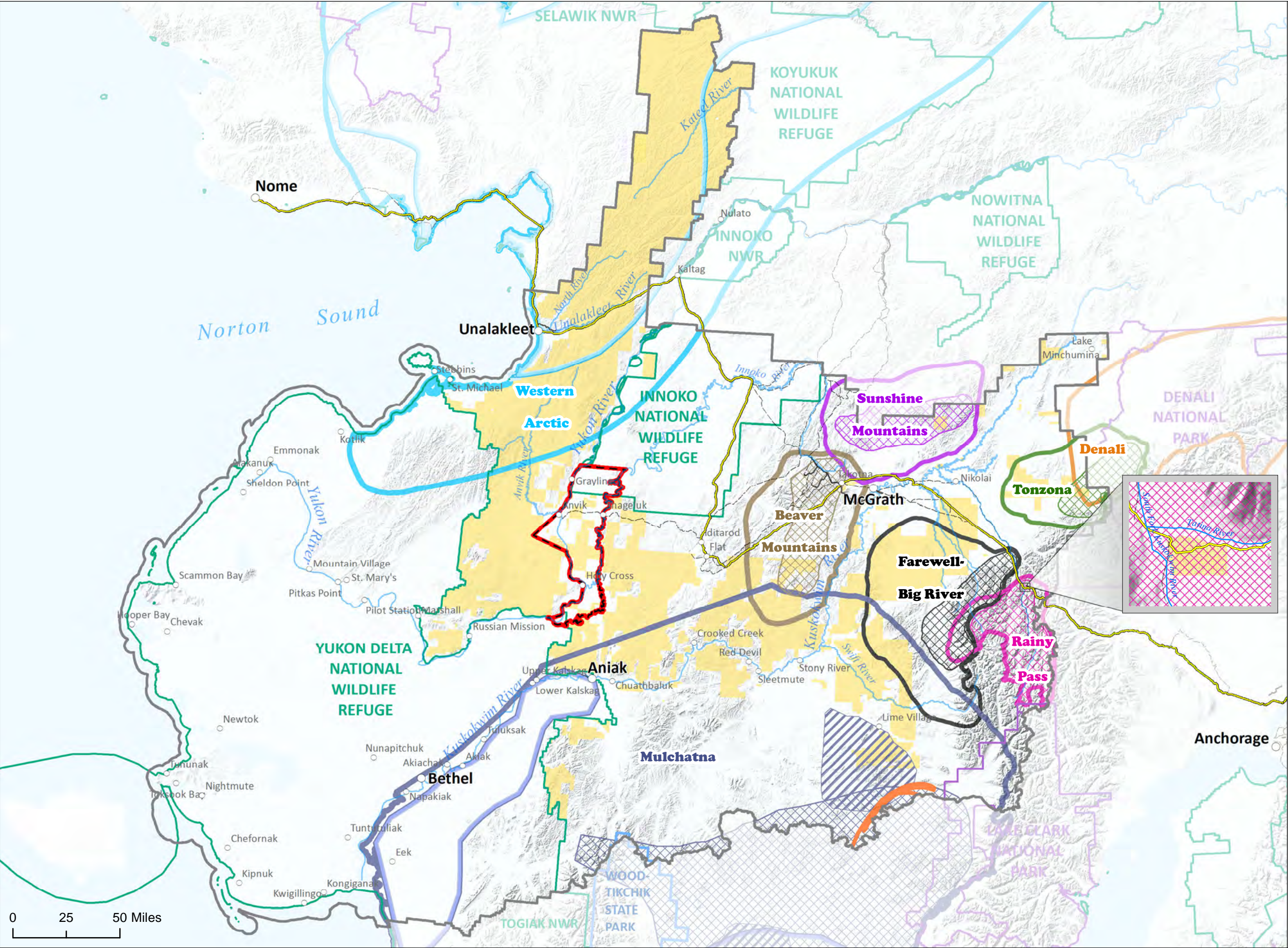
Moose Habitat

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

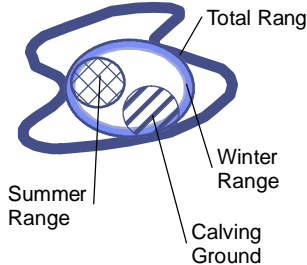
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; AKNHP 2014

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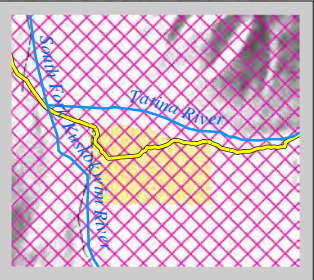




Caribou Herd and Range

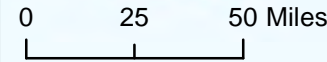


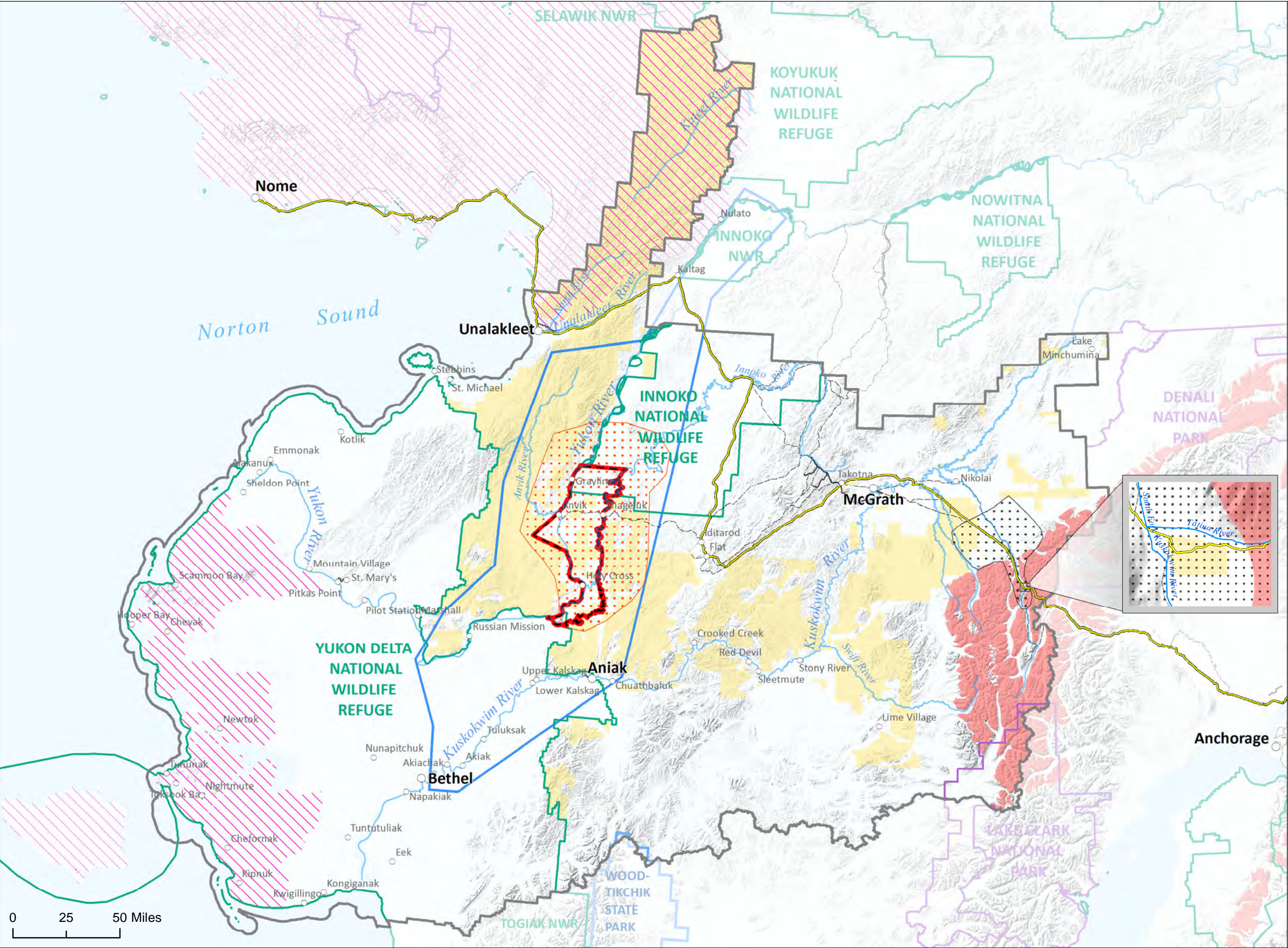
- Known Caribou Migration Route
- Proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area
- BLM-managed Land
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



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

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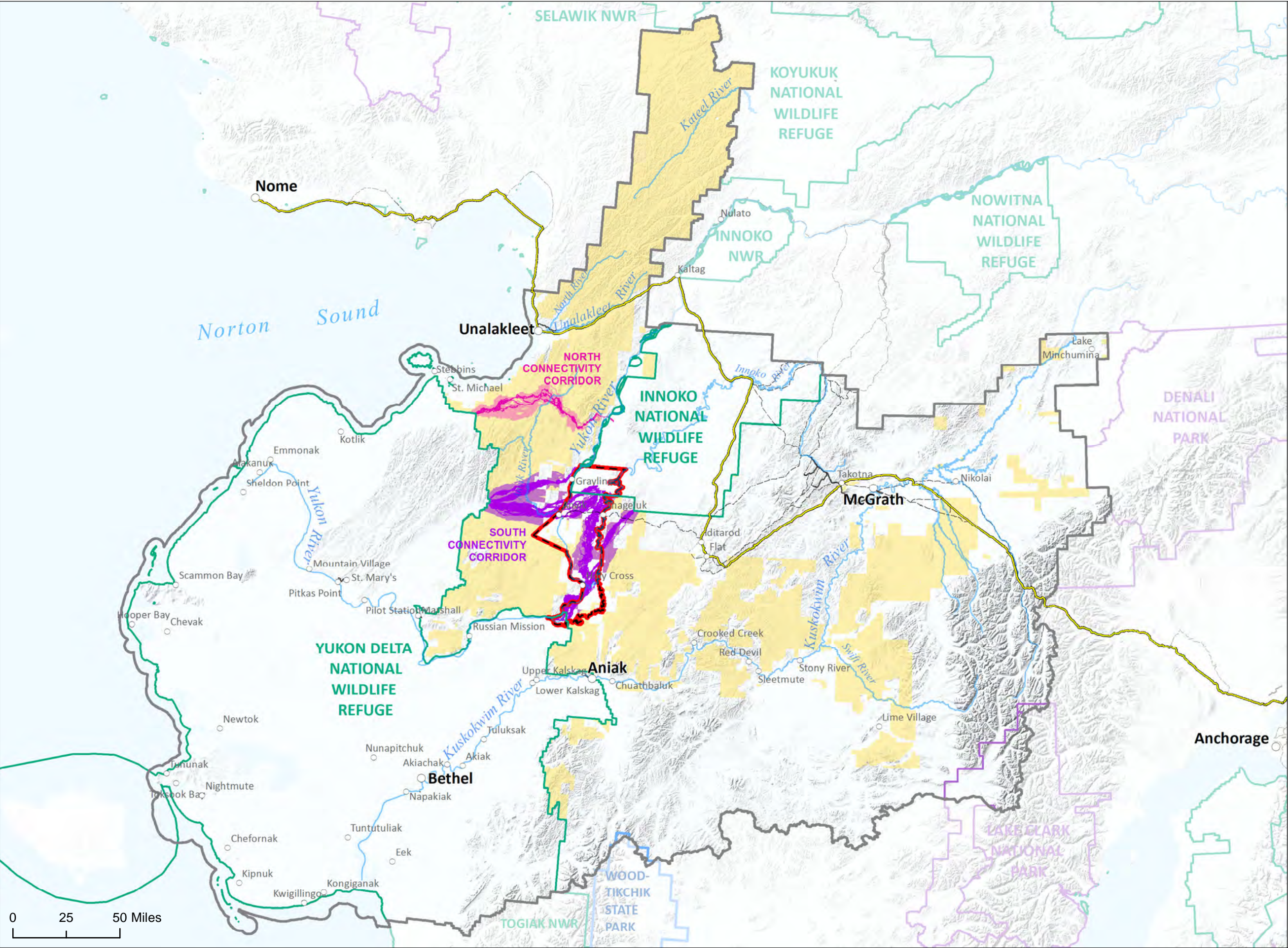
Wildlife Habitat

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

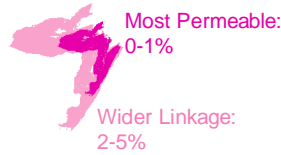
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; ADF&G 1985, 2011, 2016; RDI 2005

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Connectivity Corridors



Alternative B
Manage for both
North and
South Connectivity
Corridors

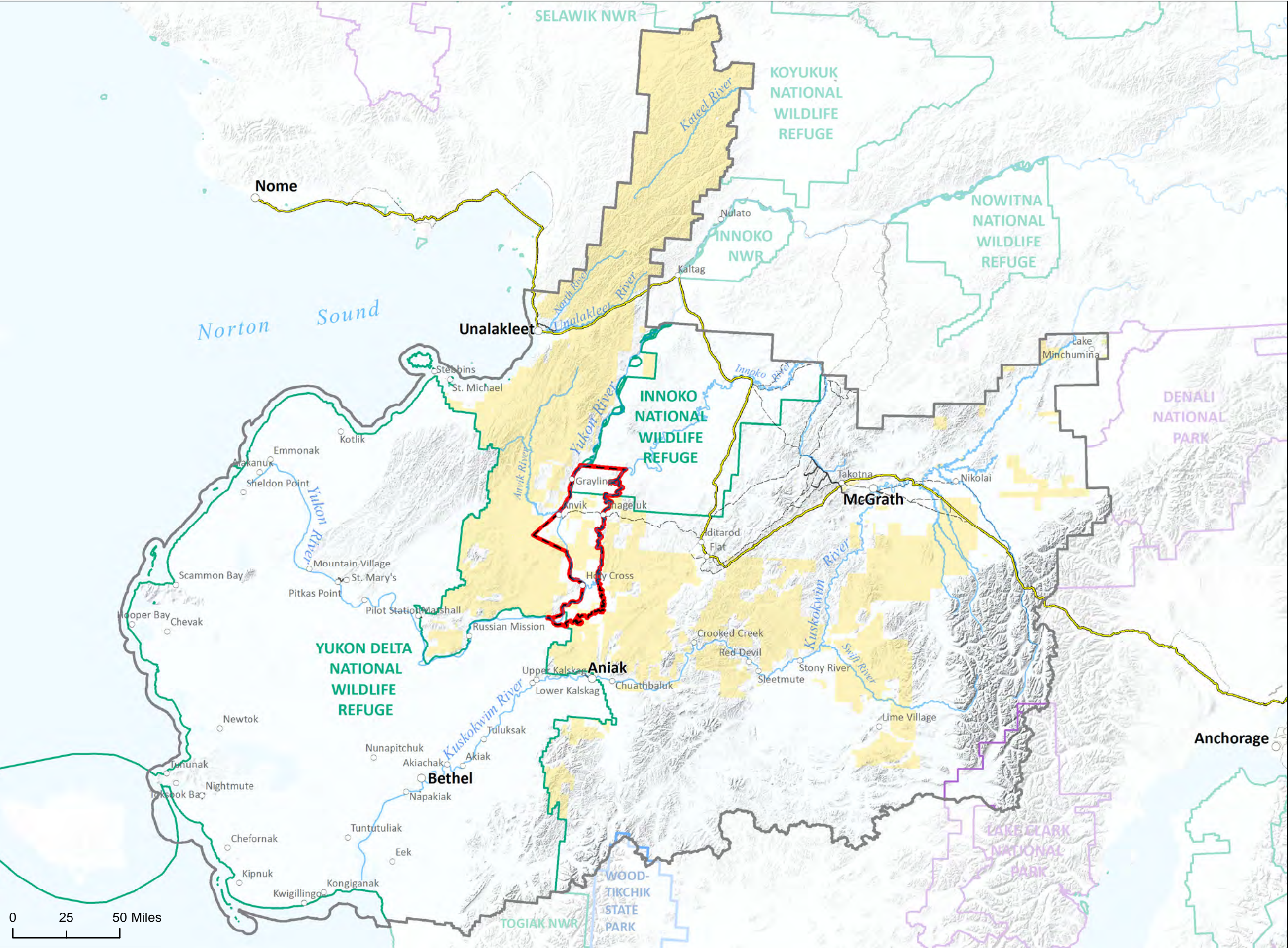
**Alternative C & Proposed RMP
(Alternative E)**
Manage for just
South Connectivity
Corridor

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017; USFWS 2015

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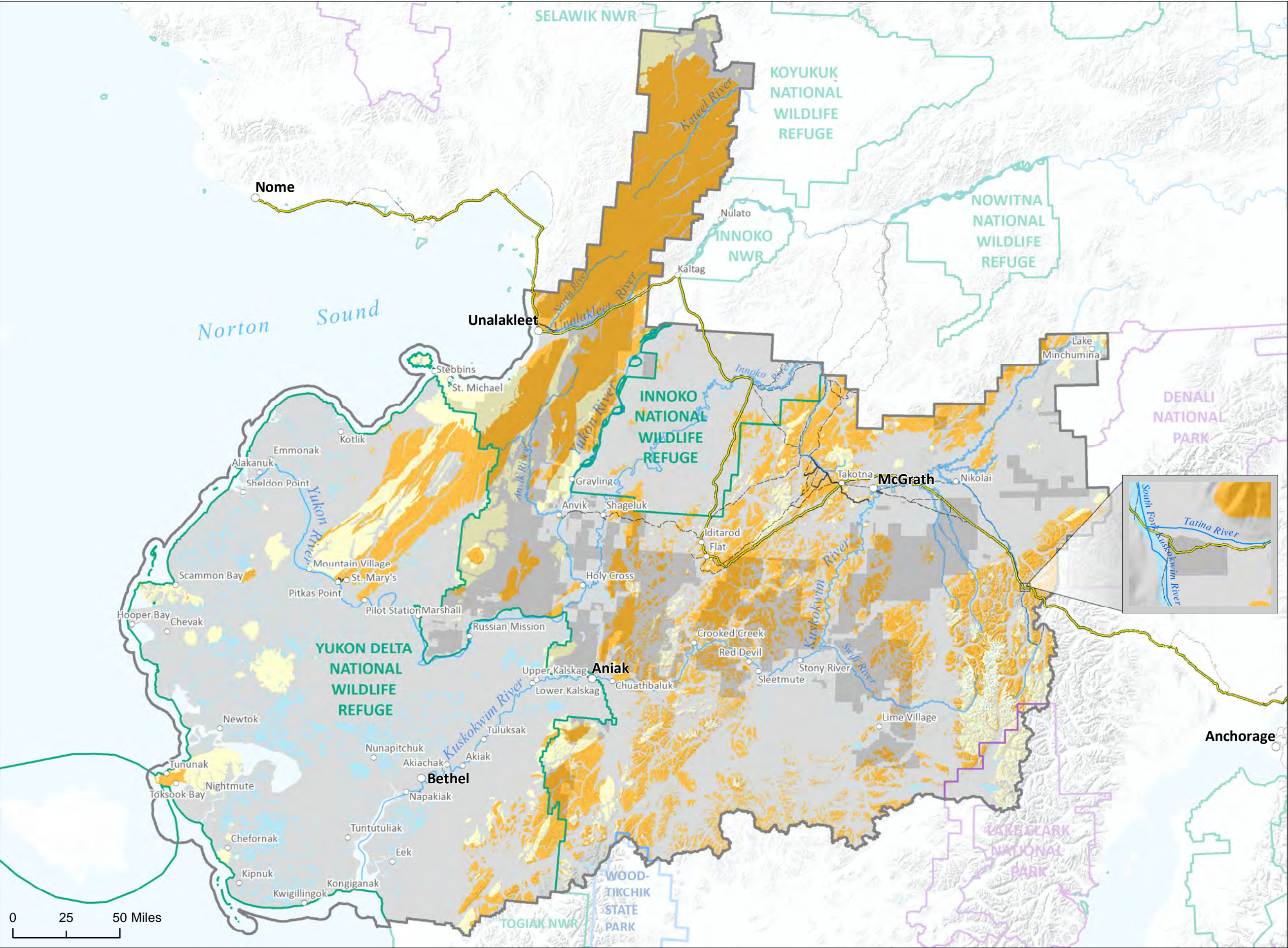


- Proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area
- BLM-managed Land
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017

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





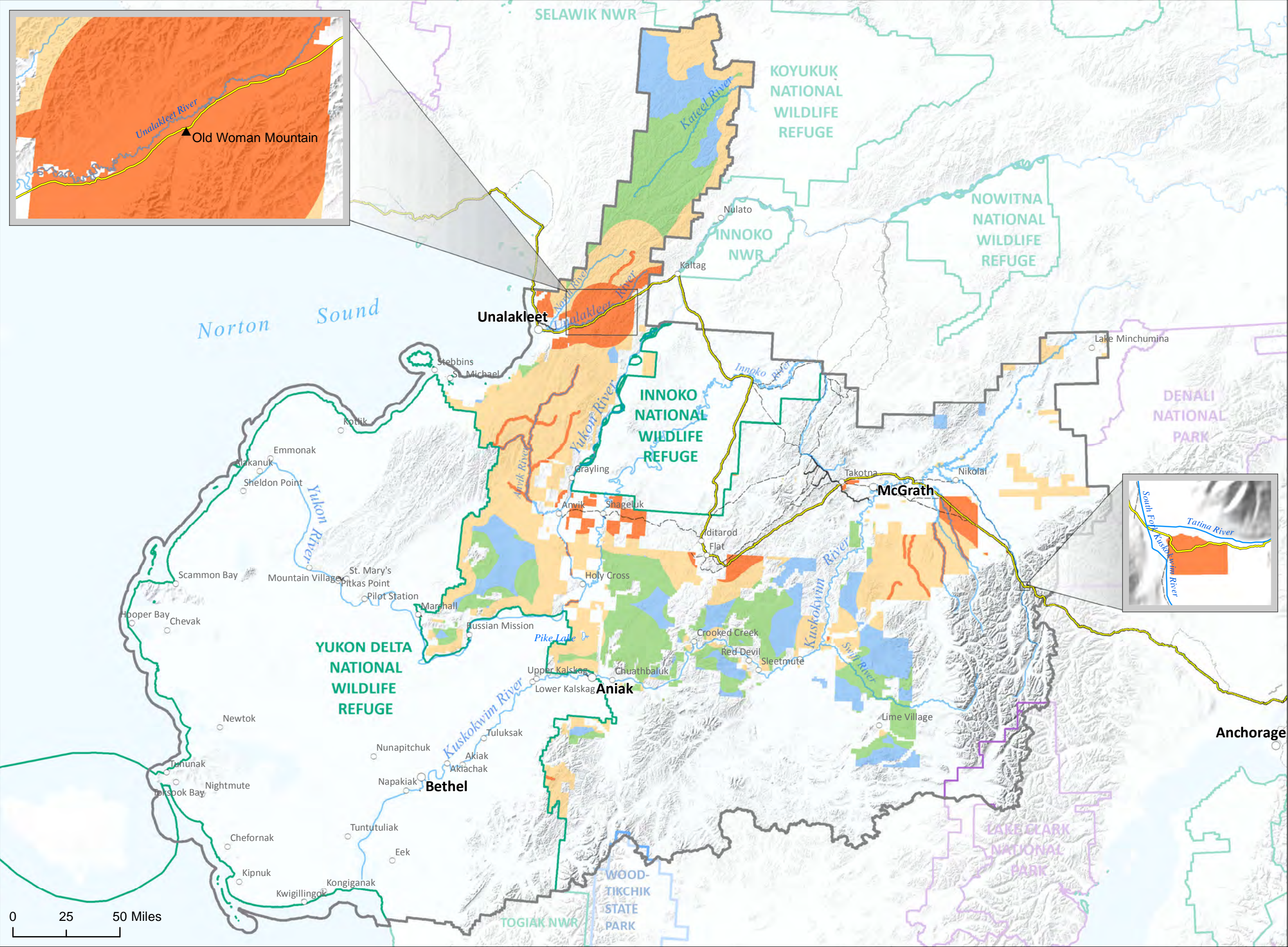
Potential Fossil Yield Classification

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017

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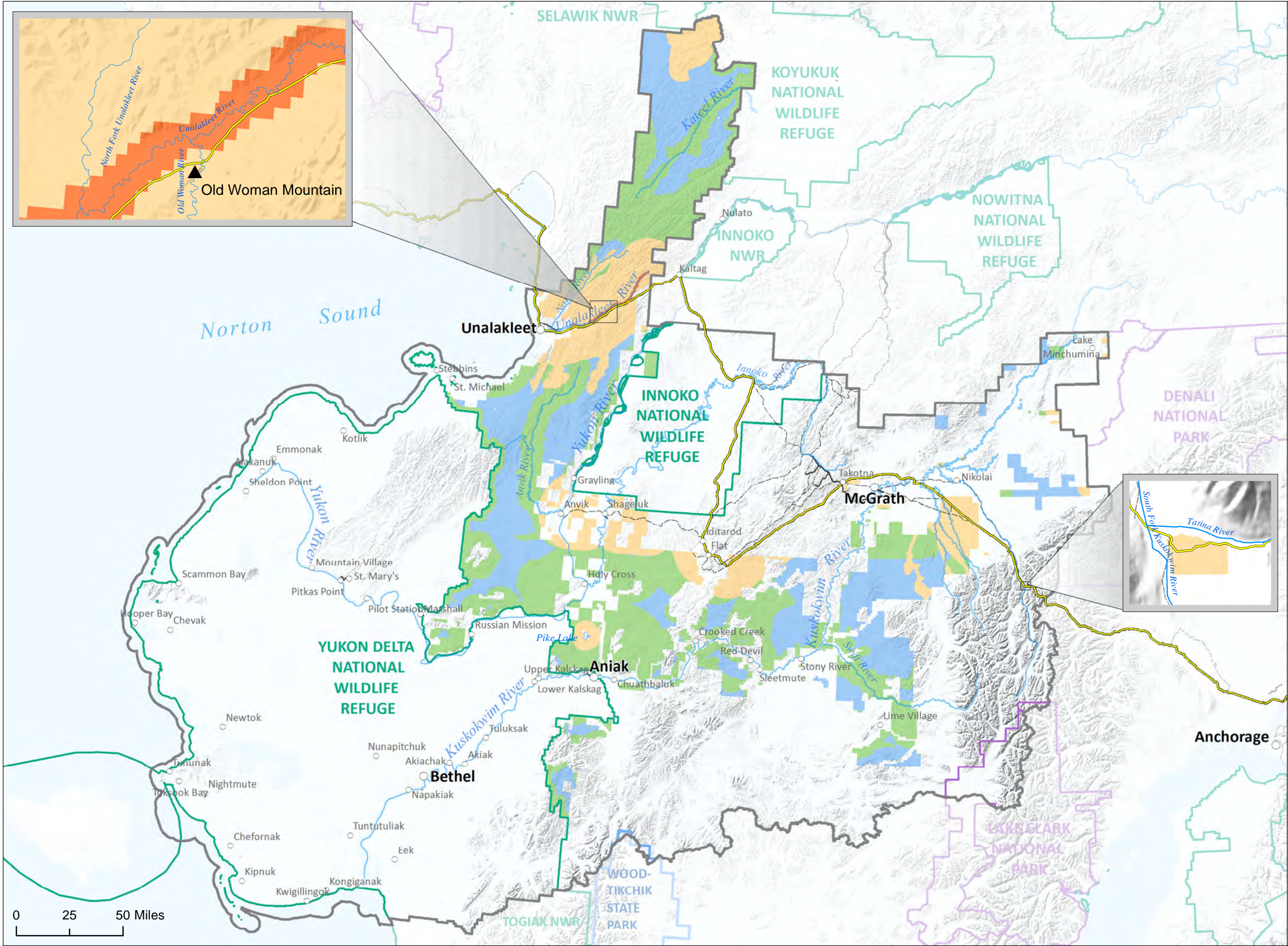
Visual Resource Management Class

