

KDHE Secretary Denies Permit for Holcomb Coal Plant

By Craig Volland

The Secretary of the KDHE has denied the permit for Sunflower Electric Power Company's 1400 MW coal plant expansion at Holcomb. The Secretary based his decision on grounds that the 11 million tons of carbon dioxide- heat trapping gases emitted by Holcomb would add significantly to global warming. He cited the April, 2007 US Supreme Court decision calling carbon dioxide a threat to health and environment and designating carbon dioxide an air pollutant under the Clean Air Act. He relied on his general authority under state law to protect the public health and environment from the effects of any air pollutant. See www.kdheks.gov/press_room.htm for detailed information on the decision.

This was a courageous, groundbreaking decision by Sec. Bremby. We do not know the exact role Governor Sebelius and Lt. Governor Parkinson played in this decision, but we believe they must have significantly influenced it. In any event they deserve a great deal of credit, and they are certain to take a great deal of heat for it. The fact that Holcomb



The hard working ExCom gathered in November to discuss the success of Secretary Bremby's ruling. (Front row, left to right) Phil Morse, Stephanie Coal, Yvonne Cather, Elaine Giessel, Carey Maynard-Moody, Craig Wolfe (back row) Craig Volland, David Kirkbride, Joe Spease, Tom Kneil, Paul Post, Frank Drinkwine, and Carol Barta.

would be one of the largest new sources of carbon dioxide in the nation and that 85% of the power would be sold out-of-state were also powerful factors.

We are certain, though, that the hard work of our mem-

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Will a Moral Vision Guide Kansas Energy Policy?

Frank Drinkwine

It is time to unite all Kansans in a cause greater than any single region of the state. It is time to think beyond self and endeavor to be guided by a shared moral vision in creating Kansas energy policy; a vision that sees beyond social, demographic, economic, or geographic region; a vision that sees beyond political party. It's time to build together a vision of a greater Kansas.

What moral vision could all Kansans possibly share? Let's try this:

To leave the world to our children and grandchildren better than we found it and to live daily life knowing we share an existence connected with all living things on Earth.

Would our Creator expect anything less?

Let's use the metaphor of a quilt to better understand our connection with each other. The pursuit of any one interest—self interest, business interest, political interest, environmental interest, economic interest, etc., while losing sight of the whole, is the first step in tearing the quilt apart. Once torn and separated we lose our sense of a greater cause, our sense of the common good. Like the patches of a quilt, we can be proud of our individual uniqueness, yet our collective beauty comes from our working together. It comes from standing side-by-side as we work together for the common vision. We can not survive for long as individuals or as a prosperous state when we separate our vision from the common good.

What does moral vision have to do with Kansas energy policy? We can not develop effective energy policy without first considering the consequences of the policy on all members of the state. And, if we share the vision above, we have the moral obligation to pause and reflect on the possible effects of our policy on all humanity and all living creatures on Earth. It is time to see the beauty of the quilt and not the ragged edges of individual patches. And it is time to see Kansas as part of the fabric of the human family that our Creator meant us to be.

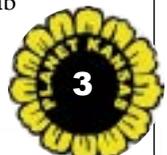
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Top Ten Reasons to be a Climate Change Skeptic (and Counter Arguments)

What are some of the reasons why “climate skeptics” dispute the evidence that human activities such as industrial emissions of greenhouse gases and deforestation are bringing potentially dangerous changes to the Earth’s climate?

As the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) finalizes its landmark report for 2007, we look at 10 of the arguments most often made against the IPCC consensus, and some of the counter-arguments made by scientists who agree with the IPCC.

1. Evidence That the Earth’s Temperature Is Getting Warmer Is Unclear

Skeptic: Instruments show there has been some warming of the Earth’s surface since 1979, but the actual value is subject to large errors. Most long-term data comes from surface weather stations. Many of these are in urban centers which have expanded in both size and energy use. When these stations observe a temperature rise, they are simply measuring the “urban heat island effect”. In addition, coverage is patchy, with some regions of the world almost devoid of instruments. Data going back further than a century or two is derived from “proxy” indicators such as tree-rings and stalactites which, again, are subject to large errors.

Counter Warming is unequivocal: Weather stations, ocean measurements, decreases in snow cover, reductions in Arctic sea ice, longer growing seasons, balloon measurements, boreholes and satellites all show results consistent with the surface record of warming. The urban heat island effect is real but small; and it has been studied and corrected for. Analyses by NASA for example use only rural stations to calculate trends. Recently, work has shown that if you analyze long-term global temperature rise for windy days and calm days separately, there is no difference. If the urban heat island effect were large, you would expect to see a bigger trend for calm days when more of the heat stays in the city. Furthermore, the pattern of warming globally doesn’t resemble the pattern of urbanization, with the greatest warming seen in the Arctic and northern high latitudes. Globally, there is a warming trend of about 0.8C since 1900, more than half of which has occurred since 1979.

2. If the Average Temperature Was Rising, It Has Now Stopped

Skeptic: Since 1998 - almost a decade - the record, as determined by observations from satellites and balloon radiosondes, shows no warming.

Counter: 1998 was an exceptionally

warm year because of the strong El Niño event. Variability from year to year is expected, and picking a specific warm year to start an analysis is “cherry-picking”; if you picked 1997 or 1999 you would see a sharper rise. Even so, the linear trends since 1998 are still positive.

3. The Earth Has Been Warmer In the Recent Past

Skeptic: The beginning of the last Millennium saw a “Mediaeval Warm Period” when temperatures, certainly in Europe, were higher than they are now. Grapes grew in northern England. Ice-bound mountain passes opened in the Alps. The Arctic was warmer in the 1930s than it is today.

Counter: There have been many periods in Earth history that were warmer than today - if not the MWP, then maybe the last interglacial (125,000 years ago) or the Pliocene (three million years ago). Whether those variations were caused by solar forcing, the Earth’s orbital wobbles or continental configurations, none of those causes apply today. Evidence for a Mediaeval Warm Period outside Europe is patchy at best, and is often not contemporary with the warmth in Europe. As the US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) puts it: “The idea of a global or hemispheric Mediaeval Warm Period that was warmer than today has turned out to be incorrect”. Additionally, although the Arctic was warmer in the 1930s than in the following few decades, it is now warmer still.

4. Computer Models Are Not Reliable

Skeptic: Computer models are the main way of forecasting future climate change. But despite decades of development they are unable to model all the processes involved; for example, the influence of clouds, the distribution of water vapor, the impact of warm seawater on ice-shelves and the response of plants to changes in water supply. Climate models follow the old maxim of “garbage in, garbage out”.

Counter: Models are simply ways to quantify understanding of climate. They will never be perfect and they will never be able to forecast the future exactly. However, models are tested and validated against all sorts of data. Over the last 20 years they have become able to simulate more physical, chemical and biological processes, and work on smaller spatial scales. The 2007 IPCC report produced regional climate projections in detail that would have been impossible in its 2001 assessment. All of the robust results from modeling have both theoretical and observational support.

