

Make Your Vote Count: How to Recognize a Pro-Environment Political Candidate

By Jared Opsal

Missouri Coalition for the Environment is dedicated to empowering individuals to make informed decisions at the ballot box, a mission we believe is critical to creating a sustainable future.

Your role in identifying the political candidates who align with your values and vision for a healthy, thriving environment is crucial.

To guide you in making these important choices, we've created the following list of critical environmental issues that pro-environment national and state level elected officials will likely support if they are committed to protecting our planet and ensuring a sustainable future for Missouri and the United States.

ISSUE: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

This issue includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions through renewable energy policies, carbon pricing, and energy efficiency measures. It also involves preparing communities for the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and changing ecosystems.

Nationally, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates greenhouse gas emissions and sets standards for energy efficiency. In Missouri, the

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages state-specific environmental policies, including air quality control and climate adaptation strategies.



A presidential candidate who cares for the environment supports agencies like the EPA in regulating businesses and watching out for their emissions and waste. A local candidate who supports the environment will be interested in working with entities like the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to help their state and communities keep up with climate change.

ISSUE: TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

This issue supports developing and scaling renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and geothermal while phasing out fossil fuels. This transition is critical to reducing carbon emissions and building a sustainable energy future.

The Department of Energy (DOE) drives the national shift toward renewable energy, while the Missouri Public Service Commission (PSC) regulates utilities and electricity rates in the state, influencing the growth of wind, solar, and other renewables. Missouri's Division of Energy, part of the Department of Natural Resources, also supports the transition by promoting clean energy and energy efficiency programs.

Political candidates who care about this issue show it by focusing on federal incentives and state-level policies to advance renewable energy development.

ISSUE: CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS

This issue centers around implementing policies that protect endangered species, forests, wetlands, oceans, and other critical ecosystems. It includes expanding protected areas, restoring degraded habitats, and promoting sustainable land-use practices.

National agencies like the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Park Service (NPS) help protect wildlife and public lands. In Missouri, the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) plays a pivotal role in managing the conservation of fish, forests, and wildlife, making it a key state agency in this field.

ISSUE: WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

With this issue, we want to see candidates ensuring the sustainable use of water resources through policies that protect freshwater ecosystems, address pollution, promote water efficiency, and respond to the impacts of climate change on water availability.

The EPA enforces the Clean Water Act nationally, while Missouri's DNR Division of Environmental Quality oversees the state's water quality, water

supply, and regulation of wastewater treatment facilities. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also manages Missouri's significant river systems, like the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

ISSUE: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

This issue requires the prioritization of policies that address the disproportionate environmental burdens faced by marginalized communities, including exposure to pollution, lack of access to clean water, and the impacts of climate change. It also requires equitable access to resources, decision-making, and environmental protection.

The EPA's Office of Environmental Justice tackles national issues of pollution in marginalized communities, while Missouri's Department of Natural Resources works on environmental equity through its own programs. Organizations like MCE also work towards environmental justice across our state.

ISSUE: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Candidates who believe in this issue promote sustainable farming practices that reduce chemical inputs, conserve soil health, protect pollinators, and decrease food waste. Policies should also encourage local food systems and reduce the environmental impact of industrial agriculture.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulates national agricultural policies, including sustainability initiatives, while Missouri's Department of Agriculture (MDA) works at the state level to promote sustainable farming practices and local food systems. The University of Missouri Extension also provides resources and education on sustainable agriculture.

ISSUE: REGULATION OF TOXIC CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION

A pro-environment candidate is interested in strengthening regulations to reduce pollution from industries, transportation, and agriculture. This includes limiting the use of harmful chemicals in products, addressing plastic pollution, and supporting the cleanup of contaminated sites.

The EPA regulates hazardous waste, air pollution, and toxic chemicals under the Clean Air Act and other statutes. The EPA's Region 7 – Heartland also protects our region and the health of people in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and nine Tribal Nations. In Missouri, specifically, the DNR Division of Environmental Quality enforces state-level pollution control measures and regulates the management of hazardous materials.

