

Attachment A
Description of Potential RS 2477s

RST 9 Coldfoot-Chandalar Lake Trail

This trail is located in the northcentral part of the state in the south foothills of the Brooks Range, (Chandalar and Wiseman USGS quadrangles). The route is a section of the historic Venetie Trail, which runs from Coldfoot to Venetie via Caro (the majority of it overlaps RST 262 Caro-Coldfoot). This trail served as an access and supply route for the mining communities and was first used in 1906 to access the gold fields of the Chandalar Lake region from Coldfoot. It continued to be used as a summer and winter access for mining claims in Chandalar Lake vicinity.

From Coldfoot, at Mile 254 of the Dalton Highway, the trail runs eastward along the northern bank of the South Fork Flats of the Koyukuk River to the North Fork of the Chandalar River. The route continues north-northeastward along the North Fork of the Chandalar River to Chandalar Lake. The route follows the southern shore of the lake and continues to the public airstrip in the Chandalar Lakes Subdivision, for a length of approximately 65 miles.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands plus a Trade & Manufacturing Site and several unpatented federal mining claims. A portion of the route crosses lands selected under ANCSA by Doyon Ltd. BLM and DNR created third party interests with various leases and rights-of-way.

RST 38 – Tramway Bar Trail

The trail originates at the Slate Creek Trail, RST 412, three miles southeast of the Tramway Bar, located on the northwest bank of the Koyukuk River. The route runs northwestward to the Koyukuk River, crosses the river to Tramway Bar, and terminates at a landing strip just north of Tramway Bar. The trail is approximately 3 miles long. This trail served as an access and supply route to the Tramway Bar Mine as well as other mines in the region.

The route crosses BLM owned lands including an unpatented federal mining claim. A portion of the route crosses lands selected by the State of Alaska.

RST 110 – Girdwood-Eagle River Trail

The Girdwood-Eagle River Trail is located in Southcentral Alaska, approximately 40 miles southeast of Anchorage. The Girdwood-Eagle River trail was historically

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part of the Iditarod trail from Seward to Nome, the principal route for freighting and transportation from the coast of Alaska to villages of Alaska's Interior. The route begins at the historic townsite of Girdwood at Mile 90 of the Seward Highway. The trail heads north within the Alyeska Highway and Crow Creek Road rights-of-way to a parking area at the head of Crow Creek Road. From this parking area, the trail heads northward past Barnes Placer Mine and over Crow Pass. The trail follows Raven Creek to its mouth, crosses the Eagle River, and heads northwestward approximately 20 miles through the Eagle River Valley to the present-day Eagle River Visitors Center. Historically, the terminus of the Girdwood-Eagle River segment of the Iditarod trail was the community of Eagle River. The route is approximately 37 miles long.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands as well as the Chugach National Forest (managed by USFS), the Chugach State Park (managed by the State of Alaska) and a mineral survey (MS 753/314548).

RST 130 – Lillywig Creek Winter Sled Trail

The Lillywig Creek Winter Sled Trail is located near the intersection of the Taylor Highway and the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile River. The route runs from the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile River northward up Ingle Creek to Lillywig Creek. The trail was used to access placer and lode mines on Lillywig Creek. The route is approximately 1.5 miles long.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands, including the Fortymile Wild and Scenic River.

RST 198 – Susitna-McDougal Trail

The Susitna-McDougal Trail is located in Southcentral Alaska, approximately 30 miles northwest of Anchorage. The trail was historically used to access the settlement of McDougal from the community of Susitna, located along the historic Seward-Nome route. From Susitna, the route heads northward, following the Susitna and Yenta Rivers to McDougal, a historic mining and trading settlement located near the mouth of Lake Creek located along the Seward to Nome route. The route is approximately 35 miles long.

The route crosses State owned lands, a patented federal homestead, and an interest held by the BLM in the Iditarod National Historic Trail. The State has since created third party interests in the sale of remote parcels and a municipal entitlement to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

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RST 280 – Chatanika-12 Mile Summit Trail

The Chatanika-12 Mile Summit trail is located north of Fairbanks and runs between Old Chatanika and 12 Mile Summit. Early historic documentation indicates the route was a precursor to sections of the Steese Highway and used as the winter supply route to Central and Circle City from Fairbanks. The route runs from the historic site of Chatanika along the Steese Highway to mile 39 where it leaves the highway and crosses the Chatanika River. The route continues up the left limit of the Chatanika River to McManus Creek then up McManus Creek to 12 Mile Summit. The trail is approximately 57 miles long.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands plus six patented federal mining claims.

