



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

Bering Sea - Western Interior

Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

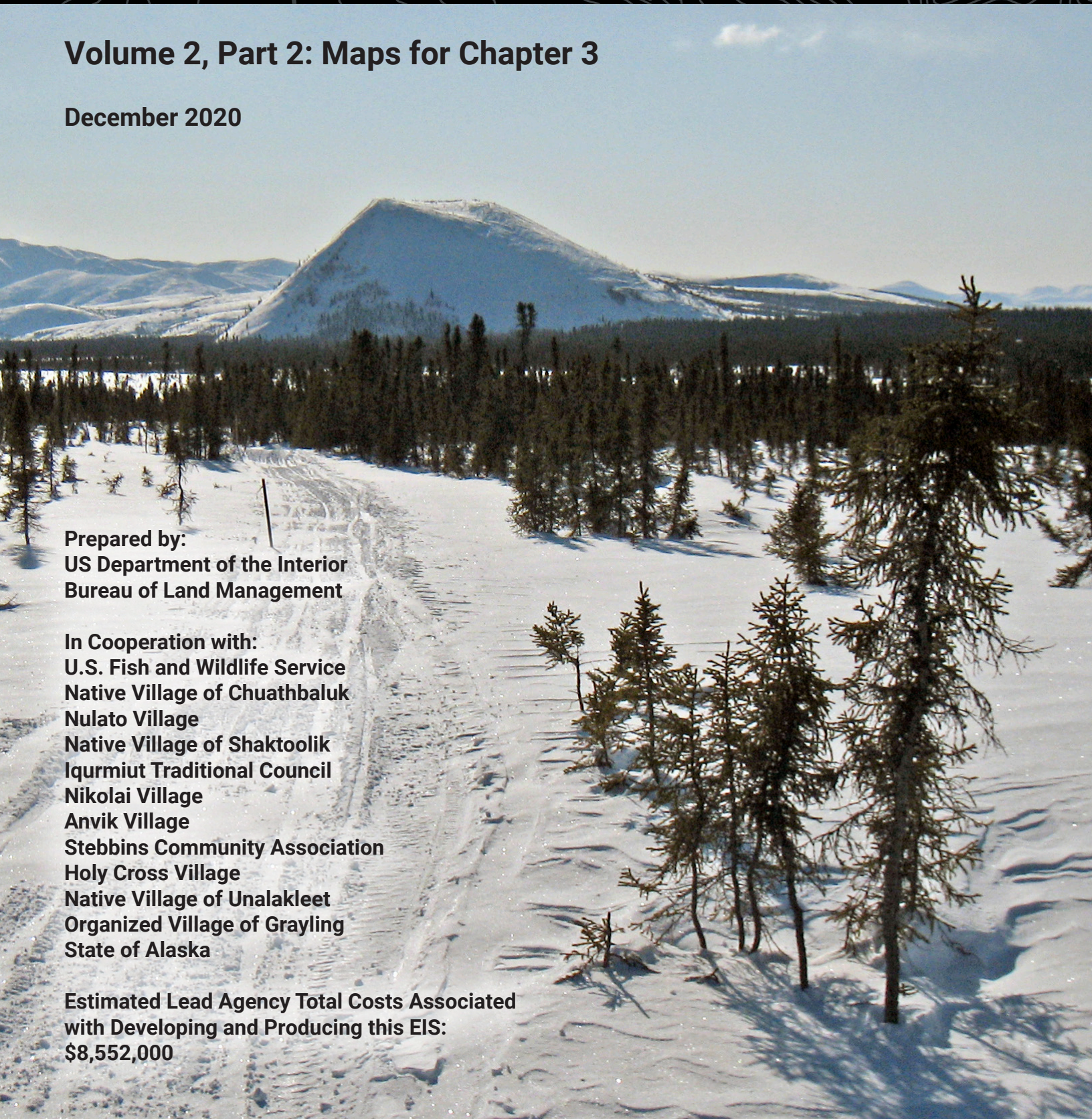
Volume 2, Part 2: Maps for Chapter 3

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).

DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2013-0039-RMP-EIS
BLM/AK/PL-21/001+1610+A020

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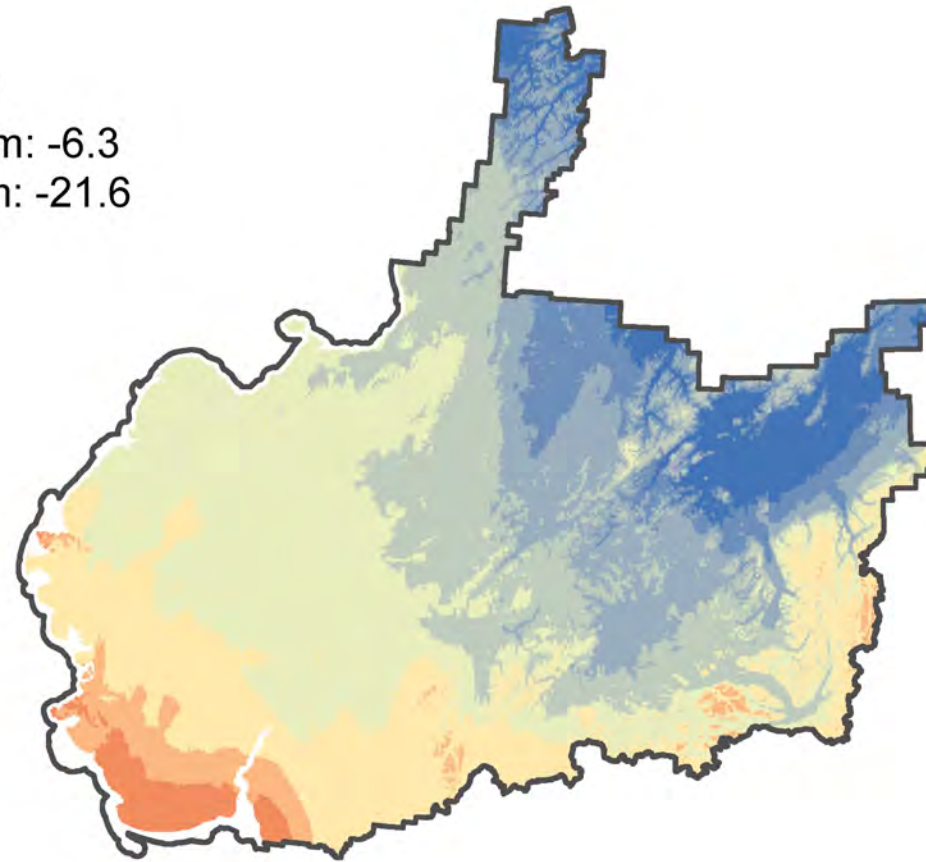
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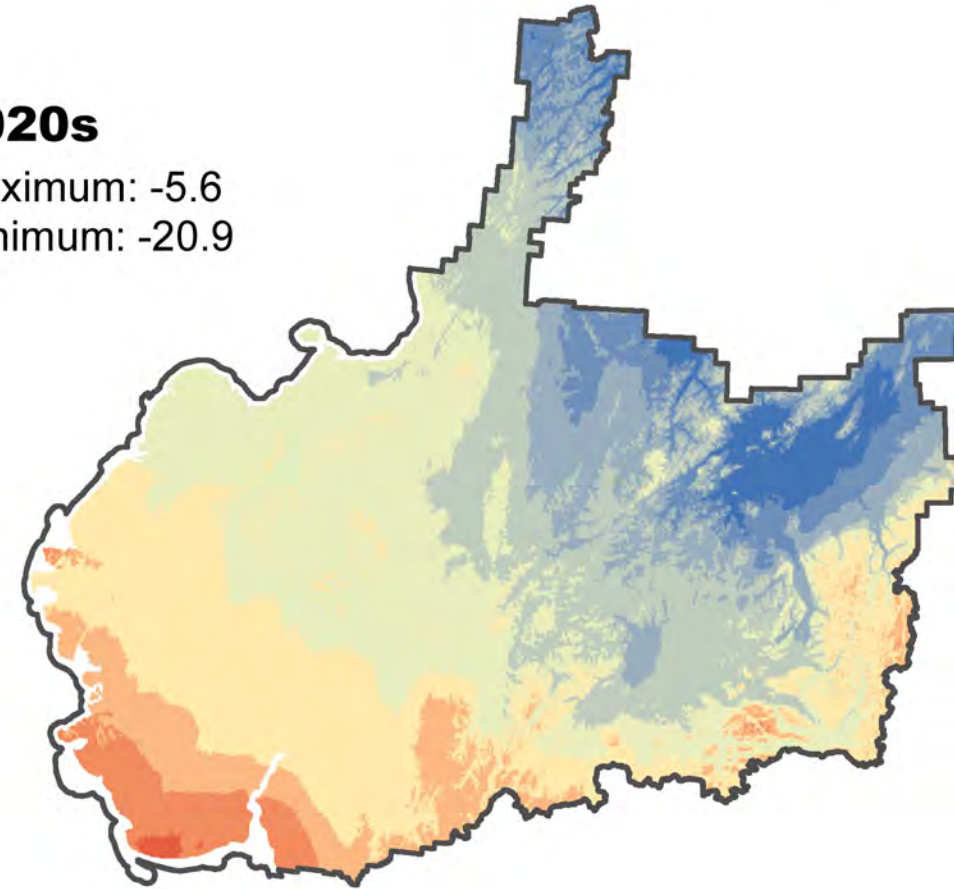
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**2010s**

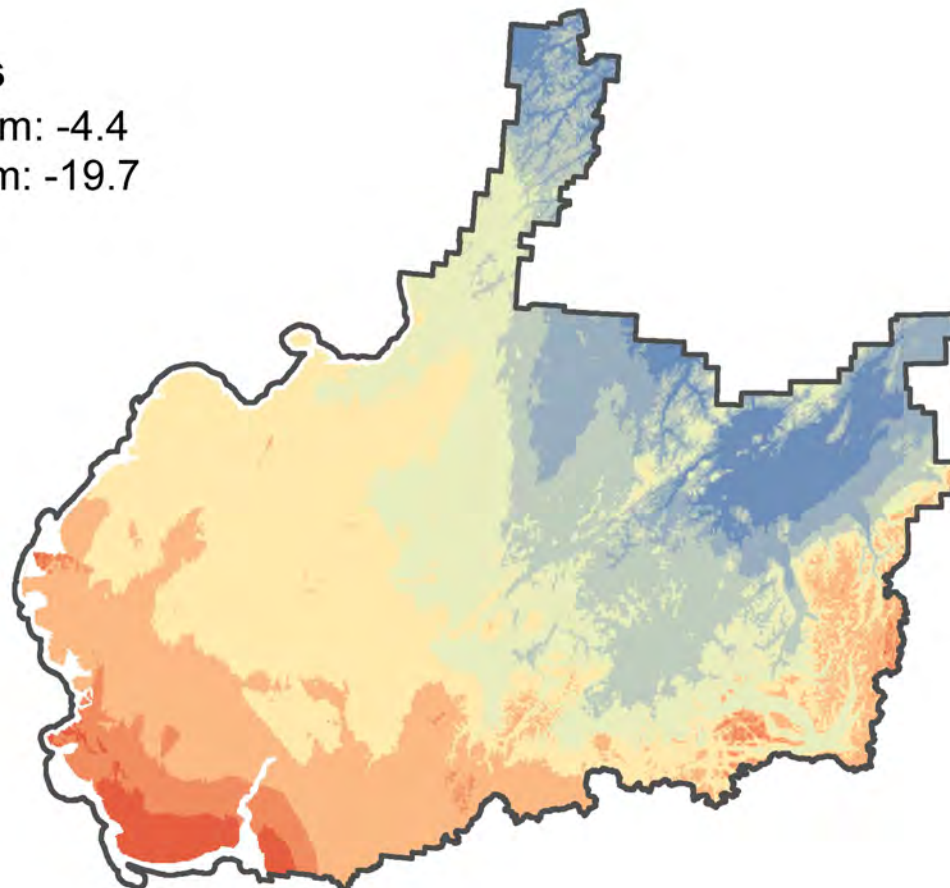
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Minimum: -21.6

**2020s**

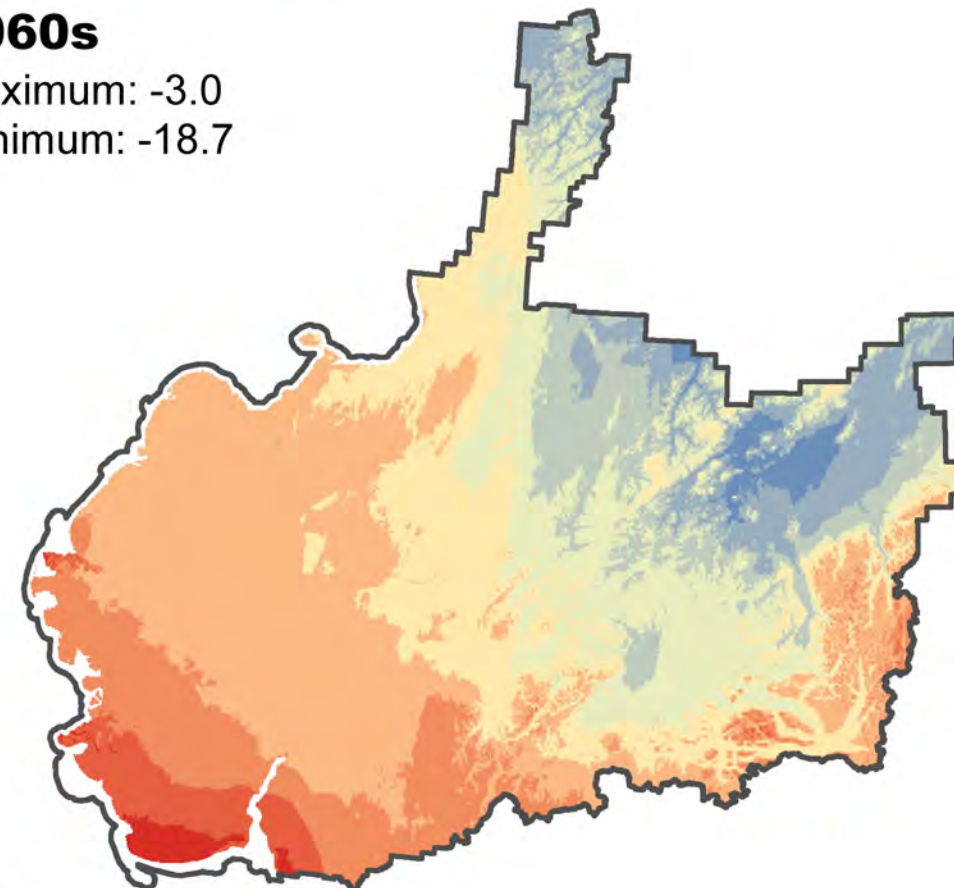
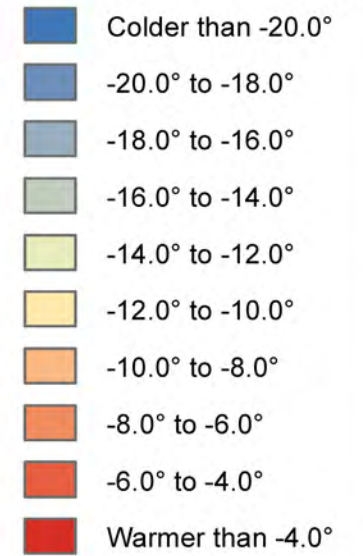
Maximum: -5.6
Minimum: -20.9

**2050s**

Maximum: -4.4
Minimum: -19.7

**2060s**

Maximum: -3.0
Minimum: -18.7

**January Temperature (°C)**

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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.



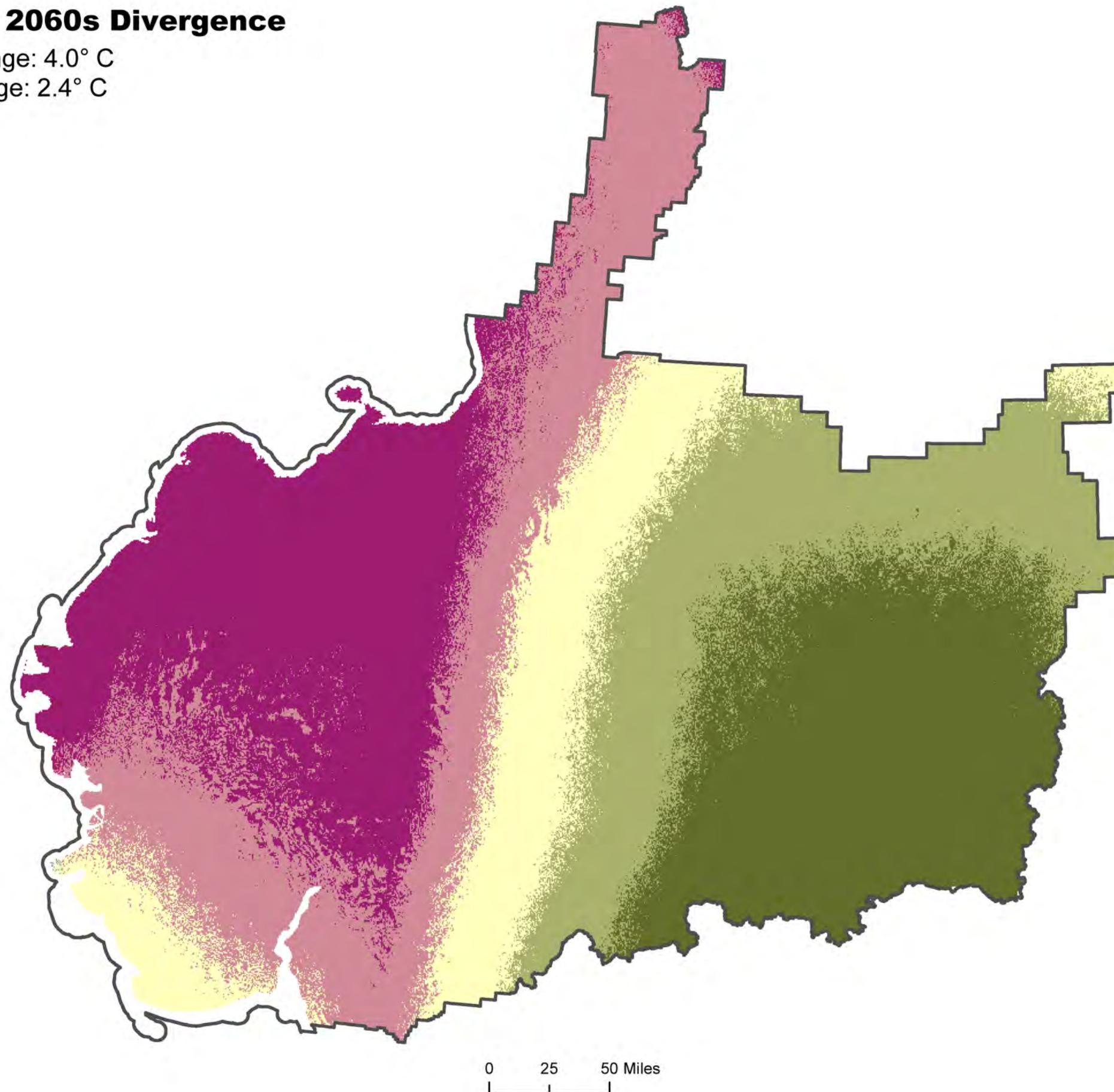
0 25 50 Miles



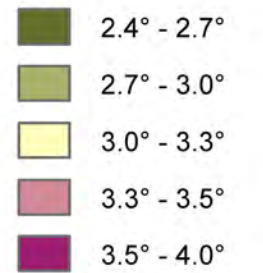
2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 4.0° C

Minimum Change: 2.4° C



Change in January Temperature (°C) Between 2010s and 2060s



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

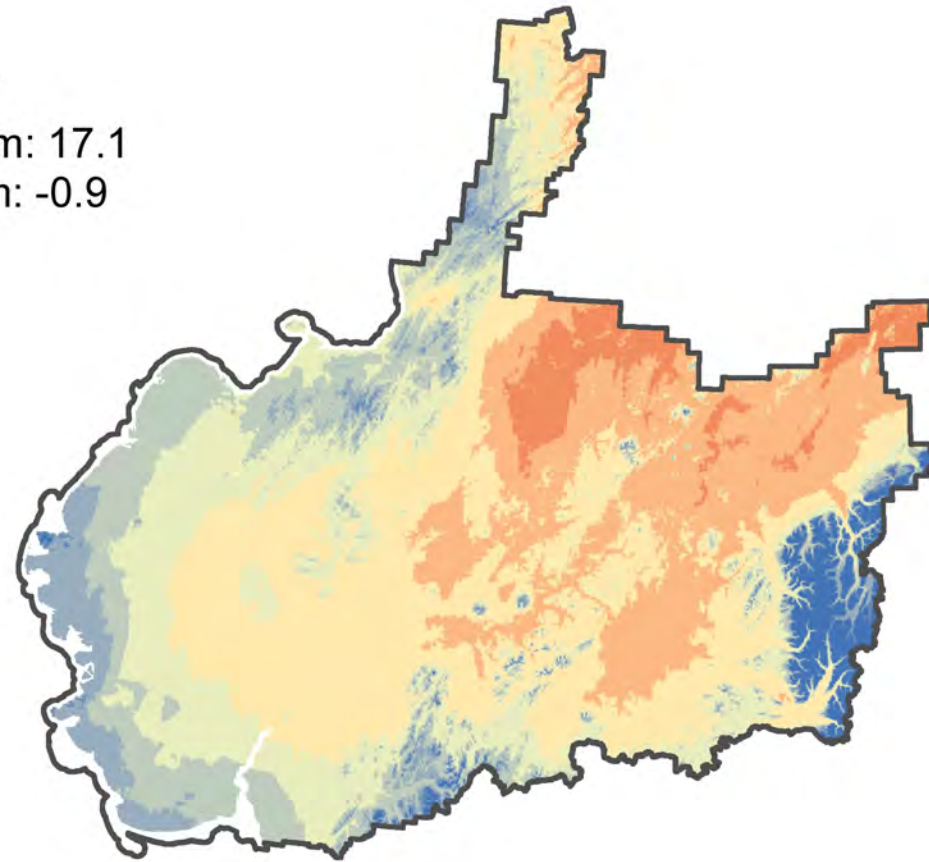
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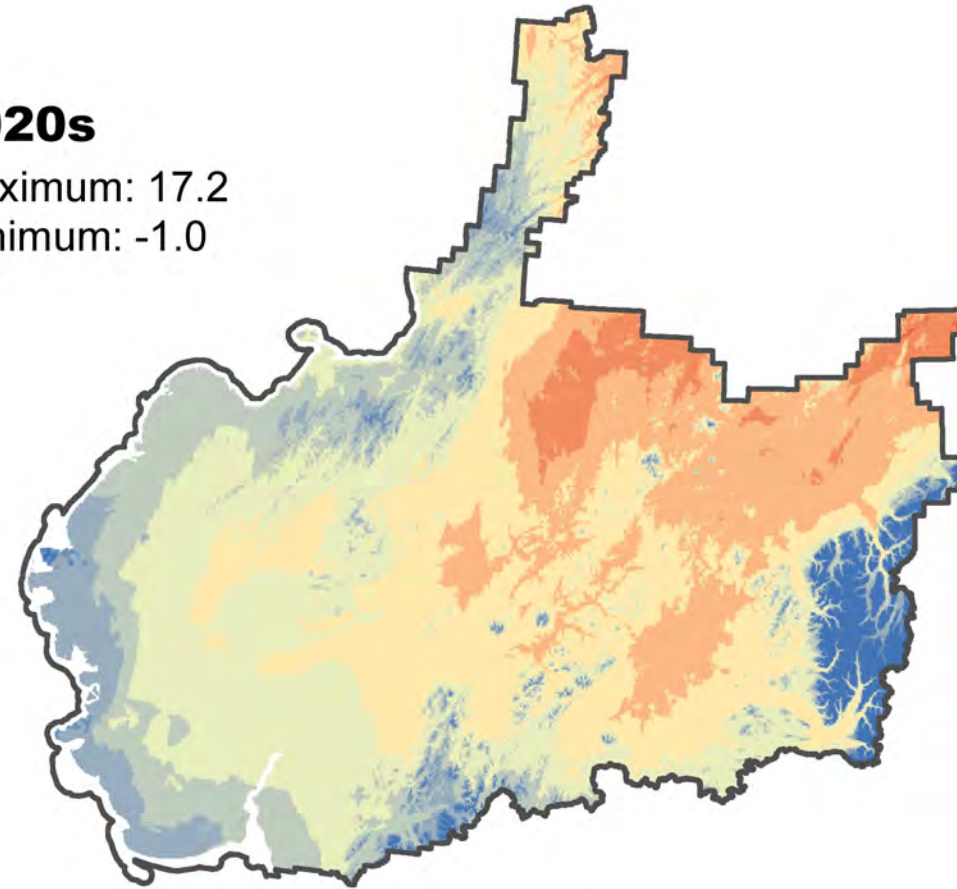
3.2.2-1B

**2010s**

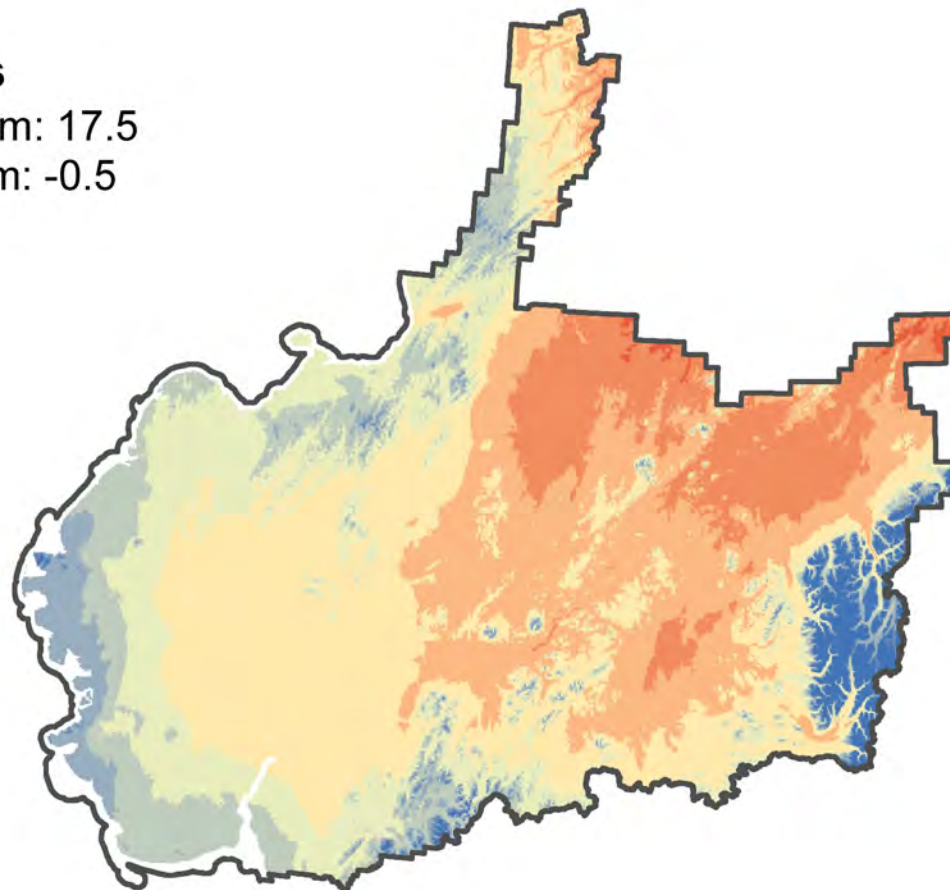
Maximum: 17.1
Minimum: -0.9

**2020s**

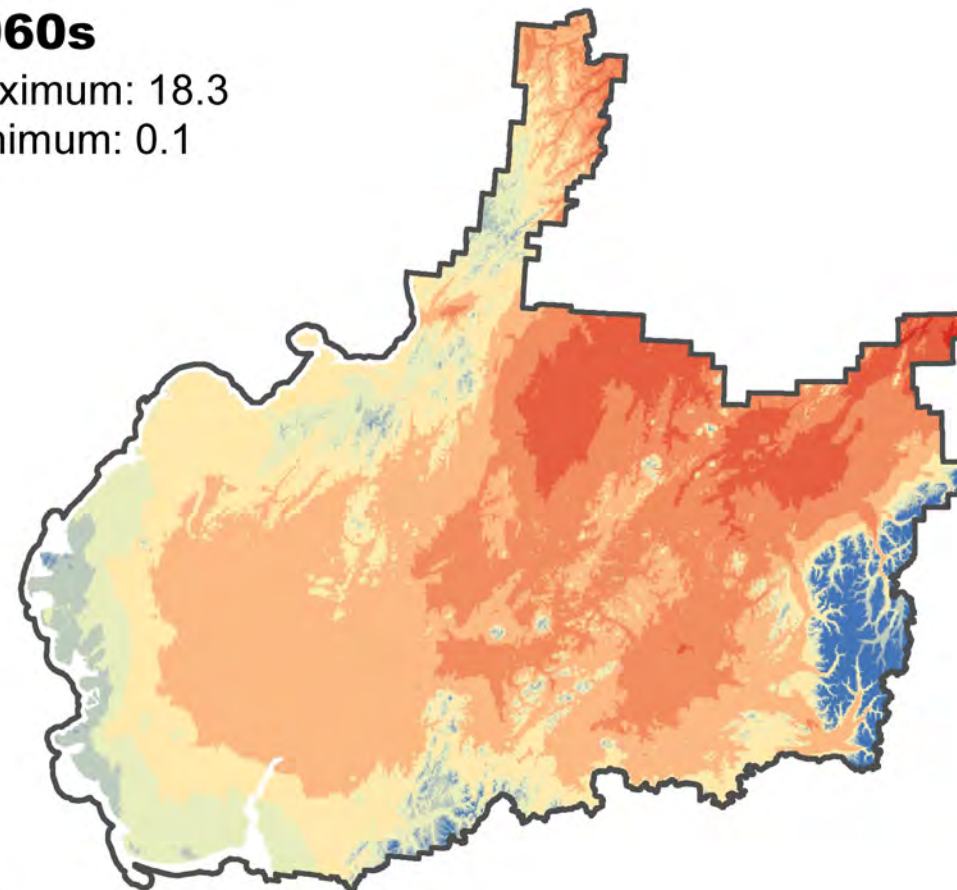
Maximum: 17.2
Minimum: -1.0









**2050s**

Maximum: 17.5
Minimum: -0.5

**2060s**

Maximum: 18.3
Minimum: 0.1

**July Temperature (°C)**

-  Colder than 10.0°
-  10.0° to 11.0°
-  11.0° to 12.0°
-  12.0° to 13.0°
-  13.0° to 14.0°
-  14.0° to 15.0°
-  15.0° to 16.0°
-  16.0° to 17.0°
-  17.0° to 18.0°
-  Warmer than 18.0°

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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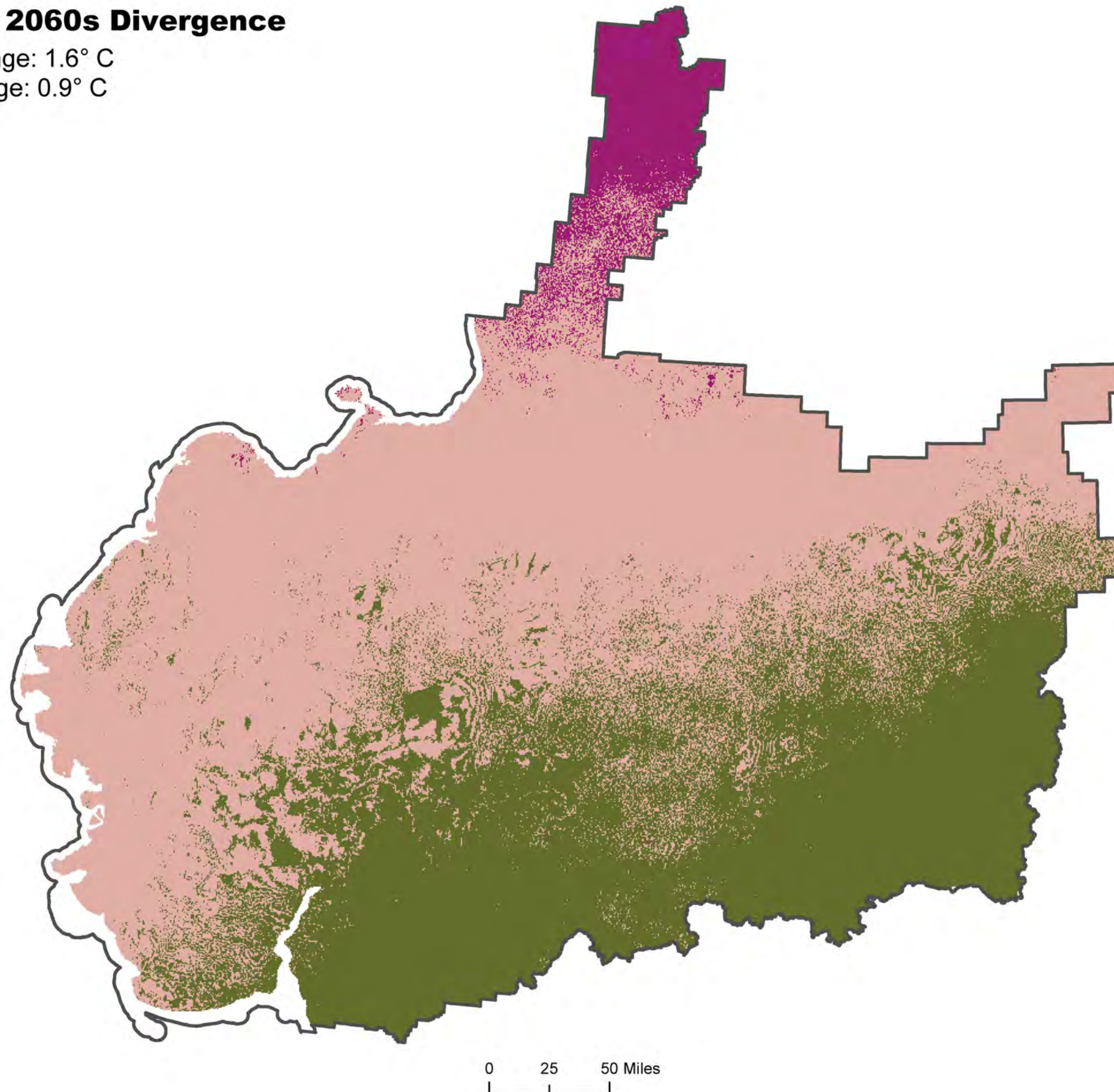
0 25 50 Miles



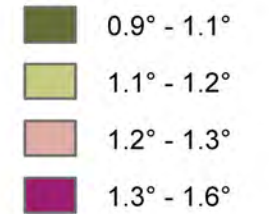
2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 1.6° C

Minimum Change: 0.9° C



Change in July Temperature (°C) Between 2010s and 2060s



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

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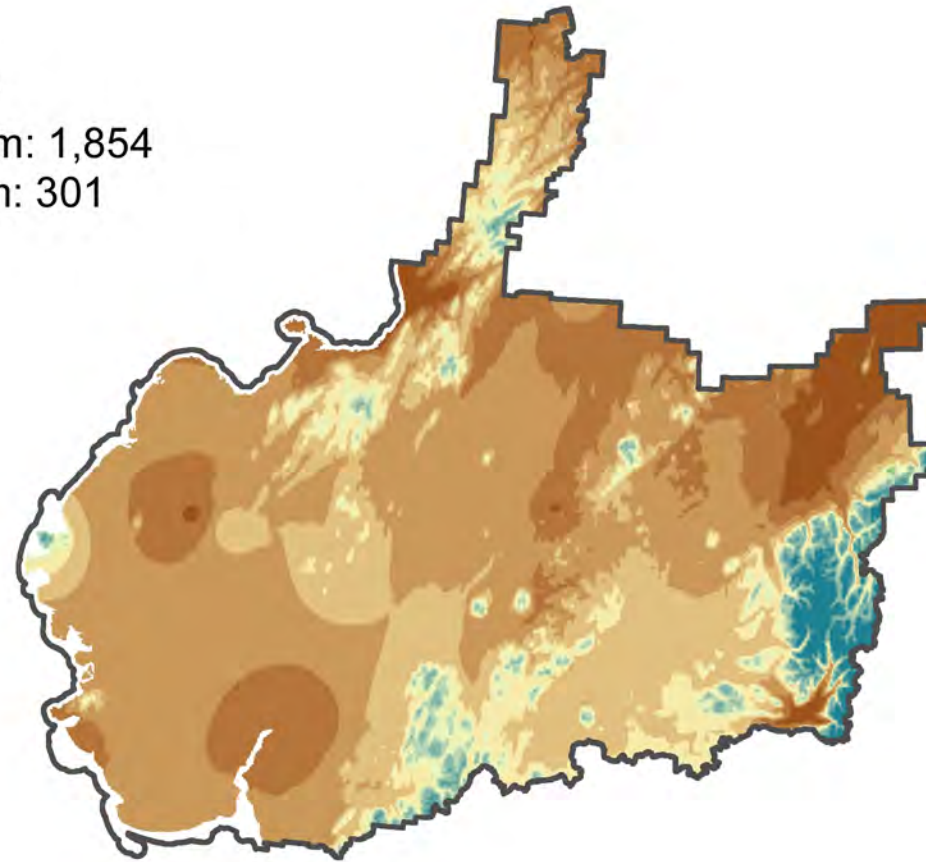


3.2.2-2B

**2010s**

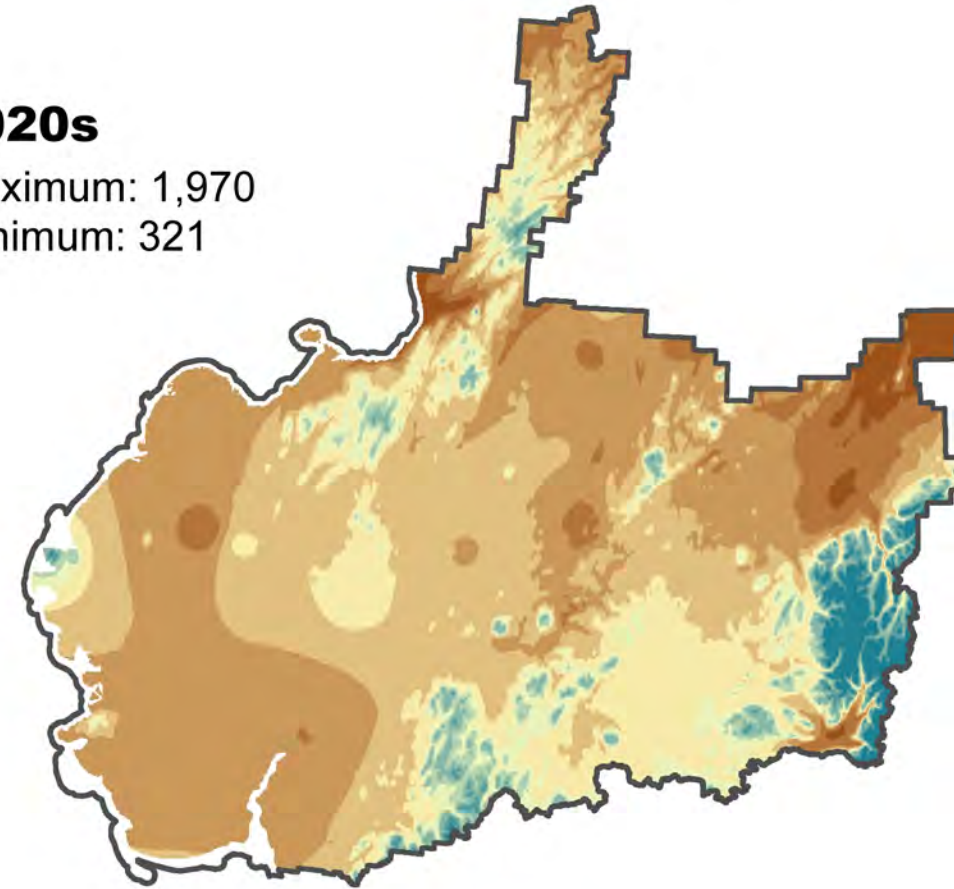
Maximum: 1,854

Minimum: 301

**2020s**

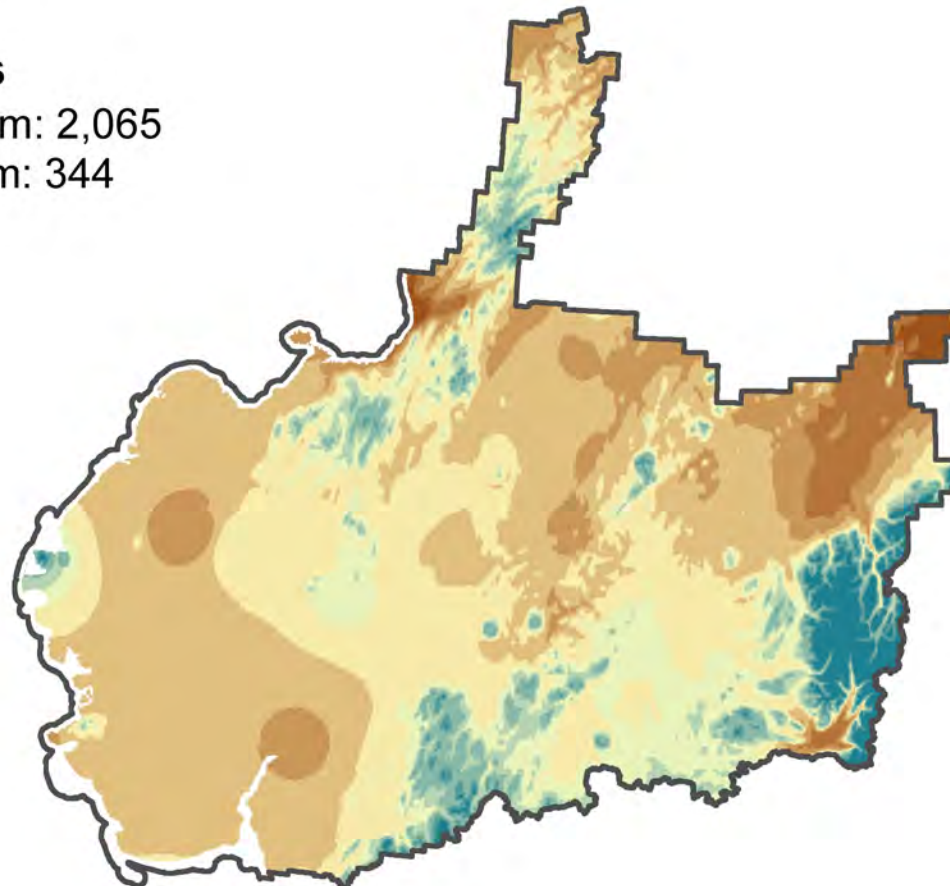
Maximum: 1,970

Minimum: 321

**2050s**

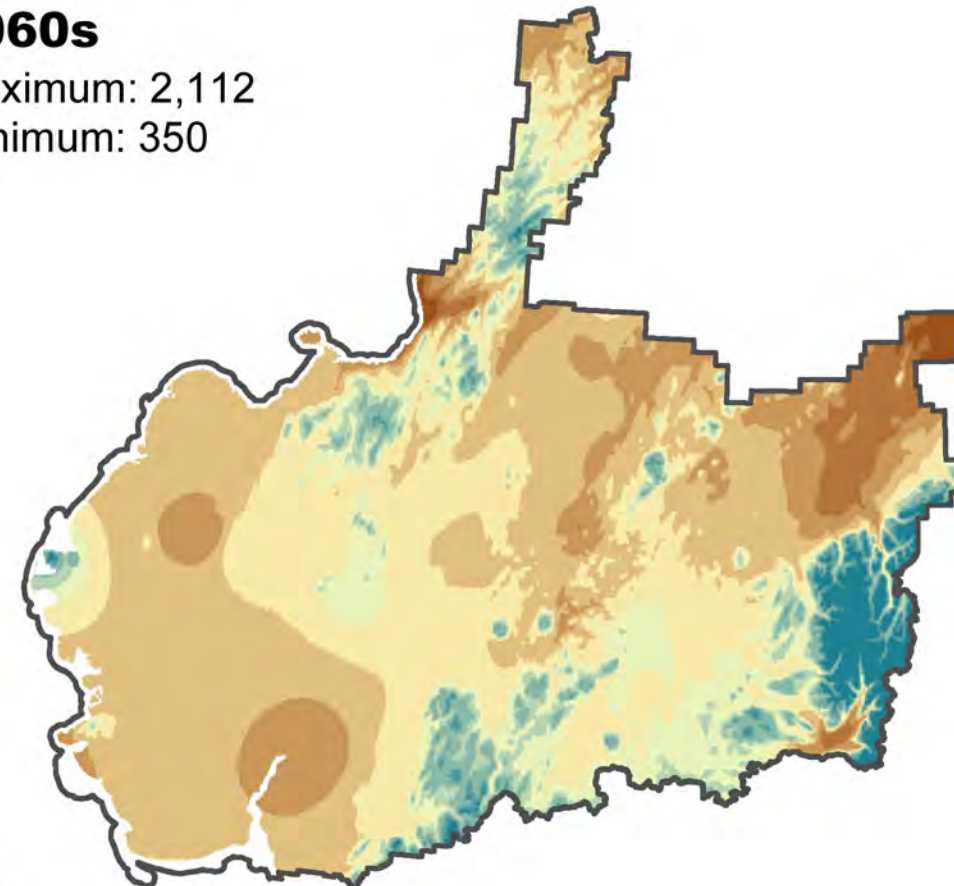
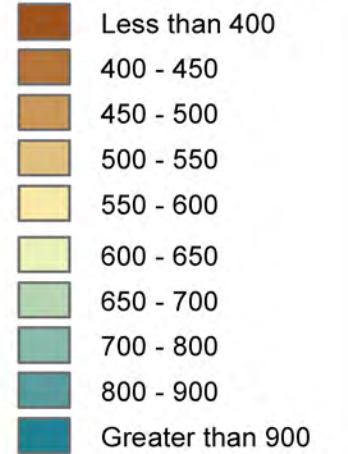
Maximum: 2,065

