



Suwannee-St. Johns Group

Sierra Club

Newsletter

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Gulf Coast Protection Campaign

BY ANNA PETERSON

Suwannee-St Johns Program co-Chair

In the wake of the human and environmental disaster of Hurricane Katrina, many people are thinking more about our coasts in the Southeast. This makes our monthly program for October especially timely. In Florida we are literally surrounded by the wonders of water. Our state is defined by our coastlines and our coastal communities: human and natural. Beaches, estuaries, coastal marshes, and barrier islands ring our state. World-class coral reefs and sea grass flats lay off our shores. Over one million people in Florida have a recreational fishing license, and our tourist economy, which is heavily dependent on coastal tourism, generates over 50 billion dollars a year for Florida. We depend on our coastlines -- and they are in serious trouble.

The Florida Sierra Club is committed to protecting the coastal resources of Florida. This month, Kristina Jackson will be talking about our Gulf Coast Protection campaign and how together local Group volunteers and National Sierra staff can help save our Gulf.

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Some of the current projects and goals of the Sierra Club on coastal issues include the following:



Σ Uniting citizens from around Florida who care about fisheries. Our Gulf reef fish are in crisis and the Gulf Council required to manage them is so beholden to special interests they are not willing to take action.

- Stopping any attempts to drill for oil or natural gas off Florida's coasts. The new national Energy Bill includes seismic inventory of our currently protected areas in the Gulf. We must be vigilant to prevent this from becoming an avenue to drill off Florida's coast.

- We must protect coastal communities from red tide outbreaks and harmful algal blooms made worse by coastal pollution. These organisms thrive on nutrient-rich human pollution. We need to work together to force our water management districts and FDEP to clean it up.

These problems are serious, but they have potential solutions -- and the Sierra Club is especially well-equipped to reach these solutions. We can succeed, however, only if we educate and activate our members to hold these policy-makers accountable. Fortunately, that is what the Sierra Club does best!

FISHERIES MIS-MANAGEMENT

The Gulf of Mexico has unique animals and habitats of great intrinsic worth and

economic benefit to coastal communities. By law, the Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Management Council (Gulf Council) is to protect and manage these resources in perpetuity. Unfortunately, the Gulf Council is failing to use best science in their policy-making. The commercial and recreational fishing industries occupy all but one Council seat.

Species are over-fished and the over-harvesting is continuing. Besides the huge number of fish and shrimp being taken, destructive gear is being used. Bycatch, or the accidental catch of wildlife other than the target species, is not being accurately

see GULF, page 6

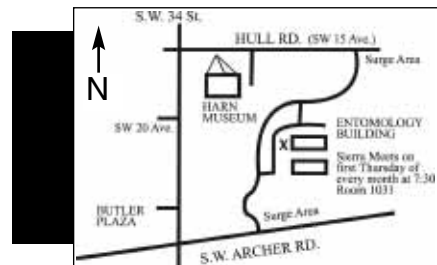
GENERAL MEETING

Thursday, Oct. 6th, 7:30 PM

Entomology/Nematology Building on the UF campus
(Just east of the Performing Arts Center. Turn south off Hull Road on to Natural Areas Road.)

COASTAL ISSUES UPDATE

KRISTINA JACKSON
CONSERVATION ORGANIZER
SIERRA CLUB



NEXT MONTH: VOTE FOR 2006 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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IS "CLEAN COAL" AN OXYMORON?	7

Combat Global Warming- Save a Heritage Tree

BY LINDA POLLINI

SSJ Sierra Club Chair

The Alachua County Board of County Commissioners are trying to come up with the wording for land development regulations which will implement the comprehensive plan for the future of the county. The commission staff, developers, foresters and citizens have been holding public meetings for months to try and come up with reasonable regulations that are agreeable to all parties. The final drafts have not been completely written yet, so there is still time to make changes.

There is some good news and some bad news.

The good news is that the size of trees that are considered Heritage Trees is being changed from 30" to 20". This will save many more big beautiful Live Oaks for our county and bring many more under the umbrella of protection. It will help our environment from being denuded of its native habitat. I think you will agree with my belief that a person would rather sit under the shade of a majestic Live Oak than under a group of tall imported palms.

