

## A Brief History of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

### Refuge Background

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is the largest unit in the National Wildlife Refuge System, comprising 19.6 million acres of wild lands. In 2010, we celebrated the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Arctic Refuge.

The fight to protect this area was launched by a group of visionary conservationists, led by Olaus and Margaret Murie, who campaigned to establish the nation's first ecosystem-scale conservation area. On December 6, 1960, President Eisenhower made their vision a reality by establishing the 8.9-million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Range specifically for its "unique wildlife, wilderness, and recreational values." In 1980, President Carter continued this legacy by expanding the area, designating much of the land as protected Wilderness, and renaming it the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. However, the 1.5-million-acre Coastal Plain, the biological heart of the Refuge, was left unprotected. Congress and the administration should take steps to secure the strongest protections possible for this iconic landscape.

More than 250 animal species rely on the Arctic Refuge's diverse habitats, including wolves, muskoxen, wolverines and caribou. Numerous species of birds rely on the Arctic Refuge during the summer months before migrating to every state in the U.S. and across six continents.

Female polar bears build dens in the Arctic Refuge to give birth to their young. These dens are primarily found in the Coastal Plain. Though polar bears prefer to spend the majority of their time on the drifting pack ice in the Arctic Ocean, the sea ice is receding due to global warming, making land denning sites in the Arctic Refuge increasingly important for polar bears.



According to oral tradition, for thousands of years the resources of the Arctic Refuge, especially the Porcupine Caribou herd, have sustained the Gwich'in people. Each spring, the herd makes a 1,400-mile commute north to their calving areas in the Coastal Plain to give birth. During the winter the herd disperses throughout the southern part of the Refuge and into Canada. It is estimated that an individual caribou may travel more than 3,000 miles over the course of a single year. Protecting the calving grounds of the Porcupine Caribou herd in the Arctic Refuge is crucial to protecting the culture of the Gwich'in people.

### Comprehensive Conservation Plan

Every national wildlife refuge across the United States has a regularly updated Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP). These plans guide long-term management of the refuges. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge's CCP is long overdue: the last (and only) CCP developed for the Arctic Refuge was signed into effect in 1988. This CCP never included a complete wilderness review for the Refuge, meaning that some areas of the Refuge, including the Coastal Plain, have never been officially declared suitable for Wilderness designation, despite extensive scientific evidence of its wilderness qualities.

A complete wilderness review and recommendation from the current CCP process will help ensure that the invaluable lands and waters that make up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge are preserved for the long-term.

### Political History

Starting in 1986, a bill to protect the Arctic Refuge Coastal Plain as Wilderness has been introduced in every Congress, including the current bill, H.R. 139/S. 1695. However, efforts to open the Arctic Refuge to oil and gas drilling have been just as persistent, including attempts to force Arctic Refuge drilling onto a must-pass military funding bill during a time of war. Adamant Arctic Refuge supporters in Congress have beaten back numerous attempts to open the Arctic Refuge to development. To ensure permanent protection for the next 50 years and beyond, it is more important than ever for Congress to designate the Coastal Plain of the Arctic Refuge as Wilderness.



Photo courtesy of Gary Braasch

You can learn more about our efforts to protect our nation’s Wilderness icon and take action at: [www.alaskawild.org/refuge](http://www.alaskawild.org/refuge).

### Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Timeline

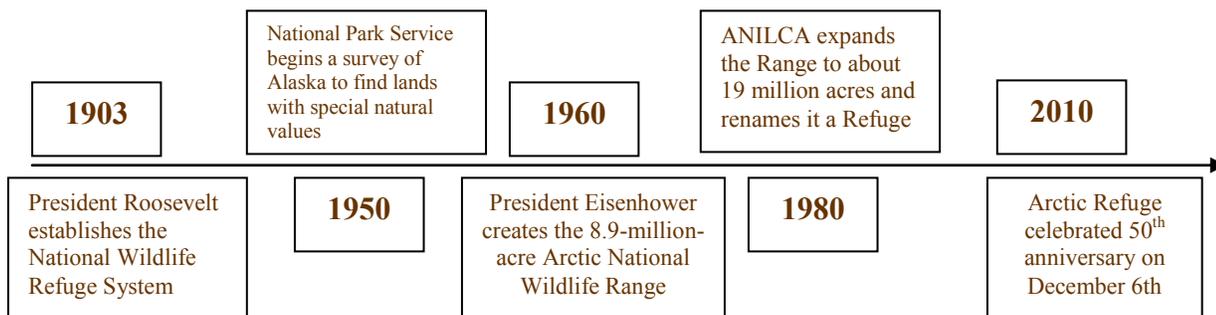


Photo courtesy of US Fish & Wildlife Service



122 C Street, NW, Ste 240  
 Washington, DC 20001  
 Ph: 202-544-5205  
[www.alaskawild.org](http://www.alaskawild.org)

For more information, contact the League’s Arctic Refuge Program Director