ISSUE: CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE REDUCTION

A pro-environment candidate advocates for policies that promote a circular economy, where resources are reused, recycled, and regenerated instead of discarded. This includes reducing single-use plastics, increasing recycling rates, and incentivizing businesses to adopt sustainable production practices.

The EPA promotes waste reduction and recycling programs nationally, while the Missouri DNR oversees state-level recycling and solid waste management through its Solid Waste Management Program. The Missouri Market Development Program also supports businesses that use recycled materials.

Candidates can advocate for stronger federal and state partnerships to reduce waste, encourage recycling, and support the circular economy in Missouri.

ISSUE: SUPPORTING SCIENTIFIC DATA AND WEATHER SERVICES

Supporting the National Weather Service (NWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shows a candidate is pro-environment by valuing critical climate data, weather forecasts, and environmental research. These agencies provide essential information for understanding climate change, preparing for extreme weather events, and protecting public health.

At the state level, agencies like the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) rely on weather data for disaster response, flood forecasting, and community resilience.

Candidates who back these initiatives demonstrate a priority for public safety and environmental

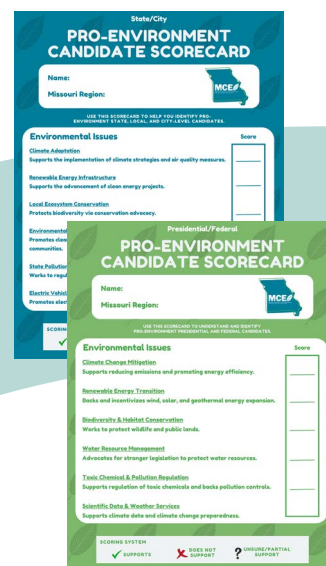
preparedness, ensuring that Missouri's communities can effectively adapt to changing weather patterns and ecological risks.

ISSUE: A LESS CAR-CENTRIC TRANSPORTATION APPROACH

Pro-environment candidates will back federal incentives for electric vehicles (EVs) and the expansion of charging infrastructure via the Department of Transportation (DOT) and EPA. However, they should prioritize greater investments in public transportation through the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to reduce overall vehicle use and emissions.

In Missouri, pro-environment candidates should support the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) in promoting EVs, but focus on expanding public transit options, such as buses and light rail, to reduce car dependency and cut emissions across the state.

Candidates who prioritize these issues and actively engage with both national and state agencies are the ones truly committed to protecting our environment and ensuring a sustainable future. Supporting these issues can help build a greener and more resilient future. We have developed the following scorecards to help you identify which candidates are pro-environment and more likely to advance legislation addressing these issues.



DOWNLOAD YOUR CANDIDATE SCORECARDS HERE:



Annual Meeting Recap

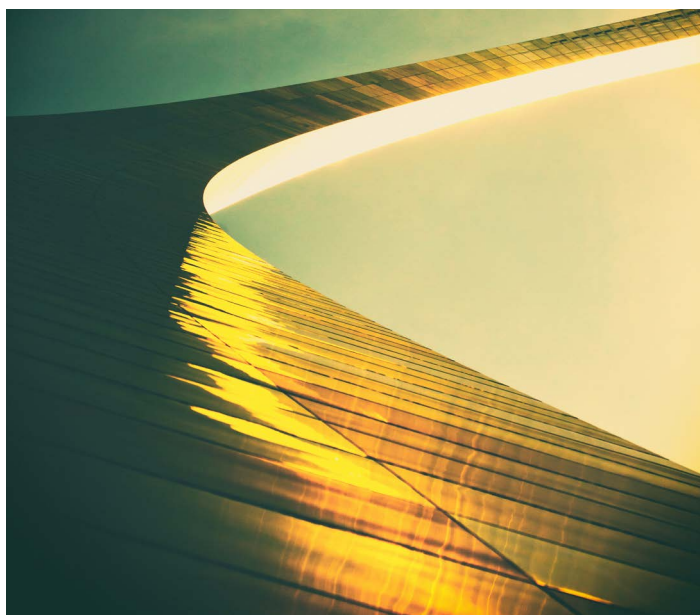
Thank you to everyone who joined us for MCE's Annual Meeting & Awards Brunch on September 21st at SqWires in Lafayette Square, St. Louis. Over 70 attendees learned about our work tracking 200+ bills in the Missouri Legislature, addressing hazardous waste in North St. Louis County, and what we're planning for the future. We also honored three business leaders with the Ralph Wafer Environmentally Sustainable Award. Special thanks to our sponsors—BJC Healthcare, Moneta Group's Julie Sward Team, Crane Agency, and Edward Jones' Katie Kuehler Team—and to all who attended for supporting our efforts statewide. We look forward to seeing you next year!



