

30x30

An Introductory Toolkit for Zoos and Aquariums

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Introduction

To help address the climate change and biodiversity crises, and reverse the decline of wildlife, scientists have urged the conservation of at least 30% of our land and ocean by 2030. “30x30” is now the centerpiece of growing movement, supported by a growing number of individuals and organizations, including The Ocean Project and the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA).

30x30 is an ambitious but achievable goal. The United States already has protected 12% of its lands and 23% of its ocean.¹ The goal of getting to 30x30 is now part of policy proposals at the state, national, and international level. And zoos and aquariums can play an essential role going forward, with an emphasis on the following.

“We must set a national goal of protecting and restoring 30 percent of our lands and ocean by 2030 to stem the collapse of our natural world. This is the mass mobilization we need—the collective action that will save the planet.”

— U.S. Senator Tom Udall, New Mexico

1. The movement for 30x30 needs to reach a wide audience and document public support.

And, candidly, we know of no other organizations within or beyond the movement that are able to play that role better. Together zoos and aquariums reach a diverse audience of millions of people each year, and we know that these audiences expect, trust and appreciate when we engage them in conservation efforts. Moreover, there are strong signals that these audiences, once informed about the idea of 30x30, are especially supportive.

2. The movement for 30x30 needs help informing policymakers at various levels. In addition to contributing actively to the conservation of wildlife across the globe, zoos and aquariums are uniquely able to help other movement organizations here, as along with sharing visitor opinion and issue expertise, zoos and aquariums are rightly seen as nonpartisan players who make a clear contribution to the wellbeing of their communities.

Over the coming months, we anticipate many other ways for zoos and aquariums to assist in advancing this effort including in the protection of particular places that are essential for all, including SAFE species. The first step, which we encourage you to take now, is to express your zoo or aquarium’s support for the 30x30 goal by supporting the concept, and designating a point of contact.

The remainder of this toolkit is designed to help introduce zoos and aquariums to the movement, and to the 30x30 goal, with information and ideas in relation to the important role that together the zoo and aquarium community can play in helping it succeed. Additional information and resources can be found at the web site serving as the national hub, www.NatureAmerica.org, as well as information about the global movement at www.campaignfornature.org.

Thanks to the generous support of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, we are pleased to have Douglas Meyer available as a liaison between zoos and aquariums and the other coalitions and organizations that are active in the movement, and we encourage you to contact Douglas at dmeyer@theoceanproject.org to express your zoo or aquarium’s support and designate a point of contact. Douglas is also working collaboratively with AZA, as well as the Aquarium Conservation Partnership (ACP) which will provide additional pathways for aquariums to engage in this effort. Kim McIntyre, Executive Director of the Aquarium Conservation Partnership and Noah Chesnin of the Wildlife Conservation Society’s New York Aquarium can be reached by ACP members at kmcintyre@mbayaq.org and nchesnin@wcs.org respectively.

¹ According to the National Ocean Protection Coalition, 23% of US waters have strong, permanent protection. Nearly all of this area is located in two large protected areas in the remote Pacific Ocean [Papahānamoekūākea and the Pacific Remote Islands]. Less than 1% of other regions have strong MPAs. See the [Science Behind 30x30](#) section of this document for more information.

Joining the Movement

If your zoo or aquarium already supports “30x30” please contact Douglas at dmeyer@theoceanproject.org, and indicate who at your zoo or aquarium should be the primary point of contact going forward noting this information also will be shared with AZA and ACP.

For those who are looking for additional context, a previously circulated sign-on letter that covers the concept is included below for reference, noting that as of August of 2020 more than 20 AZA members already had expressed their support for the concept, and the earlier version of this letter signed by more than 180 organizations.¹

The undersigned zoos and aquariums are uniting with the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, and organizations and businesses across the country in support of a national goal of conserving at least 30 percent of the land and 30 percent of the ocean of the United States by 2030. This goal corresponds with scientific recommendations to help address the current extinction, climate and biodiversity crises by conserving at least 30 percent of the land and 30 percent of the ocean worldwide by 2030. Nature, like climate, is at a tipping point. The documented loss of public lands, water and wildlife is staggering.

