

OZARK SIERRAN

One Earth One Chance

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<http://missouri.sierraclub.org>



2005 Session Ends on a High Note

by Carla Klein, Chapter Program Director

A session that began as an uphill battle ended in victory on four priority issues for the Sierra Club and our conservation partners. This session's priorities included defeating bad CAFO (Confined Animal Feeding Operation) legislation, the Audit Privilege/Dirty Secrets bill as well as promoting the passage of placement of the Parks and Soils tax renewal on the ballot and the renewal of the waste tire fee program.

The success of the Conservation Lobby Day served as a catalyst to make these victories possible. This year sixty-five individuals representing twenty-two different organizations attended Conservation Lobby Day! Co-sponsoring groups launched a targeted lobbying effort on our priority legislation. We sent out teams of coalition members to lobby jointly. This show of broad base support was a very successful new approach. Legislators took note of the diversity of organizations committed to conservation issues. Speaking with a united voice is very

powerful.

The defeat of the CAFO Bill was a particularly hard fought victory for the environment, family farmers, rural communities and Missouri's agricultural economy. The CAFO Bill, House Committee Substitute Senate Bill HCS SB 187, was another attempt by industrialized agriculture to once again roll back provisions that have held the factory farms accountable to the communities where they locate. Working with an extraordinary coalition of family farmers—Missouri Rural Crisis Center, Concerned Citizens for Platte County, County Commissioners, Missouri Farmers Union and other

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Sierra Club Tries Shareholder Activism Versus Coal-Burning Power Plants

by Wallace McMullen, Ozark Chapter Energy Chair

Several environmental and social concern groups have tried presenting their concerns directly to the top management of large corporations by buying a few shares of stock and then speaking up vigorously at the company's annual shareholder meeting.

I feel shareholder activism is a worthwhile approach. We don't often get to publicly speak our piece to the top management of big corporations. The shareholder meeting allows us to present our arguments directly to the CEO, with the press watching, and it is a good chance to partner with labor unions and other progressive groups who are also using this venue.

The Ozark Chapter has now embarked on trying this tactic with two corporations that are intending to build huge new coal-burning power plants—Kansas City Power & Light and Peabody Coal. As regular readers of the *Sierran* know, coal-burning power plants emit significant quantities of soot, smog-precursors, sulfuric acid mist, and dozens of chemicals classified as Hazardous Air

Pollutants by the EPA. So we have been working to oppose these new plants.

We received excellent help on shareholder action from staff with the Sierra Club's national Shareholder Action Task Force. Kate Truka lined up the shareholder proxies we used to get in at Kansas City, and Bart Naylor provided good coaching on timing and effective wording for presenting questions in the meetings.

continued on page 8...Shareholder Activism



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Water, Please

by Ron McLinden

It's summer again, and with summer comes increased consumption of liquid refreshment.

Our industrial economy has devised many ways of refreshing us. All of them involve parting with some of our money, and most of them involve "signing on" to a corporate identity or lifestyle image. The beverage folks have even lured some of us into displaying corporate logos on clothing and accessories, thereby making us extensions of corporate marketing programs.

Along with all of this goes the cost — and waste — of packaging. Even "recyclable" aluminum, plastic, and glass containers impose a heavy burden on the environment.

Here's a suggestion: resolve to consume more of your liquid refreshment in the form of water: plain old tap water, distilled or filtered if you prefer, with or without ice or a touch of lemon.

A couple of decades ago social philosopher Ivan Illich invented the term "radical monopoly." Radical monopoly isn't found in the fact that Coke or Pepsi dominates the soft drink industry. Radical monopoly lies in the fact that an industrially-produced, artificially-colored, pre-sweetened, carbonated, refrigerated, packaged beverage has come to be regarded as the answer to thirst.

When we are thirsty, our bodies are asking for water. Just water. We don't have to give up soft drinks entirely. But this summer, let's give our bodies more of what they are asking for in the form of just what they are asking for.

Water.

Note: This modest plea first appeared a few years ago in the Heartland Sierran, newsletter of the Thomas Hart Benton Group of the Sierra Club in Kansas City.



Dates You Need to Know

7/30	Chapter ConsCom meeting: Columbia, contact Ken Midkiff, kmidkiff@mchsi.com
7/31	Chapter ExCom meeting: Columbia contact Keet Kopecky, kkopecky@kc.rr.com, (816)966-9544
8/28	Submission deadline, October-December Ozark Sierran, contact Claus Wawrzinek, claus@missouri.sierraclub.org, (816) 517-5244
9/9-11	Sierra Summit 2005: San Francisco: contact Keet Kopecky, kkopecky@kc.rr.com (816) 966-9544

Please Consider Joining the Ozark Chapter ExCom in 2006

The Ozark Chapter is seeking persons to run for the 2006 Executive Committee (ExCom). The ExCom manages the Chapter finances and budget; takes care of Chapter business having to do with office, staff, and correspondence; endorses political candidates after recommendations from the Chapter Political Committee; ensures that the Chapter committees have leadership; and sets the tone of the Sierra Club in Missouri. The ExCom meets once every two months in cities across Missouri. ExCom members strongly support the Sierra Club mission to "Explore, enjoy, and protect the planet."

Of the current members, Cheryl Hammond, Ginger Harris, Roy Hengerson, and Claus Wawrzinek continue in office. That leaves five members to be elected this year.

Contact Keet Kopecky, Chapter Chair, 9211 Olmstead, Kansas City, MO 64138, kkopecky@kc.rr.com, (816) 966-9544 to let him know of your interest in serving on the 2006 ExCom by July 31. Or nominate another Sierra Club activist you feel would be an asset to the ExCom.

The *Ozark Sierran* is published four times a year by the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club. Annual dues of Sierra Club members pay for subscription to this publication. Non-members may subscribe for \$15 per year.

Items for publication: Contact Claus Wawrzinek via E-mail at claus@missouri.sierraclub.org or phone (816) 517-5244, **PRIOR TO SENDING**, for information on how to submit articles.

The editors reserve the right to edit articles! Material may be edited for length, content, or clarity. It is our job to help you communicate. If you have strong creative ownership of your writing, and wish to review your edited article before publication, *consider your deadline 10 days prior to the published deadline.* With notice, we will be happy to work with you.

Reproduction quality photographs (prints) or artwork are dearly welcome. Please send us photos...



The published deadline is the real, honest-to-goodness, drop-dead deadline—not a couple of days or a week later! Submissions received after the deadline are subject to the possibility they won't appear in the issue: you will feel bad and we will feel bad. Call us

nasty, but we are determined this newsletter will come out on time!

The *OZARK SIERRAN* is produced on a Macintosh computer, so we strongly prefer to receive material electronically (E-mail), or on a CD, **WITH A HARD COPY OF THE TEXT.** Typed articles are also OK (must be received a few days before the deadline). All submissions must include name, address, and phone number of the author. If you want your submission returned (including your CD), please include a SASE.

Hard-working, All-volunteer Editorial and Production Staff: Claus Wawrzinek Editor; Bob Sherrick, production.

Ozark Chapter Executive Committee Election Calendar

July 31 — Last date for Nominating Committee to accept submissions of ExCom candidates.

August 14 — Nominating Committee informs standing Chapter ExCom of candidate list.

August 28 — Petition candidate deadline for submitting their candidacy to ExCom.

October 15 — Ozark Chapter members receive ExCom election ballots in the mail (*Ozark Sierran*).

December 31 — Ballots due (closing date of ExCom election).

January 7, 2006 — Counting of ballots and reporting of results.

Chapter Executive Committee

AT LARGE

Keet Kopecky, Chapter Chair, 9211 Olmstead, Kansas City, MO 64138, kkopecky@kc.rr.com, (816) 966-9544
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Oil: The Other Side of the Peak

by Henry Robertson, Ozark Chapter ExCom

“Everybody knows we’re going to run out of oil sooner or later. So what?”

I was shocked to hear this from an acquaintance of mine, but in a way he’s right. It doesn’t matter when we run out of oil.

The real turning point is when world oil production peaks and goes into terminal decline. Just over that peak, demand will outrun supply. The oil that’s left will be harder to get at and more expensive to extract. The price of oil will shoot through the roof, and that will add to the price of everything else in our oil-dependent economy.

This idea goes by names like Peak Oil and Hubbert’s Peak. “Pessimists,” including many independent petroleum geologists (academics and retirees), think the peak will come between now and 2010. If you prefer the “optimistic” forecast of the U.S. Geological Survey, which has been criticized for relying on inflated estimates of oil reserves, the peak will occur in 2035. Either way that’s an eyeblink in historical time. And this is an event of truly historic proportions. It will force the greatest social transformation since the Industrial Revolution.