5. The Atmosphere Is Not Behaving As Models Would Predict

Skeptic: Computer models predict that the lower levels of the atmosphere, the troposphere, should be warming faster than the Earth’s surface. Measurements show the opposite. So either this is another failing of the models, or one set of measurements is flawed, or there are holes in our understanding of the science.

Counter: Lower levels of the troposphere are warming; but measuring the exact rate has been an uncertain process, particularly in the satellite era (since 1979). Readings from



different satellites need to be tied together, and each has its own problems with orbital decay and sensor drift. Two separate analyses show consistent warming, one faster than the surface and one slightly less. Within the uncertainties of the data, there is no discrepancy that needs to be dealt with. Information from balloons has its own problems but the IPCC concluded this year: "For the period since 1958, overall global and tropical tropospheric warming estimated from radiosondes has slightly exceeded surface warming".

6. Climate Is Mainly Influenced By the Sun

Skeptic: Earth history shows climate has regularly responded to cyclical changes in the Sun's energy output. Any warming we see can be attributed mainly to variations in the Sun's magnetic field and solar wind.

Counter: Solar variations do affect climate, but they are not the only factor. As there has been no positive trend in any solar index since the 1960s (and possibly a small negative trend), solar forcing cannot be responsible for the recent temperature trends. The difference between the solar minimum and solar maximum over the 11-year solar cycle is 10 times smaller than the effect of greenhouse gases over the same interval.

7. A Carbon Dioxide Rise Has Always Come After a Temperature Increase Not Before

Skeptic: Ice-cores dating back nearly one million years show a pattern of temperature and CO₂ rise at roughly 100,000-year intervals. But the CO₂ rise has always come after the temperature rise, not before, presumably as warmer temperatures have liberated the gas from oceans.

Counter: This is largely true, but largely irrelevant. Ancient ice-cores do show CO₂ rising after temperature by a few hundred years - a timescale associated with the ocean response to atmospheric changes mainly driven by wobbles in the Earth's orbit. However, the situation today is dramatically different. The extra CO₂ in the atmosphere (35% increase over pre-industrial levels) is from human emissions. Levels are higher than have been seen in 650,000 years of ice-core records, and are possibly higher than any time since three million years ago.

8. Long-Term Data on Hurricanes and Arctic Ice Is Too Poor To Assess Trends

Skeptic: Before the era of satellite observation began in the 1970s, measurements were ad-hoc and haphazard. Hurricanes would be reported only if they hit land or shipping. Arctic ice extent was measured only during expeditions. The satellite record for these phenomena is too short to justify claims that hurricanes are becoming stronger or more frequent, or that there is anything exceptional about the apparent shrinkage in Arctic ice.

Counter: The Arctic Climate Impact Assessment project notes that systematic collection of data in parts of the Arctic began in the late 18th Century. The US National Hurricane Center notes that "organized reconnaissance" for Atlantic storms began in 1944. So although historical data is not as complete

as one might like, conclusions can be drawn. And the IPCC does not claim that global warming will make hurricanes more frequent - its 2007 report says that if anything, they are likely to become less frequent, but more intense.

9. Water Vapor Is the Major Greenhouse Gas; Co2 Is Relatively Unimportant

Skeptic: The natural greenhouse effect keeps the Earth's surface about 33C warmer than it would otherwise be. Water vapor is the most important greenhouse gas, accounting for about 98% of all warming. So changes in carbon dioxide or methane concentrations would have a relatively small impact. Water vapor concentrations are rising, but this does not necessarily increase warming - it depends how the water vapor is distributed.

Counter: Water vapor is essentially in balance with the planet's temperature on annual timescales and longer, whereas trace greenhouse gases such as CO₂ stay in the atmosphere on a timescale of decades to centuries. The statement that water vapor is "98% of the greenhouse effect" is simply false. In fact, it does about 50% of the work; clouds add another 25%, with CO₂ and the other greenhouse gases contributing the remaining quarter. Water vapor concentrations are increasing in response to rising temperatures, and there is evidence that this is adding to warming, for example in Europe. The fact that water vapor is a feedback is included in all climate models.

10. Problems Such As HIV/Aids and Poverty Are More Pressing Than Climate Change

Skeptic: The Kyoto Protocol will not reduce emissions of greenhouse gases noticeably. The targets were too low, applied only to certain countries, and have been rendered meaningless by loopholes. Many governments that enthuse about the treaty are not going to meet the reduction targets that they signed up to. Even if it is real, man-made climate change is just one problem among many facing the world's rich and poor alike. Governments and societies should respond proportionately, not pretend that climate is a special case. And some economists believe that a warmer climate would, on balance, improve lives.

Counter: Arguments over the Kyoto Protocol are outside the realms of science, although it certainly will not reduce greenhouse gas emissions as far or as fast as the IPCC indicates is necessary. The latest IPCC Working Group 2 report suggests that the impact of man-made climate change will on balance be deleterious, particular to the poorer countries of the tropics, although colder regions may see benefits such as increased crop yields. Investment in energy efficiency, new energy technologies and renewables are likely to benefit the developing world.

Compiled with advice from Fred Singer and Gavin Schmidt

More science, data and views on climate change from around the web:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/629/629/7074601.stm



Dec / Jan 2008

Sierra Club Honored with David Garcia Award at 13th Annual Environmental Excellence Awards

The Missouri Chapter played the lead role in the negotiation of the KCP&L agreement. The Kansas Chapter played a significant supporting role.

Bridging The Gap (BTG) hosted its 13th annual Environmental Excellence Awards ceremony Wednesday night at the downtown Kansas City Public Library. The Sierra Club was presented with the David Garcia Award for Environmental Excellence recognizing the collaborative partner-



ship agreement between Kansas City Power & Light, the Sierra Club and Concerned Citizens of Platte County that set a ground-breaking precedent for clean energy development in the Midwest.

As part of the agreement, KCP&L will offset the estimated 6,000,000 tons of annual carbon emissions from its new plant in Iatan, Missouri, through significant investments in renewable energy efficiency programs and environmental upgrades at existing facilities.

“Our agreement with KCP&L sets a very challenging precedent for other Midwest utilities and provides a tremendous opportunity to move efficiency and clean, renewable energy alternatives forward in Missouri and Kansas – two states that are woefully behind on investing in our clean energy future,” states Sierra Club representatives.

The David Garcia Award for Environmental Excellence honors local organizations, businesses or governments who are leaders in collaborating to find solutions to regional environmental issues. BTG and the Mid-America Regional Council co-present the David Garcia Award for Environmental Excellence each year as part of BTG’s annual Environmental Excellence Awards. The awards celebrate and recognize the accomplishments of outstanding businesses, individuals, volunteers and schools in the Kansas City metro area who are taking steps to protect and enhance our environment. Keep Kansas City Beautiful and



Dec / Jan 2008

**I WANT YOU
TO DEMAND
WIND POWER
IN KANSAS**

Q: Should new coal plants in Kansas be part of our plan to stop Global Warming?
A: NO

Q: Will Wind Power create jobs and be part of a sustainable future?
A: YES

Q: Is Kansas at a Crossroads... Heck, is mankind at a crossroads?
A: YES

Kansas City WildLands, both BTG affiliates, present awards to individuals and organizations who have contributed to creating a cleaner, more beautiful Kansas City and to those excelling in stewardship of the remnant natural communities in our region.

