

(I) regions, areas, trails, districts, communities, sites, buildings, structures, objects, organizations, societies, and cultures identified under subsection (b); and

(II) units of the National Park System identified under subsection (d).

(B) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the linkages shall be to maximize opportunities for public education and scholarly research on the peopling of America.

(2) COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.—On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of funds, enter into cooperative arrangements with State and local governments, educational institutions, local historical organizations, communities, and other appropriate entities to preserve and interpret key sites in the peopling of America.

(3) EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The documentation in the theme study shall be used for broad educational initiatives such as—

- (i) popular publications;
- (ii) curriculum material such as the Teaching with Historic Places program;
- (iii) heritage tourism products such as the National Register of Historic Places Travel Itineraries program; and
- (iv) oral history and ethnographic programs.

(B) COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS.—On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary shall implement cooperative programs to encourage the preservation and interpretation of the peopling of America.

SEC. 5. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with educational institutions, professional associations, or other entities knowledgeable about the peopling of America—

- (1) to prepare the theme study;
- (2) to ensure that the theme study is prepared in accordance with generally accepted scholarly standards; and
- (3) to promote cooperative arrangements and programs relating to the peopling of America.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

DENVER WATER REUSE PROJECT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 491) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Denver Water Reuse project, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. DENVER WATER REUSE PROJECT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—*The Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the appropriate State and local authorities, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Denver Water Reuse Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") to reclaim and reuse water in the service area of the Denver Water Department of the city and county of Denver, Colorado.*

(b) COST SHARE.—*The Federal share of the cost of the Project shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost.*

(c) LIMITATION.—*Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for the operation or maintenance of the Project.*

(d) FUNDING.—*Funds appropriated pursuant to section 1631 of the Reclamation Wastewater*

and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h–13) may be used for the Project.

SEC. 2. RECLAMATION WASTEWATER AND GROUNDWATER STUDY AND FACILITIES ACT.

Design, planning, and construction of the Project authorized by this Act shall be in accordance with, and subject to the limitations contained in, the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (106 Stat. 4663–4669, 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.), as amended.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater to participate in the design, planning, and construction of the Denver Water Reuse project."

The committee amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The title amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 491) as amended, was read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAILS ACT OF 2001

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 498) entitled "National Discovery Trails Act of 2001," which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic)

S. 498

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Discovery Trails Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a)(1) Section 3(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1242(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) National discovery trails, established as provided in section 5, which will be extended, continuous, interstate trails so located as to provide for outstanding outdoor recreation and travel and to connect representative examples of America's trails and communities. National discovery trails should provide for the conservation and enjoyment of significant natural, cultural, and historic resources associated with each trail and should be so located as to represent metropolitan, urban, rural, and back country regions of the Nation. Any such trail may be designated on federal lands and, with the consent of the owner thereof, on any non federal lands."

(2) FEASIBILITY REQUIREMENTS; COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT.—Section 5(b) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(12) For purposes of subsection (b), a trail shall not be considered feasible and desirable for designation as a national discovery trail unless it meets all of the following criteria:

"(A) The trail must link one or more areas within the boundaries of a metropolitan area (as those boundaries are determined under section 134(c) of title 23, United States Code). It should also join with other trails, connecting the National Trails System to significant recreation and resources areas.

"(B) The trail must be supported by at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization. Each trail should have extensive local and trailwide support by the

public, by user groups, and by affected State and local governments.

"(C) The trail must be extended and pass through more than one State. At a minimum, it should be a continuous, walkable route.

"(13) The appropriate Secretary for each national discovery trail shall administer the trail in cooperation with at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization. Where the designation of discovery trail is aligned with other units of the National Trails System, or State or local trails, the designation of a discovery trail shall not affect the protections or authorities provided for the other trail or trails, nor shall the designation of a discovery trail diminish the values and significance for which those trails were established."

(b) DESIGNATION OF THE AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL AS A NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAIL.—Section 5(a) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

[(1) by re-designating the paragraph relating to the California National Historic Trail as paragraph (18);

[(2) by re-designating the paragraph relating to the Pony Express National Historic Trail as paragraph (19);

[(3) by re-designating the paragraph relating to the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraph (20); and

[(4) by adding at the end the following:]

(1) by redesignating the second paragraph (21) (relating to the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail) as paragraph (22); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"[(21)] (23) The American Discovery Trail, a trail of approximately 6,000 miles extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, extending westward through Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, where near Cincinnati it splits into two routes. The Northern Midwest route traverses Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the Southern Midwest route traverses Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. After the two routes rejoin in Denver, Colorado, the route continues through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. The trail is generally described in Volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995 which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the District of Columbia. The American Discovery Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization and other affected federal land managing agencies, and state and local governments, as appropriate. No lands or interests outside the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas may be acquired by the Federal Government solely for the American Discovery Trail. The provisions of sections 7(e), 7(f), and 7(g) shall not apply to the American Discovery Trail."