Two-dollar-a-gallon gasoline doesn’t mean we’ve hit the peak, but it’s a hint that jabs people where it hurts—in their wallets. Demand for oil is 84 million barrels a day and rising, led by the U.S. (21 million barrels a day), China and India. Supply is barely keeping pace and there is virtually no spare capacity. Discovery of new oil fields peaked in the 1960’s. In recent years, the industry has been pumping 3–4 barrels for every replacement barrel it finds. It has taken us 150 years to burn through the first half of Earth’s oil supply starting from a baseline of zero. The downward slope of this modified bell curve will be much steeper.

Most of the talk in this country so far is not about conservation but about declaring independence from foreign oil. In reality that means independence from oil, period. Hubbert’s Peak is named after M. King Hubbert, the geologist who in 1956 correctly predicted that oil production in the 48 contiguous states would peak in the early 70’s. Surprisingly, the U.S. is still the number three oil-producing nation but it has only 3% of world reserves. Drilling the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge would only be an act of denial and destruction. All our offshore reserves

are estimated at two years’ worth of oil, three and a half years of gas. We can’t drill our way out of dependence on foreign oil.

Peak Oil advocates are skeptical of technological fixes. Unconventional sources like “oil shale” and the Alberta tar sands take enormous amounts of water and energy to exploit—they have a low or negative energy return on energy invested (EROEI). Alternative technologies lack oil’s “energy density.” Oil packs a wallop; consider that a mere gallon of gasoline can propel a 2000-pound car over 30 miles at 70 mph. There are many technical obstacles to a hydrogen economy, and hydrogen itself is not a fuel; it takes fuel to split hydrogen off from water before it can be used in a fuel cell. The supply of biofuels like ethanol and biodiesel is limited by the amount of arable land left after we feed ourselves.

The oil peak is a magnet for doomsayers whose worst-case scenarios include economic and social collapse, resource wars and mass starvation. There may be truth in these if we don’t prepare for the decline, but defeatism is unhelpful. Better to look at the oil peak as an opportunity. American consumers will not willingly give up their profigate ways. The oil shortage will compel us to live more sustainably.

We’ll feel it first in transportation. Passenger vehicles alone account for 40% of oil use in the US — that’s 10% of the world’s oil — and there is no readily available alternative to the internal combustion engine. When gasoline hits \$3 or \$4 a gallon people will start to conserve, driving less and buying more efficient cars. But conservation on that scale will only buy time. Eventually we’ll have to pull back from the suburbs to the town centers and rely on public transit, bicycles and feet. The short-lived era of mass air travel will come to an end. The pace of life will slow — not a bad idea.

Few people appreciate how agriculture depends on oil. Pesticides and herbicides are petroleum-based. Fertilizer is made with natural gas, which is expected to peak about a decade after oil. Oil-fueled machines work the huge farms that make it possible for a small population of farmers to feed the other 98% of us. And it takes lots of oil to haul California produce to your local supermarket.

During the transition, growing and distributing food will get higher priority for oil than personalized transport or making plastic trinkets. After the transition farming will

be small-scale, local and organic. There will be millions of new farmers learning a way of life they had never thought of before.

As I read the daily news stories about the price of a barrel or a gallon, I can see the prospect of oil depletion lurking just below the surface, ready to erupt into public consciousness. This is a bipartisan, nondenominational issue. Republicans have been out front more than Democrats; on March 14 a conservative Republican Congressman from Maryland, Roscoe Bartlett, brought the subject to the House floor.

To plan a smooth landing into the post-hydrocarbon age is the great project of the next generation. Environmentalists, who know a thing or two about living sustainably, should lead the way. There is no time to lose. High oil prices will drain away the capital needed to finance the transition, and oil will be needed to put a new energy infrastructure of wind, solar and other renewables into place.

The changes we will go through will be dislocating, disorienting and potentially very dangerous. It will be a time of great opportunity as well, opening up new (and old) fields of endeavor. The instant satisfaction of personal whims must yield to communal purpose.

There is another reason to make the transition: think what will happen to the atmosphere and climate if we burn the other half of that oil. After years of highly publicized warnings about climate change, carbon dioxide emissions are still rising. The oil peak will more effectively concentrate people’s minds on the future.

To learn more:

The most readable book on the subject is Richard Heinberg, *“The Party’s Over.”* He also wrote *“Powerdown”* and has a website: museletter.com.

For the petroleum geologist’s viewpoint read Kenneth S. Deffeyes, *“Hubbert’s Peak,”* or go to hubbert-peak.com.

To get the full apocalyptic flavor of the Peak Oil movement, check out lifeaftertheoilcrash.net, fromthewilderness.com or dieoff.org.

For a more modest approach read Paul Roberts, *“The End of Oil.”* For Congressman Bartlett’s presentation, go to energybulletin.net/4733.html. ☞

Missouri Pickup Truck Drivers to Detroit: “Build Pickups That Use Less Gas!”

Improving Truck Fuel Economy Means Saving Money, Protecting the Environment

by Jill Miller, Global Warming/Energy Organizer

Missouri pickup truck drivers would have saved over \$387 million at the gas pump last year and cut global warming pollution by over 3.2 million tons if U.S. automakers had used existing technology to improve the fuel economy of pickups, according to a report released by the Sierra Club today. With high gas prices putting the pinch on Memorial Day weekend travelers, the Sierra Club’s new report and online gas savings calculator (www.sierraclub.org/mpg) demonstrate that the technology exists today to make all kinds of vehicles get better gas mileage.

“The biggest single step we can take to save all drivers money at the gas pump, and create less pollution, is to build vehicles that simply use less gasoline,” said Jill Miller, Conservation Organizer for the Sierra Club in St. Louis. “Detroit has the technology to make all vehicles,

including pickup trucks, get better gas mileage. Don’t drivers in Missouri deserve that choice?”

The Sierra Club’s new report, “Shifting Out Of Reverse: Making Pickup Trucks Go Farther on a Gallon of Gas” reveals that by installing proven, off-the-shelf technology, the average pickup driver in Missouri would have saved \$414 last year in gasoline costs, at an average of \$1.69 per gallon of regular unleaded. Annual gas cost savings for the 924,500 pickups registered in Missouri would have added up to \$387,197,639. Furthermore, better technology would have eliminated nearly 3.4 tons per driver of heat-trapping carbon dioxide (CO₂), the main global warming culprit, or 3,203,290 fewer tons statewide.

Since pickup trucks get some of the worst fuel economy of any vehicle on the road, drivers are often hit the hardest by rising gas prices, particularly when the truck is used for work.

“Gas costs were one of my main concerns when buying a new truck,” said Bob Lober, a family farmer near Moscow Mills, Missouri. Lober switched from an 8-cylinder pickup to a 6-cylinder Chevy Silverado just to

cut fuel expenditures. He uses his truck on St. Isadore Farm, and makes two to three deliveries each week of fresh, organic produce to St. Louis-area restaurants, about a 100-mile round trip.

According to research by the Union of Concerned Scientists, using existing modern fuel saving technology could raise the fuel economy of a full-size Chevy Silverado from 20.3 MPG to 33.7 MPG. Examples of this technology — advanced ignitions, sleeker designs, smarter transmissions, high-tech engines, and high strength, light weight materials — are already standard in some vehicles and should be in all. If existing, fuel-saving technology was standard in light trucks, the average American pickup truck driver would save an estimated over \$1,900 in net savings at the gas pump over the lifetime of his/her truck.

Increasing the fuel economy of America’s pickup trucks would also strengthen national security by cutting America’s oil dependence. Improving the fuel economy of the average American pickup truck by 66% would have saved nearly 9.3 billion gallons of gasoline over the past year, representing over 600,000 barrels of oil per day — more than the U.S. currently imports from Iraq each year.

The full report is available online at sierraclub.org/globalwarming. ☞

Investing in Missouri's Future—Chapter Funding Update

by Melissa Blakley, Chapter Development Associate

\$10,000 more to go!

The 2005 Ozark Chapter Annual March Fund-raising Appeal — INVESTING IN MISSOURI'S FUTURE — has received nearly \$15,000 in member donations toward its goal of \$25,000. Thank you to those of you who have already sent in your donation.