- A football field’s worth of natural lands disappears to development in the United States every thirty seconds.²
- A million species are at risk of extinction worldwide.
- 2.9 billion birds in the United States and Canada have been lost since 1970.
- Half of all freshwater and saltwater wetlands in the contiguous 48 states has been lost according to Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Three-fourths of the planet’s lands and two-thirds of its marine environments have been “severely altered” by human activity.

To confront the rapid loss of America’s natural places and wildlife, the U.S. needs to accelerate land and ocean protection and restoration efforts at all levels of government and across the country. Currently, only 12 percent of U.S. lands and 26 percent of U.S. oceans (almost exclusively in the western Pacific and northwestern Hawaii) are protected.

Conserving and restoring our nation’s lands and waters must be part of the solution. According to world-renowned scientist Edward O. Wilson and others, roughly half of all lands and waters should be conserved in a natural condition if we want to prevent most wildlife species from going extinct, and if we want future generations to have continued access to clean water, clean air, and secure food supplies.

Policy recommendations now in circulation have shown that it is possible to achieve a goal of conserving and protecting 30% of land and ocean areas by 2030. The U.S. should be a leader in the global effort to conserve nature by joining the global commitment to protect 30 percent of all its lands and ocean by 2030—a commitment that is widely supported by Americans.

The goal must be achieved in an equitable and inclusive manner. Rather than a one-size-fits-all- approach, the resolution encourages the federal government to work with local communities, tribes, states and private landowners to conserve natural places and resources, with improved access to nature for communities of color and economically disadvantaged communities.

The situation is alarming. However, the good news is that there are solutions if we act now. Therefore, we urge leaders to take bold action before we reach the climate, biodiversity and extinction tipping points and request that you support proposals at the state and national, as well as the international level, that align with this ambitious, yet achievable goal.

Engaging the Public

One of the most important and pressing needs within the movement is to reach and engage more individuals, ideally doing so in a way that documents their support for 30x30. Sharing your zoo or aquarium's initial commitment to the concept on social media is a great way to start!

Efforts undertaken to date have indicated that most individuals have not yet heard about 30x30, but once informed are overwhelmingly positive about the idea. A recent study by [The Ocean Project and the Aquarium Conservation Partnership, together with four member aquariums](#) (Aquarium of the Pacific, New England Aquarium, New York Aquarium and Shedd Aquarium), engaged visitors on the specific possibility of adding more marine protected areas, and found that visitors express exceptionally high levels of enthusiasm about the idea, and see it as something the zoos and aquariums should be supporting too, especially when presented in the context of 30x30.

SUGGESTED POST UPON SIGNING IN SUPPORT OF 30x30

(USE WITH A PHOTO FEATURING
A "SAFE" SPECIES)

We are proud to join other @zoos_aquariums in support of #Protect30x30, a call to conserve 30% of our land and ocean by 2030, and help (insert featured animal) and all our wildlife. #AZASAFE. www.natureamerica.org

The aforementioned study also suggests that visitors do not need a lot of convincing around this concept, with a typical engagement lasting less than two minutes. Below is a sample script, as used successfully by interpreters at the New England Aquarium. Note the key message points, shown in capital letters, and the inclusion of an "ask," a clear next step for the visitor to take, which helped the aquarium to assess the amount of visitor support and share that later with policymakers. The underlying structure for the script, and its highlighting of the relevance for a specific SAFE species while providing an opportunity for "redemption" through action, is all by design, based in this case on prior research into effective messaging by The Ocean Project and the "[Heartwired to Love the Ocean](#)" initiative. While this specific example is focused on the ocean and what is under consideration at the national level, the same structure can be easily adapted to highlight a terrestrial SAFE species and terrestrial conservation opportunities, whether at the state, national, or even international level.



As the campaign progresses, there will be new and exciting ways for zoos and aquariums to engage their audiences using proven approaches that are adaptable to their own unique settings and circumstances. Possibilities currently being explored include the following, noting that as we continue to cope with the current pandemic, on-

site efforts, now more than ever, will need to be combined with online efforts.

- Small group engagements, such as the successful talk in the aforementioned example (See sample script), are excellent opportunities to introduce 30x30, and ask for visitors to show support by signing a banner or postcard.
- Larger group engagements before shows or screenings, with a video about 30x30, and asking visitors upon exiting to show support by signing a banner or postcard.
- Implementing a 'voting exercise' where visitors upon entering are given a mock ballot and asked if they too would 'vote in favor' of 30x30, something that also adapts easily to an online application through the polling features on many social media platforms.