(c) COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAIL PLAN.—Section 5 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(g) Within three complete fiscal years after the date of enactment of any law designating a national discovery trail, the appropriate Secretary shall submit a comprehensive plan for the protection, management, development, and use of the trail, to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. The responsible Secretary shall ensure that the comprehensive plan for the entire trail does not conflict

with existing agency direction and shall consult with the affected land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, affected county and local political jurisdictions, and local organizations maintaining components of the trail. Components of the comprehensive plan include—

“(1) policies and practices to be observed in the administration and management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved, model agreements necessary for joint trail administration among and between interested parties, and an identified carrying capacity for critical segments of the trail and a plan for their implementation where appropriate;

“(2) general and site-specific trail-related development including costs; and

“(3) the process to be followed by the volunteer-based organization, in cooperation with the appropriate Secretary, to implement the trail marking authorities in section 7(c) conforming to approved trail logo or emblem requirements. Nothing in this Act may be construed to impose or permit the imposition of any landowner on the use of any non-federal lands without the consent of the owner thereof. Neither the designation of a National Discovery Trail nor any plan relating thereto shall affect or be considered in the granting or denial of a right of way or any conditions relating thereto.”

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The National Trails System Act is amended—

(1) in section 2(b) (16 U.S.C. 1241(b)), by striking “scenic and historic” and inserting “scenic, historic, and discovery”;

(2) in the section heading to section 5 (16 U.S.C. 1244), by striking “**AND NATIONAL HISTORIC**” and inserting “, **NATIONAL HISTORIC, AND NATIONAL DISCOVERY**”;

(3) in section 5(a) (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(B) by striking “and National Historic” and inserting “, National Historic, and National Discovery”;

(4) in section 5(b) (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(5) in section 5(b)(3) (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)(3)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(6) in section 7(a)(2) (16 U.S.C. 1246(a)(2)), by striking “and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(7) in section 7(b) (16 U.S.C. 1246(b)), by striking “or national historic” each place such term appears and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(8) in section 7(c) (16 U.S.C. 1246(c))—

(A) by striking “scenic or national historic” each place it appears and inserting “scenic, national historic, or national discovery”;

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “scenic, or national historic” and inserting “scenic, national historic, or national discovery”;

(C) by striking “, and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(9) in section 7(d) (16 U.S.C. 1246(d)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”;

(10) in section 7(e) (16 U.S.C. 1246(e)), by striking “or national historic” each place such term appears and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(11) in section 7(f)(2) (16 U.S.C. 1246(f)(2)), by striking “National Scenic or Historic”

and inserting “national scenic, historic, or discovery trail”;

(12) in section 7(h)(1) (16 U.S.C. 1246(h)(1)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”;

(13) in section 7(i) (16 U.S.C. 1246(i)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to include national discovery trails, and to designate the American Discovery Trail, and for other purposes.”

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The title amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 498), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 498

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Discovery Trails Act of 2001”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a)(1) Section 3(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1242(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) National discovery trails, established as provided in section 5, which will be extended, continuous, interstate trails so located as to provide for outstanding outdoor recreation and travel and to connect representative examples of America’s trails and communities. National discovery trails should provide for the conservation and enjoyment of significant natural, cultural, and historic resources associated with each trail and should be so located as to represent metropolitan, urban, rural, and back country regions of the Nation. Any such trail may be designated on federal lands and, with the consent of the owner thereof, on any non federal lands.”

(2) FEASIBILITY REQUIREMENTS; COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT.—Section 5(b) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(12) For purposes of subsection (b), a trail shall not be considered feasible and desirable for designation as a national discovery trail unless it meets all of the following criteria:

“(A) The trail must link one or more areas within the boundaries of a metropolitan area (as those boundaries are determined under section 134(c) of title 23, United States Code). It should also join with other trails, connecting the National Trails System to significant recreation and resources areas.