Minimum: 344

**2060s**

Maximum: 2,112

Minimum: 350

**Precipitation (mm/year)****Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012**

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0 25 50 Miles

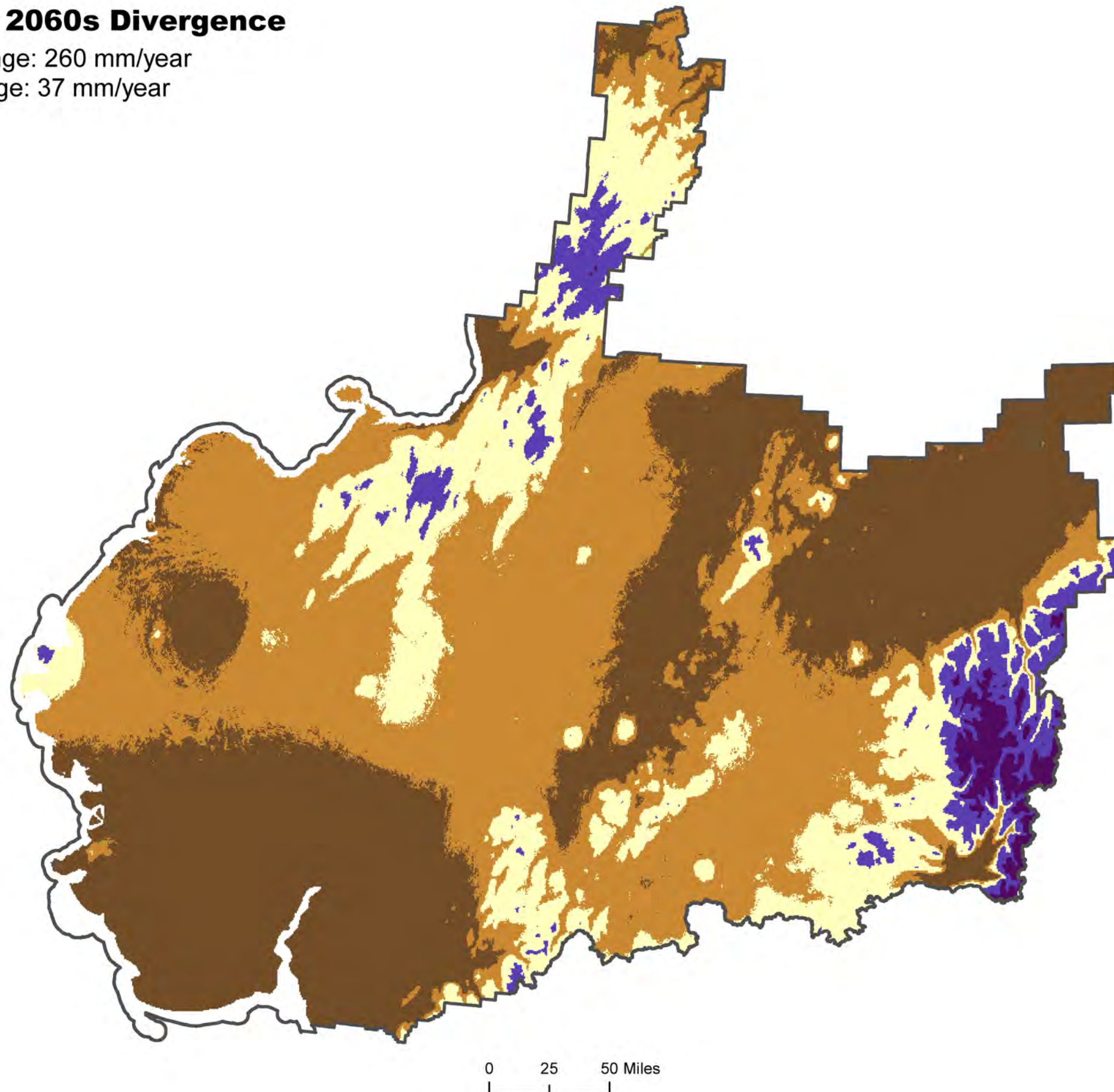
3.2.2-3A



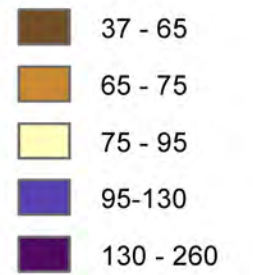
2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 260 mm/year

Minimum Change: 37 mm/year



Change in Precipitation (mm/year) Between 2010s and 2060s



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

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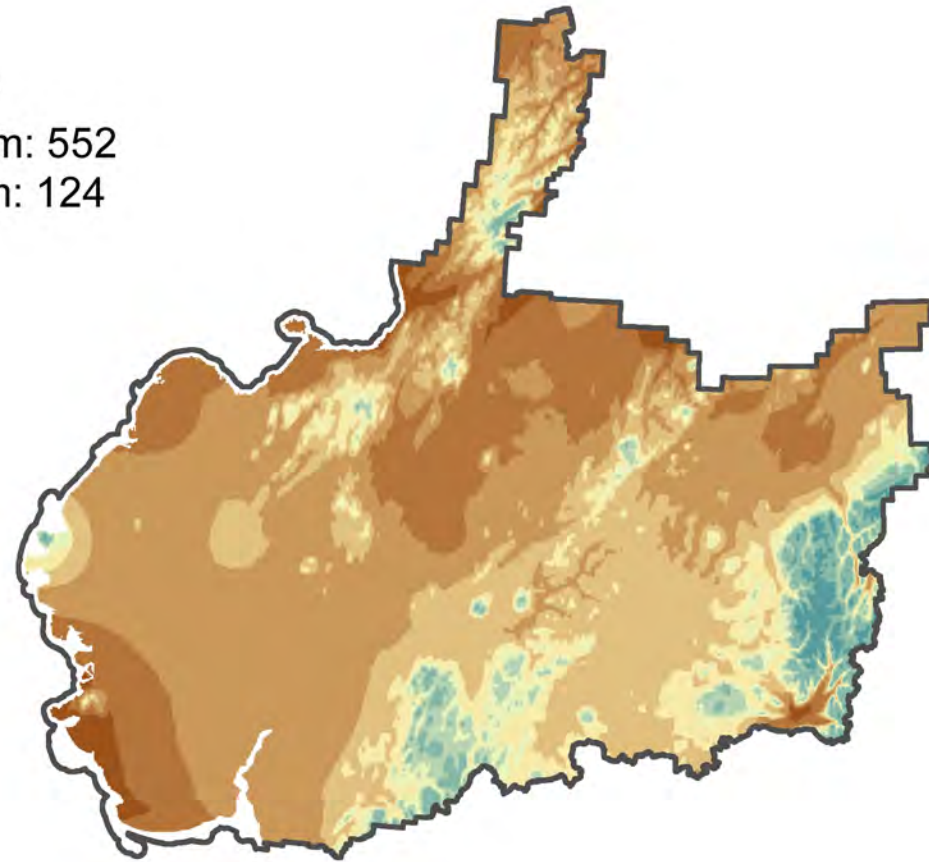


3.2.2-3B

**2010s**

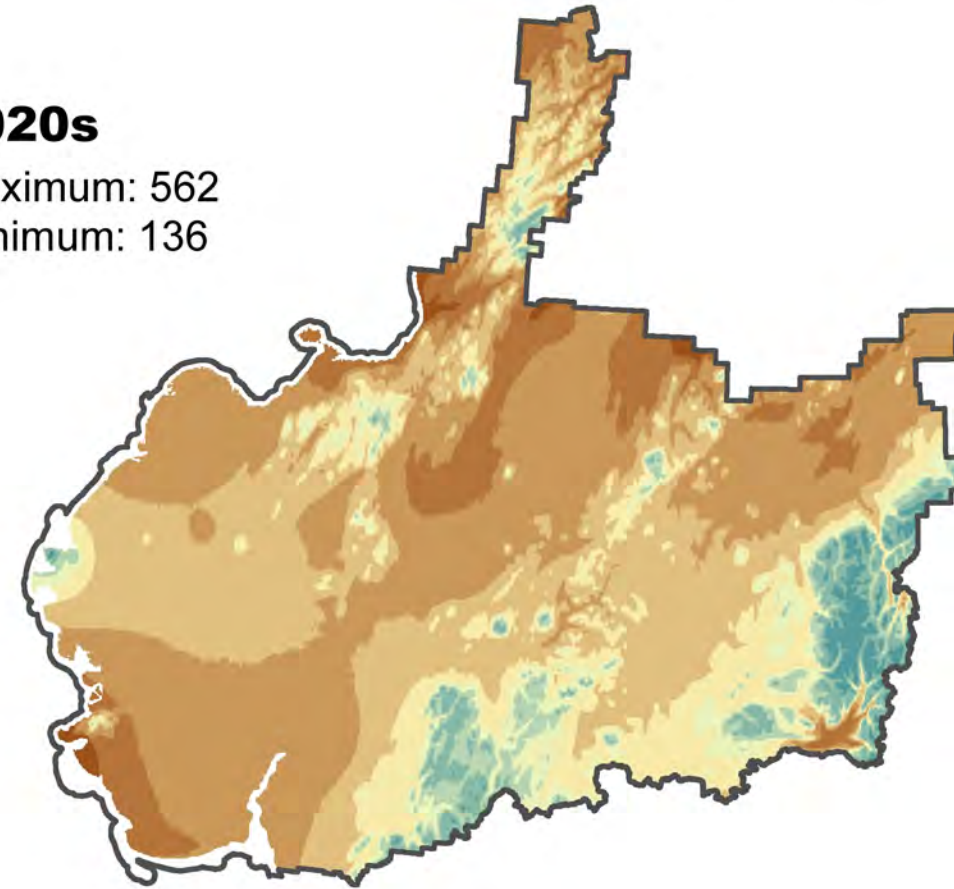
Maximum: 552

Minimum: 124

**2020s**

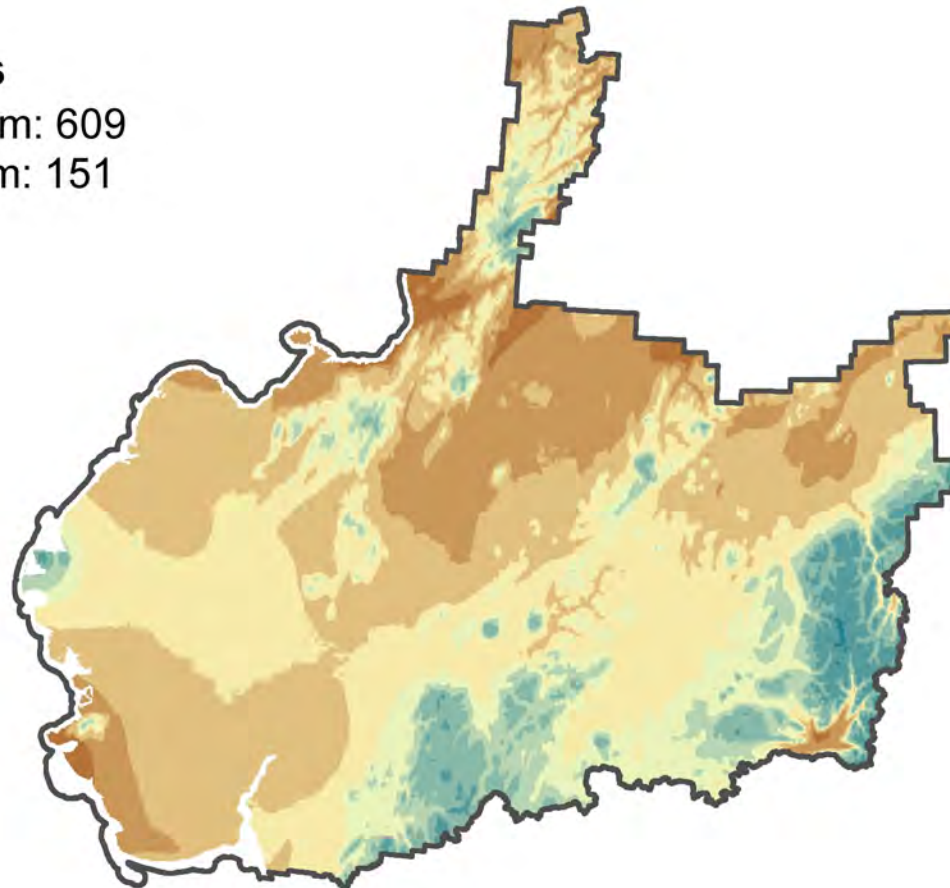
Maximum: 562

Minimum: 136

**2050s**

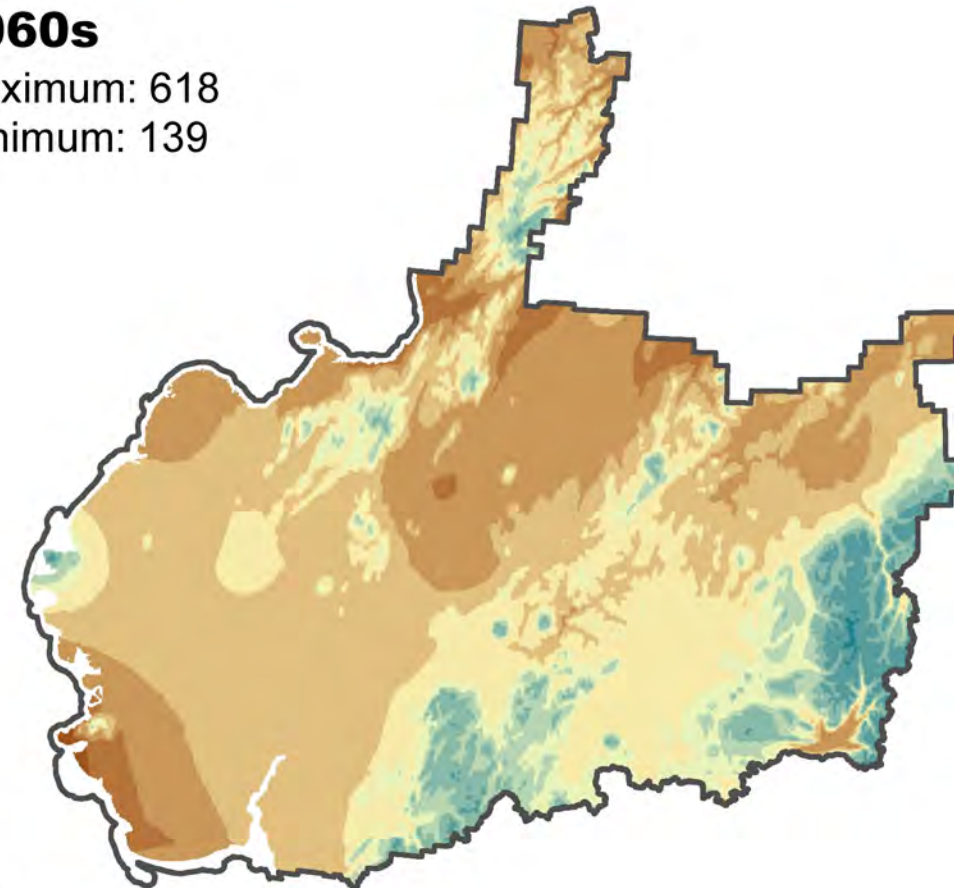
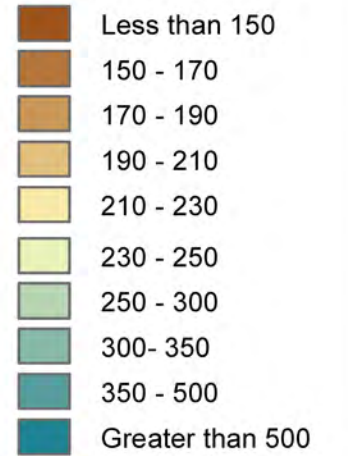
Maximum: 609

Minimum: 151

**2060s**

Maximum: 618

Minimum: 139

**Precipitation (mm)****Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012**

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0 25 50 Miles

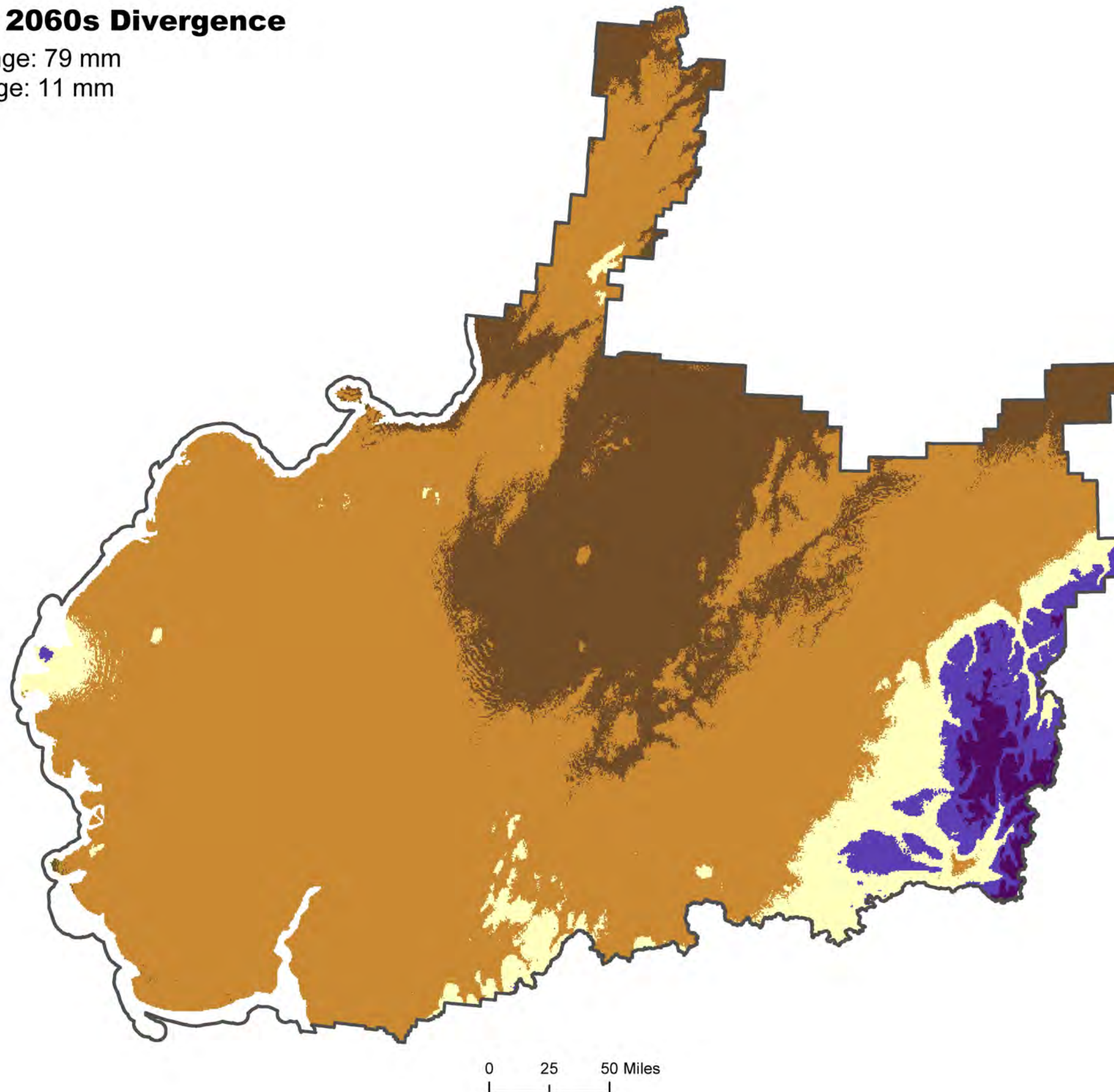
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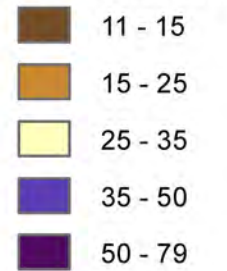
2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 79 mm

Minimum Change: 11 mm



Change in Average Summer Precipitation (mm) Between 2010s and 2060s



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

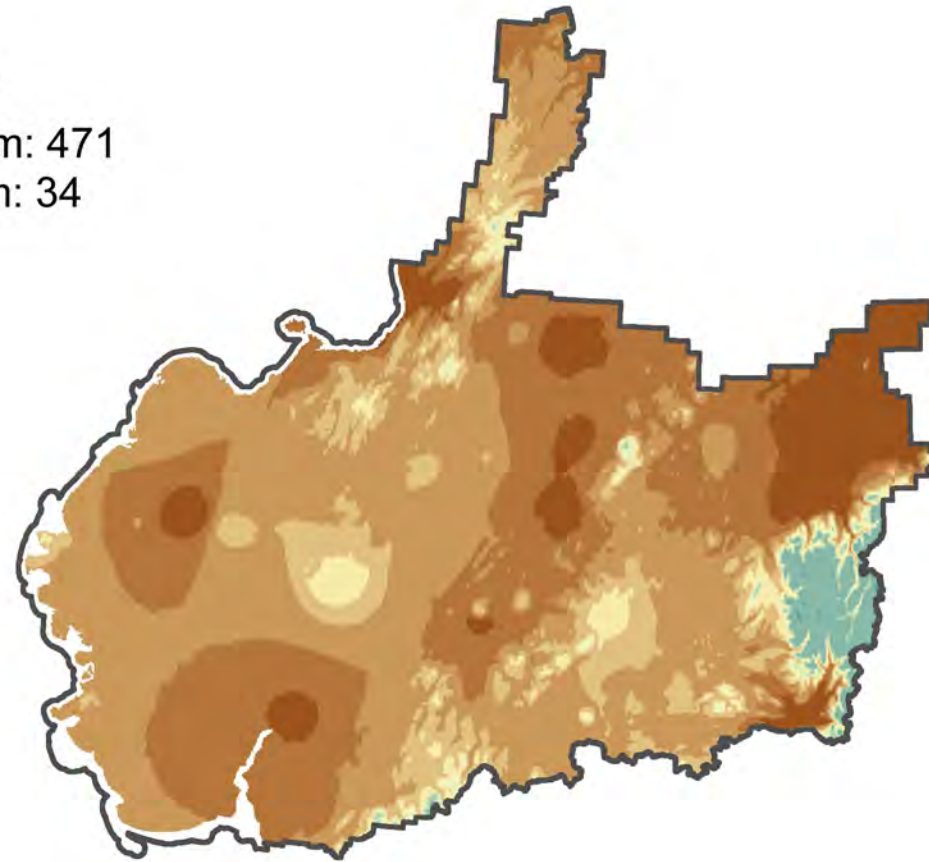
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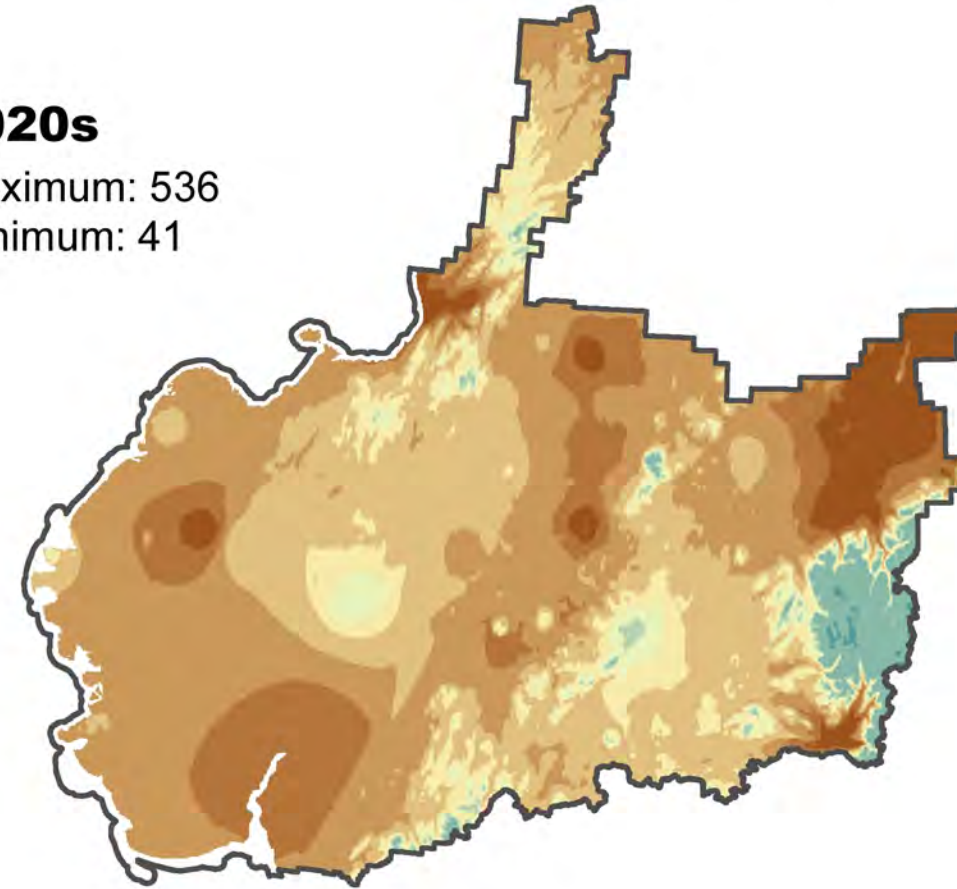
3.2.2-4B

**2010s**

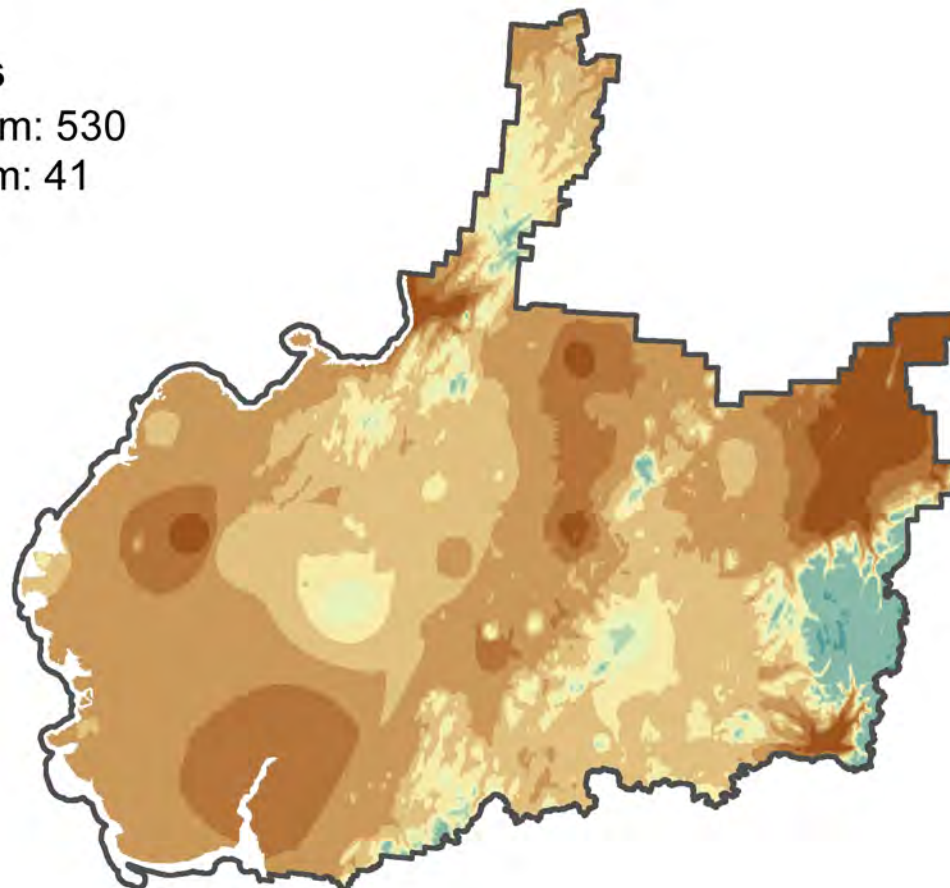
Maximum: 471
Minimum: 34

**2020s**

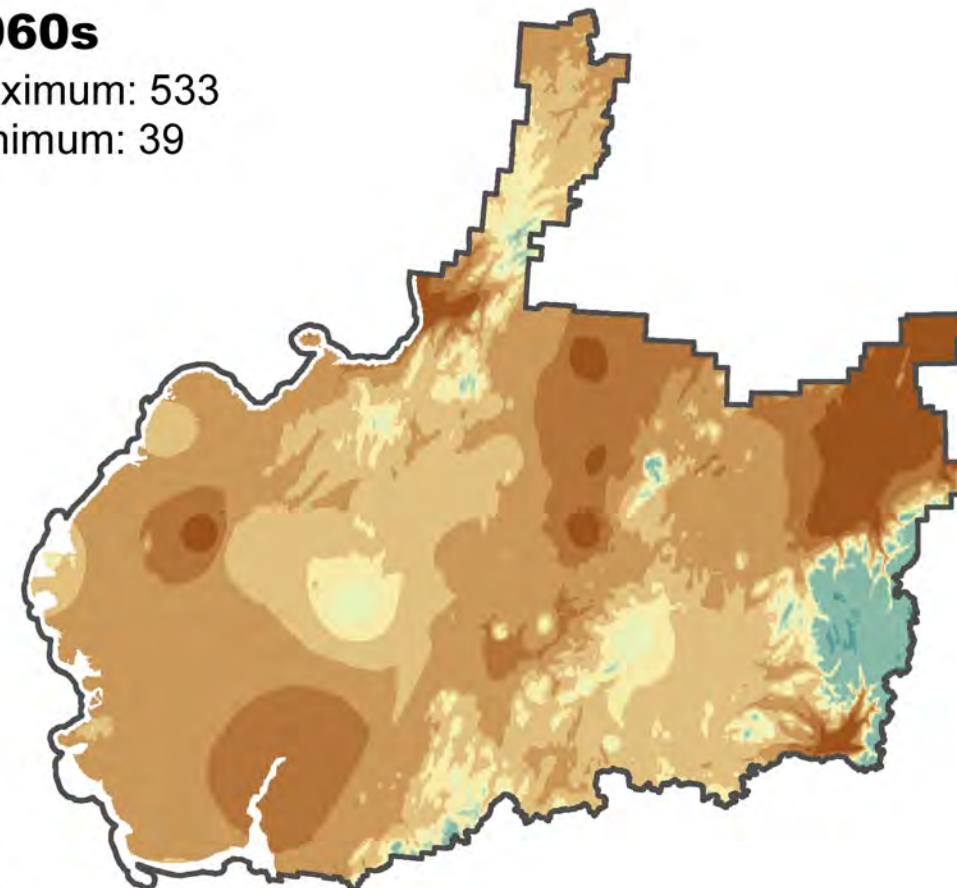
Maximum: 536
Minimum: 41

**2050s**

Maximum: 530
Minimum: 41

**2060s**

Maximum: 533
Minimum: 39

**Precipitation (mm)**

- Less than 65
- 65 - 80
- 80 - 95
- 95 - 110
- 110 - 125
- 125 - 140
- 140 - 155
- 155 - 300
- 300 - 500
- Greater than 500

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
SNAP 2012

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0 25 50 Miles

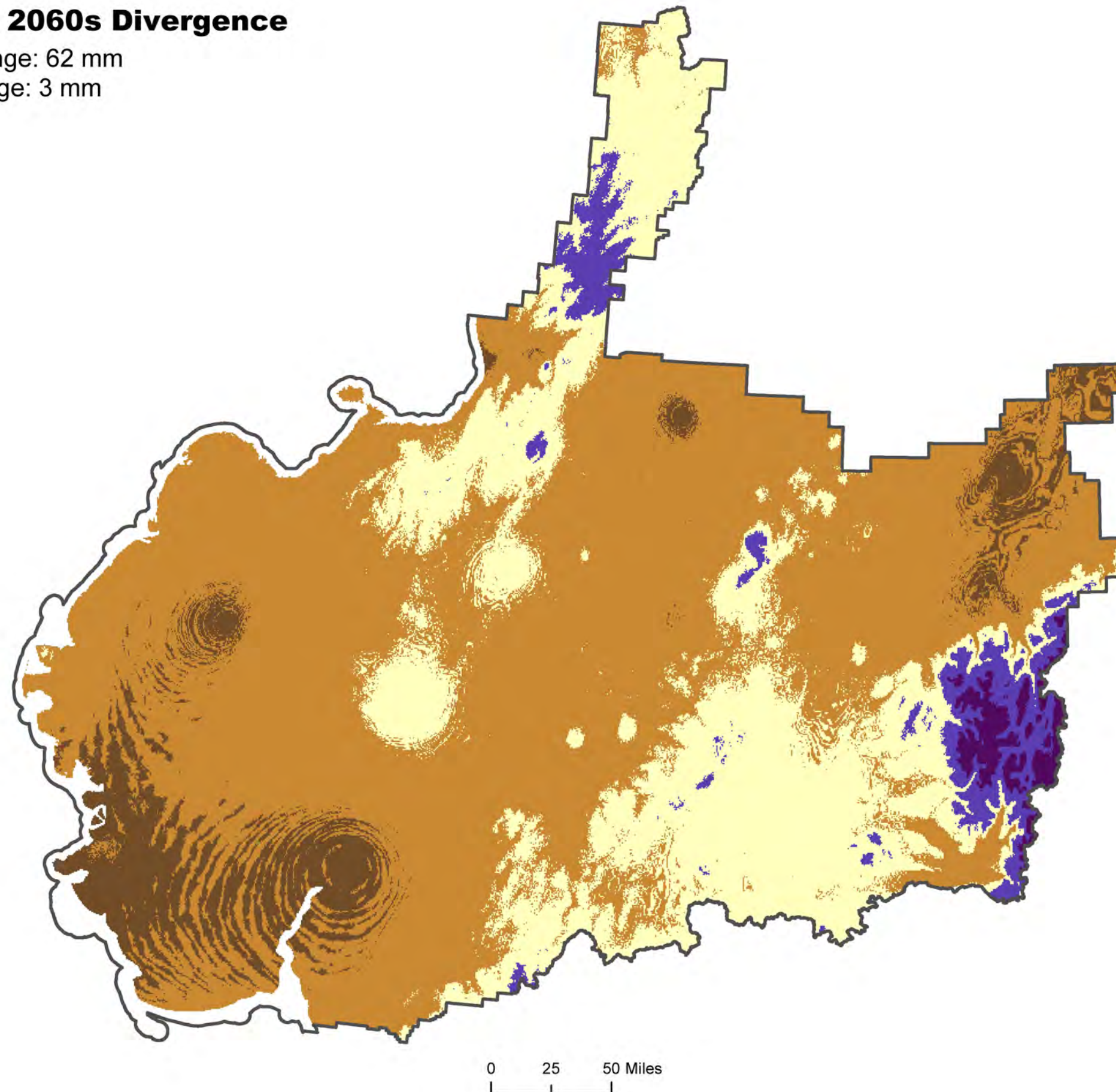
3.2.2-5A



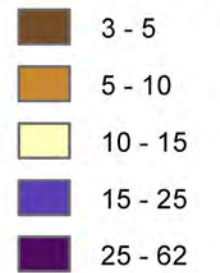
2010s from 2060s Divergence

Maximum Change: 62 mm

Minimum Change: 3 mm



Change in Average Winter Precipitation (mm) Between 2010s and 2060s

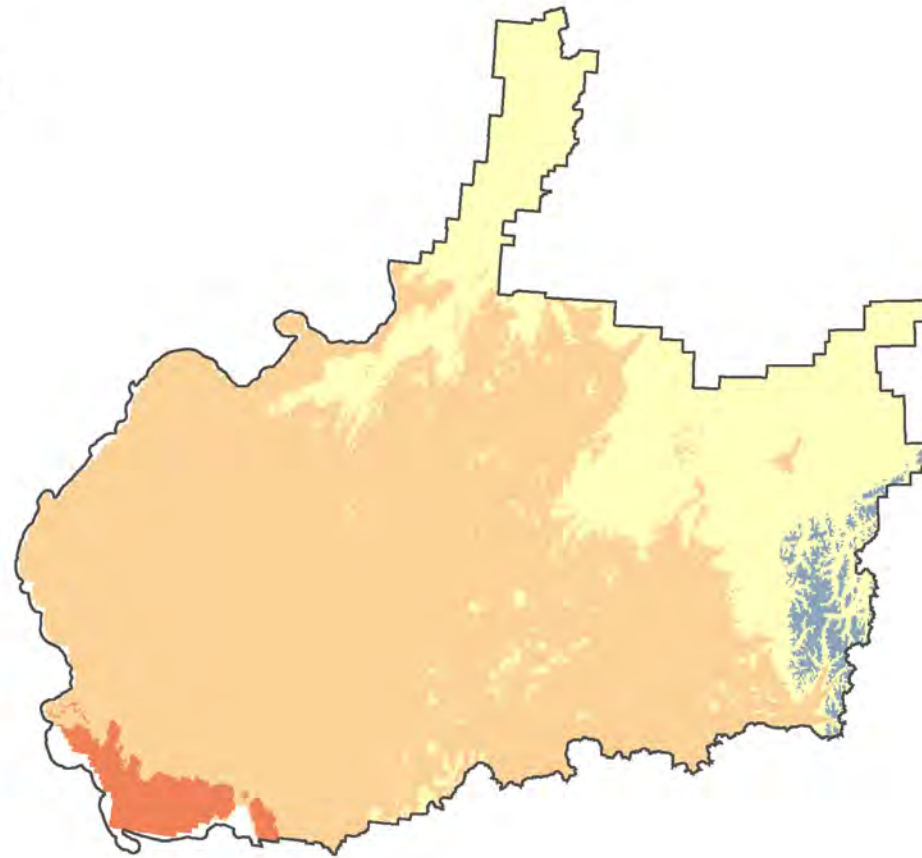
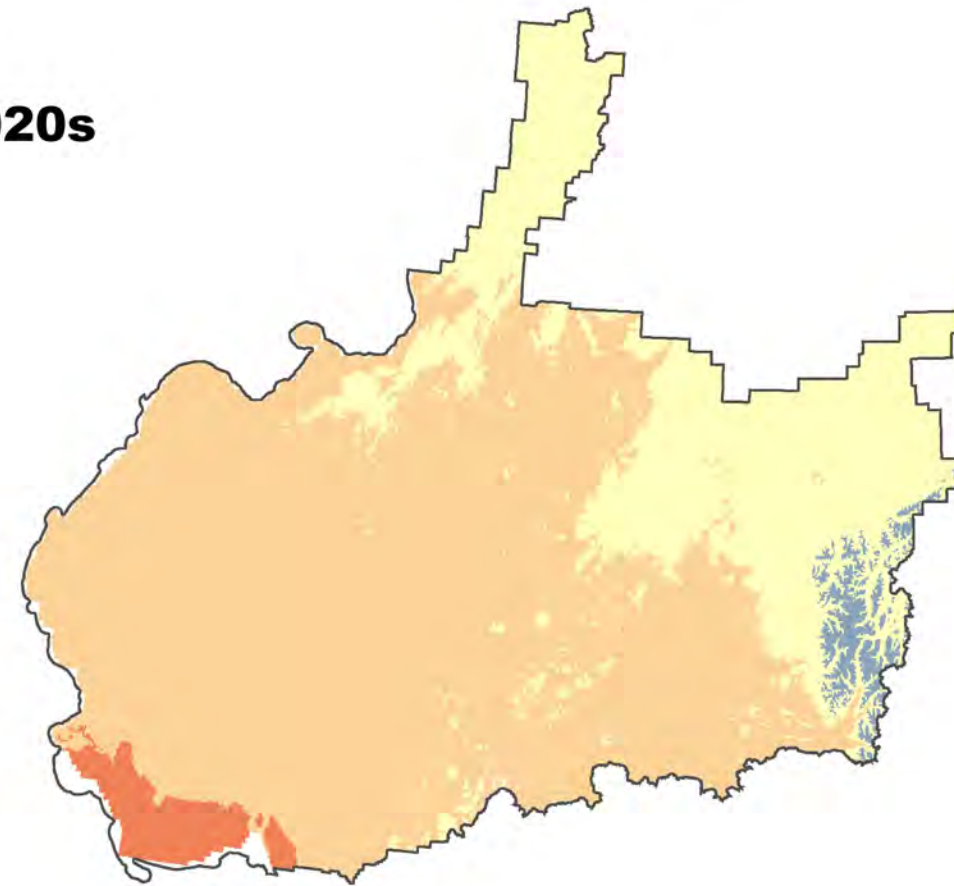
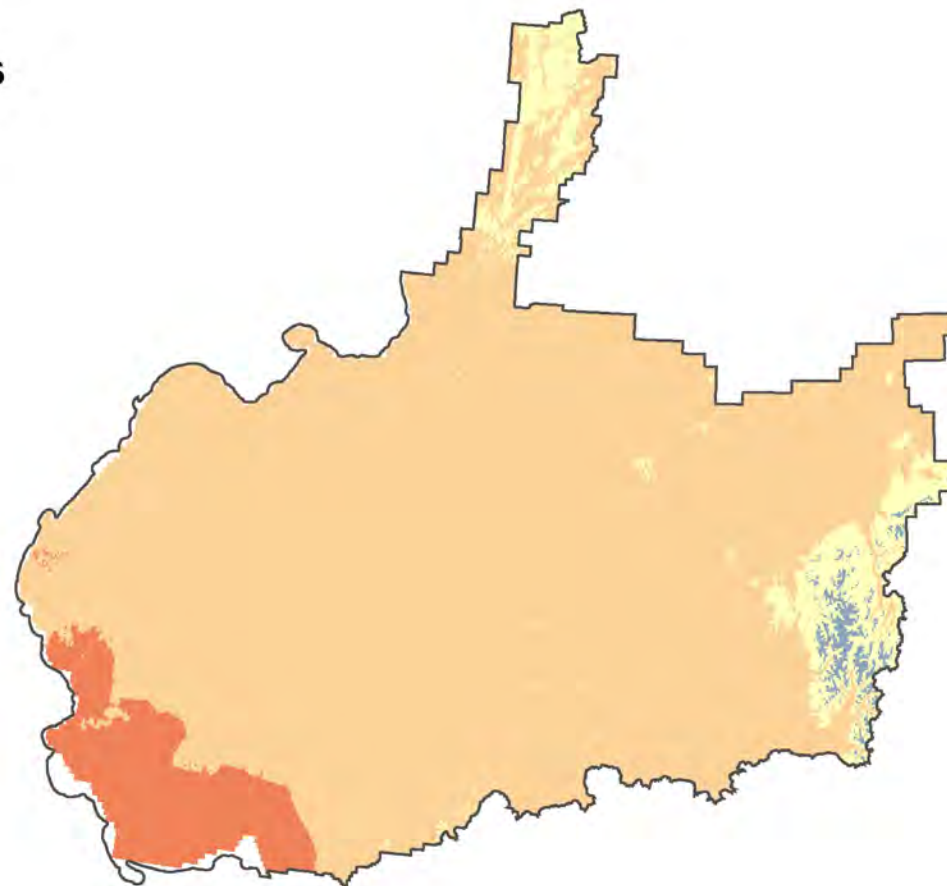
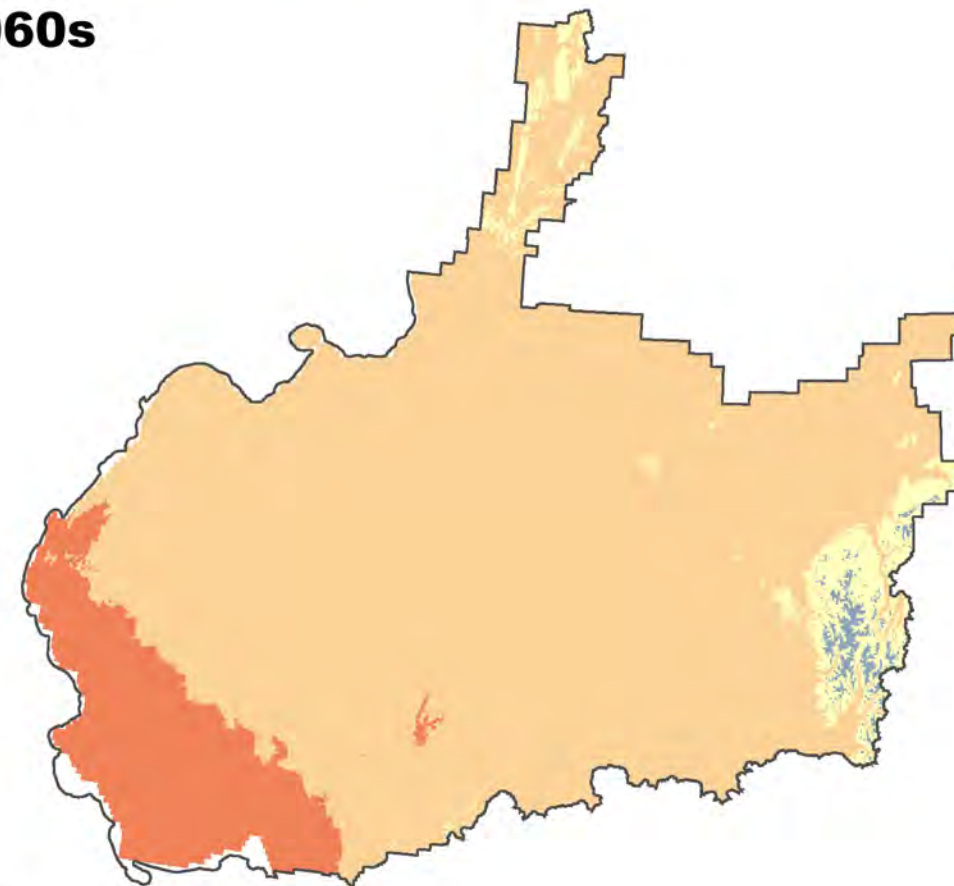


Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
SNAP 2012

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3.2.2-5B

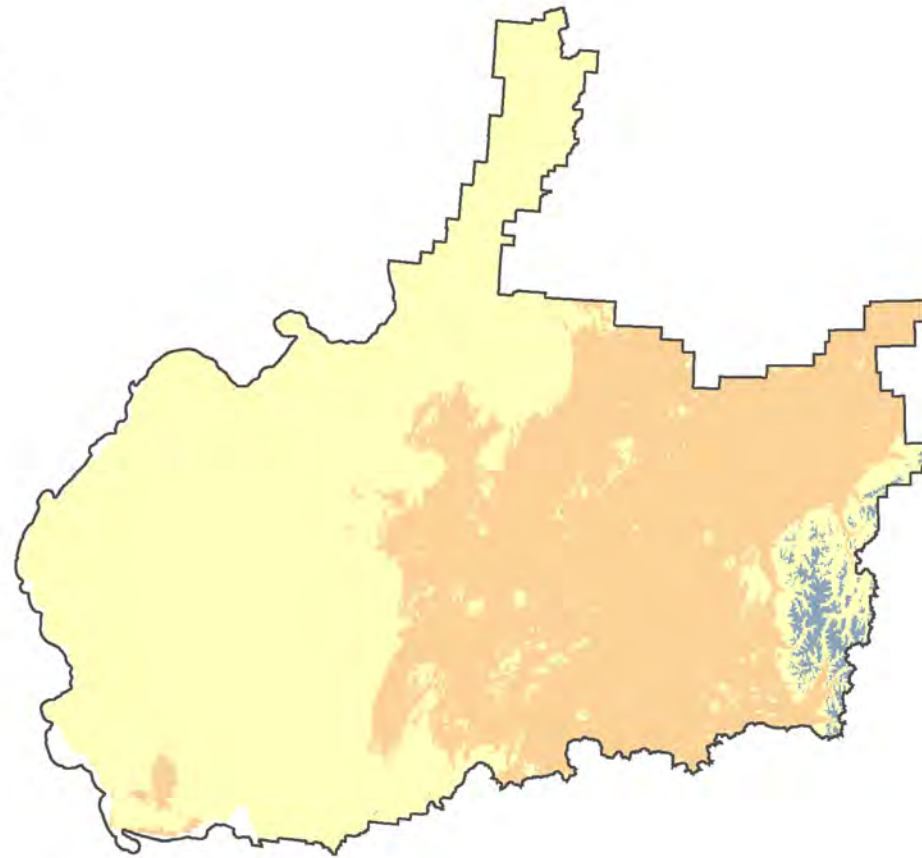
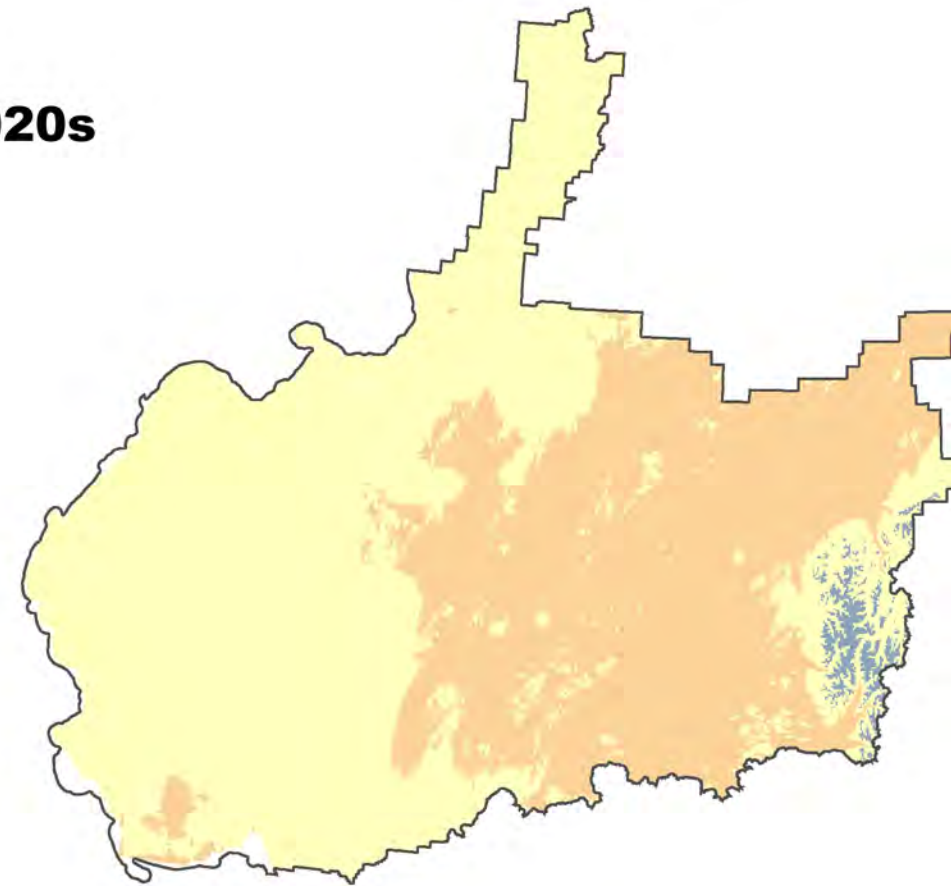
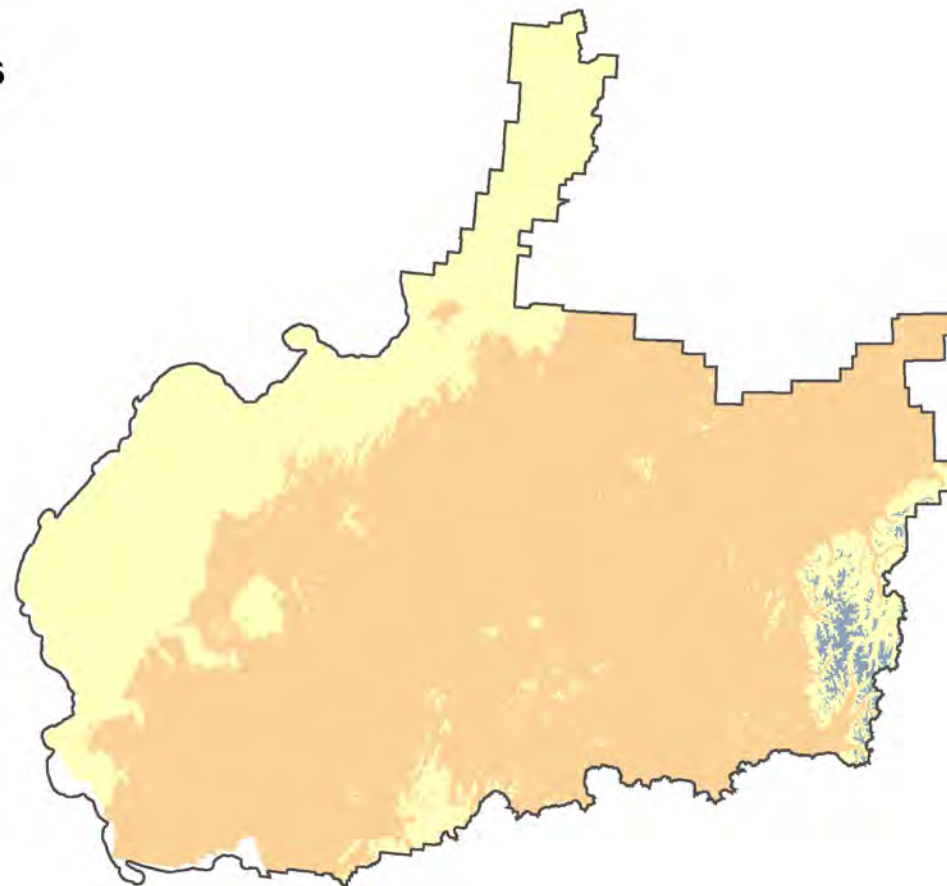
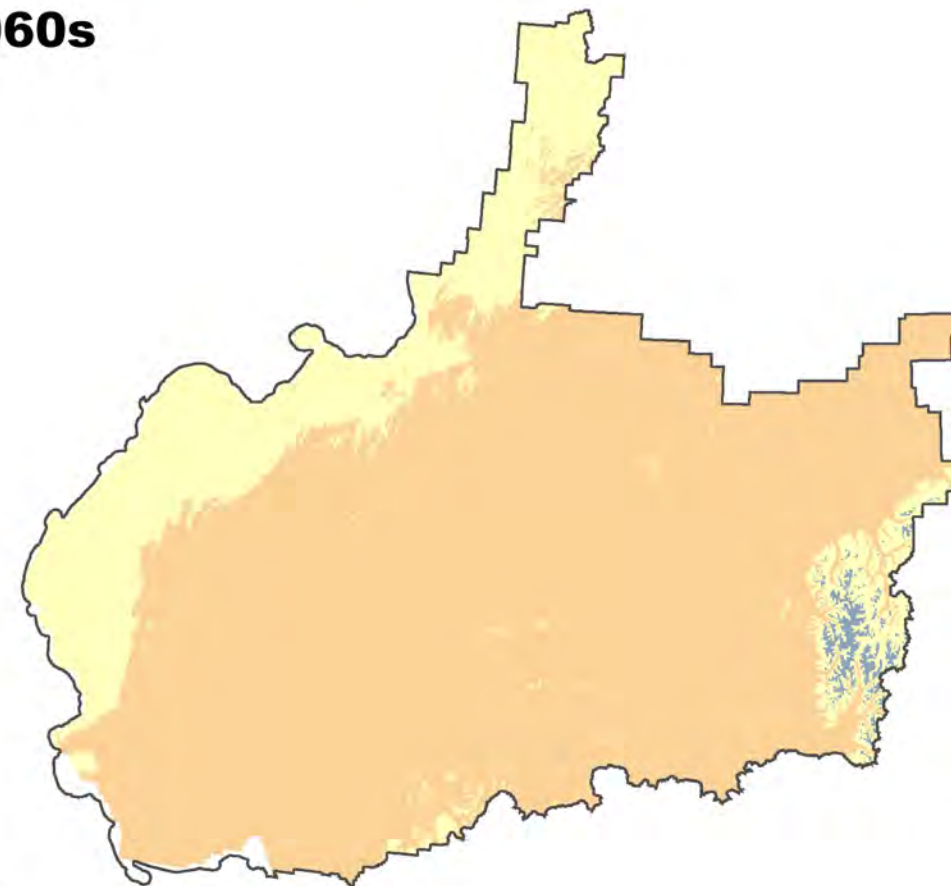
**2010s****2020s****2050s****2060s****Day of Freeze**

-  Always Frozen
-  August 18 to September 23
-  September 23 to October 7
-  October 7 to October 27
-  October 27 to December 16
-  Never Frozen

**Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
BLM 2014**

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0 25 50 Miles

**2010s****2020s****2050s****2060s**0 25 50 Miles
Day of Thaw

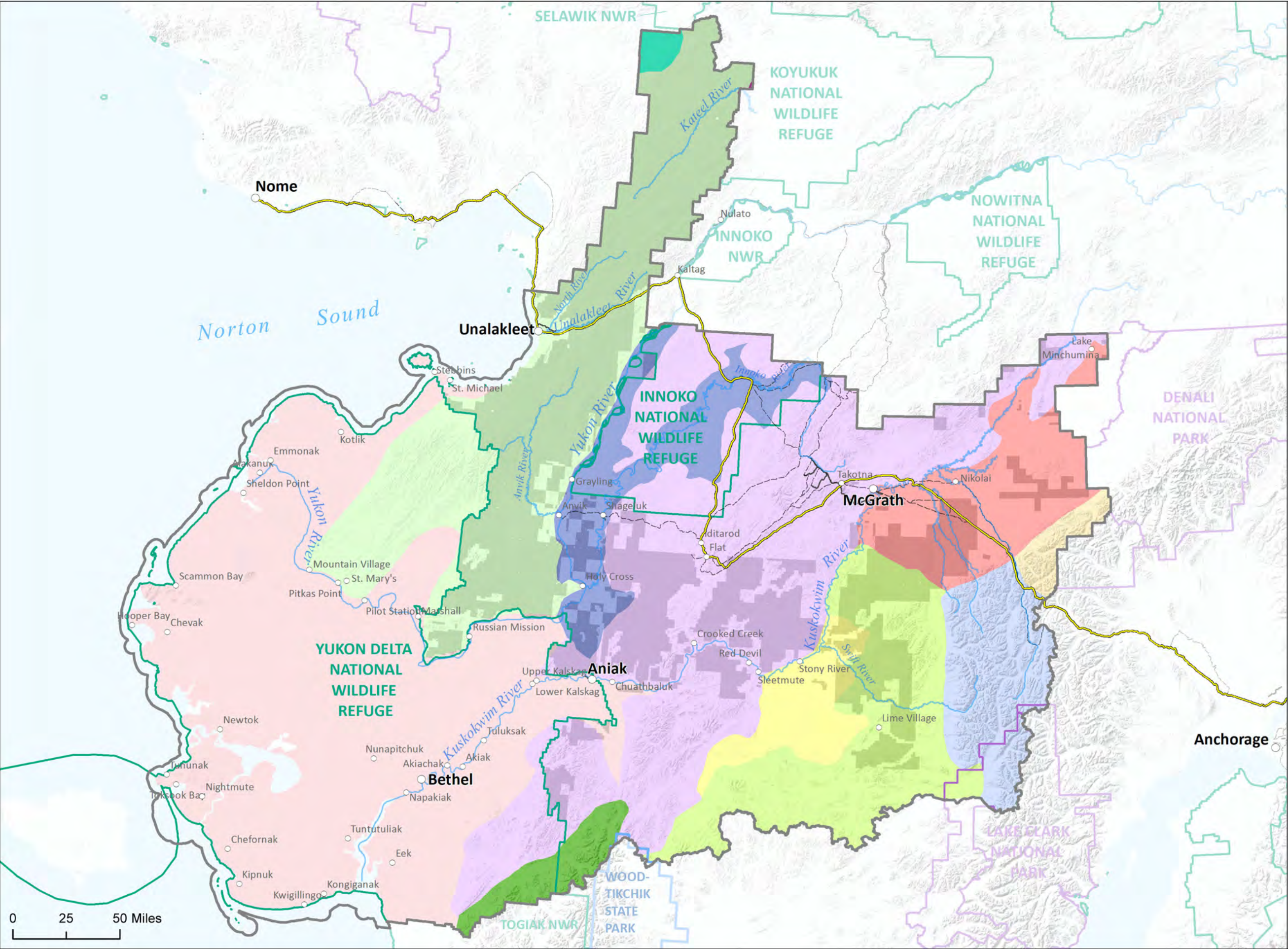
- March 26 - April 20
- April 20 - May 13
- May 13 - July 11
- Always Frozen

**Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
BLM 2014**

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.



3.2.2-7



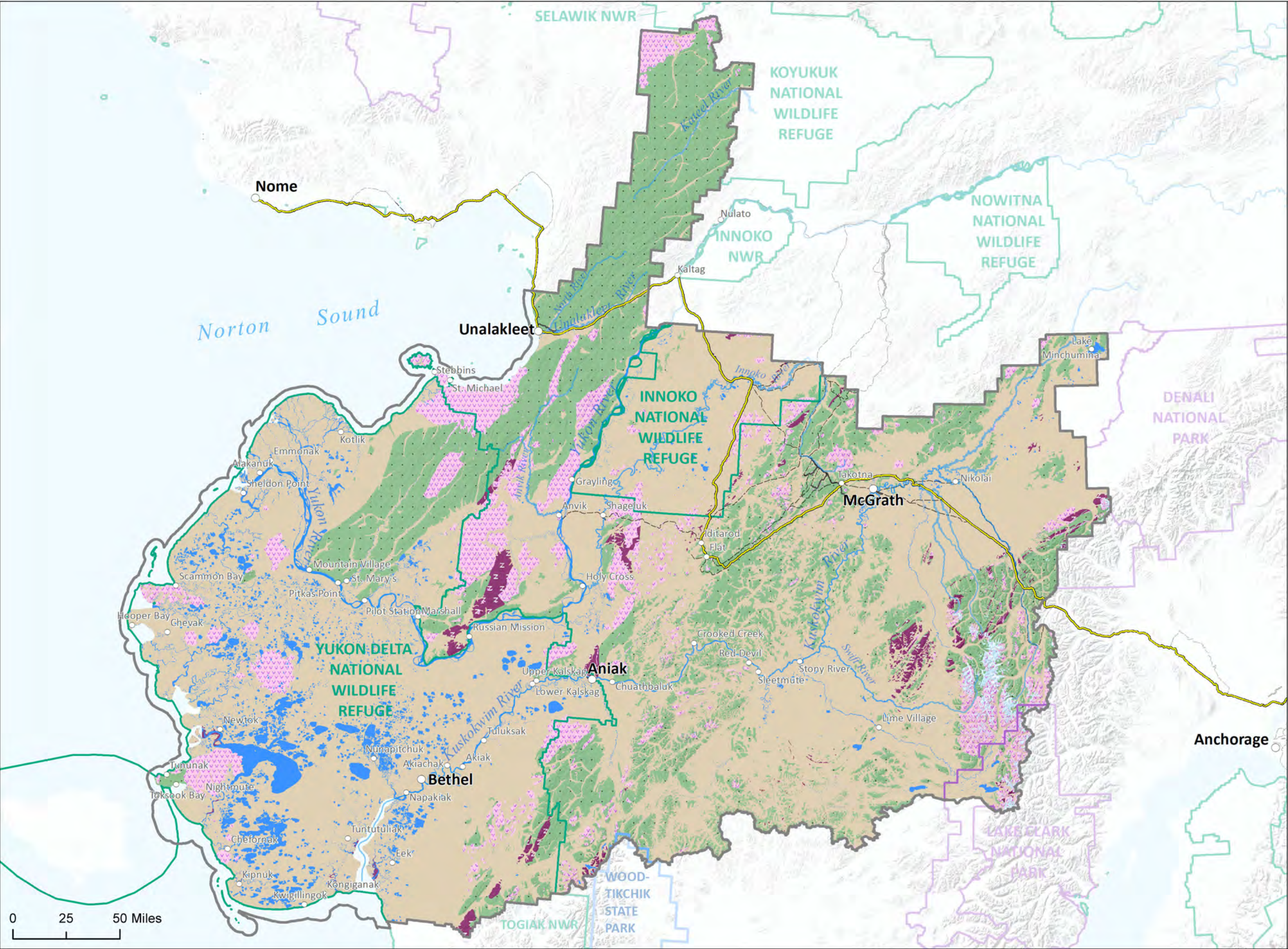
Physiographic Regions



Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; Wahrhaftig 1965

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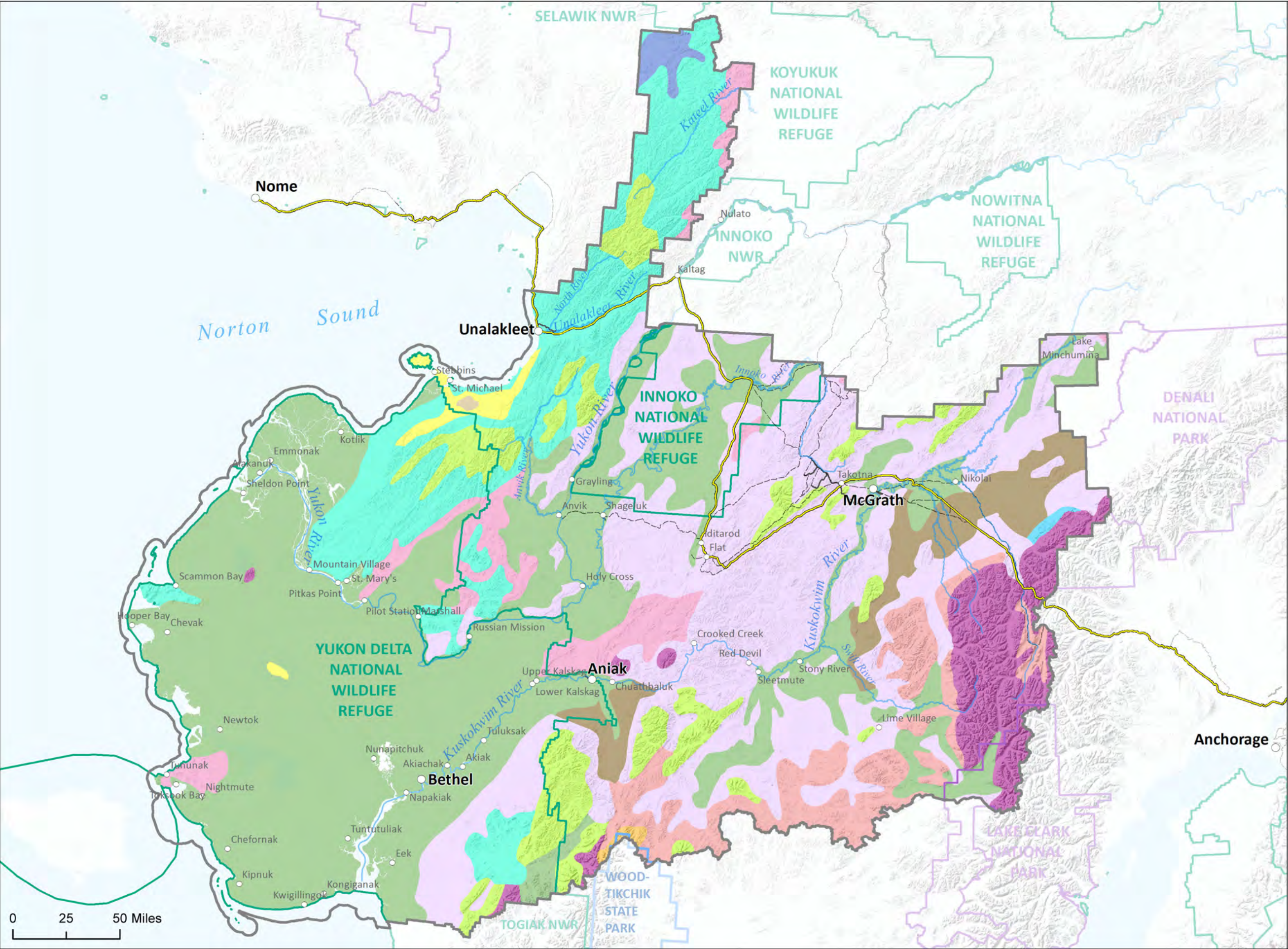
Generalized Geology

- Ice
- Igneous
- Metamorphic
- Sedimentary
- Unconsolidated
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017;
Wilson et al. 2015

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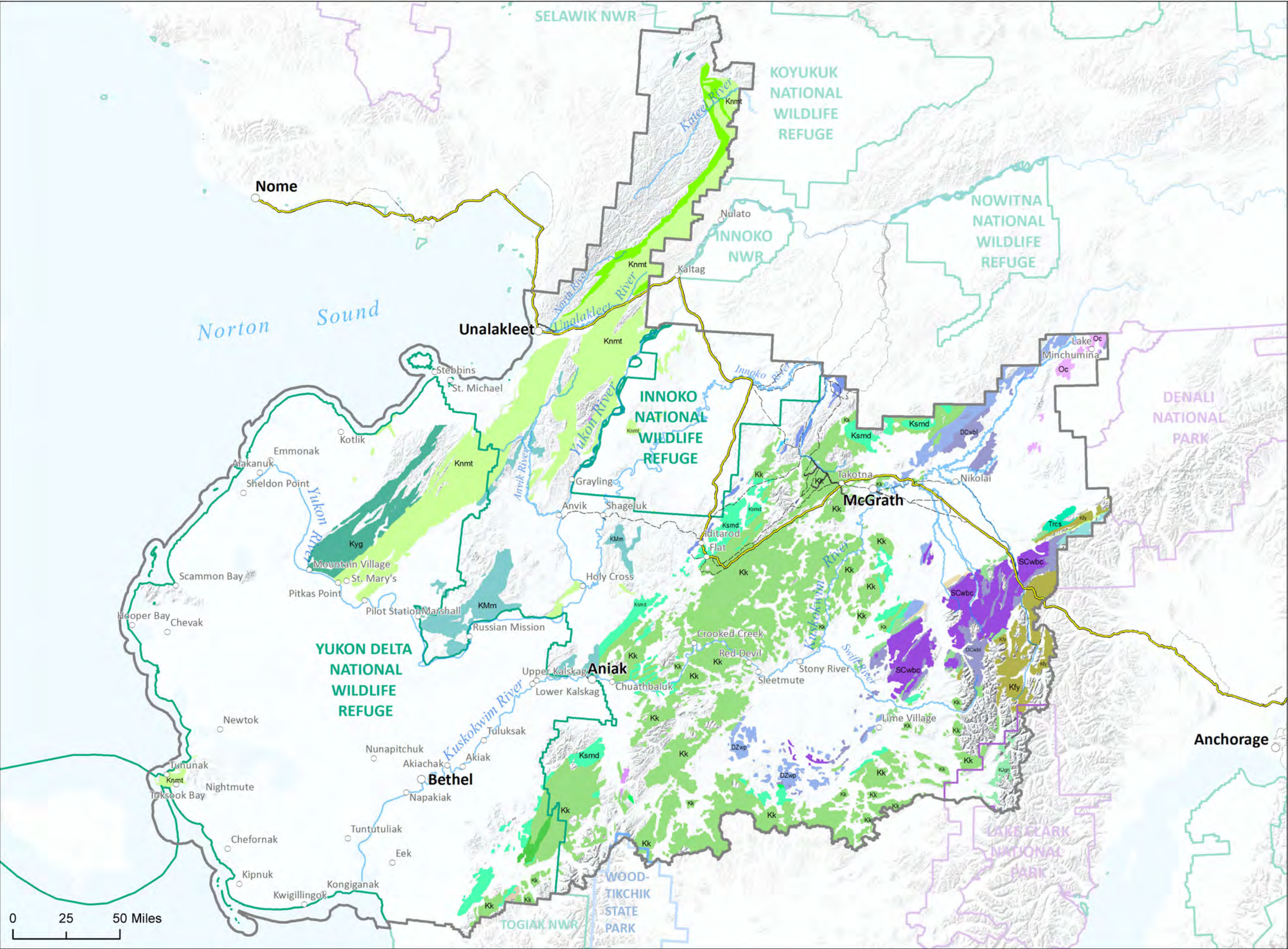
STATSGO Soil Map Unit

- Rough Mountainous Land
- Typic Aquiturbels-Lava Flows
- Typic Dystrocrypts-Typic Cryorthents-Typic Aquiturbels
- Typic Haplocryods-Typic Aquiturbels
- Typic Histoturbels-Rough Mountainous Land-Humic Dystrocrypts
- Typic Histoturbels-Typic Aquiturbels
- Typic Histoturbels-Typic Cryorthents-Typic Aquiturbels-Ruptic Histic Aquiturbels
- Typic Histoturbels-Typic Dystrocrypts
- Typic Histoturbels-Typic Eutrocrypts
- Typic Histoturbels-Typic Fibristels
- Typic Histoturbels-Typic Haplocryods
- Typic Histoturbels-Typic Haplocryolls
- Typic Humicryods-Typic Aquiturbels-Rough Mountainous Land-Humic Lithic Dystrocrypts
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017;
USDA-NRCS Alaska 2011

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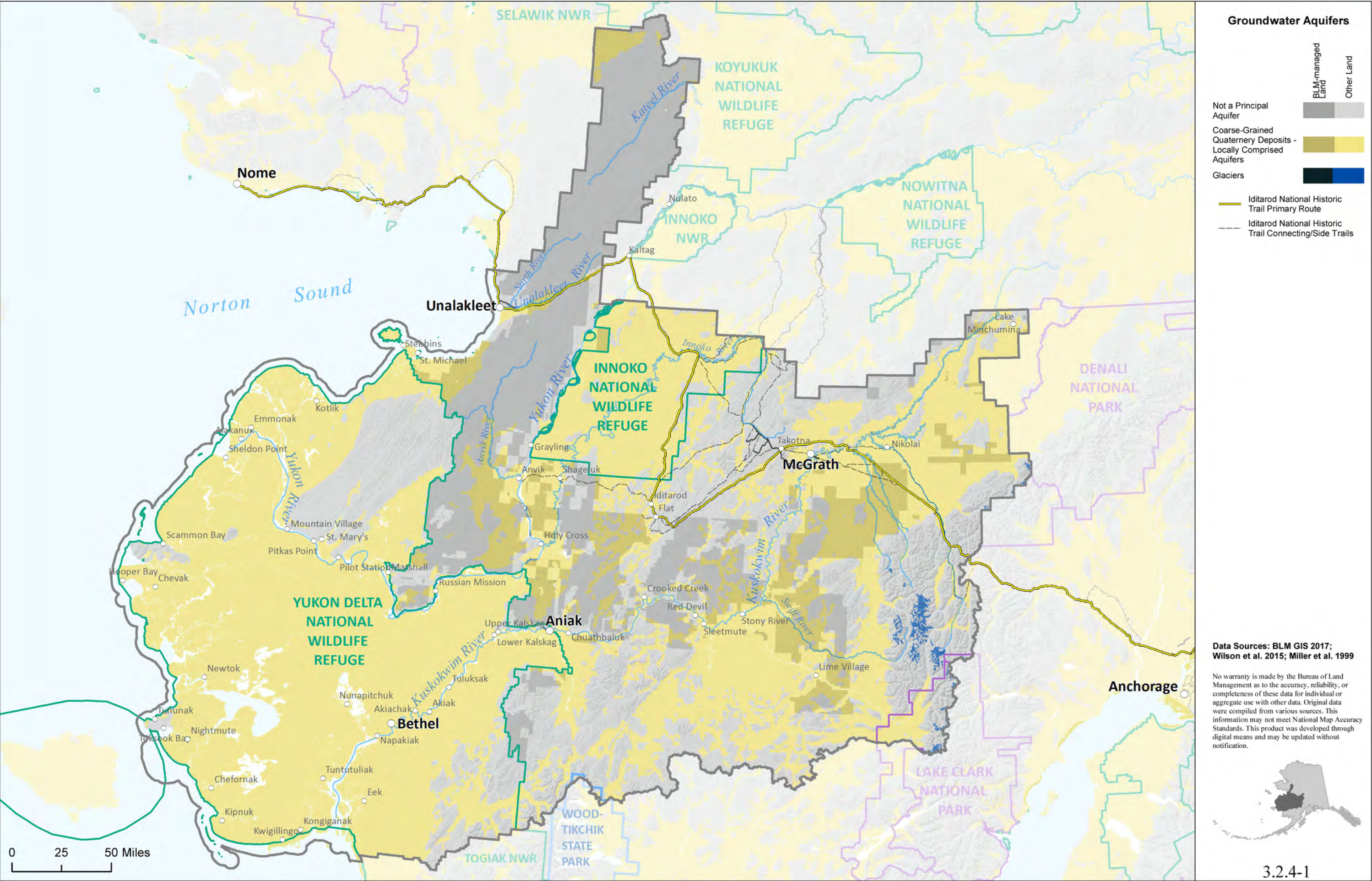
- Oc Chert of interior
- Tcb Coal-bearing sedimentary rocks
- Thi Hypabyssal intrusions
- Mzm Melanges
- Knmt Nonmarine to shelf sedimentary rocks
- Kfy Flysch
- DZwp Farewell platform facies
- JDmc Mystic structural complex, undivided
- SCwbc Farewell basinal facies clastic rocks
- DCwbl Farewell basinal facies carbonate rocks
- KJgn Gravina-Nuzotin unit
- PDms Sedimentary rocks of the Mystic structural complex
- Kk Kuskokwim Group, undivided
- TrDtZ Sedimentary rocks and chert (Angayucham)
- KMm West-central Alaska melange (Angayucham)
- Kmss Marine sandstone and siltstone
- Pzls Limestone and marble
- Ksmd Shallow to moderate depth sedimentary rocks
- KDt Togiak-Tikchik Complex, undivided
- Kyg Volcanic graywacke and mudstone
- Kisaralik anticlinorium of Box and others (1993) (Togiak-Tikchik Complex)
- MzPzka
- Trcs Calcareous sedimentary rocks
- Trmls Marble and limestone of Wrangellia
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

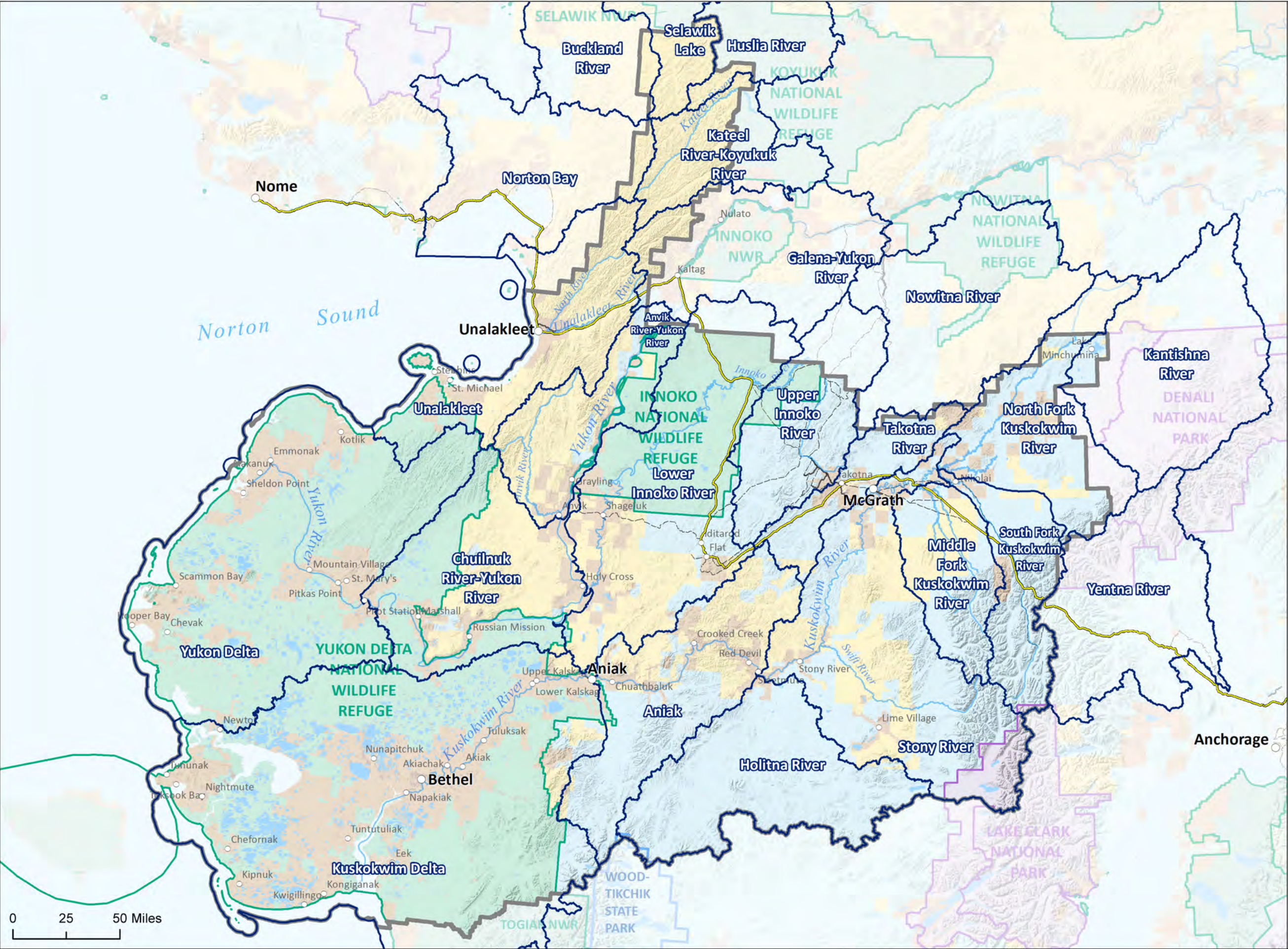
The information shown on this map are sedimentary geologic groupings from the Geologic map of Alaska (Wilson et al. 2015) published by USGS. This map displays geologic groupings that are assumed to be more likely than others to have a possibility of fossil occurrence.