- Encouraging followers on social media to sign the official [petition](#). An initial push around World Oceans Day 2020 generated millions of impressions and more than 22,000 signatures!

Expanding the reach and documenting support will be critical, especially for helping to further expand political support, and the ultimate success of the effort.

SAMPLE SCRIPT FOR A SMALL GROUP ENGAGEMENT

(WELCOME) Our Giant Ocean Tank represents a thriving coral reef and is home to many amazing tropical animals! You might be familiar with our largest resident Myrtle the green sea turtle. Today I would like to share how together we can help protect ocean ecosystems like this beautiful reef and animals like Myrtle. My friends _____ and _____ are coming around with some cards that look like this. This comment card will be your tool for joining the New England Aquarium and your fellow community members in protecting our ocean today.

(AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REDEMPTION) One way people are successfully protecting wild places on land for animals and humans alike is with national parks! Who here has heard of a national park? Okay great! Now who here has heard of a marine protected area? Just like national parks provide protection for land animals, marine protected areas provide a sanctuary for ocean animals like Myrtle by creating a safe place to live away from harmful human activities. People haven't always been good to the ocean and its animals, but by protecting special areas we now have a way to help. Right in our backyard, thanks in part to support from people like you, the newly created Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument is allowing threatened populations of deep sea corals, fish, mammals and turtles to recover.

To establish marine protected areas, scientists, fisherman, and the public must work together with elected officials and tribal leaders. Currently only 7% of our ocean is part of a marine protected area. It's a start, but scientists have determined we need to protect at least 30% of our planet, land and ocean, by the year 2030. If we want to continue to receive clean air and drinking water, food, and natural resources that support our economy, this 30% is the minimum we need protected.

The good news is that the United States and other countries around the world are considering a resolution to protect 30% of the planet by 2030. Myrtle and coral reefs like this need your voice now.

(ASK) If you agree that it's important to protect 30% of our land and ocean by 2030, please let your Senator know by signing a comment card like this before leaving here today. [Hold up card.] If you did not already receive a card, you can see _____ across from me who can also take your completed cards.

(CONCLUSION) Working together we can help protect these special places and maintain healthy oceans for animals like Myrtle and generations of human ocean protectors to come.

Advancing the Policies

As mentioned above, policy proposals are being introduced at the national and international, as well as in some cases the state level. Below are some suggestions as to how a zoo or aquarium could engage on 30x30 at the appropriate level. And further below are links to additional background, including many of the policies currently under consideration, noting that list is not exhaustive, nor are all ideas likely to be relevant or realistic in all locations.

Zoos and aquariums can play an absolutely essential role in informing policymakers by taking steps such as the following in concert with other coalition members, noting that this activity will be rolling out over the coming months.

- Meeting with political leaders about 30x30
- Hosting community meetings or forums about 30x30
- Encouraging/thanking political leaders for support or co-sponsorships of state or national 30x30 efforts
- Delivering a gathered show of public/constituent support to political leaders
- Noting political leaders' support for 30x30 in additional public engagement efforts
- Authoring or co-authoring op-eds about the importance of 30x30

The primary focus of the campaign to date has been on advancing the national goal, currently captured in the Udall-Bennet "[Thirty by Thirty Resolution to Save Nature](#)." Member zoos and aquariums can contribute to this effort by helping to ensure support from senators, representatives, or even governors, mayors, tribal leaders, or other leaders, who we need to join us in voicing support for a national 30x30 goal.

The international effort is currently focused on 2021, when global leaders will convene in China to review and update goals set by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – a global agreement through which nations commit to protect wildlife, natural systems, and wild places. A [growing number](#) of country leaders, scientists, and non-governmental organizations are encouraging parties to the CBD to formally adopt a goal for all nations to conserve 30% of their lands and 30% of their ocean by 2030. The United States is not currently part of the CBD, but expressions of support from leading Americans and American organizations may help nonetheless.