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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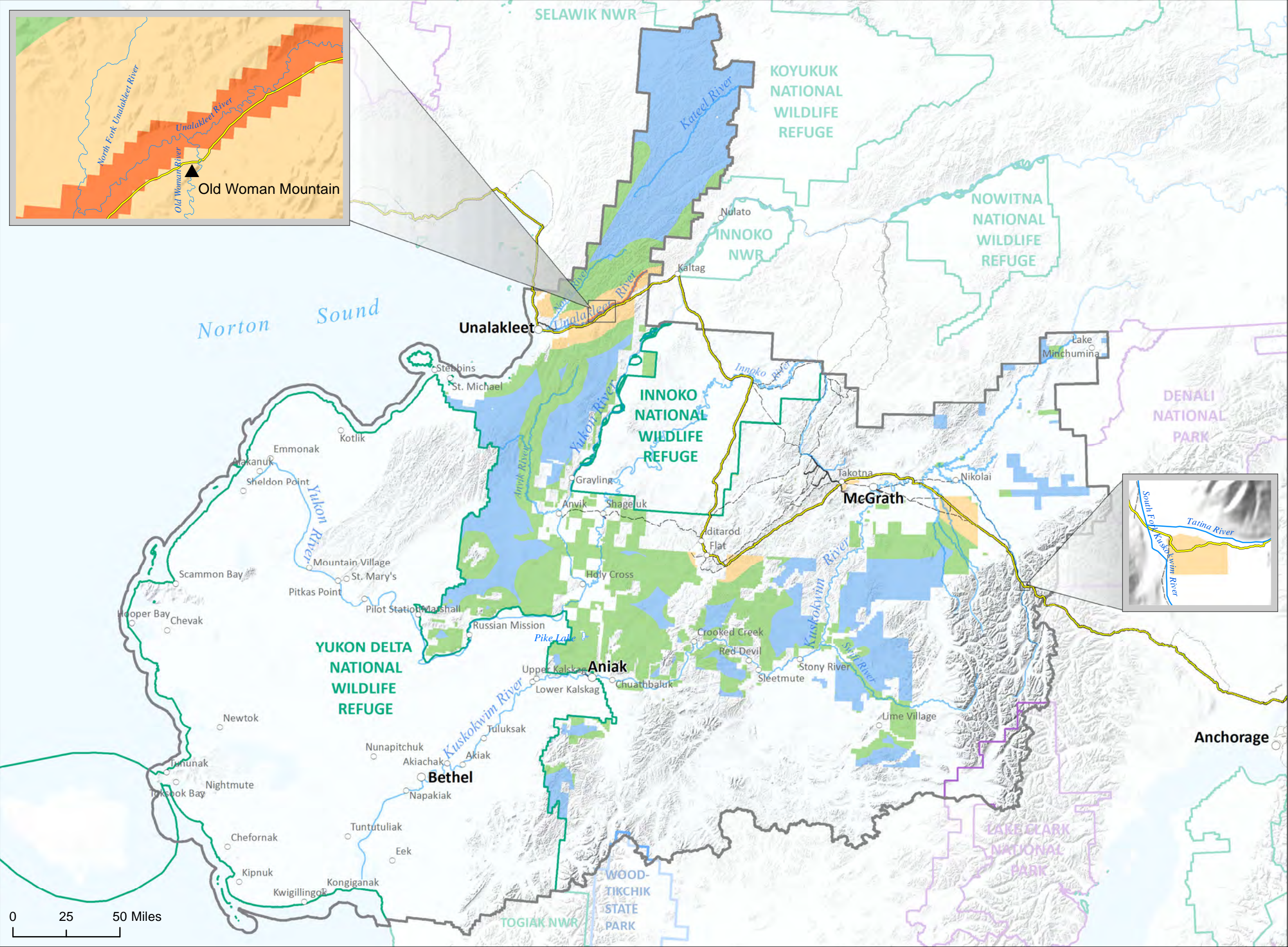
Visual Resource Management Class

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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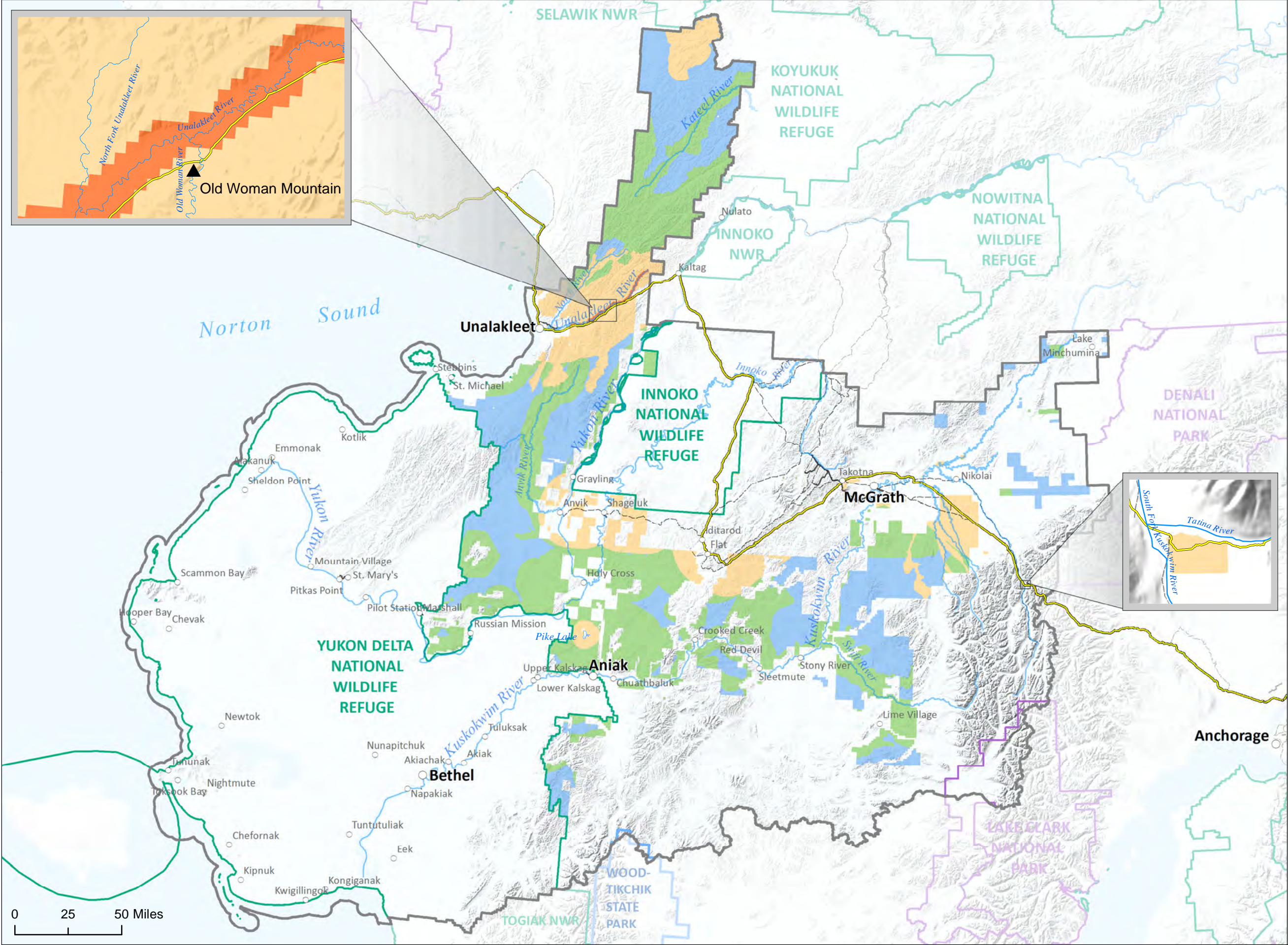
Visual Resource Management Class

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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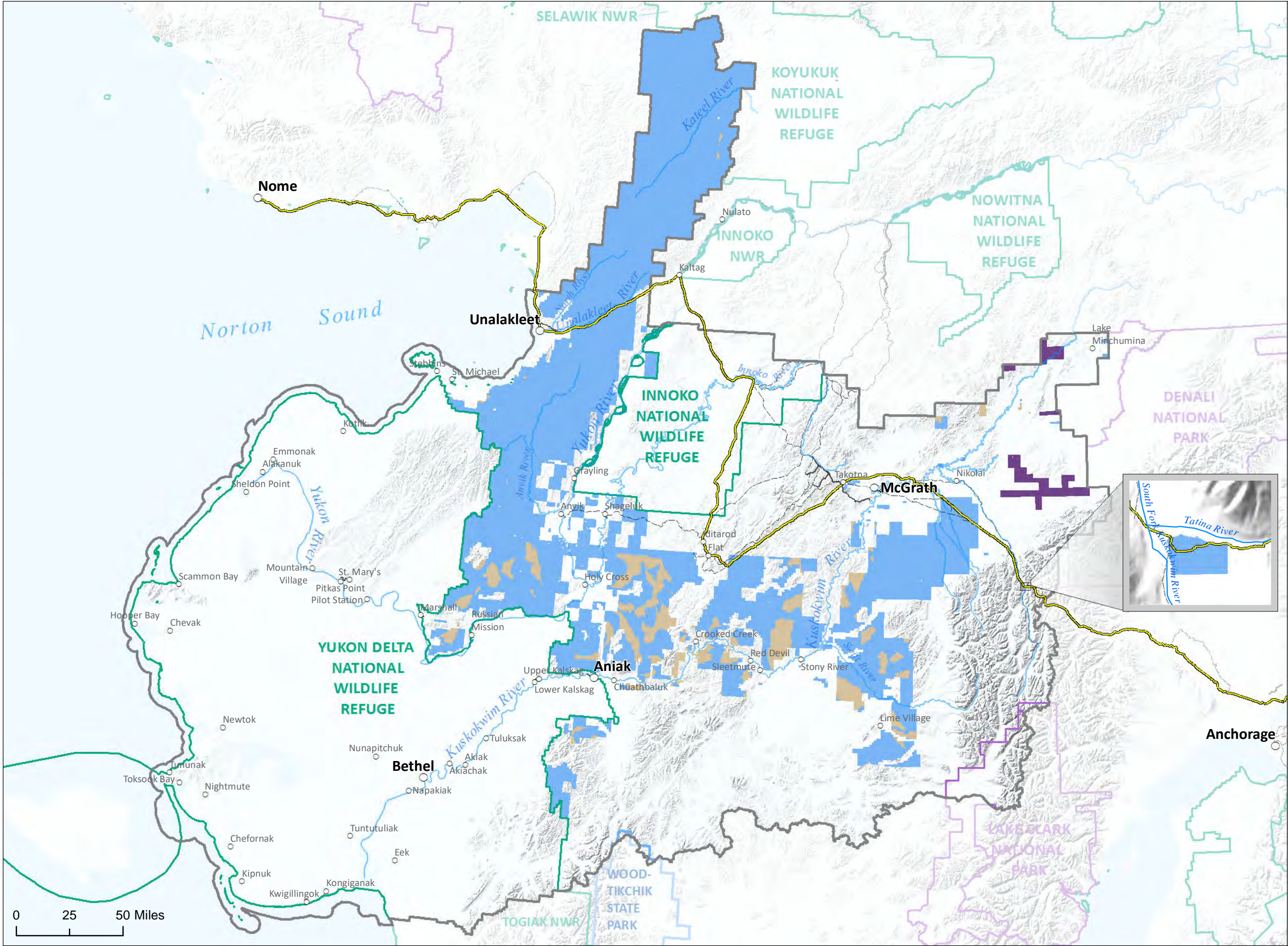


- Visual Resource Management Class**
- VRM Class I (46,953 acres)
 - VRM Class II (2,645,370 acres)
 - VRM Class III (5,809,494 acres)
 - VRM Class IV (4,964,076 acres)
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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- Top-Level Protection (277,489 acres)
- Mid-Level Protection (12,049,536 acres)
- Low-Level Protection (1,138,977 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Top-Level Protection: Lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other resource values and multiple uses.

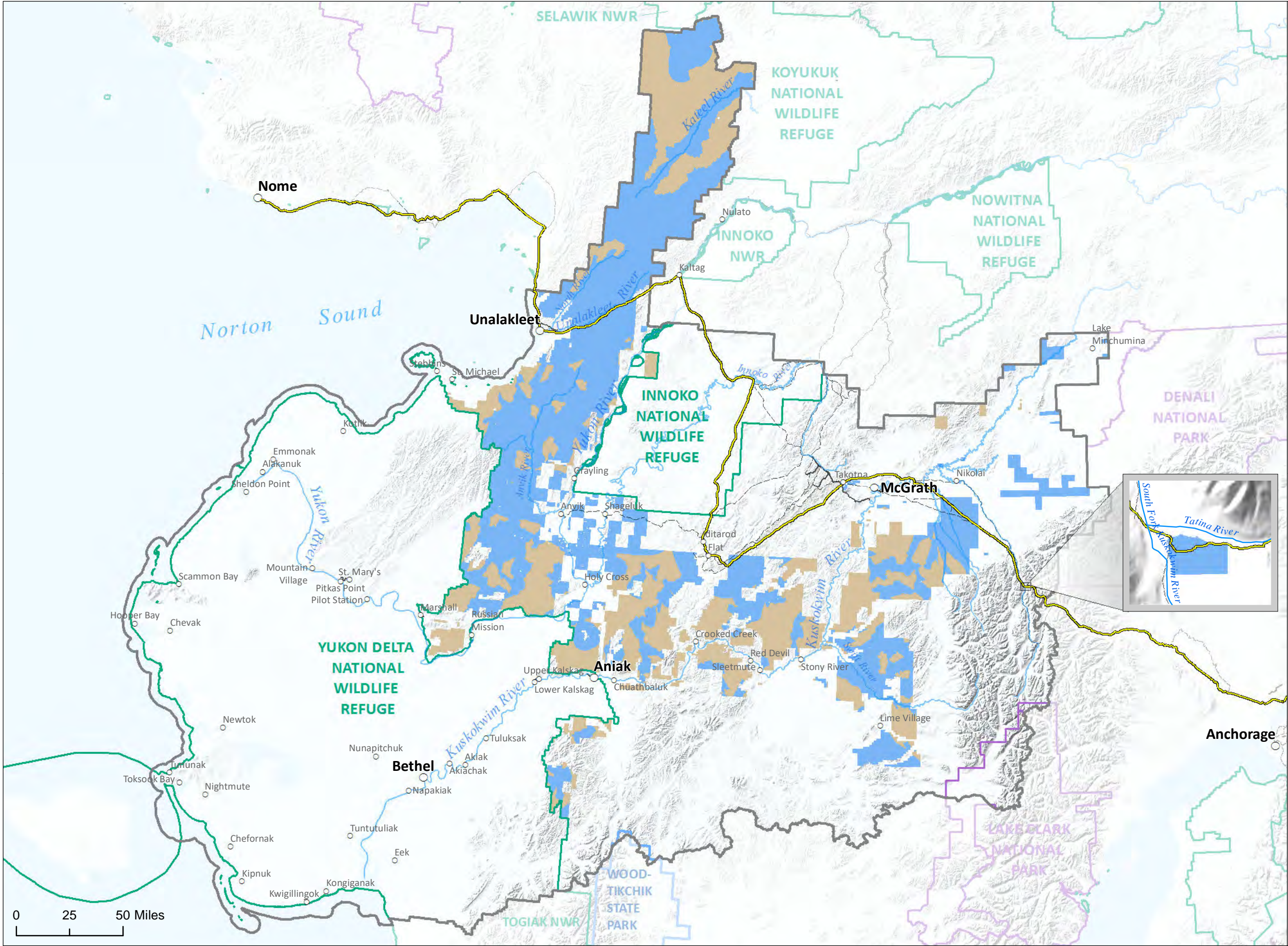
Mid-Level Protection: Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2020

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- Mid-Level Protection (8,125,183 acres)
- Low-Level Protection (5,340,820 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

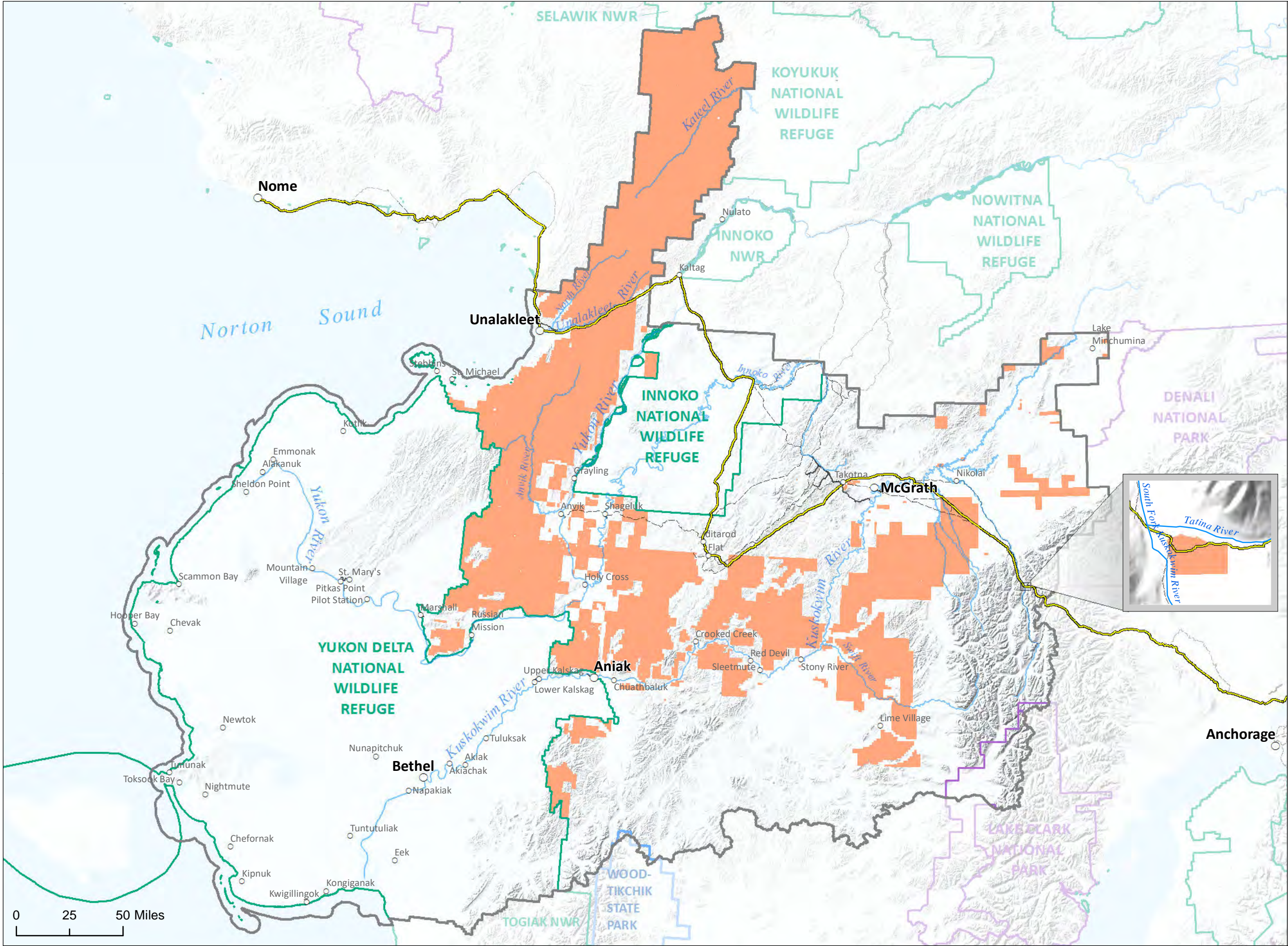
Mid-Level Protection: Lands managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2019

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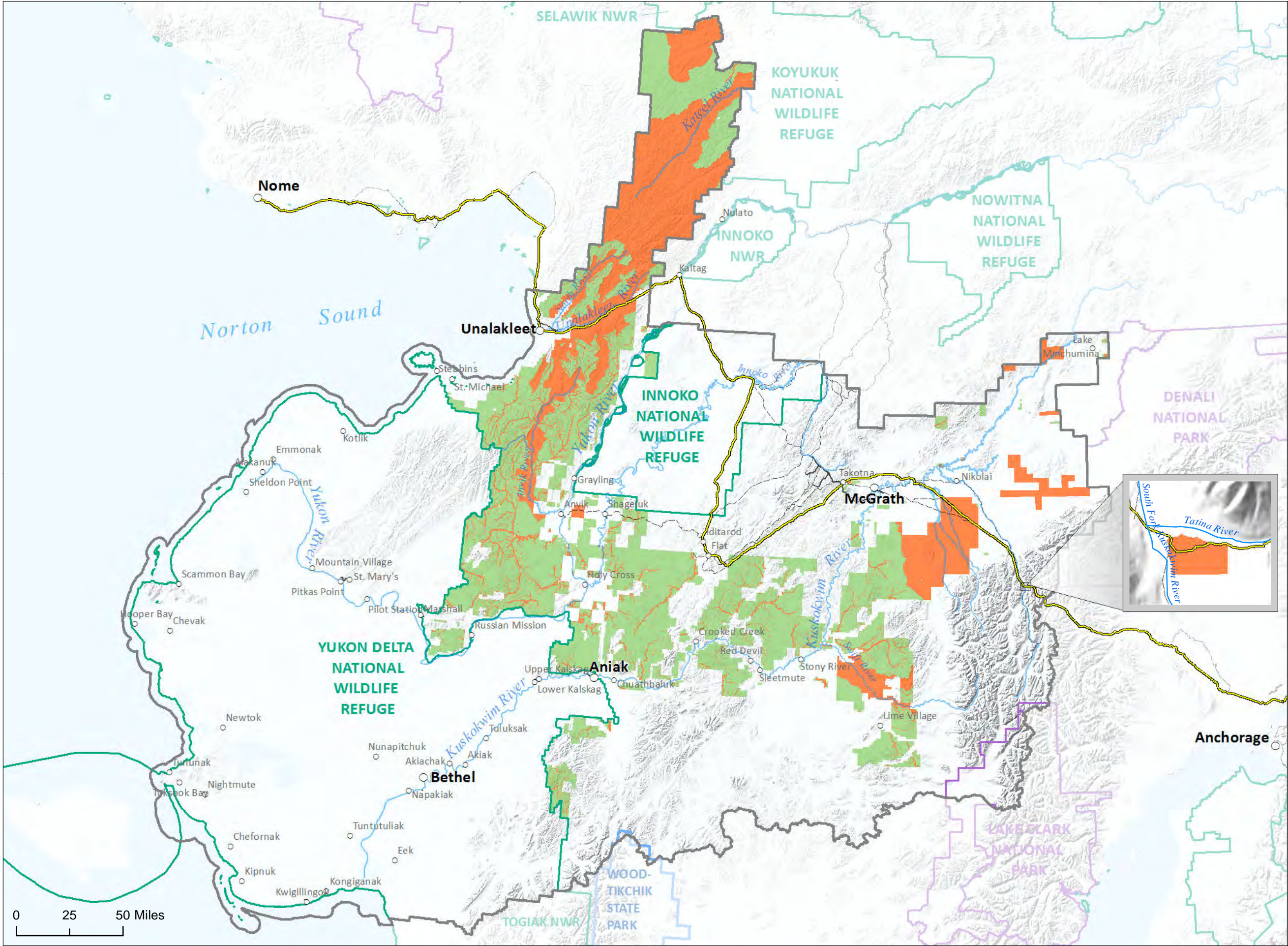


- No Protection Areas
(13,466,003 acres)
- Iditarod National Historic
Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic
Trail Connecting/Side
Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018,
2020

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





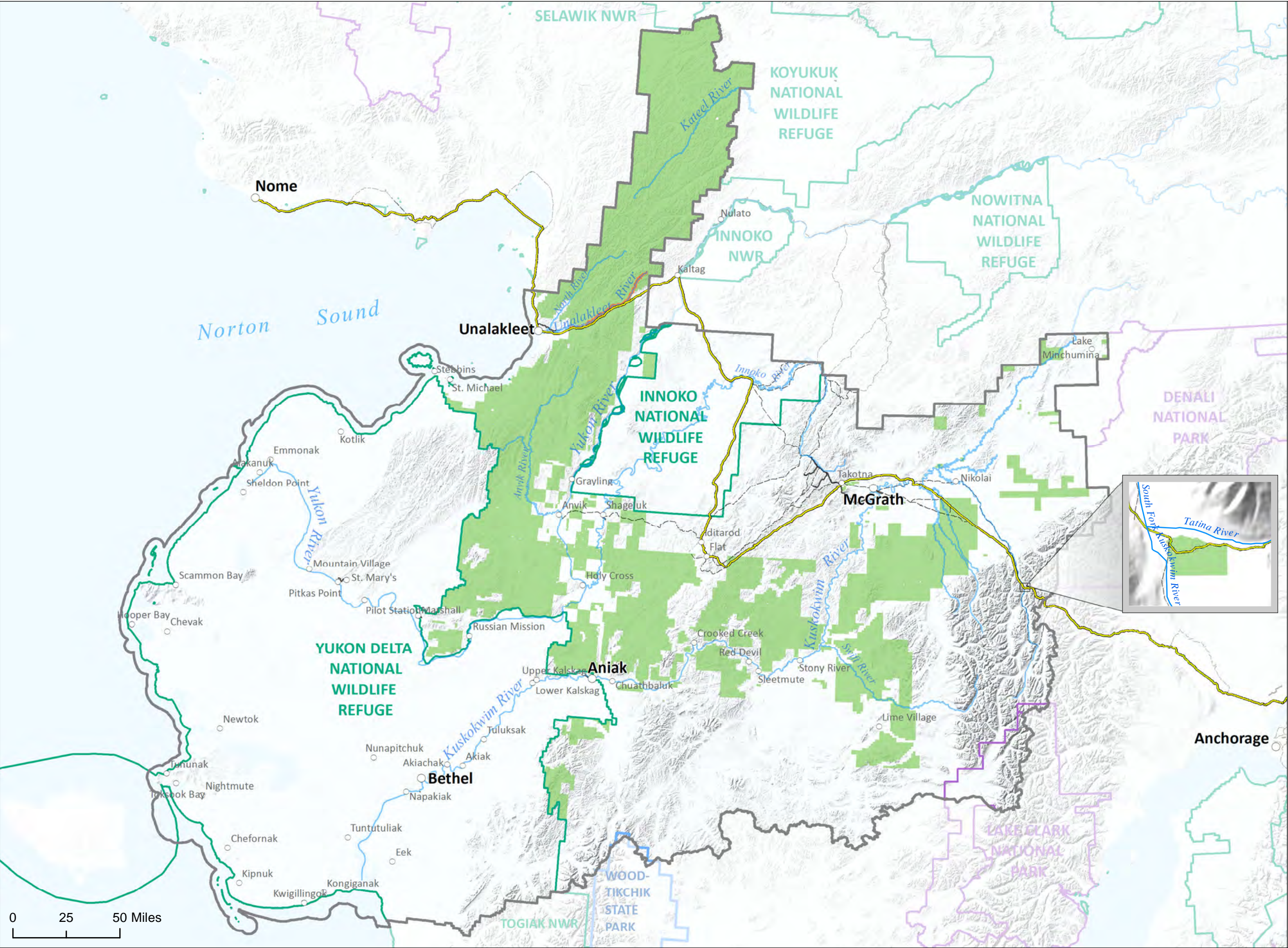
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative B)