RST 318 – Paxson-Denali

The Paxson-Denali route is located in the eastern Alaska Range just north of the Denali Highway. The route was used to access gold mining operations in the Valdez Creek drainage from Paxson. Historically, the origin of the route was at Paxson, Mile 185.7 of the Richardson Highway; however, since the construction of the Denali Highway, the practical origin became Mile 94 of the Denali Highway. From this point the trail runs north along the east side of the McClaren River approximately seven miles, crosses the McClaren River and heads south. The route then extends eastward, crossing the West Fork of the McClaren River and Clearwater Creek. The route follows Pass Creek, Roosevelt Creek, and Valdez Creek downstream to mines at the base of Valdez Creek, where it forks: one fork continues south approximately 5 miles to join the Denali Highway on the east side of the Susitna River Bridge, and the other heads west approximately two miles, crossing the Susitna River and meeting the Denali Highway. Total length of the trail is approximately 40 miles.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands plus an unpatented federal mining claim. A portion of the route crosses lands selected for Mental Health entitlement by the State and under ANCSA by Ahtna, Inc.

RST 368 – Haycock-Candle

The trail begins at the community of Candle on the Seward Peninsula. From Candle, the route follows a south-southeasterly course approximately 25 miles to Quartz Creek, then heads east and continues up Quartz Creek. At the upper reaches of Quartz Creek, the trail veers south and then east until it crosses the headwaters of Cub Creek, where it splits. The northern spur follows Cub Creek northeastward to Bear Creek, then heads up Bear Creek and terminates. The

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second spur turns south and parallels the Peace River to the site of Haycock. The total length of the trail, including the spur up Bear Creek, is approximately 42 miles.

The two trails (Candle to Bear Creek and Haycock to Bear Creek) were used for access to mineral exploration and mining in the Bear Creek area.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands. The Northwest Arctic Borough has selected a portion of the route under its municipal entitlement.

RST 789 - Ketchumstuck Winter Trail

The Ketchumstuck Winter Trail is located in the in eastern Alaska, just west of Chicken. Historically, the route originated at the settlement of Joseph on the Fortymile River, duplicating what is now a section of RST 379, North Fork of Fortymile-Big Delta Trail. The Ketchumstuck Winter Trail was a portion of the trail along the Washington-Alaska military telegraph system (WAMCATS), built by the military. This route was used as an access and supply route for the communities of Ketchumstuck and Chicken and for mining activities in the Region.

The present point of origination of the route is at the headwaters of Silver Bow Creek, at which point the Ketchumstuck Winter Trail continues from RST 379, North Fork of the Fortymile-Big Delta Trail. The trail crosses a ridge to the head of Telegraph Creek, where the trail splits briefly. One spur continues southward along the length of Telegraph Creek. The second spur continues southward, skirting the eastern side of Mt. Veta to Veta Creek, and following Veta Creek downstream to its junction with Ketchumstuck Creek. This spur continues southward along Ketchumstuck Creek, and the two spurs reconverge at the junction of Telegraph Creek and Ketchumstuck Creek. The trail continues southeastward, following Ketchumstuck Creek to its mouth. The trail then crosses Mosquito Fork, and continues eastward to the headwaters of Taylor Creek. The trail travels southeastward along Taylor Creek, and terminates at the Taylor highway 0.5 miles north of where the highway crosses the West Fork of the Fortymile. The route is approximately 40 miles long.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands plus two native allotments. A portion of the route crosses lands selected under ANCSA by Doyon Ltd. and pending statehood selections by the State of Alaska. In addition, a portion of the route crosses the Fortymile Wild and Scenic River.

RST 792 – Boundary Landing Strip Trail

The Boundary-Lassen Landing Strip Trail is located in central Alaska, approximately 10 miles east of Chicken, Alaska. The route runs from Lassen Landing Strip, on the Taylor Highway, westward along the Walker Fork of the Fortymile River to Boundary. The route is approximately 20 miles long.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands plus a patented federal homestead and unpatented federal mining claims. A portion of the route crosses the Fortymile Wild and Scenic River.

RST 1373 – Willow Lake Trail

The Willow Lake Trail is located in the Copper River Valley area of Southcentral Alaska and is used to access Willow Lake from the Richardson Highway. From Mile 87.7 of the Richardson Highway, two miles south of the Edgerton Highway cut-off, the route runs southeastward to Willow Lake. The route is approximately one-quarter of a mile in length. The Department of Fish and Game identified this route as important for public access to fisheries.

The route crosses BLM and State (DOI) owned lands plus a patented federal homestead. A portion of the route crosses lands withdrawn (and later revoked) for a military telegraph line.

RST 1537 Arizona Lake Trail

The Arizona Lake Trail is located southeast of Glennallen off the Glenn Highway. The route runs from Mile 155.9 on the Glenn Highway southerly to Arizona Lake. The route is approximately one-quarter of a mile in length. The Department of Fish and Game identified this route as important for public access to fisheries.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands.

RST 1539 – Mae West Lake Trail

The Mae West Lake Trail is located southwest of Glennallen off the Glenn Highway and is used for access to Mae West Lake. The route runs from milepost 168.6 on the Glenn Highway southerly to Mae West Lake. The route is approximately one-quarter of a mile in length. The Department of Fish and Game identified this route as important for public access to fisheries.

The route crosses BLM and State owned lands.