In addition, some governors and state legislatures are now considering adopting their own goal of protecting at least 30% of their state's land and ocean by 2030. This will be very reachable for some states, ambitious for others, and perhaps out of reach for still others. For states that currently have a low proportion of lands that are protected, some state leaders are also considering a goal that is below 30%; the [Commonwealth of Virginia](#), for example, has set a modest but clear goal of protecting the top ten percent of its highest-value conservation lands within the next ten years. Focusing on a state level goal, either in addition, or instead of the national goal, could be a good option for some member zoos and aquariums in the future.

Other options: Other options may come into play, positions or policies that help move us towards the goal of 30x30. Here are a few examples that also would help show that a leader is "walking the talk."

- Calling attention to the [growing nature crisis](#).
- Expressing support for parks.
- Expressing support for outdoor recreation.

- Supporting a permanent, dedicated funding stream for land and wildlife conservation.
- Designate wildlife corridors.

While each of the above are unique approaches, the movement is united behind a set of shared principles for good policy. The path to conserving 30% of our land and ocean must reflect our values and the needs of communities and peoples across the country, from our largest cities to rural areas. In particular, the movement is based on the following principles:

1. **Support locally-led conservation:** the U.S. can only reach a 30x30 goal by doing more - far more - to help communities protect the places that matter most, in a manner that meets local, state, tribal, and regional needs.
2. **Work toward a more equitable and inclusive vision for nature conservation:** For too long, the costs and impacts of natural resource extraction and pollution have fallen disproportionately on low income communities and communities of color in the U.S. The pursuit of a 30x30 goal must address this legacy, and yield a more equitable distribution of nature's benefits to all people. To that end, it must focus on improving access to outdoor spaces and restoring degraded lands and waters that have harmed the health and quality of life of communities across the country.
3. **Honor the sovereignty of tribal nations:** Many of the most important and best-conserved natural, cultural, and historic resources in the U.S. are under the ownership and care of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities. The pursuit of a 30x30 goal must uphold the sovereignty of tribal nations, reflect meaningful consultation with Indigenous leaders, account for the expertise and experiences of Indigenous communities, and help Indigenous communities fulfill their visions and priorities for the stewardship of natural, cultural and historic resources.
4. **Support private conservation:** Farmers, fishers, ranchers, and private landowners have long been some of America's most effective conservationists. To achieve a 30x30 goal, policy-makers should respect private property rights and support the voluntary conservation efforts of private land-owners, water users, working waterfronts, and the private sector.
5. **Be guided by science:** To successfully conserve nature for future generations and to harness the power of nature to fight climate change. Especially in a world in which the climate is changing, science must guide the U.S. pursuit of a 30x30 goal. Scientists have developed a deep and growing body of knowledge that can help communities and leaders make wise choices about how to protect our ocean, waters, and lands in a way that reflects the diversity of the country's geography, peoples, and wildlife.

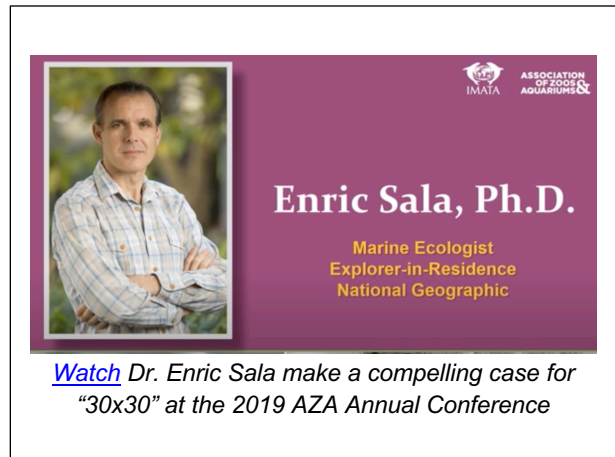
The Science Behind 30x30

The science behind 30x30 acknowledges that nature is in a state of collapse, and that a million species worldwide face extinction. But also on the fact that we have the tools to create a better, healthier future for our planet – and ourselves – if we act now. In 2016, American two-time Pulitzer-prize-winning biologist and naturalist, E.O. Wilson, published, *Half-Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life*. In it, he makes the scientific case for a solution to the biodiversity crisis: dedicating fully half the surface of the Earth to nature. A critical step in achieving that goal is protecting 30 percent of global land and waters and 30 percent of ocean areas by 2030 (30x30).