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; Wilson et al. 2015

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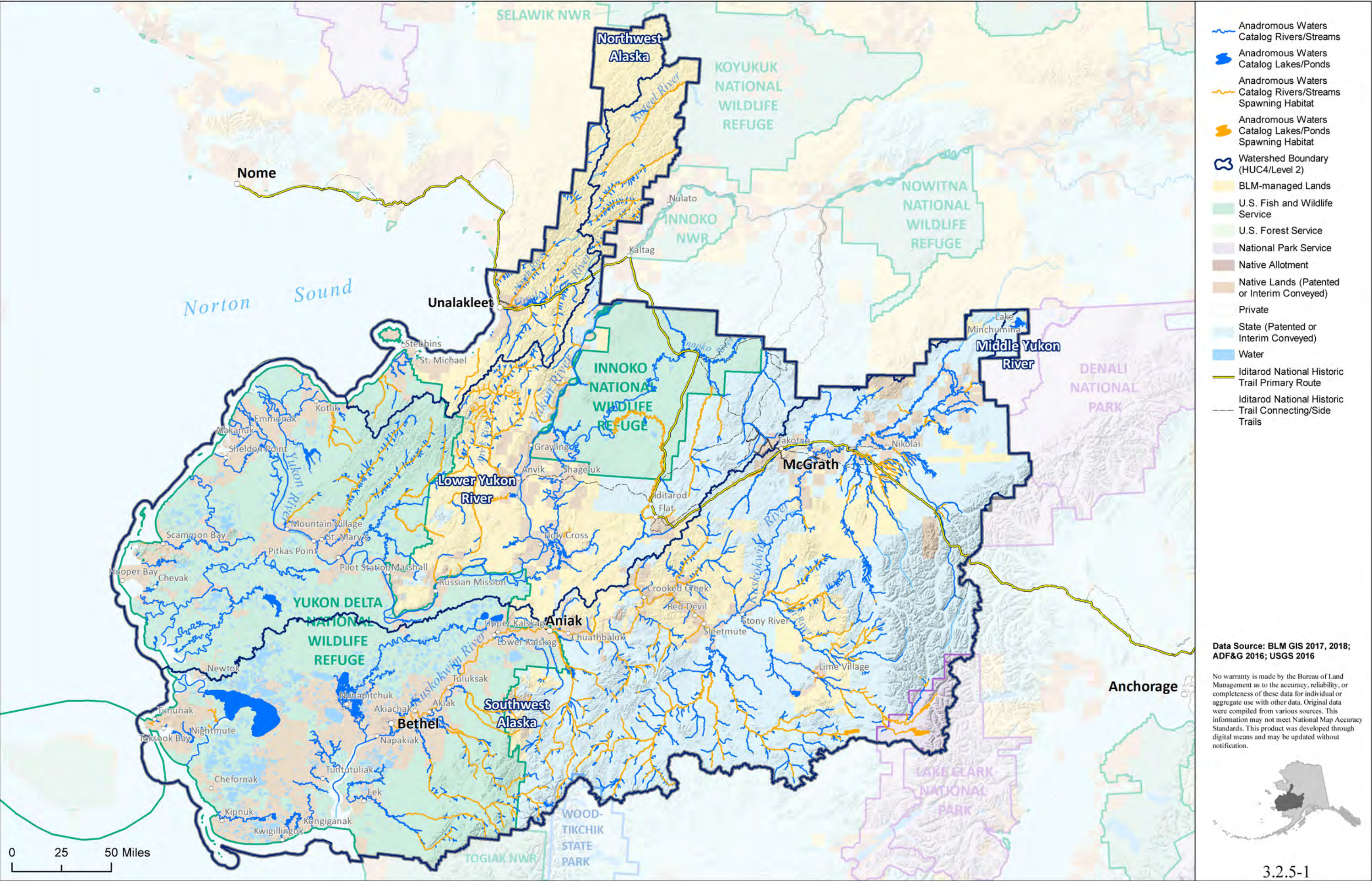
USGS Delineated Watershed Subbasins

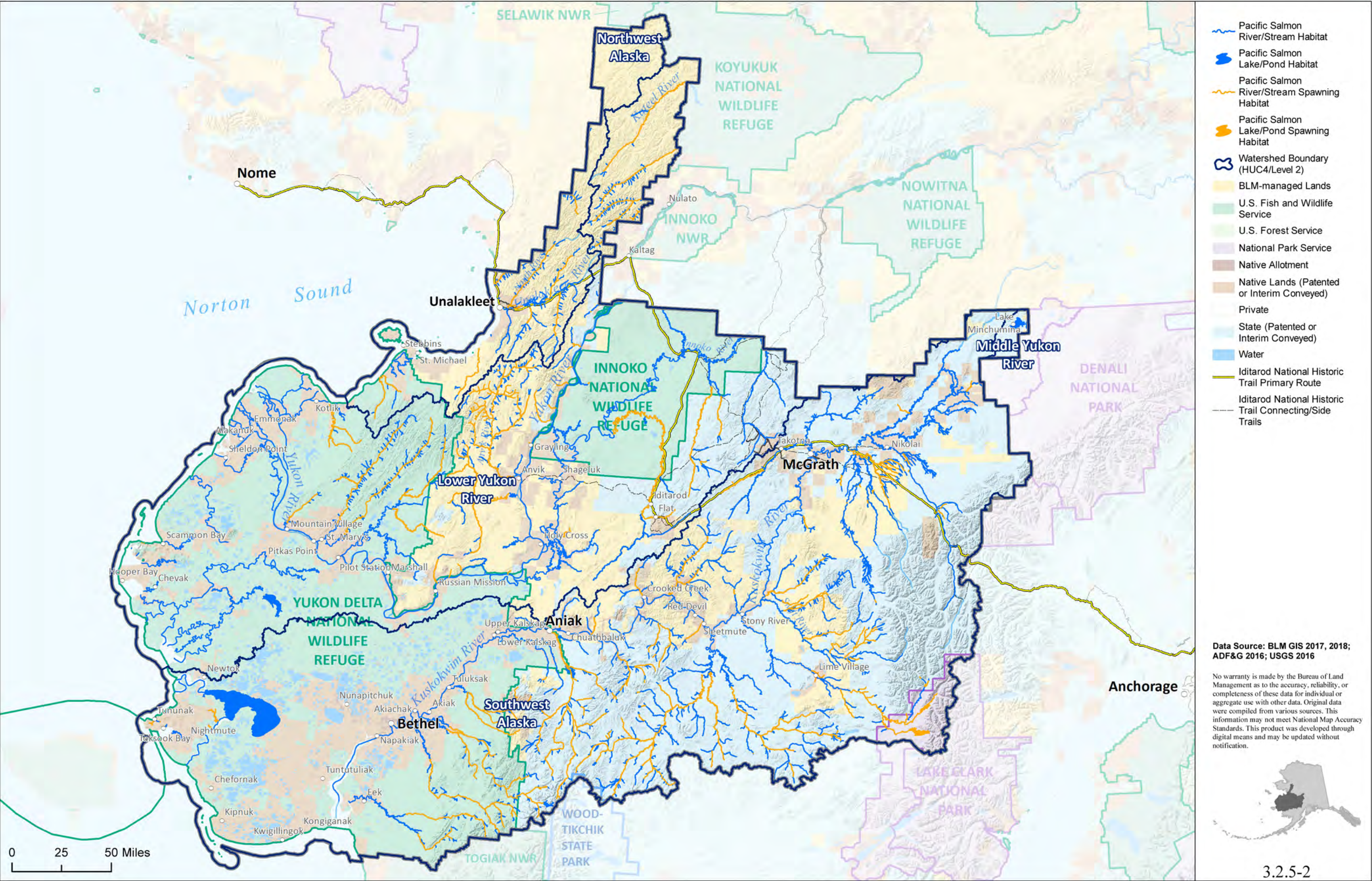
- Watershed Subbasins
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod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

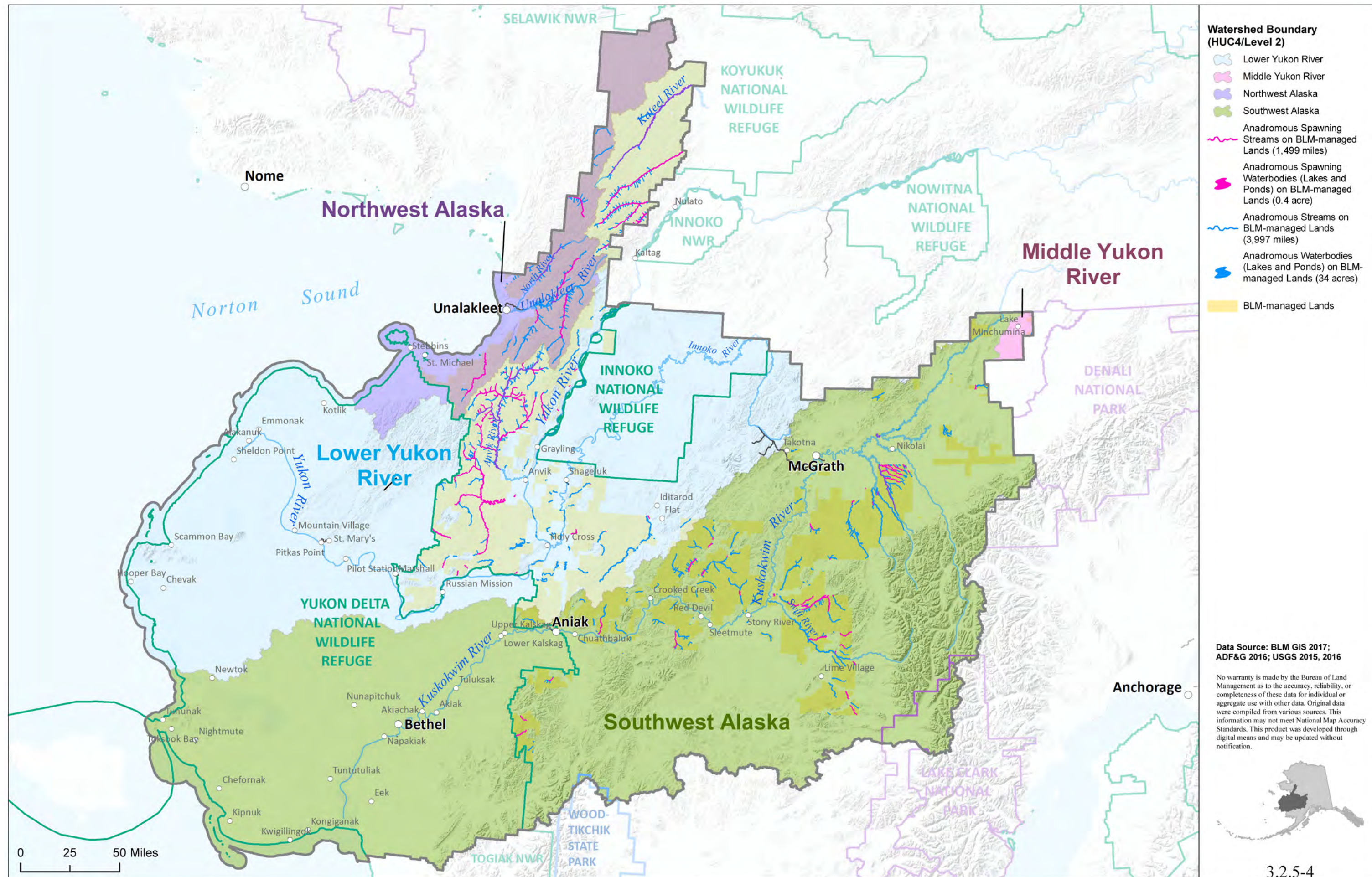
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; USGS 2014

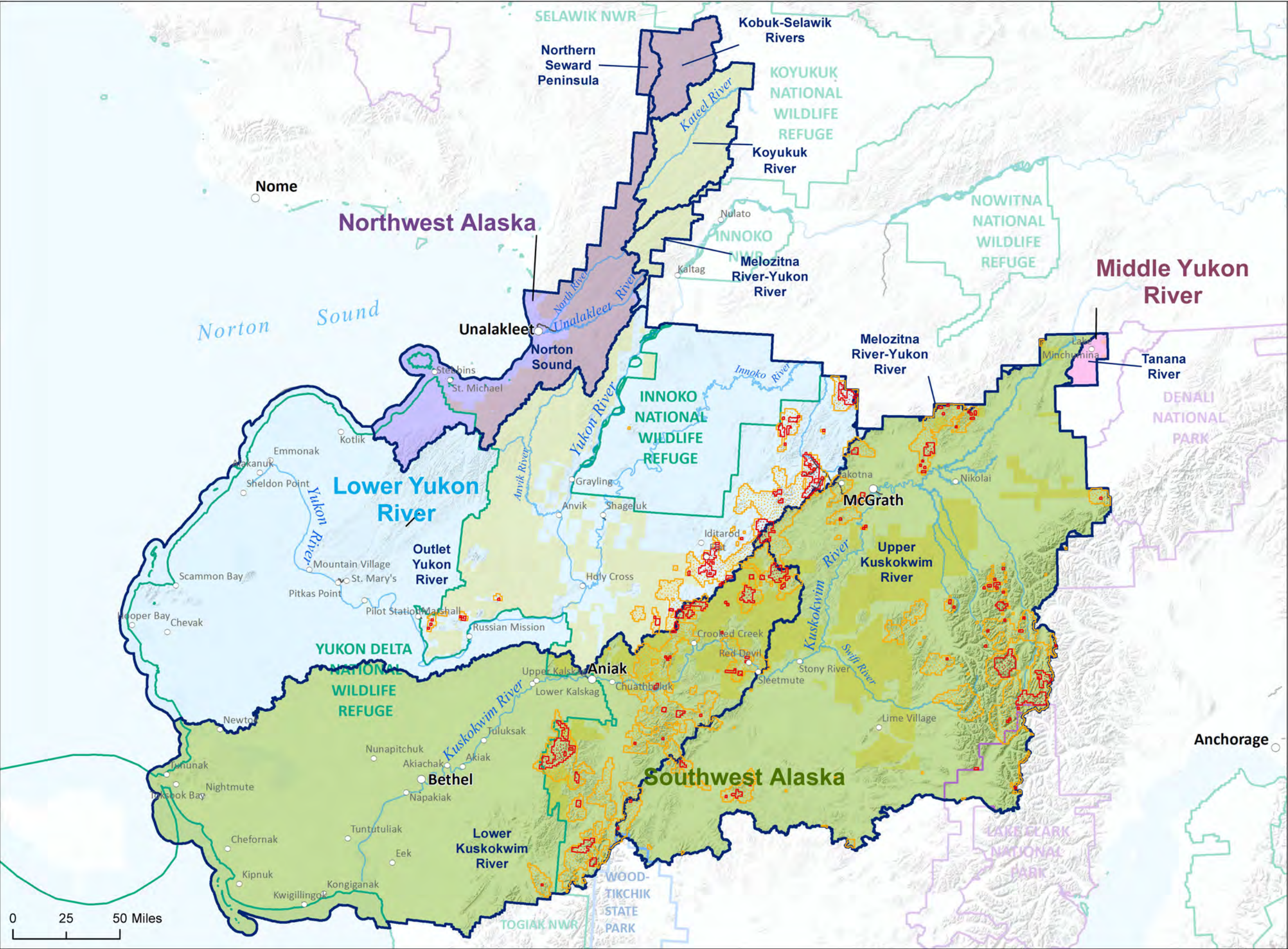
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Locatable Mineral Potential

- Medium
- High

Watershed Boundary (HUC6/Level 3)

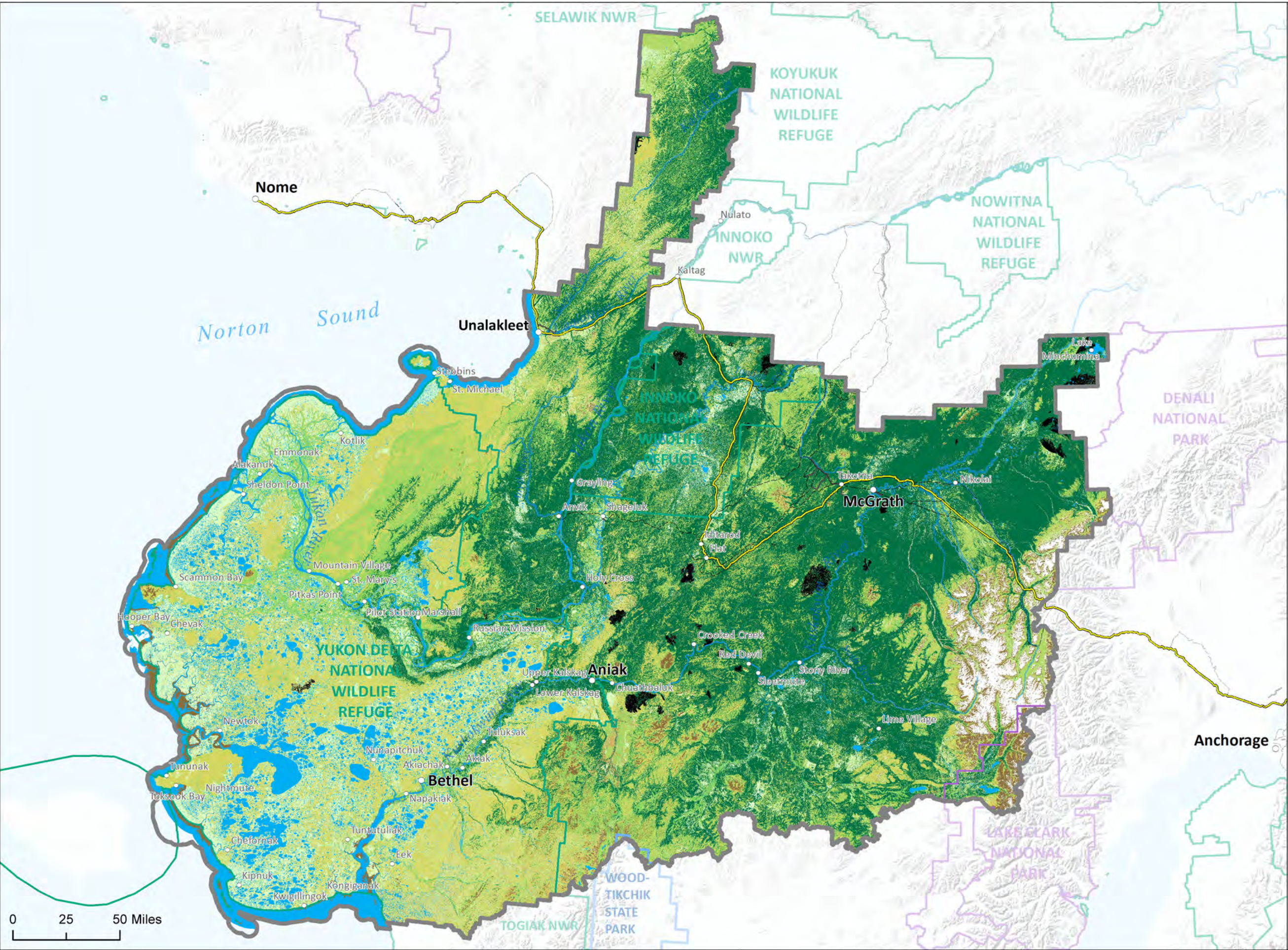
Watershed Boundary (HUC4/Level 2)

- Lower Yukon River
- Middle Yukon River
- Northwest Alaska
- Southwest Alaska
- BLM-managed Lands

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017; USGS 2015, 2016

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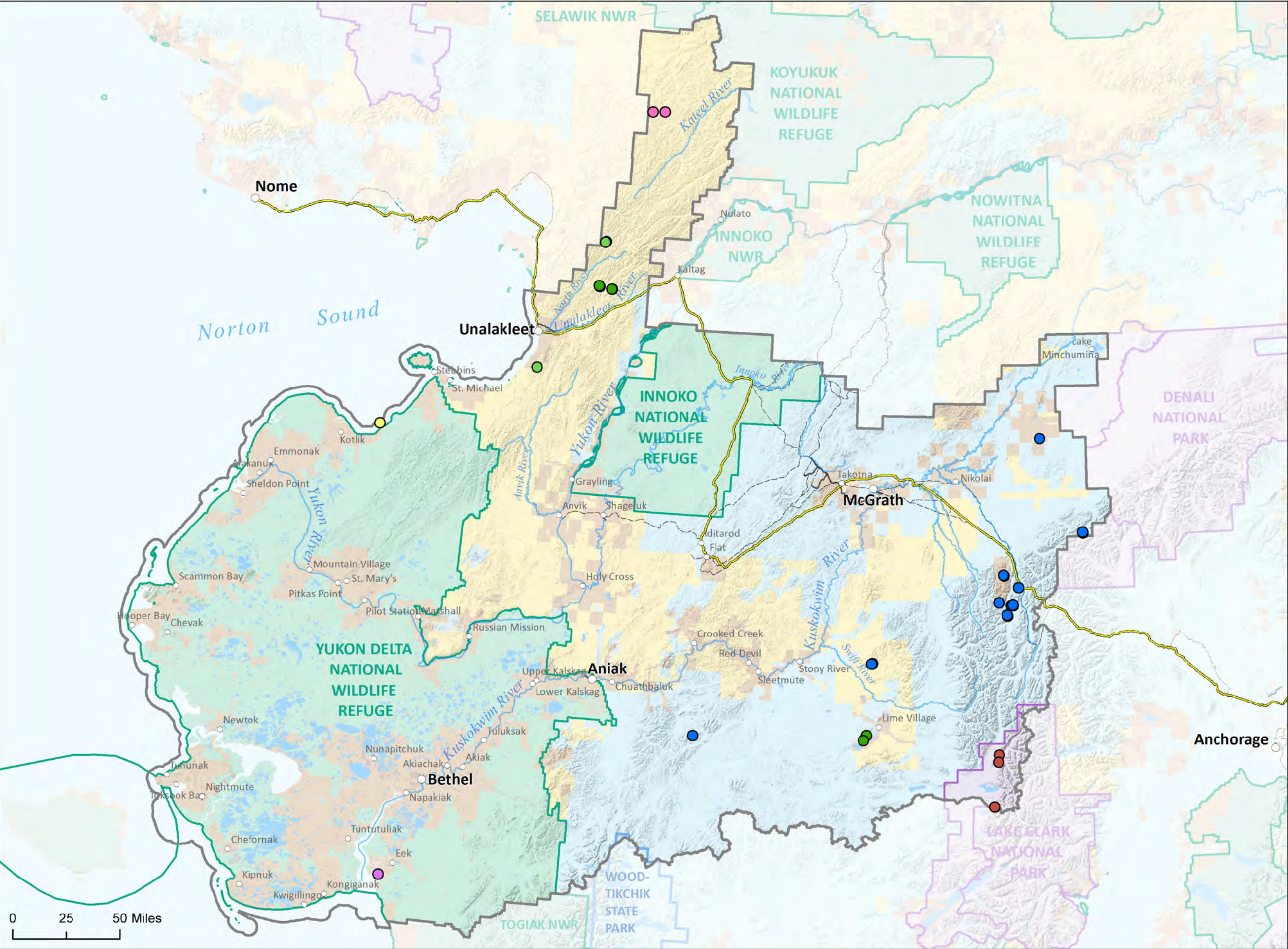
Vegetation Communities

- Bareground
- Dwarf Shrub
- Recently Burned
- Forest
- Herbaceous
- Low Shrub
- Non-Vascular
- Urban
- Snow/Ice
- Sparse Vegetation
- Tall Shrub
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

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

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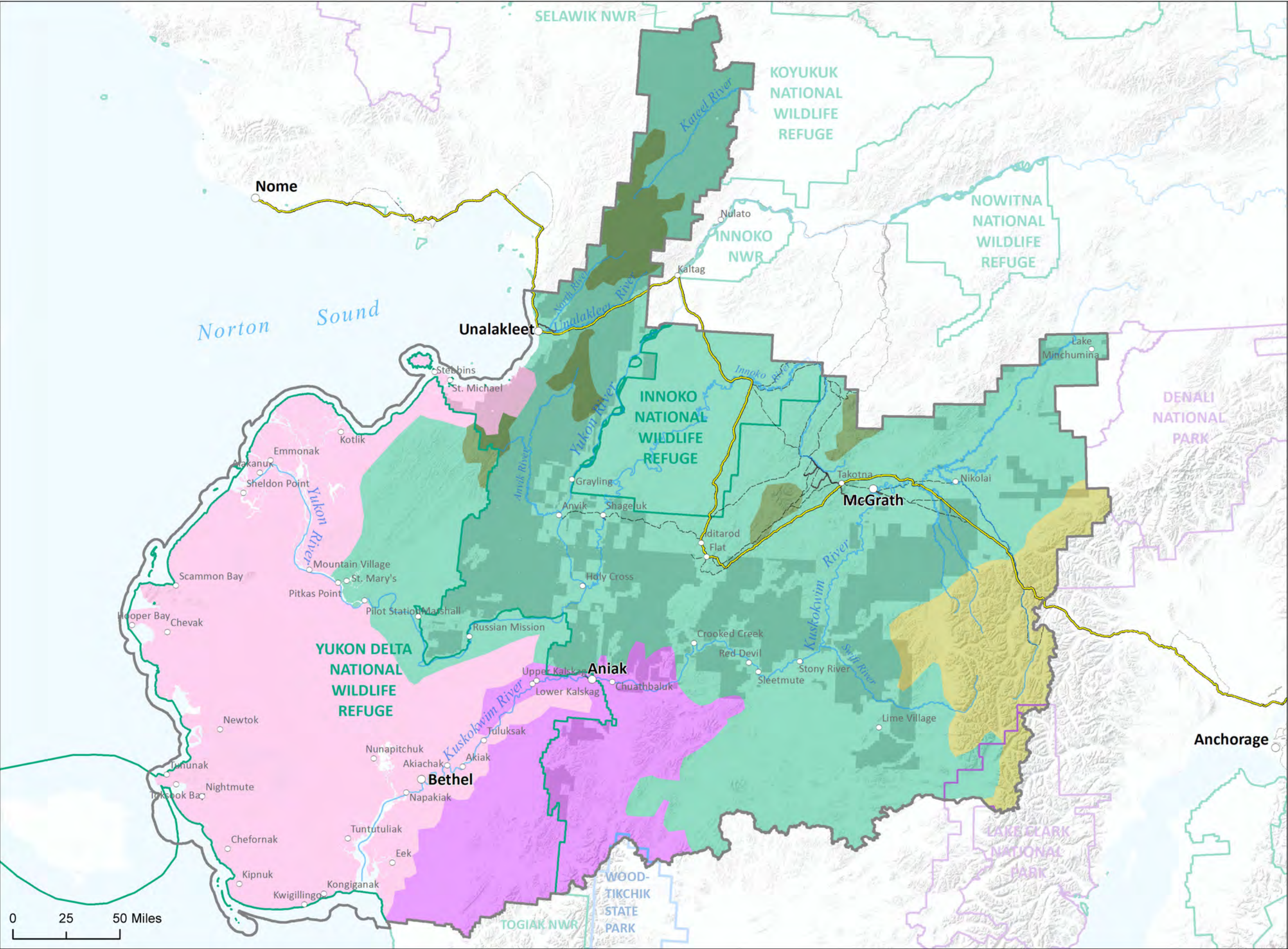
Special Status Plant Known Occurrences

- 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
- 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; AKNHP 2013

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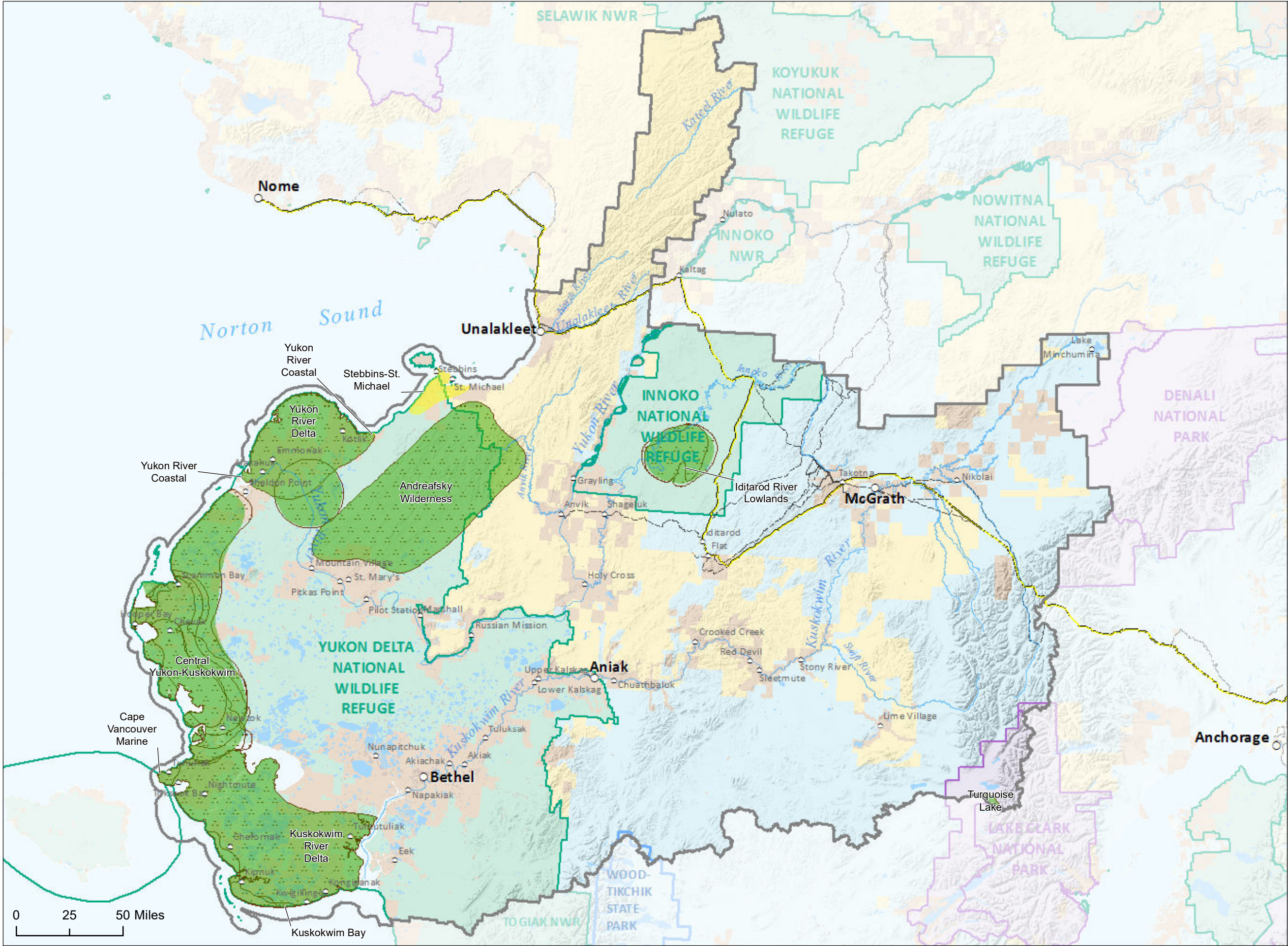
Bird Conservation Areas

- BLM-managed Land**
- Northwestern Interior Forest
 - Interior Forest Lowlands & Uplands/Interior Bottom Lands/Yukon Flats
 - Interior Mountains/Ogilvie Mountains
 - Alaska Range/Wrangell Mountains/Copper Plateau
 - Western Alaska**
 - Ahtun and Kilbuck Mountains/Bristol Bay - Nushagak Lowlands
 - Subarctic Coastal Plain/Seward Peninsula
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails
- Other Land**

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017; Gallant et al. 1995

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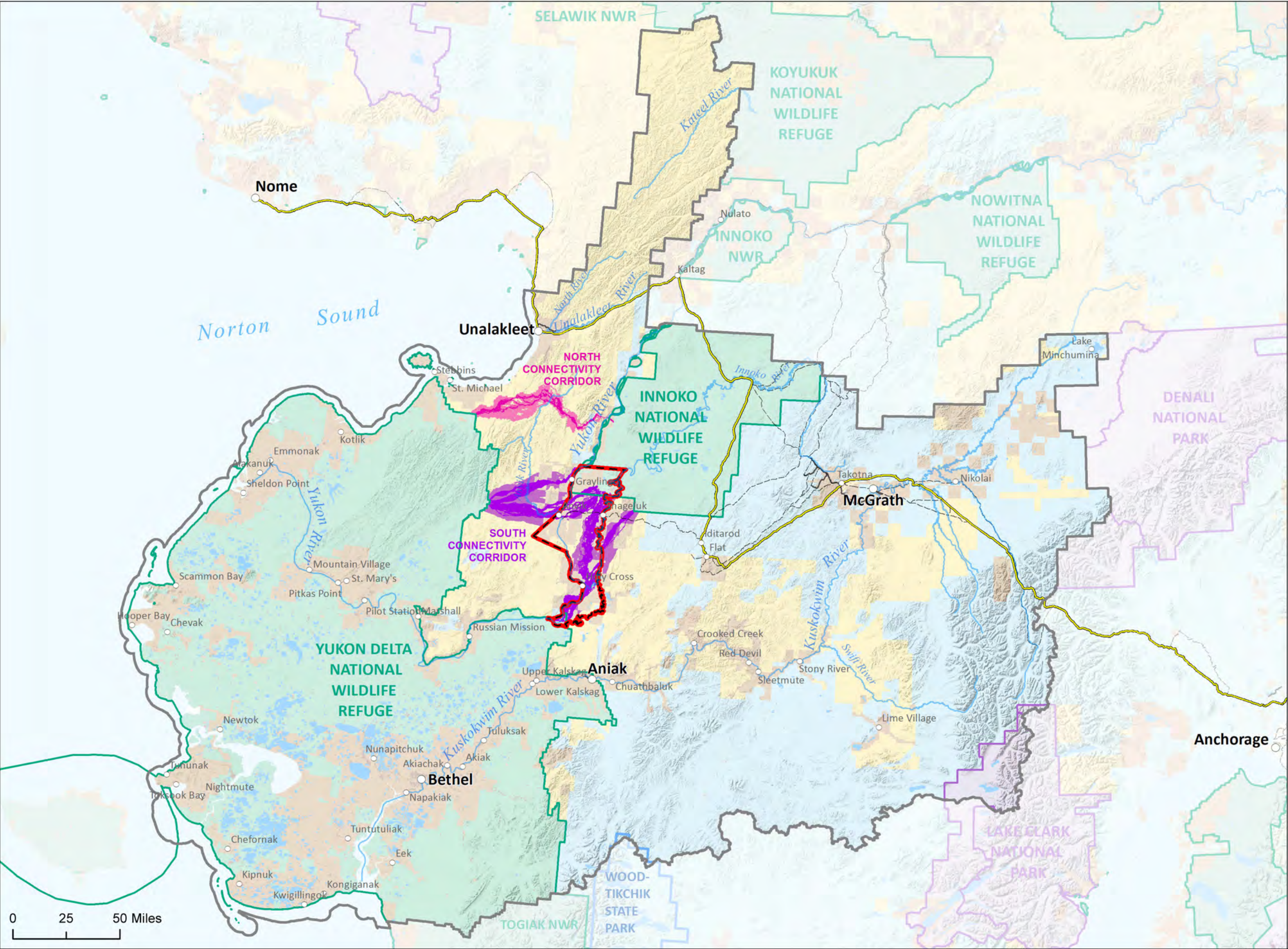
Important Bird Areas

- Single Species Core Areas
- Coastal Bird Areas
- Interior Bird Areas
- 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; Audubon 2014, 2015

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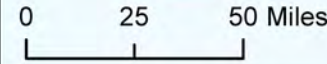
Connectivity Corridors

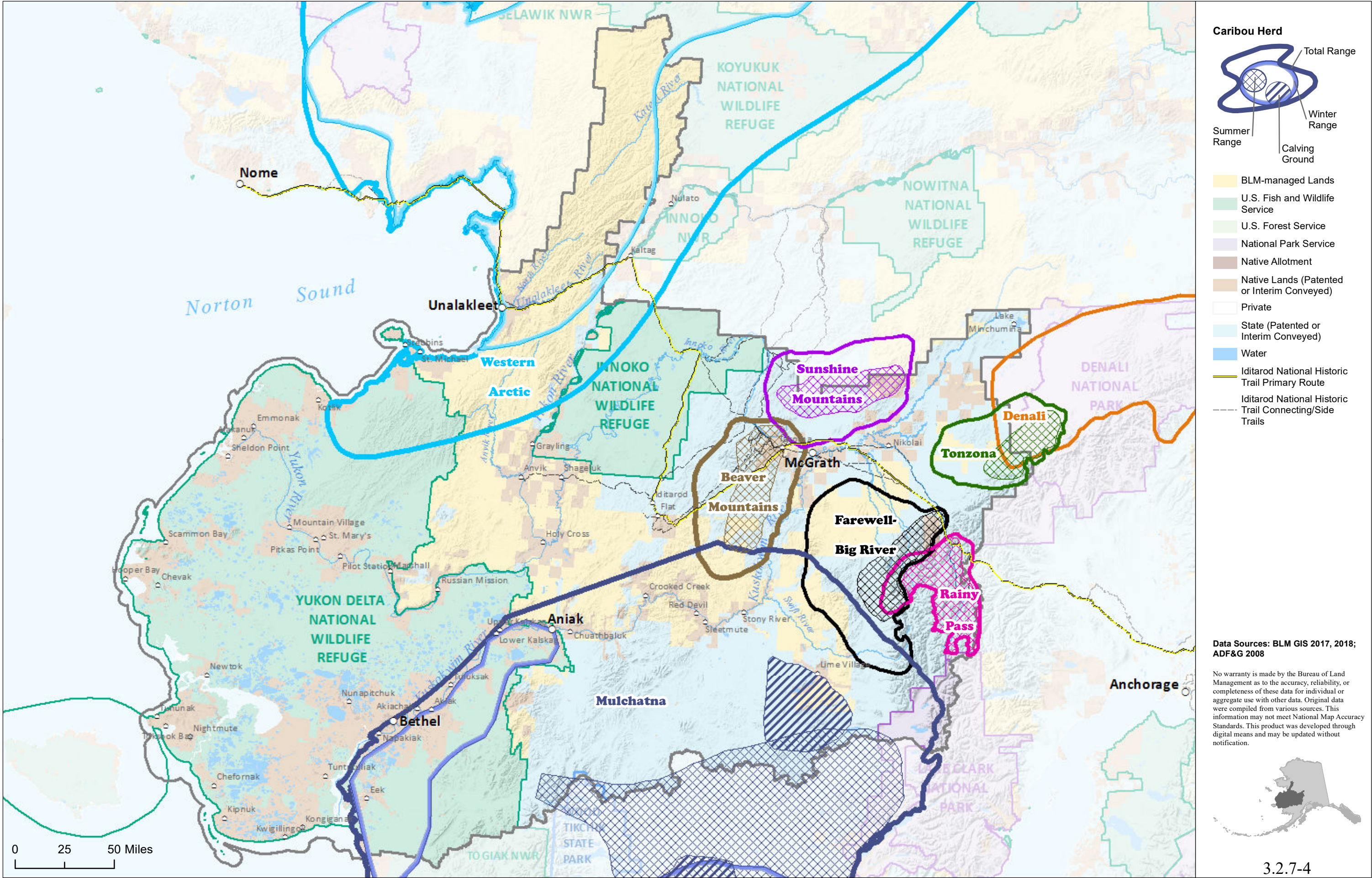


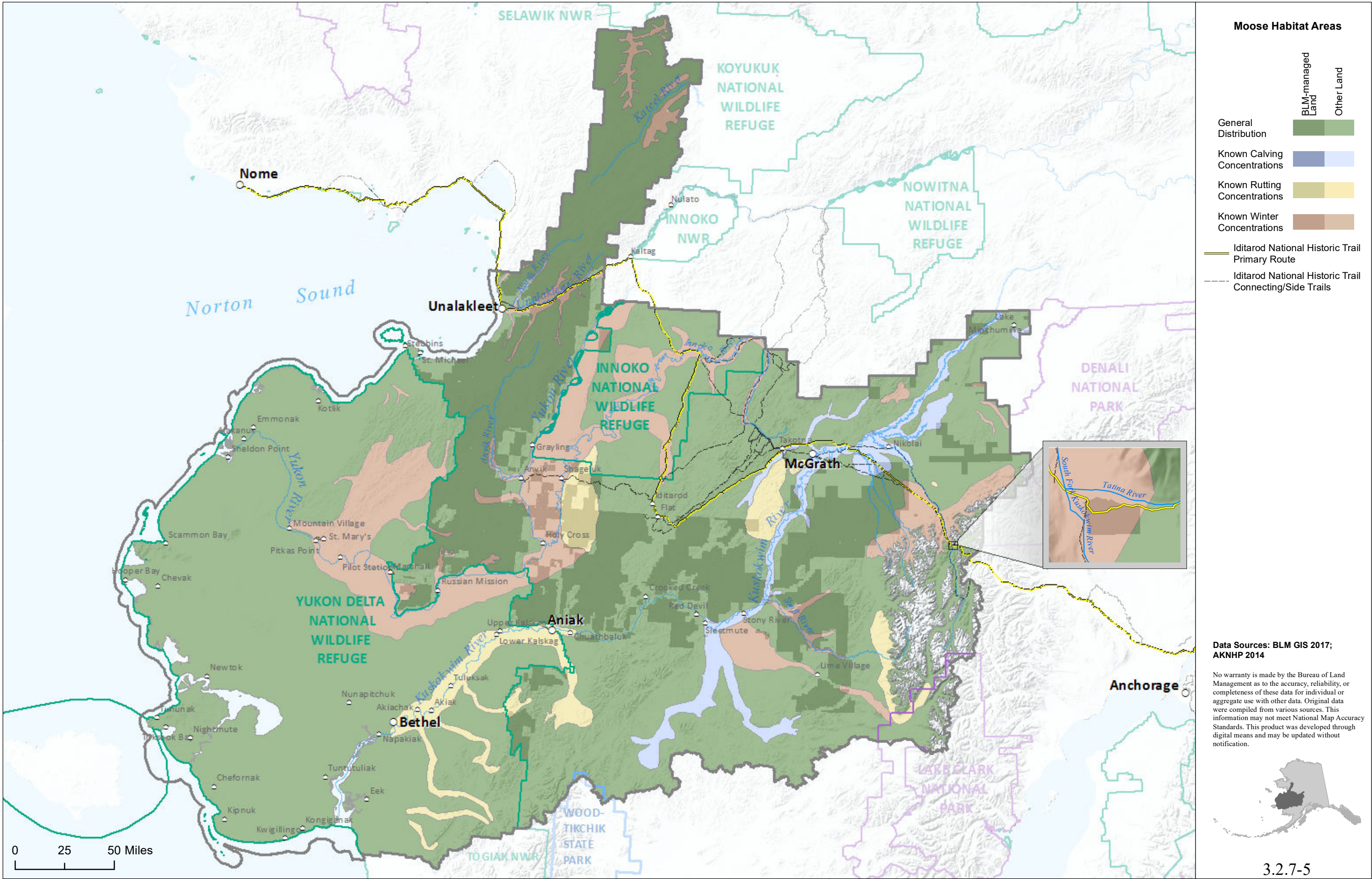
- Proposed Innoko Bottoms Priority Wildlife Habitat Area
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic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