BTG is a local environmental action and education organization. BTG believes it is important to recognize and affirm good work as change occurs and to accept people and organizations as they are while moving toward a sustainable future.



Moral Vision, continued from page 3

Here's our challenge...

The Kansas Energy Council (KEC), the Governor's advisory body on energy policy, has been working on developing energy policy for some time. However, the KEC has chosen to defy logic and skirt known facts about global warming by avoiding including any recommendations to consider greenhouse gas emissions and their climate-changing consequences in drafting our state's energy policy! To make matters worse, the Kansas Legislature is unabashedly mute about greenhouse gases, global warming and climate change. Witness a recent letter sent to Rod Bremby, Secretary of Kansas Department of Health and Environment, by 40 Republican State Representatives. The letter's content reveals a total disconnect by these "leaders" from one of the most pressing issues facing humanity today. Their silence on this issue is deafening!

How can we possibly create an effective energy policy without talking about how energy consumption and production affects greenhouse gas emissions, global warming and climate change? Refusing to exclude recommendations based on these facts in shaping Kansas energy policy is a breach of public trust by our elected and appointed representatives—regardless of whether they individually "believe in global warming" or not!

Doing something or not doing something because others are or are not—call it "followership"—is neither courageous nor visionary. It is lazy thinking at best and dangerous at worst. Followership accepts conventional wisdom and business as usual without asking hard questions. Protecting vested self-interests is often at the root of such behavior. The result is we are all exposed to the possibility of unexpected, if not dire, results.

Kansas needs leadership if it is to develop energy policy that is guided by a moral vision. We must all check self-interests at the door so that an honest conversation and exploration of ideas can occur at the table. A shared dialogue with mutual respect is the starting point. This is not a do-it-yourself project. And it certainly should not be left in the hands of political power brokers motivated by vested self-interests who are holding sway over the Kansas Energy Council and the legislature. This is an opportunity for democracy to be at its best. It is time for the citizens of Kansas to create the future they want. The more voices heard, the greater the viability of the policies created.

We all have a duty to participate in the formation of policies and plans that will affect all of us and all future generations. Become involved in the process to create a new energy future for Kansas.

Call and write your elected representatives TODAY to demand climate protection be part of an energy policy created with moral vision! 

Permit Denied, continued from page 1

bers and allies over the past year did make a big difference, and to you we extend our heart-felt thanks. The news of this decision reverberated throughout the country and put Kansas environmentalists on the map! We also received a great deal of help from Bruce Nilles of the Sierra Club's national campaign and from Nick Persimpieri of Earth Justice who is serving pro bono as our attorney, along with local attorneys Bob Eye, John Simpson, Reid Nelson and Hudson Luce.

We also note that the Editorial Board of the Wichita Eagle was probably the first to take us seriously and that the Editorial Board of the Kansas City Star supported the Secretary's decision. Actually we received generally fair and balanced coverage from all the Kansas media. We certainly benefited from the sea change in public attitude engendered by Al Gore and new reports by scientists advising the increasing gravity of climate change.

Unfortunately, Sunflower and their partners are not giving up. Sunflower has filed for reconsideration and for an administrative hearing at KDHE. They have also filed suit in state district court and the court of appeals. Angry legislators from western Kansas are gearing up for a push in the next session to overturn the Secretary's decision. We are gearing up to respond, and we will surely be calling upon our members and allies to help again.

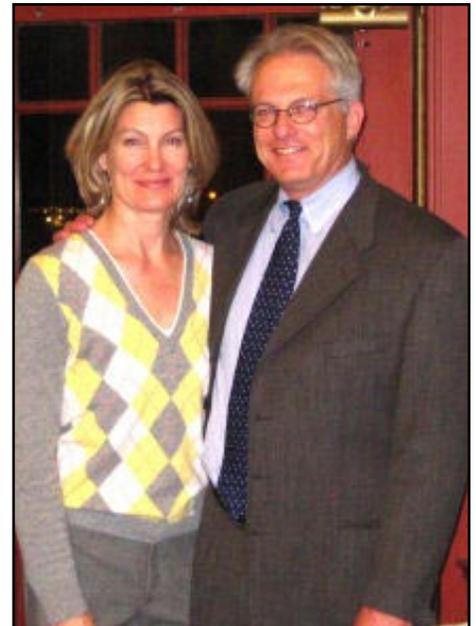
This is not about eastern Kansas standing in the way of progress for western Kansas. This is about all Kansans who are concerned about the kind of world our children and grandchildren will face if we don't do something fast about global warming. We are confident that we can have both a clean environment and economic progress if we utilize our vast resources for renewable energy and if we all roll up our sleeves and eliminate the rampant waste of electricity and other forms of energy in our state. Stay tuned (again). 



Kansas Chapter Celebrates Secretary Bremby Decision to Deny Holcomb Coal Plant Permit



The cake provided by Wichita Eagle editorial cartoonist Richard Crowson



Attorney Bob Eye and wife Teri



KDHE Secretary Richard Bremby with Kansas Chapter Chair Yvonne Cather



Bruce Niles, Sierra Club attorney, Craig Volland, Kansas Chapter volunteer, and Bill Griffith, Kansas Chapter Energy Chair for their efforts to stop the permitting of Sunflower Electric's proposed new coal-fired plants near Holcomb.



Topeka Group Announces 2008 General Meeting Programs

By Paul Post, Topeka Group Chair

The Topeka Group executive committee (ExCom) met on October 4, 2008, to plan for programs and activities for 2008. At the August and September general meetings, the membership was asked to suggest possible speakers and programs for 2008. The results of this poll were considered by the ExCom in setting the 2008 program series.

Robert Eye, an attorney long involved with environmental and social justice causes, will be our first speaker for year at the January 22 meeting. Bob was active in the effort during the 1980's to halt the construction of the Wolf Creek nuclear plant near Burlington. Bob will discuss the lessons he learned from Wolf Creek which can be applied as we embark on new energy policies, including how to address issues such as the proposed Sunflower coal-fired plant that was recently scuttled by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Our February 26 meeting will feature Frank Norman of the Grassland Heritage Foundation. GHF is the owner of the Snyder Prairie north of Topeka. Frank is the coordinator for the GHF "Groundhogs," a volunteer group which conducts prairie restoration, and which includes prescribed burns, brush and invasive species removal, and tree cutting. Frank is a life member of the Sierra Club

Tom Thompson, Kansas Chapter Legislative Coordinator, will be our speaker on March 25. Tom's duties include lobbying for the Kansas Chapter in the Kansas Legislature. He will bring us up to date on bills before the Legislature which affect the environment. The annual Legislative Update program has been popular with members of the Topeka Group.