The scientific publications below demonstrate the necessity and value of protecting land, water, and oceans in order to: 1) prevent mass extinctions and promote global biodiversity; 2) defend against climate change impacts by keeping areas like forests, mangroves, wetlands and grasslands that sequester large quantities of carbon intact; 3) facilitate climate adaptation by providing safe havens where wildlife can thrive without other pressures; and 4) ensure that the natural systems on which we depend for food, oxygen and other essential services are sustained.

There are two foundational pieces of scientific literature supporting 30x30:

- [The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: Summary for policymakers](#), S. Diaz, et al. (2019) *Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES). A critical assessment of the status and trends of the natural world that finds that a million species are threatened with extinction, many within decades, and outlines the social implications of these trends given how dependent we are on thriving and abundant biodiversity and ecosystems. The Report identifies the largest drivers of extinction: changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasion of alien species, and the actions that can be taken to temper nature's collapse. The Report concludes that expanding and effectively managing protected areas, including terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas, is critical for safeguarding biodiversity and the natural systems we depend on for abundant food, clean water, and other services. Protected areas must be ecologically representative networks of interconnected areas covering key biodiversity hotspots that are safeguarded into the future by enhanced monitoring, enforcement, and stakeholder collaboration.
- [A Global Deal for Nature: Guiding principles, milestones, and targets](#), E. Dinerstein, et al. (2019) *Science Advances* 5: 4. The Global Deal for Nature (GDN) calls for 30% of the Earth to be formally protected—and an additional 20% designated as climate stabilization areas—by 2030 in order to save the Earth's biodiversity and conserve the native ecosystems required to remain below a 1.5°C rise in average global temperature. The paper highlights 67% of terrestrial ecoregions that can help meet the land-specific 30% protection goal, identifies protecting and restoring 30% of the world's freshwater ecoregions as a “vital milestone,” and calls for protection of at least 30% of the ocean. The paper makes the case for the GDN as a companion pact to the Paris Climate Agreement, solving “the two major challenges facing the biosphere and all the species within it and result[ing] in a return to safe operating space for humanity.”



Additional literature supporting protecting 30% of our planet's lands and waters, and 30% of our oceans

General

- [A review of evidence for area-based conservation targets for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#), S. Woodley, et al. (2019) *PARKS* 25.2: 31-46. The paper reviews scientific evidence on large-scale percentage-area conservation targets and concludes that current targets are not adequate to conserve biodiversity; protected areas need to be high-quality, well governed, and effectively managed; and that global protection of a minimum of 30% and up to 70% or higher of the land, inland waters and sea on Earth is well supported in scientific literature.

Land

- [30% land conservation and climate action reduced tropical extinction risk by more than 50%](#), L. Hannah, et al. (2020) *Ecography* 43: 1-11. The authors assess the combined impact on extinction risk of species from limiting climate change and increasing the extent of protected areas in the tropics. They conclude that by limiting climate change to 2°C and protecting 30% of terrestrial areas, we can reduce the aggregate extinction risk for nearly 300,000 species by more than 50% compared with uncontrolled climate change and no increases in protected areas.
- [Conservation attention necessary across at least 44% of Earth's terrestrial area to safeguard biodiversity](#), J. Allan, et al. (2019) *bioRxiv* 339977. The authors estimate the minimum amount of land needed to secure important sites for biodiversity, remaining wild areas, and representative areas of species distribution and ecosystems. They conclude that at least 43.6% of terrestrial areas require conservation attention via protected area designations or responsive land-use policies. The authors note that nearly 2% of these critical areas are slated to be lost to intensive land-use by 2030 and thus require immediate protection.
- [Targeted expansion of Protected Areas to maximize the persistence of terrestrial mammals](#), S. Mogg, et al. (2019) *bioRxiv* 608992. The authors find that the global community's existing targets for protection (17% of land and 10% of ocean) have limited ecological impact because they are too small and poorly enforced. To assess what is necessary in the future, they focus on terrestrial mammals and reverse-engineer the IUCN Red List criteria to generate area-based conservation targets and spatial conservation priorities for minimizing extinction risk. They conclude that approximately 60% of the Earth's non-Antarctic land surface requires some form of protection and that targets short of this will be inadequate to secure the persistence of the current populations of terrestrial mammals.

