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State Budget "Taxes" Focus on Energy

When Governor James Doyle signed the state budget, he authorized transferring $47 million from Focus on Energy into general revenues. This ratepayer-funded conservation and clean energy program is designed to assist Wisconsin households and businesses in reducing their consumption of electricity, thereby, relieving stress on the grid.

By taking $47 million out of Focus' $124 million allocation, the Governor and the Legislature have effectively imposed a 38% tax on energy conservation, good through June 30, 2005.

Of that total, $27 million was proposed in the Governor's budget. In the spring Doyle went on record opposing deeper cuts. In an April speech to business leaders in Milwaukee, Doyle said, "there are those who may argue for drastic cuts in, or even repealing, our "Focus on Energy" program. I want to say now — loudly and clearly — that I reject those efforts. You just can't have a responsible energy policy without investing in conservation."

> ***Make no mistake, these cuts will inflict significant and possibly lasting damage to what has been a very successful economic development program.***
>
> RENEW Executive Director
> Michael Vickerman

As if in a game of poker, the Legislature called the Governor's bluff and cut the program by another $20 million. Without offering a formal explanation, Doyle folded and let the additional cuts go through.

Doyle's action ignored pleas from numerous groups, including Midwest Renewable Energy Association; Wisconsin Energy Conservation Corporation; Energy Center of Wisconsin; Citizens' Utility Board (CUB); Clean Wisconsin; the president of MSB Energy Associates; Energy Center of Wisconsin; the Sierra Club Midwest Office, and RENEW.

In a letter to Doyle in early July the groups wrote, "Budget cuts to a cost-effective energy conservation program are antithetical to implementation of WI State Statute 1.12, which lists energy efficiency as the #1 priority for the State in considering new energy resources."

"It is difficult," continued the letter, "to reconcile how the state's Public Service Commission will be able to authorize millions of ratepayer dollars for new generation and transmission projects, while the State raids the funds that ratepayers have set aside for more cost-effective energy conservation."

In a separate statement, Steve Hiniker, Executive Director of CUB, said, "Rate-payers must now face the grim reality that the elected leadership of both parties ignored ratepayers' strong support for energy efficiency and conservation programs. A credible, statewide energy-efficiency program is crucial now as the state enters a building cycle with numerous proposed power plants and transmission lines."

The cut amounts to 28% for the current fiscal year, rising to 48% in FY 2005. "Make no mistake, these cuts will inflict significant and possibly lasting damage to what has been a very successful economic development program."

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Recent evaluations document that Focus returns $5.70 in combined energy, environmental and economic benefits for every $1 spent. Thus a $47 million cut translates into more than $200 million in lost economic activity.

Senator Robert Cowles, Chair of the Energy and Utilities Committee, considers Focus the best economic development program in the state. In a recent interview on Wisconsin Public Radio, Cowles expressed concern over the program's future.

"My guess is that we'll have another budget in the fall, and this will be a target because not enough people are connecting the dots," Cowles said.

In the same interview, Cowles also discussed the possibility of lawsuits as a tactic for protecting Focus from future budget raids.

"If that's the only way to stop the Legislature from stealing this money, maybe that's what should be done," Cowles said.

Vickerman agreed. "If the Legislature got away with these cuts in this budget, it might easily eliminate the program entirely in any future budget deliberations. Will the Governor stand up for the program next time? There's no way to tell." ®

New Local Aids Formula Rewards Renewables

by Michael Vickerman, RENEW

As part of a new law (2003 Wisconsin Act 31) intended to stimulate local support for new power plants, towns and counties can expect to receive a special financial incentive for allowing qualified renewable power projects to be sited within their jurisdictions. This renewable incentive effectively doubles the revenue stream that a typical power plant would yield to counties and towns.

The new utility aids formula, which Governor Doyle signed into law on July 15, applies not only to utilities but also to independent generators that own more than 50 MW of generating plants in Wisconsin, which are defined under the law as "qualified wholesale electric companies." Both types of generation owners pay a gross receipts tax that is the source of the local aid. The state collects this tax, which is based on a percentage of energy sales, and redistributes a portion of it to affected communities. Towns and counties that host independently owned generators under 50 MW would not receive local aid unless the project results in that entity owning more than 50 MW throughout the state.