“(B) The trail must be supported by at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization. Each trail should have extensive local and trailwide support by the public, by user groups, and by affected State and local governments.

“(C) The trail must be extended and pass through more than one State. At a minimum, it should be a continuous, walkable route.

“(13) The appropriate Secretary for each national discovery trail shall administer the trail in cooperation with at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization. Where the designation of discovery trail is aligned with other units of the National Trails System, or State or local trails, the designation of a discovery trail shall not affect the protections or authorities provided for the other trail or trails, nor shall the designation of a discovery trail diminish the values and significance for which those trails were established.”

(b) DESIGNATION OF THE AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL AS A NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAIL.—Section 5(a) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second paragraph (21) (relating to the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail) as paragraph (22); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(23) The American Discovery Trail, a trail of approximately 6,000 miles extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, extending westward through Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, where near Cincinnati it splits into two routes. The Northern Midwest route traverses Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the Southern Midwest route traverses Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. After the two routes rejoin in Denver, Colorado, the route continues through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. The trail is generally described in Volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995 which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the District of Columbia. The American Discovery Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization and other affected federal land managing agencies, and state and local governments, as appropriate. No lands or interests outside the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas may be acquired by the Federal Government solely for the American Discovery Trail. The provisions of sections 7(e), 7(f), and 7(g) shall not apply to the American Discovery Trail.”

(c) COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAIL PLAN.—Section 5 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) Within three complete fiscal years after the date of enactment of any law designating a national discovery trail, the appropriate Secretary shall submit a comprehensive plan for the protection, management, development, and use of the trail, to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. The responsible Secretary shall ensure that the comprehensive plan for the entire trail does not conflict with existing agency direction and shall consult with the affected land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, affected county and local political jurisdictions, and local organizations maintaining components of the trail. Components of the comprehensive plan include—

“(1) policies and practices to be observed in the administration and management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved, model agreements necessary for joint trail administration among and between interested parties, and an identified carrying capacity for critical segments of the trail and a plan for their implementation where appropriate;

“(2) general and site-specific trail-related development including costs; and

“(3) the process to be followed by the volunteer-based organization, in cooperation with the appropriate Secretary, to implement the trail marking authorities in section 7(c) conforming to approved trail logo or emblem requirements. Nothing in this Act may be construed to impose or permit the imposition of any landowner on the use of any non-federal lands without the consent of the owner thereof. Neither the designation of

a National Discovery Trail nor any plan relating thereto shall affect or be considered in the granting or denial of a right of way or any conditions relating thereto.”.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The National Trails System Act is amended—

(1) in section 2(b) (16 U.S.C. 1241(b)), by striking “scenic and historic” and inserting “scenic, historic, and discovery”;

(2) in the section heading to section 5 (16 U.S.C. 1244), by striking “AND NATIONAL HISTORIC” and inserting “, NATIONAL HISTORIC, AND NATIONAL DISCOVERY”;

(3) in section 5(a) (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(B) by striking “and National Historic” and inserting “, National Historic, and National Discovery”;

(4) in section 5(b) (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(5) in section 5(b)(3) (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)(3)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(6) in section 7(a)(2) (16 U.S.C. 1246(a)(2)), by striking “and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(7) in section 7(b) (16 U.S.C. 1246(b)), by striking “or national historic” each place such term appears and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(8) in section 7(c) (16 U.S.C. 1246(c))—

(A) by striking “scenic or national historic” each place it appears and inserting “scenic, national historic, or national discovery”;

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “scenic, or national historic” and inserting “scenic, national historic, or national discovery”;

(C) by striking “, and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(9) in section 7(d) (16 U.S.C. 1246(d)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”;

(10) in section 7(e) (16 U.S.C. 1246(e)), by striking “or national historic” each place such term appears and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(11) in section 7(f)(2) (16 U.S.C. 1246(f)(2)), by striking “National Scenic or Historic” and inserting “national scenic, historic, or discovery trail”;

(12) in section 7(h)(1) (16 U.S.C. 1246(h)(1)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”;

(13) in section 7(i) (16 U.S.C. 1246(i)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”.

HUNA TOTEM CORPORATION LAND EXCHANGE ACT

The bill (S. 506) to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, to provide for a land exchange between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Huna Totem Corporation, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 506

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Huna Totem Corporation Land Exchange Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF SETTLEMENT ACT.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92–203, December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 43 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section to read:

“SEC. ____ . HUNA TOTEM CORPORATION LAND EXCHANGE.