Extreme Urban Heat in St. Louis

By Elyse Schaeffer

The weather may be cooling down for the season, but NASA found in September that 2024 was the hottest summer on record—closely beating out the last hottest year in history, 2023. Heat is the most deadly weather phenomenon on the planet. Since 2020, there have been over 1,300 heat-related deaths in the US. Between 2021 and 2023, heat-related deaths in the US increased by 44%. Extreme heat is a public health crisis.



St. Louis, like cities across the world, experiences higher average temperatures and more hot days than the surrounding suburban and rural areas. If we do nothing, we in St. Louis will have summers where 50 days are above 100° F and where at least one day reaches over 125° F.

CAUSES

The overall increase in average temperatures and in the duration of heat events is caused by human-made greenhouse gas emissions. Use of methane gas (or “natural” gas) and coal-powered electricity in commercial and residential buildings makes up 65% of St. Louis’ greenhouse gas emissions.

Temperatures experienced in the city are higher than surrounding areas due to a comparative lack of trees and greenspaces. Concrete, asphalt, brick, and other impervious, human-made surfaces get hot faster and retain heat longer than plants, which means that heat waves last longer in urban environments too.

EFFECTS

Cumulatively, these results are known as the Urban Heat Island Effect. Though generally the city will be hotter than surrounding areas, extreme heat won’t affect all St. Louisans the same way. People who are younger than 5, older than 65, living in poverty, living alone, have certain chronic health conditions (including asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, drug use), or any combination of these factors are at increased risk of experiencing the adverse effects of extreme heat. People who cannot afford to run air conditioning consistently (especially after Ameren’s 2023 rate hike), who work outdoors, and who rely on public transportation are also at increased risk for heat related illnesses and death.

Most of these factors are more commonly experienced by Black St. Louisans. For instance, Black children are over 10 times as likely to make an asthma related emergency room visit than their white counterparts. Potential solutions are also disproportionately distributed. Historically redlined neighborhoods in St. Louis have fewer trees and less green space, for example. Extreme heat is thus an urgent racial justice issue as well as a climate concern.

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Addressing the public health crisis of extreme heat requires a two pronged effort: we must address the root causes of extreme heat and provide relief from its acute effects. We are exploring specific solutions that fit St. Louis, which includes hearing from City residents.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



Buildings and transportation are the two largest contributors to St. Louis' greenhouse gas emissions. Transitioning to clean, renewable energy stands to reduce our city's emissions by 65%. Solar and wind power are among the cheapest and most reliable energy sources on the market today. Moreover, solar power has shown a reliable decrease in costs for utilities and ratepayers in recent years. Expanding public transportation would both decrease emissions and provide safe mobility for those who cannot afford vehicles.

During the transition, we must also provide relief from hotter conditions. City infrastructure will need to be rethought to accommodate equitable access to cooling. Cities like Madrid, Spain, and Medellin, Colombia, have lowered their temperatures by 2° C (35° F!) simply by investing in large parks and urban green spaces. Domestically, integrating plants into the city fabric (or building "green infrastructure") is also the most common strategy used in comparable plans. Other cities across the US are also providing water, investing in affordable housing, and creating cooling centers to keep people safe from heat waves.

Get Involved

I want to hear from you!

MCE is developing an Extreme Urban Heat Policy Plan in collaboration with the Office of Sustainability of the City of St. Louis and the Saint Louis Association of Community Organizations (SLACO). If you are a City of St. Louis resident, I want to know how extreme heat already affects you and which solutions would be the most effective for you and your neighbors.

Please reach out over email at eschaeffer@moenvironment.org or via phone at 314-727-0600 x113.

Your thoughts will inform our approach.

What's on the Ballot

By Melissa Vatterott



Increasingly, citizens are using Missouri's initiative petition process to get policy reforms on election ballots when Missouri legislators are failing to advance such policy reforms in Jefferson City. This November, there are no ballot measures pertaining to the environment. However, as part of MCE's vision for Missouri, we hope that you will take the time to learn about all measures that are on the upcoming ballot because engaged and informed voters keep elected officials accountable. Additionally, with several elected positions on the ballot this fall, it is important to take time to research the candidates and determine how they've voted on environmental issues if they are incumbents and for those new on the ballot, what have they said publicly about environmental issues or in their previous roles. We hope that all MCE members will do their part to protect the environment by considering the potential implications of various people on the ballot. With the increased occurrence of extreme weather events due to climate change, Missouri will see more heavy rains that may cause flooding, long periods of drought, and extreme wind events in the coming years. We need people in office who recognize these threats as real to Missouri voters and be committed to advancing policy to protect us. You can learn about candidates' positions on their campaign websites and in news reports. If you cannot find what you are looking for, you can contact candidates' campaigns to inquire about their positions.

By Melissa Vatterott and Carmen Harris

MCE's policy and litigation work is made stronger by having members in every corner of the state. With respect to our legislative work, when we walk into a legislator's office, it always grabs their attention if we can say that we have multiple members in their district. While we advocate on behalf of all Missouri's people and their environment, legislators are more compelled to act when they know their constituents care about these issues, too. If you or someone you know that cares about environmental health lives in a rural part of the state, your membership is particularly crucial to our legislative work. Every member who makes phone calls or testifies on a bill extends the impact of MCE's efforts. Unfortunately, we are lacking voices in many rural parts of the state, particularly in Northern Missouri and Southeast Missouri. Please help us expand our legislative impact by renewing or recruiting others in rural areas to become members of MCE. When we lift constituents up in the Capitol, legislators listen. And when constituents call their legislators and reiterate MCE's priority efforts, those legislators are more likely to sponsor and/or vote in favor of our bills.

MO Legislative & Policy Update

By Melissa Vatterott

This session in the Missouri General Assembly was a special one for MCE. Legislators filed language we helped write in four separate bills with one of them becoming law this summer!

WE HAD A HAND IN THE FOLLOWING BILLS:

1. HB 2134/HB 1956 addressed many of the concerns around the sludge crisis in Southwest Missouri in large part due to the operations of Denali Water Solutions, Inc. Through our two years of research and dialogue with legislators and DNR, we are thrilled to see important changes made to protect Missourians from industrial wastewater and industrial wastewater residuals due to this bill and expected new rules from DNR! We will be working with legislators in 2025 session to bring forth additional language to address gaps still in our laws regarding such waste and related operations.

2. SB 1419 AND HB 2853 sought to reinstate the public majority requirement for the seven seats on the Clean Water Commission, which was removed in 2016. Unfortunately, the opposition interfered with this language being amended onto a relevant bill that became law. We have secured sponsors to refile for 2025 session.