For the April 22 meeting, Elaine Giessel will present a program on wildlife gardening, focusing on ways to attract hummingbirds and butterflies. April is a great time to start thinking about outdoor activities, so even members who aren't gardeners should find this talk interesting. Elaine is a long-time member of the Sierra Club and holds leadership positions at both the state and local levels.

For the May 27 meeting, Bob Brister of the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (SUWA) will present a slide how entitled: "Wild Utah: America's Redrock Wilderness." This program documents citizen efforts to designate public lands in Southern Utah's spectacular canyon country as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Bob is the International Outreach



Sarah & Ray Dean (left) with Mary Kirkbride and Elizabeth Bishop.



Wes Jackson, founder of the Land Institute visiting with Mary Kirkbride and Craig Wolfe at the Celebration



Bill Cather holding a sign during Secretary Bremby's Listening Tour stop in Wichita.



Southwind Members Take To the Hills

By Dave Kirkbride, Southwind Chair

campfire. Conversation and songs dominated the evening. Southwind Membership Chair Kathryn Buck brought her guitar and led the group in a wide variety of songs as a harvest moon rose over the water. The campfire and warm sleeping bags were appreciated in the 37 degree air.

The faint glow of dawn found many of the hikers preparing breakfast at the campfire prior to hiking to the summit of Deadman Hill. As the sun rose over the pond, the hikers watched the steam rise from the water on a cool late-October morning.

The weekend concluded with a group lunch back at the ranch house. The great autumn weather, fall colors, the full moon, the camaraderie, and the rugged beauty of the hills caused several in the group to conclude this was the best ever Gyp Hills Hike. 



Southwind hikers and friends pose on top of Timber Mountain. Deadman Hill can be seen in the background. The Gyp Hills, also known as the Red Hills and the Cedar Hills, extend about 50 miles into Kansas and about 150 miles into Oklahoma. The Hills were formed by wind and water erosion to deposits at the bottom of an ancient inland sea

20 Southwind members and friends met at the Kirkbride Ranch southwest of Medicine Lodge on the last weekend of October for the Fourth Annual Southwind Gyp Hills Hike.

Ten Southwind members arrived on Friday evening for an orientation session at Buster's Cowboy Saloon in Sun City. The rest of the hikers arrived late morning on Saturday for lunch at the ranch house prior to the hike.

Saturday afternoon, the group scaled Timber Mountain: a high mesa which provides a panoramic view of most of Barber County. The mesa was named by early settlers who traveled to the area to cut cedar trees for use as timbers for their sod houses.

Saturday evening, the hikers made camp at the edge of the largest pond on the ranch and prepared supper over a

More photos on next page



Karen Cowdrey (fore ground), followed by a group of Southwind members and friends hike across the high mesa know locally as Timber Mountain. Deadman Hill, which the group hiked the following day, can be seen in the background.



Stephanie Cole is New Kansas Chapter Regional Representative

Stephanie Cole joins the Sierra Club in Kansas as our Associate Regional Representative with a focus on energy issues. Please feel free to contact her with your questions.



As a recent graduate of Fort Hays State University, Stephanie received a master's degree of communication studies with a public relations emphasis. Prior to attending graduate school, she received a bachelor's degree of arts from Hastings College. As an Earth Team volunteer through the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Stephanie was featured in the Volunteer Voice newsletter and the Earth Team student brochure. Stephanie completed an internship with The Conservancy of Southwest Florida in Naples, FL. At the Conservancy, she worked in the environmental policy sector and was involved in growth management projects.

"I'm incredibly excited about the opportunity to work for an organization that is a leader in environmental efforts," Cole said. "The Sierra Club volunteers have done great things in this state, and I plan to assist them in establishing a clean and renewable energy plan for Kansas," Cole said. Stephanie lives in Overland Park, Kansas, with her twin sister, Jennifer.

Stephanie Cole
Sierra Club/Associate Regional Representative
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Phone: (913) 906-9332
Mobile: (402) 984-1122
<http://kansas.sierraclub.org/> 



Kathryn Buck (right) plays guitar and leads the hikers in song around the campfire after a day of hiking in the Gyp Hills. Yvonne Cather holds the music for Kathryn while Bill Cather looks on.



Hikers enjoy lunch at the Kirkbride ranch house prior to hiking into the Hills for the Fourth Annual Southwind Gyp Hills Hike on the last weekend in October. From the left are Donna Luetters, Karen Cowdrey, Bill Gress, Frank Okerman, Bruce Fueling, Mary Kirkbride, Bobbie Keltner, Jay Moreland, Bill Cather, Mary June Hefling, Yvonne Cather, Ellie Skokan, Mark Peters, and Don Skokan.



Shopping For an Energy Efficient TV

By: Stephanie Cole

TV watching is expected to increase with technologies such as DVD players and video games. With this increasing trend, it's important to determine what types of TVs are the most energy efficient. One may assume the Blue Energy Star label, issued by the U.S. EPA and DOE, is a comprehensive indicator of energy efficiency. Not always true. The Energy Star standards are based on how much energy the TV consumes when it is in standby mode, not when it is in use. If you faithfully unplug your TV every time you turn it off, the Energy Star loses its value. However, the Energy Star is improving and will soon signify low energy use in standby and active mode.

Another consideration should be the size of the TV you intend to purchase. Ask yourself if it's really necessary to have a 52" TV in your living room or multiple TVs in your home. Think Green! Less TV usage will mean cheaper bills.

The plasma TV has had a long-standing stigma of being a mega energy consumer. However, Panasonic has made efforts to produce more energy efficient models and has phased out lead in their TVs. Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) TVs may conserve more energy as long as they don't exceed a certain size. Interestingly, larger LCD models (over 40"), lose their energy-saving advantage, according to a study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council. If you buy under 40", the LCD trumps a plasma TV or Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) in the energy saving category.

Newer technologies, such as the LCD model with LED backlighting are a wise choice. These TVs are not only energy efficient, but they are also mercury-free. Sony, among others, is working to perfect an Organic Light-Emitting Diode (OLED) TV, which will be a green TV. These TVs utilize no backlight at all, making them a strong prospect for the most energy efficient model of them all. This same type of technology is being tested in portable devices as well.

While buying a TV, no matter what the model is, don't forget the basic principals of environmentalism. Don't buy a big screen TV for every room of your house. Unplug your TV when it's not in use. CONSERVE, CONSERVE, CONSERVE!! In addition to utilizing energy, TV watching has been linked to several other negative consequences, such as obesity and childhood Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder. Find ways to replace unnecessary TV viewing with non-energy consuming activities, such as taking a walk or reading a book. This will save you the most money and the most energy. 