Water

- [Theory and practice to conserve freshwater biodiversity in the Anthropocene](#), R. Flitcroft, et al. (2019) *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 29: 1013– 1021. Fresh waters are hotspots of both biodiversity and endangerment. Freshwater ecosystems occupy less than 1% of the Earth's surface but contain as much as 12% of all known species, including a third of all vertebrate species. Populations of monitored freshwater species have declined 83% between 1970 and 2014. Freshwater species are particularly vulnerable to stressors including diversions, dams, pollution, and changes in temperature and habitat expected from climate change. Simply relying on protection of land areas has been ineffective, and immediate action directed specifically at fresh waters is necessary to prevent extinction and further degradation.
- [Protected areas and freshwater biodiversity: A novel systematic review distills eight lessons for effective conservation](#), M. Acreman, et al. (2020) *Conservation Letters*. 13: e12684. A systematic review of 75 case studies regarding the effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas in conserving or restoring freshwater biodiversity found that the absence of measures to specifically address freshwater biodiversity stressors, such as dams, abstractions, habitat degradation, and invasive species was associated with lack of effectiveness. Among the tools for enhancing the

effectiveness of protected areas include expanding protected areas to ensure connectivity, including measures specifically targeted at freshwater biodiversity protection in areas designed to protect terrestrial ecosystems, and protecting hydrological regimes, water quality, and riparian vegetation.

- [Ecosystem services of wetlands](#), W. Mitsch, et al. (2015) *International Journal of Biodiversity Science, Ecosystem Services & Management* 11: 1-4. Wetlands are recognized as among the most valuable ecosystems on the planet. They stabilize water supplies, mitigating floods and droughts. Wetlands support an extensive foodchain and rich biodiversity, and play a major role in the landscape by providing unique habitats for a wide variety of flora and fauna. Likewise, they are some of the most important carbon sinks and climate stabilizers on a global scale.

Ocean

- [IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#), H. O. Pörtner, et al. (2019) *International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)*. Since 1970, the ocean has absorbed more than 90% of excess heat in the climate system, and the rate of ocean warming has more than doubled since the 1990s. Dramatic ocean changes are causing widespread shifts in species composition, geographic range, and abundance. Climatic threats compound existing human threats to marine life, such as fishing. The report calls for “timely, ambitious and coordinated action” to address unprecedented changes in the ocean, including networks of marine protected areas that uptake and store carbon and facilitate the adaptation of stressed marine species to their changing environment.
- [Effective Coverage Targets for Ocean Protection: Effective Targets for Ocean Protection](#), B. C. O’Leary, et al. (2016) *Conservation Letters* 9: 398-404. The authors find that science strongly supports placing at least 30% of the ocean in highly protected MPAs. Highly protected MPAs provide more benefits per area covered than partially protected MPAs, including greater benefits for habitats and species of conservation concern. MPAs must also be designated in areas with high biodiversity value and have effective management and enforcement.
- [No-Take Marine Reserves Are the Most Effective Protected Areas in the Ocean](#), E. Sala and S. Giakoumi (2018) *ICES Journal of Marine Science* 75: 1166-1168. The authors find that no-take marine reserves are by far the most effective type of MPA. Fish biomass in no-take MPAs is 670% higher than in unprotected areas and 343% higher than in partially-protected MPAs. No-take MPAs help restore the entire ecosystem through a chain of positive effects resulting from animal recovery. Effective MPAs also create benefits outside of their boundaries and provide ecotourism, job, and fisheries benefits.
- [How Marine Protected Areas Help Fisheries and Ocean Ecosystems](#) and [US SeaStates 2017](#) offer additional information on the status and importance of Marine Protected Areas in the United States.