Most electrical generating facilities are exempt from local property taxes, as are all solar-electric and wind-electric installations. In most instances, the utility aids formula is the only mechanism for compensating affected communities for hosting power plants.

Under the new law, all generators placed in service after December 31, 2003, will contribute a fixed sum to the shared revenue account of the host county and municipality each year, beginning in 2005. The base obligation is determined by multiplying the plant capacity (number of MW) by $2,000. If the generating unit is located in a township, the town will receive one-third of that sum and the county will receive two-thirds of it.

During the bill's mark-up, Sen. Robert Cowles, who chairs the Senate Energy and Utilities Committee, inserted a provision that provides an additional allocation for qualifying renewable generators. The renewable bonus earmarks an annual payment of $1,000 per megawatt to both the town and county in which the renewable generator is located. Therefore, each megawatt of renewable capacity provides $4,000 in local aids which is divided between the host town and county.

Example: Suppose a 54 MW windpower installation in the Town of Eden (Fond du Lac County) is energized in 2004. The base allocation results in an annual payment of $108,000, of which $72,000 goes to the county and $36,000 to the town. On top of the base formula, the renewable incentive awards $54,000 apiece to the town and county each year. Of the $216,000 a year that wind farm would provide in local aids, the county can expect to receive $126,000 and the town is entitled to $90,000.

From the standpoint of windpower development, Act 31 improves the siting climate in three ways. First, the revenue stream of a qualifying installation is known up front, sparing the developer/utility and the affected communities from having to negotiate local impact fees, which can be awkward for local land use authorities. Second, while the tax rate is the same on all generation sources, a community hosting a wind energy installation would receive twice the revenue that one hosting a gas-fired peaking plant would. Third, whereas in the past the local aid to affected communities was tied to the book value of the generating asset, the new law fixes local revenues over the operating life of the project.

The law is silent on generators that are not subject to the gross receipts tax. But there is nothing that prevents the owner, say, of a 10 MW wind farm from negotiating a similar formula for the host communities. Such compensation would flow directly from the developer/owner to the town and county, and not involve the State of Wisconsin.

Almost three years in the making, Act 31 went through many iterations and revisions before clearing the Assembly and Senate with near-unanimity. Special thanks are in order to Senator Cowles for championing changes to the bill that make hosting renewable generating projects a more attractive prospect for communities. ®

Focus offers Internet groups

Focus_Wind_WI, an electronic forum, serves professionals interested in wind energy development, large and small, in Wisconsin at *http://groups.yahoo.com/focus_wind_wi*.

Subscribers to the list include installers, consultants, advocates, developers, utility representatives, government officials and anyone else connected with wind energy. The Focus on Energy Renewable Energy program sponsors the list serve. RENEW Wisconsin, a Focus contractor, moderates it.

Focus_Solar is a community of Solar Energy professionals discussing the opportunities and issues related to the solar energy market across the state of Wisconsin. The discussions are hosted by Niels Wolter of the Focus on Energy Renewable Energy program. Join in the discussion at *http://groups.yahoo.com/group/focus_solar*

Focus_RE_Professionals, an e-mail newsletter, serves professionals interested in large and small renewable energy development, in Wisconsin. Subscribers to the list should include installers, developers, advocates, utility representatives, government officials and anyone else connected with renewable energy. Sign up to get the newsletter at *http://www.topica.com/register.* ®

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RENEW Wisconsin is a non-profit organization advocating the adoption of clean energy strategies to power Wisconsin businesses and households in an environmentally responsible manner. Through a combination of public policy and private sector initiatives, RENEW aims to increase the use of clean, self-renewing energy resources to generate electricity or displace fossil-generated electricity.

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Sauk County Microturbines Spin Greenhouse Gases Into Green Power

by Michael Vickerman, RENEW

Surrounded by farm fields and the verdant Baraboo Hills beyond, representatives from Alliant Energy-Wisconsin Power and Light (WP&L), Sauk County, the engineering firm RMT, Inc and others gathered in June to dedicate the state's first multi-microturbine installation this summer at the Sauk County Landfill near Lake Delton

Notwithstanding its small size and remote location, the Sauk County project generates enough electricity to power about 100 average homes with its eight 30kW Capstone microturbines.

Though more costly than standard engine generators, microturbines are quieter and emit far fewer smog-causing nitrogen oxides. Using air bearings instead of solid bearings, microturbines operate without any need for coolants and lubrication. About the only maintenance that needs to be performed is cleaning the air and fuel filters.