2005 INVEST IN MISSOURI'S FUTURE			
May 15, 2005	2005 GOAL	2005 received*	2004
\$ Donations	\$25,000	\$14,573	\$20,385
Number of donors	530	203	424
New donors	106	98	

* at time of printing (June 10, 2005)

The articles in this issue of the *Ozark Sierran* give you a clear idea of the exciting and ambitious work undertaken by Sierra Club volunteers and staff in Missouri. As a grassroots environmental organization the Sierra Club is only as effective as its membership. We rely on you, our members, both for volunteer leadership and financial support. The Ozark Chapter receives only a very small fraction of your annual membership dues that

pay for your subscription to the national *Sierra* magazine and help fund national conservation programs.

Thank you for supporting the work of the Ozark Chapter and your local group through your donation of time and money. We also want to thank institutional donors: the Proteus Fund for support of Columbia's successful 2004 Renewable Energy Standards Ballot Initiative; Earth Share of Missouri's employee workplace giving program; Midwest Region Conservation Committee grant to help with the Springfield power plant opposition; and Sierra Club's funding for the Water Sentinels program, the 2004 Wildlands Grant to benefit efforts to protect and restore the Hidden Valley Natural Area in Kansas City, and the State Lobby Grant. We would also like to thank the Great Rivers Law Center and other attorneys and consultants who have donated their services for free or at reduced rates. Thank you all very much!

The heart of the Sierra Club is illustrated by the astonishing commitment of people like you who have chosen to get involved because you care about the world in which you live and how we will leave it to our children and grandchildren. And because that work is ongoing, the need to continue to grow our funding base is also ongoing.

Whether it is though a gift in response to our direct mail solicitations, a decision to write a bequest into your



will, or a spontaneous gift to support one of the Chapter's conservation priorities, your gifts help to strengthen the Sierra Club in Missouri.

Your contribution will help Missouri's Sierra Club leaders engage more volunteers in direct advocacy and public education, develop strategic coalitions, implement campaigns to hold elected officials accountable, and pay for litigation when agencies or corporations fail to implement or enforce environmental safeguards and regulations.

Your support makes a difference!

Remember to respond to your 2005 opportunity to "Invest in Missouri's Future"— send a generous donation TODAY to Ozark Chapter Sierra Club, 1007 N. College, Ste 1, Columbia, MO 65201.

Contributions to the "Ozark Chapter Sierra Club" are not tax deductible; they support our effective citizen-based advocacy and lobbying efforts. This type of gift provides maximum flexibility for the Club. If you prefer to make a tax deductible gift, please make your contribution payable to "Sierra Club Foundation, Ozark Chapter." For questions regarding contributions to the Ozark Chapter, contact Melissa Blakley, Chapter Development Associate, Melissa.blakley@sierraclub.org, (573) 999-7388. ☎

Donor Profiles

Stephanie Dye

Stephanie Dye, of Saint Louis, loves to play the Cello and decided to combine her passion for music and her love of wildlife and wild places. She is twelve years old and has been a Sierra Club donor for four years now.

On warm Saturdays you can find Stephanie playing her cello on the sidewalk in the University City Loop on Delmar Street, in front of Archetypes — her favorite store. She has a CD player set up next to her and plays Irish tunes and Disney pieces accompanied by guitars and the Disney Orchestra. She plays to a busy and appreciative lunch crowd patronizing the many outdoor restaurants in the Loop. Dad waits nearby while she plays and he serves as her "equipment manager," moving things around, turning pages, and changing CDs.

Stephanie sets up two popcorn cans for donations from passersby, one for Sierra Club and one for the Saint Louis Children's Hospital. To date, Stephanie has collected close to \$1000 from street donations, with about half going to the local Sierra Club.

Her father, Bob, reported that normally the Children's Hospital receives a little more in donations than the Sierra Club, at a ratio of about 3 to 2. However,



during the 2004 elections the donations were about equal for each organization. Asked why she thought Sierra Club donations went up, Stephanie explained "Because people knew George Bush wasn't going to support the environment much and they thought John Kerry cared and would do good things."

Stephanie says she gives of her time and her talent "because I really love the environment. I also want national parks to be free of oil drilling and mining." She has a personal concern about dirty and unhealthy air as well. She explained that because of her allergies, when she and her family are going from city to city on vacation, she can tell when a city has bad air.

Stephanie has been recognized numerous times with awards and scholarships for her achievement, musical talent, and community and volunteer service. She recently won an award from Lands End for outstanding community service which included \$1000 to give to her favorite non-profit(s) and a feature in a Lands End children's catalog. Stephanie has decided to give \$500 to the Sierra Club Foundation and \$500 to the Saint Louis Children's Hospital. You can see her in the latest summer children's catalog.

Stephanie is an exceptional individual. She gives of herself because she cares about the world she lives in and so she shares her gifts and resources—time, talent and financial, to help make the world a better place.

Maureen McEntire

THANK YOU to Maureen McEntire from Hartsburg, Missouri who sent in her donation along with her thoughts on how to help Missouri and all the Earth. If only more people talked the talk and walked the walk.

Maureen's handwritten letter is reprinted below.

Sierra Club Folks:
Dear Osage Chapter,

Thank you for all you do to help Missouri (and ALL the earth) so that we may live. I am on a disability income. Most of the time I am not able to help you much, except with an occasional small gift.

We try to do whatever we can, in our small way, to not impact our world too much.

There are so many ways, however small, that we can all do our best to help out. These should be encouraged, so folks don't feel so overwhelmed by the bigger picture.

- Recycle every thing possible
- Turn your thermostat down in winter and up in summer — wear more or less clothing as needed.
- When driving, combine all you errands into as few trips as possible, and take a friend or neighbor with you.
- A lot of biodegradable and organic cleaners and foods cost more. But not all of them. Buy safely whenever you can. Check the label!
- Buy at the local Farmers Market. Support the family farm!
- When buying new light bulbs, get the super energy efficient ones. They cost more initially, but not in the long run.
- Hang out your cloths and bedding in the fabulous fresh air we still enjoy.
- Take quicker showers and install "water saver" shower heads.
- Turn off lights and stop opening your fridge all the time. (The Best Diet!)
- STOP! THINK! & THINK AGAIN!!

We can all help. All the money and even good health, mean nothing, if we don't have a good place to live and enjoy them.

Thank you,
M. & D. McEntire ☎

Doe Run is "Out of the Closet"

by Tom Kruzen, Mining Subcommittee

Below is a list of occurrences in Doe Run's corporate life from February 1989 to July 2003. Doe Run and its managers provide Missourians a steady stream of pollution and seeming inability or unwillingness to address the issues. At times Jeffrey Zelms, CEO, seems to make fun of the seriousness of the problem by licking a chunk of lead ore he revealed from his pocket in front of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* Editorial Board and others. "See, it didn't hurt me," he exclaimed! All too often, their PR is absurdly offering "cookies" to the kiddies rather than cleaning up their 110-year mess in Herculaneum. They have often cleverly tried to keep their dirty secrets "in the closet." I suggest they have failed miserably.

Some highlights compiled from Doe Run's recent past:

February 1989: Rise in lead emissions at Herculaneum nearly four times national average (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)

Jun 1989: Notice of Violation issued against Doe Run for violations of air standards for almost three years.

June 1989: Doe Run holds community meeting in Herculaneum.

August 1989: Notice of Violation issued for excess air pollution from the second quarter of 1986 to present at the Herculaneum facility.

February 1990: Doe Run does not report sulfuric acid spill of 40,000 gallons in Herculaneum residential area. Doe Run is called "bad actor" by the State of Missouri.

March 1990: Doe Run issued penalty of \$50,000 for violations in Herculaneum.

November 1991: EPA cites Doe Run for air violations in and around Herculaneum.

July 1992: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reports "despite spending \$20 million, Doe Run continues to violate air quality standards, as it has for 15 years." (*St. Louis Post Dispatch*).

October 1992: Sulfuric acid spill at Herculaneum plant of 500 gallons.

1992: Doe Run begins monthly newsletter *Neighborhood Notes* in Herculaneum.

January 1992: Department of Natural Resources finds violations at Doe Run's Buick, Missouri facility including 15,000 drums, open burning, leaking battery bunker, "releases too numerous to quantify," "an unbelievable mess." (Missouri Department of Natural Resources records). Doe Run was fined by the state to the tune of \$300,000. Half of this went to fund equipment purchases for Missouri's Stream Team Program.

February 1993: Notice of violation issued against Doe Run for exceeding air standards by four times the limit at Herculaneum.