**As of August of 2020, the following organizations and businesses
already had signed separately in support of “30x30” legislation here in the United States**

Acadia Institute of Oceanography	Big Morongo Canyon Preserve
Alaska Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition	Friends of Gold Butte
Alaska Wilderness League Action	Friends of Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks
Amargosa Conservancy	Friends of the Earth
American Littoral Society	Friends of the Inyo
American Rivers	Friends of the Lost Coast
Appalachian Trail Conservancy	Friends of the Mariana Trench
Azul	Friends of the WI Wolf & Wildlife
Banks of the Wabash	Gila Resources Information Project
Blue Ocean Society for Marine Conservation	Grand Canyon Trust
Blue Planet Strategies	Grand Staircase Escalante Partners
Bold Alliance	Great Lakes Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition Great Lakes
California Chaparral Institute	Wildlife Alliance
California League of Conservation Voters	Great Old Broads for Wilderness
California Native Plant Society	Greater Hells Canyon Council
California Wilderness Coalition	GreenLatinos
Californians for Western Wilderness	Greenpeace
Center for American Progress	Heal the Bay
Center for Biological Diversity	Heartwood
Center for Large Landscape Conservation	Hispanic Access Foundation
Central Colorado Wilderness Coalition	Illinois Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition
Central Texas Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition Chesapeake	Illinois Environmental Council
Conservancy	Indiana Forest Alliance
Chispa Arizona	Inland Ocean Coalition
Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection	Inland Ocean Coalition Buffalo Chapter
Coalition to Protect America's National Parks	International Fund for Animal Welfare
Coastal Research and Education Society of Long Island	International Marine Mammal Project of Earth Island Institute
Coastwalk/California Coastal Trail Association	John Muir Project
Colorado Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse & Museum
Colorado Native Plant Society	Klamath Forest Alliance
Colorado State University Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition	Last Tree Laws
Conejos Clean Water Connecticut League of Conservation Voters	League of Conservation Voters
Conservation Alabama	Los Padres ForestWatch
Conservation Alliance	Maine Conservation Voters
Conservation Colorado	Marine Conservation Institute
Conservation International Conservation Lands Foundation	Michigan League of Conservation Voters
Conservation Law Foundation Conservation Minnesota	Mission Blue
Conservation Voters of Pennsylvania Conservation Voters of South	Montana Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition
Carolina Conserve Southwest Utah	Montana Wilderness Association
Corazon Latino	Nassau Hiking & Outdoor Club
Defenders of Wildlife	National Audubon Society
Dolores River Boating Advocates	National Parks Conservation Association
Earth Ethics, Inc	National Wildlife Federation
Earthjustice	Native American Land Conservancy
EcoFlight	Natural Resources Defense Council
Endangered Habitats League	North Carolina League of Conservation Voters
Endangered Species Coalition	Nevada Conservation League
Environment America	New Jersey Conservation Foundation
Environmental Defense Center	New Jersey League of Conservation Voters
Environmental League of MA	New Mexico Wild
Environmental Protection Information Center Exocetus	New York League of Conservation Voters
Autonomous Systems	North Texas Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition Northeastern
Friends and Neighbors of the Deschutes Canyon Area Friends of	Minnesotans for Wilderness

Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides
Nuestra Tierra
NY4WHALES
Ocean Conservancy
Ocean River Institute
Oceana
Oceanic Preservation Society
Ohio Environmental Council Oregon Natural Desert Association
Oregon Wild
Oregon Wild
Pacific Environment
Patagonia
Predator Defense
Public Citizen
REI Co-op
Rocky Mountain Wild
San Juan Citizens Alliance
San Luis Valley Ecosystem Council Sanctuary Forest, Inc.
Sandy Hook SeaLife Foundation
Save Our Shores
Save the Manatee Club
Seacoast Science Center
Sequoia ForestKeeper®
Sierra Club
Soda Mountain Wilderness Council
Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance Surfrider Foundation
The Conservation Foundation
The Conservation Fund
The Enviro Show

The Mountain Pact
The Nature Conservancy
The Ocean Project
The Rewilding Institute
The Trust for Public Land
The Wilderness Society
Tuleyome
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Unexpected Wildlife Refuge
Upper Gila Watershed Alliance
Utah Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition
Ventana Wilderness Alliance
Western Environmental Law Center
Western Leaders Network
Western Slope Conservation Center
Western Values Project
Western Watersheds Project
Wild Arizona
Wild Connections
WildEarth Guardians
Wilderness Workshop
Wilderness Workshop
Wildlands Network
Winter Wildlands Alliance
Women Working for Oceans - W2O
World Wildlife Fund
WSL PURE
Wyoming Chapter of the Inland Ocean Coalition
Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative