



Rest in Peace: Nelson Dewey Coal Plant

by Michael Vickerman and Ed Blume
RENEW Wisconsin

Wisconsin Power and Light’s plans to construct a 300 MW base-load generating plant in the village of Cassville came to a satisfying end on November 11, 2008, when the Public Service Commission (PSC) formally rejected the application on a 3-0 vote. Subsequent to the PSC’s decision, Wisconsin Power & Light (WP&L), a subsidiary of Alliant Energy, decided not to pursue an appeal.

A host of environmental and clean energy organizations cheered the PSC’s decision, including RENEW, Clean Wisconsin, Citizens Utility Board, and Sierra Club.

“Nelson Dewey 3 (NED 3) is an example of combining a 19th century fuel with 20th century combustion technology to tackle a 21st century problem,” said RENEW Executive Director Michael Vickerman. “We agree with the PSC that it clearly has no place in our future.”

WP&L’s proposed generating unit, would have burned a mixture of coal from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and such locally available fuels as forest thinnings, crop residues, and switchgrass. The biomass sources would have contributed up to 20% of the plant’s output, resulting in a 240 MW increase in new coal capacity in Wisconsin.

At the time of the PSC’s technical hearings, estimates of the plant’s construction costs had ballooned to \$1.2 billion, or \$4,000 per kilowatt, easily the most expensive power station (on a unit basis) the PSC has ever reviewed.

PSC Commissioner Lauren Azar listed several factors contributing to the plant’s demise:

✓ “WP&L does not need the additional generating capacity . . . WP&L assumed that its customers’ use of electric energy would grow at a constant rate of 2.35 percent per year A slowing economy, volatile fuel and energy prices, announced industrial plant closing in WP&L’s service territory, and increased use of energy efficiency programs all reduce the value of long-term historical data” used to project load growth;

✓ NED 3 was not the “least-cost option” available to WP&L, especially when factoring in the “any future cost to ratepayers to pay for the expenses associated with offsetting greenhouse gas emissions . . . and any increase in natural gas costs, which would be likely in a carbon-constrained world that uses less coal and more gas to fuel its electric generating plants.”

✓ WP&L has “a number of possible alternatives [that] are more cost-effective” than the Cassville project. The PSC’s decision suggested “natural gas-fired combined-cycle units” or power purchase agreements with other Wisconsin utilities that are building large, coal-fired power stations.

✓ Local economic benefits WP&L cited “are not enough to overcome the high costs to ratepayers of its project.”

✓ “The biomass component of NED 3 offers real value because it is a powerful, clean economic engine for many parts of Wisconsin. At its heart, though, this project is a coal plant. Better biomass projects than this are in Wisconsin’s future.”

In the technical hearings, Vickerman pointed out that WP&L could pursue less expensive paths for acquiring renewable energy to comply with state law.

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“It is a far more efficient use of ratepayer dollars to wed biomass fuel with smaller power stations (<50 MW) than with a larger and very expensive brand-new power plant,” Vickerman stated in prepared testimony. “With smaller power plants, it is possible to configure them as dedicated biomass generating units. This is not possible with a 300 MW facility.”

In a press release hailing the PSC’s decision, Vickerman contrasted Alliant’s proposal with Xcel Energy’s recently announced proposal to convert its Bay Front power station in Ashland into a 100% biomass-fueled generating unit. The proposal envisions retrofitting the one remaining coal-fired unit with gasification technology to turn wood fuel and potentially other biomass energy sources

Continued on page 2

New RENEW Members

RENEW welcomes the following new businesses and individuals who joined since the last newsletter:

Jim Suren • Bill & Kay Kime • Mike Sawicki • Solar Solutions (Sonia Vogl)

To join RENEW, complete and return the membership form on page 2.

Standards Sought for Wind Impact Studies on Birds and Bats Along The Mississippi

Natural Resources Consulting, Inc. (NRC), a Midwest-based company, was awarded a grant to evaluate the potential impacts of wind energy development on migrating birds and bats in the Upper Mississippi River Valley. NRC will lead stakeholders from the wind energy industry, natural resource agencies, conservation groups, and research community in a series of workshops to consider migratory patterns and standardized methods to evaluate the potential impacts of wind energy facilities on migrating birds and bats.