Having a great tree canopy saves money on energy consumption for heating and cooling and it helps reduce global warming, so we must preserve a significant tree

canopy. As Commissioner Byerly stated, the size of the canopy is what is most important and should be increased from 15% to 30% or more for residential development, but probably adjusted differently for industrial areas.

The bad news is that Loblolly Pine, Water Oak and Laurel Oak will no longer be protected under the Heritage Tree category. Compared to Live Oaks, these trees do not live as long and drop their branches causing problems, but they do provide a large tree canopy, so there needs to be a consideration written into the Tree Ordinance that will address that loss and how to mitigate it with replacement trees.

Overall, the new tree regulations are an improvement over what we had before and are a step in the right direction but we should encourage the commissioners to use a more detailed analysis to protect trees that don't grow to Heritage Tree status because they would offer us a more diverse tree canopy. Ask them not to delete the Small Specimen Tree List and to keep Discouraged Non-Native Vegetation List as references that the county arborist should use in his evaluations of development management plans.

If a developer cannot fit all of the required trees onto their site, then they should mitigate the situation by paying for trees to be planted off-site, for example, PeP Boys auto-parts store paid for off-site mitigation at Poe Springs County Park.. The rate of equal tree replacement values can be left to staff tree experts using the reference tables.

There is a problem of land speculators who buy agriculture/forestry lands and clear cut for a supposedly agricultural purpose and then apply for a development permit instead. There should be a "recapture" provision to discourage this practice and require them to mitigate for all such removals that occurred within 5 years (ex: Davis Oak tree clear cut in Archer). County planner, Rick

Drummond assured us that this provision will be included in the new language

Sierra Club is asking the commissioners to honor the comprehensive plan language for conservation, open space and diversity. If a land owner has strategic eco-systems (as defined by the county approved KBN studies) or critical listed species habitat on site, they are required to set aside up to 50% for protection. They can still build ALL of the allowable units on the remaining part of the property, but silviculture should not be allowed in the conservation set-aside areas.

see CORNER, page 6

CHAIR'S



CORNER

Visit the National and Local Sierra Club Websites!

National: <http://www.sierraclub.org> • Local: <http://www.gatorsierra.org>

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Contact Scott Camil at 375-2563

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Your Help Needed

STATE TO CONSIDER ADDING PUTNAM TRACT TO FLORIDA GREENWAY

BY KATHY CANTWELL

Florida Chapter Public Lands Chair

On July 12, 2005 a momentous decision was made by the Putnam County commission. After a grueling public hearing lasting over 12 hours and ending at 3:30 in the morning they decided not to allow a comprehensive plan amendment that would have allowed Florida Rock Industries to build a sand mine in western Putnam County.

The area of the proposed mine (the so called Williams/Anderson tract) abuts the Etoniah Creek and Cross Florida Greenway.

The Greenway is a Florida Forever project that will ultimately connect the Ocala National Forest with the Osceola National Forest and then, through the Pinhook Swamp, connect to the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. This would create the longest wildlife corridor east of the Mississippi.

This particular area of the Greenway is considered ecologically unique for the habitat that surrounds Deep Creek and Cabbage Creek.

The Williams/Anderson tract has a rare seepage stream going through it. This waterway connects to wetlands to the north west and directly west and if left intact could provide an important regional corridor for the land-locked Ordway Preserve to the north and Loochloosa Wildlife Management area to the west.

The Florida Sierra Club, the Nature Conservancy is asking that the state to add the Williams/Anderson tract to the Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway Project. This is called a project amendment.

On October 13/14 there is a meeting in Tallahassee of the council that will make that decision. The Acquisition and Restoration Council, or ARC as it is called, is made up of the Governor and the heads of several state agencies including the Department of Environmental Protection and others.

We are asking that you come to the meeting in Tallahassee and let the Governor and Council know how much people in the region want to protect this land.

Tell ARC that this land is at great risk of being mined or developed and must be protected as an important wildlife corridor. Once it is gone, it will be gone forever. Not only should the Council add this tract to the project, they must begin purchasing all the lands in this project NOW as it is under great development pressure.