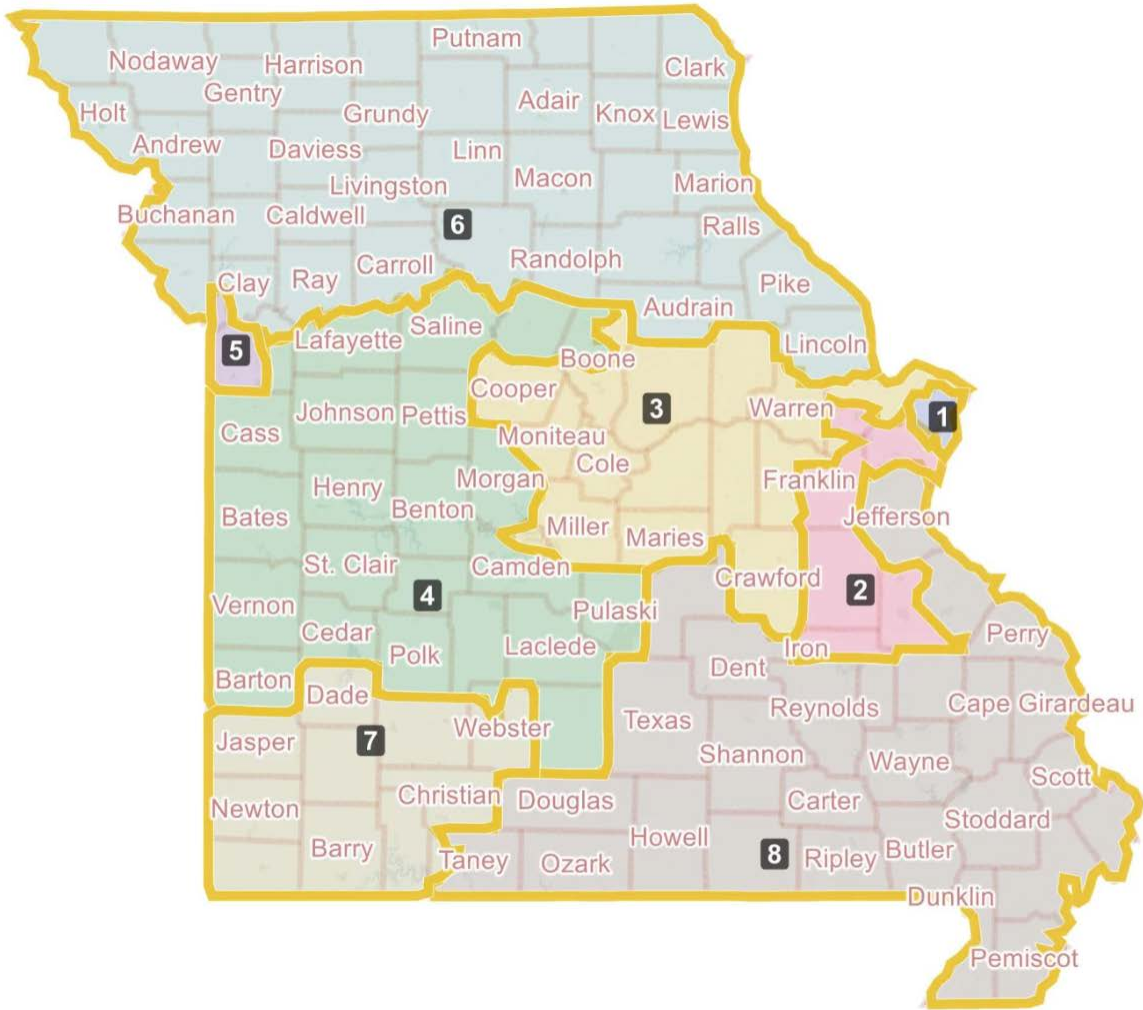
3. HB 2438/HB 2730 AND SB 1380 sought to create a tax incentive for fruit and vegetable producers (called “specialty crop” producers) to begin or expand their farm in one of Missouri’s many food deserts. The senate bill never had a hearing, but the house bill did which had bipartisan support. The house bill, however, was voted out of committee and amended onto a relevant bill. Unfortunately, the relevant bill did not cross the finish line by the end of session. We have secured sponsors to refile for 2025 session.