The study results could have applicability to wind projects across the state.

The Upper Mississippi River Valley is recognized as a globally important bird migration corridor. Increasing interest in locating wind energy facilities along the Mississippi River corridor has created a need for objective and cost-effective methods to evaluate and mitigate potential impacts on migrating birds and bats. The workshops will bring together a diverse stakeholder group to identify research needs and objectives, build consensus on appropriate study design and methods, and expedite the process for the mutual benefit of resource agencies and wind developers.

"We are excited about this opportunity to discuss and reach a consensus on

how to best evaluate migration behaviors in this part of Wisconsin" said Dave Siebert, Director of the WDNR Office of Energy.

Louise Clemency, USFWS, added, "The Service commends NRC's proactive approach in addressing potential impacts to birds and bats from wind energy development within the Upper Mississippi River Valley."

The map on page 7 shows few projects in the study area in Wisconsin, but several projects under development have not yet been publicly announced.

Funding for the project is made possible by a grant from the Focus on Energy "Environmental and Economic Research Program" (EERP), which supports the understanding of environmental and economic impacts of energy use.

NRC is a privately-owned consulting firm headquartered in Cottage Grove, with offices throughout the upper Midwest and Colorado. NRC offers quality, value, and customer-focused professional natural resource services to public and private clients. NRC scientists specialize in wildlife ecology, botany, wetland science, fishery and aquatic biology, herpetology, endangered resources, soils, forestry, habitat restoration, GPS surveys, GIS analysis, environmental policy and permitting. ✨

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Rest in Peace Nelson Dewey 3

into a renewable gas, which will be fed into a new boiler.

"Unlike NED 3, what Xcel proposes to do would actually reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Wisconsin sources, not add to them," Vickerman said. "Xcel's initiative would actually reduce the state's dependence on imported fossil fuels, not increase it."

"The fact is, biomass energy generation can stand on its own two feet in the 21st century. Wisconsin doesn't need a new coal plant just to make biomass a viable fuel," Vickerman said.

"In fact, the state doesn't need a coal plant, period."

WP&L had not settled on an alternative approach for acquiring new baseload and renewable energy capacity that would have been provided had the PSC approved NED 3.

Following the decision, the *Sheboygan Press* editorialized that the PSC "sent a clear message last week that coal-fired power plants will probably not be a big part of Wisconsin's energy future."

According to the paper, Eric Callisto, PSC chairman, said, "We are at a unique juncture in this country and in Wisconsin, and decisions regarding new sources of electric generation need to account for the likely future costs of complying with constraints on carbon emissions." ✨

Yes! I want to help RENEW promote the use of clean, renewable energy resources to diversify Wisconsin's energy resource mix.

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RENEW also moderates a blog at www.renew-energy-blog.org.

Solar-Heated Pools Pass the Test at Osceola Middle School

by Michael Vickerman
RENEW Wisconsin

If you're wondering whether a solar hot water system can also be an effective teaching tool for students and community residents alike, look no further than the Osceola Middle School.

Since it went on-line in August 2008, Osceola's solar installation has been doing double duty, quietly heating three indoor pools—a community spa, a wading area, and a competition pool—and the building's domestic water while demonstrating to schoolchildren how renewable energy can be captured and put to productive use.

For school leaders, the project was as much about educating Osceola residents young and old as it was an investment in lower operating costs.

"This is about being a leader in our community," says Bob Schmidt, who heads the maintenance operations at the middle school. "If we want to walk the talk with young people, we need to be out in front and show the way to the future. There is a lot of teaching potential in having solar panels on the roof."

"We have to prepare our students for a renewable energy future, because that's where the jobs of tomorrow will be found," adds Schmidt.

Perched above the school entrance, the solar arrays are impossible to miss. As they walk into the school, the students are reminded that their school is harvesting the sun's radiant energy every day.

While in science class, students can track how much heat the system can capture and deliver on a sunny day and compare that to its output on an overcast day. The sophisticated monitoring system archives time and temperature data in 15-minute intervals, allowing future science classes to draw comparisons with real-time data. Indeed, if ever a solar energy system came with its own lesson plan, this is the one.