In addition to generating revenue, microturbines reduce the emissions profile of the landfill. This occurs because microturbines allow for the more complete combustion of landfill gas relative to flaring it off. Producing power from these units helps displace greenhouse gases that otherwise would have been generated at Alliant's central station plants.

Generating electricity at larger landfills is economically viable with standard reciprocating engines. But smaller landfills in rural areas generally don't produce enough gas to justify the cost of an 800 kW generator, so they simply burn or "flare off" the collected gas.

Each microturbine, about the size of two refrigerators back-to-back, can generate 30kW of electricity. There is enough gas production on-site to support another four Capstones, which Alliant plans to install late this year. Even at 360 kW, the installation would be significantly smaller than the typical landfill installation; Dane County's landfill gas generation system is about 2 MW by comparison. Only a tiny fraction of that power is needed to compress and cool the gas to remove impurities. ®

RENEW's Ed Blume (left) and Michael Vickerman (right) study one of four Capstone microturbines installed to capture methane gas and generate electricity at the Sauk County Landfill near Lake Delton. Installed by RMT, Inc., Alliant -Wisconsin Power and Light (WP&L) owns the microturbines and purchase the power.

Competition Ushers in New Era for WI Windpower

With contracts in place to purchase 214 megawatts (MW) of new windpower capacity in Wisconsin, We Energies is demonstrating that the future of electricity belongs to home-grown renewable energy sources.

We Energies recently signed 20-year power purchase agreements with two developers for the entire electricity output of three wind farms planned to be built in Wisconsin over the next two years.

When placed into service, the three installations will quintuple existing wind generating capacity, from 53 MW to 267 MW. Combined, these projects will consist of 121 turbines.

RENEW Wisconsin and the other organizations participating in We Energies' Renewable Energy Collaborative, which is shaping the utility's efforts to double its renewable energy supplies by 2011, strongly support this initiative.

"We Energies asked the most capable developers in the United States to find the most attractive locations in Wisconsin for building new wind generating capacity," said RENEW Executive Director Michael Vickerman. "As the utility that made the first move, We Energies was able to lock in the very best proposals, and its customers will reap the benefits in the form of low-cost clean energy."

Navitas Energy, based in Minneapolis, will develop two sites in eastern Wisconsin, and Midwest Wind Energy, LLC, based in Chicago, will develop a site in southeastern Wisconsin. The two Navitas Energy sites – Blue Sky Wind Farm and Green Field Wind Farm – will produce about 80 MW of wind power each, and the Midwest Wind Energy site – Butler Ridge wind farm – will produce approximately 54 MW -- for a total of 214 MW.

Due to ongoing negotiations at the local level, the developers are not prepared to announce specific wind farm locations at this time. We Energies expects the developers to disclose the locations later this year.

"The benefits to Wisconsin from welcoming the world's fastest-growing energy resource are huge," added Vickerman. "The wind turbines built for We Energies will, at a single stroke, increase farm income, strengthen system reliability, create business opportunities for local manufacturers, and improve the financial picture for local communities. These things happen without discharging a single molecule of carbon dioxide or mercury into the atmosphere."

A law signed earlier this month doubles the revenue towns and counties are entitled to receive from hosting large wind farms, compared with natural gas-fired plants. Each megawatt of wind generation represents $4,000 in shared revenue split between counties and townships. Together, these wind farm projects will pump over $800,000 annually into the coffers of host communities, according to Vickerman.

Each turbine represents about $750,000 in potential component manufacturing work, in the form of towers, gearboxes, nose cones, blades, electronic controls, and other equipment.

Vickerman also predicted increased manufacturing opportunities for Wisconsin businesses arising from this large commitment. Each turbine represents about $750,000 in potential component manufacturing work, in the form of towers, gearboxes, nose cones, blades, electronic controls, and other equipment.

"This is an avenue of economic development that plays to Wisconsin's strength," Vickerman said. "Manufacturers here have a reputation for producing high-quality mechanical and electronic components. On top of that, they are physically closer to these projects than their competitors elsewhere."

Wind generation will also reduce U.S. consumption of natural gas, supplies of which are declining in North America. "Burning natural gas at peaking units to meet electric loads is always more expensive than windpower," Vickerman said. "When wind is available to displace gas generation, it produces savings for ratepayers."