4. HB 2734 sought to create a comprehensive protective framework around mining in our state as the state seeks to increase mining operations especially for cobalt and rare earth elements. With even more information MCE’s policy team has

obtained since session ended, we feel even stronger that this framework is needed if we are going to open new mining operations. We have secured a sponsor to refile for 2025 session.



You can find fact sheets on all of these topics on MCE’s 2024 MO Leg Bill tracker page. This is the greatest number of bills MCE has helped draft in a given session and we are thrilled that three out of the four of them were able to have hearings. We will continue to work on all of these issues in the 2025 session and hope to have more bills passed due to our efforts. Please join us in our efforts throughout the 2025 session by contacting me about meeting with your state legislators on these topics. You can also stay up to date during session by joining our MO Leg e-alert list where I provide a weekly update each Monday with what is going on with bills we are following.



Generational Giving and the Intergenerational Climate Crisis

By Carmen Harris

There is a global shift occurring among generations through cultural, social, and educational experiences. Concurrently, the greatest transfer of wealth in the history of the world has begun. Through 2045, it is estimated that around \$80 trillion will transfer from The Silent Generation and Baby Boomers to Gen. X, Millennials, and Gen. Z with \$12 trillion dollars finding its way into philanthropy.* The wealth transfer in Missouri is estimated to be over \$110 billion by 2030 with a \$60 billion in St. Louis alone.

THE SILENT GENERATION (1925-1945) are committed, loyal givers, usually by phone calls and direct mail.

BABY BOOMERS (1946-1964) support well-established organizations with a track record for impact. Boomers also rely on phone calls and direct mail but also utilize texts, email and social media for contact with organizations. They are also more likely to give via direct mail and fundraising events.

GEN. X (1965-1980) led in annual volunteer hours, clocking in more than 64% of local volunteer time. This reflects their willingness to support causes that directly impact the community, including the environment. They prefer to be contacted by phone calls, texts, email and social media, and prefer to give online.

MILLENNIALS (1981-1996) are leaders in peer-to-peer fundraising, with supporters hosting personalized campaigns that collect donations from friends, family and colleagues on behalf of nonprofits. Unlike Gen. X, they support smaller, grassroots organizations and social enterprises. They like to be contacted by texts and via social media, giving primarily online and through crowdfunding platforms like GoFundMe, PayPal and Venmo.

GEN Z. (1997-2012) is known as the 'activist generation'. They donate time, and explore various climate solutions through extracurricular activities like internships and advocate via social media. They support causes that focus on social responsibility: diversity, sustainability, animal welfare, etc. and seek to create immediate and visible impact. 59% of Gen Z were inspired to donate from messages and images they saw online.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

MCE is taking a new approach to supporters from different generations while maintaining long-standing development strategies. We want to hear from you! Please take a moment to complete our membership survey at <https://bit.ly/MCESurvey>.

It is imperative that we include as many people as we can in the fight to address climate change and injustices in Missouri. Whether your philanthropic contributions are monetary, impactful connections, or time; you play a critical role in finding solutions to the dire climate crisis affecting Missouri and the world.

*Blog Post: Lysakowski, L. (2022, October 13). Next-generation donors and the future of philanthropy. Candid. <https://blog.candid.org/post/next-generation-donors-future-philanthropy/>

**Blog Post: Nonprofit Tech for Good. (2023, August 4). 6 generations of giving: Who gives the most and how they prefer to give. Nonprofit Tech for Good. <https://www.nptechforgood.com/2023/08/04/6-generations-of-giving-who-gives-the-most-and-how-they-prefer-to-give/>

***Website/Journal Article: Thomas, L. J., & Li, Q. (2023). Philanthropic behavior and demographic influences on charitable giving: A comprehensive review. *Journal of Philanthropic Research*, 28(2), 134-156. 10.3390/ijerph20010233