If you can't come to the meeting, a letter would help. You can address your letters to: Staff Director, Mark Glisson, Environmental Administrator Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (Carr Building, Room 360) Phone: (850) 245-2784, Fax: (850) 245-2786, e mail: mark.glisson@dep.state.fl.us. Make sure you tell him it is regarding the Williams/Anderson Tract amendment to the Etoniah/CrossFloridaGreenway Project.

For more information about the current project go to: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/acquisition/FloridaForever/FFAnnual2005/Projects/Etoniah-CrossFloridaGreenway.pdf>

If you want to carpool to the meeting call Willy TheLosen at 352-481-6264 or e mail him at Wthelosen@yahoo.com.

The meeting will be at FDEP's Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard; Conference Room A.

Public comments will be heard only on Thursday, October 13 and the council will make their decision on Friday, October 14.

Hope to see you there! For more information contact Kathy Cantwell at kacmd@aol.com, 352-395-7441

ACT NOW: PROTECT THE GULF OF MEXICO FROM OFFSHORE DRILLING

With continued attempts by some members of Congress, the White House, and the oil industry to start drilling in more of the eastern Gulf of Mexico, there has never been a more important time to act.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, rather than deciding the Gulf of Mexico is not the place to rely on for our energy future, leaders in Congress are working to actually EXPAND drilling in the eastern

Gulf of Mexico.

Here's what you can do:

Submit comments to the U.S. Minerals Management Service regarding their 2007-2012 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program. Deadline is Oct. 11, 2005

Please take a few minutes to ensure that our government knows Floridians oppose offshore drilling in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico.

When commenting convey your strong opposition to drilling in the eastern Gulf of Mexico for reasons such as:

- Negative impacts to Florida's recreation and commercial fishing industry
- Negative impacts to Florida's coastal

economies and tourist economy

- Risk of damage to rigs due to hurricanes
- Negative environmental impacts to marine mammals from seismic testing
- Negative environmental impacts from expanded pipelines, tanker traffic, and on-shore processing

To submit on-line go to: www.mms.gov/5-year/2007-2012main.htm.

Address to submit by mail: 5 Year Program Manager, Minerals Management Service (MS-4010), Room 3120, Elden Street, Herndon, VA. 20170.

ACT NOW, DEADLINE IS OCTOBER 11, 2005.



Uneven-age Forestry

AN ECONOMIC AND CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY

Josh Dickinson's article in the last newsletter contained an editing error that substantially changed the meaning of the piece. In fact, the type of silviculture Josh describes is an alternative to plantations with their destructive clear-cut and chemical/mechanical site preparation that scar the Florida landscape. This is not the practice the Sierra Club is officially against. Since my changes so drastically altered the meaning of the article has been edited and run again in its entirety. – Kristina Jackson, Newsletter Editor

BY JOSHUA DICKINSON

Executive Director, The Forest Management Trust

Unfortunately, conversion of natural pine ecosystems to even-age, short-rotation pulpwood plantations has become the dominant approach to silviculture in the Southeastern U.S.

The magnitude of this threat to forest ecosystem integrity is enormous. The U.S. Forest Service predicts that in the Southeast

the area in plantations is expected to increase from 32 to 54 million acres by 2040 and natural forest types to decrease from 149 to 122 million acres during the same period.

Loss of forest land to even-aged plantations negatively impacts an array of species, including threatened or endangered species like the red-cockaded woodpecker and flatwoods salamander.

Intensive site preparation results in habitat disruption and erosion of both soil and nutrients, negatively impacting site productivity and aquatic ecosystems downstream. Dense monocultures of genetically similar trees are both aesthetically unappealing and vulnerable to pest and disease outbreak.

Expansion of plantations in the Southeast, coupled with increased imports of wood from countries like Brazil with even faster growing plantations and lower production costs assures a cheap raw material supply to industries selling paper products and particle board.

What is good for industry is decidedly negative for the environment and the economic well-being of family forest owners supplying this low-value market.

Uneven-aged management of loblolly and slash pine ecosystems for saw timber offers an environmentally sound and economically viable alternative to plantation silviculture. A plantation can be launched on the return to a natural forest by a selective cut of mature trees that opens gaps for natural seeding and regeneration.

Where longleaf pine is found, a group selection variant on uneven-aged management can be applied. Over time thinning creates a naturally regenerating forest of trees in three or more age classes. This silvicultural strategy completely avoids the

environmentally and aesthetically destructive clear-cut and chemical/mechanical site preparation that scars the Florida landscape.