Assuming a capacity factor of close to 30%, 214 MW of windpower should produce nearly 500,000 megawatt-hours of renewable electricity each year. This would roughly match the annual consumption of 60,000 homes in Wisconsin.

"We Energies deserves credit for being the only utility in Wisconsin that is committed to substantially increasing renewable generating capacity to serve its customers," Vickerman said. "Compared with other utilities, who typically give you plenty of lip service on renewables and then do nothing, We Energies lets their actions do the talking."

"Wind energy is going to play an increasing role in our generation portfolio over the next several years," said Dick Grigg, president of We Generation, the electric generation arm of We Energies.

"Once again, Wisconsin will be number one in installed wind power generation capacity east of the Mississippi River," added Jeff Anthony, manager of alternative energy program for We Energies. "We Energies believes that providing our customers with electricity derived from a variety of generation sources makes good sense." ®

We Energies Issues RFP for 25 MW of Biomass Energy

No sooner had We Energies announced development of the major wind projects than it issued a request for proposals (RFP) for up to 25 megawatts of electricity from "biomass" technologies, which include organic materials such as agricultural manure, food processing waste, bio-waste, brewery residues, organic sludge, and crops grown specifically for energy production purposes.

We Energies prefers proposals for biomass-generated electricity using anaerobic digestion. However, projects using municipal sludge, paper mill sludge, and agricultural animal waste, and using direct-fired, co-fired, or gasified processes will be considered. According to Patrick Keily, renewable energy project manager for We Energies, the company also is interested in encouraging the development of new biomass generation technologies and resources. "We will strongly consider new and innovative methods of biomass generation in the review of the proposed projects," he said.

We Energies has set an aggressive target of at least five percent of its retail electric energy sales to come from renewable energy sources by 2011. Biomass energy development will play a significant role in helping the company reach its target.

Additional information related to the RFP is at http://www.we-energies.com/biomass_RFP.htm. ®

New Members

RENEW welcomes the following new members who joined since the last newsletter:

John Bahr • Ed Blume • Mark Gill
Sam Hope • Therese Wick

To become a member of RENEW, complete and return the membership form on page 7.

RENEW Seeks Wind Power with MG&E Plant

It's the "only prudent course" summarizes RENEW's case for asking the Public Service Commission (PSC) to order Madison Gas & Electric (MG&E) to acquire 50 to 75 megawatts (MW) of wind power "as a condition of proceeding with any gas fired facility" on the campus of the UW-Madison.

MG&E asked the PSC for permission to build a 150 MW natural-gas fired West Campus Cogeneration Facility. RENEW formally intervened to push for wind power to complement the plant.

MG&E can capitalize on new technology, immediate opportunities, economic incentives, and green-power marketing to win customer support while avoiding the risks of high and volatile natural gas prices, according to RENEW's brief, filed by Attorney Frank Jablonski of Porter, Jablonski & Associates in Madison.

"Improvements in wind energy technology involve larger turbines posted at higher hub heights," RENEW argued in its August filing. "Compared with MGE's Kewaunee project, they produce substantially more power at lower cost in less space and with a higher capacity factor. Indeed, turbines available on the market now have a capacity rating more than twice that of turbines on MGE's existing Kewaunee County wind facility" which consists of 17 660 kW turbines.

MG&E could also gain a "first mover" advantage and "secure rights to one or more of the better sites" currently identified within 100 miles of MG&E's service territory, the brief continued.

RENEW identified a prospective intallation near Darlington (Lafayette County) as already "well received by local governments, and local press reflects a positive view of wind energy development and the benefits it can confer on a community, such as royalty payments, tax revenues and local jobs."

As a final favorable factor for the project, RENEW cited MG&E's skill and experience "in convincing customers to take on the costs of wind energy."

"In 1999, MG&E pioneered the most successful customer-supported wind power program up to that time. While other companies have, since then, made dramatic new commitments to expand wind power, MG&E has not." The initial program, supplied by the Kewaunee County wind farm, "was fully subscribed by customers within six months of when it was launched." ®

Permit Issued for Locally Owned Wind Turbines

The pioneering concept of locally owned wind generation in Wisconsin came closer to birth with a town board's approval of a two-turbine project in Fond du Lac County.

