The Nature Amendment

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version: 2.03 (August 2006)

history: The earliest version of this proposal was put forward in

May, 1989. It has undergone one major and three cosmetic

revisions since that time.

Section 1. No action, policy, or pattern of neglect shall be taken or permitted by the United States or any State, which would have a significant adverse effect:

- (a) on the atmosphere, waters, soils, or other physical resources on which life depends;
- (b) on the integrity, diversity, or continuing viability of plant or animal species of known or potential, direct or indirect value to humanity; or
- (c) on the integrity, diversity, or continuing viability of a wild ecosystem.

Section 2. All public authorities shall nurture the social foundations of a sustainable human relationship with the natural world:

- (a) by preserving natural features of outstanding beauty;
- (b) by facilitating ecological research and popular understanding of ecological principles and concerns;
- (c) by promoting and facilitating the practice of pro-environmental disciplines, such as conservation, recycling, pollution control and sustainable technology; and
- (d) by promoting respect for the welfare of non-human creatures, and protecting them from unnecessary suffering at human hands.

Section 3. The preservation of ecosystems being necessary to the future of humanity and all life on Earth, the right of citizens to bring suit on behalf of the provisions of this Article, or in direct defense of the entities protected by Section 1 above, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State.

Section 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Acknowledgments:

The author of this proposal is indebted to several persons for suggestions that have helped shape its language. Among them are the late Ernest Getz (a lawyer and CPA in Michigan, and long-term Sierra Club supporter), Russel Lawrence Barsh (a lawyer specializing in the legal rights of tribes), Daniel D. Chiras (former President of the Colorado Environmental Coalition, and author of college-level environmental science texts), and Michael Diamond (a lawyer and former enforcement administrator for the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection).

It should be understood that these people's assistance did not, and does not, equate to an endorsement of the amendment.