- Open to Permitting for Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Closed to Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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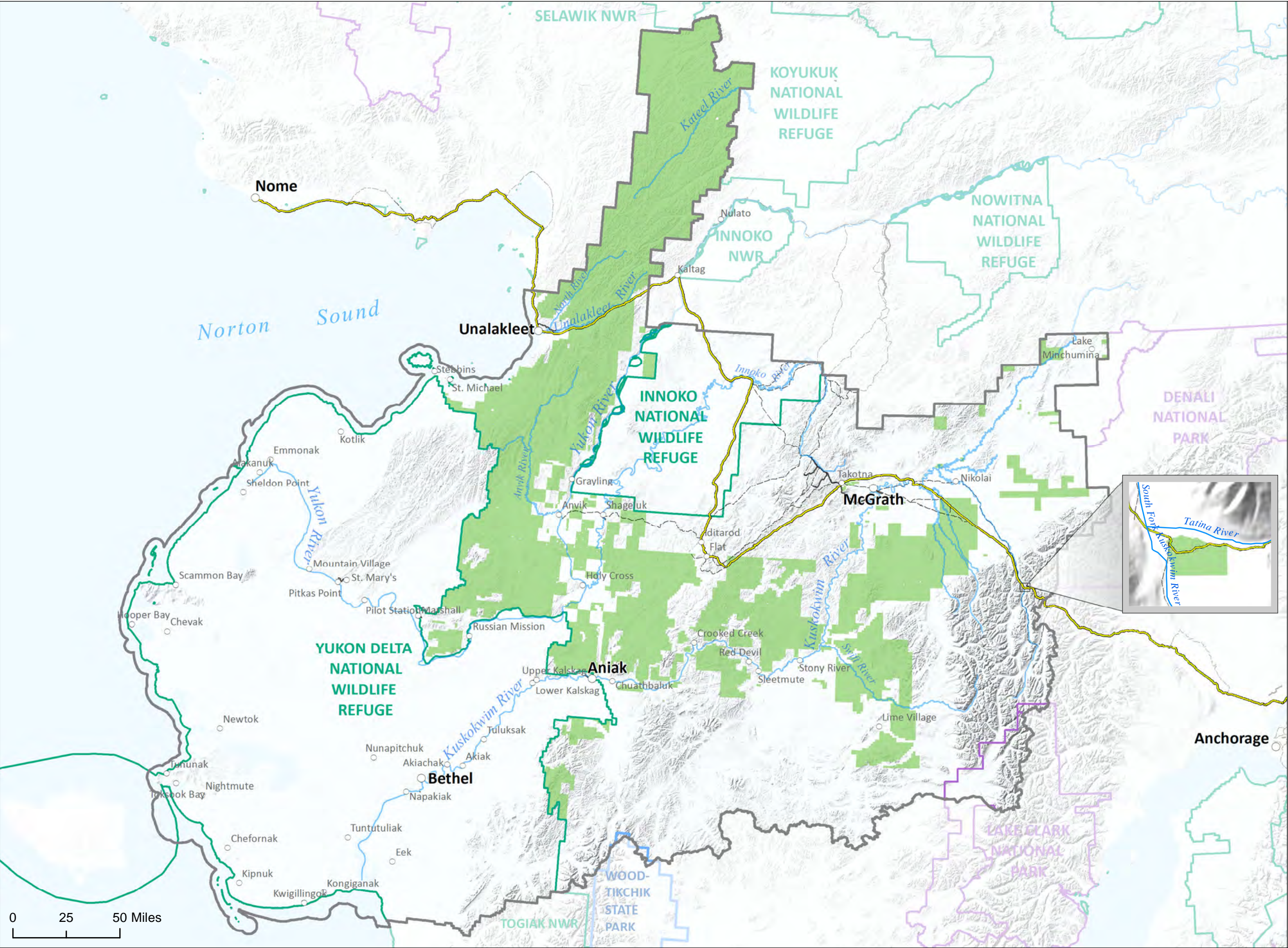
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E))

- Open to Permitting for Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Closed to Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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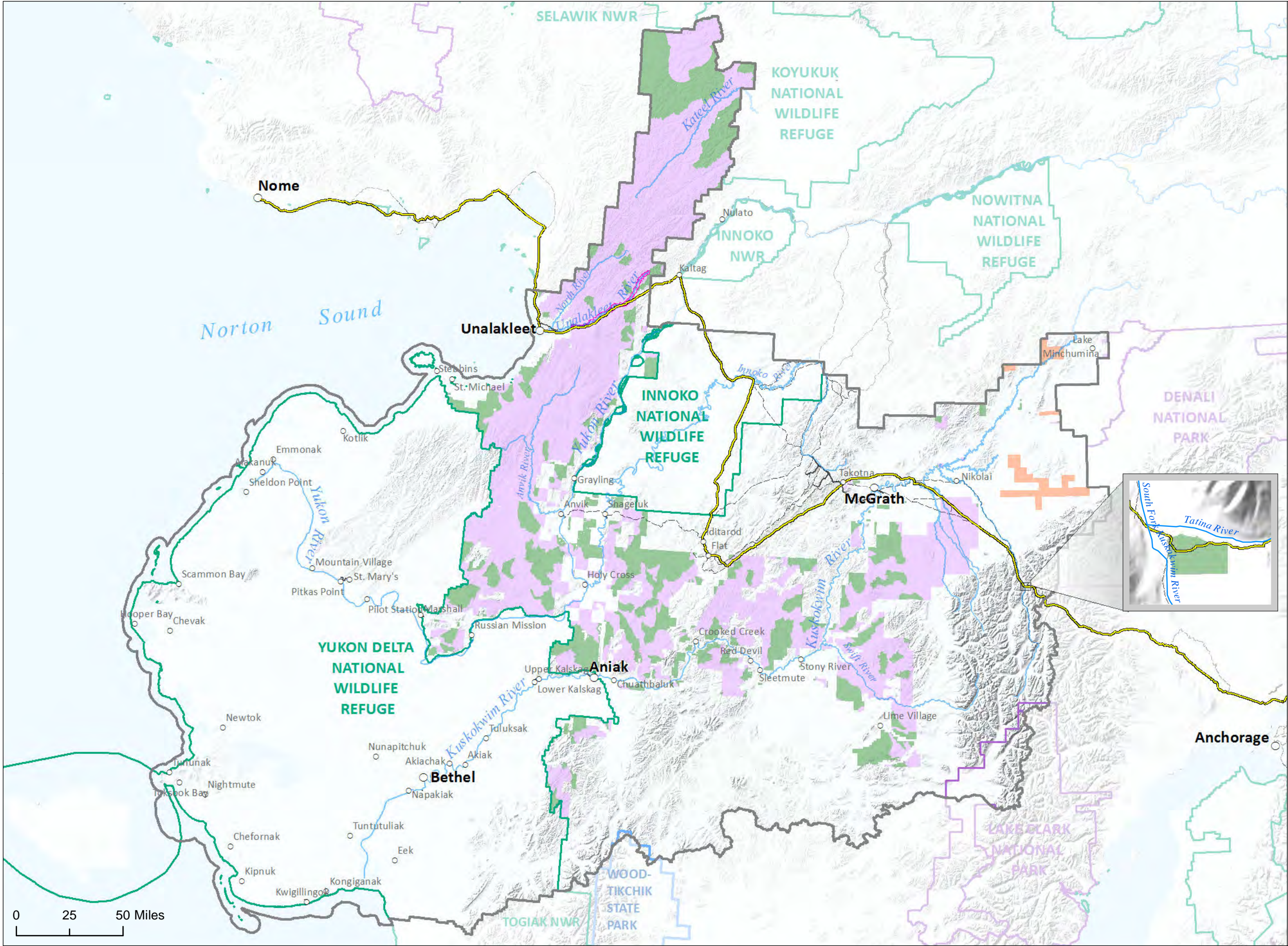
Commercial Woodland Harvest Area (Alternative D)

- Open to Permitting for Commercial Woodland Harvest
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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Decisions that Apply to Alternative B Only

Personal Use Wood-Cutting Prohibited

Non-subsistence House Log Harvest Prohibited

Decisions that Apply to Alternatives B, C, and Proposed RMP (Alternative E)

Non-Subsistence House Log Harvesting Prohibited

Open to All Subsistence and Personal Use Woodland Harvest

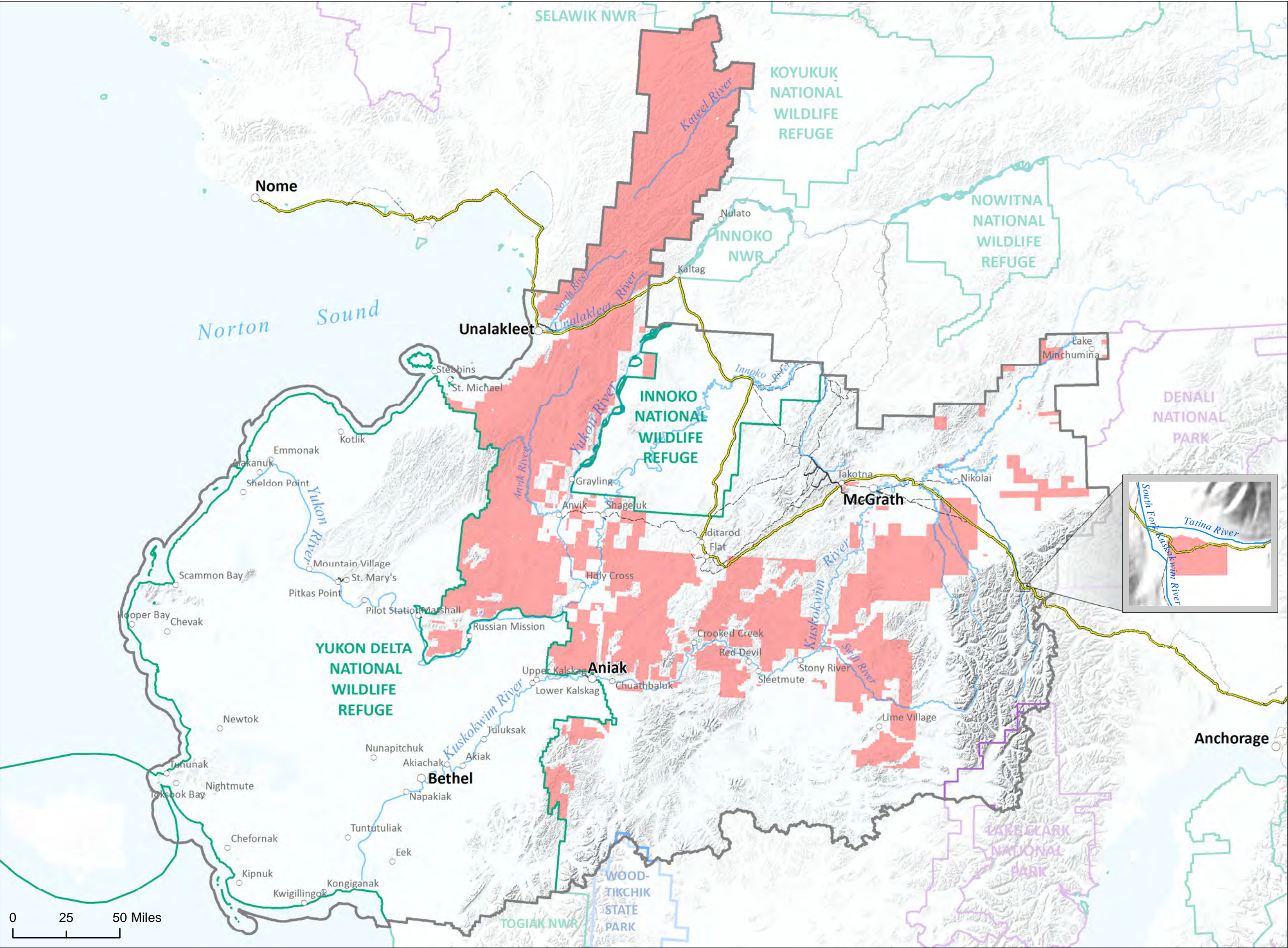
Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route

Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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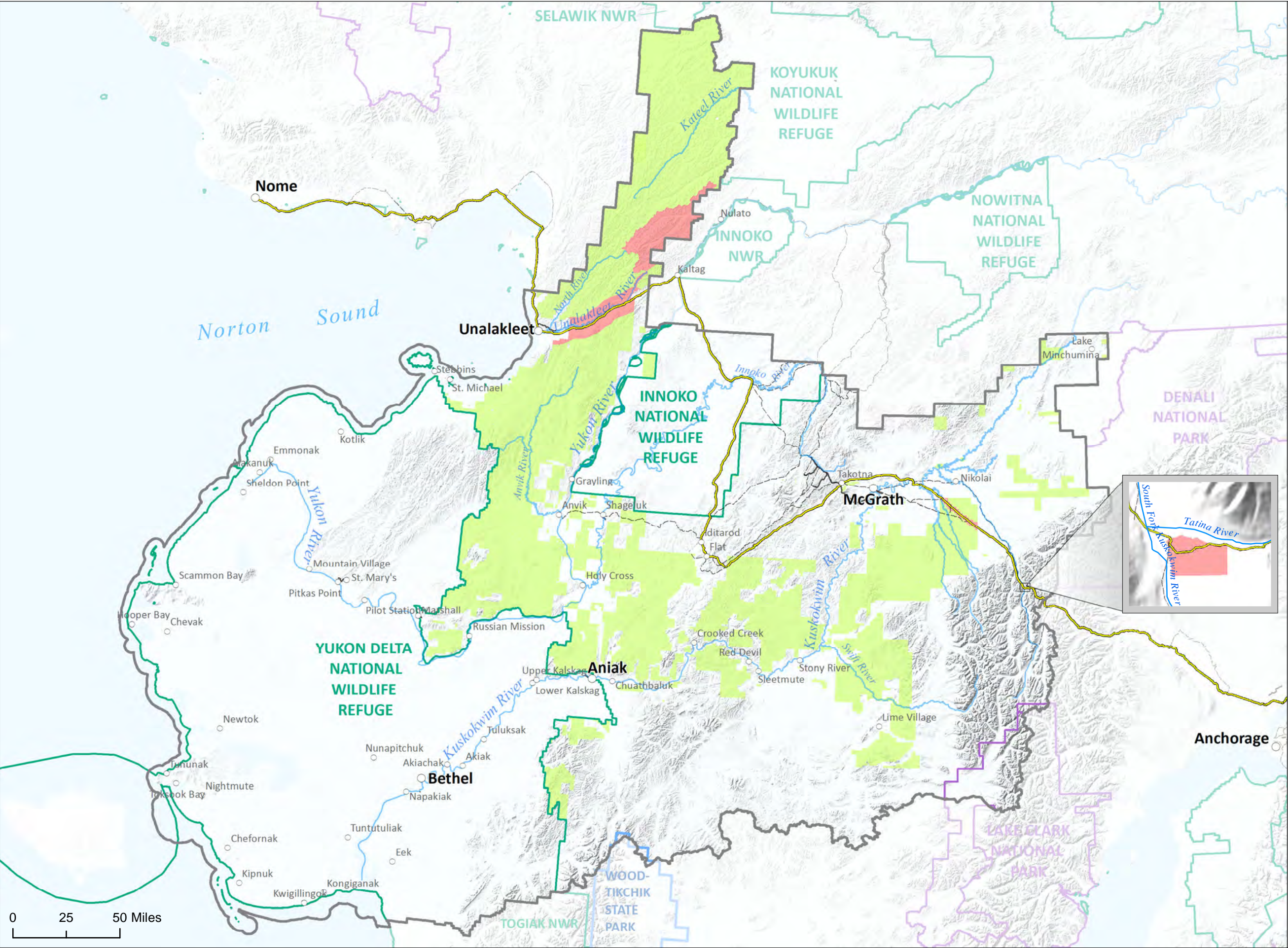
Grazing (Alternative B)

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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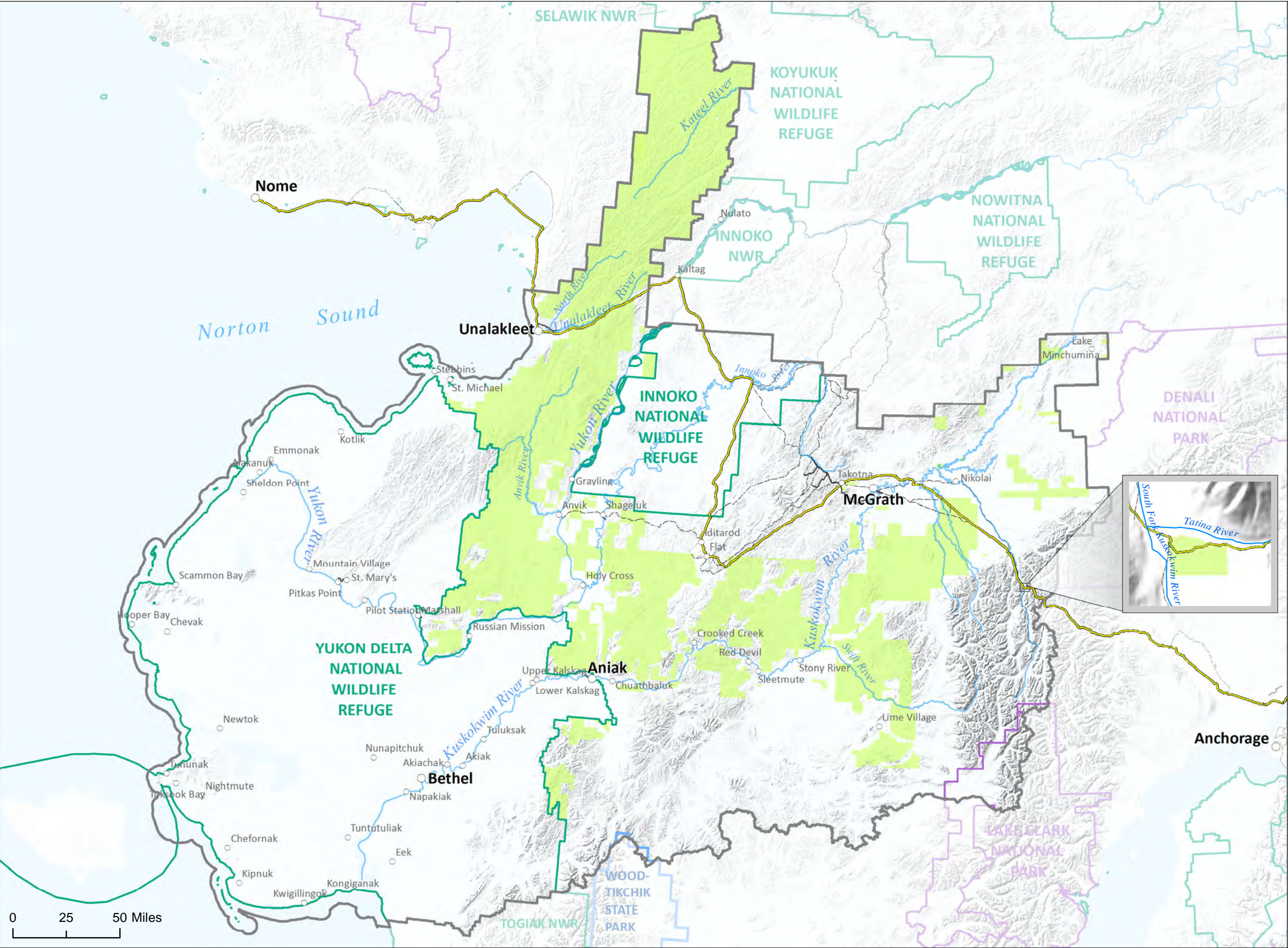


- Grazing (Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E))**
- Closed to Grazing
 - Open to Grazing
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

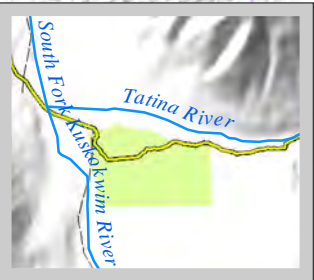
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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- Grazing (Alternative D)**
- Open to Grazing
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

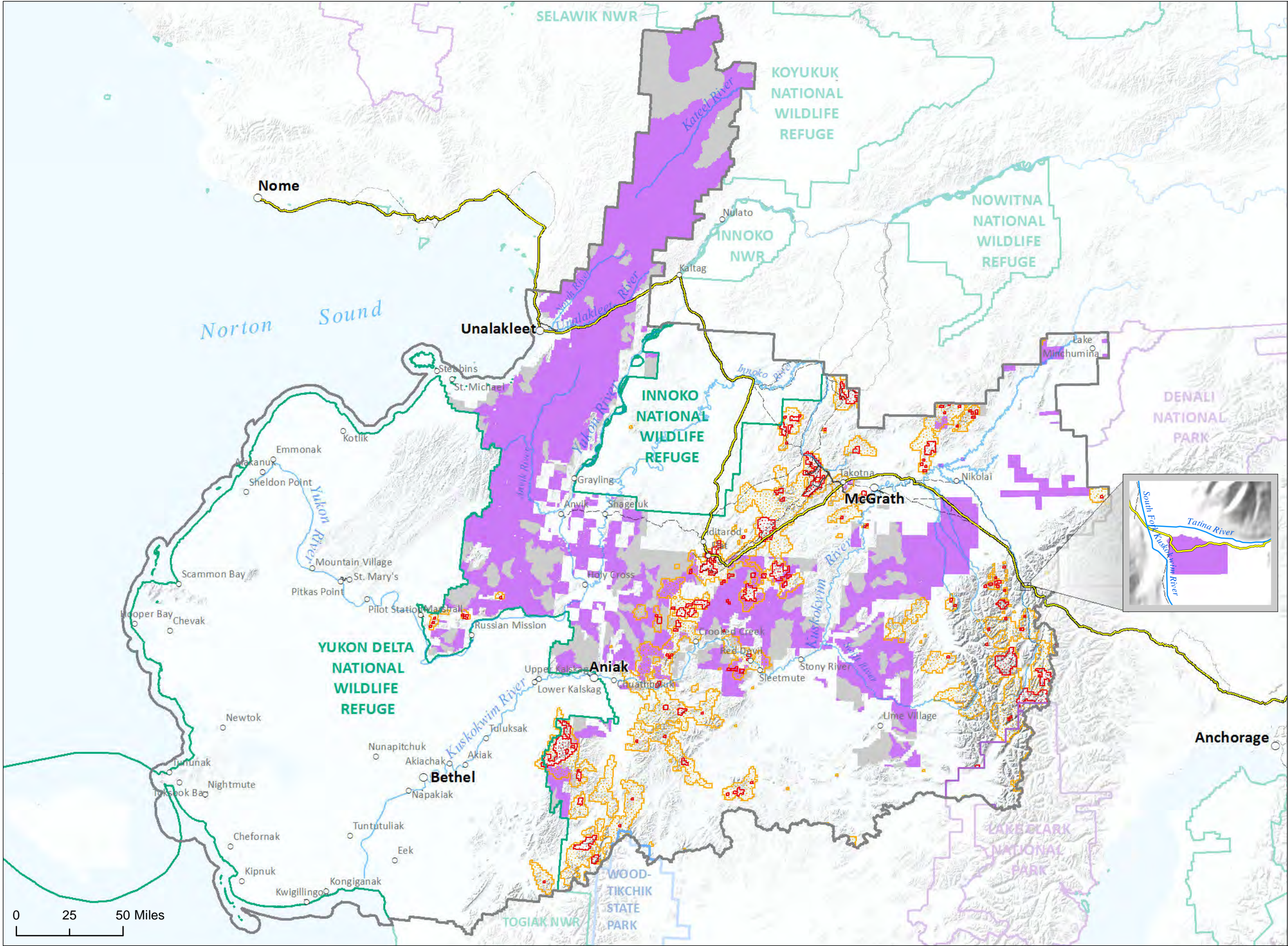


Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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0 25 50 Miles

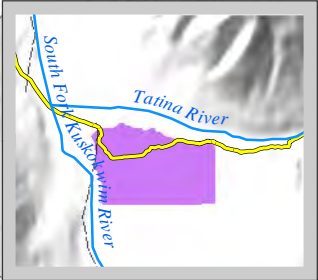


Locatable Mineral Decisions (Alternative B)

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

Locatable Mineral Potential

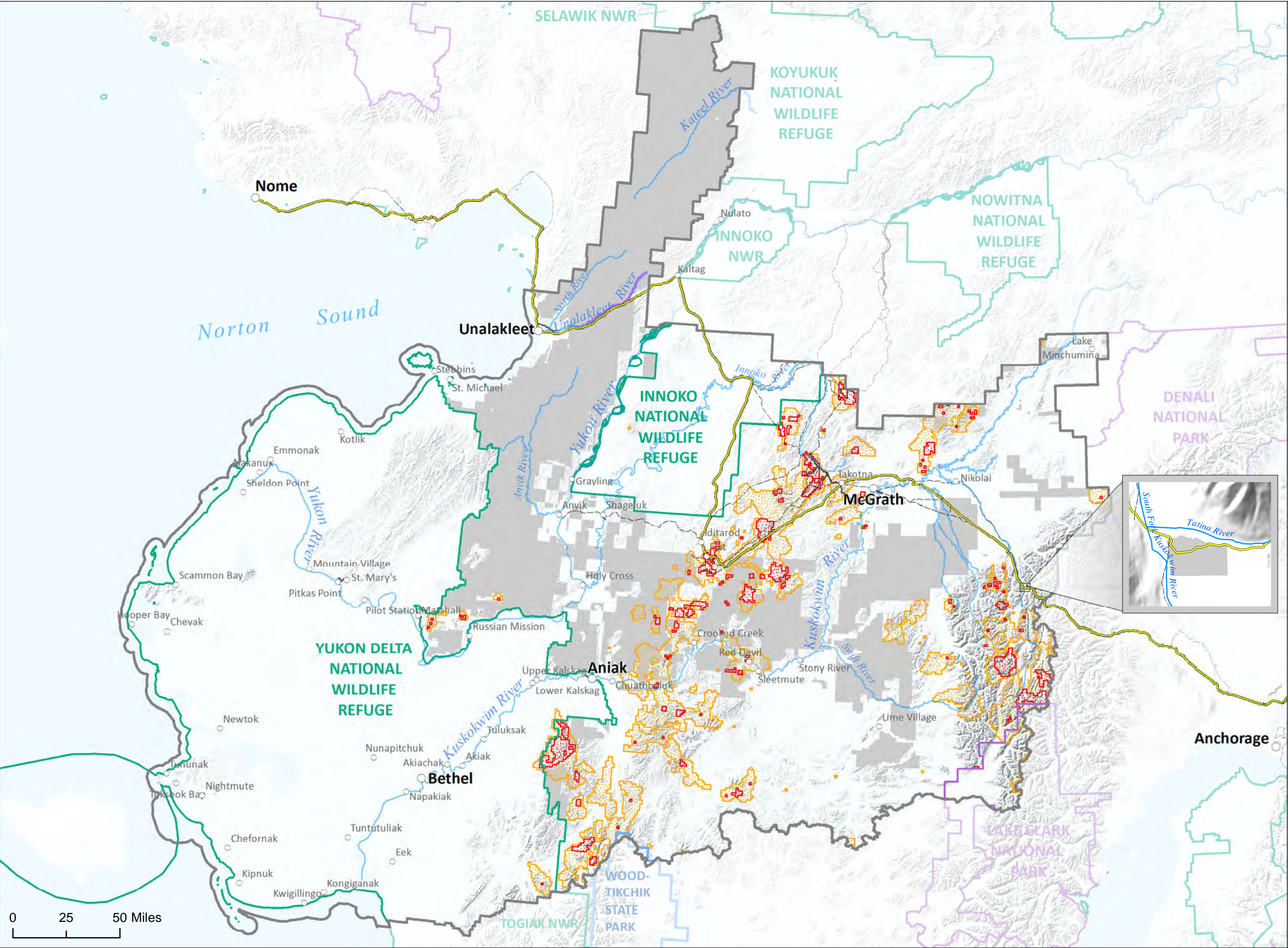
- Medium
- High
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2020

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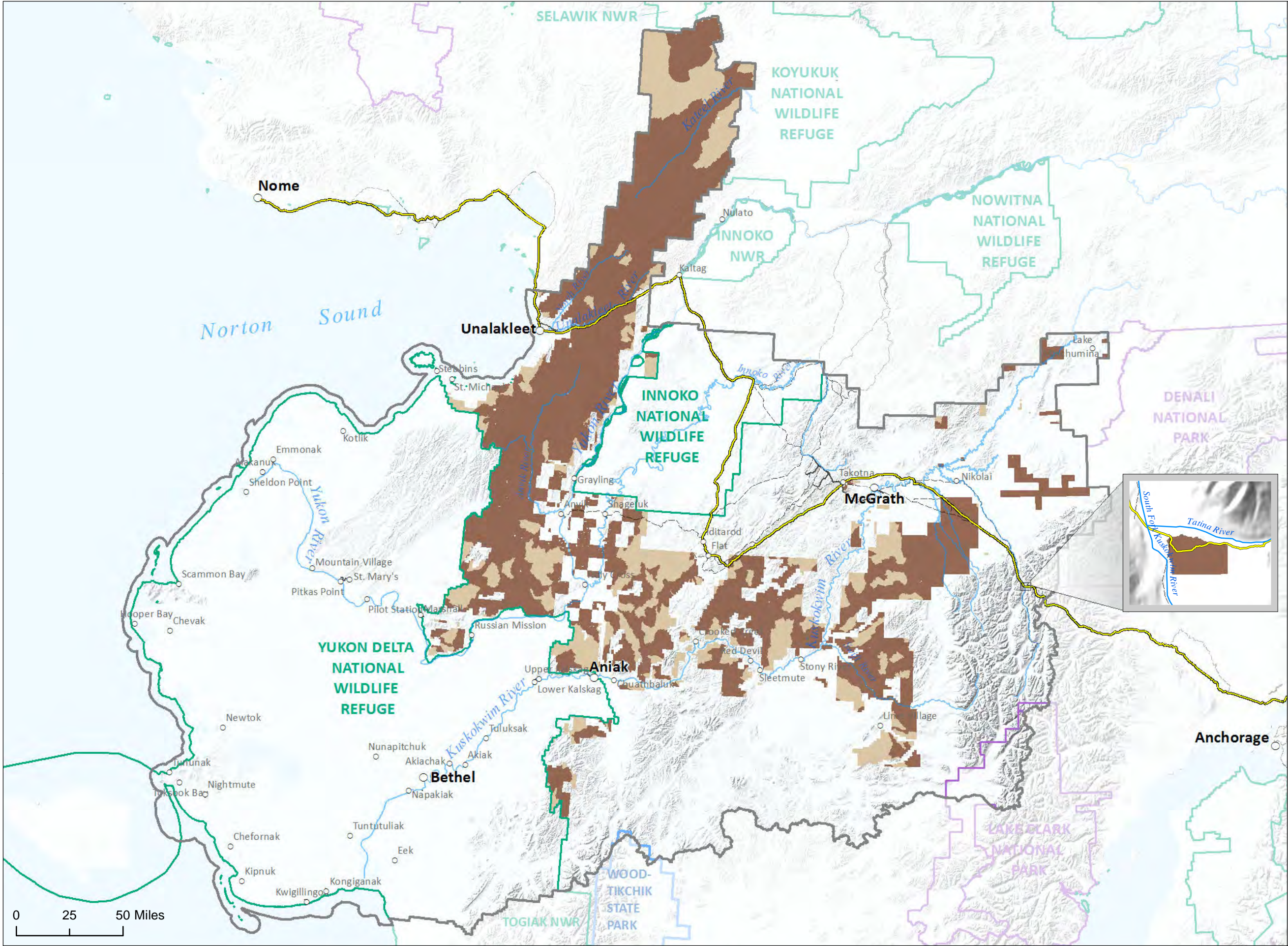
**Locatable Mineral Decisions
(Alternatives C, D, &
Proposed RMP (Alternative E))**

