Alaska

The National Scenic Byways Program

The National Scenic Byways Program, established by Congress in 1991, recognizes historic, scenic and culturally important roads and promotes tourism and economic development in nearby communities. Alaska’s Scenic Byways Program began in 1993 to help showcase Alaska’s most memorable and spectacular landscapes. The state of Alaska is home to five National Scenic Byways, two of which—the Alaska Marine Highway and the Seward Highway—are designated as All-American Roads, the gold standard of National Scenic Byways. Alaska is one of the most well renowned destinations for natural beauty, and Alaska’s Scenic Byways play an important role in emphasizing Alaska’s scenic, historic, and cultural appeal. Subsequently, Alaska’s byways play an integral role in supporting Alaska’s tourism industry.

Key points:

- A 2017 study by Alaska’s Commerce Department shows that 10% of Alaskans’ jobs are from the visitor industry.
- The visitor industry also accounted for $4.5 billion in economic output and $1.5 billion in labor income.
- Municipalities collected $88.5 million in tax revenue from out-of-state visitors drawn in by everything the state has to offer—including the byways.

National Scenic Byways in Alaska:

- Alaska Marine Highway (1)
- The George Parks Highway Scenic Byway (2)
- Glenn Highway (3)
- Haines Highway – Valley of the Eagles (4)
- Seward Highway (5)*

State Scenic Byways in Alaska:

- Alaska Railroad (6)
- Copper River Highway (7)
- Dalton Highway (8)
- Kachemak Bay Route (9)
- Prince of Wales Island Road System (10)
- Richardson Highway (11)
- Steese Highway (12)
- Sterling Highway (13)
- Taylor & Top of the World Highways (14)
- Walden Point Road (15)

Map Key:
The numbers next to each byway name denotes the byway’s numbered location on the map.
Asterisk denotes an All-American Road.
Steese Highway, 161 miles long, highlights the breathtaking beauty of the Alaskan Frontier.

Hazardous, remote, and uniquely scenic, Dalton Highway offers unparalleled adventure.