For the school district, the installation's educational value is equaled by its estimated impact on its bottom line. With the aid of a \$46,000 award from Focus on Energy, Osceola's \$170,000 investment in solar energy should be fully recouped in 10 years. From that point onward, the installation will begin saving taxpayer money while helping sustain a highly valued recreational activity for the 2,700 residents in this northwestern Wisconsin village, especially during the long winters.

Each year Osceola's solar thermal system should offset the consumption of 3,612 therms of natural gas that would otherwise heat the 200,000 gallons of pool water inside the building.

Schmidt and other officials from the school researched projects at schools around Wisconsin before deciding on a proposal by a renewable energy engineering firm, Energy Concepts (ECI) in nearby Hudson. ECI's Craig Tarr, a licensed Professional Engineer, has been working in building and facility engineering for two decades. He is now using this background to merge renewable energy into specialized solar and wind applications for large-scale public and commercial buildings.

Of the many features that Tarr custom-designed for this installation, he is proudest of the controls package that allows each of pools to be solar-heated at different temperatures. The system is configured to allow the solar heated fluid to transfer heat, in series, to the pool that needs the most heat.

An investment like this usually prompts customers to think of new ways to reduce fossil fuel use. District officials are weighing a more ambitious renewable energy initiative that will involve the other four buildings in Osceola's educational campus. Whatever direction the school district settles on, it can count on Focus on Energy to provide it with technical, financial and project facilitation support. ✨

Renewables Profile

Bob Ramlow: Solar Pioneer, Entrepreneur, Educator

by Michael Vickerman and Ed Blume
RENEW Wisconsin

With his graying hair in a pony tail and his hand-rolled cigarettes, Bob Ramlow projects the classic appearance of an aging hippie who parted company with the rat race decades ago. And not only does he look every inch the solar energy pioneer, he is one, mentoring installation contractors and counseling prospective system owners in his capacity as Focus on Energy's solar water heating technical consultant. Indeed, a typical day presents Ramlow with many opportunities to apply his 30+ years of experience in this area, whether it involves reading over site assessments, reviewing drawings and equipment specifications, or advising contractors whenever an installation presents an unusual challenge.

Imbued with the idealism of the late 1960s and early 1970s, Ramlow graduated from UW-Stevens Point with a degree in natural resources, whereupon he purchased a dilapidated house in Portage County surrounded by 160 acres of farmland. His off-the-grid homestead attracted other young back-to-the-land types in search of honest work and a communal living arrangement. Together they worked the land, primarily raising wheat and processing it in solar-heated dryers, along with raising vegetables dehydrated by the sun for winter storage. One of those who came to the homestead stayed on and later became his wife Marguerite.

Back then, while visiting other houses in the vicinity, Ramlow kept noticing how drafty and poorly insulated they were. The wood stoves available at the time were low-output units that were ill-equipped for heating a whole house, let alone a leaky one. His entrepreneurial instincts kicked into high gear, and in early 1976 he opened

the Snow Belt Energy Center in the farmstead's granary. Later he moved the store to an old lumber yard in Amherst, where he sold higher-quality, cleaner-burning wood stoves and other renewable energy equipment. He sold some of the first solar panels, as well as some of the first compact fluorescent light bulbs and radiant floor-heating systems in Wisconsin.

Ramlow's success in running a renewable energy business helped attract other entrepreneurs to the area

quired his homestead, much has changed. Two years ago Bob and Marguerite built a new house on a south-facing hillside behind the original homestead, which has been transformed into a solar-powered bed-and-breakfast. Bathed in sunlight, the Ramlows' new residence seamlessly integrates solar electric, solar water heating, passive solar design, and straw bale construction. Naturally, the open main floor features a massive wood-fired masonry heater.



The sun powers everything at Bob Ramlow's residence near Amherst. The house gets electricity from a 2.4 kw installation and hot water and space heat from 320 square feet of solar collectors. The Artha Bed and Breakfast, open year round, sports a 1.6 kw installation, 320 square feet of collectors to provide space heating, and another 80 square feet of collectors for domestic hot water. Even the water fountain runs on solar in the summer.

to launch their particular ventures. By 1989, a critical mass of like-minded people started gathering in the living room of the Ramlow homestead to organize a renewable energy festival. Out of those planning meetings emerged the present-day Midwest Renewable Energy Association and the first-ever renewable energy fair in Wisconsin, held in August 1990 at the Portage County Fairgrounds.