“(a) GENERAL.—In exchange for lands and interests therein described in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall, subject to valid existing rights, convey to the Huna Totem Corporation the surface estate and to Sealaska Corporation the subsurface estate of the Federal lands identified by Huna Totem Corporation pursuant to subsection (c). The values of the lands and interests therein exchanged pursuant to this section shall be equal.

“(b) The surface estate to be conveyed by Huna Totem Corporation and the subsurface estate to be conveyed by Sealaska Corporation to the Secretary of Agriculture are the municipal watershed lands as shown on the map dated September 1, 1997, and labeled attachment A, and are further described as follows:

“MUNICIPAL WATERSHED AND GREEN-BELT BUFFER
“T43S, R61E, C.R.M.

Portion of Section	Approximate Acres
16	2
21	610
22	227
23	35
26	447
27	400
33	202
34	76
Approximate total	1,999.

“(c) Within ninety (90) days of the receipt by the United States of the conveyances of the surface estate and subsurface estate described in subsection (b), Huna Totem Corporation shall be entitled to identify lands readily accessible to the Village of Hoonah and, where possible, located on the road system to the Village of Hoonah, as depicted on the map dated September 1, 1997, and labeled Attachment B. Huna Totem Corporation shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture in writing which lands Huna Totem Corporation has identified.

“(d) TIMING OF CONVEYANCE AND VALUATION.—The conveyance mandated by subsection (a) by the Secretary of Agriculture shall occur within ninety (90) days after the list of identified lands is submitted by Huna Totem Corporation pursuant to subsection (c).

“(e) TIMBER MANUFACTURING; EXPORT RESTRICTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, timber harvested from land conveyed to Huna Totem Corporation under this section shall not be exported as unprocessed logs from Alaska, nor may Huna Totem Corporation sell, trade, exchange, substitute, or otherwise convey that timber to any person for the purpose of exporting that timber from the State of Alaska.

“(f) RELATION TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The land conveyed to Huna Totem Corporation and Sealaska Corporation under this section shall be considered, for all purposes, land conveyed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

“(g) MAPS.—The maps referred to in this section shall be maintained on file in the Office of the Chief, United States Forest Service, and in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C. The acreage cited in this section is approximate, and if there is any discrepancy between cited acreage and

the land depicted on the specified maps, the maps shall control. The maps do not constitute an attempt by the United States to convey State or private land.”.

KENAI MOUNTAINS-TURNAGAIN ARM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2001

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 509) to establish the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Corridor Act of 2001”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm transportation corridor is a major gateway to Alaska and includes a range of transportation routes used first by indigenous people who were followed by pioneers who settled the Nation’s last frontier;

(2) the natural history and scenic splendor of the region are equally outstanding; vistas of nature’s power include evidence of earthquake subsidence, recent avalanches, retreating glaciers and tidal action along Turnagain Arm, which has the world’s second greatest tidal range;

(3) the cultural landscape formed by indigenous people and then by settlement, transportation and modern resource development in this rugged and often treacherous natural setting stands as powerful testimony to the human fortitude, perseverance, and resourcefulness that is America’s proudest heritage from the people who settled the frontier;

(4) there is a national interest in recognizing, preserving, promoting, and interpreting these resources;

(5) the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm region is geographically and culturally cohesive because it is defined by a corridor of historic routes—trail, water, railroad, and roadways through a distinct landscape of mountains, lakes, and fjords;

(6) national significance of separate elements of the region include, but are not limited to, the Iditarod National Historic Trail, the Seward Highway National Scenic Byway, and the Alaska Railroad National Scenic Railroad;

(7) national Heritage Corridor designation provides for the interpretation of these routes, as well as the national historic districts and numerous historic routes in the region as part of the whole picture of human history in the wider transportation corridor including early Native trade routes, connections by waterway, mining trail, and other routes;

(8) national Heritage Corridor designation also provides communities within the region with the motivation and means for “grass roots” regional coordination and partnerships with each other and with borough, State, and Federal agencies; and

(9) national Heritage Corridor designation is supported by the Kenai Peninsula Historical Association, the Seward Historical Commission, the Seward City Council, the Hope and Sunrise Historical Society, the Hope Chamber of Commerce, the Alaska Association for Historic Preservation, the Cooper Landing Community Club, the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association, Anchorage Historic Properties, the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Cook Inlet Historical Society, the Moose Pass