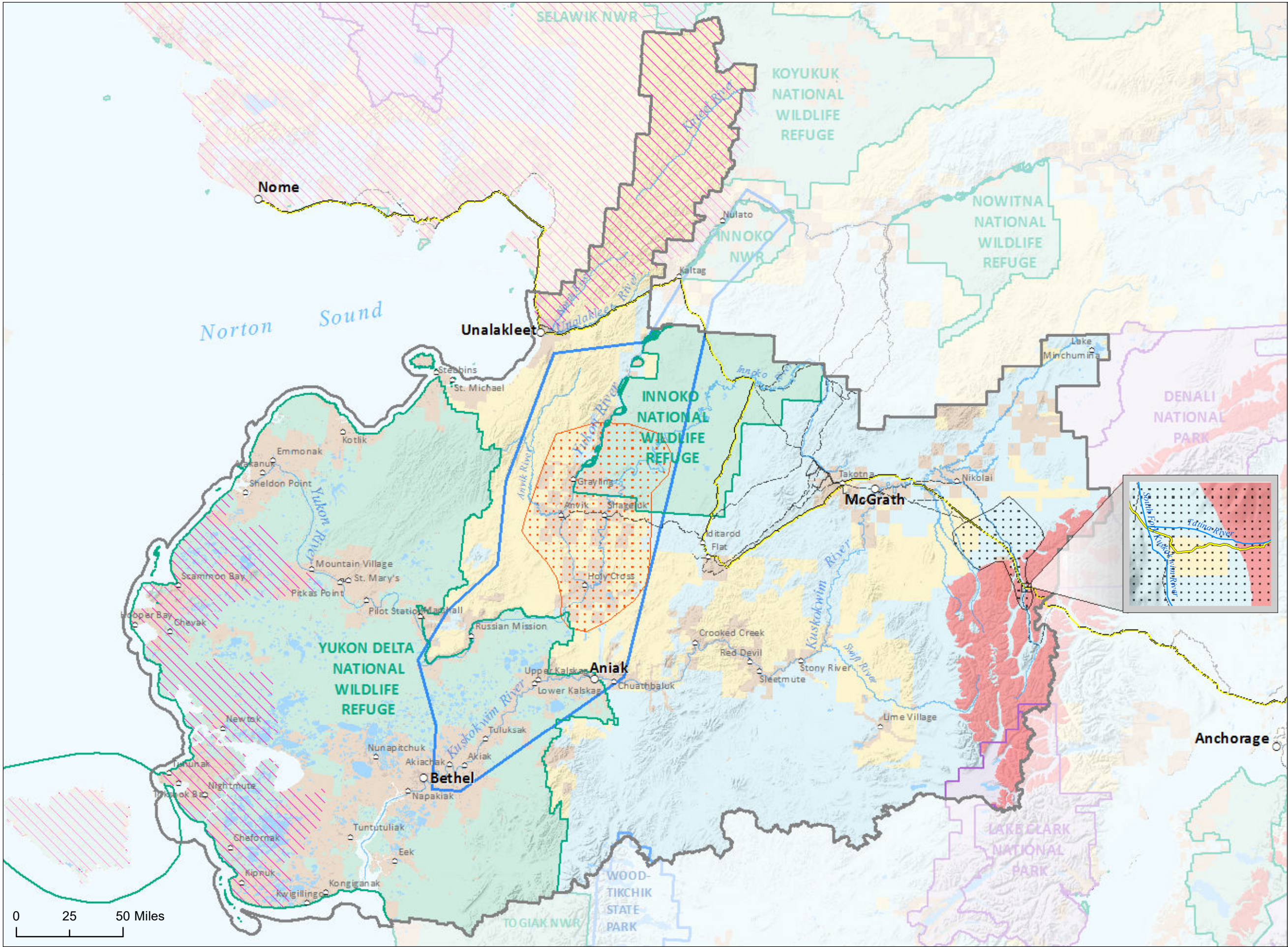
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2012, 2017, 2018; USFWS 2015

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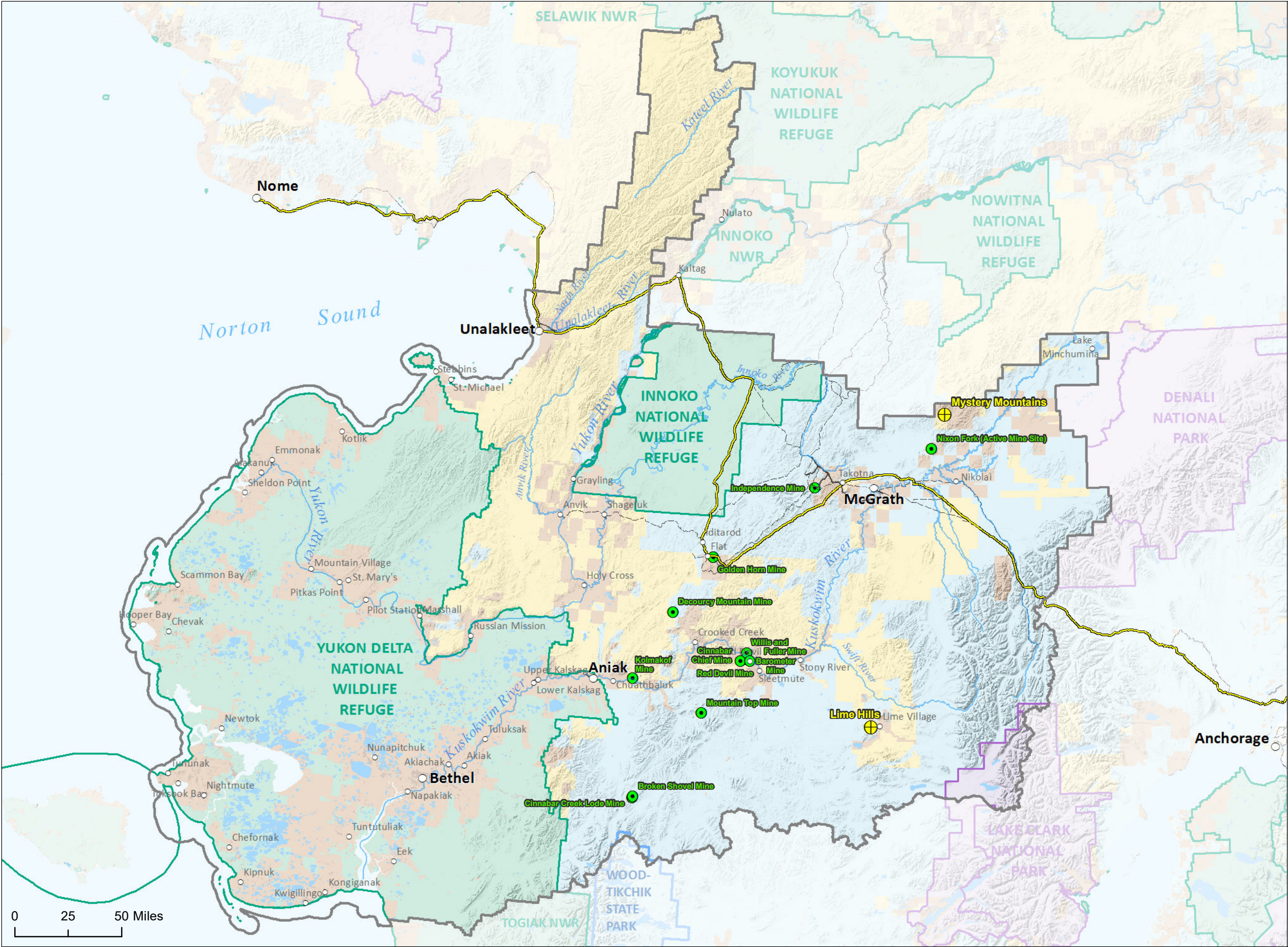
Wildlife Habitat

- Plains Bison Range
- Wood Bison Core Range
- Wood Bison Extent Range
- Muskox Range
- Dall Sheep Distribution
- 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; ADF&G 1985, 2011, 2016; RDI 2005

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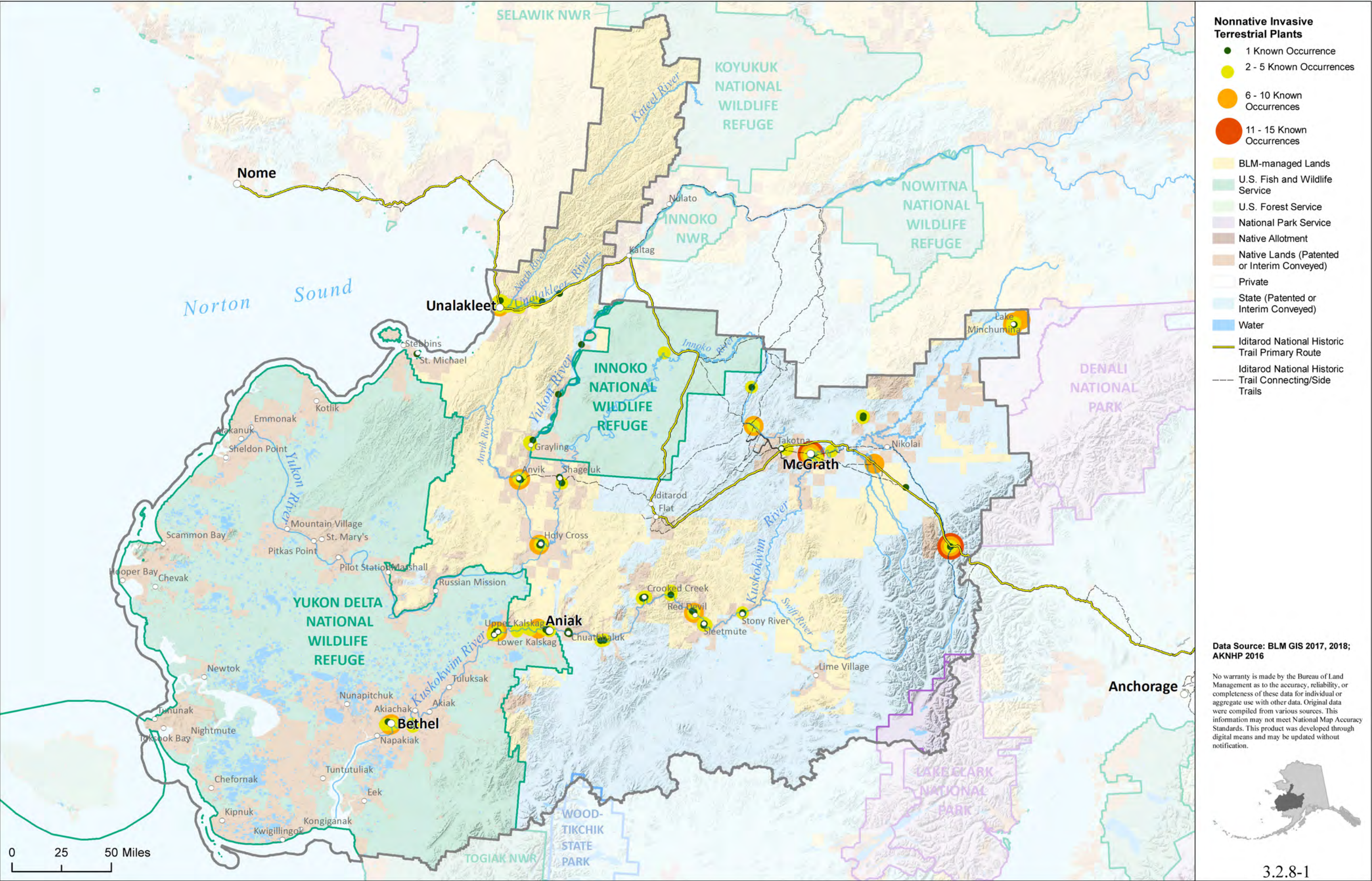
- Lode Mines (BSWI Mineral Potential Report)
- Cave and Karst Resources
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

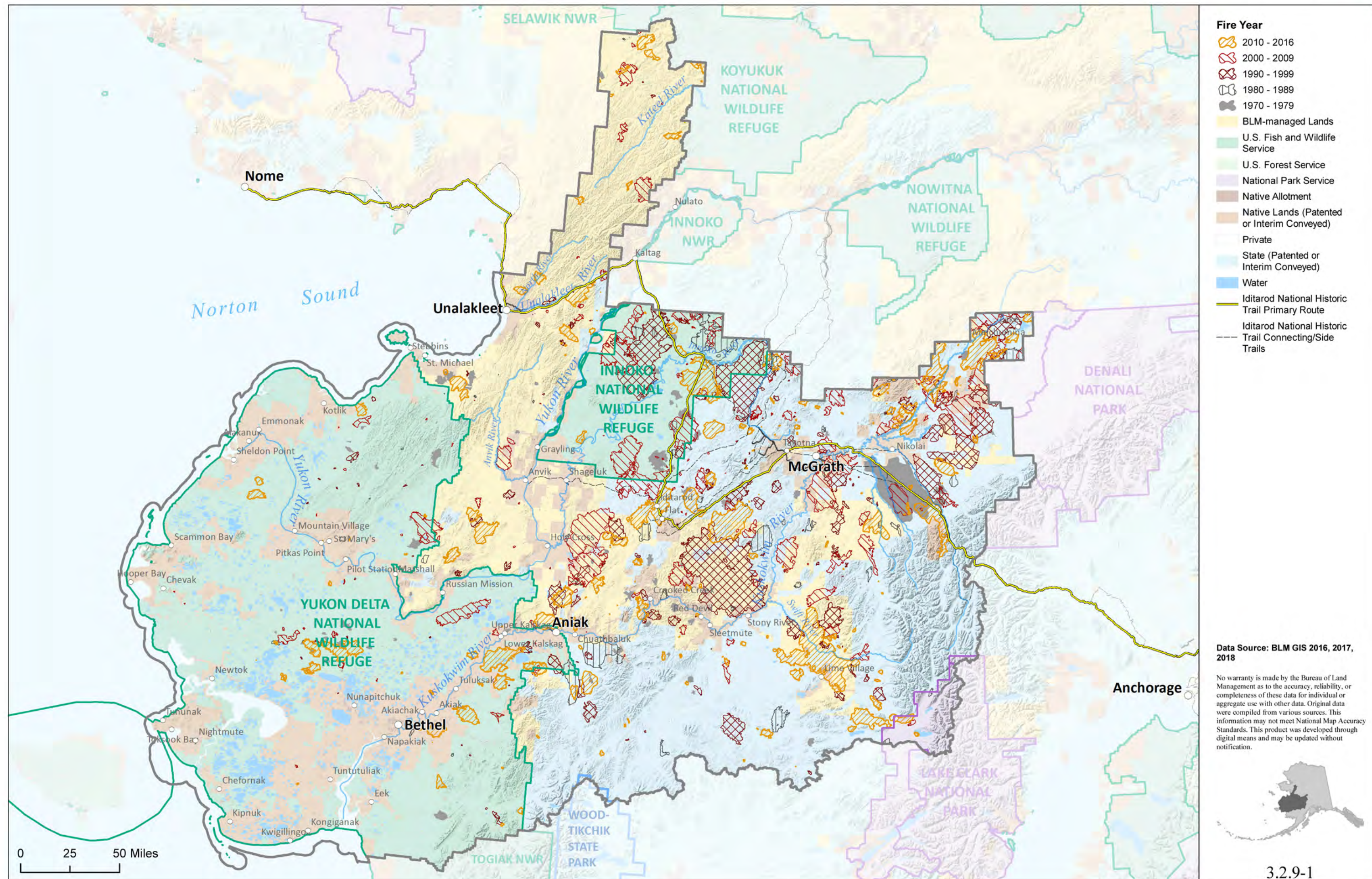
NOTE: Note that lesser-used and abandoned structures, caves, and other natural features throughout the planning area may also be bat habitat.

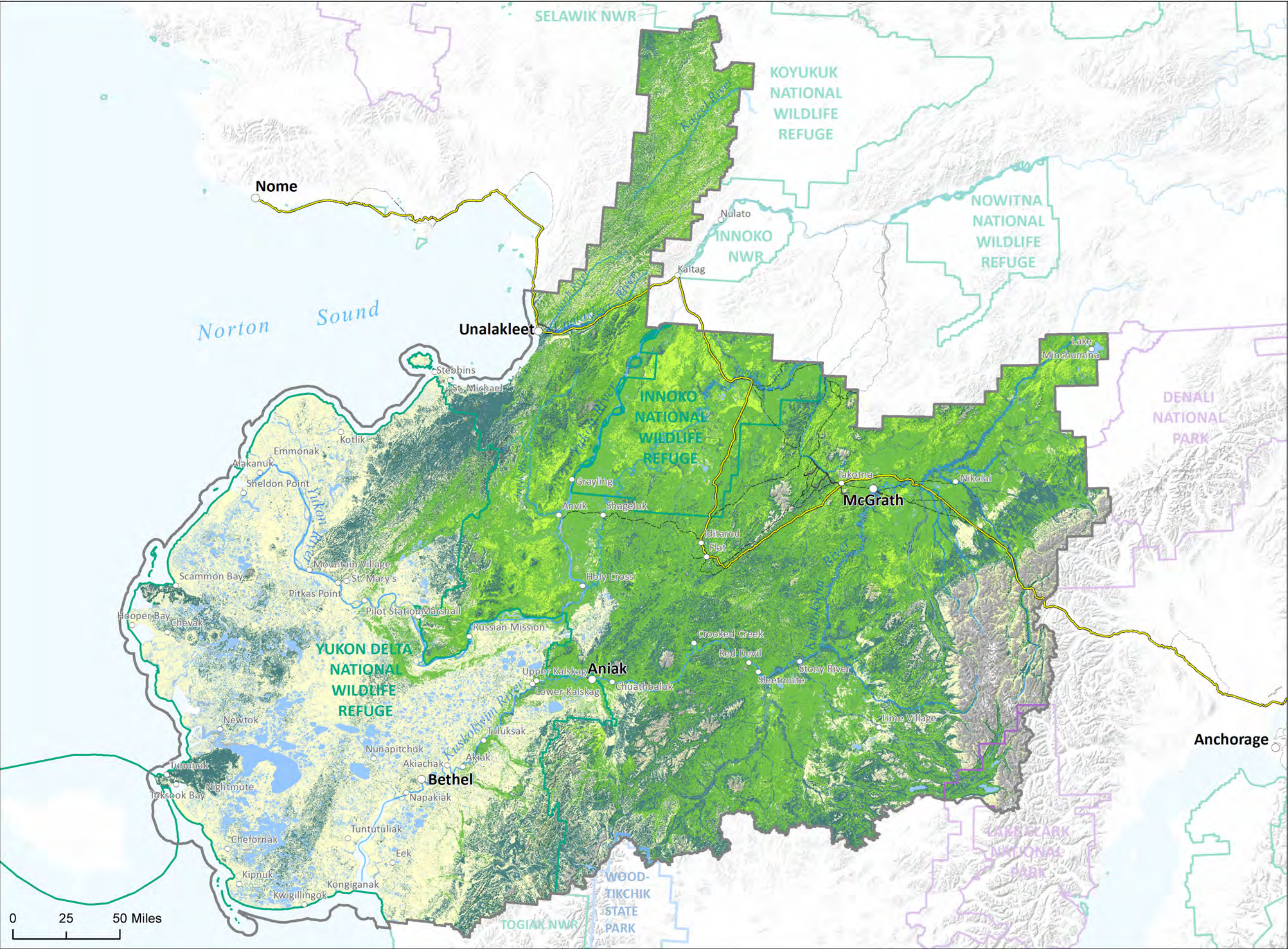
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; AECOM 2016

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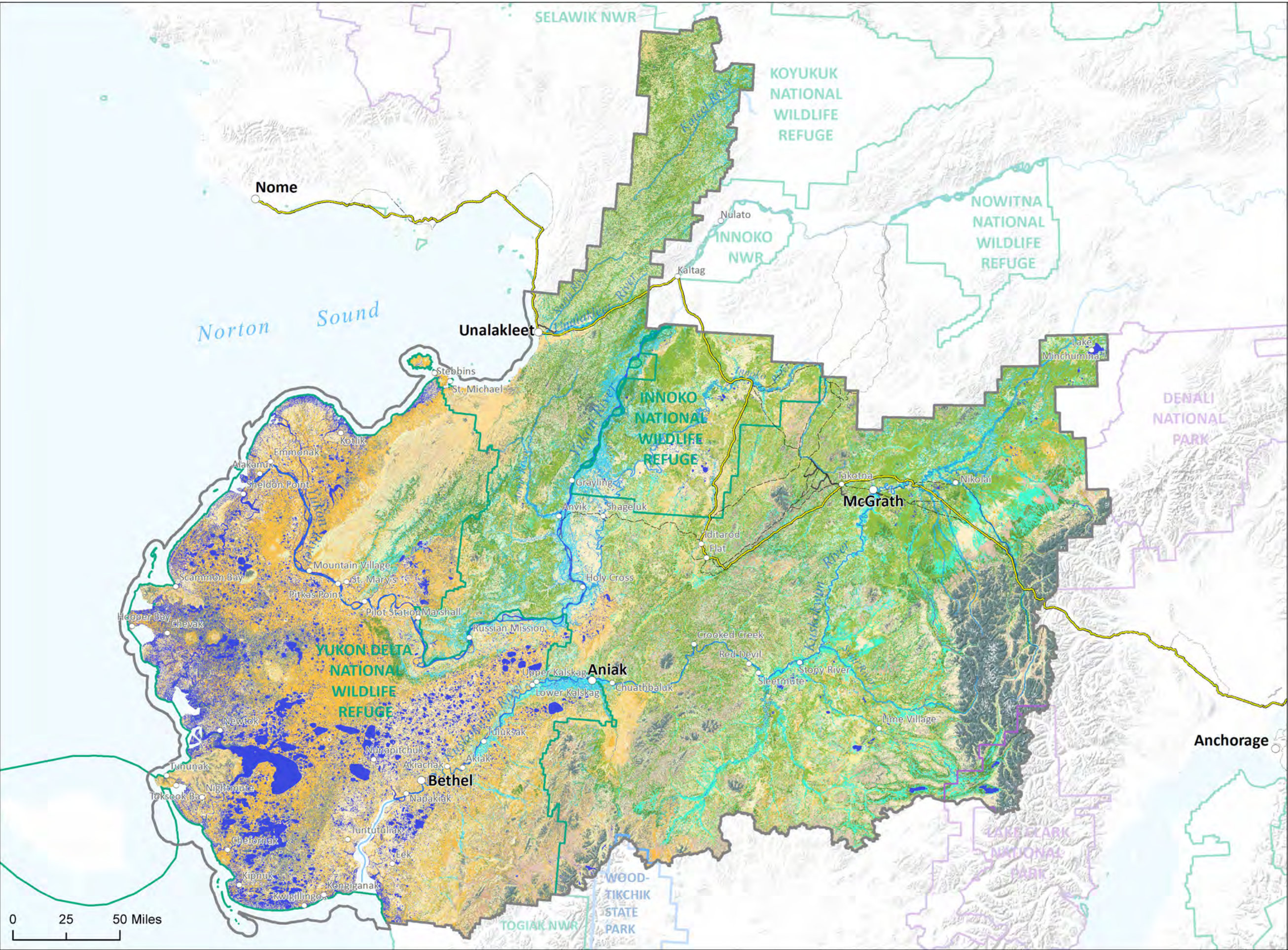
Fire Regime Groups

- Water
- Sparsely Vegetated
- Snow / Ice
- Indeterminate Fire Regime Characteristics
- Fire Regime Group V
- Fire Regime Group IV
- Fire Regime Group III
- Barren
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
USGS 2013

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Fuel Models

Non-burnable Classes

- NB 1: Consists of land covered by urban and suburban development
- NB 2: Consists of land covered by permanent snow or ice
- NB 8: Includes land covered by open bodies or water such as lakes, rivers
- NB 9: Includes bare ground

Scott & Burgan 40 Models

- GR 1: Grass (short)
- GR 2: Grass (low load)
- GR 3: Grass (coarse)
- GR 4: Grass (moderate load)
- GS 1: Grass shrub (low load)
- SH 1: Shrub (low load)
- SH 2: Shrub (moderate load, dry climate)
- SH 3: Shrub (moderate load, humid climate)
- TL 1: Timber Litter (low load, compact conifer litter)
- TL 2: Timber Litter (low load, broadleaf litter)
- TL 3: Timber Litter (moderate load, conifer litter)
- TL 6: Timber Litter (moderate load, broadleaf litter)
- TU 1: Timber Understory (low load)
- TU 3: Timber Understory (moderate load)
- TU 4: Timber Understory (dwarf conifer)
- TU 5: Timber Understory (high load)

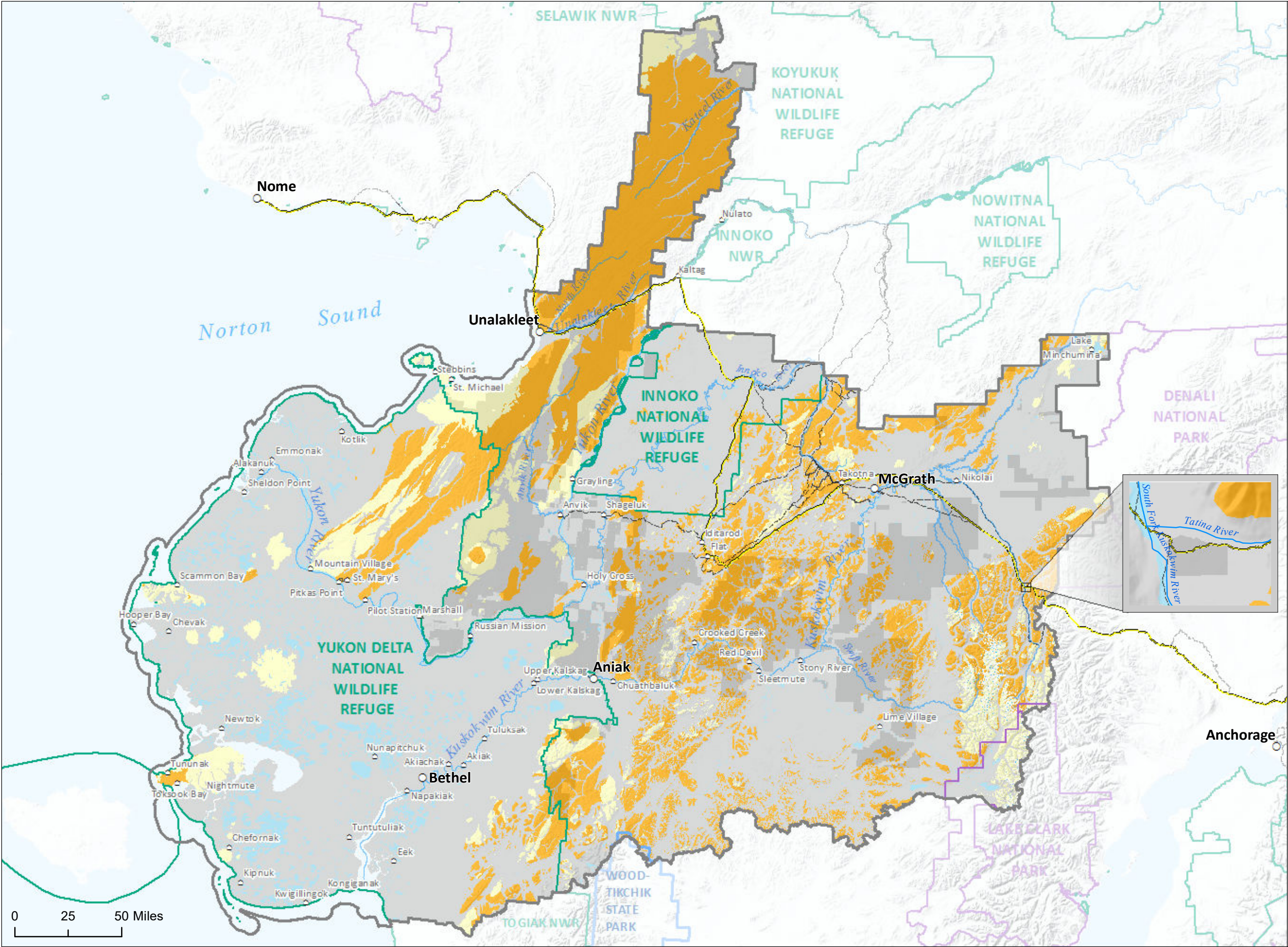
Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route

Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017; USGS 2001

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Potential Fossil Yield Classification

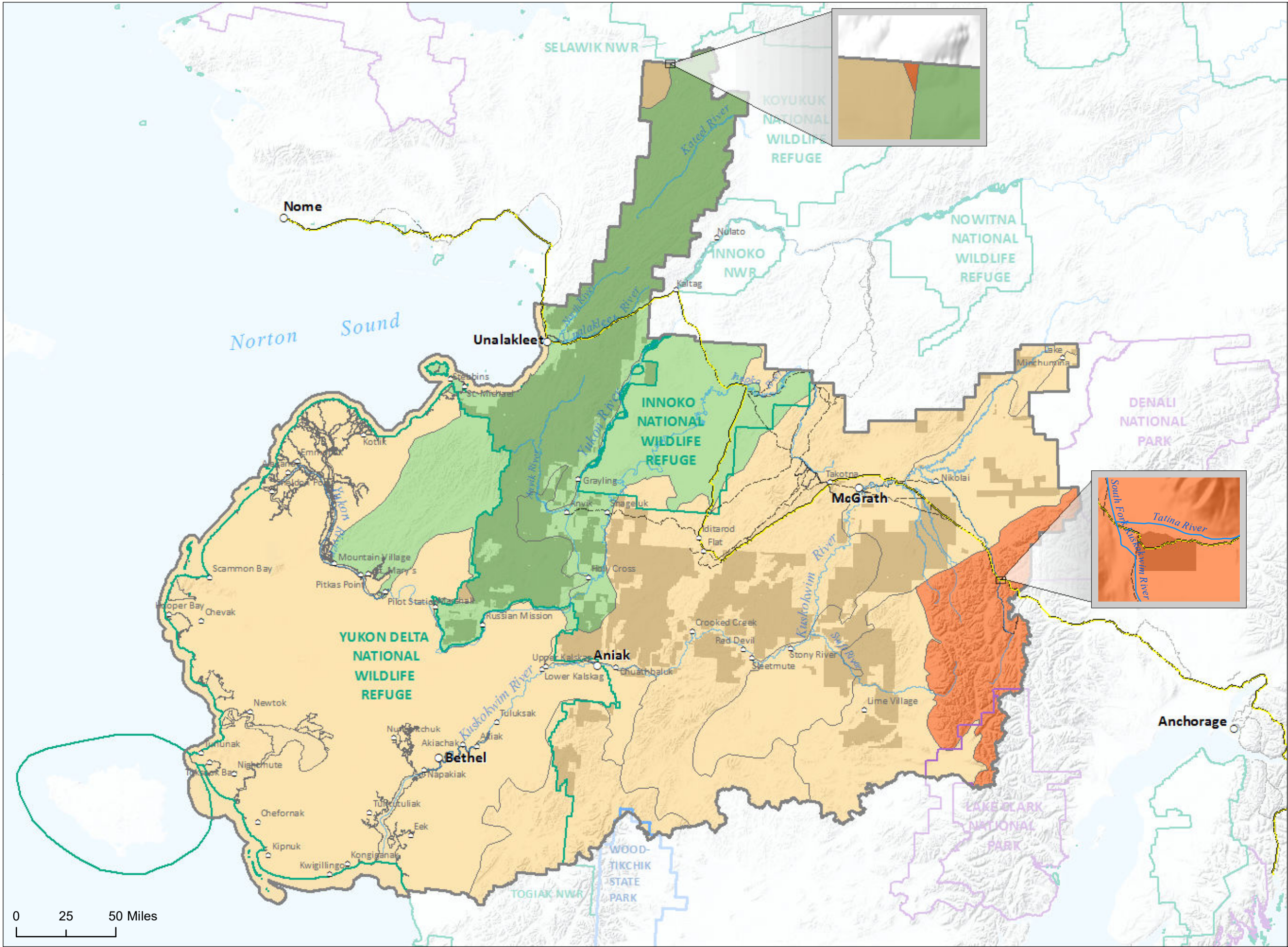
	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
PFYC Class 1	Light Green	Light Yellow
PFYC Class 2	Medium Green	Medium Yellow
PFYC Class 3	Dark Green	Dark Yellow
PFYC Class 4	Not Present	Not Present
PFYC Class 5	Not Present	Not Present
Unknown	Gray	Gray
Snow or Ice	White with Dots	White with Dots
Water	Blue	Blue

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

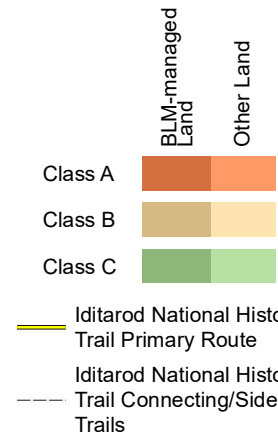
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017

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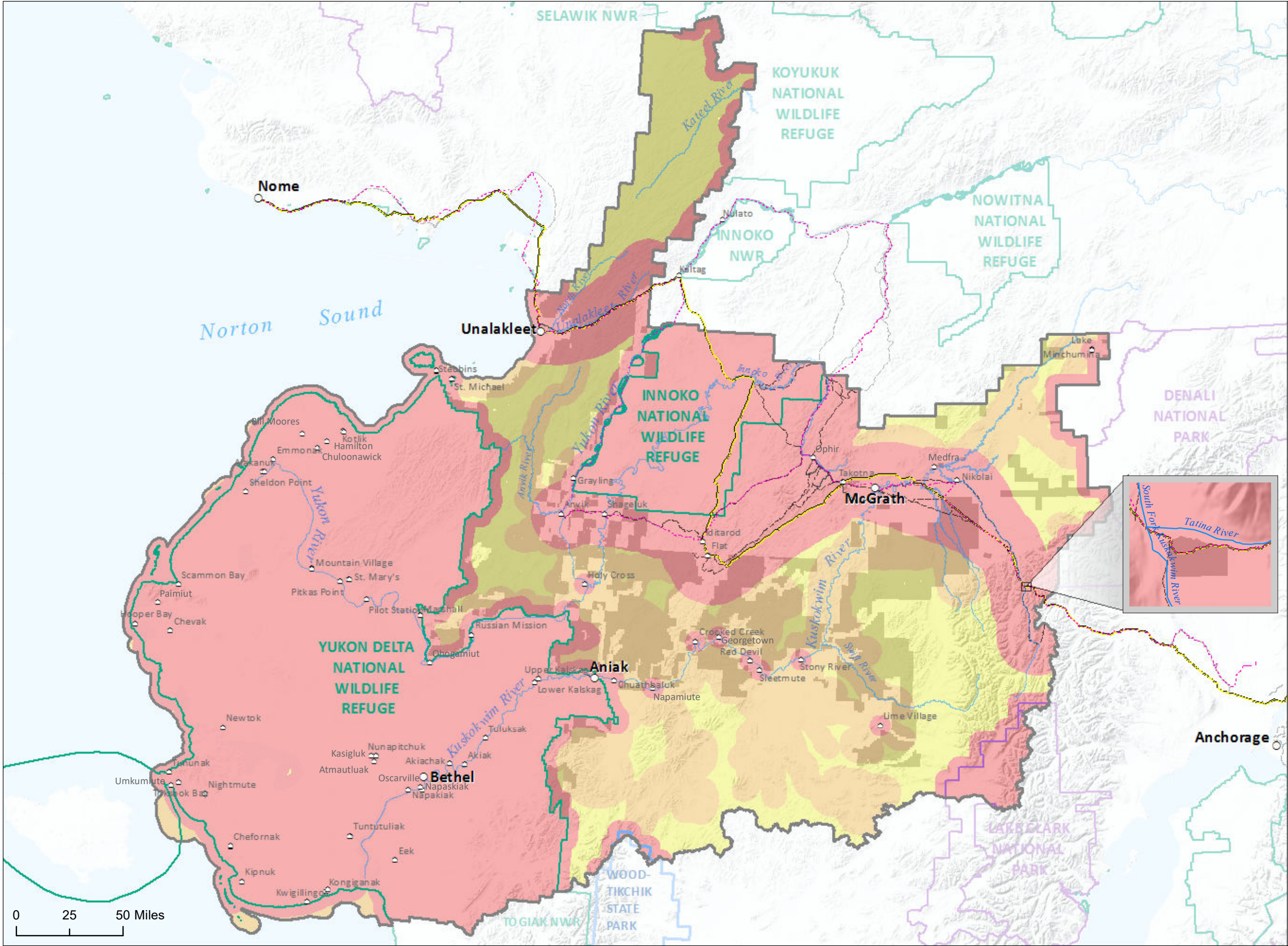
Scenic Quality Rating



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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Sensitivity Level Rating

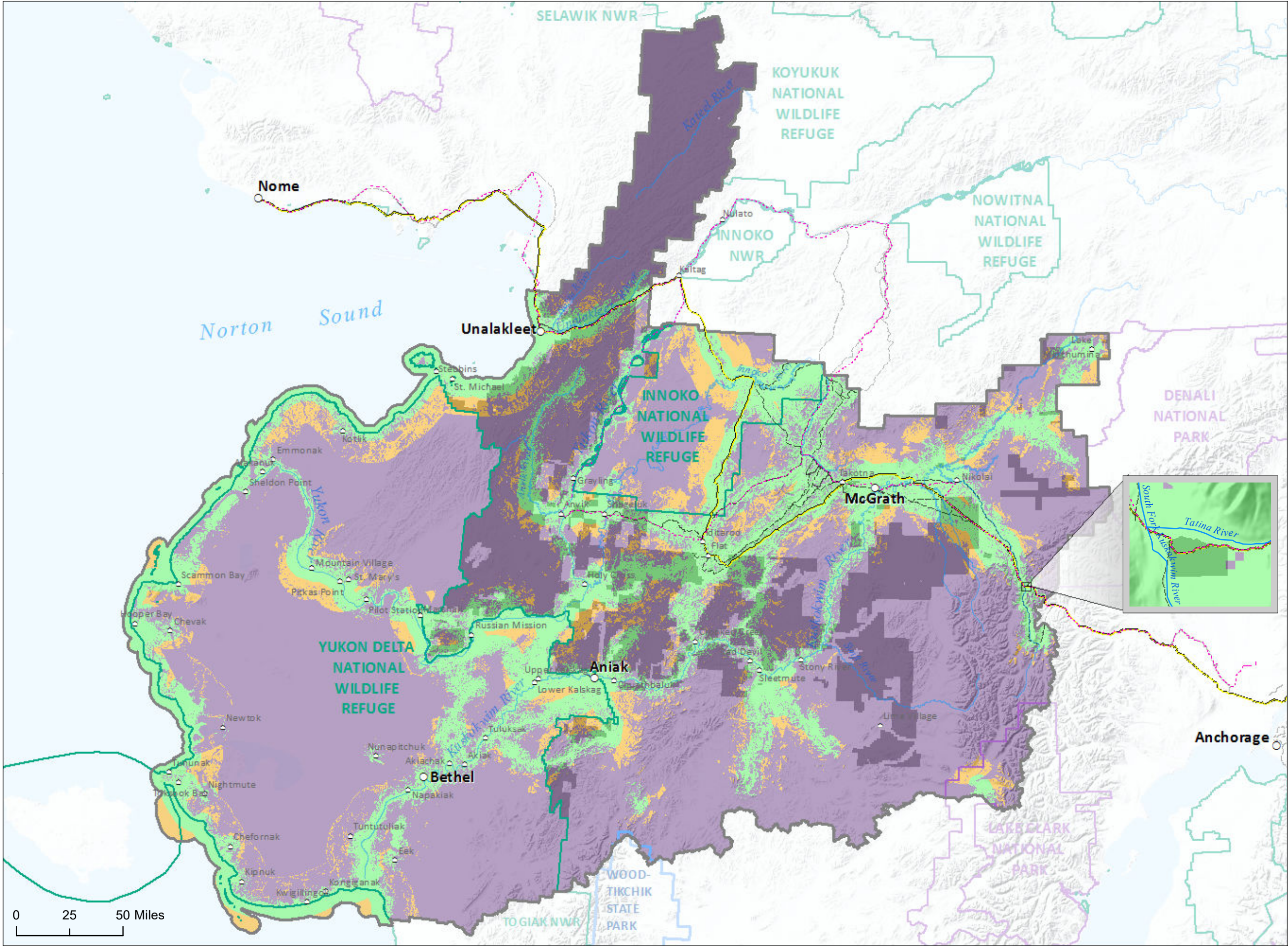
	BLM-managed Land	Other Land
High	Red	Light Red
Moderate	Orange	Light Orange
Low	Yellow	Light Yellow

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

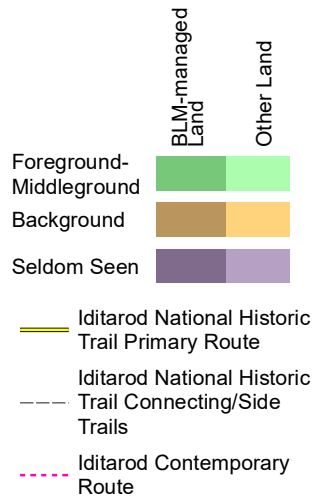
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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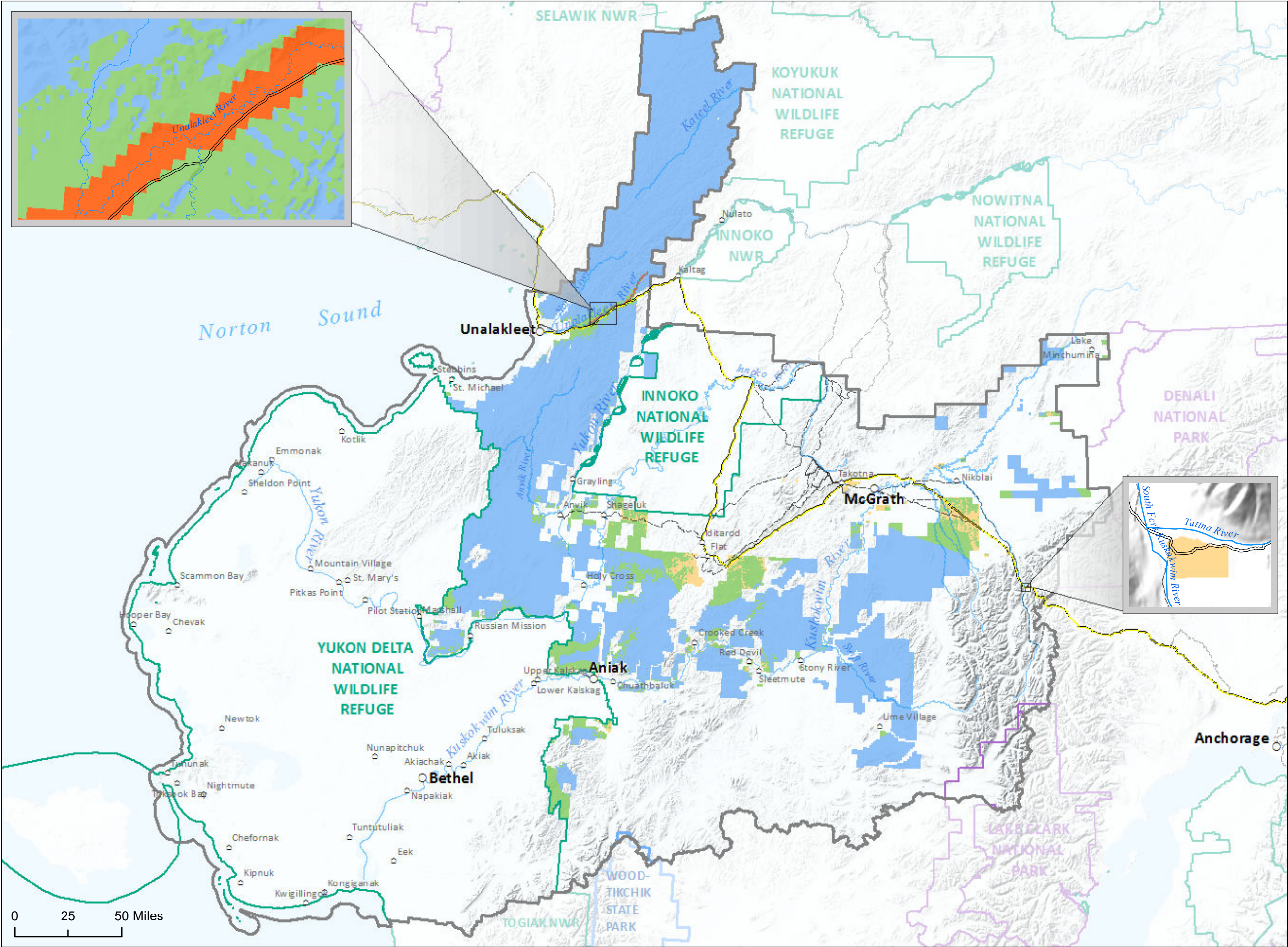
Visual Distance Zones