Dec / Jan 2008

Wakarusa Group Winter Activities

By Carey Maynard-Moody

In February we will be working with other area grassroots environmental groups to orchestrate a fun fundraising event to help defray the expenses the attorneys will meet as they file the complaint against the Fed Highway Administration for approving the 32nd Street route for the South Lawrence Trafficway. (See SLT update article on next page)

The Conservation Committee is down to a committee of one! Please consider serving on this committee. Our current activities include partnering with Citizens for Responsible Planning (CRP) to help rewrite chapters of Lawrence's Comprehensive Plan, Horizon 2020, and assist with the rewriting of the Master Transportation Plan of the Lawrence MPO. CRP also jumps in to put out the fires of more urban sprawl as they erupt in Lawrence's urban growth area.

Our outings coordinator will be out of town over the winter, but by the next issue, look for interesting outing(s) posted in this newsletter by George Brenner.

The Cool Cities Committee is planning spring campaign activities and would welcome new worker bees. If this area is of interest to you, please contact me.

Last but not least, the Wakarusa Group will have opportunities for its members to help with the state chapter's clean energy campaign. We participated in cranking up the volume of opposition to the air permitting of new coal fired power plants in Holcomb, however, such activity was just the beginning rather than the end of the job at hand.

If you would like to see the Wakarusa Group have more activities, please contact me if you can help make this happen.

Carey Maynard-Moody

careymm@sunflower.com

785.842.6517 

Wakarusa Group Hosts Hydroelectric Tour

The Wakarusa Group sponsored a public tour of the Bowersock Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant on Saturday, October 27, in Lawrence. Twenty-seven members and guests learned about the history of the dam and the generation of electricity at the only hydroelectric power plant in Kansas. Sarah Hill-Nelson arranged the tour and explained how falling water powers the turbines that operate the electric generators. The company would like to add additional turbines if funds can be obtained. Urge your Congressman to include support for hydroelectric power plant expansion in the energy bill. For more information about Bowersock, check out their website at www.bowersockpower.com (Photo on next page) 

Wakarusa Group update

By Carey Maynard-Moody

Stop New Coal Campaign

Lawrence Home Energy Conservation Fair, October 13, 2007

This event was deemed a success. Many attendees stopped by our table to visit and check out our hand outs. 12 guests signed up for email notices. Several took membership applications. One filled the membership application out at this event and submitted her check. Energy Chair Bill Griffith and brand new Chapter staffer Stephanie Cole were present for part of the day. New Wakarusa Group planning committee members George Brenner and Scott James had a chance to meet Stephanie Cole and Bill Griffith as well as field questions about state and local Sierra Club activities. There was a great deal of interest in the hot topic of the pending Bremby decision and the high profile of the Club in this campaign to Stop New Coal. This event affords the club high profile and networking opportunities.

Rally and press conference, October 10, 2007 - Topeka

Carey brought one passenger and her many placards and signs to the rally and press conference on the Capitol steps on October 10th. There was good media coverage and this time the weather was with us. In January we almost perished from hypothermia!

Curbing Urban Sprawl, Transportation and wetland protection

South Lawrence Trafficway

On November 6, 2007, the Fed Highway Administration sent the FEIS (Final Environmental Impact Study) to Lawrence



Bowersock Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant

public library and city hall. It also sent the Section 4(f) Evaluation approving the 32nd Street route of the South Lawrence Trafficway for building adjacent to HINU (Haskell Indian Nations University) and through the Haskell Baker wetlands. Carey Maynard-Moody had a meeting with attorney Bob Eye. Bob will represent the WPO (Wetlands Preservation Organization) and Jayhawk Audubon as plaintiffs in opposing the highway project through the HINU wetlands. He is seeking legal and financial assistance to work this case. The Wakarusa Group is planning to orchestrate a fund raising event with the WPO students at HINU in February.

On November 17th the State ExCom will discuss the State Chapter's role in this matter of contributing funds for the legal defense of the Haskell Baker wetlands from the highway project.

Citizens for Responsible Planning

The conservation committee continues to work with the Citizens for Responsible Planning (CRP) to protect prime farmland from proposed industrial development. Since summer, we have been striving to develop alternative, higher and better uses for the large farm acreage near the Lawrence Municipal Airport. Such alternative usage would constitute better and more sustainable usage than the proposed light industrial warehouse and trucking project.

While the Planning Commission as recommended the acreage be annexed, rezoned, and replatted to allow for this industrial development, the Lawrence City Commission has yet to have an opening on their agenda to consider this item. Stay tuned. The Conservation Committee is enjoying the collaboration with this new group. We understand the environmental impact of converting carbon sequestering, food producing, and farm acreage to pervious surfaces for industry. The area is flood prone, and at this time of more frequent and more severe weather events associated with global warming, such conversion of farm land could be disastrous. The flood of 1953 is still fresh in the memories of some residents. Our levee is no longer certifiable and 100 year flood events are now coming far more frequently.

After this project is defeated, Carey hopes to continue with a smaller group of interested CRP members to develop a farmland protection trust for Douglas County.

Cool Cities

Although the announcement of Lawrence's ICLEI membership never saw press, nevertheless, that membership provides the city with the necessary software needed to collect and measure the Green House Gas emissions from the year 1990. However, little if any progress has been made producing that baseline. It seems that because the city did not see fit to allocate funds for staff to do this job, as a result, public works staff is squeezing it into their other duties. The Sustainability Advisory Board will ask the City Commission to crank Cool Cities GHG baseline inventory up to a higher priority level.



Midwest Governors Pledge Bold Action to Fight Warming

Region Becomes Latest to Commit Itself to Action

Madison, Wisc.--Following a two-day summit on Climate Change and Energy Security hosted by Gov. Jim Doyle (D-WI) and Gov. Tim Pawlenty (R-MN), ten Midwestern leaders signed the Midwest Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord. States signing the accord were Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana*, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Ohio*, South Dakota*, and the Canadian Province of Manitoba. The accord pledges the states to set emissions reductions targets and timeframes and calls for the establishment of a regional cap-and-trade system. Additionally, North Dakota and Nebraska joined the other nine states in establishing an Energy Security and Climate Stewardship Platform to advance specific goals on energy efficiency, renewables, and biofuels, among other things. (*denotes observer state)

Statement of Carl Pope, Sierra Club Executive Director

"Today the Heartland went from being at the center of America's global warming problem to a region eagerly taking bold, visionary action. Governors from the four corners of the country have already pledged to take dramatic steps to prevent the most catastrophic effects of global warming and we could not be happier that their counterparts from these

nine states have now joined them. In the face of federal inaction, half the states, more than a dozen of America's largest counties, and over 700 cities have now stepped up to meet the challenge before us.

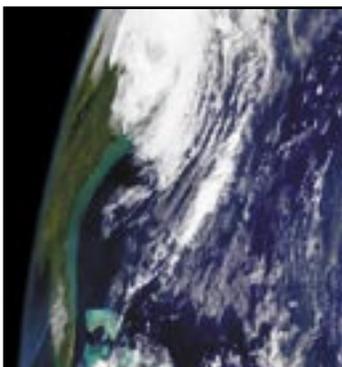
"The Midwest is currently the epicenter of the coal rush so it is particularly important that these Midwestern governors move to take aggressive action to reduce global warming pollution. Though we have been successful in slowing the dash to build more coal plants, they could yet derail all efforts to reduce emissions for decades to come. Kansas' recent decision to reject a future wedded to dirty coal sets a strong precedent that we very much hope will be followed by other states in the region. The Midwest stands to gain over 289,000 new manufacturing jobs if it makes a real commitment to renewable energy--a far better deal for the environment and the economy than anything on offer from Big Coal.