In the 35+ years since Ramlow ac-

Interspersed on what is now called the Artha Sustainable Living Center are various solar installations that Ramlow uses for teaching, including a demonstration roof for installations and an equipment testing center. Near the B&B is an 8-panel solar hot water system erected in the early 1980s and still going strong. Artha is a family-run business: between Bob, Marguerite, daughter Chamomile Nusz and son Leif, the old homestead has become

a veritable cornucopia of hands-on workshops and retreats in solar water heating, yoga, organic gardening, and herbs and their uses.

Based on his extensive experience, Ramlow wrote and son-in-law Ben Nusz illustrated *Solar Water Heating*, now in its third printing by New Society Publishers. Windy Dankoff, solar industry pioneer and educator since 1975, and founder of Dankoff Solar Products, wrote, "It's high time someone wrote a comprehensive but accessible overview of solar heating, which is one of the most cost-effective steps that we can take to wean from fossil fuels. Ramlow is a rare combination of plumber, engineer, and public educator who has learned with his own hands."

Q. *Do you mind being called an "aging hippie?"*

Not at all. I was one of many who "tuned in, turned on, and dropped out." I wanted a fixer-upper with good soil and woods, and I bought the farmland with a nearly ruined farm house built in 1911. We farmed it for 20 years. The old house became the bed and breakfast after we built our new house in 2006.

Q. *When did your solar addiction begin?*

In 1971. Dr. George Becker, a fisheries professor, supervised my independent study in my senior year in Natural Resources at the UW-Stevens Point.

One day, he told me that "we're going for a walk" to his house. In his backyard, he had something that looked like an A-frame outhouse. It had an air collector facing the sun, and it was full of rocks to store heat. An air pump blew into his house.

I saw that, and a light went on! You could get depressed fighting nukes and DDT, like we did then, but here was something positive!

Q.

Did the Midwest Renewable Energy Association (MREA) begin about this time?

The MREA came a lot later – 1990 – after I'd spent several years of selling high-quality wood stoves, working for a company selling wall mounted air collectors, then another company that sold windows and doors with home installation as a sideline, and I formed Artha Renewable Energy as a solar consulting business in 1976.

Mick Sagrillo, now the solar electric consultant for Focus on Energy, and a lot of us in the area were doing a lot of good things by the late 1980s, when George Perez, publisher of *Home Power* magazine, told us we should strut our stuff – hold fairs and festivals to show off renewable energy.

We liked the idea and founded the MREA in January or February of 1990. We held the first fair at the county fair grounds in Amherst in mid-August of the same year. The first day – Saturday – it rained hard. The four holy, moldy Korean-War-era tents, where we held workshops, let the rain pour in. People were squatting on chairs to stay out of the water while they listened to the presentations. Sunday was beautiful. We had 3,000 people and made enough money to hire a part-time director for the next year's fair.

Q.

What exactly do you do for Focus on Energy?

I mentor solar hot water installers and dealers. Installers call me a lot. They run into a situation that's unfamiliar, or maybe they aren't sure exactly how to squeeze all of the equipment into a tiny space, for instance. I help with nuts and bolts issues. I review solar site assessments too – probably one a day on the average

Focus on Energy's call center also

refers homeowners, business owners, and school district staff to me when I seem to be the most appropriate person, though most people call their utility or a dealer first.

Sometimes for Focus on Energy and sometimes for the MREA, I teach classes, often to employees of heating and plumbing contractors. We're currently working out the details for me to train installers for one of the largest contractors in the state.

Q.

Solar hot water systems come in two basic designs – a flat plate collector and evacuated tube collectors. What are your thoughts on one or another?

I'll give you a solid answer in a couple of years. I'm going to install both types of systems next to each other on a demonstration/training structure next to the B&B. The conditions will be identical for both, and I'll monitor them side by side.

Let me say generally, both technologies work; any system has to work; they both have idiosyncrasies. We're still overcoming the bad stuff from the '80s, and people have limited budgets, so quality materials and installations are a must.

Q.