Data Source: BLM GIS 2017

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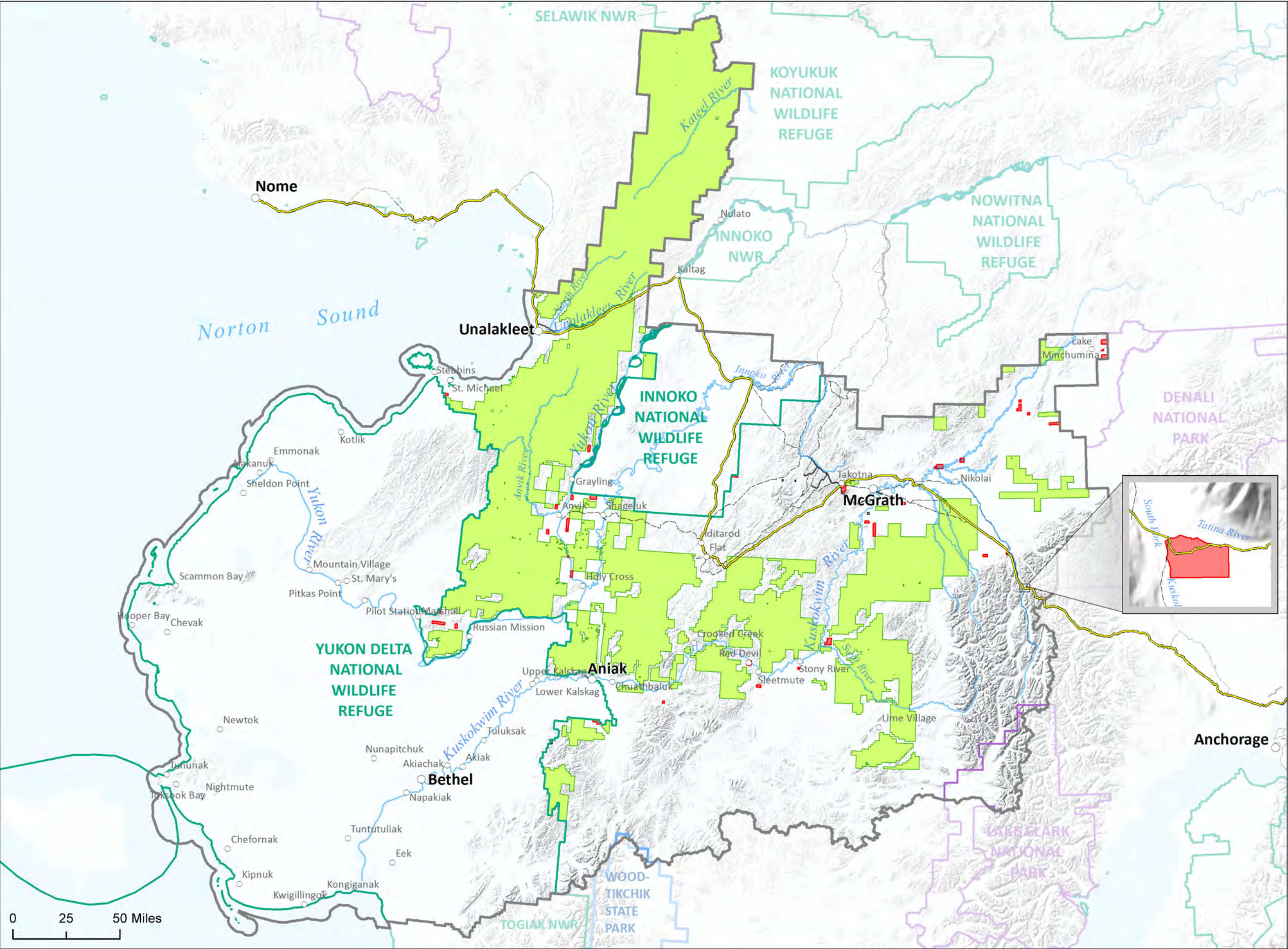
Visual Resource Inventory Class
(BLM-managed Lands Only)

- VRI Class I (46,953 Acres)
- VRI Class II (486,358 Acres)
- VRI Class III (1,760,037 Acres)
- VRI Class IV (11,172,455 Acres)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route (Detail Maps)
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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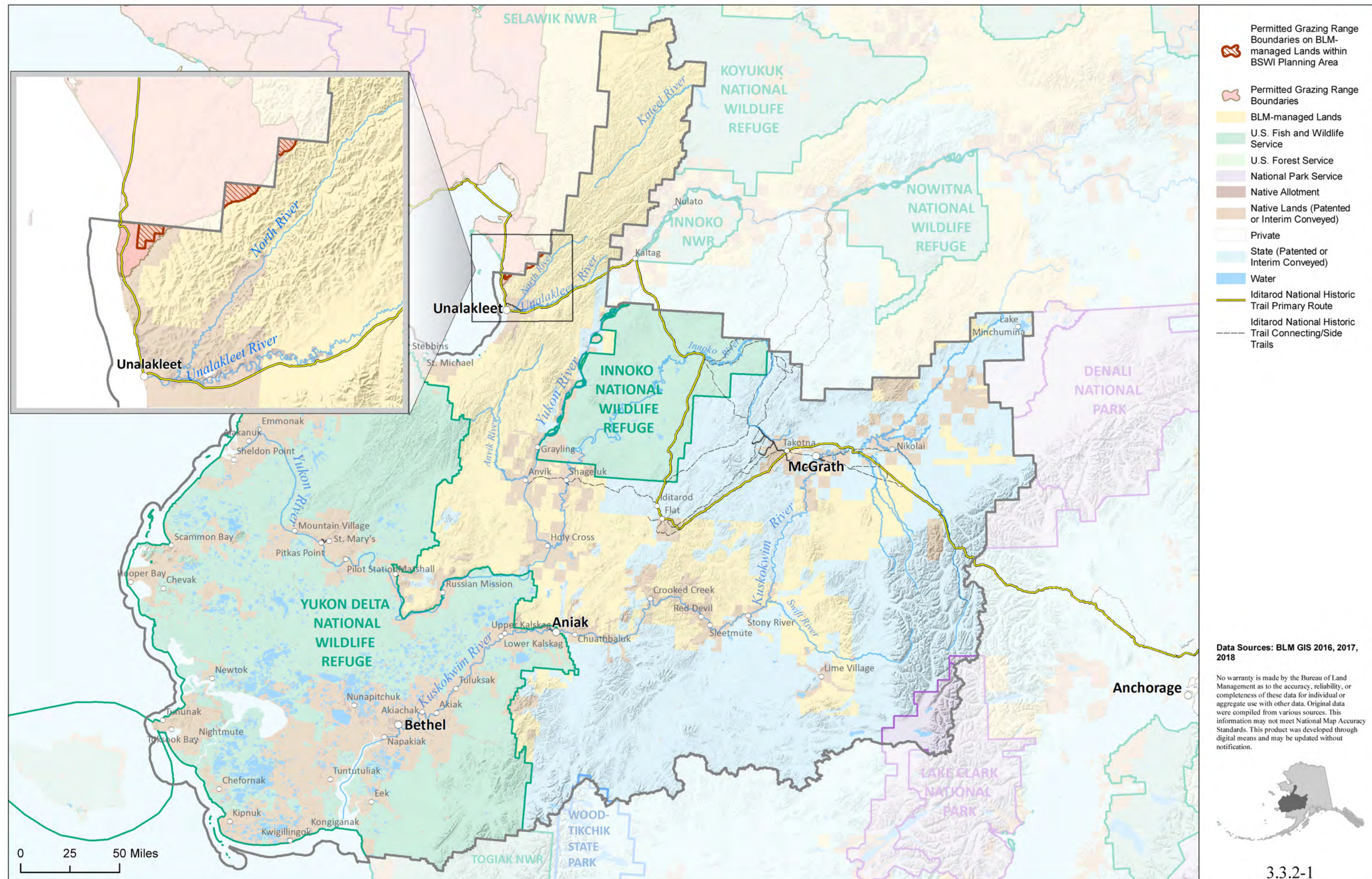


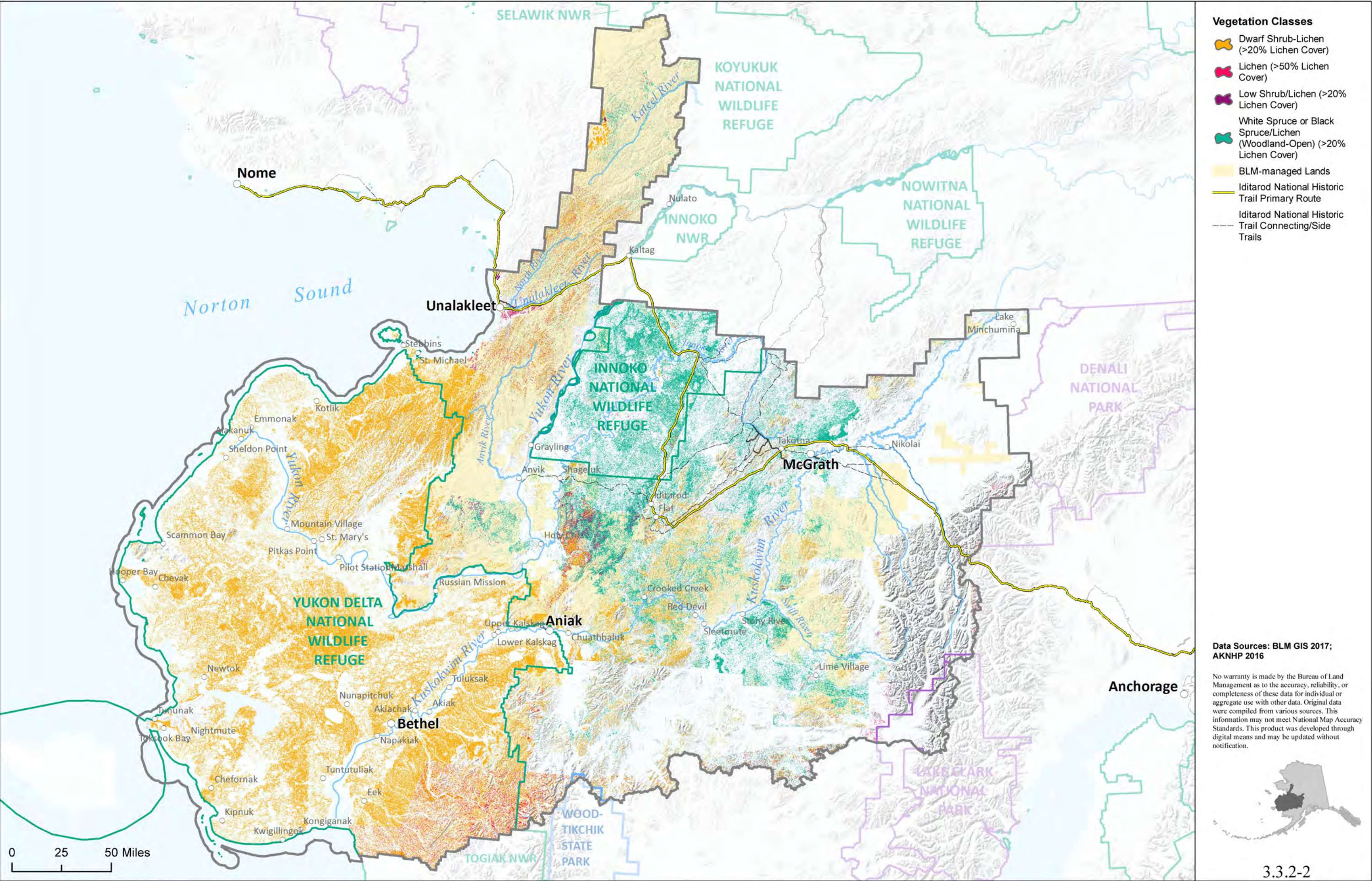
- Inventoried Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
- Inventoried Lands with No Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
- Not Inventoried
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

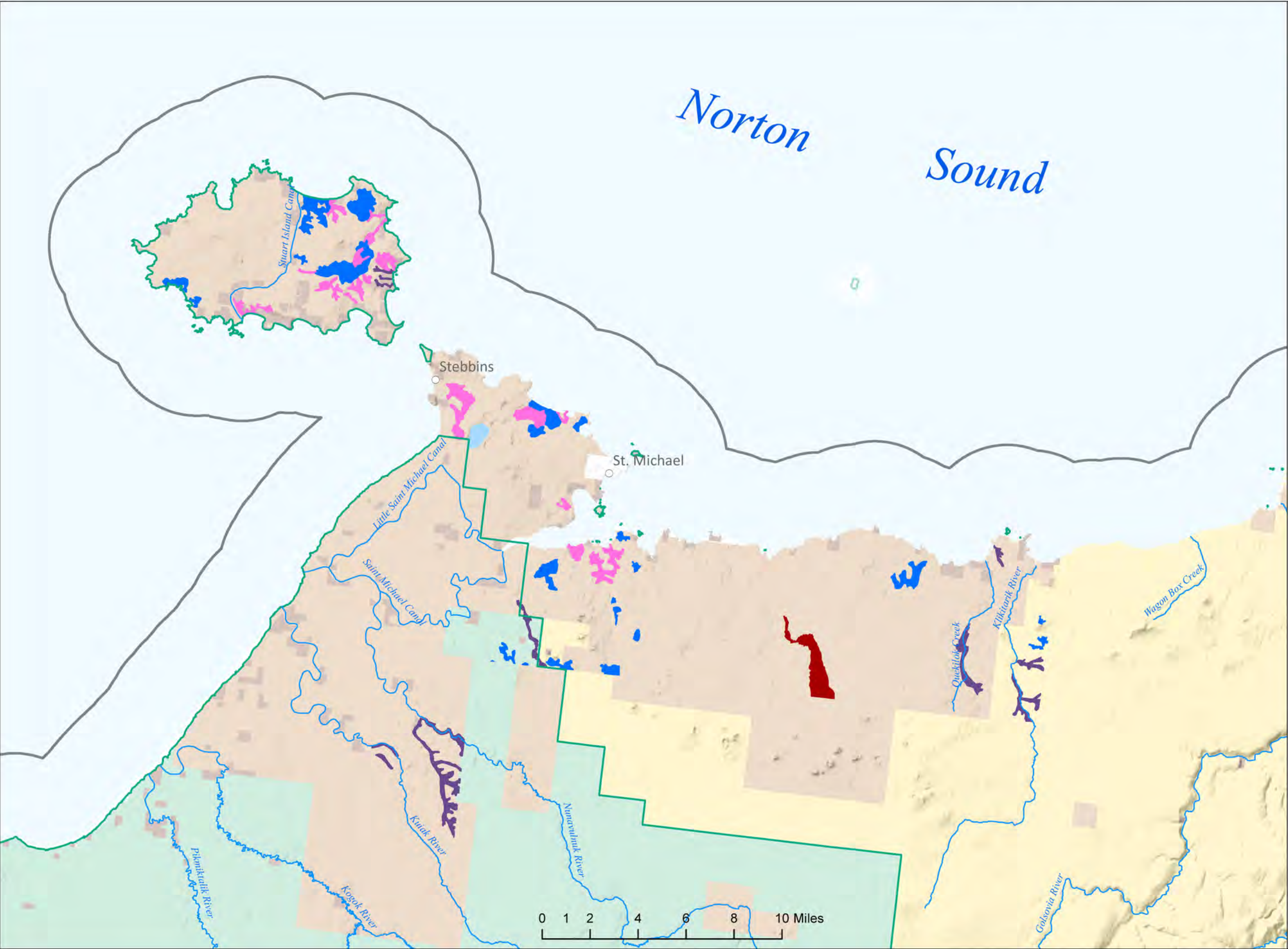
Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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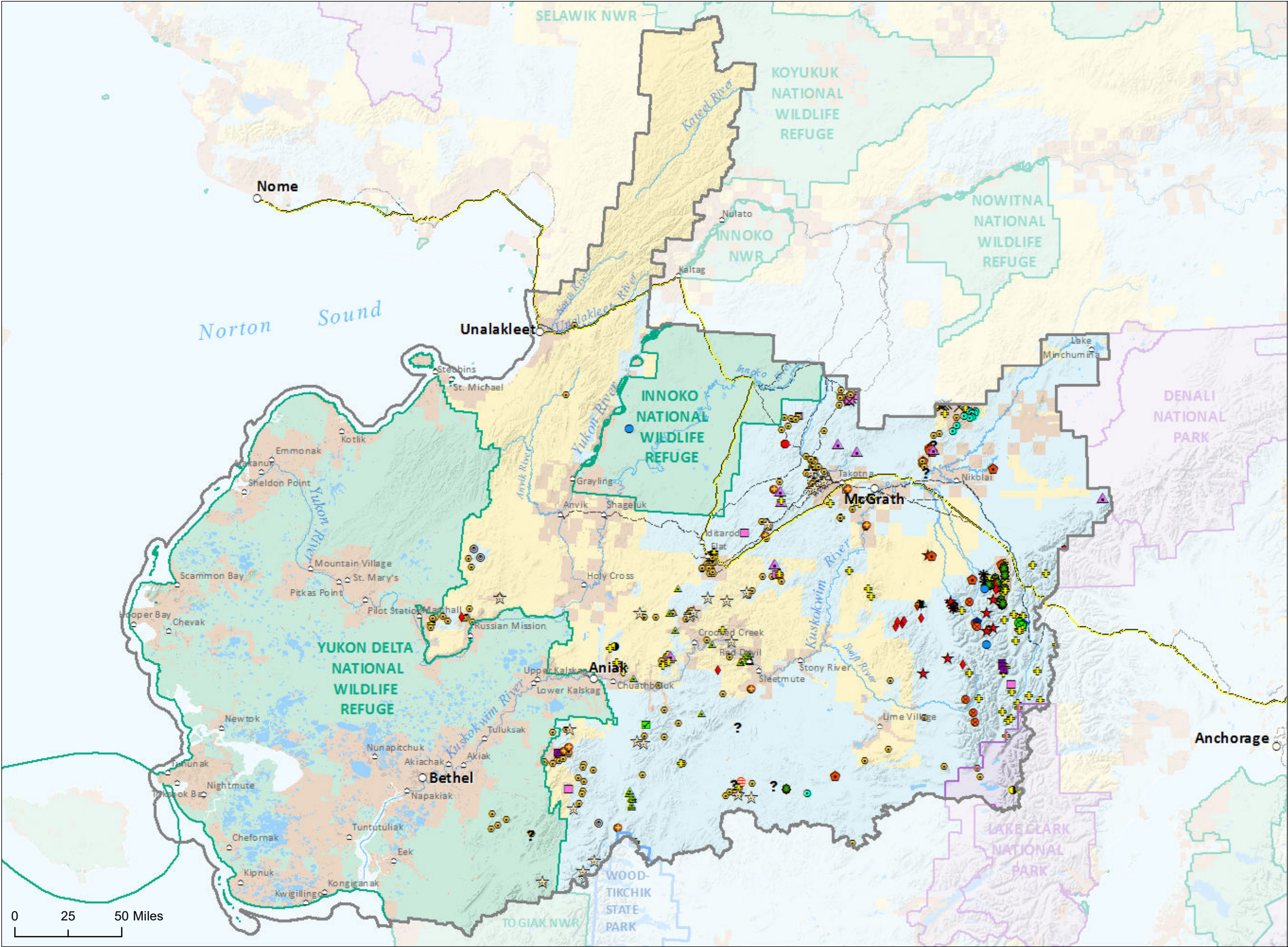
Ecosites, NRCS

- Lava Flow (Lichen)
- Low Shrub (Floodplain)
- Sedge (Drainageway)
- Sedge (Wet Meadow)
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Trail
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; NRCS 2016

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Mineral Occurrence Deposit Type

- Alluvial placer Sn
 - Besshi massive sulfide
 - Creede epithermal veins
 - Cu skarn deposits
 - Disseminated Sb deposits
 - Epithermal quartz-alunite
 - Felsic-dike-hosted qtz veinlets w/Au
 - Hot-spring Hg
 - Low-sulfide Au-quartz veins
 - Noril'sk Cu-Ni-PGE
 - Placer Au-
 - Plutonic-hosted Cu-Au polymetallic
 - Podiform chromite
 - Polymetallic replacement deposits
 - Polymetallic veins
 - Porphyry Cu-Au
 - Porphyry Cu-Mo
 - Porphyry Mo, low-F
 - Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb
 - Silica-carbonate Hg
 - Simple Sb deposits
 - Sn-polymetallic veins
 - Southeast Missouri Pb-Zn
 - Synorogenic-synvolcanic Ni-Cu
 - Thorium-rare-earth veins
 - Undetermined
 - W veins
 - Zn-Pb skarn deposits
- 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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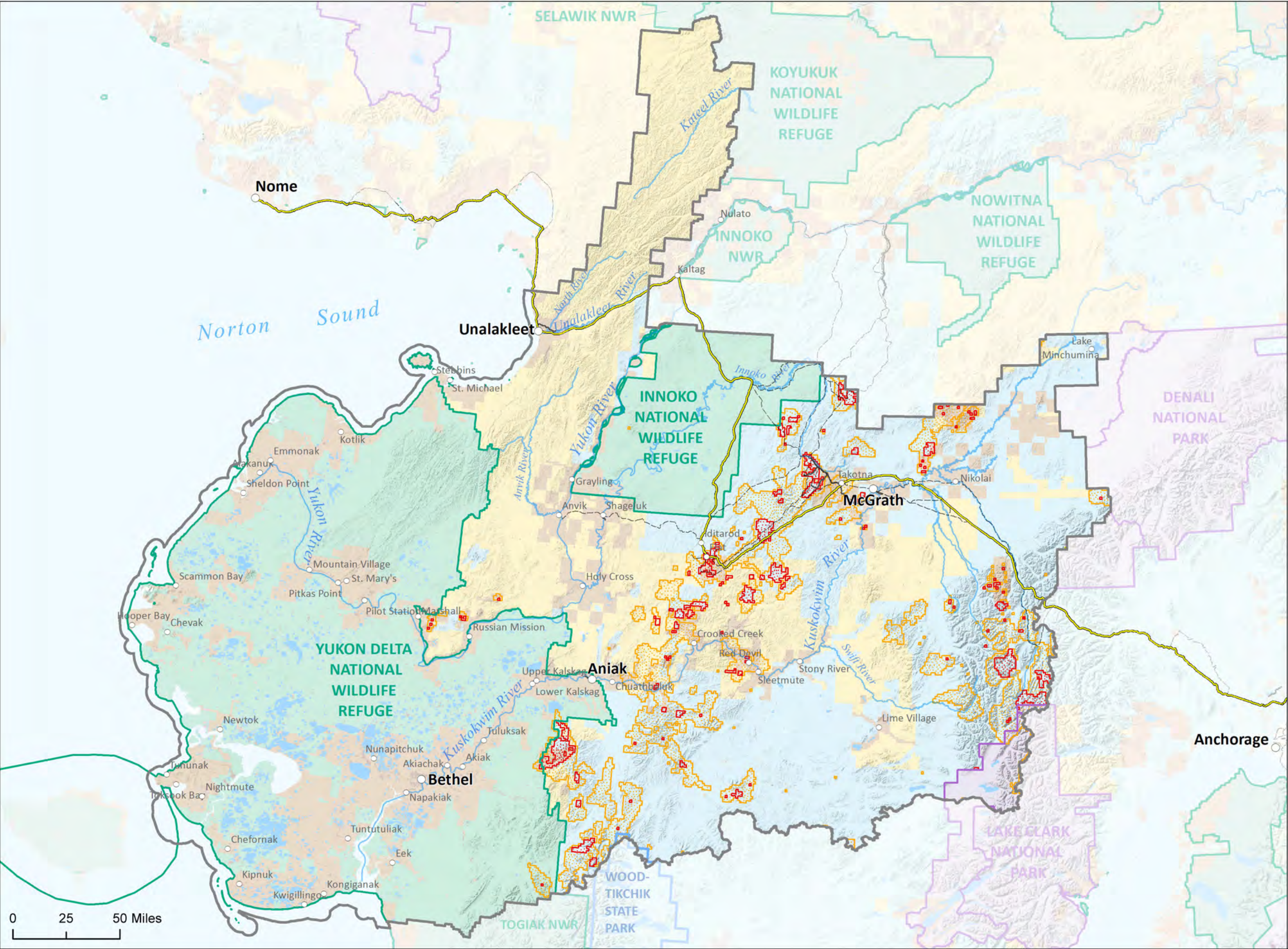


- Federal Mining Claim (Active)
- Mining Prospecting Site - State of Alaska
- Mining Claim - State of Alaska
- Mining District Boundary
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Trail
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Sources: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018; ADN 2016; Ransome and Kerns 1954

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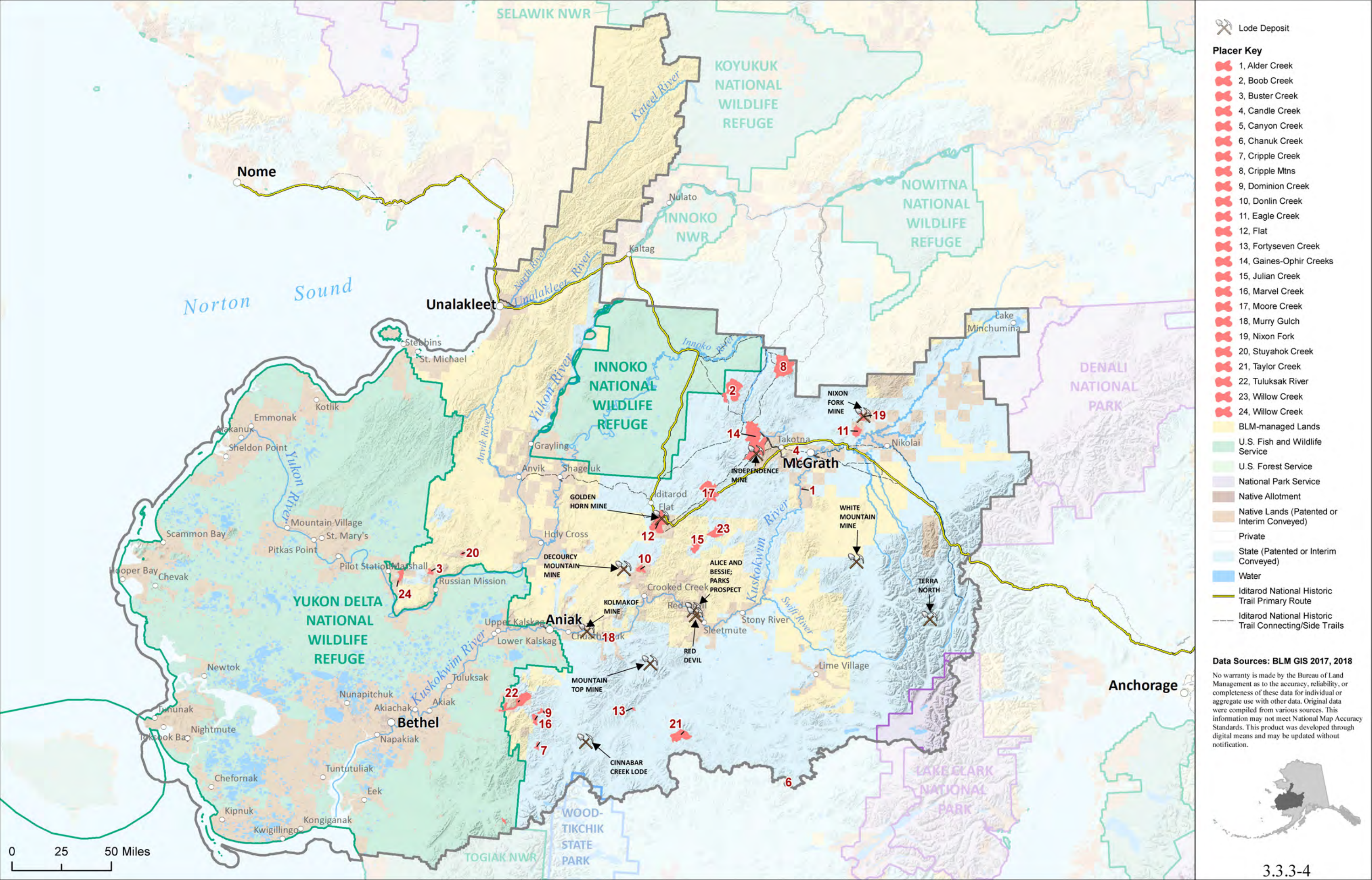
Locatable Mineral Potential

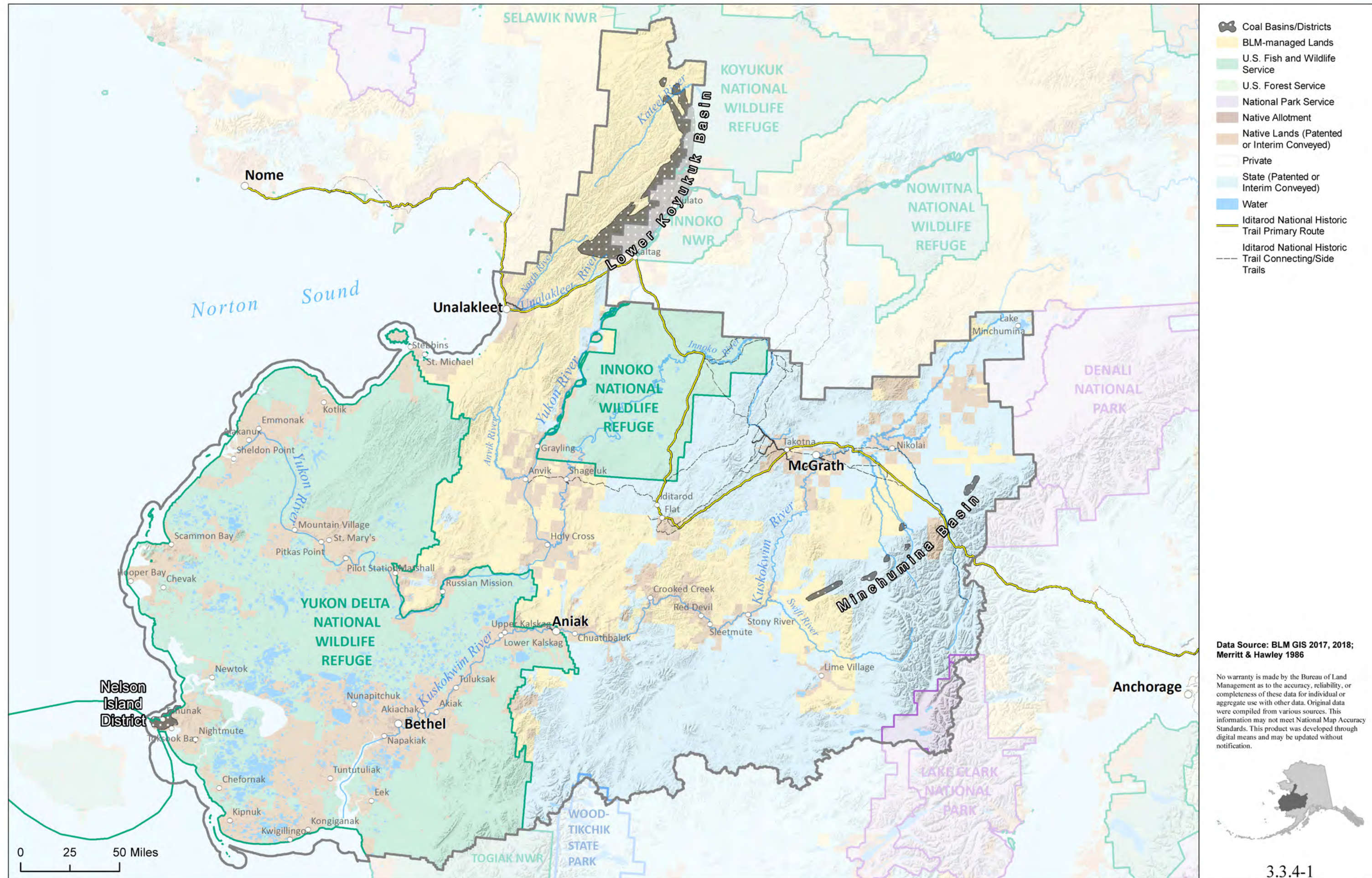
- Medium
- High
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National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

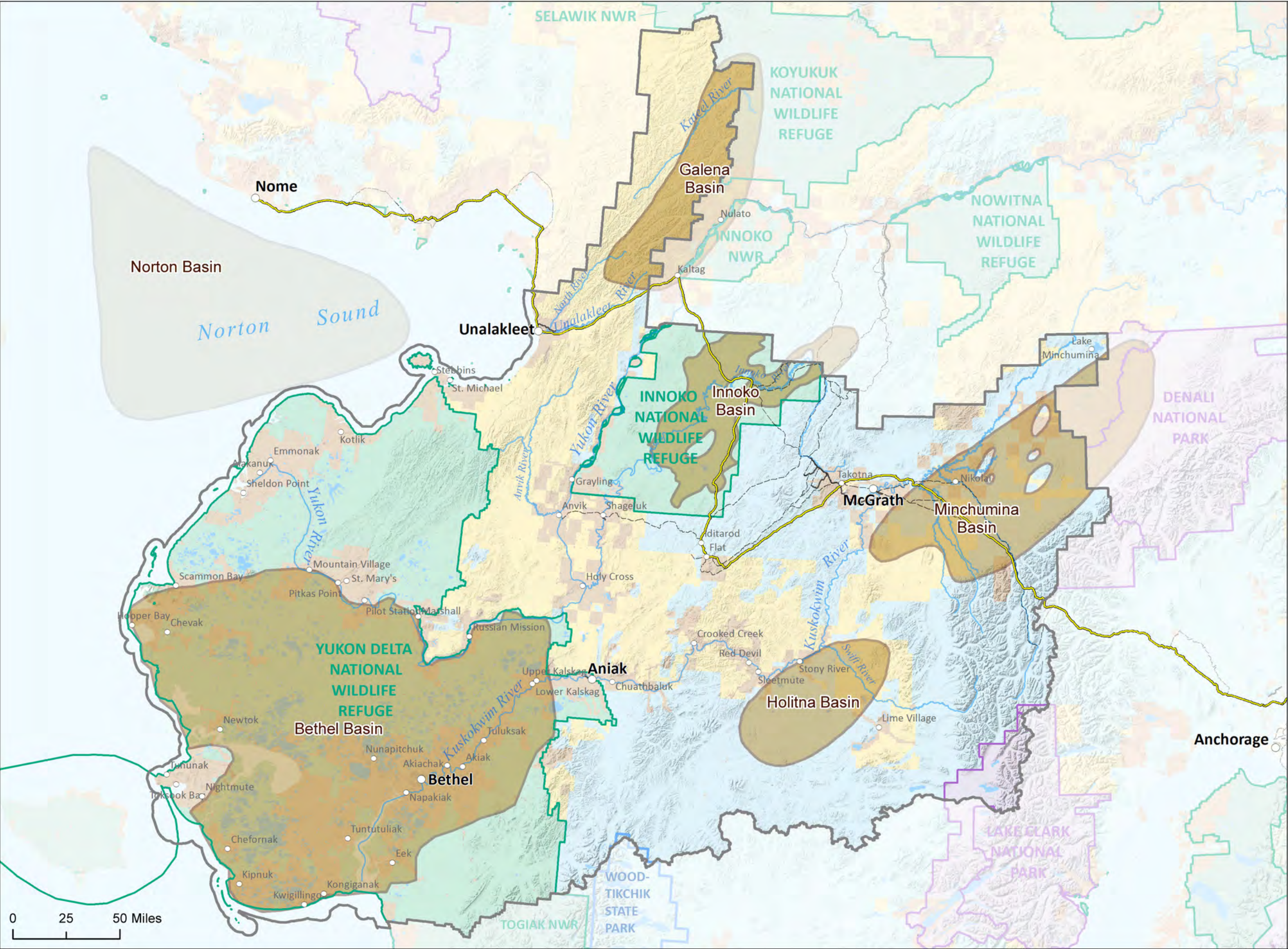
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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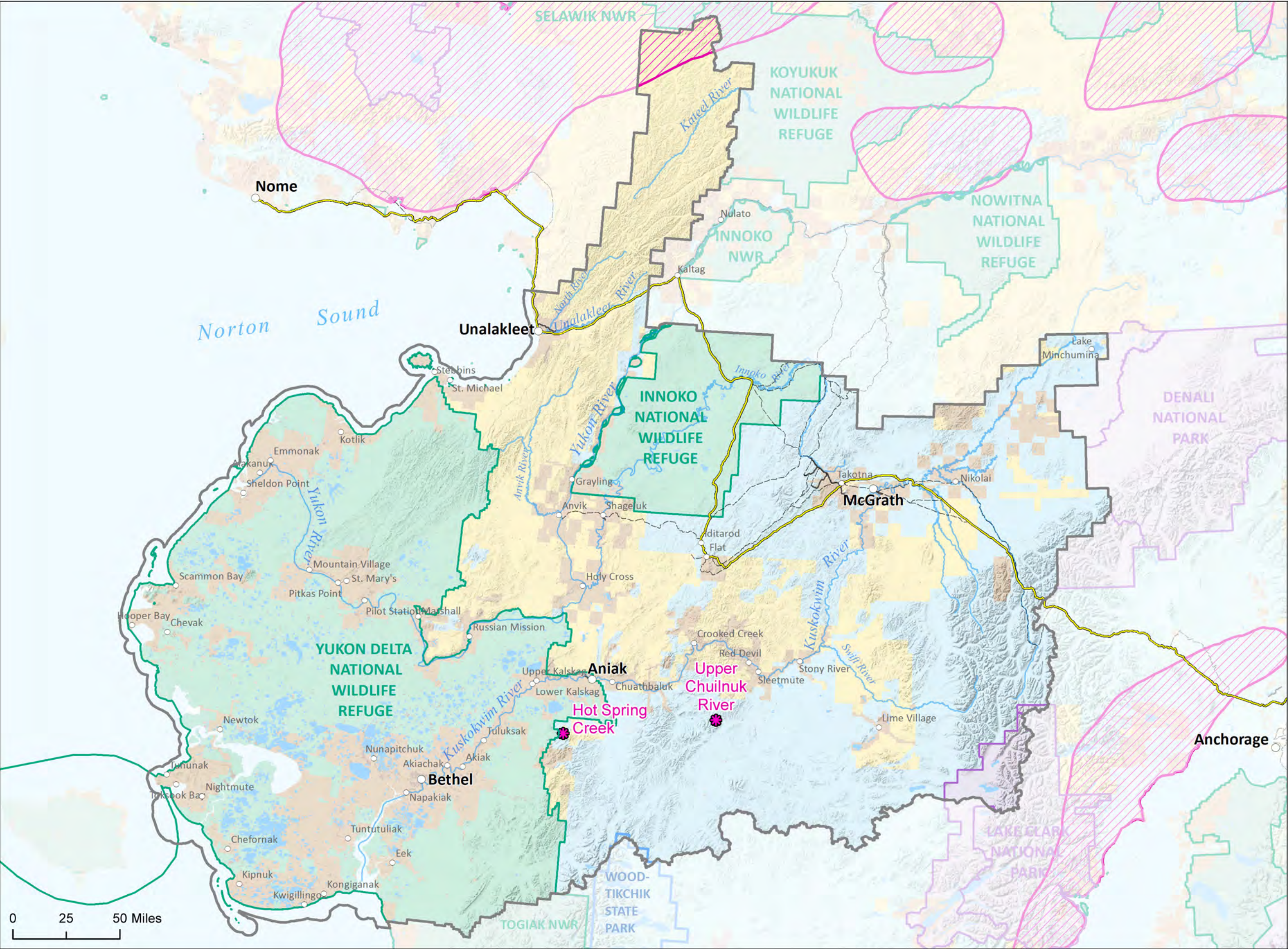




Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018;
DGGS 1983

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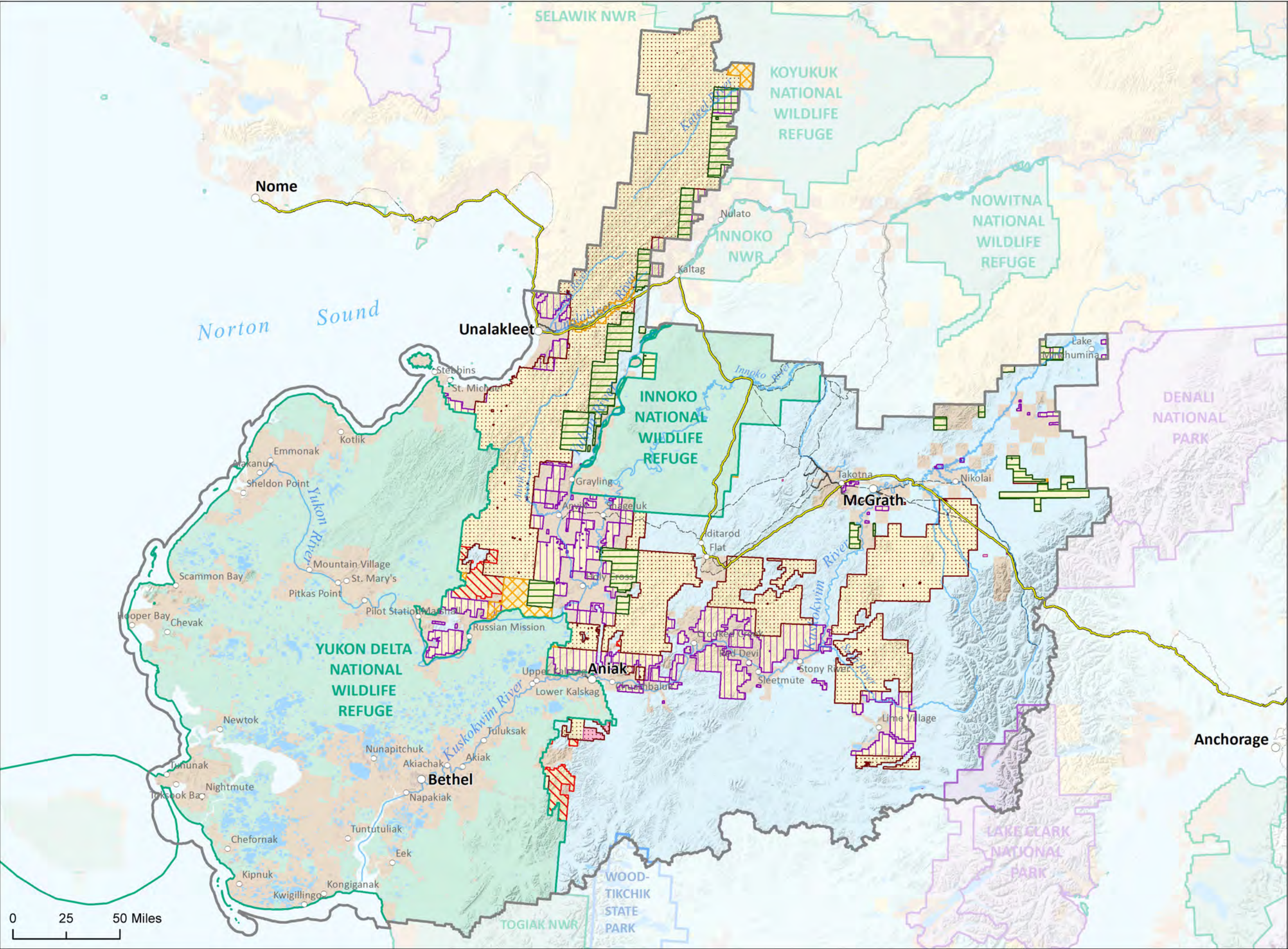