Uneven-aged management can also be applied to converting the many unmanaged forests where fire has been excluded back to pine-dominated stands. Such unmanaged forests are too often sold to itinerant loggers who leave the forest trashed.

Saw timber, grown more slowly under uneven-aged management yields high quality construction material which brings over \$40 per ton compared to less than \$10 per ton for pulpwood. Uneven-aged management offers the forest owner the option of having a continuing income stream while maintaining near full stocking. Being able to earn \$100 per acre per year in perpetuity can reduce the temptation to sell out to the real-estate developer.

A shift to uneven-aged management will involve a sea change in Southeastern forestry. The challenges are daunting, but the payoff is nothing less than the saving of natural forests in the Southeast! The convergent interests of the environmentalist and the landowner can facilitate the shift.

The Forest Management Trust considers its program to promote uneven-aged management as one of its core activities. We are conducting outreach through workshops and presentations to foresters, architects, builders and wood product retailers on the economic and environmental advantages of uneven-aged forest management.

We also plan to promote state and federal incentive programs for forest owners willing to practice uneven-aged management.

For more information contact Josh Dickinson at or 352-373-2377.

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Seven Principles For Rebuilding The Coast

BY CARL POPE

Sierra Club Executive Director

Given the enormity of the task ahead, it is vital that the post-Hurricane Katrina rebuilding process adhere to some common principles to ensure that the effort is not only efficient but also safe, just, and fair. This is an opportunity for our government to rebuild trust with people who feel that this emergency was mismanaged.

I. PUT PEOPLE FIRST

The people who were hurt, suffered and were displaced must come first. The region should be rebuilt to meet their needs, and provide them with secure, prosperous and dignified lives. All must be welcomed back if they choose to return.

II. INVEST IN THE LOCAL WORKFORCE AND ECONOMY

Local workers and local businesses must be partners in the rebuilding. Arguments of "efficiency" should not be used to channel the benefits of rebuilding to outside megafirms. Existing prevailing wage, equal opportunity and small business safety nets should be respected, not shredded. In addition, workers involved in the clean up, rebuilding and restart of industry must be adequately protected.

III. DON'T SACRIFICE HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR SPEED

The community must be safe and healthy for those who are going to live and work there. While speed is of the essence for the immediate draining and restoration of basic infrastructure, scientists – not

politicians or bureaucrats — must be allowed to determine what it will take to make the cleanup and rebuilding safe for residents, including children, the elderly, and those at particular risk from toxins.

IV. REBUILD SMARTER AND BETTER

The disaster revealed the many mistakes made in the development of New Orleans and other Gulf Coast communities over the last half century and more. Adequate transit must be provided; homes, buildings, and sewage systems designed to withstand future storms; and the latest building and energy conservation technologies adopted. There's also a need to disarm time bombs that were not triggered by Katrina but still pose a threat in the future, including inadequate levees, substandard buildings, and uncleaned toxic waste dumps.

V. PROMOTE RESPONSIBILITY TO THE COMMON GOOD

Those whose practices put others at risk must not be allowed to repeat them. Oil and gas operations that destroyed protective barrier wetlands; floating casinos that threatened shoreline communities when the storm surge hit; the storage and disposal of toxic materials in flood-plains and wetlands; shoddy construction practices; inadequate drainage requirements — all of these must be firmly and resolutely ended.

VI. REPAIR THE INEQUITIES OF THE PAST

This disaster made it clear that nature is the great equalizer and knows no race or class but our emergency response mechanisms are often discriminatory, with dire consequences for minority and low-income

communities. Our government needs to ensure that future emergency plans protect everyone, regardless of race and class. It must also ensure that the rebuilding lifts up everyone equally and does not simply restore past injustices.

VII. UPHOLD A MODEL OF DEMOCRACY

The people of the Gulf Coast must be allowed to oversee and control the reconstruction and ensure that these principles are respected. Communities and workers that are not involved in decisions will be more exposed and vulnerable to future risks. Transparency, accountability and public control are the most important key to success.