- Open to Locatable Mineral Entry
- Withdrawn from Locatable Mineral Entry
- Locatable Mineral Potential**
 - Medium
 - High
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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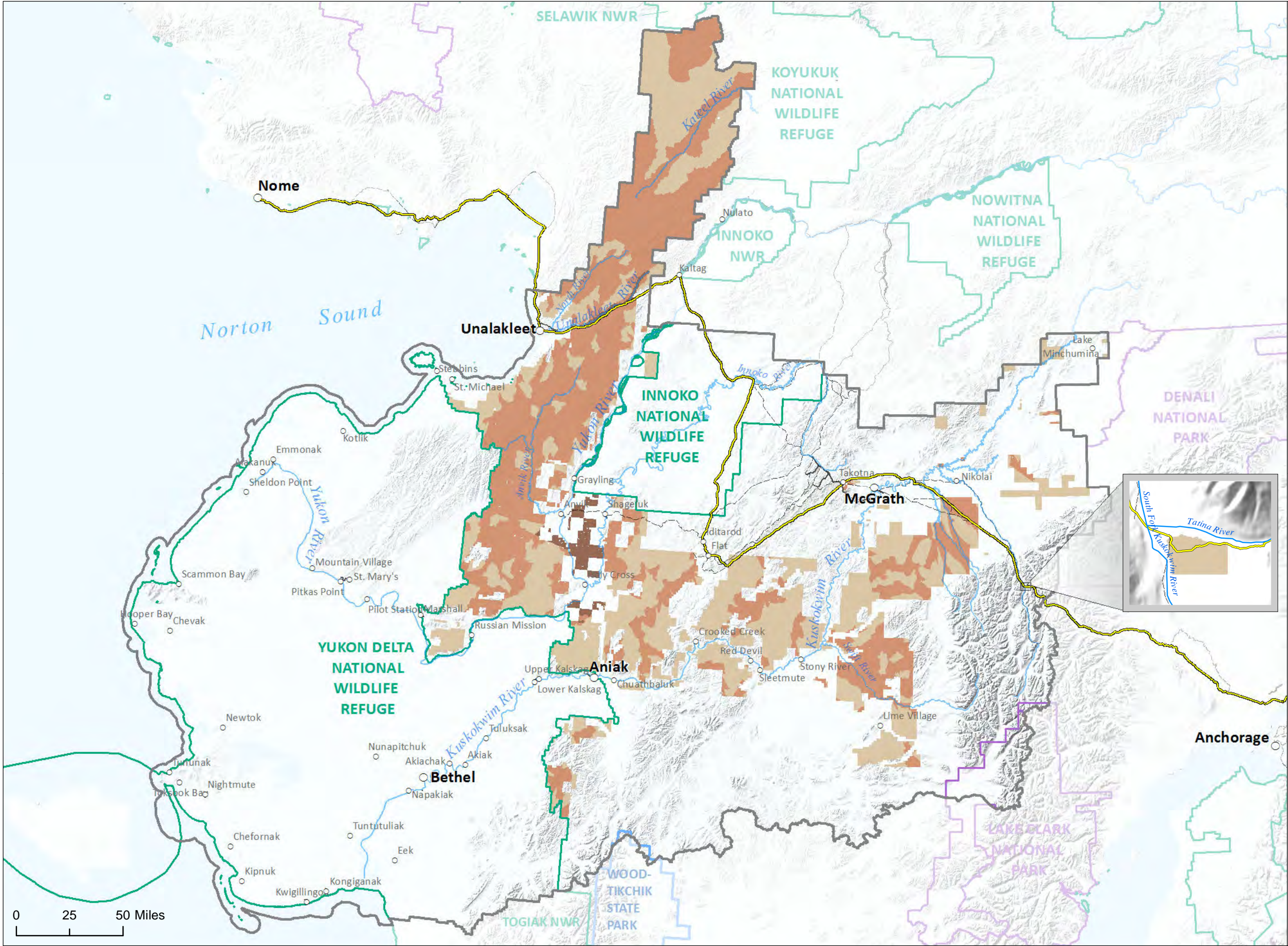


- Salable Mineral Decisions (Alternative B)**
- Closed to Salable
 - Open to Salable
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2020

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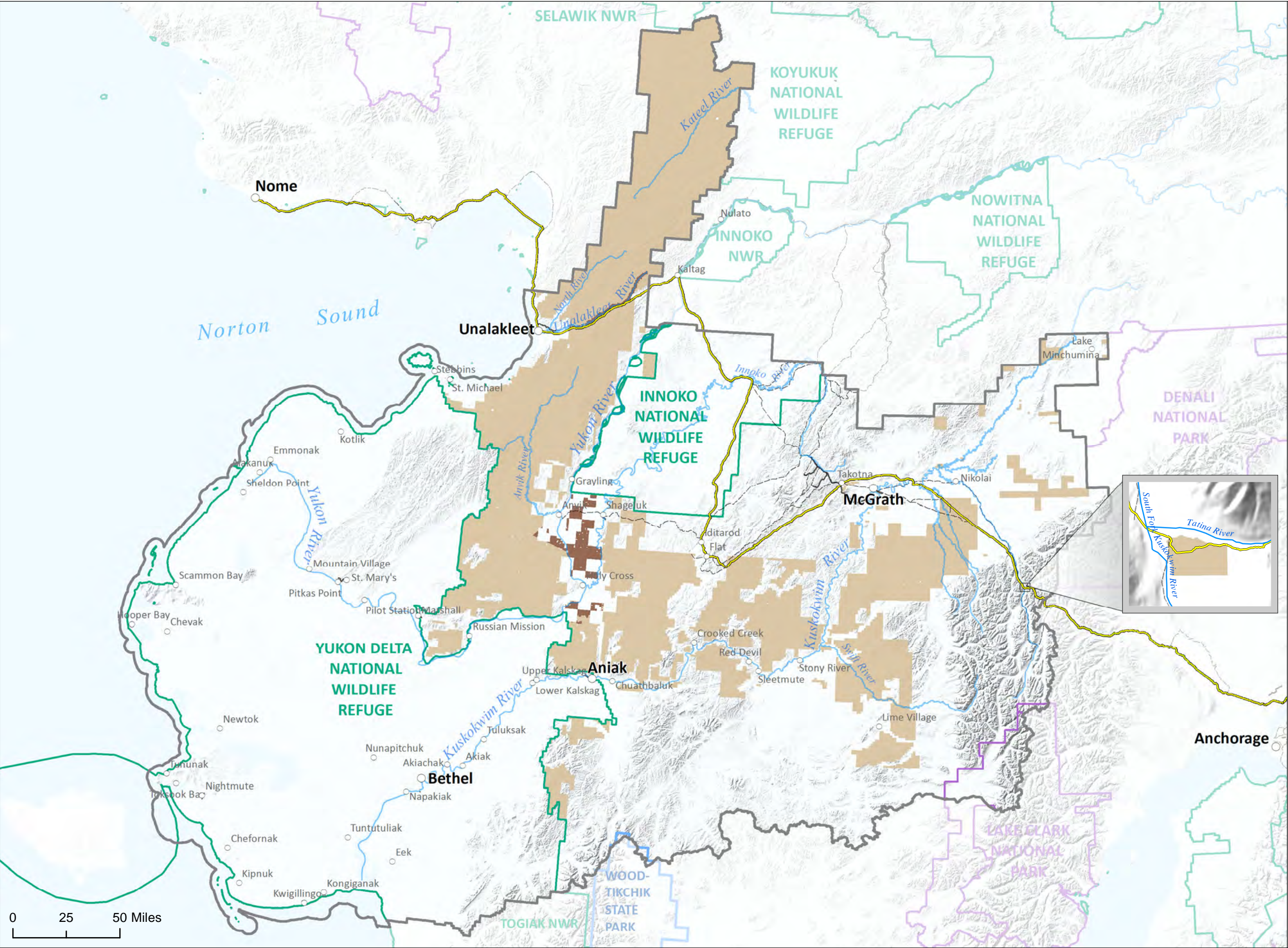
Salable Mineral Decisions
(Alternative C)

- Closed to Salable
- Open to Salable Subject to Terms and Conditions
- Open to Salable
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2020

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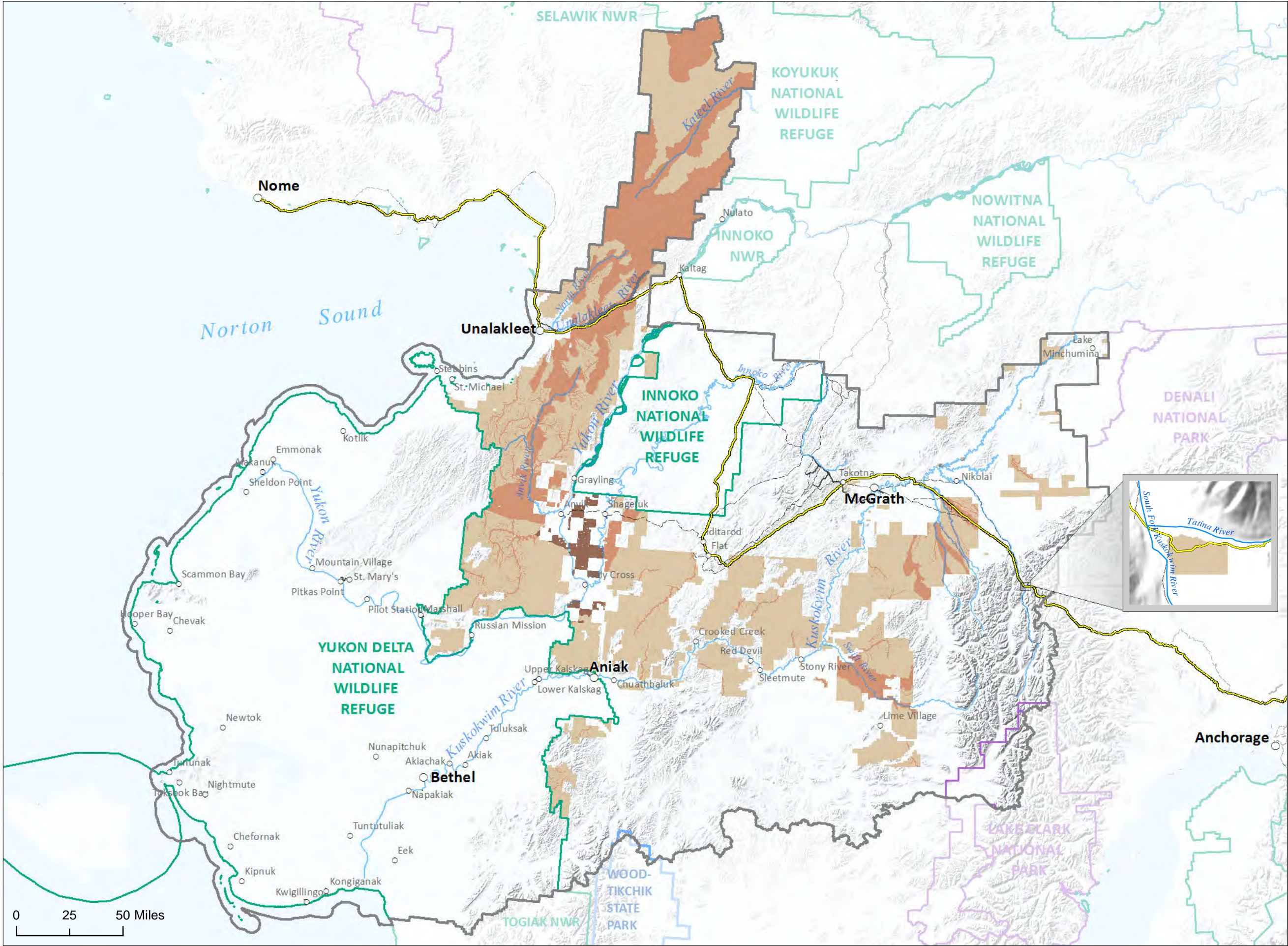


- Salable Mineral Decisions (Alternative D)**
- Closed to Salable
 - Open to Salable
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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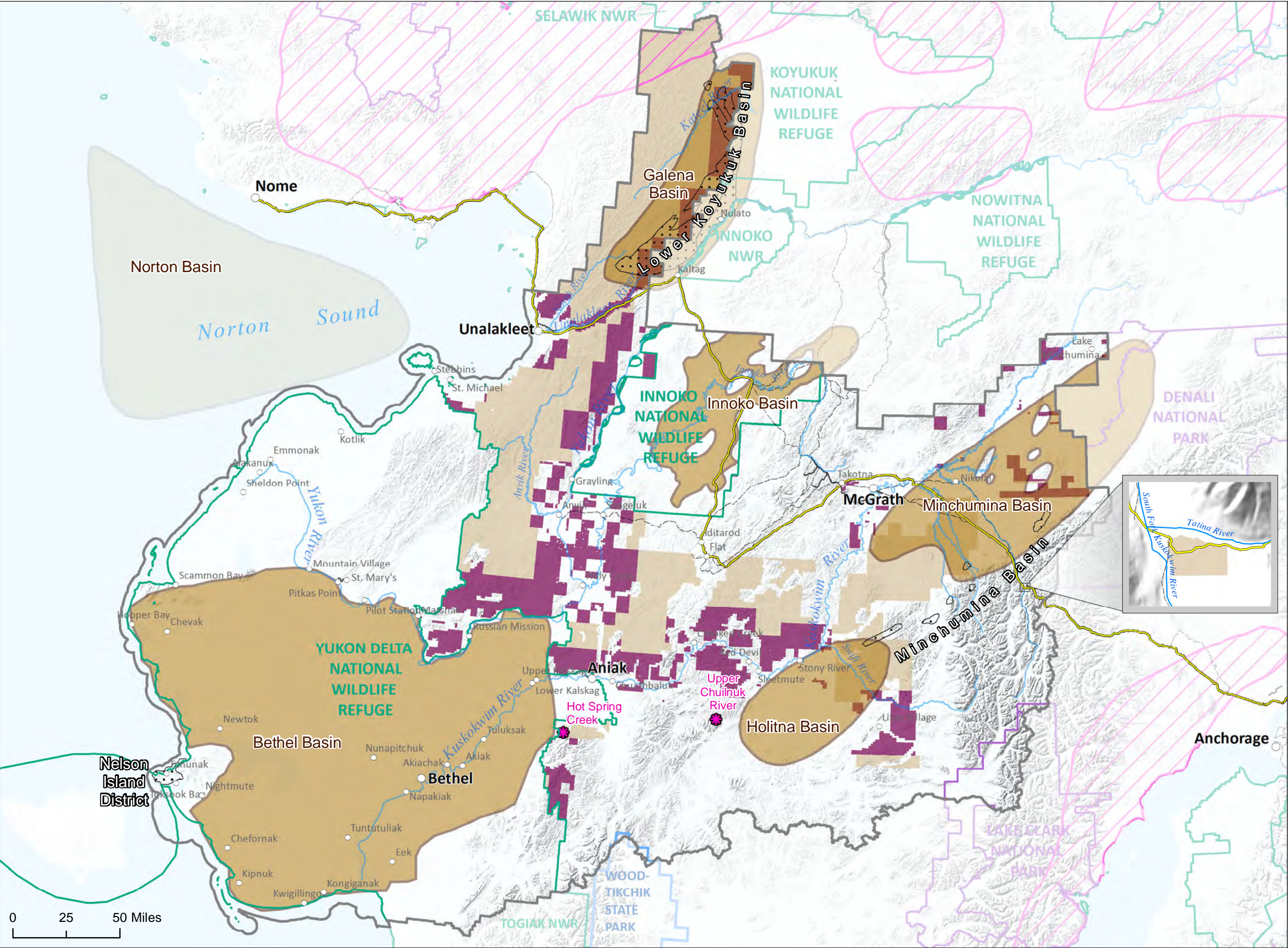
Salable Mineral Decisions
(Proposed RMP (Alternative E))

- Closed to Salable
- Open to Salable Subject to Terms and Conditions
- Open to Salable
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2020

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Leasable Potential

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

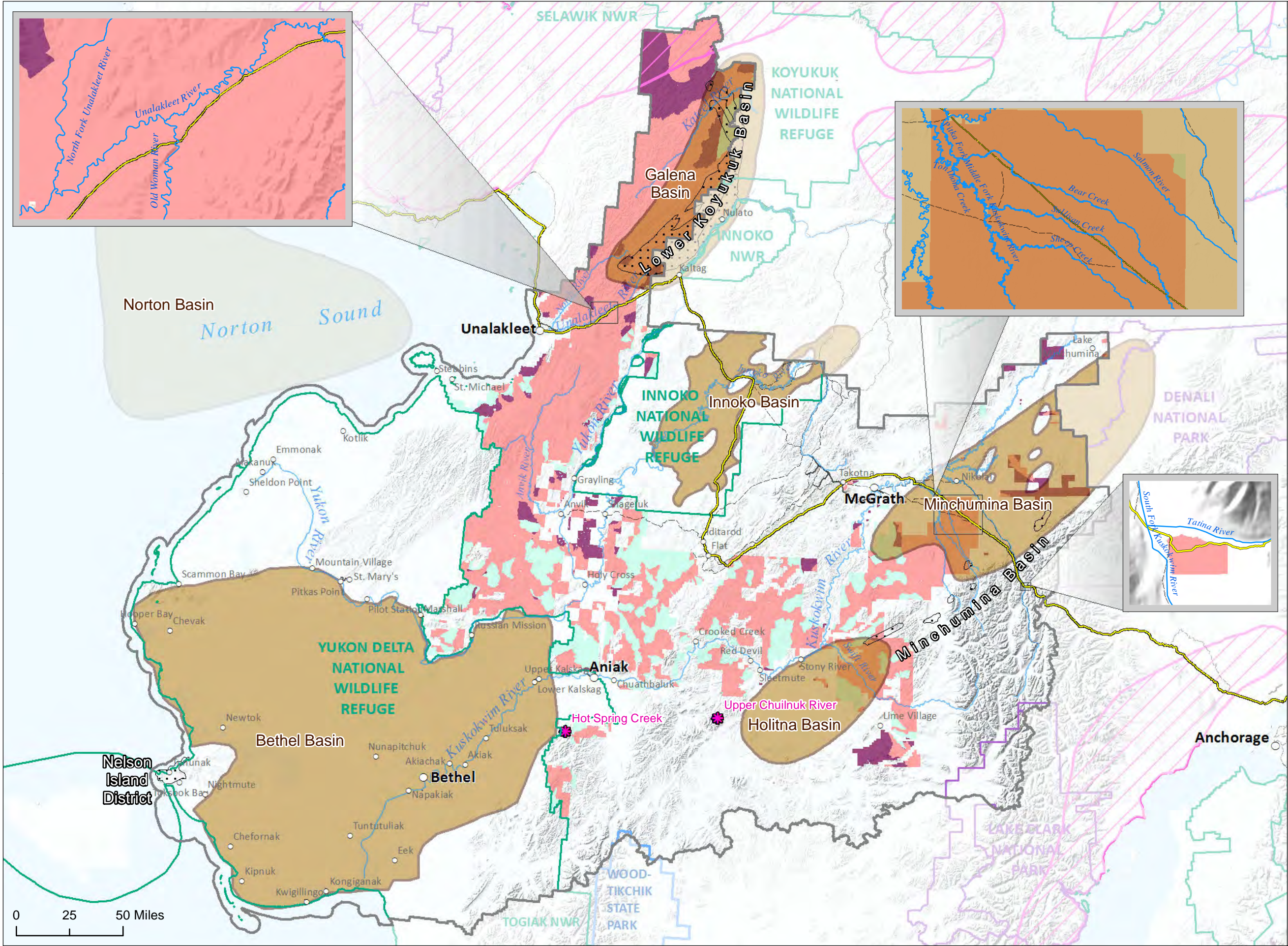
Public Land Order (PLO) Existing Conditions

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

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

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Leasable Mineral Decisions

- Open to Leasing Subject to Standard Stipulations
- NSO Leasable (Subject to Valid and Existing Rights)
- Closed to Leasable

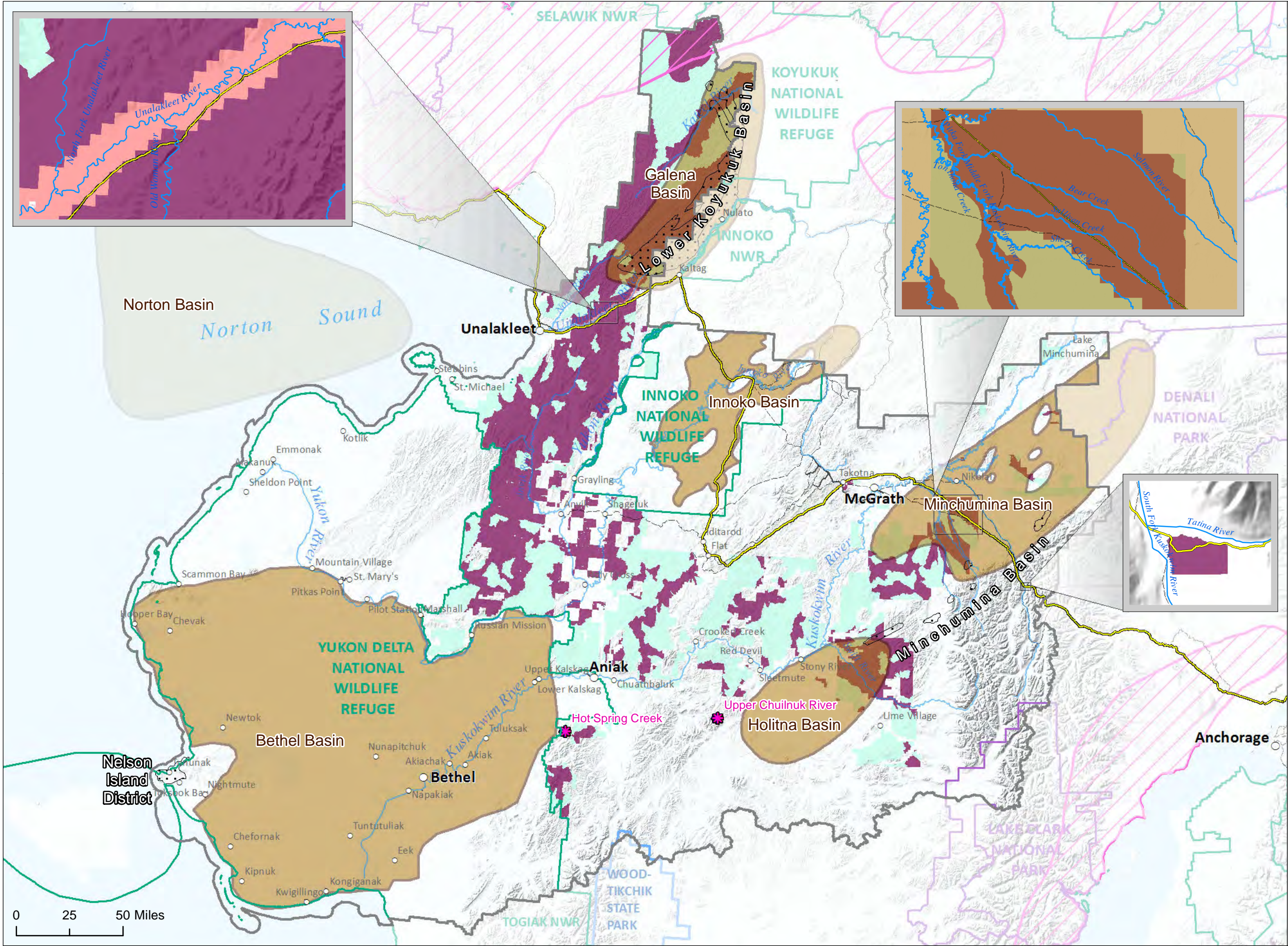
Leasable Potential

- Geothermal Hotspots
- Coal Basins/Districts
- Geothermal Regions
- Oil/Gas Basins
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020; DGGS 1983; INEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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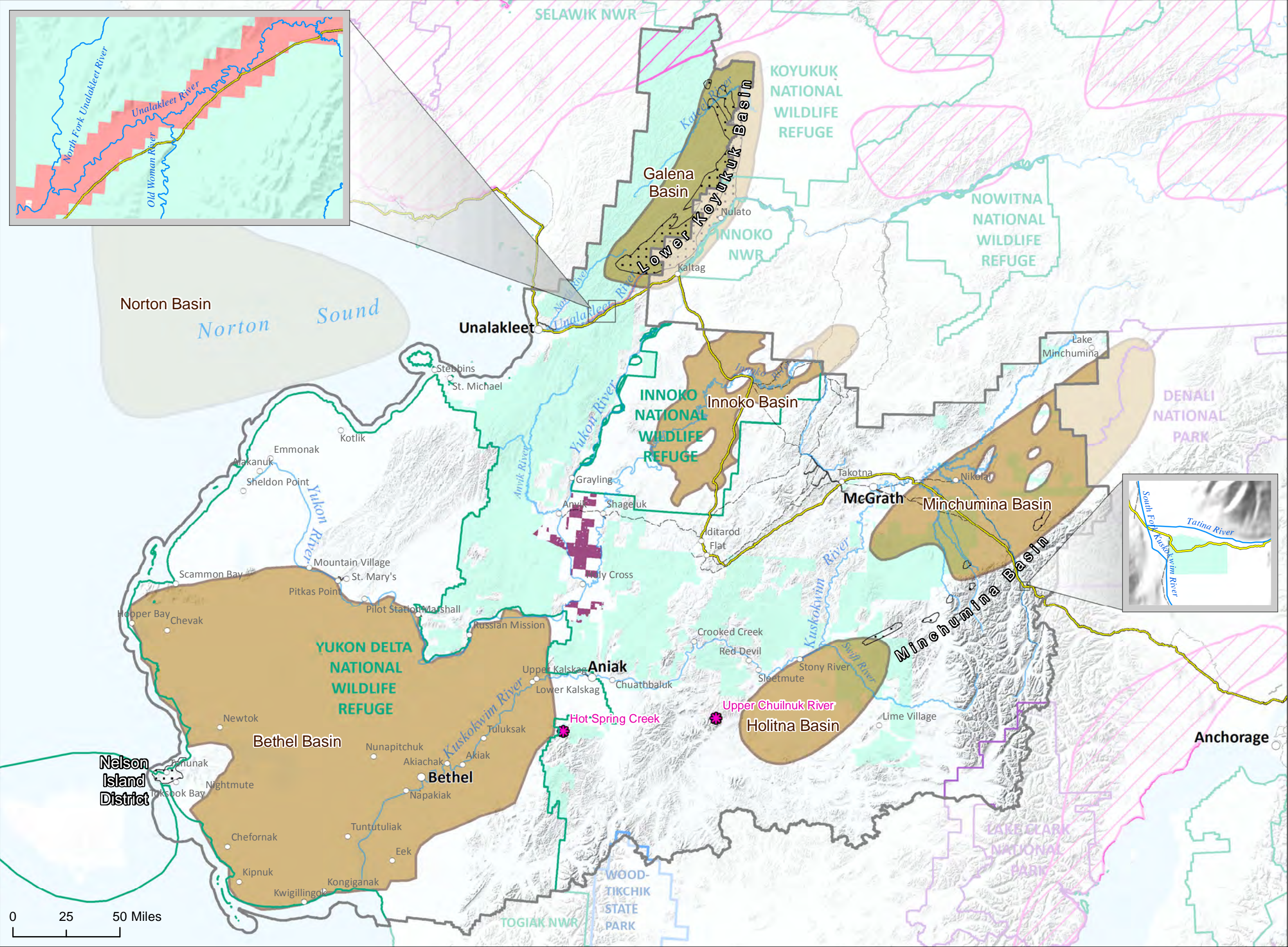
Leasable Potential