- Hotspots
- Geothermal Regions
- BLM-managed Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Native Allotment
- Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Private
- State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
- Water
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017, 2018; INEEL 2003

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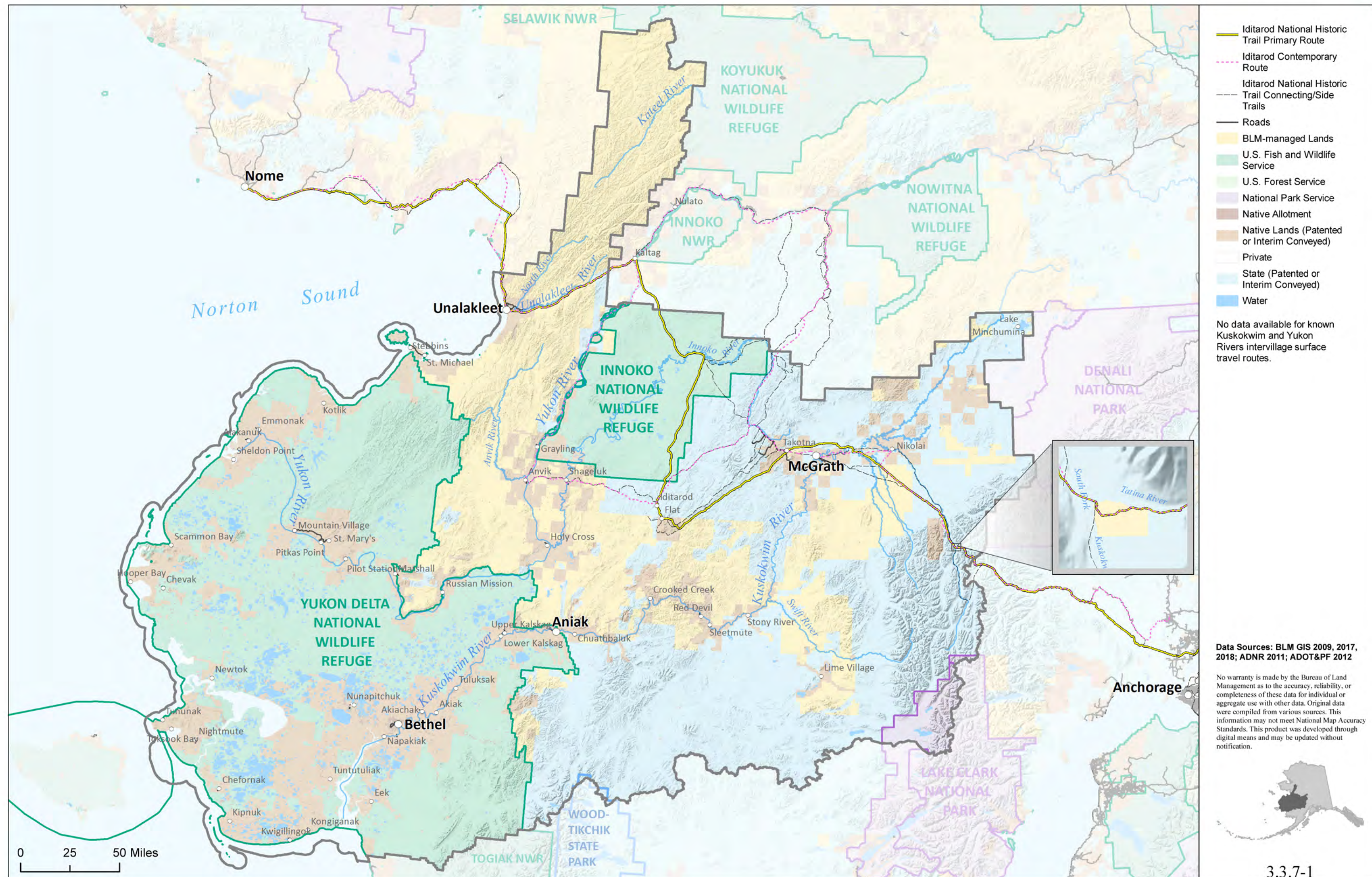


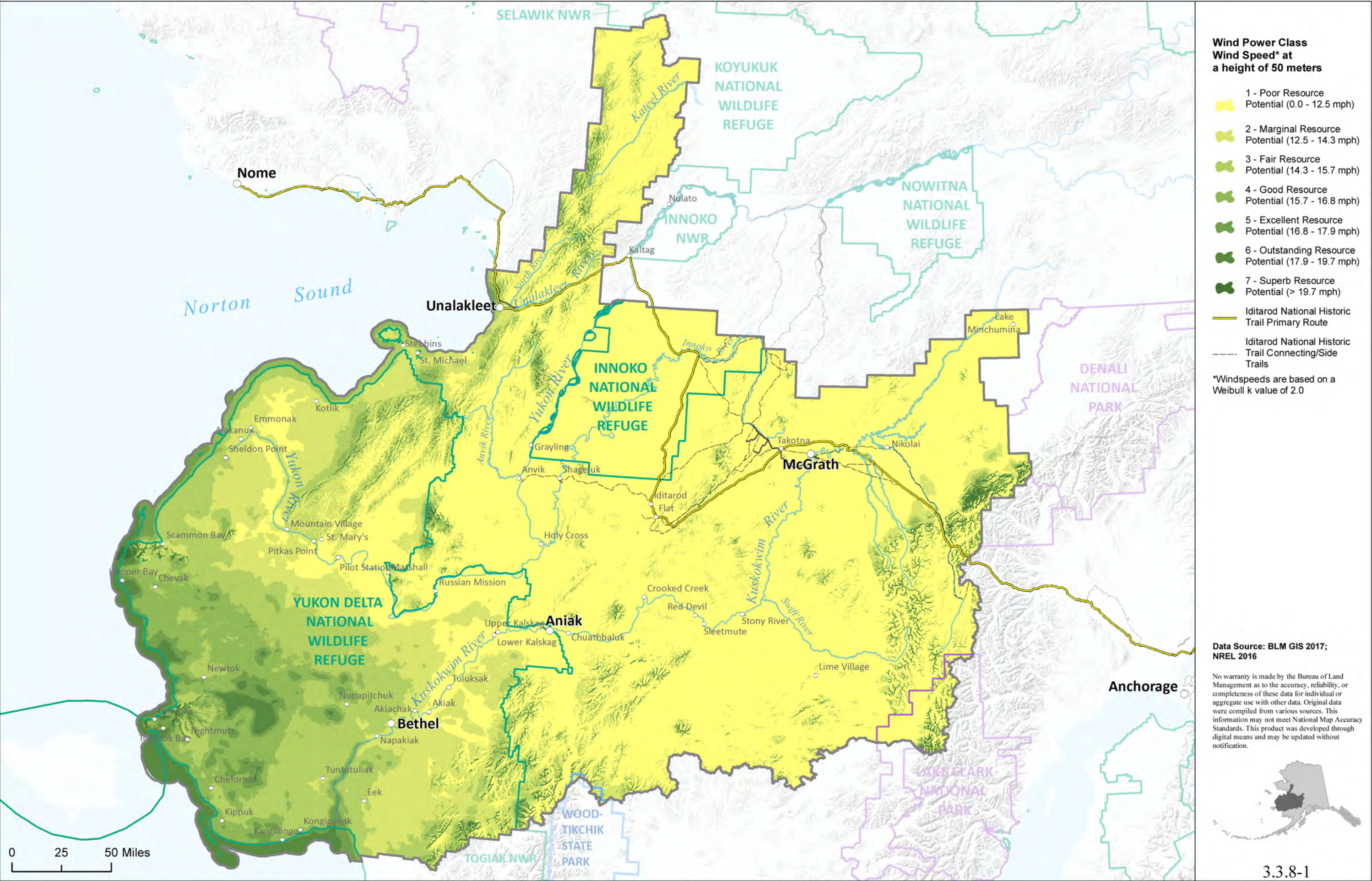
- Public Land Order (PLO)**
- PLO 5172
 - PLO 5173
 - PLO 5179
 - PLO 5180
 - PLO 5184
 - PLO 5186
 - BLM-managed lands
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - National Park Service
 - Native Allotment
 - Native Lands (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Private
 - State (Patented or Interim Conveyed)
 - Water
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
 - Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

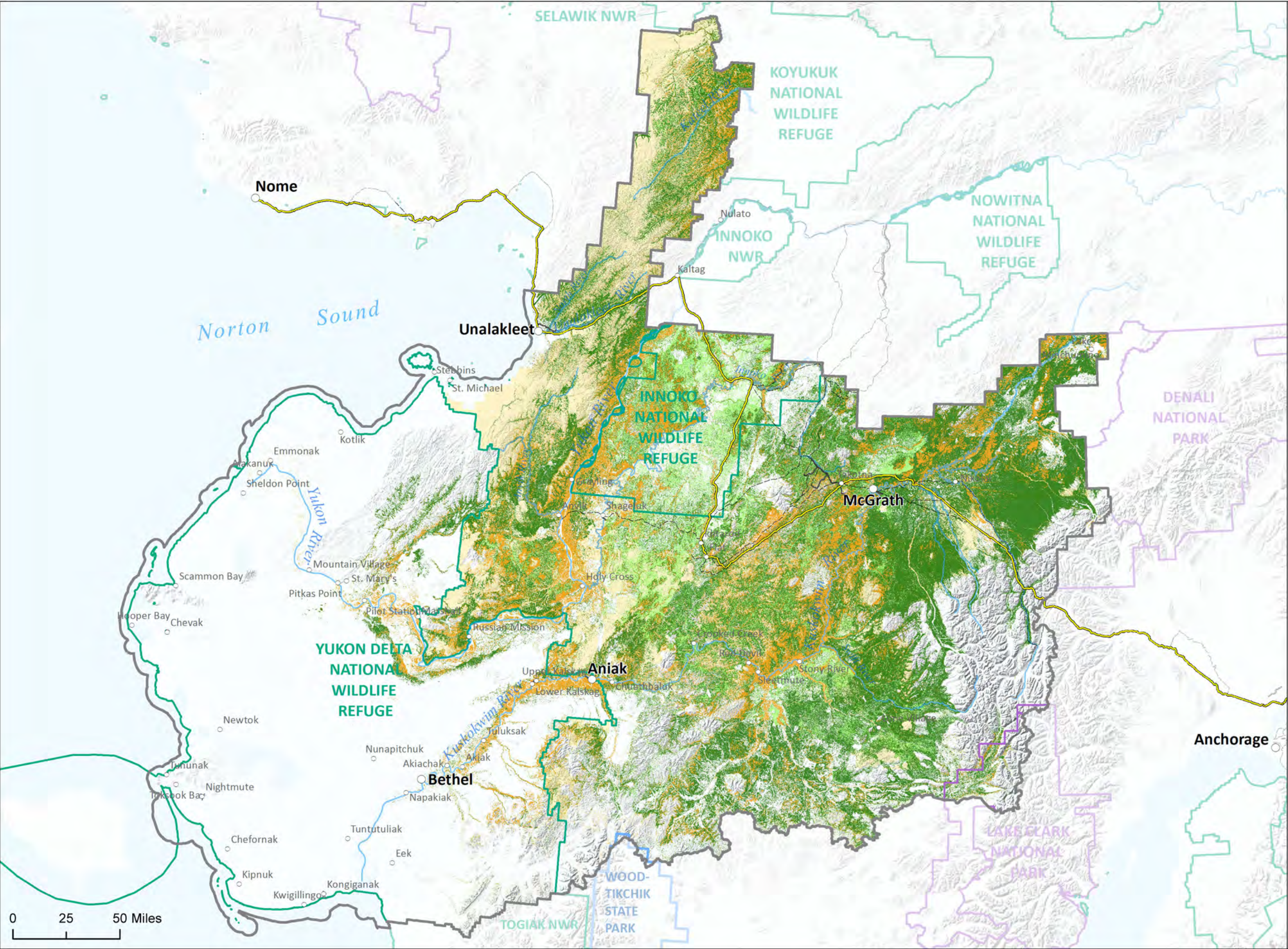
Data Sources: BLM GIS 2017, 2018

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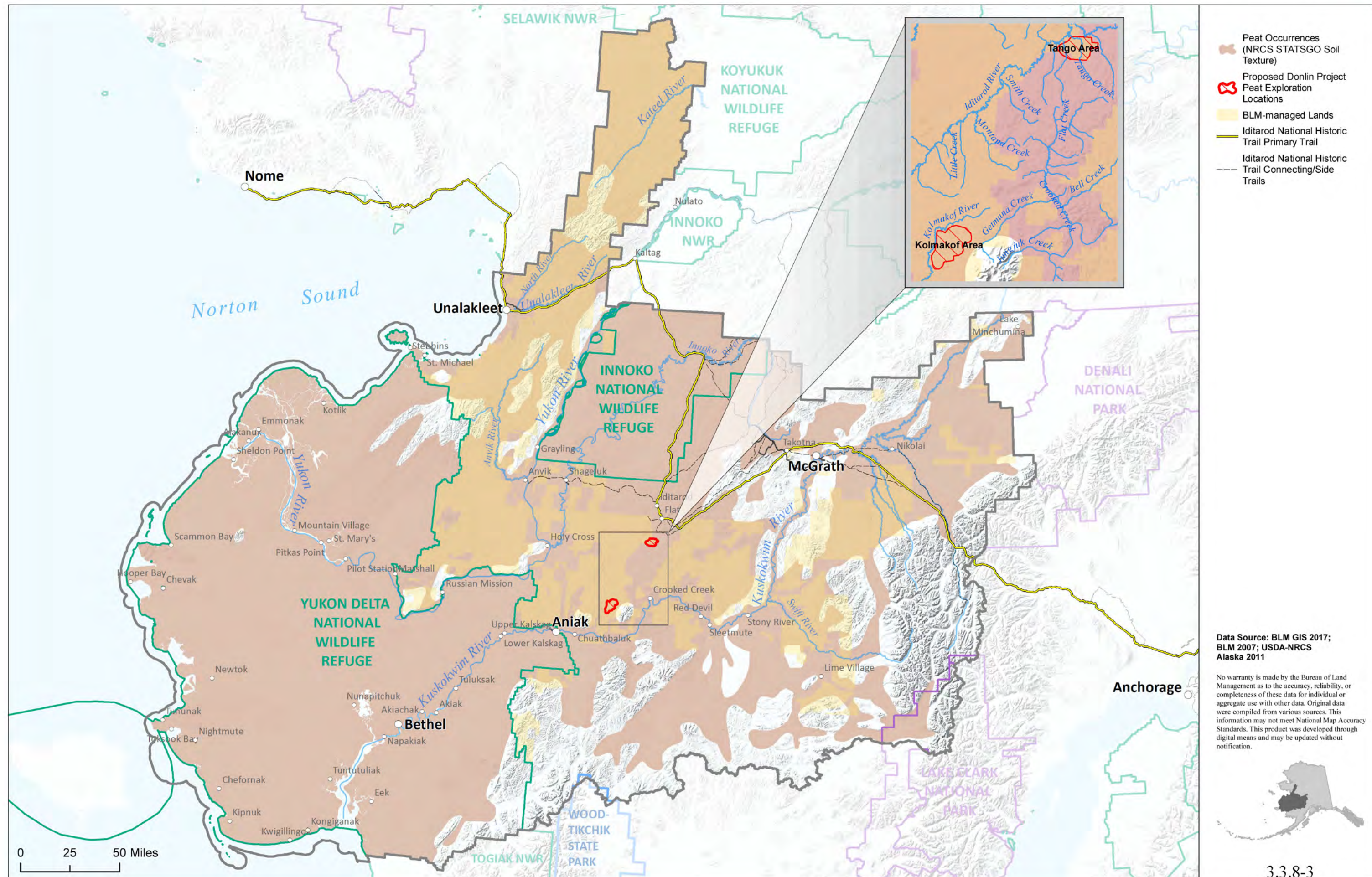


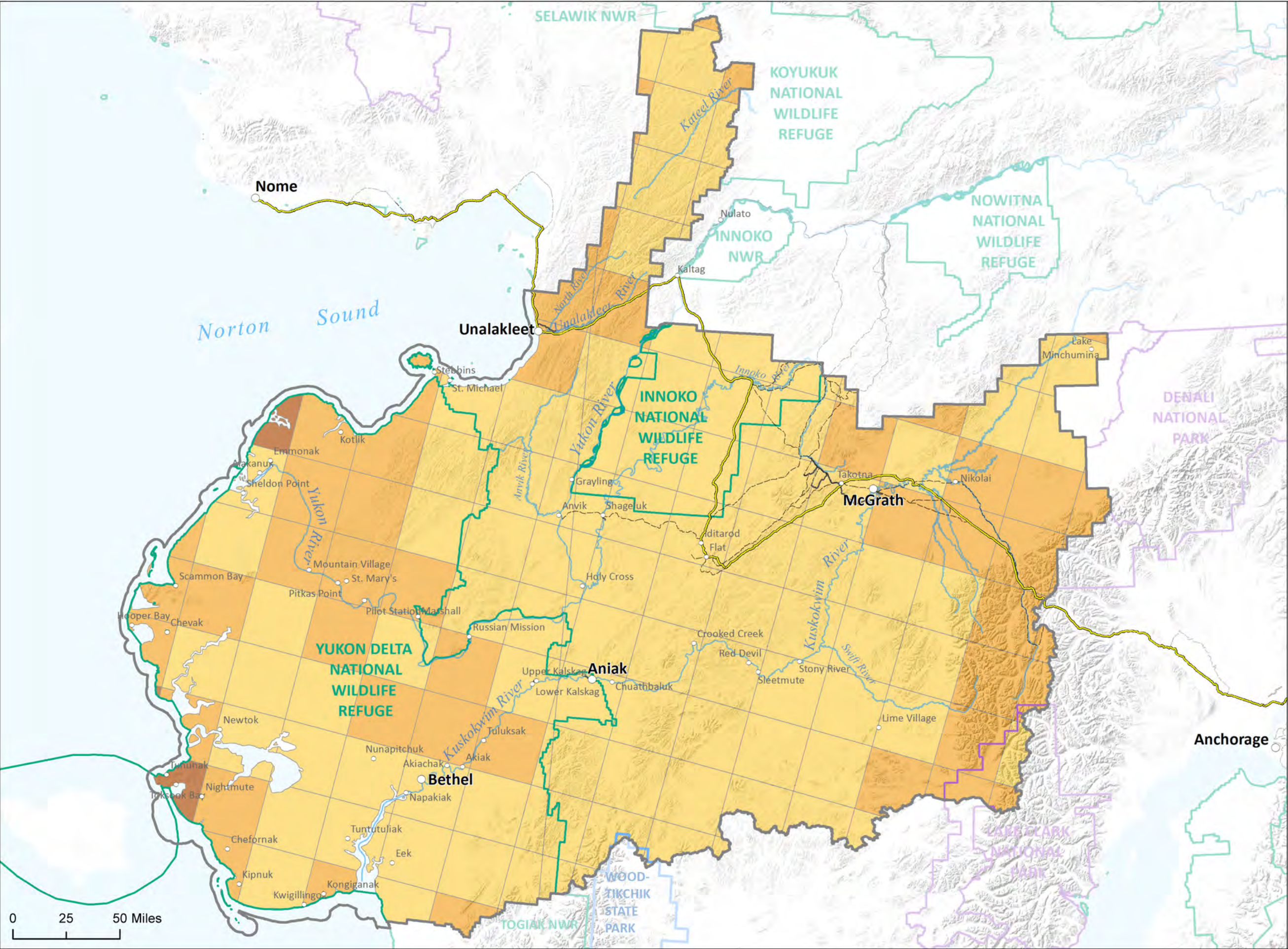
- Deciduous Forest (Open-Closed) or White Spruce or Black Spruce-
Deciduous (Open-Closed)
- White Spruce or Black Spruce (Open-Closed) or
White Spruce or Black Spruce (Woodland)
- White Spruce or Black Spruce/Lichen
(Woodland-Open)
- BLM-managed Lands
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Primary Route
- Iditarod National Historic Trail Connecting/Side Trails

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017;
AKNHP 2016

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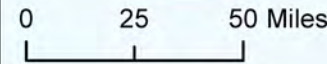
Photovoltaic Solar
Annual Kilowatt Hours

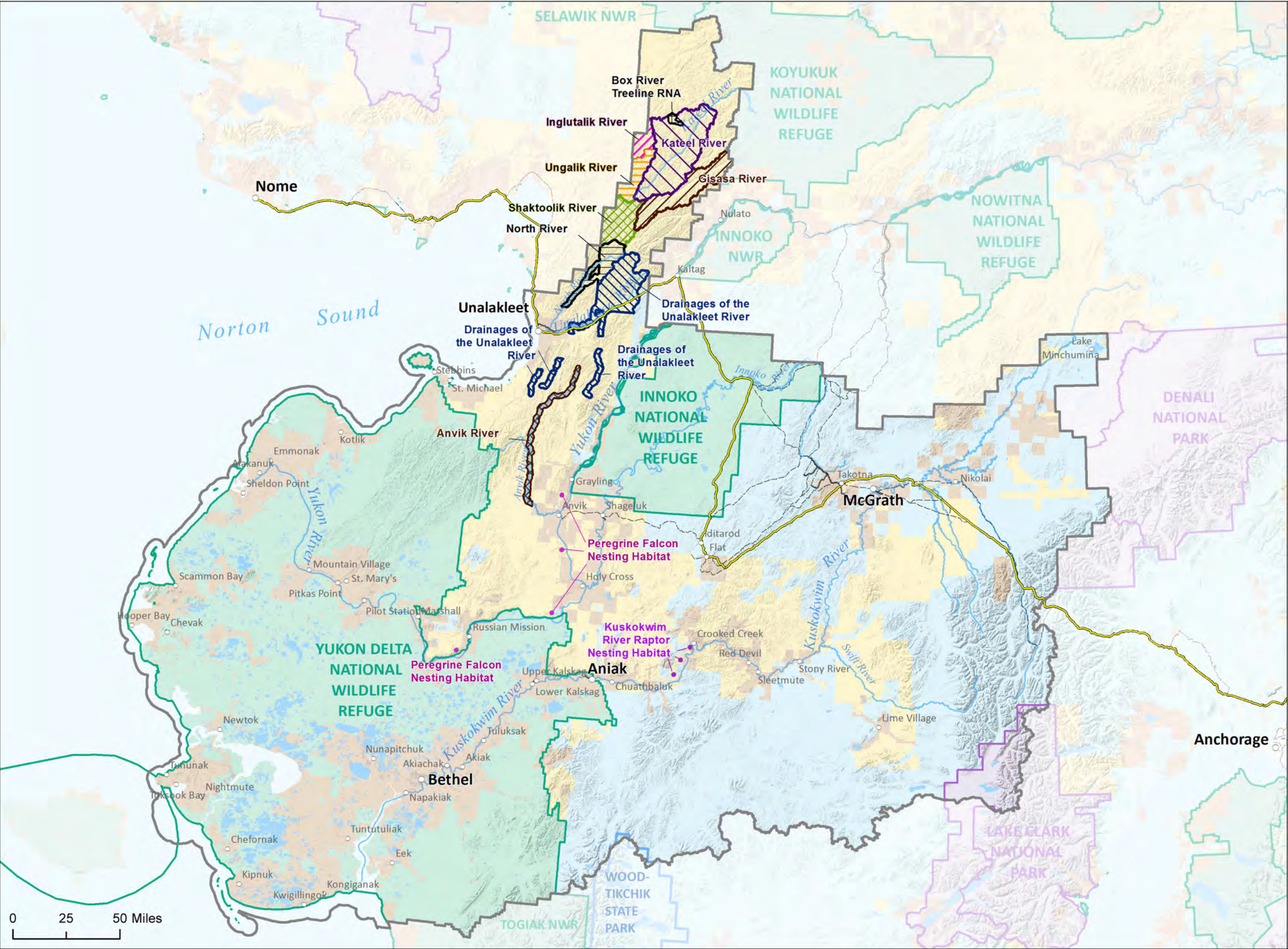
2188 - 2500
2501 - 3000
3001 - 3500
3501 - 4000
4001 - 4500

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

Data Source: BLM GIS 2017; NREL 2016

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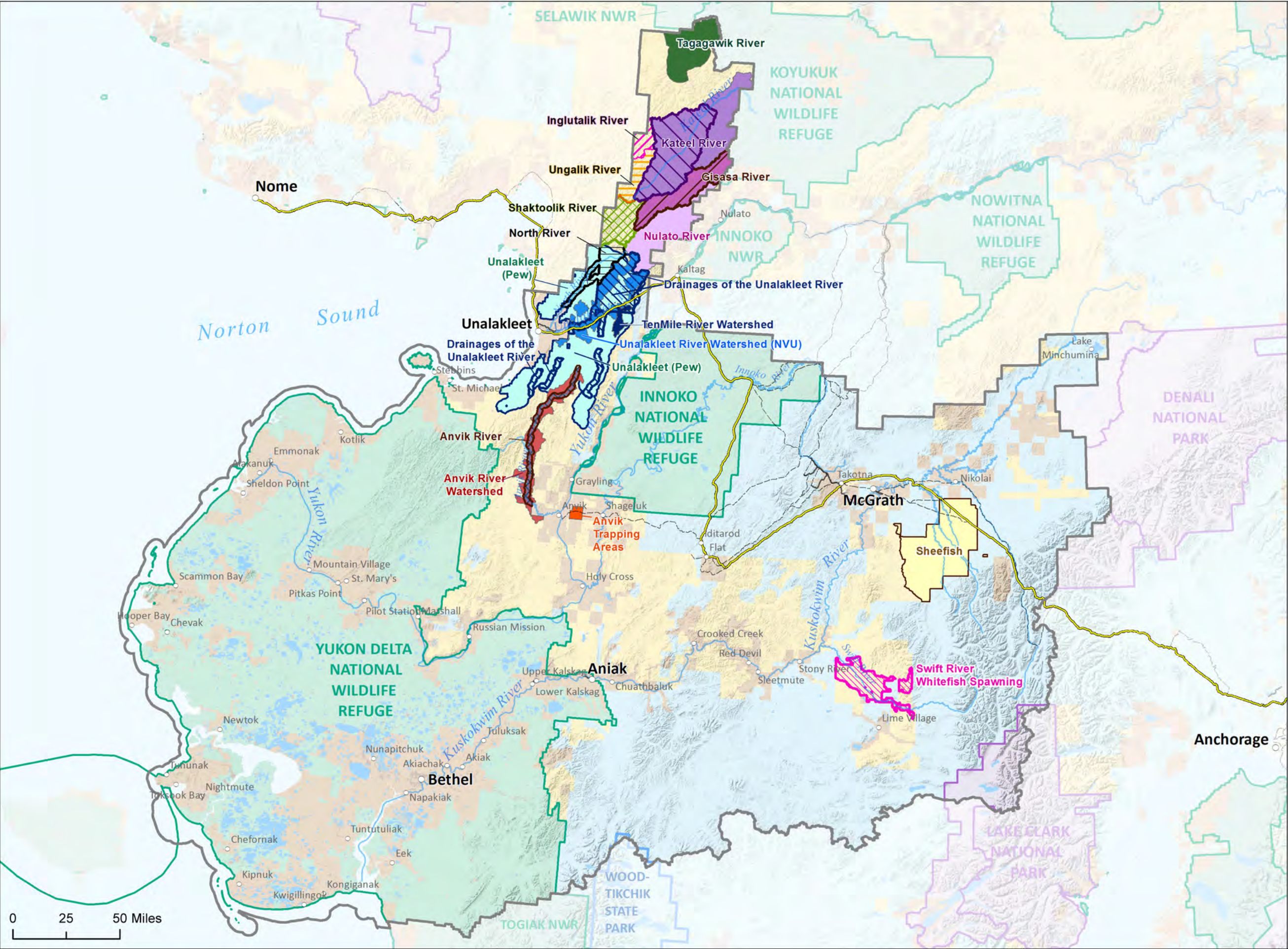
Existing ACECs

- Box River Treeline RNA
- Kateel River ACEC
- Gisasa River ACEC
- Inglutalik River ACEC
- Ungalik River ACEC
- Shaktoolik River ACEC
- North River ACEC
- Drainages of the Unalakleet River ACEC
- Anvik River ACEC
- Peregrine Falcon Nesting Habitat ACEC
- Kuskokwim River Raptor Nesting Habitat ACEC
- 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 Source: BLM GIS 2016, 2017, 2018

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Potential ACECs (Existing)

- Kateel River ACEC
- Gisasa River ACEC
- Inglutalik ACEC
- Ungalik River ACEC
- Shaktolik River ACEC
- North River ACEC
- Drainages of the Unalakleet River ACEC
- Anvik River ACEC

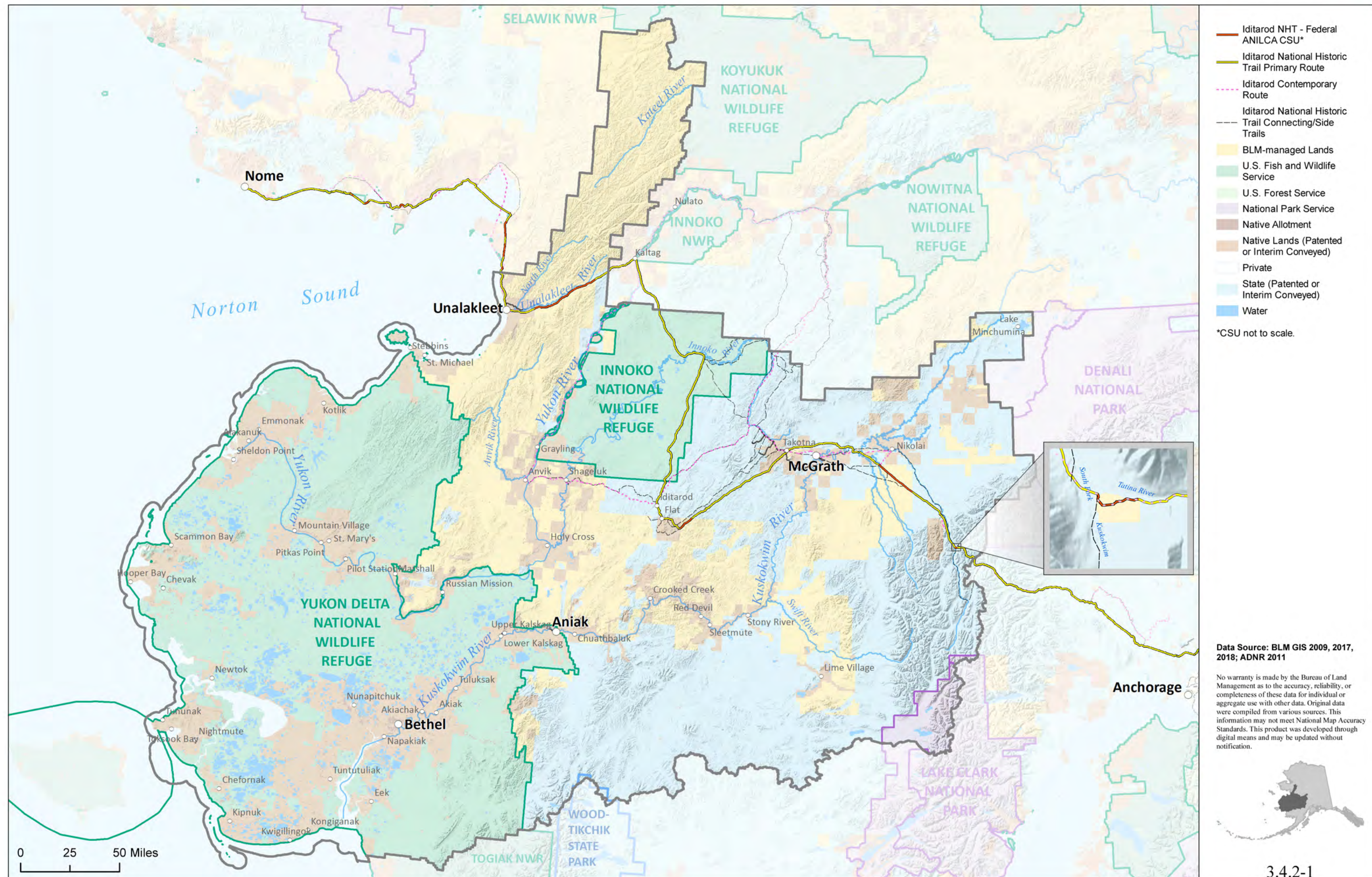
Potential ACECs (Nominated)

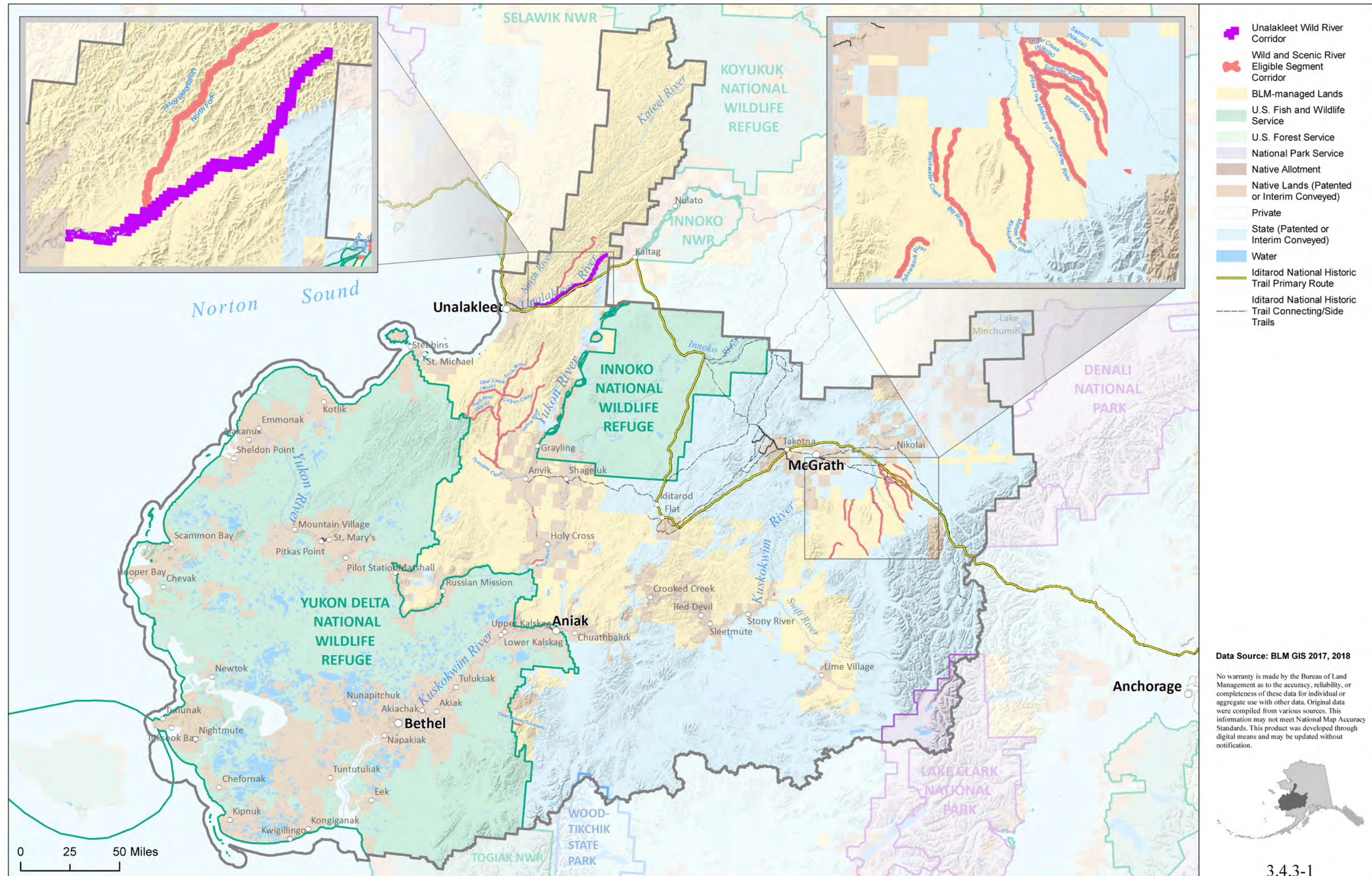
- Tagagawik River ACEC
- Kateel River ACEC
- Gisasa River ACEC
- Nulato River ACEC
- Unalakleet ACEC
- Unalakleet River Watershed ACEC
- Tenmile River Watershed ACEC
- Anvik River Watershed ACEC
- Anvik Traditional Trapping Area ACEC
- Sheefish ACEC
- Swift River Whitefish Spawning ACEC
- BLM-managed 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

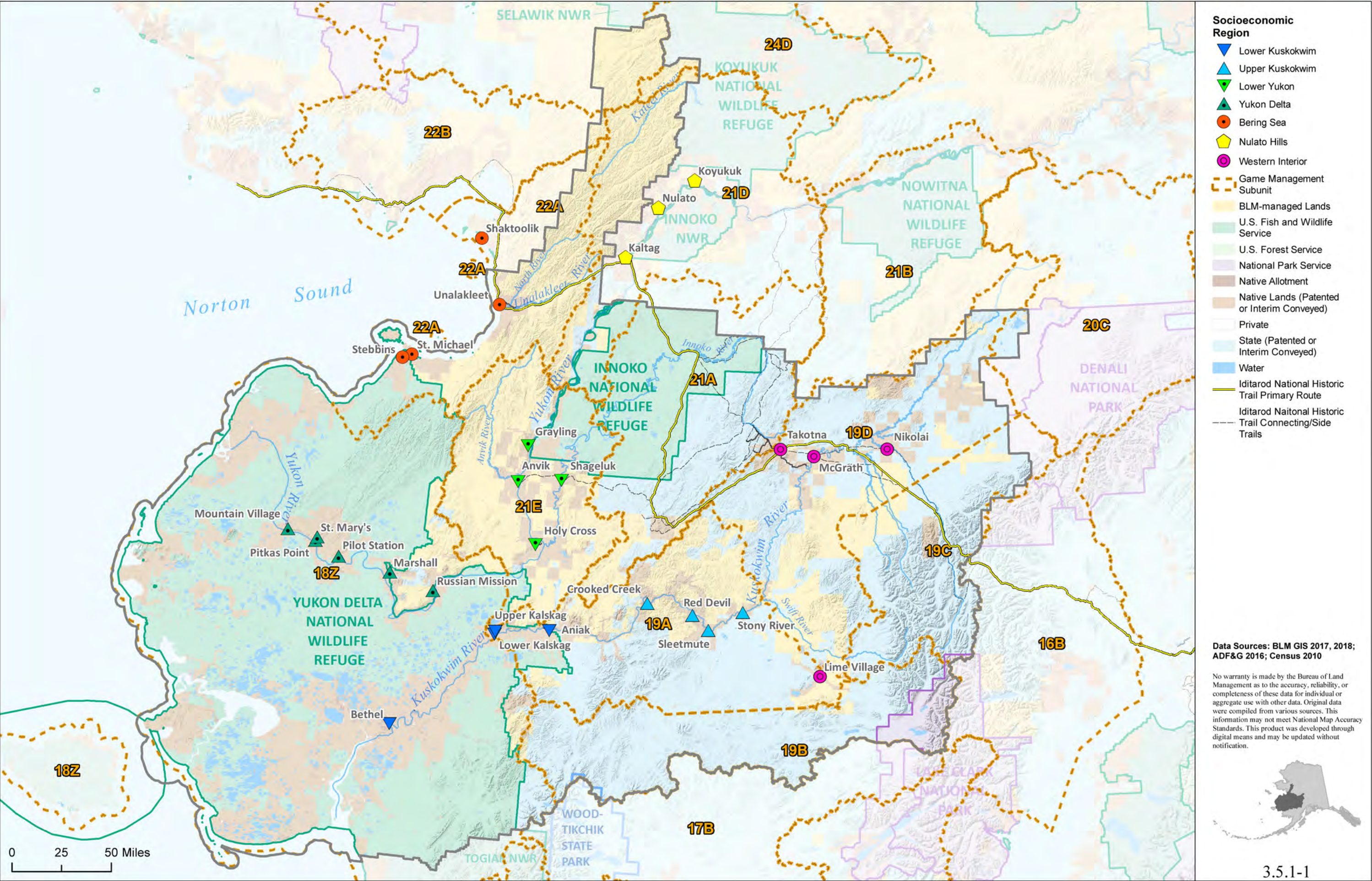
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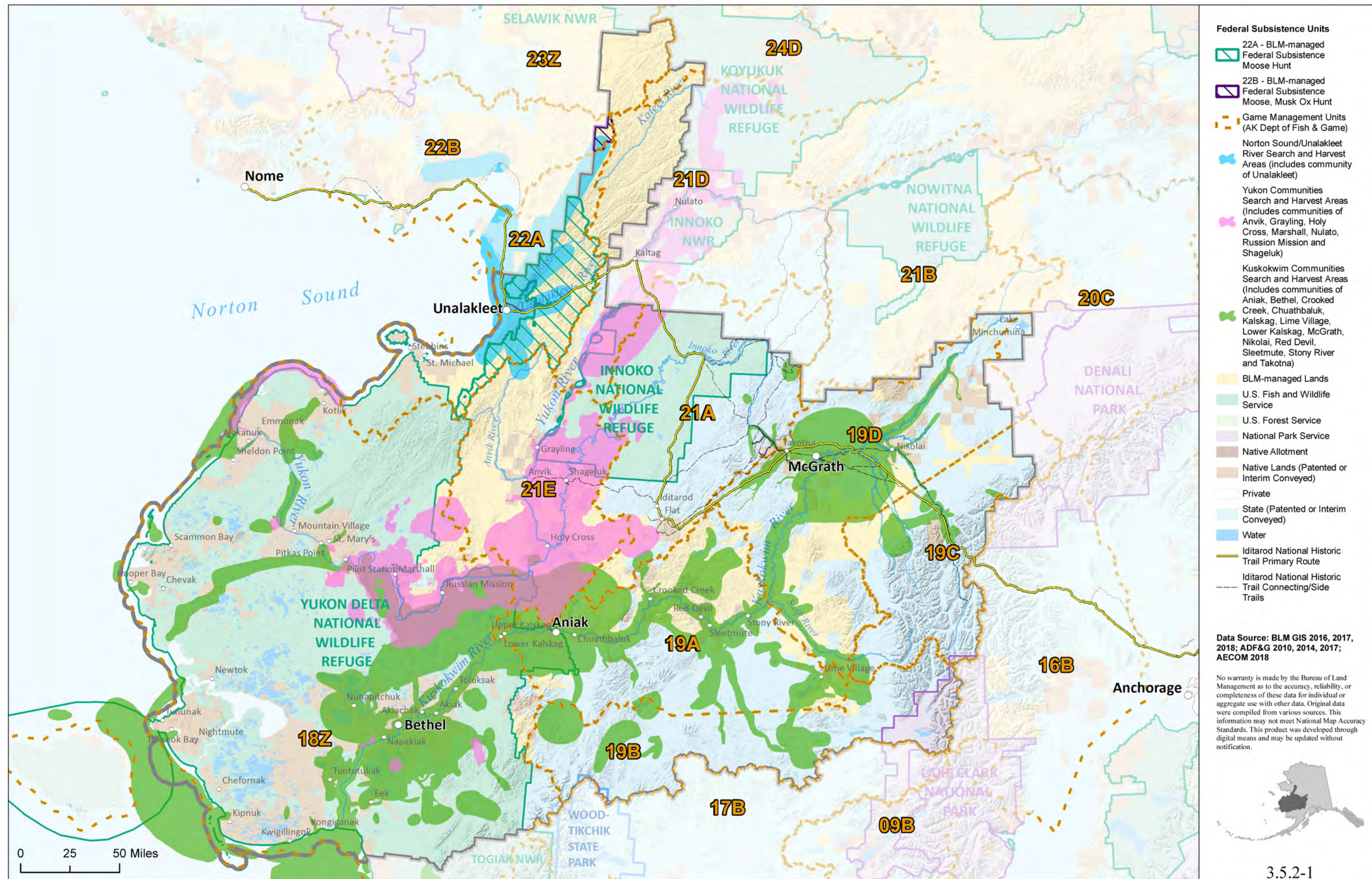
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Map Descriptions