May 1993: Doe Run tops Toxic Release Inventory list for top polluter in state; Doe Run's president Jeff Zelms states "We're tickled to death about the progress we've made." (*St. Louis Post Dispatch*)

May 1993: Notice of Violations issued for water emissions at Herculaneum.

August 1993: Doe Run produces video called "Living with Lead" for Herculaneum community members.

August 1993: Doe Run cited for 313 violations by OSHA, including 283 willful violations (meaning they knew about the violations yet did nothing to correct them) and 136 instances of failing to record occupational injuries (*Wall Street Journal*, 2/18/88).

December 1993: Doe Run settles violation of Feb.

25, 1993 with check for \$5,000.

May 1994: Notice of Violation issued against Doe Run for inspection failures at Herculaneum.

May 1995: EPA and Doe Run sign stipulated agreement to address violations. Between this date and August, 1996, eight more violations occur at Herculaneum.

June 1996: EPA issues complaint against Doe Run for failure to report toxic chemical release inventory emissions (TRI) for chromium compounds for two years; penalty assessed in amount of \$34,000 which Doe Run paid the following month.

August 1996: Gas explosion occurs at Herculaneum's plant.

August 1996: USEPA begins action against Doe Run for failure of air violations in Herculaneum.

September 1996: Overflow of untreated toxic water into Mississippi River at Herculaneum facility.

September 1997: Doe Run receives final notice by EPA for failure of air violations at Herculaneum.

October 1997: Doe Run's parent company Renco purchases smelter in La Oroya, Peru for \$126 million plus \$120 million in improvements. In the deal Renco obligated La Oroya to loan Renco \$126 million interest free. (*Vanity Fair*, July, 2003)

1998: Doe Run purchases Glover, Missouri facility.

April 2001: Toxics Release Inventory shows Doe Run holding the top seven spots of **most polluting companies** in Missouri. (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)

July 2001: Agencies for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry issues Health Consultation Report of Herculaneum referring to past and present exposures of lead as a "persistent and unacceptable public health hazard."

August 2001: Missouri Department of Natural Resources find lead levels of 300,000 parts per million on residential Herculaneum street; 400 parts per million is considered the hazardous level at which remediation is triggered.

2001: Former Doe Run workers come forward to identify illegal burying of hazardous waste at Doe Run facility, which triggers Grand Jury investigation.

September 10, 2001: Notice of Violation issued for



Lead concentrate covering Forest Service Road 2241 next to Doe Run's Buick Mine and Mill. 100 miles of state and federal highways in Eastern Missouri are now contaminated with lead.

Photo: Tom Kruzen

toxic materials falling from **uncovered** trucks in residential areas in Herculaneum.

September 22, 2001: Notice of Violation issued for toxic materials coming into ambient air from uncovered trucks as witnessed by Department of Natural Resources at Herculaneum.

September, 24, 2001: Missouri Department of

Health sends letter to Missouri Department of Natural Resources citing "clear and present" and "imminent and substantial endangerment" to Herculaneum residents.

September 25, 2001: Missouri Department of Natural Resources issues order to "Cease and Desist" to Doe Run.

September, 2001: State of Missouri installs caution signs on residential streets in Herculaneum which warn citizens of high lead levels and instructs families to visit parks in other towns.

September, 2001: Agencies for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry finds with 99.8 percent certainty that source of Herculaneum children's lead poisoning is the Doe Run facility.

September, 2001: EPA notes need to address "emergency conditions caused by release of hazardous substances" from Doe Run's Herculaneum facility.

October, 2001: Notice of Violation issued against Doe Run by the State's Water Pollution Program.

October, 2001: Notice of Violation issued against Doe Run by the MDNR Air Pollution Program.

October, 2001: Missouri Department of Natural Resources proposes listing the Mississippi River from the Doe Run facility downstream five miles—as impaired.

December, 2001: **Federal and State agencies sign agreement listing mandatory actions to be taken by the company including the buy-out of hundreds of contaminated homes in Herculaneum.**

February, 2002: Agencies for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry issue Health Consultation Report which finds that 56% of children within 1/4 mile of the Doe Run smelter are lead poisoned. Further alarming, 23% of children within 1.25 miles from the facility are found to be lead poisoned.

March, 2002: Letter from Missouri Department of Natural Resources to Doe Run's Jeffrey Zelms states: "The company's practice of doing the minimum work to obtain marginal regulatory compliance is clearly unacceptable given the continuing health threat to citizens of Missouri. We will not stand idly by while the company attempts to buy time..." The letter cites the company's "evasions."

December, 2002: **Doe Run hosts "Open House," pen and mugs giveaways, ornament decorating for kids, free cookies.**

May, 2003: Doe Run hosts "Open House," public tours of facility, "educational seminars," **barbecue on the parking lot of the smelter!**

July, 2003: Officials in Jefferson, Iron and Reynolds Counties in Missouri meet to discuss tactic of "divide and conquer" used by the Doe Run Company to avoid paying taxes (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 7/21/03).

The story continues **today** with the clean-up of 100 miles of haul road from Doe Run's mines/mills to their two primary smelters at Herculaneum and Glover. Over fifty homes along the way will have to be cleaned and most will have their yard soil replaced to a depth of one foot.

Earlier this month Doe Run was sued for multi-millions of dollars by Burlington Northern Railroad to recoup losses incurred while hauling Doe Run's lead concentrate in the mid-nineties. It seems no one at Doe Run told the rail workers that lead concentrate was toxic. They cleaned rail gondolas and spread the "funny gray soil that didn't grow nothing" all over Cherryville and Crawford County. Some of the men actually burned tires in the rail cars to thaw the frozen concentrate in winter, releasing more toxins. Some of these men became very ill and lost kidneys.

continued on page 6...Doe Run

Proposed Water Quality Standard Rules

by Angel Kruzen, Missouri Water Quality Monitoring Organizer

This is something that Ken Midkiff and I have been working on for what seems a lifetime. Please write in and comment on the proposed Water Quality Standard Rules. Some of the issues to address are:

1. Mine dewatering

It states on page 850:*

(7) Outstanding National Resource Waters [Under section (2) antidegradation section of this rule, new releases to outstanding national resources waters from any source other than publicly owned water treatment facilities and mine dewatering water are prohibited and releases from allowed facilities.]

I question the comment that mine dewatering is not prohibited from discharge. Mine dewatering should be prohibited! Mine dewatering contains chemicals and toxic substances:

- Ammonium nitrate from mine blasting,
- Sewage,
- Petroleum products from underground machinery,
- Lead, zinc, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, etc. are in the ore and concentrate from the mill,
- It can also cause the groundwater table to be lowered. The lowering of groundwater would affect

the springs that feed the outstanding resource waters,

- See 40 CFR35.1550(e)(2) which provides that no degradation is allowed in Outstanding Resource Waters. Mine dewatering would be degrading the resource.

Can you tell me of a watershed where metal mining has taken place where the watershed/water quality hasn't been degraded?!

2. Secondary contact use

Bacteria criterion is found on page 848 (C) [Fecal Coliform] Bacteria* and states that:

If a stream is classified for whole body contact then the stream can only have a fecal coli form count of 200 colonies per 100 milliliters (200/100ml) or *E. coli* count shall not exceed 126 colonies per 100 milliliters (126/100ml). If it is classified as secondary contact it can then receive a fecal coliform count up to one thousand eight hundred colonies per 100 milliliters (1,800/100ml) or an *E. coli* count that shall not exceed 1,134 colonies per 100 milliliters (1134/100ml). This is done during the recreational season as a geometric mean.

How do the secondary contact numbers protect the children/citizens of the state? When I look at the numbers that would be allowed for secondary contact use and think of the children/citizens of the state using that water for wading, boating, etc. and the amount of protection that secondary contact designation gives them, it makes me sick! Children go wading in streams all the time. Why are they only given secondary contact protection. Are they secondary citizens? A parent can tell her/his child to stay out of a stream but that doesn't really stop them. Can you tell me of a parent whose child always does what they are told? I can't! I do a lot of Stream Team work with kids. You don't want to take

them to a deep stream. You want something that's safe so if something happens it's easier to get to them. Once again, how does the secondary contact protection in the streams that Stream Teams work in protect the children of the state?

3. Synergy

I did not see the term "synergy" used anywhere. This is a very important issue that needs to be addressed. A lot of metals/chemicals can be safe at a certain number, but, when combined with other substances/metals, can be toxic. The EPA has knowledge of what some of these chemicals/metals are and this should be incorporated into the table on metal criteria.