"Even as Washington remains locked in a stalemate on energy issues, action on global warming has become a bipartisan issue in the rest of the country. Having moved past the energy politics of yesterday, these governors understand that the visionary solutions being proposed today mean economic opportunity, good jobs, a clean environment, and a stable climate for future generations. It's time that politicians in Washington learned a few lessons from folks in places like Wausau and Waterloo."

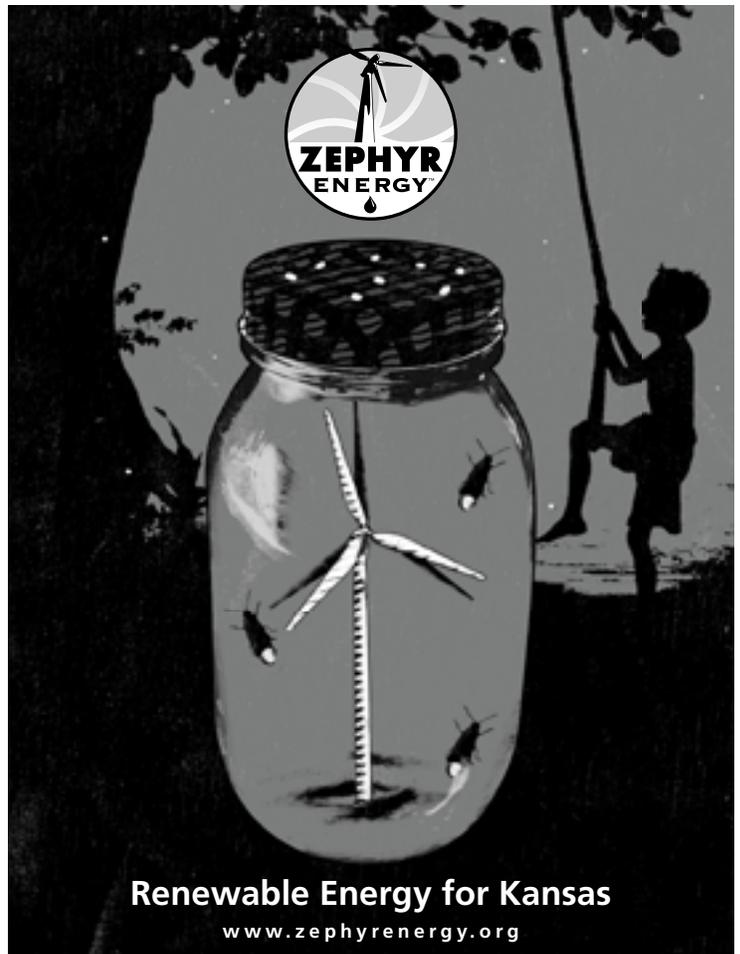
Josh Dorner Associate Press Secretary Sierra Club 

Looking for a speaker on the Environment?

Contact Elaine Giessel,
Education Chair, at
elaine.giessel@kansas.sierraclub.org



Dec / Jan 2008



Renewable Energy for Kansas
www.zephyrenergy.org

How to Improve Fuel Economy Without Sacrificing Safety

By Joe Spease

Every time the issue of increasing fuel economy is debated in Congress, the auto industry trots out the old argument about how increased deaths will be the only result from such measures. The auto industry makes such good profits on SUV's and light trucks, profits they believe are threatened by increased Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFÉ) standards, they shift into overdrive to scare the public away from supporting better fuel efficiency.

Auto industry supporters will tell you that it is simple: Better fuel efficiency means smaller vehicles. The data they share to scare us shows that there are more deaths per million vehicles in small, economy cars (like hybrids) than in larger vehicles. If you drive a small car you are more likely to die in it. Egad! Where can I get my Hummer?!

As you might guess, there are very easy solutions that exist to eliminate the concerns of the auto industry and give hybrid drivers the courage to get back into the driver's seat. Do you remember how Detroit screamed that requiring seat belts would ruin their profits? Then how catalytic converters would destroy their profits?

First, the background on the new CAFÉ standards. In June, the Senate passed a bill that would require 35mpg CAFÉ by 2020. The House and Senate are going into conference (as this is being written) to pass or compromise that bill. The current standards are 27.5 mpg for cars, and 22.2 mpg for light trucks. The Senate bill calls for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to divide the fleet into classes based on size or weight and set CAFÉ standards for each class to reach the combined average of 35 mpg by 2020.

One could argue that the lower fuel standard for light trucks is what is responsible for creating the huge SUVs and trucks that smash into small cars. The rollover and control problems in the larger vehicles have more to do with deaths on highways than the small size of the victimized cars.

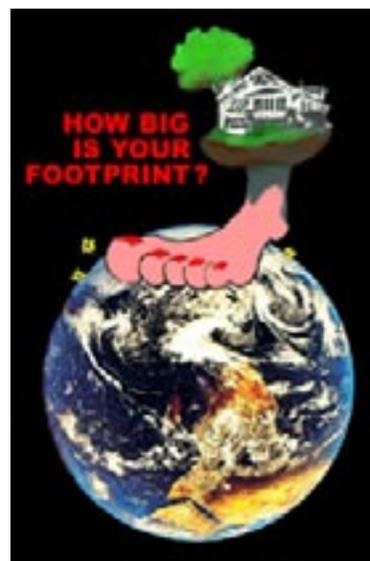
Now for some solutions. Tom Wenzel, a transportation scientist at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, in the October 2007 issue of Scientific American magazine, says a good idea would be to classify vehicles by size rather than weight. Since the "crumple zone" area's size in a vehicle is crucially important in protecting passengers in front-end crashes, he would discourage automakers from shrinking cars to enhance fuel economy. His solution is to use lighter, superior strength materials like carbon fiber and other, new synthetics, to slash weight without needing to reduce the size. With this modification, at very small cost, you increase fuel economy without compromising safety.

Some researchers say you wouldn't necessarily have to reduce weight to achieve the relatively modest CAFÉ standards in the Senate bill. In the same Scientific American article, David Greene, a transportation researcher at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, says that car companies could use existing technologies to achieve, again at very low cost, fuel efficiency gains of 40-50% without reducing the size of cars and trucks! As an example he says that the variable valve lift and timing that is being used now to increase horsepower could also be used to increase mpg.

Other technology includes camless engines, that open and close valves by computer signal rather than mechanically. This could increase mpg by 20%. Other existing technologies that could be used more widely include more efficient air conditioners, tires with new innovations, new transmissions, lighter weight materials used throughout the cars and trucks, and many more areas. And even if these new technologies cost a little more, the savings from gains in fuel efficiency will offset those costs.