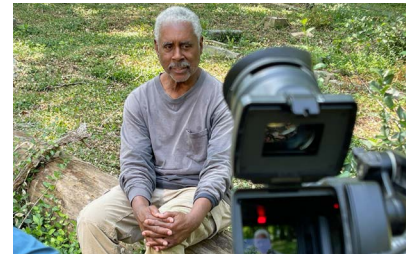
Environmental Justice on the Big Screen

by Jim Karpowicz

Five years ago, Tom Newcomb and I were on assignment for the Missouri Department of Conservation to film an ecological restoration crew removing invasive honeysuckle. The location was Greenwood Cemetery, one of the largest non-denominational black cemeteries west of the Mississippi River. Over fifty thousand souls were interned on its thirty two acres. The cemetery had been abandoned; invasive species had totally taken over. MCE began partnering with them to rally volunteers to help remove the invasive species and provide access to the final resting places of people's loved ones. We were moved by the power of the story, coming back year after year to both volunteer and record the progress of the restoration. In the process we became friends with Raphael and Shelly Morris, the courageous couple spearheading the transformation of the cemetery. They are truly an inspiring couple.

Last Spring, MCE was fortunate to receive a grant from the Missouri Humanities Council that allowed us to expand the story through the creation of a short documentary; telling some of the history, exploring personal recollections and examining the overall significance of the cemetery restoration to people's lives. We are very proud of this film and the part we have played in helping with the cemetery's restoration.

Greenwood Preservation will premiere at the Greenwood Cemetery's 150th Anniversary Gala Celebration on October 19th at the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis, MO. Other screenings include the State Historical Society of Missouri in Columbia, MO on February 19, 2025, and the Wild & Scenic Film Festival hosted by MCE in Columbia, also in February. We will be submitting the film to other local and national film festivals and will share our progress to tell this story of environmental justice in action.



St. Louis Hazardous Waste Updates

By Christen Commuso

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT (RECA)

Once again, MCE joined advocates from the western United States and First Nation tribes in Washington DC this past September to continue educating our federally elected officials on our roles with the Manhattan Project and Cold War efforts, and to advocate for the expansion of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA).

WHAT IS RECA?

The RECA program was created by the federal government in 1990 to provide a one-time benefit payment to individuals or family members of a deceased loved one who developed certain diseases or cancers after being exposed to radiation from the United States' nuclear weapons program. In March 2024, the United States Senate overwhelmingly passed a bipartisan bill, led by Senators Josh Hawley (MO) and Ben Ray Lujan (NM), to reauthorize and strengthen the RECA program. The bill aims to include communities that were left out of the original program, including 21 ZIP codes in the St. Louis and St. Charles region. Unfortunately, the bill has stalled in the US House of Representatives. Our strong, bipartisan coalition is working diligently to ensure its passage, but we need your help.

Please call House Speaker Mike Johnson to urge him to put the Senate-passed bill, S.3853, on the House floor for a vote. You can also call your Representative in the House to ask them to support the expansion bill. Please also share with any out-of-state friends and family who are willing to call, especially those living in other affected states such as New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona.

House Speaker Mike Johnson: (202) 225-4000

Find Your Rep: <https://www.house.gov/representatives/find-your-representative>

To learn more about who in our community is eligible and which diseases and cancers are covered, please follow the link below to read the bill.

www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/3853/text

WARNING SIGNS ALONG COLDWATER CREEK

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has announced plans to install 196 warning signs along the entire 14-mile stretch of Coldwater Creek this November. This long-awaited action acknowledges the presence of radioactive contamination in the area, but focuses primarily on subsurface risks.

The Missouri Coalition for the Environment (MCE) has been advocating for such signage for nearly three decades, dating back to the Department of Energy's 1996 St. Louis Site Remediation Taskforce. MCE's persistent efforts to raise awareness about the contamination and push for public safety measures have finally resulted in this important step towards informing residents about potential hazards in the area.

