

Call to Action: What Can You do for Public Lands?

Main Takeaway

Everyone can advocate for the protection of public lands.

Passionate individuals play a critical role in ensuring the continued protection and responsible management of our public lands and waters. Here are some things that you can do to help make sure our public lands are inclusive and will always be around for future generations to enjoy.

- Share your passion for wild places with others and be open to learning about other people's passion for land.
- Educate yourself through books, social media, radio, and articles about public lands, public lands issues, and public lands history at the state, local, and federal levels.
- Continue to connect the dots between social issues and environmental issues. Learn about the social complexities behind public land management close to home and nationally.
- Visit public lands near you and learn about projects that are occurring. For instance, you may find a timber sale marked for harvest during a hike and be inspired to find out more.
- Realize that all things are connected and every decision you make impacts ecosystems around the world. We cannot build a fence around our public lands and expect them to remain safe and healthy functioning ecosystems.
- Join organizations that monitor projects on public lands and contribute your support and voice in favor of what you believe.
- Submit comments on public lands issues and participate in community hearings on public lands decisions at the local, state, and federal level.
- Participate in or organize volunteer work on public lands.
- Call, write, or meet with your elected officials when bills or policy are up for vote and let them know that you care about public lands.
- Vote in local, state, and national elections! Support candidates who share your environmental values.
- Run for office and champion conservation.
- Recognize and respect the myriad ways in which people connect with the outdoors and public lands and advocate for all connections to public lands.
- Research and share your learning about Indigenous peoples, how places are named, and the connection to local public lands history. Include land acknowledgements on written materials and at the beginnings of events. Whenever possible and appropriate, use the Indigenous names of places and advocate for changing place names that perpetuate racial slurs and stereotypes.

Federal public lands and waters are for all people and we all have the responsibility to care for them. Having a basic understanding of the decision-making process can help you be actively involved in federal public lands protection. When considering the designation of federal public lands, there are different procedures for different kinds of designations:

- **National Monument** — this designation can be made by the president under the Antiquities Act without legislative branch (House/Senate) approval. National Monuments can also be established by Congress through the legislative process.
- **National Park** — the creation of a National Park requires legislative action in the form of a bill passed by Congress. Lands with other designations, like National Monuments and National Recreation Areas, may be converted to a National Park by an act of Congress.
- **Wilderness Area** — the designation of a Wilderness area requires an act of Congress. In most instances, Congress considers an area of federal public land for Wilderness designation after the agency that manages the land completes an eligibility study and determines that the area meets the criteria in the Wilderness Act of 1964. If the land is deemed eligible, the managing agency submits a recommendation for Wilderness designation to the president who then makes the recommendation to Congress. Congress introduces a bill and confers the designation through the legislative process.

Not all public lands management decisions focus on the creation of new protected tracts of land. The scope of public lands decision-making is broad and also includes:

- Development of land use plans by managing agencies. These plans go by various names but they all determine the way a specified area will be managed for ten years or more. They are a vital part of the land management process and offer many opportunities for the public to provide input.
- Development and modification of recreation management policies and practices. Examples include policies governing rock climbing, mountain biking, snowmobiling, outfitting, and guiding on public lands.
- Natural resource extraction decisions, such as opening up areas of public land for mining, logging, grazing, or oil and gas development.
- Securing funding for the creation of public spaces. One source is the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides funding to conserve lands and develop recreational facilities.

Regardless of the focus, federal public lands decisions requiring legislative action typically go through the following process:

1. **Coalition building** — a group of concerned and/or affected people, businesses, and organizations work together to create a shared vision for a legislative proposal.
2. **Sponsor recruitment** — the coalition identifies and recruits a senator or representative to introduce the bill in Congress.

3. **Committee consideration** — once introduced, the bill is sent to one or more committees for consideration. Committees generally hold hearings and then amend and vote on the bill. If the committee passes the bill, it is sent to the full House or Senate for a vote.
4. **Floor debate or unanimous consent** — if a committee passes a bill, that bill goes to the floor of the House or Senate for a vote. Some bills that are not controversial get approved by unanimous consent.
5. **Vote** — bills must pass in both the House of Representatives and the Senate before being sent to the president.
6. **Presidential signature/veto** — once passed by both the House and Senate, the president either signs the bill into law or vetoes the bill and sends it back to Congress. Congress can override a presidential veto with a 2/3 vote in both the House and Senate.

While this process may look straight-forward, it requires diligence and perseverance on the part of sponsors and advocates. Sometimes it takes years to complete. Often, a bill can go into a committee for review and come out for a vote looking very different, with new language added that doesn't relate to the intent of the original bill. Additionally, a bill may pass in one chamber but be rejected in the other, in which case the bill may go back to the first chamber for revisions. There are many opportunities to engage in the process and advocate for federal public lands legislation through involvement in local coalitions and communicating with elected officials all throughout the legislative process.

A Guide to Changing Offensive Place Names in the United States

The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and The Wilderness Society have released a guide to help local communities change offensive place names on public lands. The goal of the guide is to shed light on the oppressive history of colonization as it relates to public lands and to begin to change offensive place names across the country so that our public lands are more inclusive and welcoming. We encourage you to think about offensive place names nearest you and hope that you would consider taking action to rename them. The guide is free and available to anyone. Please download "A Guide to Changing Offensive Place Names in the United States," or visit wilderness.org/placenames to learn more.

Advocacy Toolbox and the Art of Persuasion

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Lesson at a Glance

Legislative Process Review and the Advocacy Toolbox (15 min): Participants will put the legislative process cards in order and discuss where they can get involved in the process.

Practicing Persuasive Writing (30 min): Participants will choose issues to practice writing letters to their representatives and local policy makers.