Write to:

Marlene Kirchner, Clean Water Commission
Secretary
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102.

To be considered, comments must be postmarked by 5 p.m., July 14, 2005. A public hearing is also scheduled for 9 a.m., July 6, 2005, in the Best Western Moberly Inn, 1200 Highway 24 East, Moberly, Missouri, during the regularly scheduled Clean Water Commission meeting.

***Missouri Register Proposed Rules May 2, 2005 Vol. 30, No. 9:**

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/moreg/current/2005/v30n9/v30n9.asp>

Use Attainment Analysis? Why Should I Be Concerned? Because It Could Be In Your Back Yard!

by Angel Kruzen

What is a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA)? What is it for?

A UAA is the method that the state will use to determine what classification of protection a stream/water body will receive.

Example: If a stream is classified for whole body contact, then the stream can only have a fecal coliform count of 200 colonies per 100 milliliters (200/100ml) or *E. Coli* count shall not exceed 126 colonies per 100 milliliters (126/100ml). If it is classified as secondary contact it can then receive a fecal coliform count up to 1800 colonies per 100 milliliters (1800/100ml) or an *E. Coli* count that shall not exceed 1,134 colonies per 100 milliliters (1134/100ml). This is done during the recreational season as a geometric mean. In other words it makes it acceptable to add more pollution. The information obtained in the UAA will be used to:

- Comply with federal requirements for the designation of recreational uses,

- Assist in identifying waters of the state which support recreational uses,
- Assist in identifying waters of the state which do not support water-contact recreational uses,
- Respond to the changes in capacity of surface waters to support recreational uses, and/or
- Review and modify, as appropriate, the recreational designation of surface waters within the federal regulations,
- To see/read the Recreational Use Attainability Analysis Protocols go to: http://www.dnr.mo.gov/wpscd/wpcp/wqstandards/uaa/wpp_wqs_uaa.pdf.

I'm also concerned at the lack of public notice/participation that the UAA's are receiving. How many people hear when a stream in their area has been added to the list to have a UAA performed? How many know what a UAA is, or even what to do, if a nearby stream is on the list, or how the UAA is used?

If you use a stream on the list or know or have seen

someone using the stream for swimming, baptizing, or know of children playing in it during the summer, or have seen other signs of human uses, write to the DNR and tell them. It would be best if you can document it with photos. If we can prove the stream or river is being used, then it must be made safe. Go through your family photos, talk to the people in the area, and attempt to document that the stream has been used or had human contact before November 28, 1975. It is especially important to do this if the stream is not being used for that purpose now. The state will have to protect the stream at the higher standard. If your favorite stream is on the DNR list, start sending your comments in NOW. Comments need to be sent before August 24. Details as to where and how you use various streams are very important.

Send your information to:

Marlene Kirchner, Clean Water Commission
Secretary
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102. 📧

Doe Run...continued from page 5

Similar illness beset the people of Herculaneum as well as many of the workers. Over the years untold suffering has resulted from the lead industry that has literally covered the earth. Shameless men who own and run this company blather pieties such as, "We are continuing to improve." The owner, Ira Leon Rennert, blatantly builds the largest house in America. Price tag: \$100 million including a 100-car garage and 41 bathrooms on

some pricey real estate in the Hamptons on Long Island. (And on the backs of millions affected by his toxic products and toxic behavior.)

This same company now comes to water quality rules meetings the state is holding and insists it be allowed to drain its mining waste into the Scenic Rivers—the Current, the Jacks Fork and the Eleven Point Rivers—some of the cleanest rivers in the United States.

Like Pig Pen in Charles Schultz's "Peanuts," Doe

Run's foul dust and foul deeds follow them everywhere! We would be the fools to let them get away with ruining the last best watershed in Missouri. Before that happens, they will have to run over my dead body and maybe quite a few thousand (maybe even millions) more people who live along and use these rivers for recreation. If we've learned nothing from their brief history, it is very apparent that Doe Run is sufficiently capable of destroying things. 📧

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?

HOW CONSERVATIVES WON THE HEART OF AMERICA

by Thomas Frank

Reviewed by Cheryl Hammond

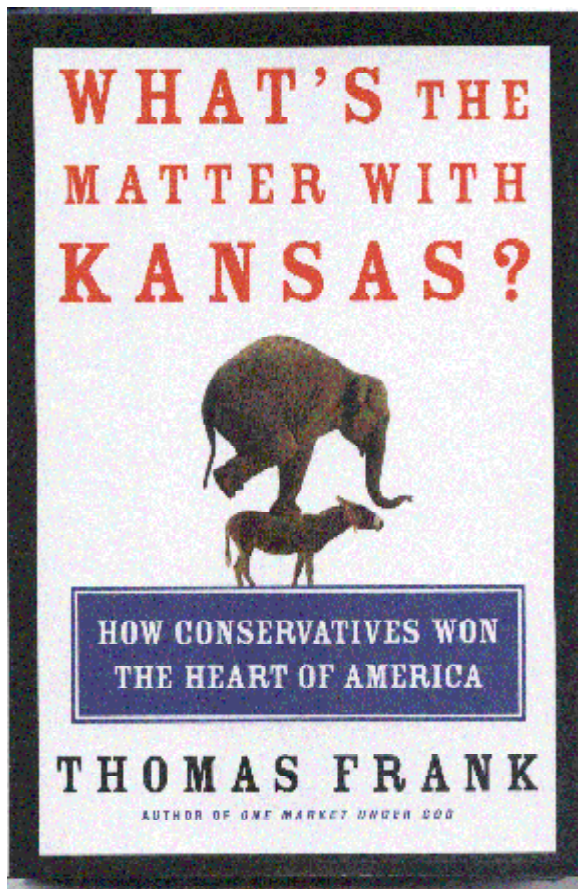
The poorest county in America isn't in Appalachia or in the Deep South. It is in the Great Plains, a region of struggling ranchers and dying farm towns, and in the election of 2000 the Republican candidate for president, George W. Bush, carried it by a majority of more than 80%."

Thomas Frank goes on to examine the political shift to conservative Republicanism, where voters forego their best economic interests for wedge issues of abortion, gay marriage, and the right to concealed-carry.

Frank's book was recommended by the Sierra Club for hosting a "Let's Talk" group, not because the book covers environmental issues, but because the conservative right votes against protecting the environment and our health. Facts about global warming, the depletion of the oceans, the loss of aquifers, and all the other critical environmental messages can't penetrate the mind "frame" when the messengers are perceived as latte liberals, arrogant and know-it-all, the class that "shakes its head disapprovingly at the God-happy hillbillies of the hinterland."

Along the way, this book also illustrates the political growth of Kansas and the relationship between Missouri and Kansas. Today's Kansan carries with him the authenticity of the "real American," a distinction not automatically applied to the average resident of the East Coast, say. On the other hand, Kansas is also a symbol of "squareness." As a tourist destination, it ranks dead last among the states. But a century ago, this stereotype of Kansas and its citizens was unknown.

Kansas was the home of free-soilers, socialists, and populists. The state was originally settled by eastern abolitionists to stop the "slave power" Missourians from moving west. Free-soil militias, Jayhawkers, fought a guerrilla war with slaveholders along the Missouri border. The pro-slavery "border ruffians" from Missouri took over the Kansas legislature in 1855 and moved the capital to the Missouri border. They merely copied their home state statute book, crossing out Missouri and



replacing it with Kansas, where required.

When it came to slavery, the new Kansas laws were even more extreme. Not only was slavery legal, but it was protected by law from criticism. Transporting a publication such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into Kansas was a capital crime. Those who held doubts about slavery were deprived of the right to vote. Frank draws parallels between the new Kansas Conservatives and the Missouri ruffians who supported slaveholders and fought for the wealthy planter class even though they themselves would

never own slaves. Similarly, today's new conservatives vote tax cuts for the boss while they themselves lose economic ground. The ruffians clung to an image of ordinariness and anti-elite while painting the abolitionists as know-it-all meddlers, just as modern conservatives today bash latte liberals. Frank's analysis is in contrast to the legitimacy-building stance of many new conservatives who see themselves as latter-day John Browns.