The Town of Eden Zoning Board of Appeals in August approved Eden Renewable Energy, LLC's application to build two commercial wind turbines on two farms about eight miles southeast of the city of Fond du Lac. The two farms are located about six miles northeast of We Energies' two turbines in the Town of Byron, also in Fond du Lac County.

The Zoning Board of Appeals approved the Special Use Permit for twenty years on a 5-0 vote.

Eden Renewable Energy, LLC is a local business whose two principals, Mike and Ed Koffman, live in the Town of Eden.

Ed Ritger, a Random Lake attorney and sustainable energy practitioner, represents the local company. He is also spearheading an application by Addison Wind Energy, LLC, to site a single turbine on property owned by his parents. ®

Renewables Producer Profile

Solar Mining Co.: Utility Service Under the Sun

Ten years ago, Richard Lane operated the world's largest solar water heating installation, located in not-so-sunny Green Bay. This football field-sized system, consisting of 168,000 square feet of collector space, provided hot water to the Packerland Packing Company, which bought the heated water from Richard's company, Public Energy Systems.

Under Richard's direction, the installation performed in a reliable and efficient manner. But like other industrial companies, Packerland Packing had access to wholesale supplies of natural gas, and by the mid-1990s prices sagged to bargain basement levels. When gas prices dipped below the $2.00/MMBtu mark, Richard had no choice but to bail out and sell his solar business. Some of Packerland's collector panels were shipped throughout the U.S.; others remain crated in a warehouse harvesting dust instead of sunlight.

Fortunately, the story doesn't end there. With the natural gas extraction volumes struggling to keep pace with demand, prices have risen from the basement and are now more than double what they were in the mid-1990's. Until this year, summertime prices at $5.00MMBtu were unheard of. The only reason they aren't higher is that a number of industrial concerns that are big consumers of natural gas, such as fertilizer manufacturers, have shut down or scaled back their operations, because they compete against overseas producers that are immune from North American supply bottlenecks. Re-enter Richard Lane, packing a new utility-based concept for providing hot water to business customers direct from the sun.

With a helping hand from Focus on Energy, Richard's new venture, Solar Mining Company, is offering a solar water heating service that saves customers money the day the system starts operating. Through its business and marketing grant program, Focus on Energy provides support to innovative enterprises like Solar Mining Company that are staking a claim in Wisconsin's renewable energy marketplace. The company, which received a grant from Focus on Energy earlier this year, is located in Green Bay and now employs five people. We talked to Richard about his company's unique approach to marketing solar heated water. to keep us busy.

Q. *What makes solar water heating such a superior technology?*

Solar water heating works under any conditions, and is simple and reliable. We like to refer to it as the Volkswagen Beetle of energy.

Q. *What sort of installations does you business specialize in?*

Right now we are concentrating on buildings that contain heated swimming pools, like schools, hotels, fitness centers, and YMCAs. If a hotel has an indoor pool, our systems can provide for all of its domestic needs. For now we have more than enough attractive prospects in the Green Bay area.

Q. *What are the most effective arguments in persuading a business to spring for a solar water heating system?*

A business does not have to spring for a solar water heating system in order to benefit from it. A business can simply buy hot water from our company. All the customer has to do is to write a check each month, no more no less.

Q. *How does your service work?*

Our service starts by offering a 5% savings on their heating bill. This way the customer doesn't have to think about payback. That's our headache, not the customer's. If a customer is seriously interested in our solar water heating service, we would perform an analysis of the property. Can the building support the collectors? Is there enough available land? If it looks like we can save that business at least 5% on their heating bills, we'll make an offer. We'll also place a price cap on the installation. Our decision to go forward is based on how difficult the installation shapes up to be. Does the roof need reinforcing? How long are the piping runs? We ask these questions up front, because costs involving labor and materials have to be paid before we start earning a return from the installed system.

Remember, we can't ramp up system output, as there is only so much so sunshine. For us, any dollar not spent on energy collection is a drag on our return. As you might expect, we're concentrating on the best locations right now.

Use patterns are extremely important in determining the best locations for our systems. Swimming pools, for example, need constant heating. This need does not vary much from one season to the next. Nor is it dependent on the number of people using the pool. In that vein swimming pools are a more lucrative market than laundromats, because the need for hot water at laundromats is dependent on customer traffic.