For a list of Sierra Club experts on environmental implications of Hurricane Katrina, visit: <http://www.sierraclub.org/pressroom/releases/pr2005-09-02.asp>

The following other organizations are excellent resources for social, labor, housing, and civil rights issues addressed in the statement above. (Note: All of these organizations has a strong presence in the impacted region and are involved in the recovery effort.)

Worker safety and prevailing wages- AFL-CIO, Contact Lane Windham, 202-637-5018

Housing, civil rights and other issues affecting low-income and minority populations- ACORN, Contact Tanya Harris, 225-773-6802; Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Contact Mistique Cano, 202-263-2882.

Editor's Note: This article was cut to fit this space.

SIERRA CLUB CALENDAR SALE

Sierra Club calendars are perfect gifts for your friends and family. They'll enjoy this gift every day of 2006!

Calendars are available at all General Meetings (Oct. 6, Nov. 3 and Dec. 1). If you are unable to attend our meetings or if you have contacts where additional calendars may be sold, contact Bill Radunovich, billrad@mac.com.

We appreciate the help!



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GULF, from page 1

counted and are only nominally mentioned in policy. We must reduce bycatch and reef habitat destruction to achieve sustainable fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico.



no shame? We cannot drill our way to energy independence.

From the infamous Dead Zone at the mouth of the Mississippi River, to the worsening red tide events off the Gulf Coast of Florida, it is clear that

tem failure off west/central Florida, has brought this issue even more powerfully to the public's attention.

OUR SPEAKER

Kristina Jackson was recently hired as a conservation organizer with the Sierra Club in Florida.

For the last five years she has volunteered with the local group, and she is currently newsletter editor. She has lived in Florida since 1971; first in South Miami and, for the last 19 years, in Gainesville.

Kristina has a master's degree from UF's Center for Wetlands. Before this Sierra job, she's been raising her two daughters and teaching environmental science in the public schools with Classroom Nature, Inc.

For more information contact: Kristina Jackson, 352-375-1441, kristina.jackson@sierraclub.org



STOP OIL AND GAS DRILLING IN THE EASTERN GULF

Clearly any attempt to protect the Gulf of Mexico from continued degradation must include stopping the expansion of oil and gas drilling in the eastern Gulf of Mexico. Floridians are deeply opposed to offshore drilling. They recognize that oil and gas development is a dirty and destructive business that damages coastlines, harms ecosystems, and limits other economic opportunities.

In the tragic wake of Hurricane Katrina and its effect on the price of oil in the U.S., some members of Congress have already used the hurricane to advance their narrow political agenda, and specifically to argue for drilling off Florida's coast. Have they

coastal pollution and run off from industry, agriculture, and development are continuing to degrade the Gulf of Mexico.

It is time for tough policies, aggressively enforced to protect water quality. Current regulation is failing to protect the environmental and human health of Gulf communities.

The economies of coastal communities are negatively impacted by coastal pollution and red tide events. Florida's new 'Dead Zone,' a 2,200 square mile area of complete ecosys-

CORNER, from page 2

Once a development plan is submitted to the county and the process is initiated, the rules change and the "Right to Farm Act" does not apply.

Silviculture that allows bedding, trenching, clear cutting and the indiscriminate use of herbicide is not compatible with conservation set aside area of a development.

A diverse tree forest offers a much more appealing place for animals, birds and most of all, people, to spend their time.

Monoculture, like a pine plantation, should be allowed in strictly agricultural areas only.

There is still time to have your voice heard and to influence the final draft of these regulations. I think the attitudes of the current commissioners is open to hearing from you.

We must make the effort to keep the beautiful and cooling tree canopy that we

have so that we don't look like Miami or DisneyWorld in the future.

SEND YOUR OPINIONS TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TODAY AT:

byerly@alachua.fl.us • lpinkoson@alachua.fl.us
pdelaney@alachua.fl.us • rjlong@alachua.fl.us
cmchestnut@alachua.fl.us

FOR AN INTERESTING VIEW OF PUBLIC OPINION YOU CAN READ ALL MESSAGES SENT TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AT:
<http://commissioners.alachua.fl.us/general/archives.asp>

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Is There Any Such Thing As A "Clean Coal" Power Plant?