Frank shows the decline of the Kansas aviation industry with the main union representing Boeing workers losing half its membership in Wichita between 1999 and 2002. Frank reported so many closed shops in Wichita when he visited in 2003 that you could drive for blocks without ever leaving empty parking lots. The farm towns are the same story. "Walk down the main street of just about any farm town in the state and you know immediately what they're talking about: this is a civilization in the early stages of irreversible decay." On the other hand, Garden City has a "winning formula for the new economy." The powers here are Tyson, ConAgra, and Cargill Meat Solutions. No rugged individualists here, just cheap non-unionized labor brought from Mexico. Vast farms surround the slaughter houses growing water-hungry feed corn in these semi-arid plains, pumping water from the underground aquifers which will be dry in a few decades after collecting rainwater for millions of years.

Frank, a Kansas native, presents his arguments in a witty format, not sympathetic to certain highlighted conservative leaders. "The angry workers, mighty in their numbers, are marching irreversibly against the arrogant. They are shaking their fists at the sons of privilege... They are massing at the gates of Mission Hills, hoisting the black flag, and while the millionaires tremble in their mansions, they are bellowing out their terrifying demands 'We are here,' they scream, 'to cut your taxes.'"

For the United States to make environmental progress, social conservatives, and advocates of environmental conservation must come together, so that we can all move forward on the issues of habitat destruction and fragmentation, catastrophic climate change, air and water pollution, loss of ecosystems, such as ocean fisheries, and all the other critical environmental issues.

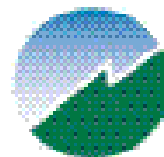
"What's the matter with Kansas, How conservatives won the heart of America," Metropolitan Books, copyright 2004.

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Kansas City Power and Light

KCPL held their shareholder meeting on May 3, 2005. A number of Sierra Club members attended. Also representatives from the Burroughs Audubon Society and Concerned Citizens of Platte County were present. I will share some excerpts from the e-mail description I sent just afterwards:

"KCPL's annual shareholder meeting today went very well from our point of view. I got to ask my question: 'How will profits be impacted by a \$9 per ton fee on CO2 emissions which cause global warming?', [CEO Mike Chesser's answer: 'We think it's a long time off, and we will get higher rates for selling electricity when it happens, so shareholders will be protected'*]. Chuck Gilliam asked his question: 'Are you preparing a fund to cover the liability when KCPL is sued for injury to human health by coal-burning power plants?' [Answer: No] Jill DeWitt of Burroughs Audubon asked about environmental damage and impact on waterbodies, David Melby of Concerned Citizens asked, "Why don't you use coal liquefaction to avoid the emissions from burning coal?," a guy in the back said "Isn't it true that the new plant will make our electricity cost more?," and the woman in front of me said "Mr. Chairman, how can you justify the huge gap between your salary and the pay of the employees who do the daily operational work of the company, and what are you going to do to reduce that gap?" (The Sierra Club had nothing to do with that question, but I enjoyed hearing her ask it)...

My thanks to Jill DeWitt who made the placards, to Claus W. who sent out the press advisory and prepared press materials, and to everyone who came and manned our picket line...[outside the meeting]"

*Dear reader, note that the higher rates might be a bad strategy for KCPL's customers.

Peabody

Peabody proposes to build a 1500 megawatt coal-burning power plant in Illinois about 45 miles southeast of St. Louis. They also endanger the water supply of Native Americans with their mining operations in the American West.

Verena Owen, the Illinois Chapter Clean Air Chair wrote an excellent account of what transpired at the Peabody Coal shareholder meeting in St. Louis on May 6, 2005, which I quote with her gracious permission:

"While I thought attending a shareholder meeting sounded like a great idea I felt I would never be able to actually do it.

Thank you all for help-

ing me prove myself wrong.

It was a privilege to see you all at work and I marvel at the lucky lineup of so many talents coming together. I think the evening planning session [the night before] best illustrated that: some were working on posters, others on last minute changes to



press releases, or speeches, and the rest of us huddled around Wallace's cell phone, to get last minute instructions from Bart. There was a lot of energy in the room but also a lot of quiet confidence that we would pull this off and do it well.

The next morning I enjoyed holding up my sign on the street corner and especially enjoyed the enthusiastic thumps-up from the local firefighters who went by. But I especially enjoyed holding up the big banner... that read PEABODY SUCKS — LIFE.

Inside the shareholder meeting, I was surprised at the number of attendees. I had expected more people. There were only about 50, and half of those were Peabody staff, directors, accountants, and security guards (complete with earphone and telltale curly cord going down the back of their necks). The



other half were tagged as either "guest" or "shareholder" and the guests may have outnumbered the shareholders...

The room was like a movie theater, with seating on an incline and a stage in front. And the show promptly started off with a mercifully brief "movie" about the company and its achievements.

Then, on stage with a spotlight on him, the CEO introduced the board members who were all seated in the front row and who stood up and turned around to the "audience" when their name was announced. It was very choreographed and odd.

When the floor was opened up for questions my hand went up first, but Bruce Nilles, [Sierra Club staff] beat me to the microphone, which gave me a chance to observe and change my approach a bit...

I asked questions directly of individual board members. I questioned Ms Van Trease, [a healthcare CEO] about mercury and health and I also asked Mr. Brown about what he felt the consequences will be for Peabody using outdated combustion technology for their proposed power plants.

Ford and GM, which don't have hybrid cars yet, had just been downgraded to junk bond status that morning. Alas, he simply agreed with management.

And I had noticed that Bruce could not ask a follow up question, so once I was given the microphone, I clutched it with both hands figuring that the 20ish guy who had handed it to me wasn't going to wrestle it away from someone who could (almost) be his mother. I was right.

We asked questions at all the opportunities we had during the meeting. Bart had prepared us well. The Q and A session at the end also allowed us to make short statements...

It was useful to linger and chat with board members after the meeting. One of them even sought us out and was happy to talk to us...

In an email to the folks back home I summed up my experience as:

I think this event was Sierra Club at its best: creative, able to get folks from different backgrounds together to work on a common goal, good preparation, have a clear message, give hands-on help where needed, and then trusting its members to go and just do it.

Not only this, but it was also a lot of fun. I am working on a list of what other stock I need to own...

For more information about shareholder activism, I recommend Bart Naylor's article, available at: <http://www.landscouncil.org/transitions/tr0001/#CHANGE%20CORPORATE%20AMERICA>

supporters—we battled key provisions of the bad CAFO Bill: taking away neighbor notification when these huge facilities move in next door and grandfathering the counties that currently have existing health ordinances.

After winning these concessions, a House Committee Substitute was offered that would have made it impossible for counties to pass health ordinances. The new bill required counties to prove that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulations were not protective enough. This turns environmental regulation on its head by requiring the public to prove a negative. Rather than industry having to show they would not adversely impact the citizen's health or the environment—which is the current process—it places the burden of proof on citizens. That is not how environmental law works! Companies that reap financial benefits from externalizing their waste into a community are supposed to bear the burden of showing the impacts will be minimal. Sierra Club has battled for twelve years to see the laws upheld on some of these facilities. We have seen the fish kills and have documented the health impacts from these factory farms. However, proving a new facility will also create these problems before it is built is impossible. This would have been an "employment act" for attorneys and those with the deepest coffers would win. Who do you think would have more money to hire expert witnesses?—Premium Standard Farms and Cargill or your County Commissioners?

In order to pass a health ordinance, counties would have to wait until someone became sick or fish were floating. Existing CAFO's would be grandfathered. In essence, the legislation would force counties to live with

minimum state protection. Citizens should be able to determine the direction their counties want to take. It is important to note that these health ordinances only impact one half of one percent of farms in Missouri—not family farmers—only the large industrialized facilities that can produce as much waste as a city!



The coalition partners remained steadfast in their opposition. The dedication and leadership of Representatives Wes Shoemyer and Belinda Harris helped us deliver an unexpected blow to industrialized farming with the defeat of the CAFO Bill during the last week of session. Bill sponsors Representative Guest and Senator Cauthorn and Republican leadership spent the final days applying pressure to House members to change their vote. The CAFO Bill was defeated by a close vote of 84 No, 77 Yes. The Republican leadership was extremely unhappy and was not willing to loose without a fight. The battle went down to the wire.

The final day of session, Friday the 13th, turned out to be bad luck for "big pig" corporate agriculture. One final attempt was made to bring the bill back up for reconsideration. A motion offered by Republican Representative Mark Wright of Springfield once again brought the bill before the body. Thanks to the wisdom and great leadership of Representative Martin Rucker of St. Joseph the Republicans could not pull the extra votes needed to pass the bill and

it was laid over. When the gavel ended the session shortly before 6 p.m. on Friday we joined our coalition partners by celebrating in the halls of the capitol.