A great and simple solution would be for American car manufacturers to make diesel engines and then fill them up with biodiesel. The new breed of diesel car will erase the image many have of noisy, clangy, and smoky vehicles that don't start when it gets cold. The new Mercedes, BMW, Audi and VW diesel cars are smooth-running beauties. They immediately get 20%-40% better fuel economy than similar gas-powered cars; and fewer harmful emissions. Fill them with biodiesel and they will reduce emissions by up to 70% compared to their gas versions! Biodiesel is less expensive, prolongs engine life, has a higher cetane rating (power rating for biodiesel), pollutes less, and no modifications are needed to run on biodiesel. It is a complete mystery why American car manufacturers are not making diesel cars.

The main thing is that safety in vehicles does not have to be compromised to achieve increased CAFÉ standards. Please let your elected U.S. Representatives and Senators know that solutions exist for more efficient vehicles that will not increase deaths and will greatly help the environment.



Chapter & Group Leaders

Groups are the local body of the Kansas State Chapter

Chapter Executive Committee

Officers, Committee Chairs

*Elected ExCom member; **Appointed ExCom member,
Group Representative to Chapter, *Officer/Committee Chair

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George Brenner****, Outings Chair, (785) 393-3828,
gbrenner@sunflower.com



General Meetings

General public is welcome to attend

Flint Hills Group (Manhattan)

General Information

For information please call Scott Smith at 785-539-1973 anytime or email wizard13@cox.net.

Kanza Group, (Kansas City)

Jan 8. 7:00 pm.

Legislative Director Tom Thompson Previews the 2008 Legislature

7:00 pm. Come early and have snacks with friends.

7:30 pm. Program. 2008 looks like a wild ride. Western Kansas and conservative legislators are vowing revenge for the denial of the Holcomb Kansas coal plant permit. Will the legislature do anything but fight over their “right” to burn coal. Will Wind Power take the brunt of their angst? (Did you know if you jog two miles you emit more carbon dioxide than if you drive two miles? Just ask Rep. Melvin Neufeld, Republican speaker of the Kansas House) Tune in and find out what more we can expect from our learned legislators.

Where. Overland Park Lutheran Church, 7810 W. 79th Street. 8 blocks west of Metcalf at Lowell. Park on north side. Directions at www.kansas.sierraclub.org/kanzadirections.htm. Craig Wolfe, (913) 299-4443, info@kansas.sierraclub.org

Southwind Group, (Wichita)

Dec 14. 6:30 pm.

Southwind Holiday Dinner

Covered Dish Holiday Dinner at the Keltner's: 437 North Westfield Court. Dave Kirkbride, (316) 945-0728, david.kirkbride@kansas.sierraclub.org

Southwind Group

Jan 11. 6:30 pm.

Kansas Sierra Club Lobbyist Tom Thompson will present a 2008 legislative preview.

Kansas Sierra Club Lobbyist Tom Thompson will present a 2008 legislative preview. Meet at the Great Plains Nature Center. Dave Kirkbride, (316) 945-0728, david.kirkbride@kansas.sierraclub.org

Topeka Group

Jan 22. 7:00 pm.

An Evening with Environmental Attorney Bob Eye

Robert Eye, an attorney long involved with environmental and social justice causes, will be our first speaker for year. Bob was active in the effort during the 1980's to halt the construction of the Wolf Creek nuclear plant near Burlington. Bob will discuss the lessons he learned from Wolf Creek which can be applied as we embark on new energy policies, including how to address issues such as the proposed Sunflower coal-fired plant that was recently scuttled by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. A “no host” dinner will be at Annie's Place Restaurant in Gage Center before the meeting at 5:30. Topeka and Shawnee County Public library, 1515 SW 10th Street. Paul Post, (785) 354-1972, paulpost@paulpost.com

Topeka Group

Feb 26. 7:00 pm.

Grasslands Heritage Foundation and Prairie Restoration

Frank Norman of the Grassland Heritage Foundation. GHF is the owner of the Snyder Prairie north of Topeka. Frank is the coordinator for the GHF “Groundhogs,” a volunteer group which conducts prairie restoration, and which includes prescribed burns, brush and invasive species removal, and tree cutting. Frank is a life member of the Sierra Club. Topeka and Shawnee County Public library, 1515 SW 10th Street. A “no host” dinner will be at Annie's Place Restaurant before the meeting at 5:30.. Paul Post, (785) 354-1972, paulpost@paulpost.com

Wakarusa Group, (Lawrence)

General Information

The Wakarusa Group is limiting its general meetings in order to concentrate on holding special events. To get the most up-to-date announcements on our events, please add your name to our e-mail list. You can add your name to the list by contacting Carey Maynard-Moody at (785) 842-6517, careymm@kansas.sierraclub.org



Sierra Club Outings

General public is welcome to participate

Below is the combined list of all outings by the Kansas Chapter and Groups. The number in [brackets] indicates the area of the outing as shown on the map. Please contact the outing leader listed after the description by phone or e-mail before attending any of these activities. For trips requiring physical exertion, leaders need to know your ability and condition. Sierra Club policy also requires participants to sign a liability waiver or acknowledgement of risk prior to departing the trailhead.



[1] Dec 1. 1. Day Hike Mill Creek Streamway Trail, Shawnee Mission Park, KS

We'll hike a section of one of the best trails in the Metropolitan area. \$5 donation requested.. Kanza. Bob Wilshire, rjwilshire@kc.rr.com & Anne McDonald, pamcdonald@kc.rr.com, (913) 384-6645

[4] Dec 7-9. Winter Backpacking at Hercules Glades Wilderness, MO

Throw your warm stuff in your pack and join us for a quick weekend backpack. \$10 donation requested.. Kanza. Dave Patton, (816) 461-6091, davedahiker@yahoo.com

[4] Jan 5. Monkey Mountain Day Hike and Geocaching Adventure, Grain Valley, MO

We'll help you work off some of that Holiday candy on this hike/high tech scavenger hunt in Eastern Jackson County. Great fun for kids too. \$5 donation requested.. Kanza. Dave Patton, (816) 461-6091, davedahiker@yahoo.com

[2] Jan 14. 5:30 pm. Southwind at the Vagabond

Drinks and Conversation at the Vagabond, 614 West Douglas. Southwind. Kathryn Buck, (316) 789-0739, justkathrynb@hotmail.com

[4] Jan 19. Day Hiking at Fleming Park, Jackson County, MO

Enjoy the crisp winter air as we hike and explore some off trail ravines and woodlands. Bring your lunch, and we'll provide the hot chocolate. \$5 donation requested.. Kanza. Paul Gross, (816) 228-6563, wildwoodp@hotmail.com

Explore, enjoy and protect the planet

Sierra Club 2008 Calendars

Buy from us and support your Kansas Chapter

\$12.95 for wall calendar and \$13.95 for enagement calendar

To Order, email

Craig.Lubow@kansas.sierraclub.org



Committee Meetings

Kanza Group (Kansas City)

Executive Committee

Dec 6, Jan 24 - 7:00 pm,

Frank Drinkwine, (913) 385-0385,
frank.drinkwine@kansas.sierraclub.org

Joint Action Committee

Dec 6, Jan 24 - 7:00 pm,

Conservation, legislative, and political
Craig Lubow, (913) 299-6620,
craig.lubow@kansas.sierraclub.org

Southwind Group (Wichita)

Executive and Fundraising Committee

Dec 2, Jan 6 - 6:00 pm

7701 East Kellogg, Suite 880
Dave Kirkbride, (316) 655-8299,
david.kirkbride@kansas.sierraclub.org

Conservation Committee

TBA - 6:00 pm

5825 Memphis St, Bel Aire Wichita.
Ellie Skokan, (316) 744-0033
ellie_skokan@yahoo.com

Wakarusa Group (Lawrence)

Executive Committee

1st Sunday of month, 7:00 pm,

Location TBA. Carey Maynard-Moody,
(785) 842-6517,
careymm@kansas.sierraclub.org.