- Geothermal Hotsprings
- Coal Basins/Districts
- Geothermal Regions
- Oil/Gas Basins
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020; DGGS 1983; INEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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- NSO Leasable (Subject to Valid and Existing Rights)
- Closed to Leasable

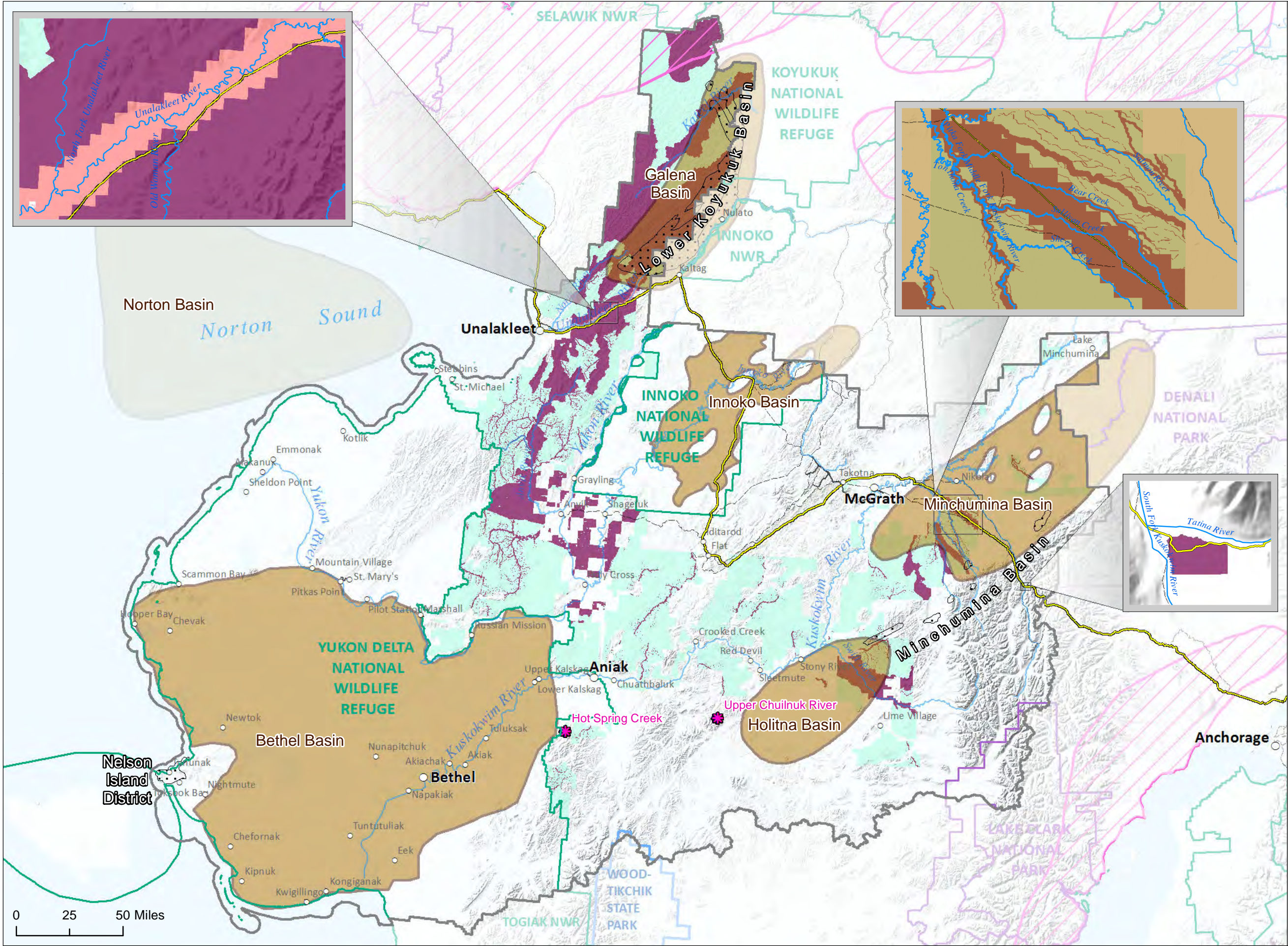
Leasable Potential

- Geothermal Hotspots
- Coal Basins/Districts
- Geothermal Regions
- Oil/Gas Basins
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

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

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Leasable Mineral Decisions

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- NSO Leasable (Subject to Valid and Existing Rights)
- Closed to Leasable

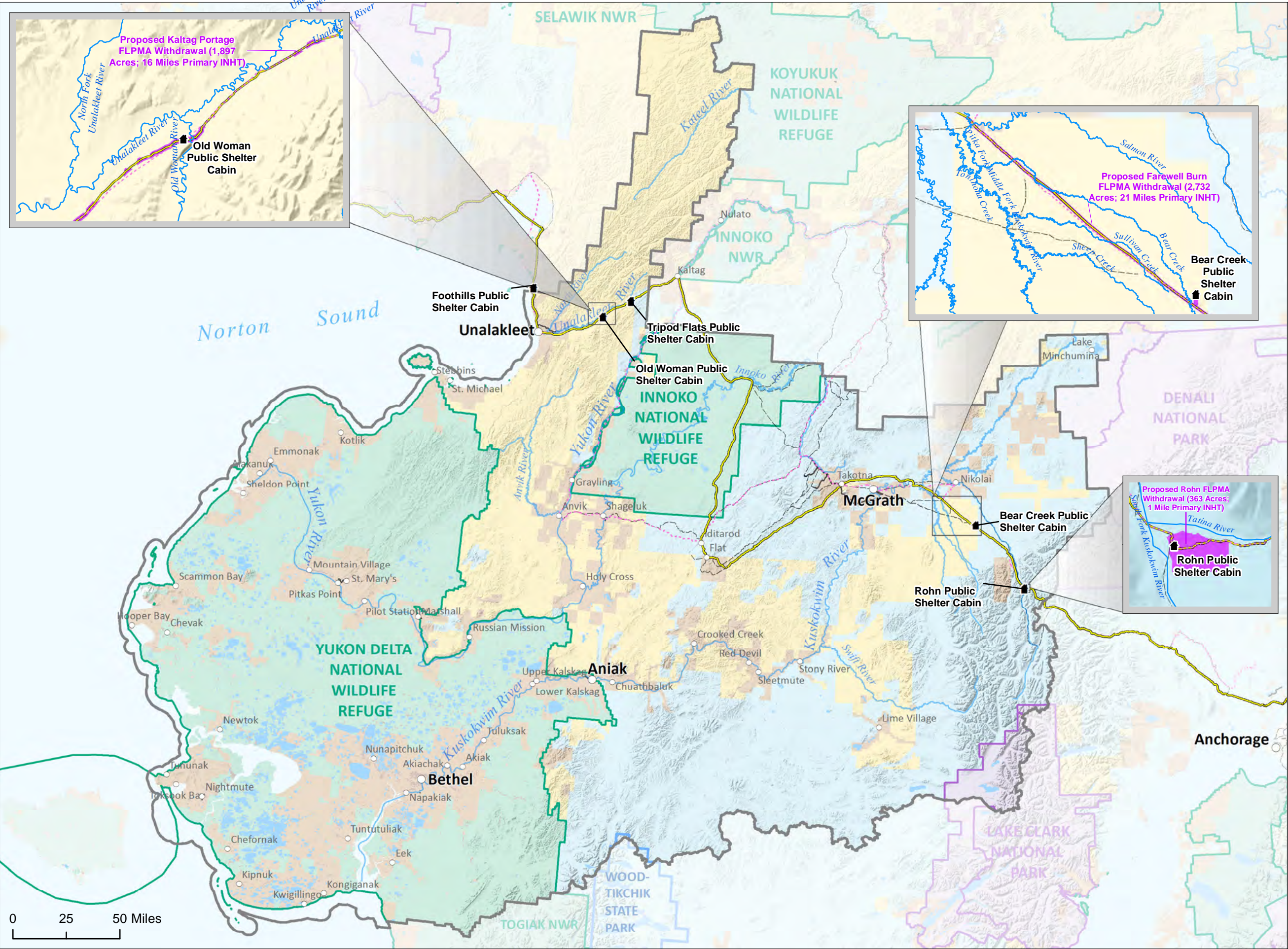
Leasable Potential

- Geothermal Hotspots
- Coal Basins/Districts
- Geothermal Regions
- Oil/Gas Basins
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2020; DGGS 1983; INEEL 2003; Merritt & Hawley 1986

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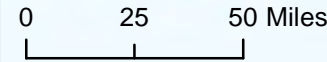


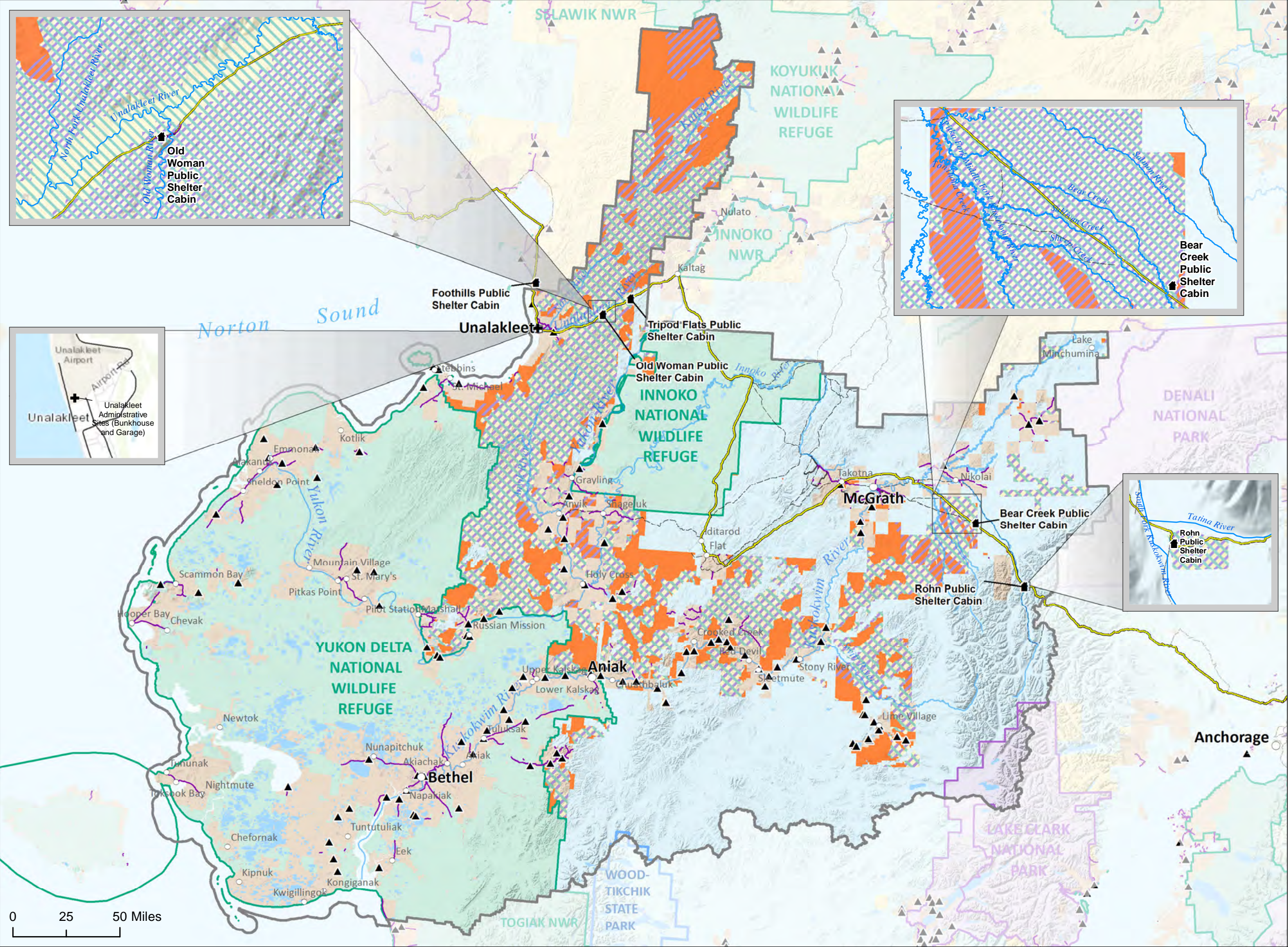
- Proposed FLPMA Withdrawal*
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native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

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018, 2019; ADN 2011

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Withdrawal Status

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

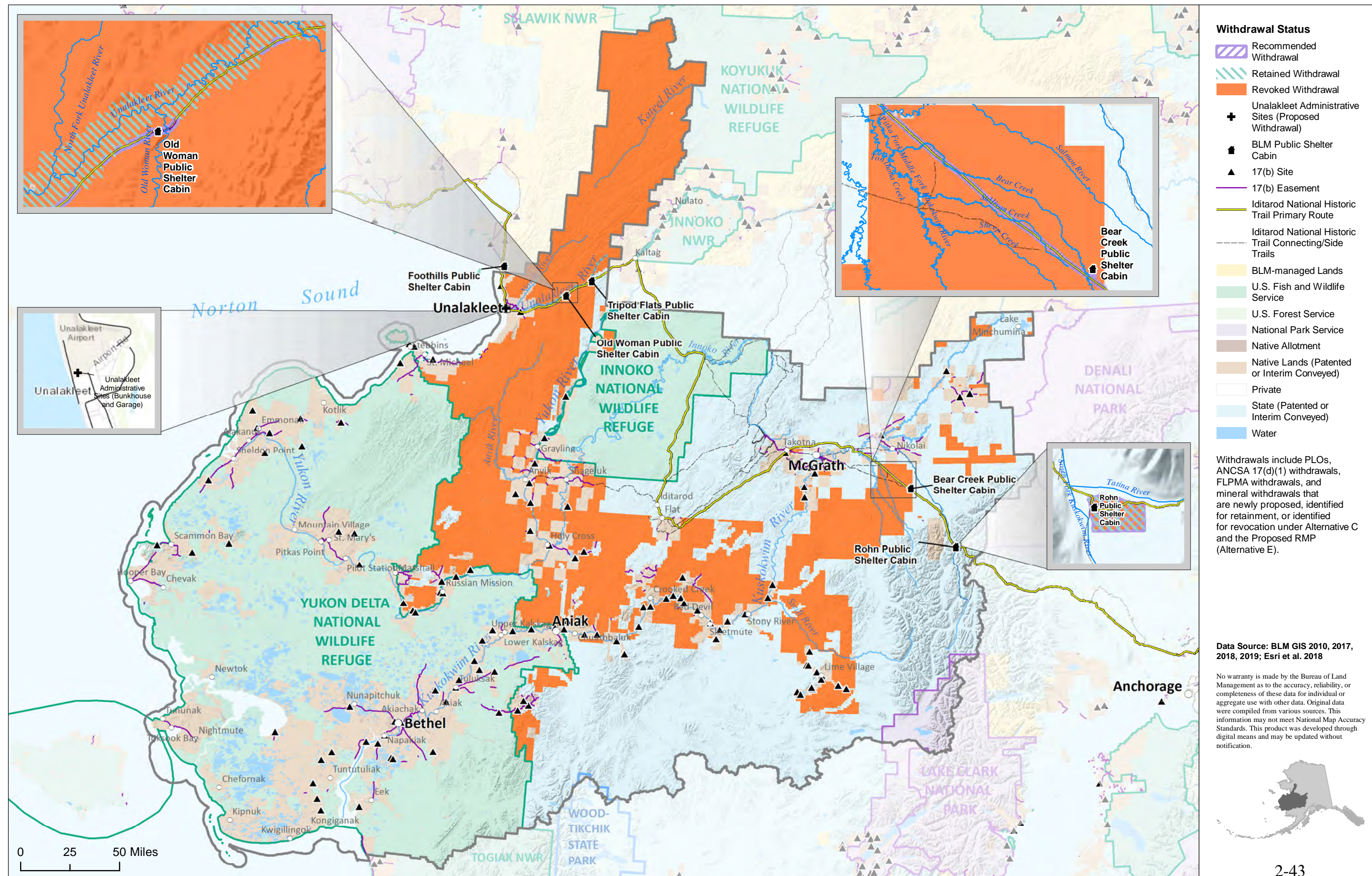
Withdrawals include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retention, or identified for revocation under Alternative B.

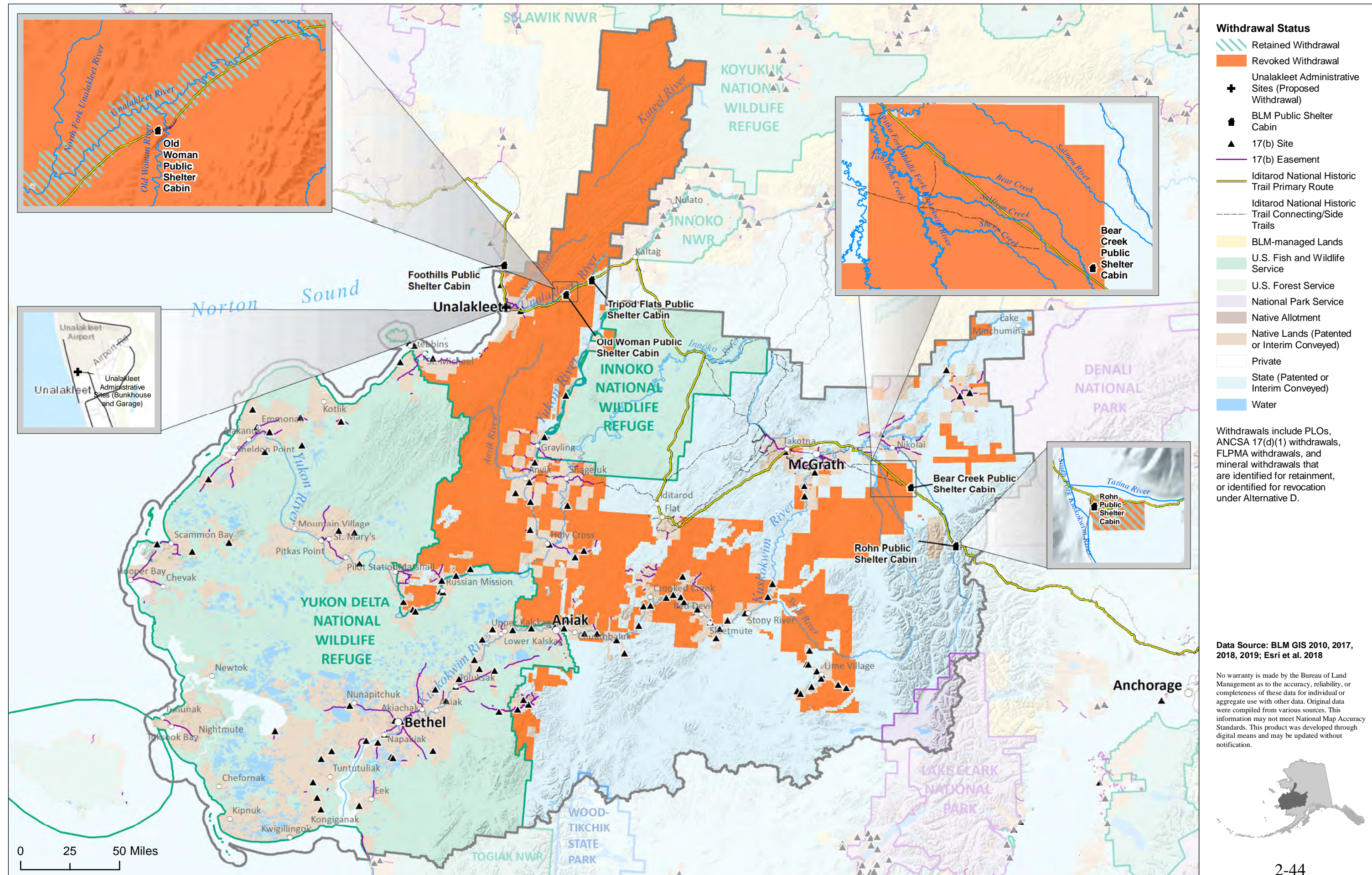
Data Source: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018, 2019; Esri et al. 2018

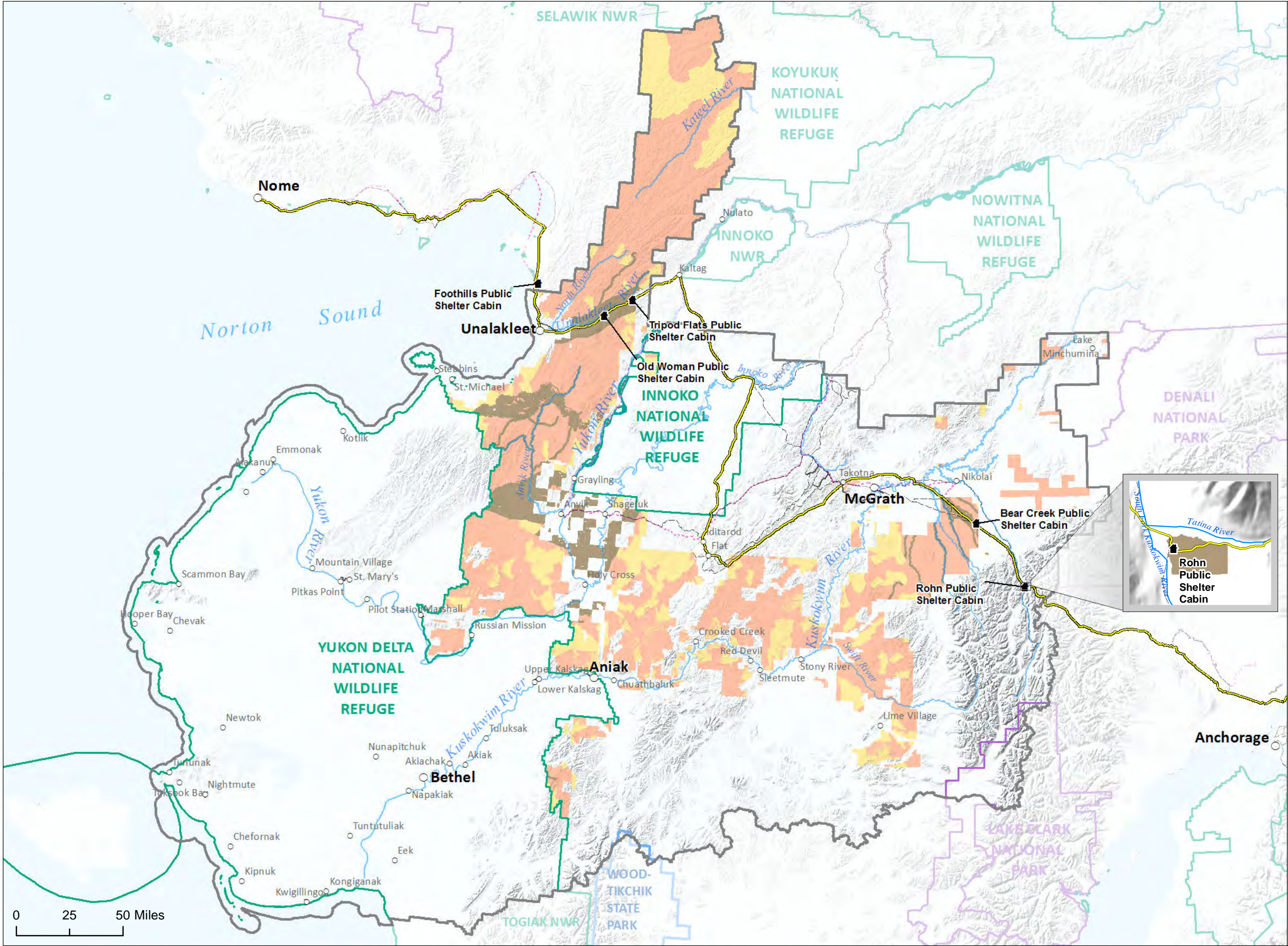
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0 25 50 Miles







**FLPMA ROW Management
(Alternative B)**

- ROW Exclusion Area (1,464,069 acres)
- ROW Avoidance Area* (8,895,920 acres)
- Open to ROW Location (3,105,905 acres)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

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

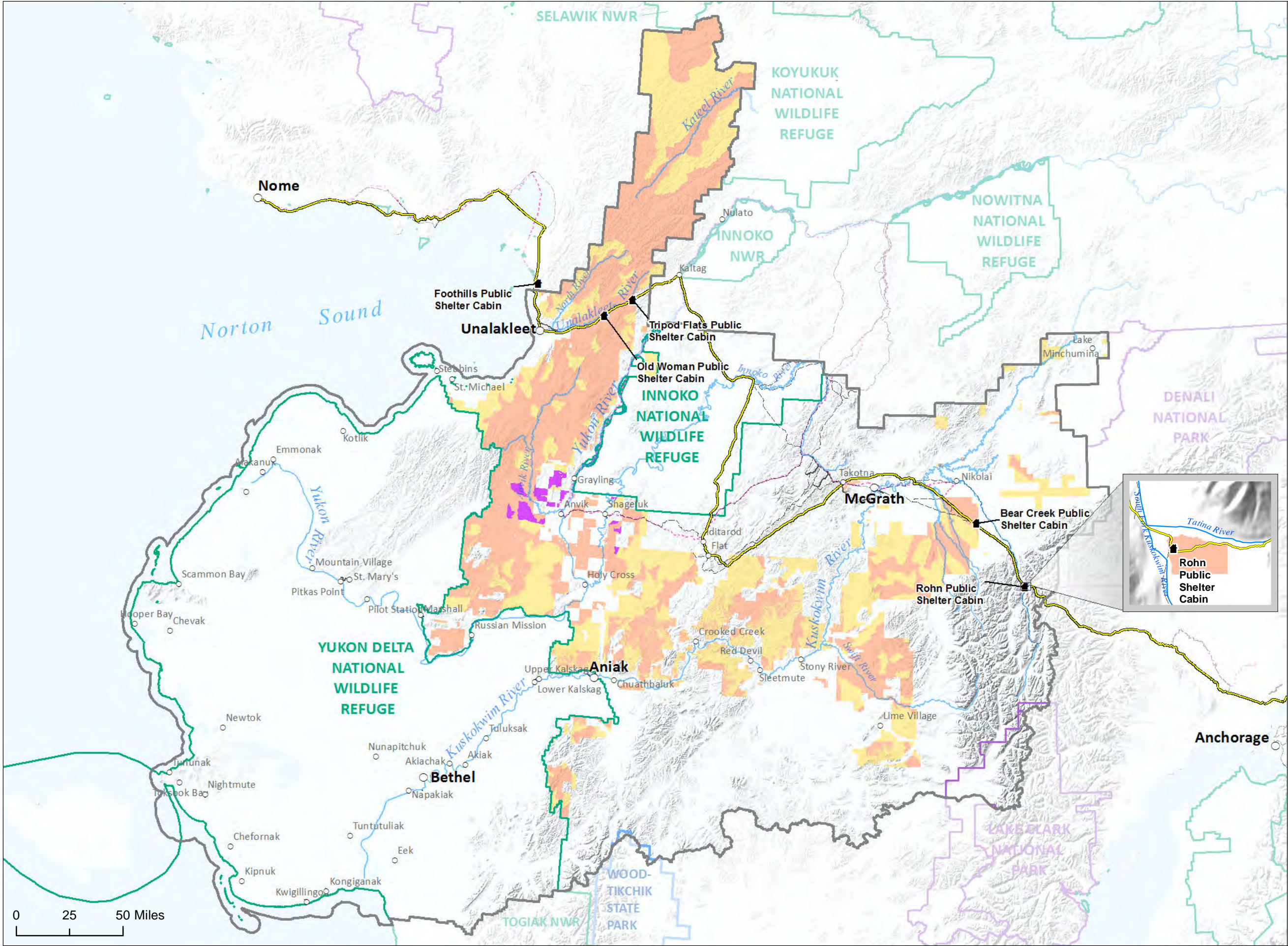
ROW Exclusion Areas: Areas which are not available for location of right-of-ways under any conditions. A plan amendment would be required for a new ROW within a ROW Exclusion Area.