The second victory was the sound defeat of the Dirty Secrets bill—legislation allowing businesses to self-audit and close their records to the public. Once again coalition work was key. Our friends in the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers really came through by lobbying and testifying in opposition to HB 130. Democratic members on the Conservation & Natural Resource Committee and two Republicans, Representatives Dennis Wood, Kimberling City and Ray Weter, Nixa, remained steadfast in their opposition to the Dirty Secrets Bill. With their help we kept HB 130 from ever coming out of committee.

Senate Joint Resolution SJR 1 allowing the Parks and Soils Tax to automatically be placed on the ballot for a vote of the people was another priority item for the conservation community. I'm happy to report the passage of this bill. Supporters of state parks and soil conservation will no longer have to go out and get signatures via the initiative petition process to renew this funding. This important funding will automatically be put on the ballot for a vote of the people every ten years.

Funding for the Waste Tire Fee program was finally reauthorized this year by rolling the program funding into an omnibus DNR funding bill. Unfortunately this victory was tempered by the overall funding for DNR programs once again taking severe cuts. The funds for the solid waste, hazardous waste and waste tire fee programs are inadequate—short about \$1.8 million. The results of these cuts are a poorly funded program, with over burdened employees with less time and resources to enforce environmental laws. Additional changes in HCS SS #2 SCS SB 225 include troubling provisions that give power to the DNR Director to use unencumbered moneys for "environmental emergencies determined by the director." The bill also lowers the cost for hazardous waste to be brought into the state.

Sierra Club members across the state should be very proud of these accomplishments. Your commitment and willingness to make the phone calls and write letters made a huge difference. The power of the thank you calls to legislators when they voted the right way on the CAFO legislation was priceless. The secretaries were so grateful and impressed because legislators rarely hear from anyone other than to complain. The power of positive reinforcement really pays off. My sincere appreciation to all of our dedicated members.

For additional end of session information check our website: missouri.sierraclub.org

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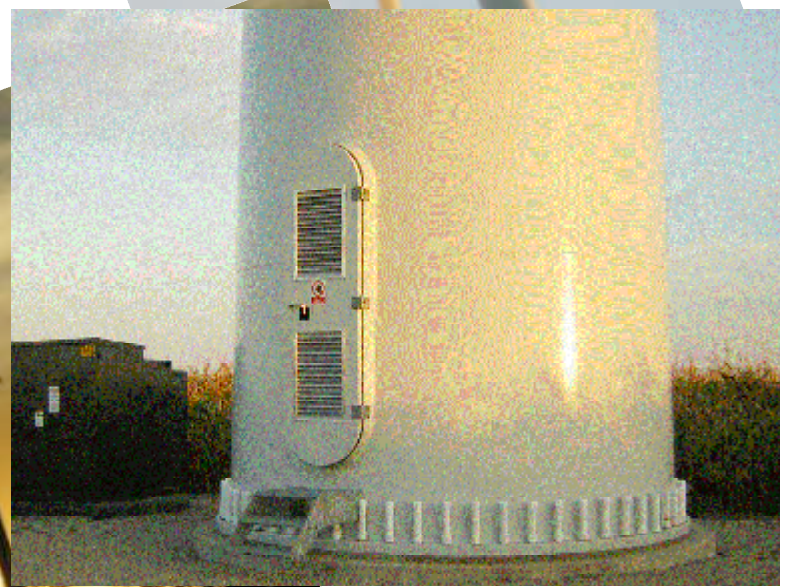
Explore, enjoy and protect the planet



Wind Farm Views

In early September 2004, while driving up to Minneapolis to join the Sierra Club's EVEC team, I drove past a huge windfarm in northern Iowa near the Minnesota border. There were probably a hundred wind turbines covering acre upon acre of 7-foot Iowa corn, visible from I-35. Being a "big fan" of clean energy (gardon the pun), naturally I had to make an unscheduled detour to check it out at close range. I was able to drive right up to the base of one in the middle of a cornfield. I can't describe the power of the overall effect, but "majestic" comes close.

Jill Miller, Sierra Club Global Warming/ Energy Organizer



Fifteen Ways You can Raise \$50-\$500 to help Missouri's Sierra Club

Promote clean energy solutions, Protect Missouri's rivers and streams, Preserve public lands and Promote sustainable communities.

Teach a workshop or seminar on something you know: knitting, organic gardening, organizing, proposal writing, gourmet cooking, dog grooming. Charge \$25-\$50 per person with a goal of 10-15 people.

Organize a garage sale on your own or with friends you know who care about the work Sierra Club is doing in Missouri. Designate all or a portion for the Club. Or offer to hold a garage or side-walk sale for your neighborhood or apartment building if they will donate half of the proceeds to Sierra Club.

Have a poker evening at your home. Charge an entrance fee of \$5 or so and ask that every pot be split with Sierra Club.

Ask two of your friends to help you put on a bake sale, book sale or garage sale.

Invite people to your birthday party and ask that in lieu of gifts they make a donation to Sierra Club. Have

material available about Sierra Club's work in Missouri.

If you live in a community where Sierra Club is active on a particular issue (fighting a new power plant, monitoring lead mining activities, cleaning up streams, etc.), have a spaghetti dinner at a temple, church or union hall. Charge up to \$10 per person — all to benefit work on that issue.

Have a fancy dinner at your home or a regular dinner at someone's fancy home. Serve unusual or gourmet food or have special entertainment. Charge \$40 or more per person.

Host a house party. During the party give a short talk about Sierra Club's priority campaigns and the public interest work we do in Missouri and ask everyone to consider a gift of \$25, \$50, \$100 or more (depending on the crowd). Or ask everyone to match your gift.

Conduct a volunteer canvas. For one night, you and your friends take literature to all the neighborhoods around you and ask for money at the door. Be sure to comply with city and county ordinances.

Lead a nature walk, architectural tour, a sailing trip, etc and charge each participant.

Sell your frequent flier miles or donate them to

Sierra Club for use by Missouri staff and volunteers when traveling to training events, etc.

Especially for kids:

Offer to do a special chore around the house and attach a price to it to benefit Sierra Club.

Offer a service to your neighbors—mow the lawn, clean up leaves, start a compost pile, teach them how to organize for recycling, etc.

Offer to do childcare for weekend or one day of house cleaning for a fee.

Put on a concert or play in your neighbor and charge your family, friends and neighbors to attend.

For questions regarding contributions to the Ozark Chapter or to obtain campaign materials, contact Melissa Blakley, Chapter Development Associate, Melissa.blakley@sierraclub.org, (573) 999-7388.

Note: Most of the fund-raising ideas were reprinted as is or modified from Kim Klein's "Fifty-Three Ways for Board Members to raise \$1000" in the *Grassroots Fund-raising Journal*.

19th Annual Ozark Chapter Campout & Reunion

Our annual fall campout will be held October 7–9, 2005 at beautiful Camp “Si” Colborn Group Camp in Mark Twain State Park. The Park is almost 2/3 of the way between Columbia and Hannibal. The Camp has rustic cabins and a large dining lodge. There will be plenty of outings, activities for the whole family, good food, a bonfire, and a chance to make new friends and renew old ones. Fill out the reservation form [below], send it in with your payment, and look forward to a good time.

The campout is put together by volunteers, and we could really use your help. If you would like to lead an outing, assist with children’s activities, plan or supervise meals, have items to contribute to our silent auction, or just want to assist with odd jobs such as camp preparation or clean-up, we would really appreciate it.

Please contact Ginger Harris at gingerharris@charter.net, or the St. Louis Sierra Club office at (314) 644-0890. We look forward to seeing you there!

- ❶ Make checks payable to “Ozark Chapter Sierra Club”
- ❷ Print and mail form and checks to: Sierra Club — CampOut, 7164 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, MO 63143.
- ❸ Any questions, contact: Sierra Club office at (314) 644-0890, sierra@brick.net or Ginger Harris at gingerharris@charter.net.
- ❹ We must receive your reservation by September 9.
- ❺ Camping fees will be refunded for cancellations received prior to September 23.
- ❻ We will mail you an information packet containing map in advance of the Campout date.

Name: all persons attending			
Address:			
City/State/Zip:			
Evening Phone:			
#’s		\$	\$ Total
	child 0–3 yrs.	Free	
	child 4–6 yrs.	\$8	\$
	child 7–12 yrs.	\$15	\$
	adult 13+ yrs.	\$30	\$
	adult partial weekend *	\$20	\$
	limited income	\$15	\$
	Saturday dinner only	\$10	\$
	total fee enclosed \$		

Maximum fee for a family \$80.
 Fees include cabin camping and five meals (Saturday breakfast through Sunday lunch)
 * partial weekend defined as less than three meals.