We haven't yet overcome the early failures?

Solar still isn't well known. The economics of solar aren't well understood, even sometimes by people in the industry. It's unlike any other investment, and people get hung up on the initial costs. They don't seem to understand that their water heating bill is going to go down immediately. They can use the savings to pay for the system, which hardly costs anything on a monthly basis. The cash flow will be positive in a few years.

Q.

Is there hope?

Absolutely. As I wrote in the introduction to the book, as individuals we

Focus on Energy Issues Agricultural Biogas Casebook

Focus on Energy has released the Wisconsin Agricultural Biogas Casebook, an online report which includes case studies of 17 dairy farm anaerobic digesters that produce renewable energy.

Wisconsin currently leads the nation in the number of operating dairy farm digesters that produce electricity and heat from cow manure and other organic materials. The report offers a historical snapshot of the current operating digester systems on Wisconsin farms and is meant to give those interested in digesters some insight on how to implement their own system.

“We’re very proud of the leadership role Wisconsin farms have played in the field of digester systems,” said Larry Krom, project manager for Focus on Energy. “Many of the projects in the casebook received funding from Focus on Energy. It’s our hope that farms from across the state will look to this casebook as a resource. It offers many project de-

tails on how different digester systems work, describes enhancements by farm operators and includes candid observations from the farmers themselves.”

When a farm installs an anaerobic digester, it offsets its energy consumption and contributes electricity to the local electrical grid. The projects have a positive effect on the environment by reducing fossil fuel use, substantially eliminating all manure odors and pathogens and better controlling the final waste product. As an example, a typical anaerobic digester with a 300 kilowatt (kW) biogas-fueled generator will produce enough electricity to power 224 average Wisconsin homes. In addition, the annual environmental benefits would be equivalent to offsetting 1,117 tons of coal from being burned, the emissions from 361 cars, or nearly 2,460 tons of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO₂) from being released into the atmosphere.☆☆

How Anaerobic Digestion Works

Anaerobic digestion is the bacterial decomposition of organic matter that occurs in the absence of oxygen. An anaerobic digester system is an enclosed tank that is oxygen-free and through which organic matter is passed and broken down by naturally occurring bacteria, producing biogas. This biogas is composed of approximately 55 percent to 70 percent methane. The methane produced in the process can be burned in an engine-generator to produce electricity and heat.

In addition to producing electricity, a farm anaerobic digester can help manage animal waste. They also help control odors, preserve the environment and produce valuable byproducts in the form of organic fertilizers.☆☆

Biogas Digester Work Wins National Award for Focus on Energy

Focus on Energy has been recognized as a national leader in the promotion and practice of renewable energy by the Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA).

On January 13, 2009, the CESA presented Focus on Energy and four other states with the “2009 State Leadership in Clean Energy Award” during a press conference in Washington, D.C.

The award was established to recognize state programs that are most effectively accelerating adoption of clean energy technologies and advancing clean energy markets.

“National recognition for what Focus on Energy is doing in Wisconsin to develop clean energy projects which help the state’s economy and its environment is rewarding,” said Don Wichert, program director for Focus on Energy’s Renewable Energy Program.

Focus on Energy’s Biogas Digestion Program was specifically recognized. Because of the information, education, tech-

nical assistance and financing the program provides, Wisconsin leads the nation in the number of farm-based anaerobic biogas digesters. Biogas digester systems enable farmers to produce electricity, heat and pipeline-quality gas and distribute energy for a reasonable return on investment while controlling dairy manure odors, pathogens and flies.

“Focus on Energy deserves wide recognition for tapping into an underused renewable resource in a way that not only generates clean energy but also helps farmers financially and improves the environment,” said Mark Sinclair, CESA Executive Director.

Focus on Energy’s Renewable Energy Program strives to make renewable energy an attainable option in Wisconsin not only for farmers, but for residents and businesses as well. The program educates residents and business owners about renewable energy choices,

provides training and financing, promotes technical assistance and supports the installation of renewable energy technologies across Wisconsin.