ROW Avoidance Areas: Areas to be avoided but may be available for location of right-of-ways with special stipulations as long as new ROW application documentation demonstrates: 1) the other locations researched and reasons each is not feasible, and; 2) project design features/ mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize resource concerns. Decisions to grant a ROW within a ROW avoidance area would be made on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer after project specific NEPA has been completed.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018, 2020; ADN 2011

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





**FLPMA ROW Management
(Alternative C)**

- ROW Avoidance Area (7,528,863 acres)
- ROW Avoidance for Linear Realty Actions (151,853 acres)
- Open to ROW Location (5,785,178)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

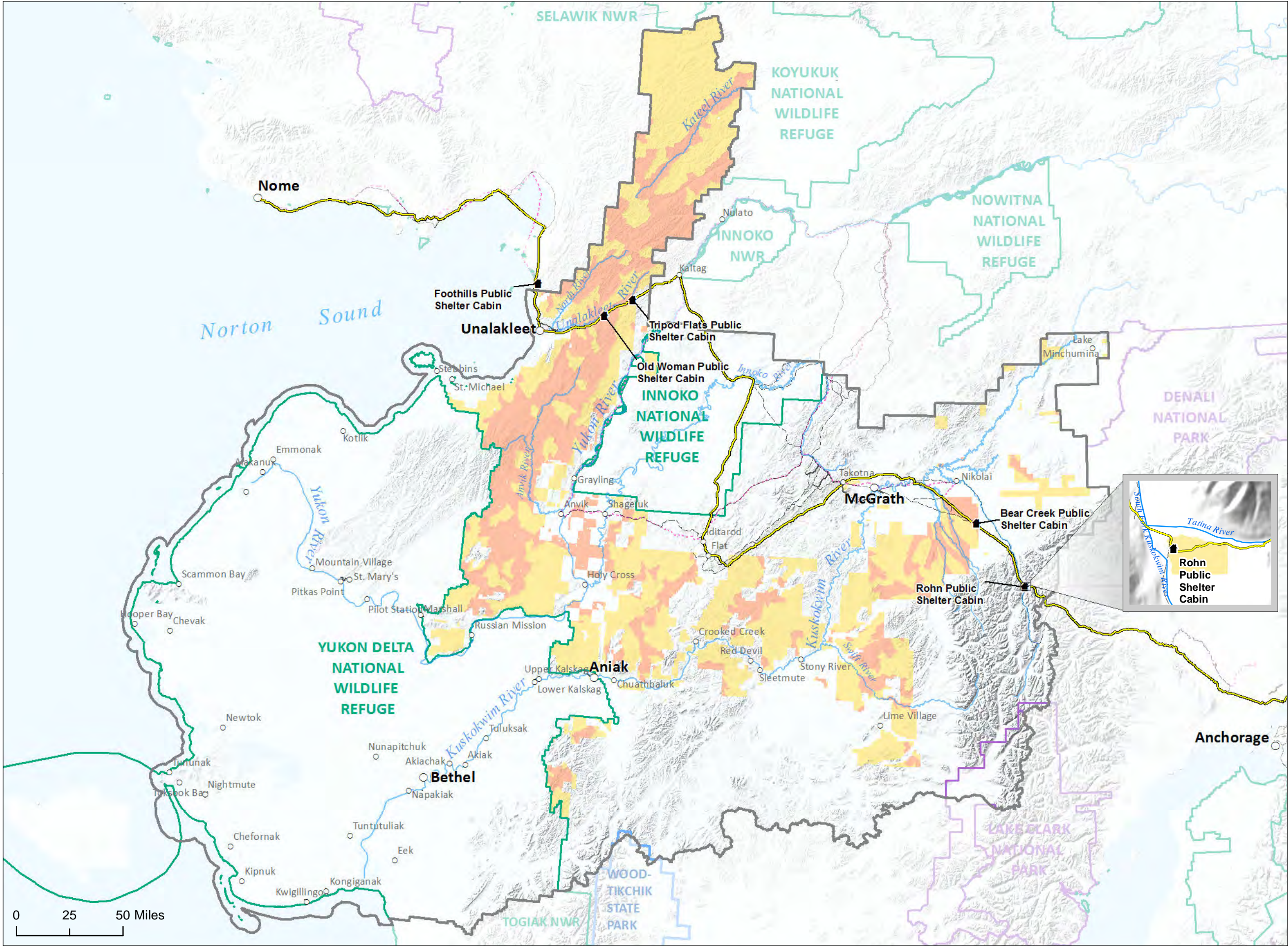
ROW Avoidance Areas: Areas to be avoided but may be available for location of right-of-ways with special stipulations as long as new ROW application documentation demonstrates: 1) the other locations researched and reasons each is not feasible, and; 2) project design features/ mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize resource concerns. Decisions to grant a ROW within a ROW avoidance area would be made on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer after project specific NEPA has been completed.

ROW Avoidance Areas for Linear Realty Actions: Areas where new linear ROWs are to be avoided and placed in other areas if feasible. Areas may be available to location of linear right-of-ways with special stipulations as long as the new linear ROW application documentation demonstrates: 1) the other locations researched and reasons each is not feasible, and; 2) project design features /mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize resource concerns. Decisions to grant a linear ROW within a linear ROW avoidance area would be made on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer after project specific NEPA has been completed.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018, 2020; ADN 2011

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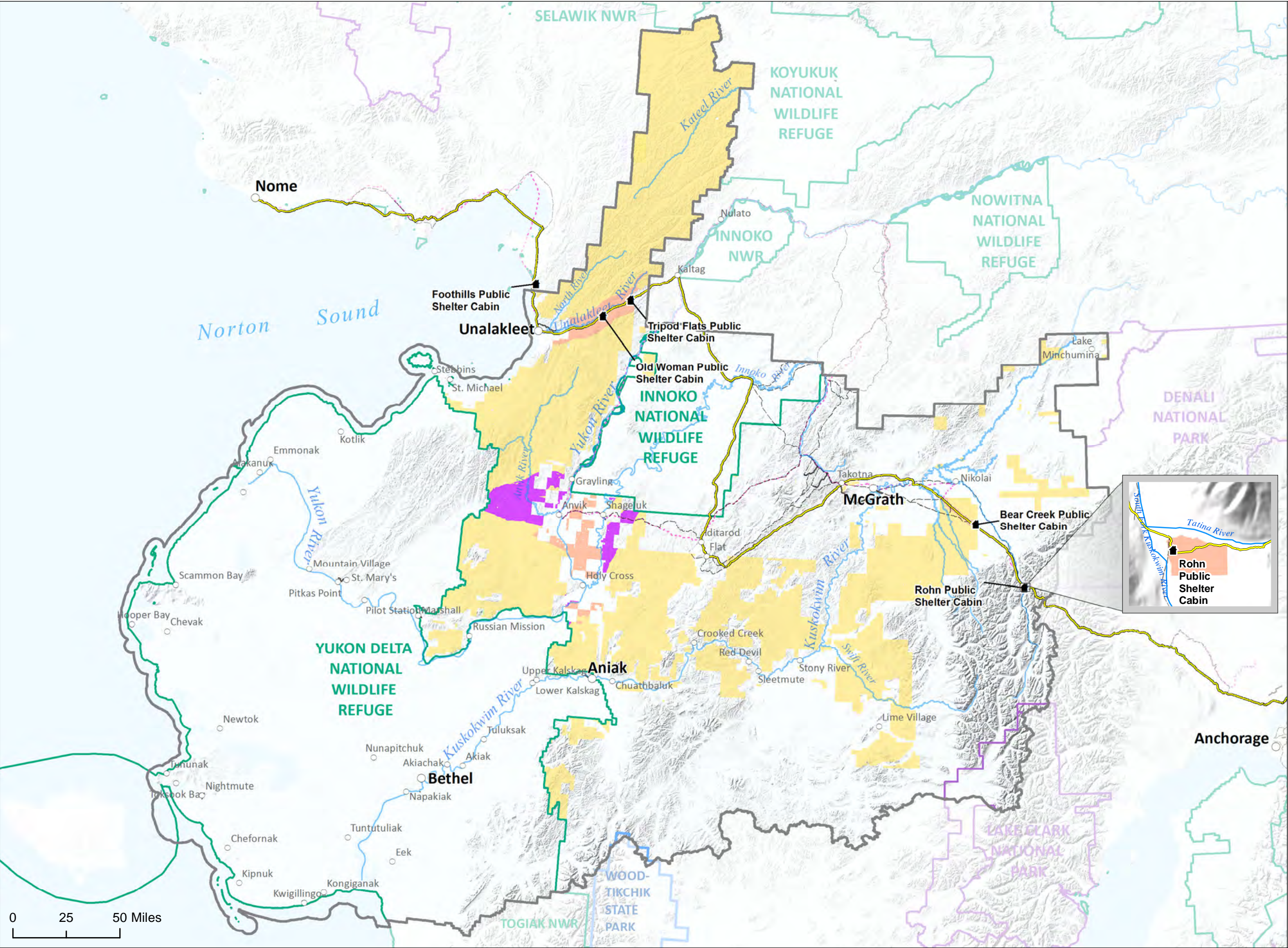
- FLPMA ROW Management (Alternative D)**
- ROW Avoidance Area (5,163,653 acres)
 - Open to ROW Location (8,302,241 acres)
 - BLM Public Shelter
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
 - Iditarod Contemporary Route

ROW Avoidance Areas: Areas to be avoided but may be available for location of right-of-ways with special stipulations as long as new ROW application documentation demonstrates: 1) the other locations researched and reasons each is not feasible, and; 2) project design features/ mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize resource concerns. Decisions to grant a ROW within a ROW avoidance area would be made on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer after project specific NEPA has been completed.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018, 2020; ADN 2011

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**FLPMA ROW Management
(Proposed RMP (Alternative E))**

- ROW Avoidance Area (509,798 acres)
- ROW Avoidance for Linear Realty Actions (413,179 acres)
- Open to ROW Location (12,542,918 acres)
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Iditarod Contemporary Route

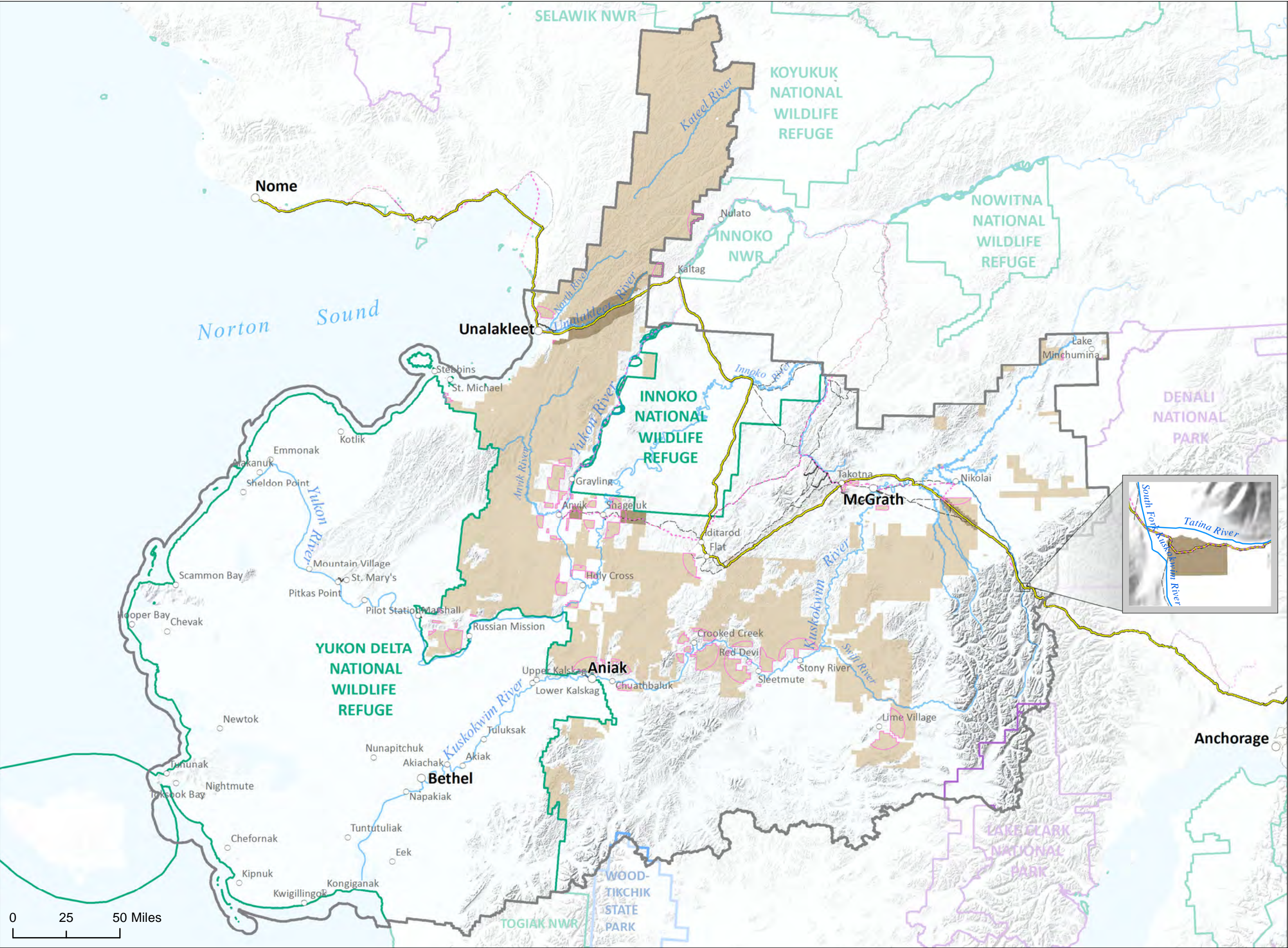
ROW Avoidance Areas: Areas to be avoided but may be available for location of right-of-ways with special stipulations as long as new ROW application documentation demonstrates: 1) the other locations researched and reasons each is not feasible, and; 2) project design features/ mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize resource concerns. Decisions to grant a ROW within a ROW avoidance area would be made on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer after project specific NEPA has been completed.

ROW Avoidance Areas for Linear Realty Actions: Areas where new linear ROWs are to be avoided and placed in other areas if feasible. Areas may be available to location of linear right-of-ways with special stipulations as long as the new linear ROW application documentation demonstrates: 1) the other locations researched and reasons each is not feasible, and; 2) project design features /mitigation measures are incorporated to minimize resource concerns. Decisions to grant a linear ROW within a linear ROW avoidance area would be made on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer after project specific NEPA has been completed.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2020; ADN 2011

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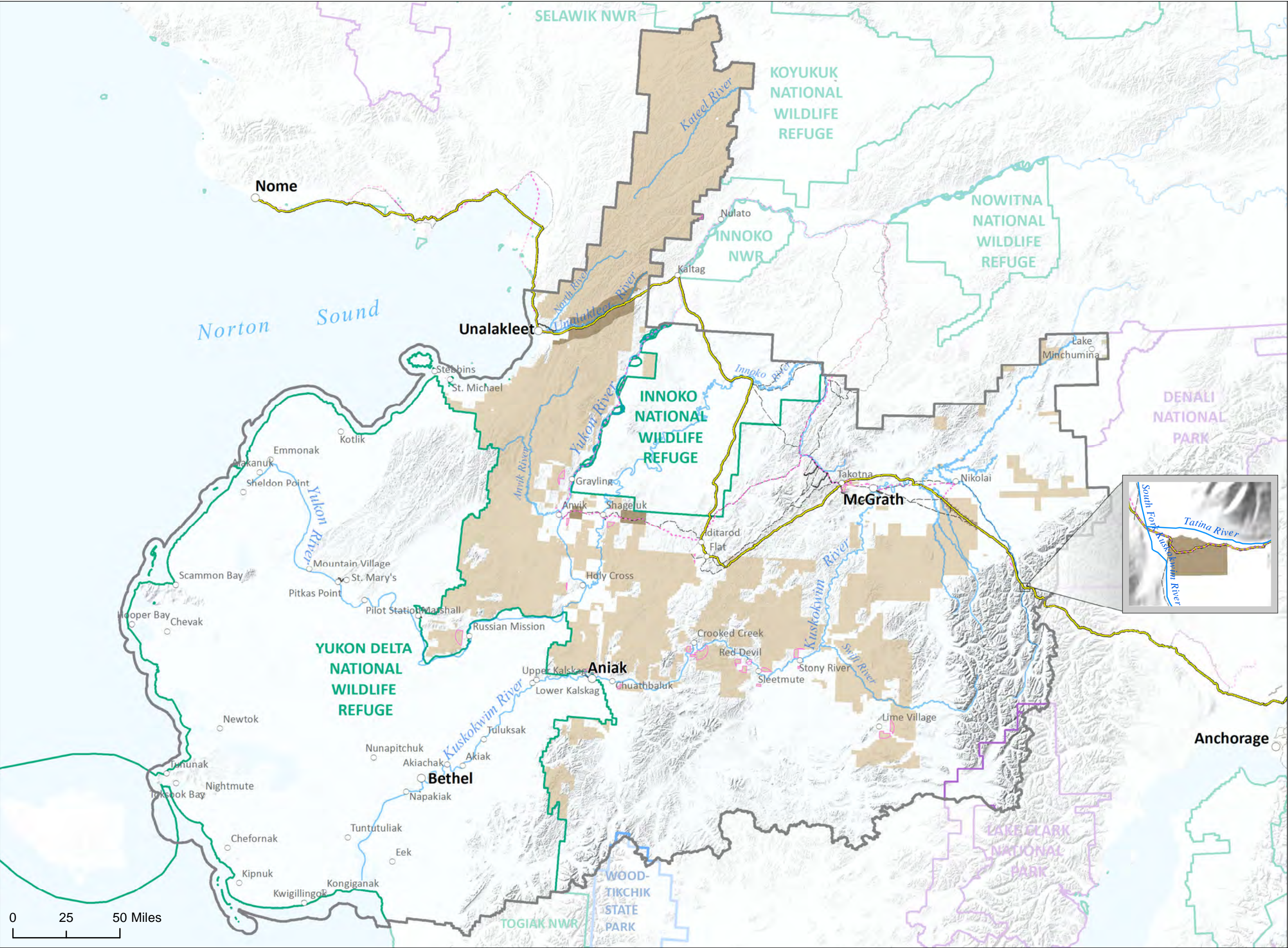
Recreation Management Area (Alternative B)

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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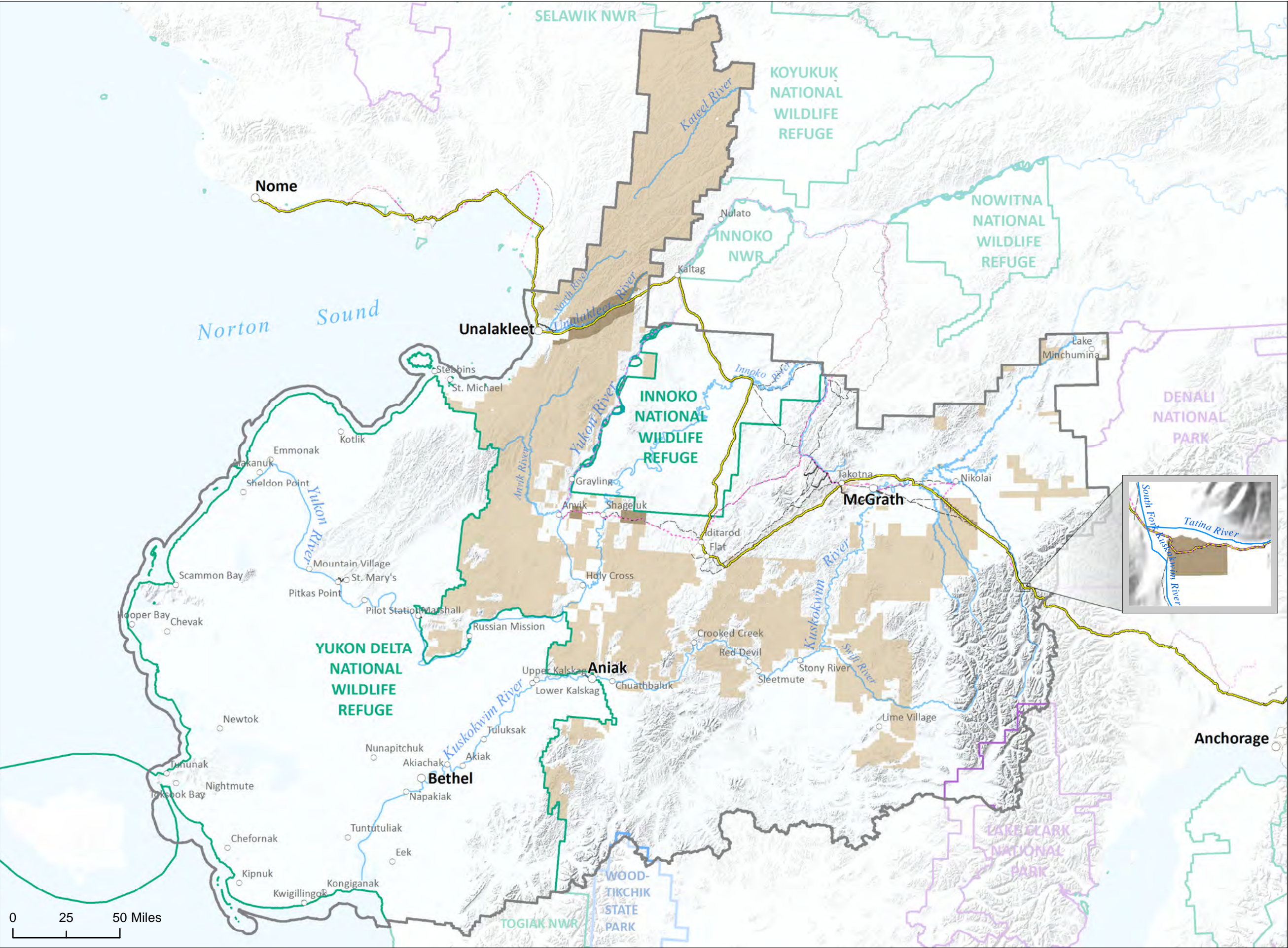
Recreation Management Area (Alternative C)

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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Recreation Management Area (Alternative D)

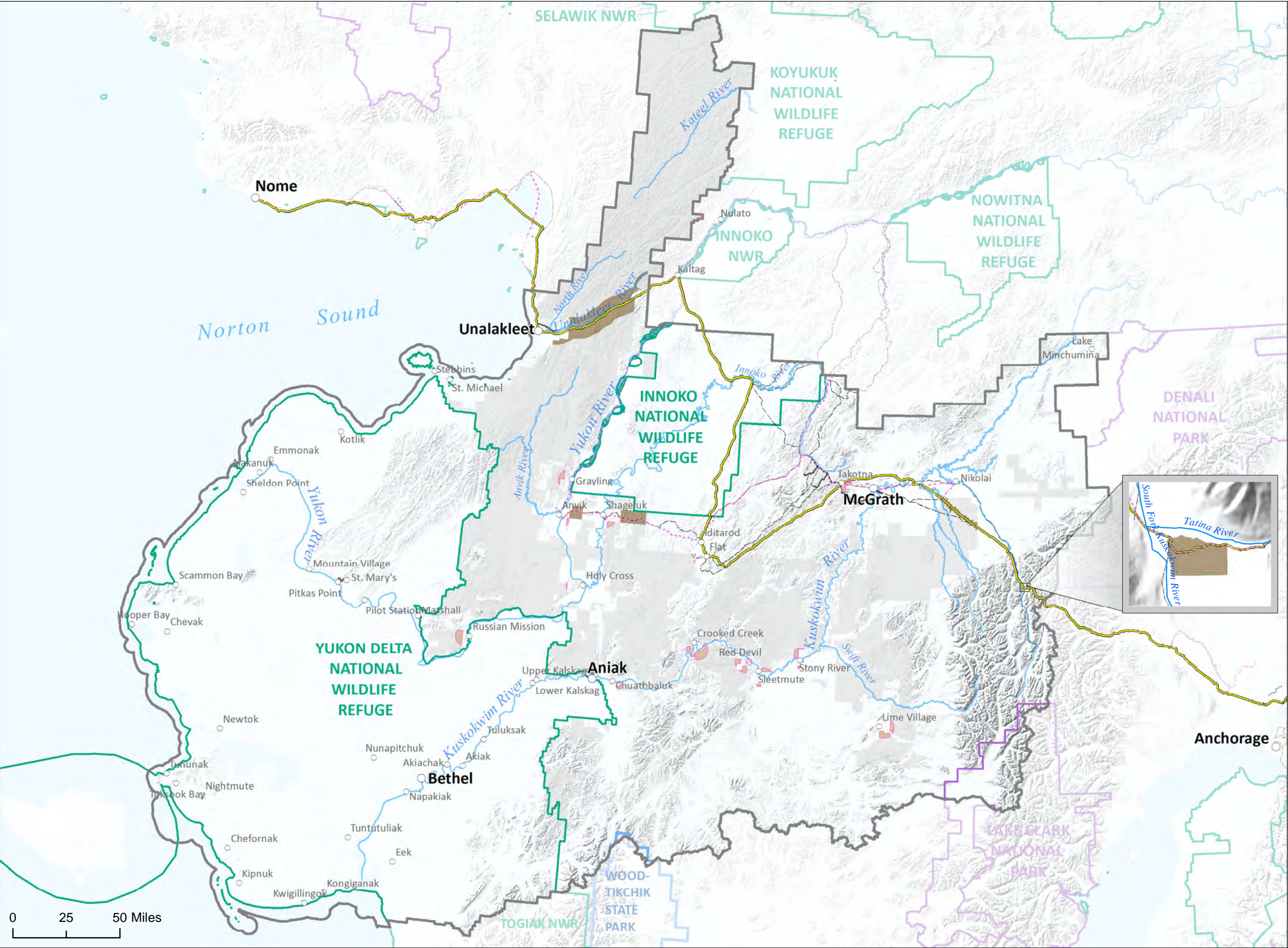
- Iditarod NHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
- Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; ADNR 2011