While this initiative marks a step in the right direction, the Missouri Coalition for the Environment (MCE) is working to inform citizens of additional risks not addressed by the new signage:

- **Surface-level contamination:** Some areas still have contaminated soil at the surface, and sediment within the creek bed may pose risks.
- **Lack of universal warning symbols:** Despite requests, the Army Corps continues to use signage without the universal symbols for radioactive material, potentially creating barriers for children and non-English speaking residents.
- **Confusing terminology:** The use of “low-level” to describe radioactive materials may lead residents to underestimate the danger, especially for those with ongoing exposure.
- **Incomplete risk assessment:** The signs state “No health risk if the ground is left undisturbed,” but fail to account for previous disturbances from wildlife and residential activities that may have already brought subsurface contamination to the surface.



Upcoming EPA Meeting

At the request of the community and MCE, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently completed a Technical Assistance Needs Assessment (TANA) on the North County Radioactive Superfund Sites; the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS) and Coldwater Creek. As a result of the assessment, the EPA believes the community would benefit from having an assigned Technical Advisor. The advisor will help decipher and communicate the technical documents and mechanisms available to the public during Superfund cleanups. We are hopeful the advisor will also help us address some of the issues we highlighted during the Five-Year Review of the US Army Corps of Engineer’s Record of Decision for the North County Sites.

The EPA is hosting a meeting to introduce the community to its new Technical Advisor on October 29 at 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. in the Lilac Room at the JFK Community Center, 315 Howdershell Road, Florissant, MO 63031. We hope to see you there!

Organizational Updates



NEW HIRE

Elyse Schaeffer, Policy Specialist, will focus on developing an Extreme Urban Heat Action Plan for the City of St. Louis and a companion guide for other cities in Missouri.

Elyse brings four years of community organizing toward energy democracy to MCE. She is eager to continue advocating for a just, sustainable future for all Missourians—especially those affected by extreme urban heat in her hometown, St. Louis. Before joining MCE, she was a research assistant at the Saint Louis Art Museum, where she published about ecological memory in the art of Sub-Saharan Africa. Elyse enjoys birding in St. Louis' many parks, playing board games, and wrangling three cats and a dog with her wife.



HAPPY ANNIVERSARY, MELISSA!

This fall marks **Melissa Vatterott's** 10th Anniversary with MCE. Melissa came to MCE first as a legal intern, reviewing agricultural permits and also researching and writing about the state of our food system. From there, she was hooked on MCE! Melissa combines a background in law, environmental science, and agricultural economics with her passion for protection of Missouri's natural resources to serve as MCE's policy director. Her work at MCE involves advocating for state and federal policies that better support clean water, clean air, resilient regional food systems, safe waste management, renewable energy, and our democratic processes. She works closely with partners and allies statewide to engage with concerned citizens and policymakers about needed policy reforms. In her spare time, Melissa loves weightlifting, rollerblading, biking, and refurbishing furniture!

I Want My MCE!

We're excited to share that MCE has teamed up with the multi-faceted artist and St. Louis's own, Brock Seals, for a limited collaboration now available in our Sustainability Store! We're grateful for Brock's creativity and commitment to advocating for Missouri's environmental future. All products are sustainably and ethically sourced, so you can feel good about grabbing these exclusive pieces. Explore our apparel, drinkware, and accessories. Each purchase helps support our vital work. Prioritize quality and sustainability by purchasing an MCE x Seals item!



Sportsman 12" Jersey Lined Cuffed Knit Beanie w/ logo embroidered



Black



Environment friendly heavyweight unisex hoodie



Black



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**“A great opportunity
to network with like
minded people who care
about our environment,”**

**- State Rep. LaDonna
Appelbaum**

SAVE THE DATE

HOLIDAY PARTY
December 4
St. Louis Office

**WILD & SCENIC
FILM FESTIVAL**
February 9th
Columbia, MO



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