JOIN THE HAPPY HIKERS AT THE 2005 OZARK CHAPTER CAMPOUT

SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS OZARK CHAPTER

Eastern Missouri Group

<http://missouri.sierraclub.org/emg/outings.aspx>

July 1 (Fri) – Close to home! End to end 7.5 mile hike on the Chubb Trail. Suzanne Smith, (618) 281-4762.

July 2–4 (Sat–Mon) – Fair Saint Louis. This is our most important fund raiser of the year. It's fun and a great opportunity to make new friends in the Sierra Club. Join us for a few hours making and selling fresh lemonade and pretzels and see the Fair, the air shows, or the fireworks. We have several booths that are open all day and need a very large number of volunteers. We also need help on Friday, July 1, to set up the booths, and on Tuesday, July 5, for the take down and clean-up party. If you can help call Jim Young, (314) 664-9392, or the office, (314) 644-0890.

July 8 (Fri) – Probably a bike ride. Call for info. Suzanne Smith, (618) 281-4762.

July 9 (Sat) – Highway cleanup. Can a new batch of young opossums make it across the road? Not if they have to run through trash! Diane DuBois, (314) 721-0594.

July 10 (Sun) – Canoe/kayak day trip near St. Louis in the Meramec basin. Toni Armstrong & Richard Spener, (314) 434-2072.

July 10 (Sun) – Inner tubing on the Meramec River. See the description for June 25. Bob Herndon, (314) 961-4811.

July 15 (Fri) – Hike the six mile loop at Hawn State Park. We'll soak our feet along the way. Bring water shoes or old tennies. Suzanne Smith, (618) 281-4762.

July 17 (Sun) – Inner tubing on the Meramec River. See the description for June 25. Bob Herndon, (314) 961-4811.

July 22 (Fri) – Evening hike at Jefferson Barracks Trail with optional "Blues on the Mississippi" concert afterwards. Suzanne Smith, (618) 281-4762.

July 23 (Sat) – Inner tubing on the Meramec River. See the description for June 25. Bob Herndon, (314) 961-4811.

July 29 (Fri) – The "Bridges of Madison County" bike ride near Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Frozen custard afterwards. Suzanne Smith, (618) 281-4762.

Aug 7 (Sun) – Inner tubing on the Meramec River. Enjoy the best of many worlds! On a hot summer day take a cool hike and tubing float. We will paddle with the power and control of special tubing paddles, walk on gravel bars and wade upstream as we explore about one mile of Meramec River. We will leisurely float back down through a meandering run under 200 foot high bluffs. Bob Herndon, (314) 961-4811.

In order to participate on one of the Sierra Club's outings, you will need to sign a liability waiver. If you would like to read a copy of the waiver prior to the outing, please see <http://www.sierraclub.org/outings/chapter/forms/> or call (415) 977-5630.

In the interests of facilitating the logistics of some outings, it is customary that participants make carpooling arrangements. The Sierra Club does not have insurance for carpooling arrangements and assumes no liability for them. Carpooling, ride sharing or anything similar is strictly a private arrangement among the participants. Participants assume the risks associated with this travel.

Aug 12 (Fri) – Perseid meteor shower time. Canoe or hike around Council Bluff Lake on Friday. Camp out to watch the annual sky event. Dark sky this year should make the viewing great. Suzanne Smith, (618) 281-4762.

Aug 19–21 (Fri–Sun) – Festival of the Little Hills. Join us for a few hours and a great time making real lemonade with other Sierrans at a charming fair in the historic area of St. Charles near the riverfront. New members are always welcome. Jim Young, (314) 664-9392, or the Sierra Club office, (314) 644-0890.

Aug 20 (Sat) – Late afternoon & early evening canoe/kayak trip. We will take off the river at about dusk. Toni Armstrong & Richard Spener, (314) 434-2072.

Aug 26 (Fri) – Return to Shaw Nature Reserve for late summer prairie flowers. Suzanne Smith, (618) 281-4762.

Aug 27, Sat: Operation Clean Stream. Have a great day on the river with friends figuring out creative ways to get more trash into your boat. Katie Pryor, (314) 307-0277.

Sept 3–5 (Sat–Mon) – St. Louis County Fair and Air Show. The lemonade crew returns for the last fund-raiser of the summer. We would love to have each of you join us for a few hours making and selling lemonade in Chesterfield. New members are most welcome as this is a great way to meet fellow Sierrans and contribute in a practical way to meeting the club's environmental goals. Jim Young, (314) 664-9392, or the Sierra Club office, (314) 644-0890.

Sept 3–5 (Sat–Mon) – Three day canoe/kayak trip on the Mississippi River above St. Louis. Some experience necessary. Place to be determined later. George Behrens, (314) 821-0247.

Osage Group

Spring Canoe Trips – If interested in spring canoe trips, email Tom Moran at cavecreekfarm@yahoo.com to get on our canoe trip list.

Thomas Hart Benton Group

<http://missouri.sierraclub.org/thb/outings>

July 9 (Sat) – Boulevard Brewery Tour, Kansas City, MO. We'll take the tour and sample some beer. Maximum eight people. Ponak's afterwards? Dennis Gredell, (816) 444-7363, gooseman@planetkc.com

July 16 (Sat) – Social Outing, Kansas City, MO. Join us for dinner at the Blue Bird Bistro. RSVP by July 13. Bob Sherrick, (816) 779-6708, bsherrick@missouri.sierraclub.org

July 22–24 (Fri–Sun) – Learn about non-timber forest products Licking, MO. July 22, 23, 24 (Fri, Sat, Sun) Thanks to Penny Frazier and Katie Auman who are very involved with Mark Twain National Forest issues, we are able to offer a unique outing to

Licking, Mo. We will leave Kansas City for Montauk State Park on Friday (July 22) afternoon, camp overnight, and drive to Licking on Saturday morning where a growers' group will give us demonstrations of their use of the non-timber products of the forest. One grower will talk about propagation methods of native plants at his greenhouse; at another farm we will learn how wild plants are harvested; there will be a demonstration on plant use and distillation; and J.D. VanKirk and other community elders will talk about the land changes. These farms are all very near each other. We will return to Montauk (tentative plan) and camp Saturday night before returning home Sunday. A \$10 donation is requested. Doris Sherrick, (816) 779-6708, dsherrick@missouri.sierraclub.org

July 24 (Sun) – KC Food Circle Picnic and Farm Tour, near Kearny, MO. Picnic followed by tour at nearby Fair Share Farm. Fresh table corn and organic burgers (meat & veggie) provided. Bring your own side dishes & drinks. No charge, but we'll have a basket available to receive free will donations. RSVP by July 15 to Craig Volland, (913) 334-0556, hartwood2@mindspring.com

August 13 (Sat) – Astronomy Outing, Louisburg, KS. Join us at Powell Observatory in Louisburg, Kansas for a public program entitled "Our Amazing Moon." Afterward, if the skies are clear, we will observe through public telescopes and hopefully even spot some Perseid meteors. Please bring a \$3 donation for the observatory. Ellen Brenneman, (816) 274-8062, ebrenn1@yahoo.com

September 10 (Sat) – Champion Trees of Greater K.C. We will take an auto tour to see several of these officially designated trees on the grounds of places such as Forest Hill Cemetery and Linda Hall Library. \$5 donation requested. Eileen McManus, (816) 523-7823, eileenm@missouri.sierraclub.org

September 17 (Sat) – Backpacking 101 Class, Kansas City, MO. Learn backpacking basics. We'll cover equipment, a section on low budget options, places to go and more. \$5 donation requested. See also Backpacking 101 Lab Oct. 1 Contact Paul or Melody Gross (816) 228-6563, paul.gross@missouri.sierraclub.org

September 24 (Sat) – Day hike, Mill Creek Streamway, KS. Day hike along one of the most scenic trails in the Metropolitan area. \$5 donation requested. Anne McDonald, pamcdonald@kc.rr.com

October 1–2 (Sat–Sun) – Backpacking 101 Lab at Settles Ford Conservation Area. Easy beginner backpack trip. Hike Settles Ford Conservation Area near Butler Missouri and camp overnight on adjoining private property. \$5 donation requested. Bob Wilshire, rjwilshire@kc.rr.com or Anne McDonald pamcdonald@kc.rr.com

Trail of Tears Group

None submitted.