CESA is a national nonprofit organization that works with clean energy funds and state agencies to advance markets for clean energy technologies. CESA provides information and technical services to its members and shares its knowledge with the federal government and influential policymakers. CESA’s member states manage programs that will invest nearly \$6 billion in the next ten years to support clean energy. CESA is managed by Clean Energy Group.☆☆

Biogas Factoids

As of January 1, 2009, Wisconsin has 22 operating farm digesters, nine farm digesters under construction, and three new industrial or municipal digesters under construction.☆☆

State plugs into renewable electricity sources

by Michael Vickerman
RENEW Wisconsin

Following through on clean energy legislation enacted in 2006, the State of Wisconsin has signed contracts to buy 92,400 megawatt-hours (MWH) of renewable energy annually.

With these commitments, Wisconsin now ranks as the third-largest renewable energy purchaser among the 50 states. Only Pennsylvania (300,000 MWH/yr) and Connecticut (98,200/yr) have larger annual purchasing commitments. Wisconsin's renewable energy purchase is the 35th largest in the nation.

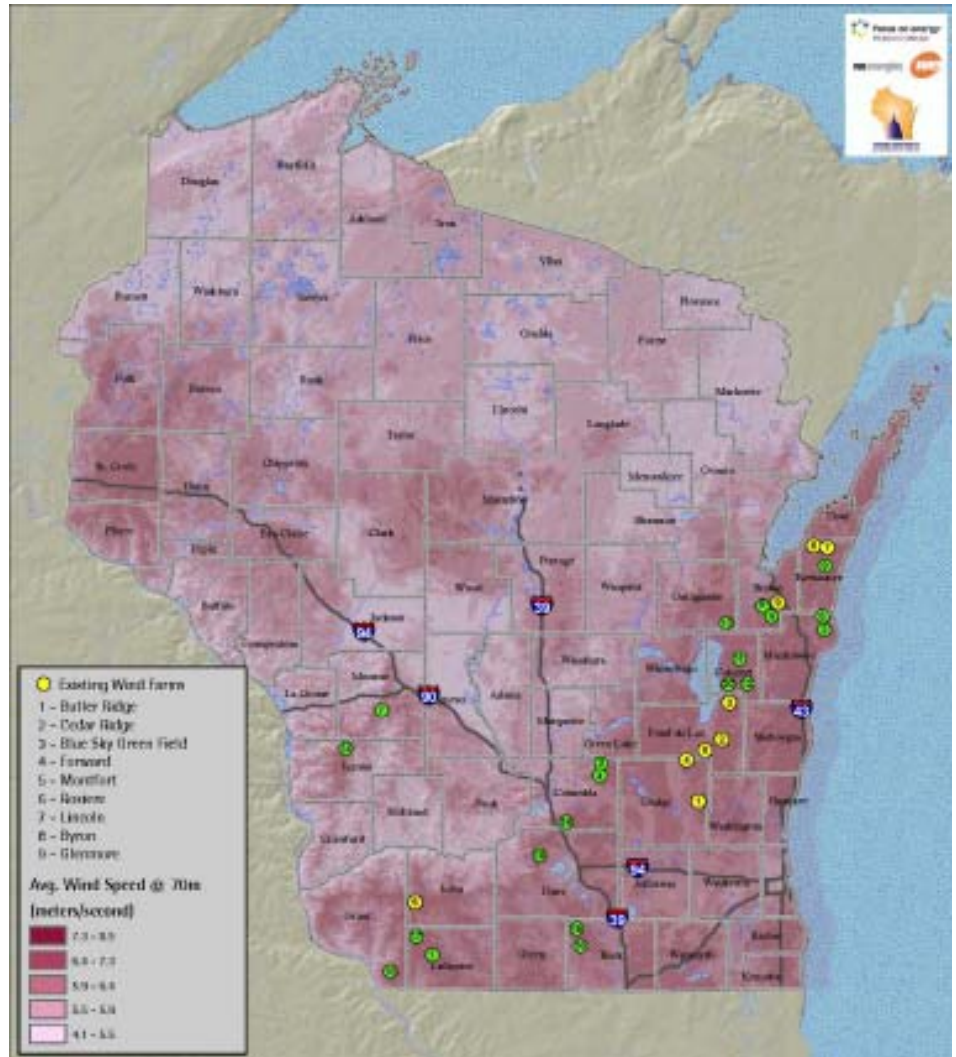
In addition to imposing a 10% minimum renewable energy standard on retail electric sales by 2015, the Energy Efficiency and Renewables Act (2005 Act 141) also requires the State of Wisconsin to purchase or generate enough renewable electricity to account for 10% of its current electric usage and 20% by 2011.