Chapter 3 Description of Maps

Map Number and Title	Map Description
3.2.2-1A: January Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-1A shows the effects of climate change on January average air temperatures within the planning area in four time period maps depicting temperatures in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum temperatures range between minus 6.3 and minus 21.6 degrees centigrade. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between minus 5.6 and minus 20.9 degrees centigrade. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between minus 4.4 and minus 19.7 degrees centigrade. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between minus 3.0 and minus 18.7 degrees centigrade. From southwest to northeast in the planning area, projected temperatures for each period are shown to become increasingly warmer.
3.2.2-1B: January Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-1B shows the projected change in January average air temperatures between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 4.0 degrees centigrade, while the minimum change is 2.4 degrees centigrade. From south to north in the planning area, the change in temperature is generally greatest in the northern portion of the Yukon Delta (3.5 to 4.0 degrees centigrade), intermediate in the central and northeastern portion of the planning area (2.7 to 3.3 degrees centigrade), and smallest in the southeastern portion of the planning area (2.4 to 2.7 degrees centigrade).
3.2.2-2A: July Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-2A shows the effects of climate change on July average air temperatures within the planning area in four time period maps depicting temperatures in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum temperatures range between 17.1 and minus 0.9 degrees centigrade. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between 17.2 and minus 1.0 degrees centigrade. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between 17.5 and minus 0.5 degrees centigrade. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to range between 18.3 and 0.1 degrees centigrade. From southwest to northeast in the planning area, projected temperatures for each period are shown to become increasingly warmer, except for the Alaska Range in the east, where temperatures would be lower than in the remainder of the planning area.
3.2.2-2B: July Temperature (°C): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-2B shows the projected change in July average air temperatures between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 1.6 degrees centigrade, while the minimum change is 0.9 degrees centigrade. From southeast to northwest in the planning area, the change in temperature is generally less southeast of the Kuskokwim River (0.9 to 1.1 degrees centigrade), intermediate between the Kuskokwim River and Unalakleet (1.2 to 1.3 degrees centigrade), and greatest in the far northern portion of the planning area in the vicinity of the Unalakleet and Kateel Rivers (1.3 to 1.6 degrees centigrade).
3.2.2-3A: Average Total Annual Precipitation (mm/year): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-3A shows the effects of climate change on average total annual precipitation within the planning area in four time period maps depicting precipitation in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum precipitation ranges from 1,854 millimeters per year to 301 millimeters per year. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum average total precipitation is projected to range between 1,970 and 321 millimeters per year. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum average total precipitation is projected to range from 2,065 to 344 millimeters per year. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum total average precipitation is projected to range between 2,112 and 350 millimeters per year. In the planning area, average total precipitation is projected to increase from the 2010s time period to the 2060s time period. The general pattern shows higher precipitation in the Alaska Range, lower precipitation in the Lake Minchumina area, and generally intermediate precipitation levels in the remainder of the planning area, with precipitation being generally higher in the Yukon Delta area than in the central planning area.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.2-3B: Average Total Precipitation (mm/year): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-3B shows the projected change in average total annual precipitation between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 260 millimeters per year, while the minimum change is 37 millimeters per year. The change in average total annual precipitation is greatest in the Alaska Range (95 to 260 millimeters per year) and smallest in the southern Yukon Delta, an area northeast of McGrath, and a north-to-south area between the Kuskokwim River and Innoko NWR (37 to 65 millimeters per year). The change in precipitation is intermediate in the remainder of the planning area (65 to 95 millimeters per year).
3.2.2-4A: Average Summer Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-4A shows the effects of climate change on average summer precipitation within the planning area in four time period maps depicting average summer precipitation in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation ranges from 552 millimeters to 124 millimeters. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation is projected to range between 562 and 136 millimeters. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation is projected to range from 609 to 151 millimeters. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum average summer precipitation is projected to range between 618 and 139 millimeters. In the planning area, average total precipitation is projected to increase from the 2010s time period to the 2060s time period. The general summer pattern shows higher precipitation in the Alaska Range and higher terrain south of Aniak, lower precipitation in the southwestern Yukon Delta, and generally intermediate precipitation levels in the remainder of the planning area.
3.2.2-4B: Average Summer Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-4B shows the projected change in average summer precipitation between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 79 millimeters, while the minimum projected change is 11 millimeters. The change in average summer precipitation is greatest in the Alaska Range (35 to 79 millimeters) and smallest in the north-central planning area including the Innoko NWR, Unalakleet and Lake Minchumina areas, and the far northwest of the planning area (11 to 15 millimeters). The change in average summer precipitation is intermediate in the remainder of the planning area (15 to 35 millimeters).
3.2.2-5A: Average Winter Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-5A shows the effects of climate change on average winter precipitation within the planning area in four time period maps depicting average winter precipitation in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the 2010s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation ranges from 471 millimeters to 34 millimeters. For the 2020s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation is projected to range between 536 and 41 millimeters. For the 2050s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation is projected to range from 530 to 41 millimeters. For the 2060s map, maximum and minimum average winter precipitation is projected to range between 533 and 39 millimeters. In the planning area, average winter precipitation is projected to increase from the 2010s time period to the 2060s time period. The general winter pattern shows highest precipitation in the Alaska Range, generally lowest precipitation in the vicinity of Lake Minchumina, and generally intermediate winter precipitation levels in the remainder of the planning area.
3.2.2-5B: Average Winter Precipitation (mm): A2 Scenario Divergence from Current – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-5B shows the projected change in average winter precipitation between the 2010s and the 2060s within the planning area. The maximum projected change between these periods is 62 millimeters, while the minimum projected change is 3 millimeters. The change in average winter precipitation is greatest in the Alaska Range (15 to 62 millimeters) and smallest in the southwestern Yukon Delta and an area south of Lake Minchumina (3 to 5 millimeters). The change in average winter precipitation is generally intermediate in the remainder of the planning area (5 to 15 millimeters).
3.2.2-6: Day of Freeze: A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-6 shows the effects of climate change on the date of freezing within the planning area in four time period maps depicting day of freeze in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. For the southwestern Yukon Delta, the latest date of freeze is October 27 to December 16. This area increases notably in size between the 2010s and 2060s. Parts of the Alaska Range are always frozen, but the permanently frozen area decreases in size between the 2010s and the 2060s. The west and south-central portions of the planning area typically freeze between October 7 and October 27, but the maps show this area notably increasing in size by the 2050s and 2060s to encompass most of the planning area. Freeze date appears to be occurring later over a progressively larger land area over time.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.2-7: Day of Thaw: A2 Scenario – Climate Change	Map 3.2.2-7 shows the effects of climate change on the date of thaw within the planning area in four time period maps depicting date of thaw in the 2010s, 2020s, 2050s, and 2060s. The maps for the 2010s and 2020s show the date of thaw for the western half of the planning area as April 20 to May 13. For the eastern half of the planning area, excluding the Alaska Range where thaws occur from April 20 to July 11, these maps show that the date of thaw is earlier, occurring between March 26 to April 20. The maps for the 2050s and 2060s show that the area of earlier thaw increases notably in size to encompass all but the western quarter of the planning area and the Alaska Range to the east. The maps show that over time the thaw date is projected to occur earlier over a progressively larger land area.
3.2.3-1: Physiographic Regions – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-1 shows the 12 physiographic regions that are defined by geology and soils within the planning area. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Coastal Lowland occupies the Yukon Delta area. The Nulato Hills physiographic region extends north and west of the Yukon River to the northwestern boundary of the planning area, where a small area of the Buckland River Lowland occupies the far northwestern corner, and a negligible area of the Koyukuk Flats occurs to the east and north of the Kateel River. The Innoko Lowlands and Kuskokwim Mountains physiographic regions occupy the central portion of the planning area. Immediately to the south, the Ahklun Mountains physiographic region occupies a small area along the border of the planning area. In the eastern third of the planning area, generally east of the Kuskokwim River and south of the Swift River, lie the Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, the Holitna Lowlands, and the Nushagak-Big River Hills. The Alaska Range physiographic region lies to the east of these regions. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.3-2: Generalized Geology – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-2 shows the generalized geology and soils within the planning area. The planning area consists of ice; igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks; unconsolidated soils; and water. The planning area is primarily unconsolidated soils. Igneous and sedimentary rock make up the next largest geological units. Metamorphic rock occurs sporadically and is a minor geological component within the planning area. Ice occurs in higher elevations of the Alaska Range. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.3-3: Soil Map Units – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-3 shows 13 soil map units within the planning area. The predominant soil map units are Rough Mountainous Lands in the Alaska Range and Haplocryods-Aquiturbels, Histoturbels-Haplocryods, Histoturbels-Dystrocrypts, Histoturbels-Dystrocrypts, Histoturbels-Eutrocrypts, Histoturbels-Rough Mountainous Land-Humic Dystrocrypts, and Histoturbels-Fibristels in the eastern half of the planning area. The predominant soil map unit in the Yukon Delta is Histoturbels-Fibristels. The predominant soil map unit north of the Yukon River to the far northwestern planning area boundary is Histoturbels-Aquiturbels, with an area of Histoturbels-Cryorthents-Aquiturbels-Ruptic-Histic-Aquiturbels in the far northwestern corner of the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.3-4: Geologic Groupings with Potential Fossil Occurrences – Geology and Soils	Map 3.2.3-4 shows 23 geological groupings with the potential to contain fossils. The predominant groupings are Flysch and Farewell basinal facies clastic and carbonate rocks that occur in and to the east of the Alaska Range; Kuskokwim Group undivided that occurs in higher elevations northwest and southwest of the Kuskokwim River; West Central Alaska mélange (Angayucham) in higher elevations just east of Russian Mission; Nonmarine to shelf sedimentary rocks that occur from north of St. Mary's to the Kateel River along the eastern planning area boundary, and Volcanic greywacke and mudstone that occurs in a band to the west between Mountain Village and a point south of St. Michael. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.4-1: Groundwater Aquifers – Water Resources	Map 3.2.4-1 shows groundwater aquifers in the planning area, differentiating between BLM-managed land and other land. There are three categories shown: not a principal aquifer; coarse-grained quaternary deposits – locally comprised aquifers; and glaciers. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. The planning area is generally divided into the first two categories, as glaciers are only mapped in a small area of land in the Alaska Range. Locally comprised aquifers are generally in most of the Yukon Delta and Innoko NWRs and toward the eastern half of the planning area. Areas mapped as not a principal aquifer include the Nulato Hills area, large portions of the Alaska Range and Kuskokwim Mountains, and areas toward the center of the planning area.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.4-2: USGS Delineated HUC 8/Level 4 Watershed Subbasins – Water Resources	Map 3.2.4-2 depicts U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)-delineated watershed subbasins in the planning area. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Subbasins wholly within the planning area, generally from west to east, include Yukon Delta, Chuiluk River-Yukon River, Aniak, Holitna River, Stony River, and Middle Fork Kuskokwim River. The Kuskokwim Delta subbasin includes the southern half of the Yukon Delta NWR and extends beyond the planning area to the south. The Unalakleet, Norton Bay, and Buckland River subbasins occur in the northwestern portion of the planning area and extend outside the planning area to the west. The Selawik Lake, Huslia River, Kateel River-Koyukuk River, Galena-Yukon River, Lower Innoko River, Upper Innoko River, Takotna River, North Fork Kuskokwim, and Kantishna River subbasins occur at the northern end of the planning area and extend to the north and northeast. The Nowitna River subbasin is generally north of the planning area, and the Yentna River subbasin is generally east of the planning area, both with very small amounts of overlap.
3.2.5-1: Anadromous Waters Spawning Streams – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-1 shows data from the ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog for the planning area, including rivers/stream and lakes/ponds and river/stream and lake/pond spawning habitat. The map also shows HUC 4/Level 2 watershed boundaries (Northwest Alaska, Lower Yukon River, Middle Yukon River, and Southwest Alaska), land ownership, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Anadromous Waters Catalog rivers/streams are found throughout the planning area, with smaller segments of spawning habitat. Anadromous Waters Catalog lakes/ponds occur in the Yukon Delta NWR and include Lake Minchumina in the northeastern portion of the planning area as well as smaller lakes/ponds that are not identifiable at the scale of the map. The only apparent lake/pond spawning habitat is in the southeast portion of the planning area, in Lake Clark National Park, and in another lake to the west.
3.2.5-2: Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat and Spawning Habitat – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-2 shows Pacific salmon Essential Fish Habitat and spawning habitat, including river/stream habitat, lake/pond habitat, river/stream spawning habitat, and lake/pond spawning habitat. The map also shows HUC 4/Level 2 watershed boundaries (Northwest Alaska, Lower Yukon River, Middle Yukon River, and Southwest Alaska), land ownership, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Pacific salmon river/stream habitat is shown in most planning area streams, with smaller segments of spawning habitat throughout the planning area. Pacific salmon lake/pond habitat occurs in two lakes in the Yukon Delta NWR, in Lake Minchumina in the northeastern portion of the planning area, and in smaller lakes/ponds that are not identifiable at the scale of the map. The only apparent Pacific salmon lake/pond spawning habitat is in the southeast portion of the planning area, in Lake Clark National Park.
3.2.5-3: Watershed Boundaries and Hydrography – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-3 shows HUC 4/Level 2 watersheds within the planning area, rivers and streams on BLM-managed lands (32,931 miles), and waterbodies (lakes and ponds) on BLM-managed lands (53,796 acres). The map also shows BLM-managed lands. Four watersheds intersect the planning area: Northwest Alaska, which includes Unalakleet and the very northwest portion of the planning area; Lower Yukon River, which includes most of the north half of the Yukon Delta NWR and the Innoko NWR; Southwest Alaska, which includes a large portion of the southern and eastern planning area, including Bethel, Aniak, and McGrath; and Middle Yukon River, which includes a very small piece of the planning area in the northeast at Lake Minchumina. Rivers labeled on the map include the Kateel River, North River, Unalakleet River, Yukon River, Innoko River, Anvik River, Kuskokwim River, and Swift River. No waterbodies (lakes and ponds) are apparent on the map.
3.2.5-4: Anadromous Waters and Spawning Habitat – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-4 shows anadromous streams and waterbodies and anadromous spawning streams and waterbodies on BLM-managed lands. The map also shows the watersheds from Map 3.2.5-3 and BLM-managed lands. Anadromous spawning streams are concentrated in the northwest portion of the planning area, in the area between the Lower Yukon and Innoko NWRs, west of the Yukon River, and scattered elsewhere on BLM-managed lands. Anadromous streams are more prevalent throughout BLM-managed lands. No anadromous waterbodies or anadromous spawning waterbodies are apparent on the map.
3.2.5-5: HUC 6/Level 3 Watersheds and Locatable Mineral Potential – Fisheries	Map 3.2.5-5 shows areas of medium and high locatable mineral potential, as well as HUC 6/Level 3 and HUC 4/Level 2 watershed boundaries. The map also shows BLM-managed lands. Nearly all areas of medium and high mineral potential are in the eastern half of the planning area, and most are in the Southwest Alaska watershed, with concentrations in higher elevation areas associated with the Alaska Range and the Kuskokwim and Ahklun Mountains.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.6-1: Vegetation Communities – Vegetation	Map 3.2.6-1 shows vegetation communities in the planning area in the following categories: bare ground, dwarf shrub, recently burned, forest, herbaceous, low shrub, non-vascular, urban, snow/ice, sparse vegetation, tall shrub, and water. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes. Forested communities make up a large portion of the planning area and are most prevalent in northern and eastern areas. In the Yukon Delta NWR, where the extent of water is high, herbaceous and shrub vegetation are most prevalent. Snow/ice occurs in association with the Alaska Range. Burned areas are scattered, mostly in the eastern half of the planning area. Bare ground occurs in low amounts in the southeastern portion of the planning area, in association with higher elevation areas.
3.2.6-2: BLM Special Status Plants – Vegetation	Map 3.2.6-2 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), Bering Sea dock (<i>Rumex beringensis</i>), Kokrines locoweed (<i>Oxytropis kokrinesis</i>), Pacific buttercup (<i>Ranunculus pacificus</i>), <i>Ranunculus ponojensis</i> (Siberian buttercup), pearshaped smelowskia (<i>Smelowskia pyriformis</i>), and Siberian false-oats (<i>Trisetum sibiricum</i> ssp. <i>litorale</i>). The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. <i>Douglasia beringensis</i> is mapped in the northwest of the planning area near the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor and in the southeast portion of the planning area near Lime Village. <i>Rumex beringensis</i> is mapped in the southeast portion of the planning area near the boundary of Lake Clark National Park. <i>Oxytropis kokrinesis</i> is mapped in the northwest area of the planning area just west of the Kateel River. <i>Ranunculus pacificus</i> is mapped in the very southwest corner of the planning area. <i>Ranunculus ponojensis</i> is mapped in the northwest portion of the planning area to the north and south of the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. <i>Trisetum sibiricum</i> ssp. <i>litorale</i> is located along the coast, north of Kotlik.
3.2.7-1: USGS Bird Conservation Areas – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-1 shows bird conservation areas in the planning area on BLM-managed land and other land. With small exceptions, the entire planning area falls into five bird conservation areas. Three bird conservation areas fall under the larger category Northwestern Interior Forest: (1) Interior forest lowlands and uplands/interior bottom lands/Yukon flats (a large portion of the northern, central, and eastern planning area); (2) Interior mountains/Ogilvie mountains (scattered sections in the northern half of the planning area); (3) Alaska Range/Wrangell Mountains/Copper Plateau (coincides with the Alaska Range and a portion of the Lime Hills in the eastern portion of the planning area). Two bird conservation areas fall under the larger category Western Alaska: (1) Ahklun and Kilbuck Mountains/Bristol Bay–Nushagak lowlands (central southern planning area, east of Bethel, and mostly south of Aniak and including the Ahklun Mountains); and (2) Subarctic Coastal Plain/Seward Peninsula (most of the Yukon Delta NWR in the southwestern portion of the planning area). The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.7-2: Audubon Important Bird Areas – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-2 shows Audubon Important Bird Areas in the planning area, which are differentiated as Single Species Core Areas, Coastal Bird Areas, and Interior Bird Areas. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Single Species Core Areas and Interior Bird Areas are shown in the same locations, which include a circular area in the Innoko NWR called the Iditarod River Lowlands and numerous areas in the Yukon Delta NWR (Andreafsky Wilderness, Yukon River Delta, Central Yukon-Kuskokwim, Cape Vancouver Marine, and Kuskokwim River Delta). There is one mapped Coastal Bird Area, Stebbins-St. Michael, mapped along the coast in the vicinity of and south of Stebbins and St. Michael.
3.2.7-3: Innoko Bottoms and Connectivity Corridors – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-3 shows the locations of connectivity corridors proposed under Alternatives B, C, and E. There are two connectivity corridors mapped: north and south. 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, land ownership, water, 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 Innoko Bottoms. The South Connectivity Corridor has an east-west and a north-south component, both of which include Innoko Bottoms. For both connectivity corridors, the most permeable portion is in the center of the corridor.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.7-4: Caribou Herd Ranges - Seasonal Distribution – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-4 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 land ownership 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.
3.2.7-5: Moose Habitat – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-5 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 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 south of the Innoko NWR, 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 Innoko NWR and south of this area, 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.
3.2.7-6: Bison, Dall Sheep, & Muskox Habitat – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-6 shows habitat (range or distribution) for plains bison, wood bison, muskox, and Dall sheep in the planning area. The map also shows land ownership 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 encompasses the smaller wood bison core range within it. Muskox range is shown in the area north of the Unalakleet River. Dall sheep distribution is mapped in high elevation areas of the Alaska Range.
3.2.7-7: Potential Bat Habitat – Wildlife and Special Status	Map 3.2.7-7 shows potential bat habitat in the planning area, as identified based on the location of lode mines (information from the BSWI mineral potential report) and cave and karst resources. These locations are generally depicted as points. The map also shows land ownership and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are 12 lode mine sites and two cave and karst resource sites, which are located throughout the east half of the planning area. Lode mines depicted on the map generally occur in higher elevation areas and include Nixon Fork (active mine site), Independence Mine, Golden Horn Mine, Decourcy Mountain Mine, Kolmakof Mine, Cinnabar Chief Mine, Willis and Fuller Mine, Barometer Mine, Red Devil Mine, Mountain Top Mine, Broken Shovel Mine, and Cinnabar Creek Lode Mine. One of the cave and karst resource sites is Mystery Mountains located northwest of Nikolai, at the northern boundary of the planning area. The other cave and karst resource site is Lime Hills, located near Lime Village. The figure notes that lesser-used and abandoned structures, caves, and other natural features throughout the planning area may also be bat habitat.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.8-1: Nonnative Invasive Terrestrial Plant Occurrences – Nonnative Invasive Species	Map 3.2.8-1 shows mapped occurrences of nonnative invasive terrestrial plants in the planning area. These are represented on the map as circles of varying sizes and colors that depict the number of occurrences in the mapped location (1, 2–5, 6–10, or 11–15). The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Occurrences are mapped in Unalakleet and along the Unalakleet River to the east, near Grayling, along the Yukon River adjacent to the Innoko NWR, on the Innoko River in the Innoko NWR and outside the NWR to the east, and in/near Anvik, Shageluk, Holy Cross, Bethel, Upper Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, McGrath, Takotna, and Lake Minchumina. Other occurrences occur along the INHT at the east end of the planning area, and northwest of Nikolai.
3.2.9-1: Historical Fire Occurrences – Wildland Fire	Map 3.2.9-1 shows historical fire occurrences within the planning area. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The map depicts fire occurrences from data in various fire years between 1970 and 2016. Fires occurred predominantly on State of Alaska, USFWS, and BLM-managed lands. The largest acreages burned in these areas appear to be in the 1990 to 1999 period of record. The largest acreages burned appear to be on lands in the north-central and northeastern planning area. Fewer and smaller size fires are shown in the western and southern portions of the planning area.
3.2.9-2: Historic Vegetation Fire Regimes – Wildland Fire	Map 3.2.9-2 shows historical vegetation fire regime groups and depicts water; sparsely vegetated areas; snow and ice; indeterminate fire regime characteristics; fire regime groups III, IV, and V; and barren areas. The map shows the Alaska Range and higher elevations south of Aniak as sparsely vegetated to barren with snow and ice. The northern and eastern portions of the planning area to the west of the Alaska Range show indeterminate regime characteristics and fire regime groups III and IV. The mountainous area between St. Michael and Mountain Village shows fire regime group V. The Yukon Delta south of the Yukon River generally shows indeterminate fire regime characteristics and significant open water. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.9-3: Fuel Models – Wildland Fire	Map 3.2.9-3 shows fuel models (non-burnable classes and Scott and Burgan 40 Models). The non-burnable fuel classes are developed lands, lands covered by permanent snow and ice, lands covered by open bodies of water, and barren land. The Scott and Burgan 40 Models represent various vegetation fuel sources. The map shows the Alaska Range as barren land non-burnable class. The Yukon Delta area south of the Yukon River generally shows non-burnable class 8, which is lands covered by open bodies of water, and Scott and Burgan models representing grass and shrub fuels. The map shows that fuel models for the remainder of the planning area represent various grass, shrub, and timber fuel conditions. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.11-1: Potential Fossil Yield Classification – Paleontological Resources	Map 3.2.11-1 shows the PFYC of BLM-managed and other lands within the planning area. It also includes areas of water, snow or ice, the INHT primary route, and connecting and 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.
3.2.12-1: Scenic Quality Rating – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-1 shows the Scenic Quality Ratings of all lands within the planning area, differentiating between BLM-managed land and other land. Most of the planning area is rated Class B. Class A lands are concentrated near the eastern boundary of the planning area. Class C lands are shown in the north and central part of the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.12-2: Sensitivity Level Rating – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-2 shows the visual resources Sensitivity Level Ratings for all lands in the planning area, differentiating between BLM-managed land and other land. The map also shows the INHT primary, contemporary, and connecting routes. Lands rated “High” include the Innoko and Yukon Delta NWRs, along the boundaries with national parks and refuges adjoining the planning area, around villages, and along the INHT. The remaining land in the planning area is rated as “Moderate” or “Low” for visual resources sensitivity.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.2.12-3: Visual Distance Zones – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-3 shows the Visual Distance Zones for all lands in the planning area, differentiating between BLM-managed land and other land. The map also shows the INHT primary, contemporary, and connecting routes. Most lands are rated “Seldom Seen.” Areas along the coast, navigable rivers, and along the INHT are rated “Foreground-Middleground.” Outside of these areas, land is rated as “Background.”
3.2.12-4: Visual Resource Inventory Class – Visual Resources	Map 3.2.12-4 shows the Visual Resource Inventory (VRI) Class for BLM-managed land within the planning area. The classes are determined by combining the findings shown on Maps 3.2.12-1 through 3.2.12-3. VRI Class I includes 46,953 acres located around the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. VRI Class II includes 486,358 acres, and VRI Class III includes 1,760,037 acres; Class II and III lands are scattered through the central planning area. VRI Class IV includes 11,172,455 acres and covers the majority of the planning area. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.2.13-1: Inventoried Lands with Wilderness Characteristics – Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	Map 3.2.13-1 shows the inventory of lands with wilderness characteristics for BLM-managed land in the planning area. As shown on the map, nearly all areas have wilderness characteristics, with small locations scattered throughout the planning area that do not. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.2-1: Permitted Grazing – Grazing	Map 3.3.2-1 shows permitted grazing areas, land managers, management areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes within the planning area. The only permitted grazing areas shown within the planning area are three small areas on BLM-managed land immediately adjacent to the western planning area boundary north of Unalakleet and northwest of the North River.
3.3.2-2: Suitable Grazing Habitat – Grazing	Map 3.3.2-2 shows suitable grazing habitat within the planning area. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The predominant vegetation classes shown are dwarf shrub-lichen with greater than 20 percent lichen cover and spruce-lichen open woodland with greater than 20 percent lichen cover. The predominant vegetation class in the Yukon Delta is dwarf shrub-lichen with more than 20 percent lichen cover, while an area southeast of the Kuskokwim River and north of the Togiak NWR shows interspersed lichen cover greater than 50 percent. The planning area west of the Innoko NWR and north of St. Michael to the Kateel River shows low shrub-lichen with more than 20 percent lichen cover. Northwest of the Kateel River are areas of dwarf shrub-lichen, low shrub-lichen with more than 20 percent lichen cover, and spruce-lichen open woodland with more than 20 percent lichen cover. The Innoko NWR and areas south to Aniak and east to McGrath show predominately dwarf shrub-lichen and spruce-lichen open woodland vegetation classes interspersed with lichen with more than 50 percent cover in the vicinity of Holy Cross.
3.3.2-3: Suitable Grazing Habitat, Stuart Range, Stebbins, & St. Michael – Grazing	Map 3.3.2-3 shows suitable grazing habitat in the Stuart Range, Stebbins, and St. Michael areas. The map depicts Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) ecosites, land managers, management areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The ecosites are lichen on lava flow, low shrub floodplain, drainageway sedge, and wet meadow sedge. Areas east of the canal on Stuart Island and small areas along the southern coastline provide low shrub floodplain and wet meadow and drainageway sedge grazing habitat. Areas south and east of Stebbins provide low shrub floodplain and wet meadow sedge grazing habitat. Similar areas also are present south of St. Michael. Farther south and east, drainages along the Kuiak, Nunavulnuk, Klikitarik Rivers and Quekilok Creek provide drainageway sedge grazing habitat. One area that provides lava flow lichen habitat is located west of Quekilok Creek on Native allotment land.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.3.3-1: Type and Distribution of Mineral Occurrences – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-1 shows the type and distribution of locatable and salable mineral deposits. The map shows 27 mineral deposit types along with land managers, management areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. The majority of deposits occur in the eastern half of the planning area. Polymetallic vein deposits occur near Aniak and in the Alaska Range. Placer gold deposits also occur in the vicinity of Flat and McGrath. Southeast Missouri lead and zinc deposits occur northeast of McGrath. Polymetallic replacement deposits are shown in the higher elevations west of the Alaska Range. Other typical deposits in the Alaska Range include sedimentary exhalative zinc and lead, zinc-lead scarn, copper scarn, and thorium-rare-earth veins. A few deposits, primarily placer and epithermal quartz-alunite gold deposits, occur near and to the north of Marshall and Russian Mission. Placer gold deposits also are shown near the headwater of the Anvik River and on the Unalakleet River. One porphyry lead-molybdenum deposit is shown in the Innoko NWR.
3.3.3-2: Mining Districts and Mining Claims – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-2 shows mining districts and mining claims for locatable and salable minerals. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Within the Aniak Mining District, approximately 20 State of Alaska mining claim areas are shown, with approximately six mining prospecting sites on BLM-managed land southeast of Red Devil. Two federal mining claim areas are shown south of Lower Kalskag. Within the McGrath Mining District, three State of Alaska mining claim areas are shown in the Alaska Range and a fourth northwest of Nikola along with a federal mining claim. Other State of Alaska mining claim areas are shown southwest of McGrath. Within the Innoko Mining District, eight State of Alaska mining claim areas are shown along with one federal mining claim area. Within the Iditarod Mining District, two State of Alaska mining claim areas and nine mining prospecting sites are shown. There are approximately five federal mining claim areas in the vicinity of Flat.
3.3.3-3: Locatable Mineral Potential – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-3 shows locatable mineral potential with the planning area, along with land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. Medium potential areas are more prevalent and larger in land area than high potential areas, and these areas generally occur in the eastern half of the planning area on BLM- and State-managed lands. One medium potential area is shown in the southeastern corner of the Yukon Delta NWR, and approximately three medium potential areas with embedded high potential areas are located on BLM-managed land between Marshall and Russian Mission. These mineral potential areas generally are located in the Alaska Range and higher elevations to the west and in a north-to-south band east of the Kuskokwim River from McGrath to Aniak, then south of the Kuskokwim River to the southern planning area boundary.
3.3.3-4: Placer Mining Areas and Lode Deposits with Significant Production – Locatable and Salable Minerals	Map 3.3.3-4 shows placer mining areas and lode deposits with significant production within the planning area. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes. There are 24 named placer mining areas and 12 lode deposits. Five of the largest placer mining areas are just west of McGrath and Takotna. These larger placer mining areas are generally in a line from northwest of McGrath to southwest of Flat and east of the Innoko NWR. Four smaller placer mining areas occur south and northeast of McGrath. Three placer mining areas occur northeast of Aniak with seven to the south near the southern planning area boundary. Three placer mining areas are located in the vicinity of Russian Mission. Lode deposits include Terra North in the Alaska Range, White Mountain Mine, Nixon Fork Mine northwest of Nikolai, Independence Mine west of McGrath, Golden Horn Mine near Flat with Decourcy Mountain Mine to the southwest. Alice and Bessie, Parks Prospect, and Red Devil Mines are located near Red Devil, with Mountain Top Mine to the southeast. Kolmakof Mine is located east of Aniak, and Cinnabar Creek Lode is located to the south near the southern planning area border.
3.3.4-1: Coal and Coal Gas Potential – Leasable Minerals	Map 3.3.4-1 shows coal and coal gas potential for leasable minerals in two basins and one district. Land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. The Lower Koyukuk Basin lies east of the northern parcel of the Innoko NWR and intersects the western Koyukuk NWR area. The basin lies along the eastern boundary of the BLM-managed lands between North River and the Kateel River. The Minchumina Basin is situated southeast of McGrath and northwest of the Alaska Range. The Nelson Island District is a small area that lies within the Yukon Delta between Tununak and Toksook Bay.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.3.4-2: Oil and Gas Potential Areas – Leasable Minerals	Map 3.3.4-2 shows five oil and gas basins for potential leasable minerals. Land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. The Minchumina Basin is located east of McGrath in the northeastern portion of the planning area. The Holitna Basin is located in the southeastern planning area between Stony River and Lime Village. The Innoko Basin is located within the Innoko NWR. The Bethel Basin is located in the southwestern portion of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Galena Basin is located in the far northern planning area, generally northeast of the North River and east of the Kateel River, and intersects the Koyukuk NWR and northern parcel of the Innoko NWR. Portions of the Galena, Holitna, and Minchumina Basins intersect BLM-managed lands.
3.3.4-3: Geothermal Potential – Leasable Minerals	Map 3.3.4-3 shows geothermal potential for leasable minerals. Land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes are also shown. Five geothermal areas are shown north of the planning area and one to the southeast. One of the geothermal areas intersects the far northwestern corner of the planning area. Two hot springs are shown in the planning area south of the Kuskokwim River. Hot Spring Creek is located south of Aniak at the eastern boundary of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Upper Chuilnuk River hot spring is located to the east, slightly southwest of Red Devil.
3.3.5-1: Public Land Orders – Lands and Realty	Map 3.3.5-1 shows the major PLOs within the planning area. PLO 5180 is the largest, indicated by a dotted pattern, and extends throughout much of the planning area. PLO 5184, indicated by a purple vertical-lined pattern, covers the second largest amount of land in the planning area, including areas north and south of Unalakleet; spotted areas near Grayling, Shageluk, and Holy Cross; areas east and west of Aniak; and areas surrounding Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, Stony River, and Lime Village. PLO 5173, indicated by a green horizontal-lined pattern, covers the third largest amount of land in the planning area and follows the boundary of BLM-managed land from the northern-most portion of the planning area south toward Grayling and includes a few smaller areas near Holy Cross as well as scattered areas of BLM-managed land in the northeast corner of the planning area. PLO 5172 (shown by a red diagonal-lined pattern), PLO 5179 (shown by an orange crisscrossed pattern), and PLO 5186 (shown by a solid pink pattern) all cover much smaller areas within the planning area, primarily in the southern portion of the planning area, with the exception of PLO 5179, which also includes area surrounding the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. The map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.7-1: Transportation Networks – Travel and Transportation	Map 3.3.7-1 shows the existing transportation system within the planning area. The map also shows land ownership and water. The INHT primary route, shown as a yellow line outlined in black, traverses through the entire planning area, entering the western boundary just north of Unalakleet and following the Unalakleet River to Kaltag, then veering south through the Innoko NWR to Flat, then travelling northeast to McGrath, then veering southeast where it exits the planning area. The Iditarod contemporary route, shown as a pink dotted line, enters the western boundary of the planning just north of Unalakleet and follows the Unalakleet to Kaltag, then travels south along the western boundary of the Innoko NWR to Anvik, then turns east toward Iditarod, where it turns north-northeast until it exits the planning area. INHT connecting/side trails include segments just west of Iditarod and just south of Flat, a segment travelling from Flat toward Takotna, some trail segments veering west and northwest, and other trail segments traveling east then southeast to exit the planning area. There are limited roads in the planning area that are concentrated around existing communities.
3.3.8-1: Wind Resources – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-1 shows wind resources in the planning area, as represented by wind power class wind speed at a height of 50 meters. The categories are 1 – Poor Resource Potential (0.0-12.5 mph [miles per hour]); 2 – Marginal Resource Potential (12.5-14.3 mph); 3 – Fair Resource Potential (14.3-15.7 mph); 4 – Good Resource Potential (15.7-16.8 mph); 5 – Excellent Resource Potential (16.8-17.9 mph); 6 – Outstanding Resource Potential (17.9-19.7 mph); and 7 – Superb Resource Potential (>19.7 mph). The figure notes that windspeeds are based on a Weibull k value of 2.0. Most of the planning area is in Category 1, with areas of higher potential concentrated in the western portion of the planning area, particularly along the coast. Small areas of Marginal to Superb Resource Potential occur scattered throughout the rest of the planning area, with one area of note north of the Alaska Range. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.3.8-2: Forest Biomass – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-2 shows forest biomass renewable energy potential in the planning area, based on the location of deciduous forest (open-closed) or white spruce or black spruce deciduous (open-closed); white spruce or black spruce (open-closed) or white spruce or black spruce (woodland); and white spruce or black spruce/lichen (woodland-open). These forest types occur over much of the northern, central, and central-southern portions of the planning area and exclude most of the Yukon Delta NWR, the Alaska Range, and the Ahklun Mountains. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.8-3: Peat Occurrences – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-3 shows peat occurrences in the planning area. They include occurrences mapped based on NRCS STATSGO Soil Texture, as well as two proposed Donlin Project peat exploration locations. NRCS peat occurrences occur over most of the planning area, with large gaps in coverage at the Alaska Range, west of the Kuskokwim River, and at the Ahklun Mountains. The proposed Donlin Project peat exploration locations are shown in an inset box, which is in the general vicinity of Crooked Creek. They include the Tango Area near Tango Creek and the Kolmakof Area near the Kolmakof River. The map also shows BLM-managed lands and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.3.8-4: Photovoltaic Solar Resources – Renewable Energy	Map 3.3.8-4 shows photovoltaic solar resources, represented in terms of annual kilowatt hours in square grids throughout the planning area. Most of the planning area is 3501–4000 or 3001–3500 annual kilowatt hours. There are two exceptions along the coast, where the partial grids depicted are 2501–3000 annual kilowatt hours. The map does not show areas 2188–2500 or 4001–4500 annual kilowatt hours, although these categories are included in the legend. The map also shows the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.4.1-1: Existing Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) – ACEC	Map 3.4.1-1 shows the locations of the currently existing ACECs in the planning area. These include Box River Treeline Research Natural Area, Kateel River, Gisasa River, Inglutalik River, Ungalik River, Shaktoolik River, North River, Drainages of the Unalakleet River, Anvik River, Peregrine Falcon Nesting Habitat, and Kuskokwim River Nesting Habitat ACECs. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.4.1.2: Potential ACECs (Existing and Nominated ACECs that Meet Relevance & Importance) – ACEC	Map 3.4.1-2 shows the existing and nominated ACECs that were considered in creating the alternatives. Existing ACECs considered include Kateel River, Gisasa River, Inglutalik River, Ungalik River, Shaktoolik River, North River, Drainages of the Unalakleet River, and Anvik River. Newly nominated ACECs include Tagagawik River, Kateel River, Gisasa River, Nulato River, Unalakleet, Unalakleet River Watershed, Tenmile River Watershed, Anvik River Watershed, Anvik Traditional Trapping Area, Sheefish, and Swift River Whitefish ACECs. The map also shows land ownership, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.4.2-1: Iditarod National Historic Trail – National Trails	Map 3.4.2-1 shows the location of the INHT and connecting and side trails. The INHT primary route, the contemporary route, and the Iditarod federal Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) conservation system unit locations along the route are shown. The map also shows land managers and managed areas and water.
3.4.3-1: Existing and Eligible Wild & Scenic Rivers – Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR)	Map 3.4.3-1 shows the locations of designated or eligible Wild and Scenic River segments on BLM-managed land in the planning area. These include the designated Unalakleet Wild River Corridor and the eligible 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 map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.

<u>Map Number and Title</u>	<u>Map Description</u>
3.5.1-1: Social and Economic Conditions – Socioeconomic Regions and Communities	Map 3.5.1-1 shows the designations of socioeconomic regions and game management subunits in the planning area. Regions shown include Lower Kuskokwim (Bethel, Kalskag, and Aniak), Upper Kuskokwim (Crooked Creek, Red Devil, Sleetmute, and Stony River), Lower Yukon (Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross), Yukon Delta (Mountain Village, Pitkas Point, St. Mary's, Pilot Station, Marshall, and Russian Mission), Bering Sea (Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, St. Michael, and Stebbins), Nulato Hills (Koyukuk, Nulato, and Kaltag), and Western Interior (Takotna, McGrath, and Nikolai). Game management subunits in the planning area include 18Z; 19A, B, C, and D; a small portion of 20C; 21E; parts of 21A, B, and D; most of 22B; and a small part of 24D. The map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.
3.5.2-1: Federally Permitted Subsistence Hunts, Subsistence Resources Search and Harvest Areas – Subsistence	Map 3.5.2-1 shows federally permitted subsistence hunt areas and subsistence search and harvest areas. BLM-managed subsistence moose hunt areas are located in game management subunits 22A and B. The musk ox subsistence hunt is located in game management subunit 22B. "Search and Harvest" locations are shown for Norton Sound/Unalakleet communities (Unalakleet) located in the northwest corner of the planning area, Yukon Communities (Anvik, Grayling, Holy Cross, Marshall, Nulato, Russian Mission, and Shageluk) located primarily in the central portion of the planning area, and Kuskokwim Communities (Aniak, Bethel, Crooked Creek, Chuathbaluk, Kalskag, Lime Village, Lower Kalskag, McGrath, Nikolai, Sleetmute, and Stony River) located in the southern half of the planning area. The map also shows land managers and managed areas, water, and the INHT primary and connecting routes.