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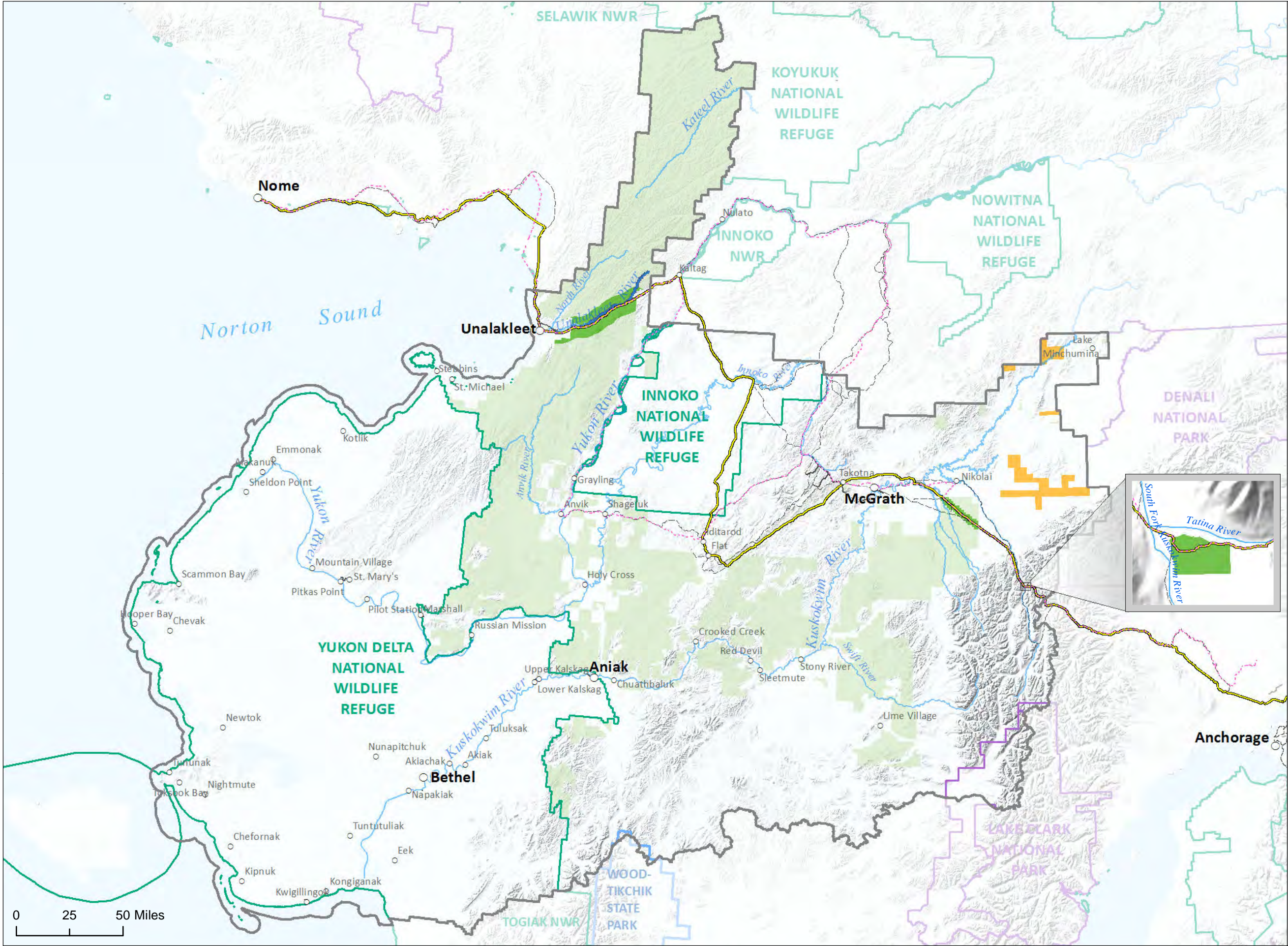
Recreation Management Area (Proposed RMP (Alternative E))

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2020; ADNR 2011

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Travel and Transportation Management (Alternative B)

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

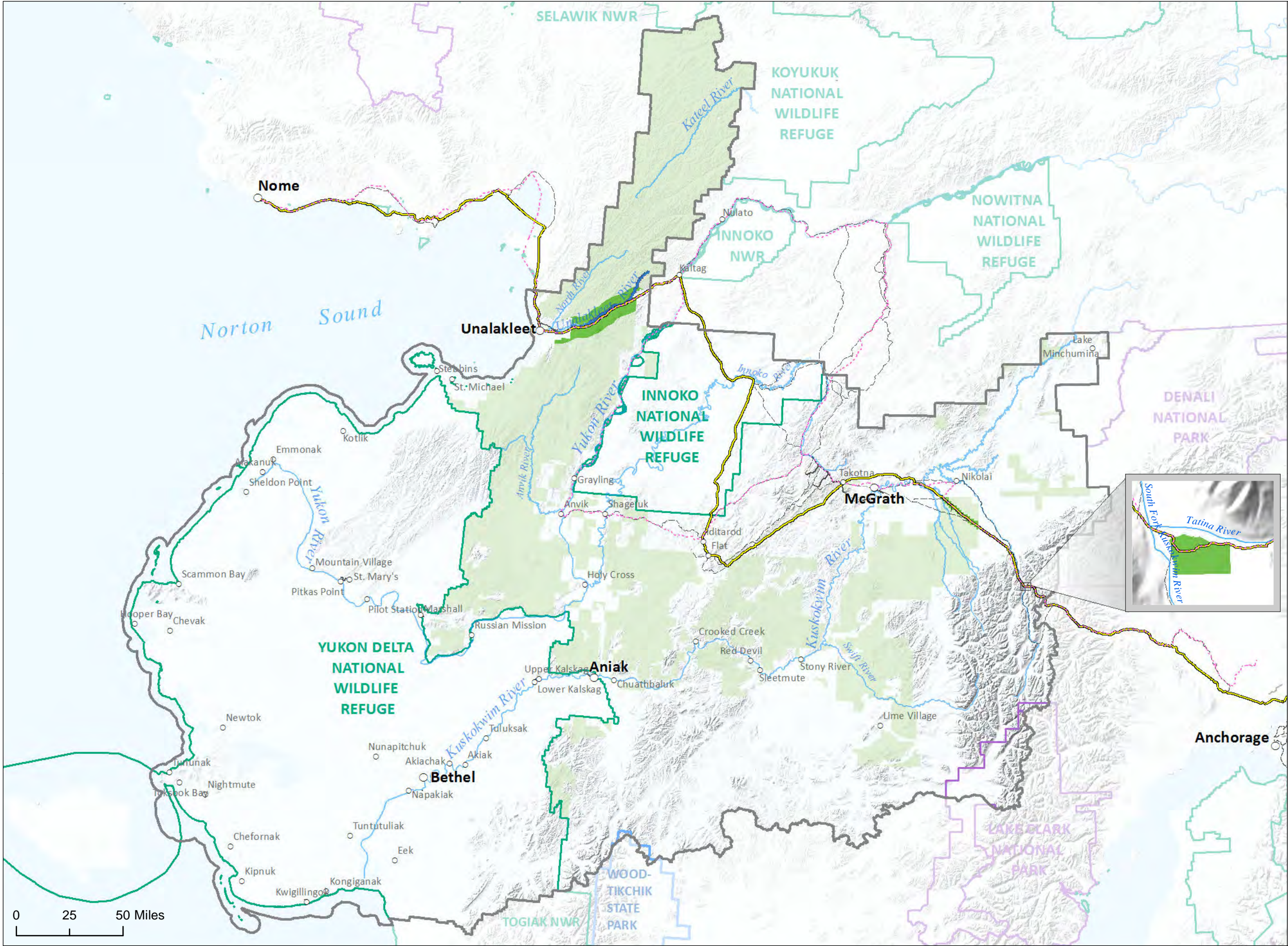
*The Rohn Site is within the INHT TMA but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT TMA, per Section 2.6.18, Table 2-17.

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

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

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Travel and Transportation Management (Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E))

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

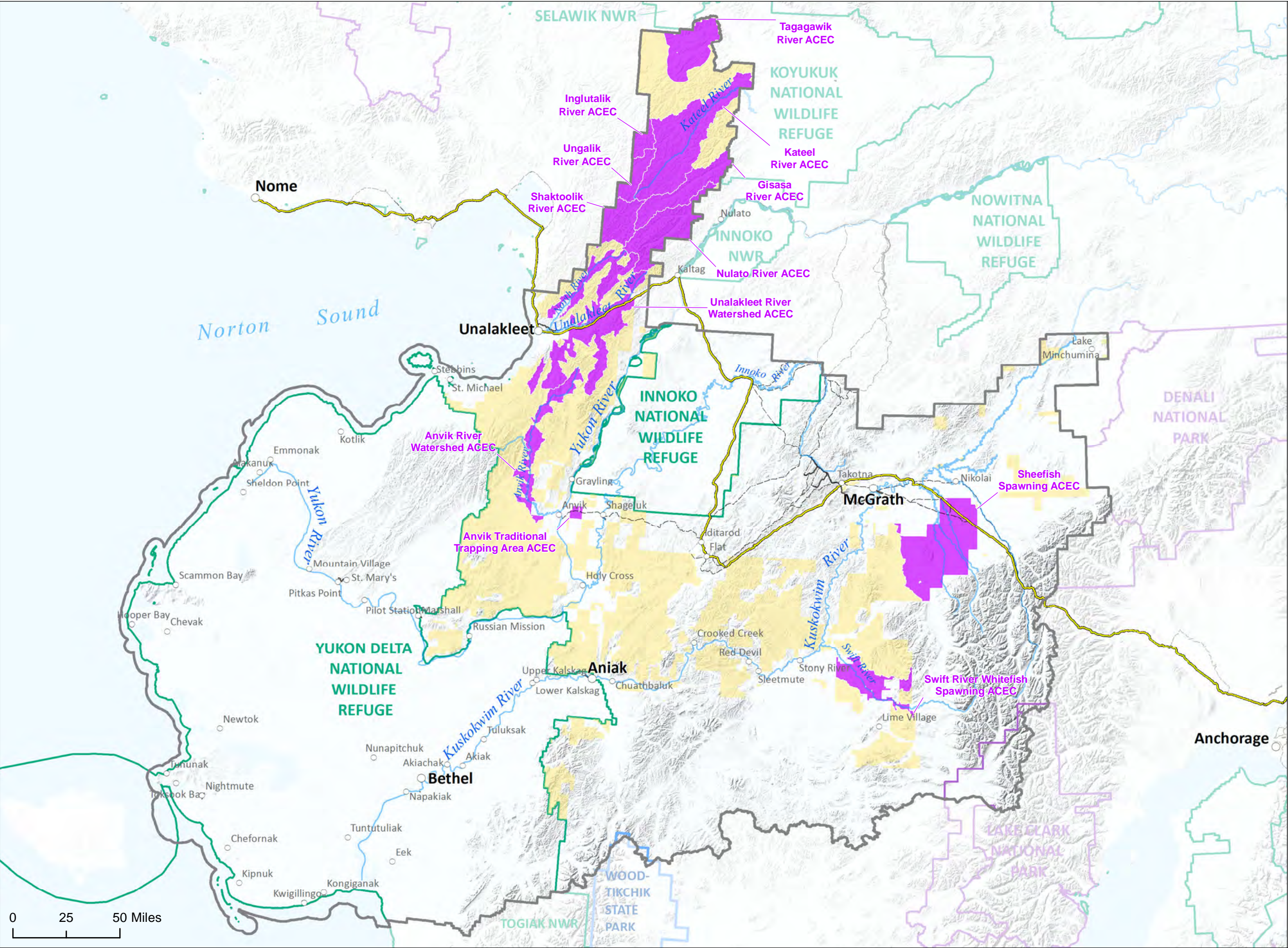
*The Rohn Site is within the INHT TMA but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT TMA, per Section 2.6.18, Table 2-17.

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018, 2020; ADN 2011; ADOT&PF 2012

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- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)
- BLM-managed Lands
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

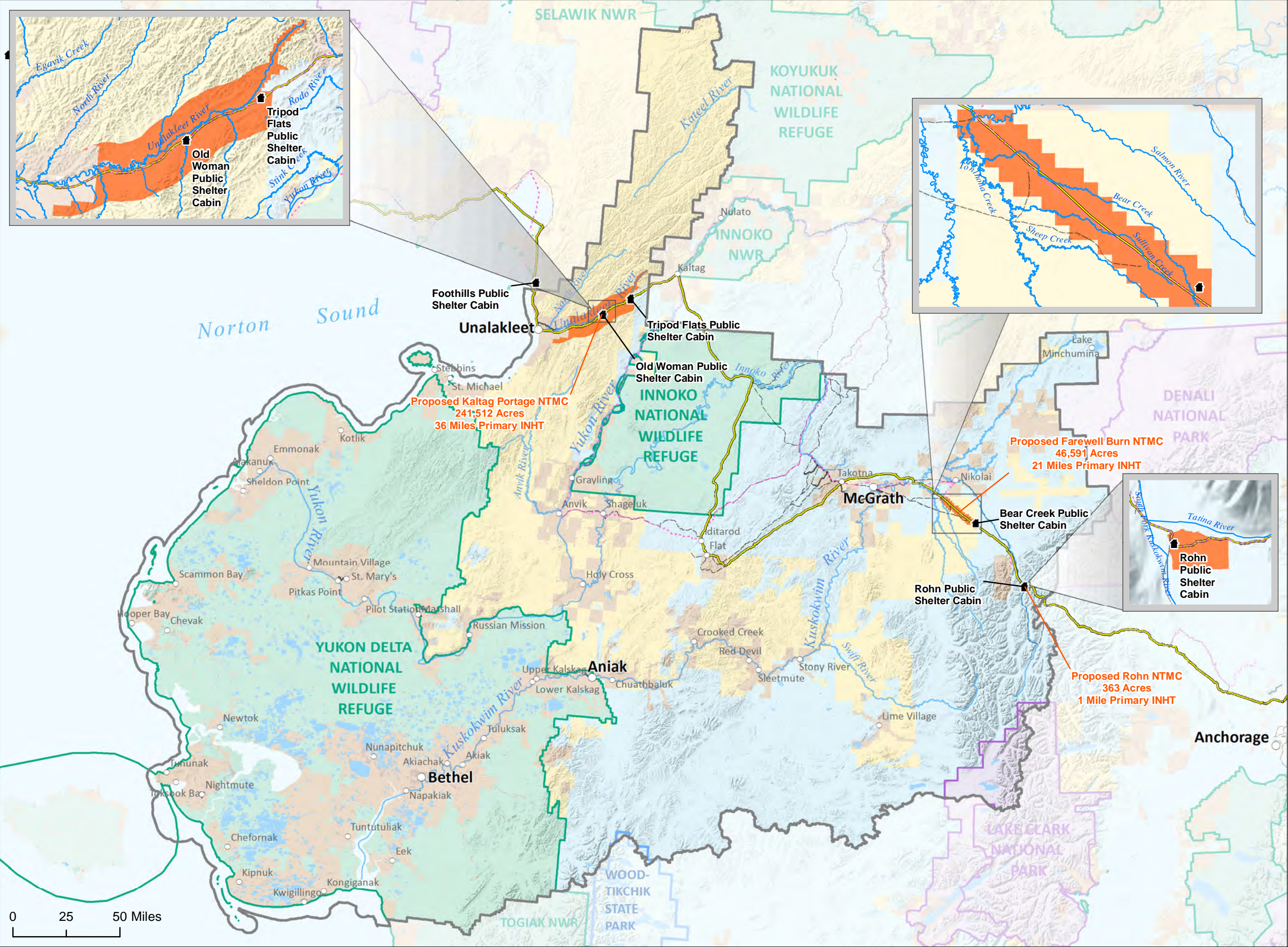
Navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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0 25 50 Miles



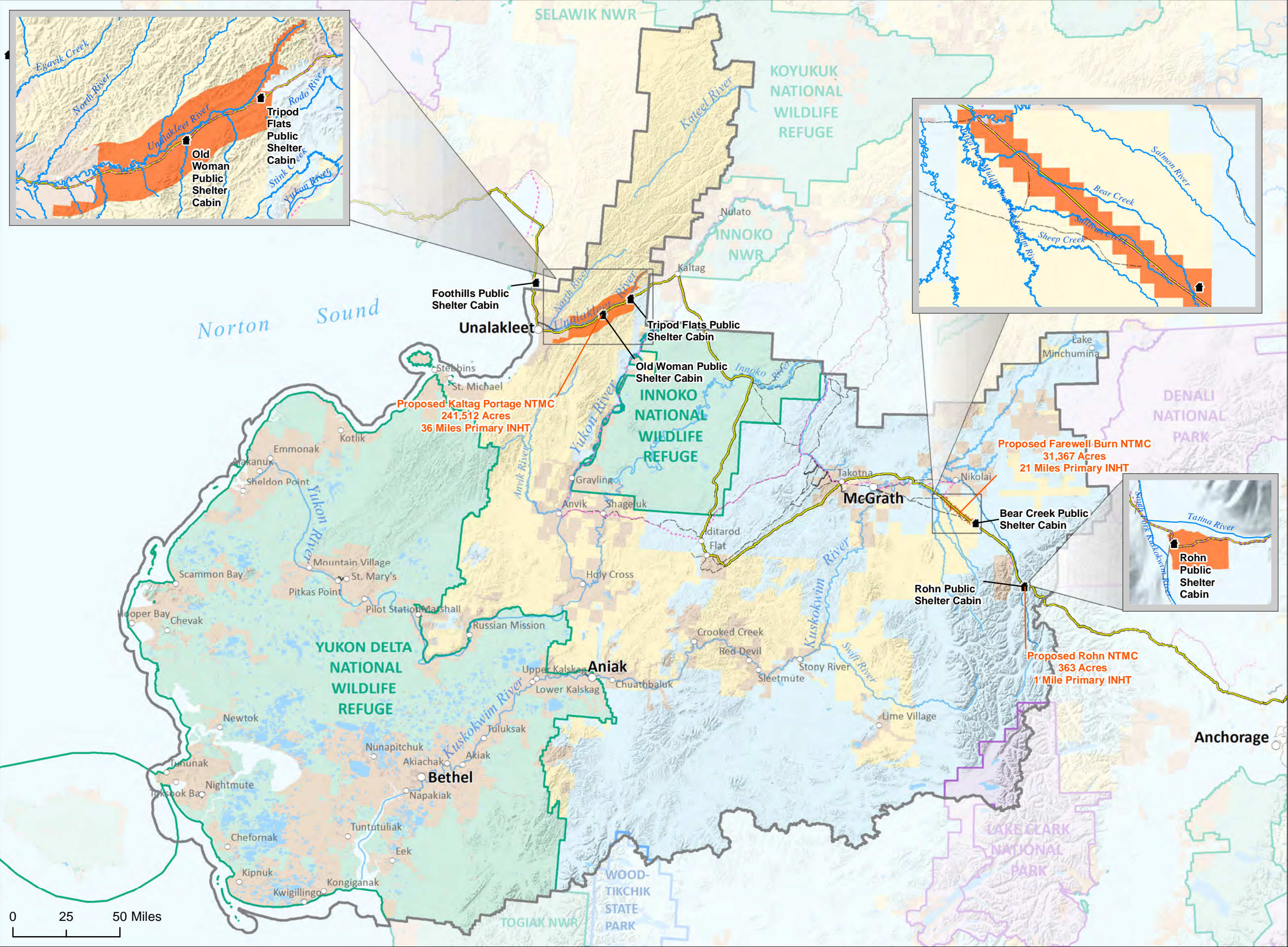
Iditarod NHT National Trail Management Corridor

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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018, 2019; ADN 2011

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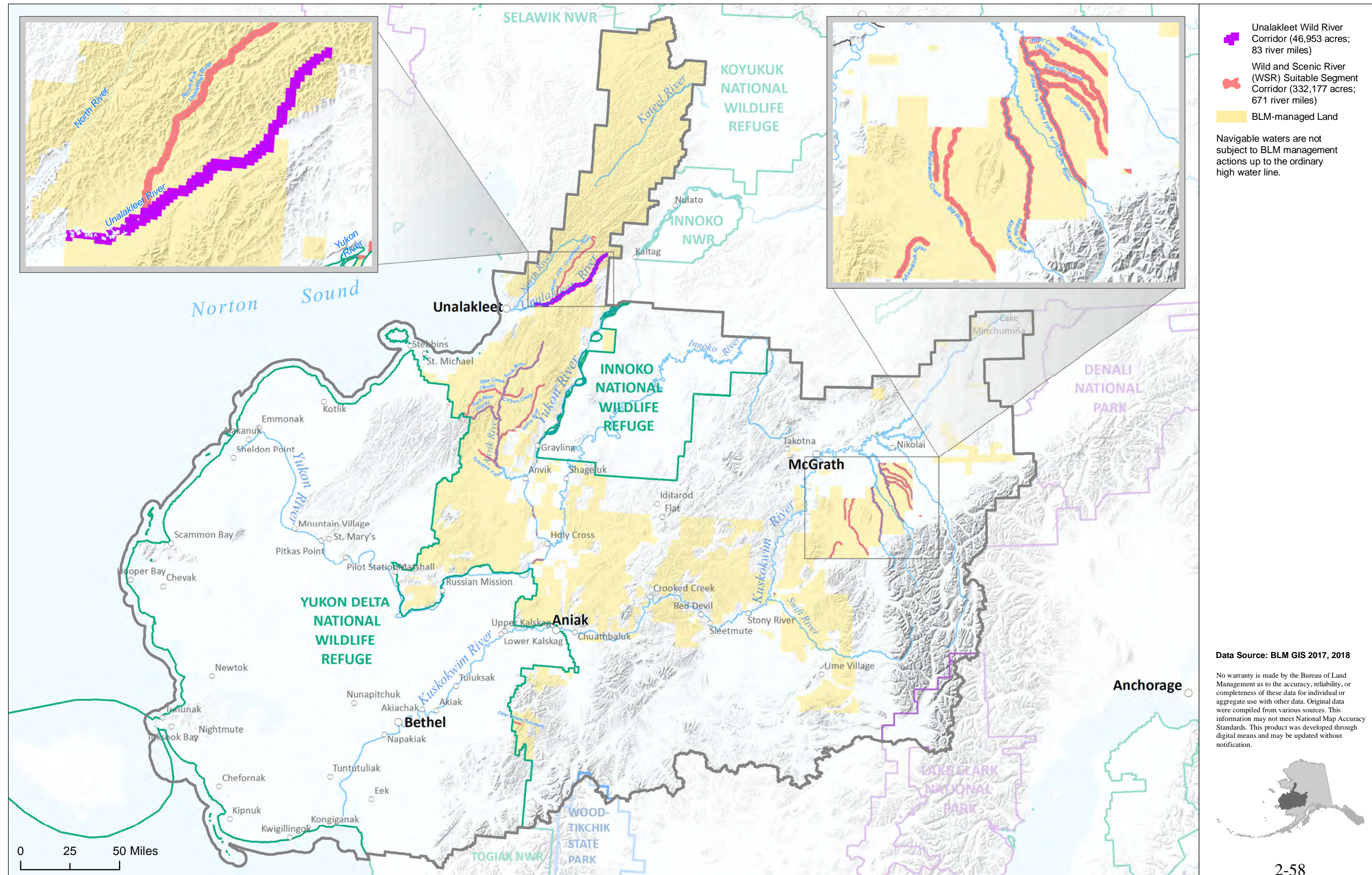
Iditarod NHT National Trail Management Corridor

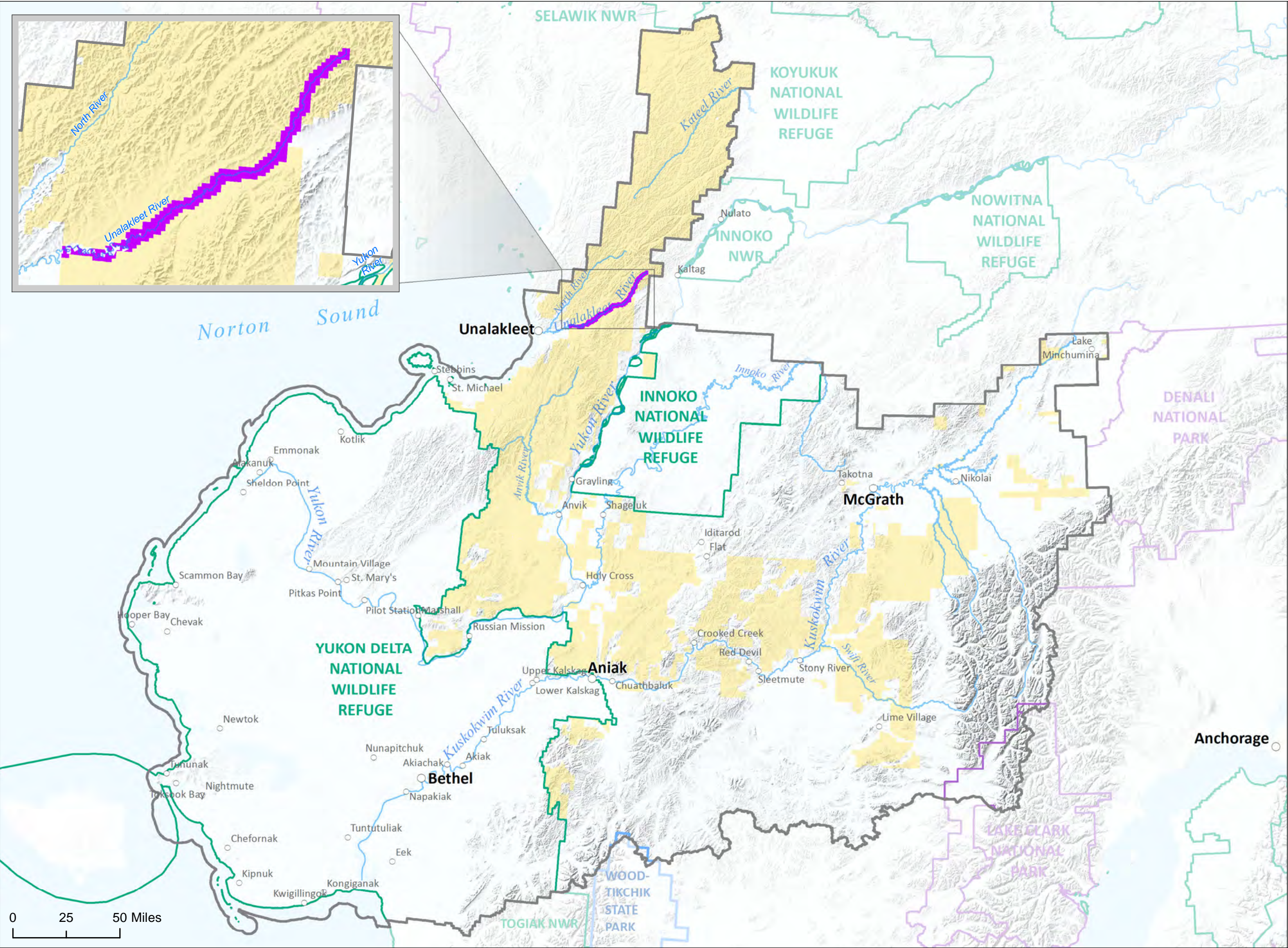
- Proposed NTMC-Iditarod National Historic Trail (Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E))
- BLM Public Shelter Cabin
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod Contemporary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and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

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2010, 2017, 2018, 2019; ADN 2011

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- Unalakleet Wild River Corridor (46,953 acres; 83 river miles)
- BLM-managed Land

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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Map Descriptions