Conclusion (5 min): Share out, legislative process and toolbox review, and questions.

Learner Outcomes

Participants will:

- Review the basic legislative process.
- Understand the many ways in which they can get involved in the legislative process and advocate for public lands and waters.
- Practice persuasive letter writing.

Getting Ready

Time: 50 min

Materials: Multiple sets of legislative process cards based on groups size, flip chart, markers, paper, pencils

Preparation: None

Location: Indoor or outdoor with room to sit in a circle.

Objective: To create a public lands advocacy toolbox and practice persuasive letter writing and arguments.

Legislative Process Review (15 min)

1. Explain to participants that having a basic understanding of the federal decision making process can help you be actively involved in federal public lands protection.
2. Divide participants into groups of 2-5 people and pass out sets of legislative process cards to each group. Allow 2-3 minutes for each group to put the process cards in order. Allow each group to report out and discuss the results. As you review the correct order, ask the group where they think it's possible for constituents to get involved in the process, noted by the **.
 - a. **Idea for change** — an individual or group is motivated to make their community better. **These come from you!
 - b. **Coalition building** — a group of concerned and/or affected people, businesses, and organizations work together to create a shared vision for a legislative proposal. **Get involved with organizations that are part of coalitions looking to put forward legislation, attend informational meetings, tell businesses that you support their work, help gather letters of support and petition signatures.
 - c. **Congressional sponsor recruitment** — the coalition identifies and recruits a senator or representative to introduce the bill in Congress. **Contact your elected official and let them know that you support or oppose potential legislation.
 - d. **Introduction into Congress** — the sponsor in either the House or the Senate introduces the bill for consideration.
 - e. **Committee consideration** — the bill is sent to one or more committees. The committees generally hold a hearing, amend the bill, then vote on the bill. If the committee passes the bill, it is sent to the full House or Senate for a vote.
 - f. **Floor debate or unanimous consent** — the bill goes to the floor of the House or Senate for floor debate prior to a vote. Bills that are not controversial bypass the floor debate process and get approved by unanimous consent. **Contact your elected officials and let them know you support or oppose the bill.
 - g. **Vote** — bills must pass in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. **Contact your elected officials and let them know you support or oppose the bill.

- h. **Presidential signature/veto** — if the bill passes in both chambers it is sent to the president. The president signs the bill into law or vetoes the bill and sends it back to Congress.
3. Discuss other tactics in the “Advocacy Toolbox”, including:
 - a. Visit your public lands and share enjoyment with all people
 - b. Stay informed and educated on public lands issues so you can weigh in
 - c. Join organizations that monitor public lands projects and support their work
 - d. Make public comments and participate in community hearings on public lands decisions
 - e. Use social media to amplify your voice in support of public lands
 - f. Volunteer to help maintain public lands near you
 - g. Call and/or write a letter to your federal and local policy makers when public lands bills are up for vote
 - h. Vote!
 - i. Run for office and champion conservation of our public lands for all people
 - j. Organize peaceful demonstrations, rallies and marches to encourage public engagement

Practicing Persuasive Writing (30 min)

1. Explain that one of the most effective ways to advocate for what you believe in is to write, email, or call your representatives in Congress or local policy makers. Persuasive writing is an art and there are some basic tips that can help you get your point across clearly and concisely. Write the tips on paper or a whiteboard.
 - a. **Identify who you are:** Depending on the scenario, introduce yourself. If writing to a legislator, make sure they know that you are a constituent by including your address.
 - b. **Get to the point:** Early in your message you should highlight specifically what you are communicating about. Be as specific with this as possible. List the name of the bill or legislation if applicable.
 - c. **Identify why it matters:** Help your audience make a connection as to why it matters to them. Personal stories or anecdotes can be a good way of doing this.
 - d. **Call to action:** Finish the message with a call to action—either asking a decision maker to do something or asking people to help your advocacy campaign by doing something.

2. Ask each participant to identify an issue they care about. It can be related to the environment, conservation, or something different.
3. Ask each student to write one message. They can choose the issue, their stance, and their audience and the message can be in the form of an email, letter, or script for a phone call to their representative.
4. When the participants are finished with their message, ask them to pair up and share their message, offering feedback for their partner. Ask the participants to consider the following:

Is it clear what their stance on the issue is?

Is there a clear call to action tied to the message?

Conclusion (5 min)

1. Ask the group if anyone is willing to share their persuasive message with the group.
2. Note that contacting elected officials has shown to be a very powerful way to advocate for issues that are important. Review the advocacy toolbox and solicit questions.

Adapt the lesson

For groups needing more physical activity, consider making the legislative process review into a relay race.

Consider assigning locally relevant topics for participants to craft their persuasive messages.

If more time is available, participants could practice persuasive speeches by role playing local lawmakers and concerned citizens. Allow time to frontload the roles and issues so participants can prepare their arguments and responses.



Idea for Change

An individual or group is motivated to make their community better.



Coalition Building

A group of concerned and/or affected people, businesses, and organizations work together to create a shared vision for a legislative proposal.



Congressional Sponsor Recruitment

The coalition identifies and recruits a Senator or Representative to introduce the bill in Congress.



Introduction into Congress

Sponsor in either the House or the Senate introduces the bill for consideration.



Committee Consideration

The bill is sent to one or more committees of jurisdiction. Committees generally hold a hearing, amend the bill, then vote on the bill. If the committee passes the bill, it is sent to the full House or Senate for a vote.



Floor Debate or Unanimous Consent

Bill goes to the floor of the House or Senate for floor debate prior to a vote. Bills that are not controversial bypass the floor debate process and get approved by unanimous consent.



Vote

Bills must pass in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.



Presidential Signature/Veto

The President signs the bill into law or vetoes the bill and sends it back to Congress.