



Alaska State Scenic Byways

De-Designation Application Form

This application will help the Department of Transportation & Public Facilities determine whether a state byway designation should be removed from a transportation corridor.

Applications may be filed at any time but the evaluation process will begin each year in June.

During the evaluation process public comment will be solicited. The application and public comments will be reviewed by an interagency committee and a recommendation will be forwarded to the Commissioner of Transportation and Public Facilities for action.

Applicant Information

Sponsoring Agency, Organization or Individual	
Contact Person	
Mailing Address	
Physical Address	
City	Zip Code
Telephone	Fax
Email	

Byway Information

Name of Byway to be de-designated
Route section(s)
Length (in miles) of proposed de-designation

Basis for De-Designation

Using the intrinsic qualities identified on the following page, please explain why the qualities no longer exist or are not significant enough along the corridor to merit further designation as a byway. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

Jurisdiction

Please list all local, state and/or federal government agencies that have jurisdiction over the byway corridor proposed for de-designation. Describe how each agency has been informed of the de-designation proposal and who was contacted.

Community Participation

Please describe any methods used to solicit participation by community residents in developing the byway nomination.

Intrinsic Qualities

State Byways are designated for possessing one or more of six “intrinsic qualities.” These qualities are defined as follows:

Scenic Quality is the heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural and man-made elements of the visual environment of the byway corridor. The characteristics of the landscape are strikingly distinct and offer a pleasing and most memorable visual experience. All elements of the landscape – landform, water, vegetation, and man-made development – contribute to the quality of the corridor’s visual environment.

Natural Quality applies to those features of the visual environment that are in a relatively undisturbed state. These features predate the arrival of human populations and may include geological formations, fossils, landform, water bodies, vegetation, and wildlife. There may be evidence of human activity, but the natural features reveal minimal disturbances.

Historic Quality encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or man-made, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried mapped and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.

Cultural Quality is evidence and expression of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features include, but are not limited to crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, vernacular architecture, etc., and are currently practiced. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions.

Archeological Quality involves those characteristics of the byway corridor that are physical evidence of historic and prehistoric human life or activity that are visible and capable of being inventoried and interpreted. The byway corridor’s archeological interest, as identified through ruins, artifacts, structural remains, and other physical evidence, has scientific significance that educates the viewer and stirs an appreciation for the past.

Recreational quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly associated with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor’s landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include, but are not limited to downhill skiing, rafting, boating, fishing and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational outdoor activities as seasonal operations must be well recognized.