Conservation Committee

Contact Carey Maynard-Moody,
(785) 842-6517,
careymm@kansas.sierraclub.org.

Topeka Group, ExCom meets quarterly, date and time announced by email

Energy & Conservation Committee, TBA

Paul Post, (785) 354-1972, paulpost@paulpost.com

Kansas Chapter: (State), Executive Committee, Jan 26 (time & location TBA)

Yvonne Cather (316) 522-4741, yvonne.cather@kansas.sierraclub.org

Topeka Group, continued from page 9

Coordinator for SUWA, and recently presented a similar program to the Flint Hills Group in Manhattan.

On June 24, our speaker will be Dennis Dinwiddie of the Stone Nature Center in Topeka. The Center's Wildlife Rehabilitation unit receives approximately two thousand sick, injured or orphaned wild animals each year, with the goal of restoring these animals to health and if possible, releasing them back into the wild. Dennis will bring some of the animal residents of Stone Nature Center to the meeting to make introductions. Dennis was one of our more popular speakers in 2006.

For the July 22 program, we have invited a speaker from Monarch Watch at the University of Kansas. Monarch Watch is an educational outreach program that engages citizen scientists in large-scale research projects designed to study the migration and life cycle of Monarch butterflies in Kansas and throughout North America. Monarch Watch is part of the Kansas Biological Survey.

On August 26, our speaker will be Rex Buchanan of the Kansas Geological Survey. Rex will discuss water resources in Kansas, and will look at the effect of climate change on hydrology.

September 23 will be "movie night" with a film to be chosen in advance by Topeka Group members. Possibilities include "An Inconvenient Truth," "The End of Oil," "A Crude Awakening," and "Who Killed the Electric Car?" Stay tuned!

2008 is, of course, an election year, and for the October 28 meeting, will invite candidates running for office at the state and local level.

There will be no meeting in November due to the Thanksgiving holiday.

The annual Holiday Dinner will be held on the first weekend in December at a local Topeka restaurant, yet to be determined.

Members and guests are always welcome to attend the "no-host" dinner which precedes each meeting at 5:30 p.m., at Annie's Place Restaurant in Gage Center at Huntoon and Gage. Questions should be directed to Paul Post at 784-254-1972 or at paulpost@paulpost.com. 



Calendar of Events

Summary of all Kansas Chapter Events

Below is a listing of all General Meetings (GM), Outings (Out), and Committee Meetings (CM) for the Kansas Chapter and Groups. For specific information, see General Meetings page 17, Outings page 18, and Committee Meetings page 19. For the latest update on events, go to www.kansas.sierraclub.org/EventsSearch.htm.

- Out. Dec 1. 1. Day Hike Mill Creek Streamway Trail, Shawnee Mission Park, KS. Kanza. Bob Wilshire, rjwilshire@kc.rr.com & Anne McDonald, pamcdonald@kc.rr.com, (913) 384-6645
- CM. Dec 2. 6:00 pm. Southwind ExCom Meeting. Southwind. Dave Kirkbride, (316) 945-0728, david.kirkbride@kansas.sierraclub.org
- CM. Dec 6. 7:00 pm. Kanza ExCom meeting. Kanza. Frank Drinkwine, (913) 385-0385, frank.drinkwine@kansas.sierraclub.org
- CM. Dec 6. 7:00 pm. Conservation and Joint Action Committee. Kanza. Craig Lubow, (913) 299-6620, craig.lubow@kansas.sierraclub.org
- Out. Dec 7-9. ... Winter Backpacking at Hercules Glades Wilderness, MO. Kanza. Dave Patton, (816) 461-6091, davedahiker@yahoo.com
- GM. Dec 14. 6:30 pm. Southwind Holiday Dinner. Southwind. Dave Kirkbride, (316) 945-0728, david.kirkbride@kansas.sierraclub.org
- Out. Jan 5. .. Monkey Mountain Day Hike and Geocaching Adventure, Grain Valley, MO. Kanza. Dave Patton, (816) 461-6091, davedahiker@yahoo.com
- CM. Jan 6. 6:00 pm. Southwind ExCom Meeting. Southwind. Dave Kirkbride, (316) 945-0728, david.kirkbride@kansas.sierraclub.org
- GM. Jan 8. 7:00 pm. Legislative Director TomThompson Previews the 2008 Legislature. Kanza. Craig Wolfe, (913) 299-4443, info@kansas.sierraclub.org
- CM. Jan 10. 7:15 pm. Energy and Conservation Committee. . Topeka. Phil Morse (785) 273-3614, p.morse@sbcglobal.net
- GM. Jan 11. 6:30 pm. Kansas Sierra Club Lobbyist Tom Thompson will present a 2008 legislative preview. Southwind. Dave Kirkbride, (316) 945-0728, david.kirkbride@kansas.sierraclub.org
- Out. Jan 14. 5:30 pm. Southwind at the Vagabond. Southwind. Kathryn Buck, (316) 789-0739, justkathrynb@hotmail.com
- Out. Jan 19. .. Day Hiking at Fleming Park, Jackson County, MO. Kanza. Paul Gross, (816) 228-6563, wildwoodp@hotmail.com
- GM. Jan 22. 7:00 pm. An Evening with Environmental Attorney Bob Eye. Topeka. Paul Post, (785) 354-1972, paulpost@paulpost.com
- CM. Jan 24. 7:00 pm. Conservation and Joint Action Committee. Kanza. Craig Lubow, (913) 299-6620, craig.lubow@kansas.sierraclub.org
- CM. Jan 24. 7:00 pm. Kanza ExCom meeting. Kanza. Frank Drinkwine, (913) 385-0385, frank.drinkwine@kansas.sierraclub.org
- CM. Jan 26. 9:00 am. Kansas Chapter ExCom. Chapter. Yvonne Cather, 316-522-4741, yvonne.cather@kansas.sierraclub.org
- GM. Feb 26. 7:00 pm. Grasslands Heritage Foundation and Prairie Restoration. Topeka. Paul Post, (785) 354-1972, paulpost@paulpost.com



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