Table 1. Chapter 1 Description of Maps

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

Table 2. Chapter 2 Description of Maps

Map Number and Title	Map Description
2-1: Permafrost Distribution – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-1 shows the distribution of the following permafrost categories within the planning area (both BLM-managed land and other land): lowland and upland area generally free of permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost, lowland and upland area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost, mountainous area underlain by discontinuous permafrost, and mountainous area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost. Most of the planning area consists of lowland and upland areas underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost. Lowland and upland area underlain by numerous isolated masses of permafrost occurs along a portion of the Innoko River, along the Kuskokwim River, and throughout much of the southeastern portion of the planning area. Mountainous area underlain by discontinuous permafrost occurs in the Nulato Hills just north of the Unalakleet River, the Kuskokwim Mountains west of Takotna and at the northern edge of the planning area, and over a large section of the Alaska Range and Lime Hills north and east of Lime Village. Mountainous area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost occurs in the Alaska Range and Lime Hills east and south of Lime Village and in the Kuskokwim Mountains southeast of Aniak. One small section of lowland and upland area generally free of permafrost is located at the southern edge of the planning area, and two small sections of lowland and upland area underlain by isolated masses of permafrost are also located at the southern edge of the planning area. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-2: High Value Watersheds – Alternative B	Map 2-2 shows the locations of high-value watersheds (HVWs), as proposed under Alternative B, and their ranking (High, Medium-High, or Medium), and the watersheds assessed for HVWs. The map states that unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HVWs are applied to the entire area designated as HVW. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all watersheds are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 199 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (13,070 stream miles) and covers the largest area of the categories shown. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 37 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,965 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. The Medium ranking applies to 173 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (6,647 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for HVWs include 726 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).
2-3: High Value Watersheds – Alternative C	Map 2-3 shows the locations of HVWs, as proposed under Alternative C, and their ranking (High or Medium-High), and the watersheds assessed for HVWs. The map states that unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HVWs are applied to the entire area designated as HVW. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 199 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (13,070 stream miles). The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. The Medium-High ranking applies to 37 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (1,965 stream miles) and occurs along segments of stream scattered throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area. Watersheds that were assessed for HVWs include 726 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-4: High Value Watersheds – Alternative D	Map 2-4 shows the locations of HVWs, as proposed under Alternative D, and their ranking (only High under this alternative), and the watersheds assessed for HVWs. The map states that unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HVWs are applied to the entire area designated as HVWs. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 199 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (13,070 stream miles). The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. Watersheds that were assessed for HVWs include 726 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).
2-5: High Value Watersheds – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-5 shows the locations of HVWs, as proposed under Alternative E, and their ranking (only High under this alternative), and the watersheds assessed for HVWs. The map states that unless otherwise noted in Chapter 2, management actions that pertain to HVWs in Alternative E are applied only to the 100-year floodplain of applicable streams within areas designated as HVWs. This map also shows land ownership and Essential Fish Habitat. With the exception of a few HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds, all watersheds are located outside the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The High ranking applies to 199 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds. The High ranking occurs along segments of stream throughout the non-NWR portions of the planning area but is concentrated along rivers in the Nulato Hills and in areas with Essential Fish Habitat. Watersheds that were assessed for HVWs include 726 HUC 12/Level 6 Watersheds (47,472 stream miles).
2-6: Select Land Cover Classes – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-6 provides a planning-area overview of the following land cover classes: sparsely vegetated areas; white spruce on well-drained floodplains; tall shrub, low shrub, and floodplains (generalized moose habitat); lichen habitats (generalized caribou habitat) and/or dwarf shrub; and herbaceous wetlands. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The tall shrub, low shrub, and floodplains cover class is well-distributed throughout the planning area, with large concentrations of this cover class in the Yukon Delta NWR along the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. Lichen habitats and/or dwarf shrub are also prevalent throughout the planning area, particularly in the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. Herbaceous wetlands are distributed throughout the planning area, with concentrations near rivers and in floodplains. Sparsely vegetated areas occur over a small section of the planning area, near its southern border and north of Wood-Tikchik State Park. White spruce on well-drained floodplains is an uncommon cover type that occurs along sections of river at various locations throughout the planning area.
2-7: Landscape Intactness Model – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-7 shows landscape intactness on BLM-managed land and non-BLM-managed land throughout the planning area. The three categories shown are highest intactness, high intactness, and vulnerable, with areas of no color indicating landscapes that are not currently considered intact. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes. The vast majority of the planning area for all land ownerships is shown as being of highest intactness. Small areas of high intactness are scattered throughout the planning area, generally near vulnerable or non-intact landscapes, not far from developments. Vulnerable areas are smaller and are generally near roads and developments. Areas with no color include roads and developed areas. These areas are small and scattered throughout the planning area.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-8: BLM Special Status Plants – Planning Area Overview	<p>Map 2-8 represents known occurrences of special status plants as points showing general locations within the planning area. The map includes seven species: <i>Douglasia beringensis</i> (Arctic dwarf primrose), <i>Oxytropis kokrinensis</i> (Kokrines locoweed), <i>Ranunculus pacificus</i> (Pacific buttercup), <i>Ranunculus ponojensis</i> (Siberian buttercup), <i>Rumex beringensis</i> (Bering Sea dock), <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i> (Pearshaped smelowskia), and <i>Trisetum sibiricus</i> ssp. <i>litorale</i> (Siberian false-oats). The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are nine mapped occurrences of <i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i>, most of which occur in higher elevation areas in the western portion of the planning area (Alaska Range and Lime Hills), with only one occurrence on BLM-managed lands. The rest are on State or Native land. There are four mapped occurrences of <i>Douglasia beringensis</i>, two in the same general area southwest of Lime Village (on Native or State land) and two on BLM-managed land in Nulato Hills in the general area of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. There are two mapped occurrences of <i>Oxytropis kokrinensis</i> on BLM-managed lands north of the Kateel River. There are two mapped occurrences of <i>Ranunculus ponojensis</i> on BLM-managed land in the general area of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. A single occurrence of <i>Ranunculus pacificus</i> is mapped along the southern edge of the planning area. A single occurrence of <i>Trisetum sibiricum</i> ssp. <i>litorale</i> is mapped east of Kotlik.</p>
2-9: Ecoregions – Planning Area Overview	<p>Map 2-9 shows the ecoregions in the planning area, broken out by BLM-managed land and other land. The Ahklun Mountains are at the south end of the planning area, south of Aniak, and include the southeastern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Alaska Range is near the eastern boundary of the planning area. The Kobuk Ridges and Valleys ecoregion includes a small wedge of land at the very northern tip of the planning area. The Kuskokwim Mountains bisect the central portion of the planning area. The Lime Hills are in the southeastern portion of the planning area, west of the Alaska Range, in the vicinity of Lime Village. The Nulato Hills are west and north of the Yukon River, stretching to the northern tip of the planning area. The Seward ecoregion covers a portion of the northwestern corner of the planning area. The Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands are between the Kuskokwim Mountains and Alaska Range/Lime Hills and run from the northeastern corner of the planning area at Lake Minchumina to almost the southern edge of the planning area. The Yukon River Lowlands include most of the Innoko NWR and an area to the south. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta generally coincides with the Yukon Delta NWR in the southwest portion of the planning area. The map also shows the location of the INHT primary and connecting routes.</p>
2-10: Moose Habitat – Planning Area Overview	<p>Map 2-10 shows moose habitat on BLM-managed land and non-BLM-managed land in the planning area. The map shows general moose distribution, known calving concentrations, known rutting concentrations, and known winter concentrations. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area and the INHT primary and connecting routes. General moose distribution covers the entire planning area except portions of the Alaska Range. Known calving concentrations are mapped along the Kuskokwim River between Lake Minchumina and Sleetmute and south of Sleetmute in the area between the Kuskokwim Mountains and Lime Hills. Known rutting concentrations are mapped east of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, along the Kuskokwim River between Bethel and Aniak, west of the Kuskokwim River south of McGrath, and in an area west and south of the Alaska Range. Known winter concentrations are mapped near the northern tip of the planning area, along the Unalakleet River, in the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, in the Innoko NWR, in the northern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR, east of the Kuskokwim River near Lime Village, along the Swift River, north of the Alaska Range, and in other small, scattered areas.</p>

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-11: Caribou Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-11 shows the locations of caribou herds, as represented by their total range, summer range, winter range, and calving ground. Information about eight caribou herds is included: Western Arctic, Sunshine Mountains, Beaver Mountains, Mulchatna, Farewell-Big River, Rainy Pass, Tonzona, and Denali. The map also shows a known caribou migration route, the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The winter range and total range of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd includes the northern portion of the planning area/Nulato Hills area. The winter range and total range of the Mulchatna Caribou Herd occurs in the southeastern portion of the planning area, with summer range at the southern edge of the planning area, and a calving ground south of Lime Village. The Beaver Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown west and southwest of McGrath. The Sunshine Mountains Caribou Herd total range and summer range is shown at the northern edge of the planning area, north of McGrath. The Tonzona Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, near Denali National Park. In the same area, a small sliver of the Denali Caribou Herd total range intersects the Tonzona Caribou Herd total and summer range. The Rainy Pass Caribou Herd total range and summer range is at the east end of the planning area, generally south of the INHT. The Farewell-Big River Caribou Herd total range and summer range overlap those of the Rainy Pass Caribou Herd but are mostly farther to the west and northwest. The known caribou migration route is at the southern end of the planning area, south of Lime Village, and overlaps summer range and calving ground for the Mulchatna Caribou Herd.
2-12: Dall Sheep, Bison, & Muskox Habitat – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-12 shows habitat (range or distribution) for plains bison, wood bison, muskox, and Dall sheep in the planning area. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Plains bison range is north of the Alaska Range, and there is a small amount of overlap with Dall sheep range near the intersection of the Tatina and South Fork Kuskokwim River, as shown in an inset box. The wood bison extent range extends from Bethel to the northern edge of the planning area at the Innoko NWR boundary. It includes all of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. The smaller wood bison core range also includes all of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. Muskox range is shown in the area north of the Unalakleet River and along the western edge of the planning area, within the Yukon Delta NWR. Dall sheep distribution is mapped in high elevation areas of the Alaska Range.
2-13: Landscape Connectivity Corridors – Land Facet Modeling - Linkages Between Innoko and Yukon Delta National Refuges – Alternatives B, C, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-13 shows the locations of connectivity corridors proposed under Alternatives B, C, and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). There are two connectivity corridors mapped: north and south, and the legend states that Alternative B would manage for both North and South Connectivity Corridors, and Alternative C and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) would manage for just the South Connectivity Corridor. The display of each connectivity corridor differentiates between the most permeable portion of the corridor and the wider linkage. The map also shows the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area, BLM-managed land, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Both connectivity corridors connect the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs. The North Connectivity Corridor runs east-west near the northern end of the Yukon Delta NWR and north of the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. The South Connectivity Corridor has an east-west and a north-south component, both of which include the proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area. For both connectivity corridors, the most permeable portion is in the center of the corridor.
2-14: Proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-14 shows the location of the Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area proposed under Alternatives B, C, D, and E. The map also shows BLM-managed land and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The location of the Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area between the Innoko NWR and the Yukon Delta NWR is identifiable on the map.
2-15: Potential Fossil Yield Classification – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-15 shows the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) of BLM-managed and other lands within the planning area. It also includes areas of water, snow or ice, and the INHT primary route and connecting/side trails. No areas of “Very high” (PFYC 5) or “High” (PFYC 4) potential fossil yield have been identified in the planning area. Most of the planning area has a classification of “unknown” PFYC, as it has not been studied.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-16: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative B	Map 2-16 shows the Visual Resource Management (VRM) classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative B. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 1,335,771 acres of this management class. These locations include the area surrounding Old Woman Mountain, corridors along the designated and proposed suitable Wild and Scenic River segments, and BLM-managed lands along the INHT. Map 2-16 shows 6,490,087 acres of land designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside of the INHT, Pike Lake, and designated and suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers; 5-mile buffers (for public land) around BSWI communities; a 15-mile buffer around the community of Flat; as well as the Sheefish, Tagagawik, and Unalakleet River Watershed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). VRM Class III includes 3,516,066 acres, almost all of which is located in the remaining eight ACECs; with the remainder located in a 5-mile buffer of national and State park or wildlife refuge borders or subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C. BLM land outside of these designations (2,123,971 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-17: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative C	Map 2-17 shows the VRM classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative C. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 46,953 acres of this management class, all located in the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Map 2-17 shows 2,766,229 acres designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside of Old Woman Mountain, the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, Pike Lake, and the INHT, as well as the Sheefish, Tagagawik, and Unalakleet River Watershed ACECs. VRM Class III includes 6,095,778 acres, almost all of which is located in the remaining eight ACECs, with the remainder located in INHT side and connector trails, a 2.5-mile buffer of national and State park or wildlife refuge borders, buffers (for public land) around BSWI communities, a 15-mile offset around the community of Flat, or subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C. BLM land outside of these designations (4,556,934 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-18: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Alternative D	Map 2-18 shows the VRM classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under Alternative D. VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 46,953 acres of this management class, all located in the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Map 2-18 shows 679,553 acres designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside the INHT. VRM Class III includes 6,140,235 acres, more than half of which is buffer outside the INHT and connector/side trails and subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C, with the remainder located in buffers around Old Woman Mountain, the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, and BSWI communities. BLM land outside of these designations (6,599,152 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-19: Visual Resources Management (VRM) – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-19 shows the VRM classifications that would be designated for BLM-managed land under the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). VRM Class I is the strictest, and the map shows 46,953 acres of this management class, all located in the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Map 2-19 shows 2,645,370 acres designated VRM Class II. These areas include buffers outside of Old Woman Mountain, the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, Pike Lake, and the INHT, as well as the Sheefish, Tagagawik, and Unalakleet River Watershed ACECs. VRM Class III includes 5,809,494 acres, almost all of which is located in the remaining eight ACECs, with the remainder located in INHT side and connector trails, buffers (for public land) around BSWI communities, a 15-mile offset around the community of Flat, or subsistence use areas that overlap areas with scenic quality rating B or C. BLM land outside of these designations (4,964,076 acres) is shown as VRM Class IV.
2-20: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative B	Map 2-20 shows proposed protection classes for lands with wilderness characteristics under Alternative B. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other uses (Top-Level Protection) would include 277,489 acres in several tracts on the east side of the planning area near Denali National Park. The map shows that 89 percent of BLM land in the planning area (12,049,536 acres) would be managed to emphasize multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics (Mid-Level Protection). BLM lands managed to emphasize other resource values over protecting wilderness characteristics (Low-Level Protection) would include 1,138,977 acres.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-21: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative C	Map 2-21 shows proposed protection classes for lands with wilderness characteristics under Alternative C. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. No acreage would be managed to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other uses. The map shows that 60 percent of BLM land in the planning area (8,125,183 acres) would be managed to emphasize multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics (Mid-Level Protection). BLM lands managed to emphasize other resource values over protecting wilderness characteristics (Low-Level Protection) would include 5,340,820 acres.
2-22: Lands Managed for Wilderness Characteristics – Alternative D & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-22 shows that under Alternative D and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E), no BLM-managed land in the planning area would have designated management protections for wilderness characteristics. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-23: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative B	Map 2-23 shows commercial woodland harvest areas that are open to permitting or closed to commercial harvest for Alternative B. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The open to permitting commercial woodland harvest areas are generally in the far northern and central portions of the planning area and represent more than half of the BLM-managed planning area. Areas closed to commercial woodland harvest are located in the northwestern and eastern portions of the BLM-managed lands in the planning area and along floodplains.
2-24: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-24 shows commercial woodland harvest areas that are open to permitting or closed to commercial harvest for Alternative C and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. A larger area, almost three-quarters of the planning area, is open to commercial woodland harvest permitting compared to Alternative B. Less than 1 percent of the planning area would be closed to harvest along the Unalakleet River.
2-25: Commercial Woodland Harvest Area – Alternative D	Map 2-25 shows areas that are open to commercial woodland harvest permitting under Alternative D. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Most designated woodland harvest areas would be open to commercial harvest permitting as compared to Alternatives B, C, and E.
2-26: Casual Use Subsistence Woodland Harvest Areas – Alternatives B, C, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-26 shows areas under Alternatives B, C, and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) open to all subsistence and personal use woodland harvest and areas where non-subsistence house log harvest would be prohibited. The map also shows areas where personal use wood-cutting and non-subsistence house log harvest would be prohibited under Alternative B. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-27: Grazing – Alternative B	Map 2-27 shows grazing lands on BLM-managed land under Alternative B. All BLM-managed lands are closed to grazing under this alternative. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-28: Grazing – Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-28 shows grazing lands on BLM-managed land under Alternative C and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Areas closed to grazing and areas open to grazing are shown. Lands are closed to grazing along a portion of the Unalakleet River and also in an area northeast of the Unalakleet and North Rivers. An area southeast of the intersection of the Tatina and South Fork Kuskokwim Rivers also is closed to grazing as well as a minor area along the INHT southeast of McGrath. The remaining BLM-managed lands in the planning area are shown as open to grazing.
2-29: Grazing – Alternative D	Map 2-29 shows grazing lands under Alternative D. Under this alternative, no areas would be closed to grazing. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-30: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B	Map 2-30 shows locatable mineral decisions for Alternative B. Areas open to locatable mineral entry and withdrawn from locatable mineral entry on BLM-managed lands are shown along with areas of medium to high locatable mineral potential. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of locatable mineral potential extends from the northernmost planning area boundary north of the Kateel River, south to Russian Mission, then east generally in the central planning area. The area open to mineral entry represents 27 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area withdrawn from mineral entry represents 73 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-31: Locatable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-31 shows locatable mineral decisions for Alternatives C and D, and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). Areas open to locatable mineral entry and withdrawn from locatable mineral entry on BLM-managed lands are shown along with areas of medium to high locatable mineral potential. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Locatable mineral potential is the same as for Alternative B. The only area withdrawn from locatable mineral entry is along the Unalakleet River. The rest of BLM-managed land is open to mineral entry.
2-32: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative B	Map 2-32 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative B. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals and areas withdrawn from salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The salable mineral area extends from the northernmost planning area boundary north of the Kateel River, south to Russian Mission, then east generally in the central planning area. The area open to salable minerals represents 26 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area closed to salable minerals represents 74 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-33: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative C	Map 2-33 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative C. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals, open subject to terms and conditions, and areas closed to salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of BLM-managed lands for salable minerals is the same as for Alternative B. The area open to salable minerals represents 49 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area open to salable minerals subject to terms and conditions represents 49 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area. The area closed to salable minerals represents 2 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-34: Salable Mineral Decisions – Alternative D	Map 2-34 shows salable mineral decisions for Alternative D. Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals and areas closed to salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of BLM-managed lands for salable minerals is the same as for Alternative B. The area open to salable minerals represents approximately 98 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area closed to salable minerals represents 2 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-35: Salable Mineral Decisions – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-35 shows salable mineral decisions for the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). Areas on BLM-managed lands open to salable minerals, open subject to terms and conditions, and areas closed to salable minerals are shown. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The total area of BLM-managed lands for salable minerals is the same as for Alternative B. The area open to salable minerals represents 70 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area, while the area open to salable minerals subject to terms and conditions represents 28 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area. The area closed to salable minerals represents 2 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area.
2-36: Leasable Mineral Potential – Planning Area Overview	Map 2-36 shows leasable mineral potential and public land order (PLO) existing conditions (i.e., areas open and closed to mineral entry) within the planning area. The INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. There are two geothermal potential hot springs in the Hot Spring Creek and Upper Chuilnuk River regions. A geothermal region occurs in the far northern portion of the planning area northwest of the Kateel River. Five potential oil and gas basins are shown: one in the southeastern portion of the Yukon Delta, two in the eastern portion of the planning area, one in the northern portion of the planning area, and one, the Innoko Basin, in the Innoko NWR within the north-central portion of the planning area. Two smaller coal basins are shown. The Lower Koyukuk Basin is located in the northernmost planning area northeast of the Kateel River, and the Minchumina Basin is located southeast of McGrath in the eastern planning area.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-37: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative B	Map 2-37 shows no surface occupancy leasable mineral areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative B. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard stipulations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. The INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. Seventy percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area would be closed to leasable minerals. Eighteen percent of the area would be open subject to standard stipulations, and 12 percent would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights.
2-38: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative C	Map 2-38 shows no surface occupancy mining areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative C. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard stipulations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. The INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. Less than 1 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area would be closed to leasable minerals predominantly along the Unalakleet River. Forty-nine percent of BLM-managed lands would be open subject to standard stipulations, and 51 percent would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights. These areas are scattered throughout the planning area, with a larger proportion of no surface occupancy leasable areas concentrated along the western band of BLM-managed land in the planning area and a larger proportion of areas open subject to standard stipulations concentrated along the southern band of BLM-managed land in the planning area. More acres would be open subject to standard stipulations and no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights than under Alternative B.
2-39: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Alternative D	Map 2-39 shows no surface occupancy leasable mineral areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative D. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard stipulations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. The INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. The same areas as under Alternative C would be closed to leasable minerals, and a relatively small area near Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross would be no surface occupancy leasable. More acres would be open subject to standard stipulations and fewer acres would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights than under Alternatives B, C, and E.
2-40: No Surface Occupancy (NSO) Leasables – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-40 shows no surface occupancy leasable mineral areas that are subject to valid and existing rights for leasable potential for geothermal hot springs, coal basins, geothermal regions, and oil and gas under Alternative E. The map also shows leasable mineral decisions for areas open to leasing subject to standard stipulations, areas of no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights, and areas closed to leasable minerals. The INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. Less than 1 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area would be closed to leasable minerals predominantly along the Unalakleet River. Just under 70 percent of BLM-managed lands would be open subject to standard stipulations, and 30 percent would be no surface occupancy subject to valid and existing rights. These areas are located throughout the planning area, with a larger proportion of no surface occupancy leasable areas concentrated along the western band of BLM-managed land in the planning area. Under the Proposed RMP (Alternative E), more acreage would be open to leasable minerals subject to standard stipulations than under Alternatives B and C and less than Alternative D. Acreage of no surface occupancy leasable mineral development subject to valid and existing rights would be higher under the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) than under Alternatives B and D, but less than Alternative C.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-41: Proposed FLPMA Withdrawals for the Iditarod National Historic Trail – Alternatives B, C, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-41 shows proposed Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) withdrawals for the INHT for Alternatives B, C, and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E), along with BLM public shelter cabin locations. Also shown are the land managers, respective managed areas within the planning area, and INHT primary and connecting routes. The proposed FLPMA withdrawals are 363 acres along 1 mile of the primary INHT near the Rohn Public Shelter Cabin; 2,732 acres along 21 miles of the primary INHT in the Farewell Burn area in the vicinity of the Bear Creek Public Shelter Cabin; and 1,897 acres along 16 miles of the primary INHT in the vicinity of Kaltag Portage and the Old Woman Public Shelter Cabin. No FLPMA withdrawals are proposed under Alternative D. Proposed FLPMA withdrawals under Alternative B are for locatable, leasable, and saleable mineral entry, while under Alternatives C and E, the determination of whether the FLPMA withdrawal would include all or some of these resources would be made when the withdrawal is proposed.
2-42: Lands and Realty – Alternative B	Map 2-42 shows areas that are either recommended for withdrawal, retained for withdrawal, or proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative B. Withdrawals shown on this map include PLOs, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) 17(d) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retainment, or identified for revocation under Alternative B. A large portion of BLM-managed land is shown as proposed for withdrawal on this map due to proposed locatable mineral withdrawals on 74 percent of BLM-managed land in the planning area. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Site, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-43: Lands and Realty – Alternative C & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-43 shows areas that are either recommended for withdrawal, retained for withdrawal, or proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative C and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). Withdrawals shown on this map include PLOs, ANCSA 17(d) withdrawals, FLPMA withdrawals, and mineral withdrawals that are newly proposed, identified for retainment, or identified for revocation under Alternative C and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). Only a very small area of existing withdrawals are identified for retainment, along the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. The proposed withdrawals are focused around the Kaltag Portage, Farewell Burn, and Rohn segments of the INHT. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Site, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-44: Lands and Realty – Alternative D	Map 2-44 shows areas where existing withdrawals would be retained in a hatched pattern and areas proposed to have existing withdrawals revoked under Alternative D shown in solid orange. There are no areas proposed for new withdrawal under Alternative D. Retained areas are along the Unalakleet River. This map also shows land ownership; locations of Unalakleet Administrative Site, BLM public shelter cabins, and ANCSA 17(d) sites; water; and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
2-45: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative B	Map 2-45 shows Alternative B areas proposed for FLPMA right-of-way (ROW) exclusion, avoidance, or open to ROW development. The proposed ROW exclusion areas are primarily located in the north-central to central portion of the planning area. The majority of the planning area would be proposed as ROW avoidance. Areas that would be open to new ROW development are scattered throughout the planning area, with some located northwest and southeast of the Kateel River in the northernmost portion of the planning area and the majority scattered in the central part of the planning area. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-46: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative C	Map 2-46 shows Alternative C areas proposed for FLPMA ROW avoidance, linear project ROW avoidance, or open to ROW development. The majority of the planning area starting from the northernmost portion traveling south past the Unalakleet River and past the Anvik River to the boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR would be ROW avoidance. From there, moving east to the eastern boundary of the planning area, there are slightly more areas open to ROW. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-47: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Alternative D	Map 2-47 shows areas proposed for FLPMA ROW avoidance areas and areas open to ROW development under Alternative D. The planning area, starting from the northernmost portion and, south past the Unalakleet and Anvik Rivers to the boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR, is nearly half proposed for ROW avoidance and nearly half proposed as open to ROW. From the Unalakleet River moving east to the eastern boundary of the planning area, the majority is open to ROW development. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-48: FLPMA Right-of-Way (ROW) Exclusion and Avoidance Areas – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-48 shows areas proposed for FLPMA ROW avoidance, linear project ROW avoidance, or open to ROW development under the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). Minimal acreage is proposed for ROW avoidance compared with Alternatives B, C and D, with most of the ROW avoidance acreage located around the Unalakleet River and south past the Anvik River to the boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR. The map also shows the location of BLM public shelter cabins and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-49: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative B	Map 2-49 shows the locations of the INHT Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) under Alternative B. The map shows INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. Five SRMA locations are shown, the largest of which is along the Unalakleet River. The other SRMA locations are east of Anvik, east of Shageluk, south of Nikolai, and where the Tatina River crosses the South Fork Kuskokwim River. The remaining BLM land in the planning area is shown as Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). The map also shows the outlines of the “Community Focus Zones” on BLM-managed land, which encompass the areas within a 10-mile radius around the BSWI villages.
2-50: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative C	Map 2-50 shows Alternative C with the same SRMA and ERMA locations as those described in Map 2-49 for Alternative B. The map also shows the outlines of the “Community Focus Zones” on BLM-managed land around BSWI villages; these are smaller than those shown in Map 2-49 and include a 5-mile radius around communities. The map also shows INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-51: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Alternative D	Map 2-51 shows Alternative D with the same SRMA and ERMA locations as those described in Map 2-49 for Alternative B. No Community Focus Zones are shown in this map or included in Alternative D. The map also shows INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-52: Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) – Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-52 shows the designated SRMA and ERMA locations under the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). The SRMA would be the same area as shown in Map 2-50 (Alternative C). The ERMA under the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) encompasses much less acreage than in the other action alternatives because only the Community Focus Zones would be included in the ERMA. The Community Focus Zones under Alternative E would be the same as those under Alternative C, which encompass the areas within a 5-mile radius around the BSWI villages. The Proposed RMP (Alternative E) also includes an Undesignated Recreation Management Area. The map also shows INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.
2-53: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternative B	Map 2-53 shows Alternative B’s Travel and Transportation Management Areas. The map also shows roads and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. Almost all of the BLM-managed land in the planning area is shown with the Off-Highway Vehicle Area designation of “Limited.” The map also shows the locations of the Unalakleet Wild and Scenic River Corridor, the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management Area (near Denali National Park), and the INHT Travel Management Area. The figure notes that the Rohn Site is within the INHT Travel Management Area but has specific management decisions beyond those included in the INHT Travel Management Area. The figure also notes that no data are available for known Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers intervillage surface travel routes.
2-54: Travel and Transportation Management – Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-54 shows the Travel and Transportation Management areas for Alternatives C, D, and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E). These are the same as Alternative B except that the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Travel Management area has no special designation and is not included. The map also shows roads and INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
2-55: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) – Alternative B	Map 2-55 shows the locations of ACECs proposed under Alternative B. Beginning in the northern part of the planning area, the ACECs include Tagagawik River, Kateel River, Inglutalik River, Ungalik River, Gisasa River, Shaktoolik River, Nulato River, Unalakleet River Watershed, Anvik River Watershed, Anvik Traditional Trapping Area, Sheefish Spawning, and Swift River Whitefish Spawning. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The figure notes that navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.
2-56: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail Management Corridor – Alternative B	Map 2-56 shows the INHT proposed National Trail Management Corridor (NTMC) for Alternative B. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary, connecting, and contemporary routes. The proposed Kaltag Portage NTMC includes 36 miles of primary INHT and 241,512 acres; it is located near the Unalakleet Wild River just northwest of the Innoko NWR. The proposed Farewell Burn NTMC includes 21 miles of primary INHT and 46,591 acres, located south of Nikolai. The proposed Rohn NTMC includes 1 mile of primary INHT and 363 acres, located southeast of the Farewell Burn NTMC. The locations of five public shelter cabins are shown: Rohn (near the Rohn NTMC), Bear Creek (located at the eastern end of the Farewell Burn NTMC), Tripod Flats (located at the eastern end of the Kaltag Portage NTMC), Old Woman (located in the middle of the Kaltag Portage NTMC), and Foothills (located north of Unalakleet just north of the planning area boundary).
2-57: National Conservation Lands Iditarod National Historic Trail Proposed National Trail Management Corridor – Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-57 shows that the location of the INHT NTMC is the same under Alternatives C, D, and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) as it is under Alternative B. The Kaltag Portage and Rohn sections cover the same area as under Alternative B. The Farewell Burn segment is the same length but includes 31,367 acres. The same cabins and INHT routes shown in Map 2-56 are also shown.
2-58: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternative B	Map 2-58 shows the locations of designated and proposed suitable Wild and Scenic River segments on BLM-managed land in the planning area. These include the designated Unalakleet Wild River and the proposed suitable waterways of North Fork Unalakleet, Anvik River, Swift River (Anvik), Otter Creek (Anvik), Canyon Creek, Yellow River, Theodore Creek, Yukon River, Otter Creek (Tuluksak), Tatlawiksuk River, Blackwater Creek, Big River, Middle Fork North Fork Kuskokwim River, Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River, Sheep Creek, Sullivan Creek, Bear Creek (Nikolai) and Salmon River (Nikolai). The Unalakleet Wild River Corridor comprises 83 river miles (46,953 acres). The proposed suitable waterways comprise 671 river miles (332,177 acres). The figure notes that navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.
2-59: Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) – Alternatives C, D, & Proposed RMP (Alternative E)	Map 2-59 shows that under Alternatives C, D, and the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) only the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor (83 river miles; 46,953 acres) would be brought forward as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The figure notes that navigable waters are not subject to BLM management actions up to the ordinary high water line.