## 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.
  - (2) It is widely believed by ecologists, wildlife scientists, public land specialists, and other experts that the wilderness ecosystem centered around and dependent upon the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, represents the very epitome of a primeval wilderness ecosystem and constitutes the greatest wilderness area and diversity 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 statutory wilderness protection to most of the original area.
  - (5) Before the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the House of Representatives twice passed legislation that would have protected the entire Eisenhower-designated area as wilderness, including the Arctic coastal plain.
  - (6) A majority of Americans have supported and continue to support preserving and protecting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, including the Arctic coastal plain, from any industrial development and consider oil and gas exploration and development in particular to be incompatible with the purposes for which this incomparable wilderness ecosystem 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.
    - (9) The extension of full wilderness protection for the Arctic coastal plain within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge will still leave most of the North Slope of Alaska available for the development of energy resources, which will allow Alaska to continue to contribute significantly to meeting the energy needs of the United States without despoiling the unique Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
- (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The Congress hereby
  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;
4	(2) to sustain this natural treasure for the cur-
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.),
14	an area within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the
15	State of Alaska comprising approximately 1,559,538
16	acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Arctic Na-
17	tional Wildlife Refuge—1002 Area Alternative E—Wilder-
18	ness Designation" and dated October 28, 1991, is hereby
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

- 1 of the wilderness area already in existence within the Arc-
- 2 tic National Wildlife Refuge as of the date of the enact-

3 ment of this Act.

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