Last year's purchases account for 10% of the electric usage at four state agencies—Administration, Corrections, Health and Family Services, and Public Instruction—as well as the University of Wisconsin System.

Over the next 10 years, the State will buy 40,000 MWH from Madison Gas & Electric (MGE), 33,000 MWH from WPPI Energy, and 19,400 MWH from We Energies (WE). Due to the regulated nature of Wisconsin's electric marketplace, the State must take care not to purchase more renewable energy from a utility than what the State requires to serve all of its facilities in that utility's service territory.

According to WPPI Energy, the member municipal utilities serving a state facility are Boscobel, Menasha, River Falls, Plymouth, Richland Center and Waupun.

The electricity will come from several in-state hydroelectric plants and land-fill gas projects, windpower installations in Iowa and Wisconsin, and over 100 customer-owned PV systems serving MGE's Green Power Tomorrow and WE's Energy for Tomorrow programs.✧



Part of the State's purchase includes electricity generated at Lincoln (Red River Wind Farm), Forward Energy Center Wind Farm, and Byron Wind Turbines. Rated capacity for all Wisconsin wind projects totals nearly 450 MW. Natural Resources Consulting, Inc. and RENEW Wisconsin created the map.

Proposed Projects (in green)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Darlington Wind Farm - 99 MW | 11. Ecomet - >100 MW |
| 2. Twin Creeks - 98 MW | 12. New Holstein - * |
| 3. Glacier Hills - <207 MW | 13. Calumet - * |
| 4. Columbia Community Windpower - 80 MW | 14. Westby - * |
| 5. Michicot Wind Farm - 19 MW | 15. Evansville * |
| 6. The Ledge - 150 MW | 16. EcoMagnolia - 99 MW |
| 7. Summit Ridge - 75 MW | 17. EcoMont - 99 MW |
| 8. Glenmore - <19 MW | 18. White Oak - <100 MW |
| 9. Casco - 5-10 MW | 19. Arlington Prairie - 50 MW |
| 10. EcoDane - 9 MW | 20. Stony Brook - <100 MW |
- * Total will be less than 24 MW

Total capacity under in development pipeline : 1338 Megawatts.

Renewable and Energy Efficiency Events

<p>March 25-28, 2009</p>	<p>Green Business - Unlimited Economic Opportunity. Milwaukee, WI. March 25 - 26 focuses on the renewable energy industry with presentations on all sectors of the industry. March 27 features Green Career Day with the focus on education and job opportunities. March 28 offers workshops and short courses at the MATC Oak Creek Campus. For details see www.renewableenergysummit.org.</p>	 <p>2009 WISCONSIN Renewable Energy Summit Renewables, Sustainability, Energy Efficiency, Social Responsibility, and Green Energy Practices</p>
<p>March 31, 2009</p>	<p>Wind Industry Supply Chain Workshop. Appleton, WI. Wind industry experts and Wisconsin component manufacturers will offer advice on how other Wisconsin manufacturers can tap into the wind industry market. Sponsored by the American Wind Industry Association.</p>	
<p>May 4-7, 2009</p>	<p>Windpower 2009. Chicago, IL. The largest annual wind conference and exhibition in the world featuring over 13,000 attendees and over 776 exhibitors. Sponsored by the American Wind Energy Association. For details see www.windpowerexpo.org</p>	
<p>June 19-21, 2009</p>	<p>The Energy Fair. Custer, WI. The nation's premier sustainable energy education event. Three days of workshops, demonstrations and exhibits highlighting renewable energy and sustainable living. For details see www.the-mrea.org.</p>	
<p>July 21-23, 2009</p>	<p>Farm Technology Days. Crave Brothers Farm, Waterloo, WI. Wisconsin's premier agricultural technology exposition is the state's largest outdoor agricultural show. The annual three-day event showcases the latest technology in production agriculture, including the Crave Brother's biodigester. More details at http://www.dodgefarmtech.com.</p>	

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