BY ROB BRINKMAN

SSJ Group Government Liaison

By a four to one vote, Madison County Commissioners recently voted to oppose the construction of an 800 million watt (MW) coal power plant in their county. Meanwhile, Tallahassee residents will vote in November on a referendum on whether their own municipal utility should participate in this power plant project. The Chair of the Madison County Commission wrote a letter suggesting that Tallahassee should not vote to participate in a coal plant for their neighbors that they would not accept in their own community.

There is recently a surge in proposals to build coal-fired power plants. At least six power plants are currently planned for Florida: two within our own Suwannee-St. John's group territory, one in the Tallahassee area and one in the Jacksonville area, Orlando is building one, and FPL is planning two at the same site in St. Lucie County. This is a reversal of the recent trend to build natural gas fired power plants, influenced by rising prices. But as gasoline has soared in price in recent months so have all other forms of fossil fuel, coal included. While it makes good sense to have a diversity of fuel choices, clean energy has been ignored for too long. Clean energy refers to a combination of energy savings through investments in efficiency and conservation together with renewable sources.

The Gainesville City Commission recently issued a request for proposals seek-

ing experts to prepare a report on options for Gainesville's long-term energy supply. Among the documents experts will be handed as background, is the recently completed report by the Alachua County Environmental Protection Advisory Committee, on which I serve. Major findings include significant health impacts from power plant very fine particulate emissions and that existing national air pollution standards are not sufficient to protect public health. The report also finds that building a new coal-powered plant places Gainesville at great financial risk due to future regulation of power plant GHG emissions.

Increased carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other green house gas (GHG) emissions over the last couple of centuries, has heated up our oceans. While it is debatable whether hurricane activity is increased by climate change, there is compelling evidence that the increased intensity of hurricanes is due to higher water temperatures. Hopefully, the recent tragedy in New Orleans and neighboring Gulf States will lead to real U.S. action to reduce GHG emissions. Note that coal produces the most CO₂ per unit of electricity generated.

Ontario, Canada recently became the first jurisdiction in North America to put the environment and health of its citizens first by saying no to coal. Five coal burning plants will be shutdown by 2009. The government concluded that burning coal resulted in 668 premature deaths and 1,100 emergency room visits per year.

Including medical expenses, coal costs Ontario in excess of \$4.4 billion per year, far more than any other fuel choice. Replacement of these plants will be facilitated by conversion of some plants to natural gas, wind power, and cogeneration by industrial customers.

Technically it is becoming possible to build a coal plant that could capture and store or reuse all pollutants, including CO₂. While certainly much better than many current coal plants such as Gainesville's Deerhaven 2, there remains the issue of where our coal comes from.

Currently, much of our coal comes from Kentucky and West Virginia. Increasingly, coal in this region is extracted by a process known as Mountain Top Removal (MTR). (Mountain Range Removal would better describe this destruction of Appalachia). The SSJ is currently planning a MTR road show tour of North Florida cities where coal plants are planned to bring testimonials from residents of West Virginia on the destruction of their communities and culture due to MTR coal mining. Visits are planned to Tallahassee, Perry, and Gainesville. The tour will occur in the last week of October; time and place are yet to be scheduled.

One must examine the entire fuel cycle. Lately, some have advocated nuclear power as a strategy for reducing GHG emissions. However, a great deal of GHG's are created in refining and processing uranium and, of course, there are the radioactive waste storage issues. Even if coal can be burned in a manner that protects the environment, if we are destroying someone else's environment, it is not really clean or green.

The only solution is: Energy efficiency + conservation + renewable energy = clean energy.

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Stetson Kennedy Foundation. Info: 352 378-5655

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OCTOBER 2005 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Oct. 6, Thursday 7:30 p.m. General meeting: Sierra Club's Coastal Campaign Details on page 1.

Oct. 13, Thursday 7:00 p.m. Executive Committee meeting at Santa Fe Comm. College Downtown Gainesville campus.

Oct. 12, Wednesday. Deadline for submissions for October newsletter. Contact Kristina at 352-372-2464 or kristinajackson@cox.net

Oct. 20, Thursday. Sierra Club will be tabling at United Nations Day. Come by and see us at Gainesville Women's Club, contact Nancy Sever 352-375-8169.

Oct. 21, Friday. 7:30 p.m. Folding Party for the October newsletter. At Scott Camil and Sherry Steiner's house, call 375-2563.

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