# 111TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION H.R.39

To preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 2009

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

# A BILL

- To preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans.
  - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
  - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### **3** SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Udall-Eisenhower Arc-
- 5 tic Wilderness Act".

## 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) Americans cherish the continued existence 2 of expansive, unspoiled wilderness ecosystems and 3 wildlife found on their public lands, and feel a 4 strong moral responsibility to protect this wilderness 5 heritage as an enduring resource to bequeath undis-6 turbed to future generations of Americans.

7 (2) It is widely believed by ecologists, wildlife 8 scientists, public land specialists, and other experts 9 that the wilderness ecosystem centered around and 10 dependent upon the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic 11 National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, represents the 12 very epitome of a primeval wilderness ecosystem and 13 constitutes the greatest wilderness area and diversity 14 of wildlife habitats of its kind in the United States.

(3) President Dwight D. Eisenhower initiated
protection of the wilderness values of the Arctic
coastal plain in 1960 when he set aside 8,900,000
acres establishing the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge expressly "for the purpose of preserving unique
wildlife, wilderness and recreational values".

(4) In 1980, when the Congress acted to
strengthen the protective management of the Eisenhower-designated area with the enactment of the
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
(Public Law 96–487), Representative Morris K.

Udall led the effort to more than double the size of
 the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and extend stat utory wilderness protection to most of the original
 area.

5 (5) Before the enactment of the Alaska Na-6 tional Interest Lands Conservation Act, the House 7 of Representatives twice passed legislation that 8 would have protected the entire Eisenhower-des-9 ignated area as wilderness, including the Arctic 10 coastal plain.

11 (6) A majority of Americans have supported 12 and continue to support preserving and protecting 13 the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, including the 14 Arctic coastal plain, from any industrial development 15 and consider oil and gas exploration and develop-16 ment in particular to be incompatible with the pur-17 poses for which this incomparable wilderness eco-18 system has been set aside.

(7) When the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
was established in 1980 by paragraph (2) of section
303 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487; 94 Stat. 2390;
16 U.S.C. 668dd note), subparagraph (B)(iii) of
such paragraph specifically stated that one of the
purposes for which the Arctic National Wildlife Ref-

uge is established and managed would be to provide
 the opportunity for continued subsistence uses by
 local residents, and, therefore, the lands designated
 as wilderness within the Refuge, including the area
 designated by this Act, are and will continue to be
 managed consistent with such subparagraph.

(8) Canada has taken action to preserve those
portions of the wilderness ecosystem of the Arctic
that exist on its side of the international border and
provides strong legal protection for the habitat of
the Porcupine River caribou herd that migrates annually through both countries to calve on the Arctic
coastal plain.

14 (9) The extension of full wilderness protection 15 for the Arctic coastal plain within the Arctic Na-16 tional Wildlife Refuge will still leave most of the 17 North Slope of Alaska available for the development 18 of energy resources, which will allow Alaska to con-19 tinue to contribute significantly to meeting the en-20 ergy needs of the United States without despoiling 21 the unique Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic Na-22 tional Wildlife Refuge.

23 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The Congress hereby24 declares that it is the policy of the United States—

1 (1) to honor the decades of bipartisan efforts 2 that have increasingly protected the great wilderness 3 ecosystem of the Arctic coastal plain; (2) to sustain this natural treasure for the cur-4 5 rent generation of Americans; and 6 (3) to do everything possible to protect and pre-7 serve this magnificent natural ecosystem so that it 8 may be bequeathed in its unspoiled natural condition 9 to future generations of Americans. 10 SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS, ARC-11 TIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA. 12 (a) INCLUSION OF ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN.—In fur-13 therance of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), an area within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the 14 15 State of Alaska comprising approximately 1,559,538 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Arctic Na-16 17 tional Wildlife Refuge—1002 Area Alternative E—Wilderness Designation" and dated October 28, 1991, is hereby 18 19 designated as wilderness and, therefore, as a component 20 of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The map 21 referred to in this subsection shall be available for inspec-22 tion in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior. 23 (b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of the Interior 24 shall administer the area designated as wilderness by sub-25 section (a) in accordance with the Wilderness Act as part

•HR 39 IH

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