Q. *Solar domestic hot water systems are more efficient in capturing and converting solar energy than photovoltaic systems, yet PV is more likely to generate headlines. How do you explain that?*

You only have to look at the roster of businesses that are in the PV game, businesses such as British Petroleum and Siemens. These are high-profile companies that have the capability of influencing renewable energy policy on the front end. There

(Continued on page 7)

Solar Mining Co.

(continued from page 6)

is considerably more government money flowing into PV than into solar water heating. When governments decide to influence energy markets, what they end up doing is picking winners and losers. Right now, governments the world over are backing PV, and the media coverage reflects that.

Q. *Solar water heating fell into a protracted slump beginning in the late 1980's. Is the market for SDHW systems turning the corner now? Do you think there is enough market interest to sustain a well-run business?*

In general, no. But using a business model like ours gives us a greater chance of success than the models we used in the 1980's. Our business model mirrors the same model that has successfully delivered energy to customers for the last 120 years. There was a time when private utilities only served dense concentrations of customers. This is how they got started. We're following that same approach.

You have to understand that providing energy to customers will always be a complicated and expensive undertaking. To use another model other than the utility is to put yourself at a serious disadvantage. But if you act like a utility, you can compete with them. Gas prices have risen and interest rates are very low at the moment, which has eliminated the utilities' built-in advantage versus alternative energy sources. With solar, all you have is a first cost plus operations and maintenance costs, which are controllable.

All we need is a way of entering the energy market that is barrier-free. Our systems are very flexible; for us it's easy to pick up our collectors and take them to another location.

Q. *The most conservative market projections for natural gas assume that prices will not sink below $3.50/MMBtu over the next 10 years. Will that be high enough to sustain your business?*

Natural gas is no longer a buyers' market. We don't think prices will ever drop to that level again.

We target mid-range customers, because they pay a higher rate for heating than big outfits like Kohler, yet are big enough to realize the economic benefits from the solar water heating service that we provide.

Q. *In the mid-90s you took a sabbatical from solar water heating. What motivated your return to it?*

Price. I have been convinced for 20 years that the utility approach to providing solar water heating is the only way to go. With natural gas prices reflecting a permanent deficit in the availability of natural gas relative to demand, I have an opportunity now to put that theory into practice. We've passed the economic tipping point for solar water heating.

Q. *You've seen the good, the bad, and the ugly in the renewable energy arena. What advice would you give to new renewable energy businesses?*

The only thing that works is not giving up. We do have in Focus on Energy, a support structure in Wisconsin that helps open business opportunities for businesses like mine.

I think that it's very unfortunate that, when energy prices are rising faster then ever before and health concerns associated with air pollution are well documented, funding for Focus has been cut. The politics of the issue aside -- it not being taxpayer money -- it seems that rather than reduce support for renewables and conservation, state government officials should be looking for ways to encourage further development and use of these options. Our company is a perfect example of how a little support can make a big difference. Had we not had a Focus grant to study and develop our marketing plan and concept, it's unlikely we would have ever undertaken the chore of developing our solar utility. ®

YES! I want to help RENEW increase the use of clean, self-renewing energy resources to generate electricity or replace fossil-generated electricity.

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Your contribution is tax deductible.

Renewable & Energy Efficiency Events

Oct. 3-4	**Solar Tour of Homes.** State-wide. Solar home and business owners across the state will open their doors to the public, giving a real view of what it's like to live and work with renewable energy systems and energy efficiency. All tour sites are open to the public between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Self-guided touring is free. Guided tours are available for a fee and take place by bus or carpool in Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee, central Wisconsin, southwest Wisconsin, and northern Wisconsin. More information or to sign up for a guided tour: MREA at 715-592-6595 or www.the-mrea.org.
Oct. 4	**Byron Wind Turbines Open House.** Public tours of We Energy wind turbines, located just east of Hwy 41 near Byron, Wisconsin. The first tour begins at 10 a.m.; the last tour begins at 1:30 p.m. Groups of six or more should call 414.221.4264 to reserve a tour time. Smaller groups do not need a reservation, but should arrive on the hour or half-hour. Reservations accepted through October 1.
Nov. 1	**Energy Forum.** Ramada Inn, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Speakers on key energy issues in the morning, lunch provided, and break-out groups to define a vision of an energy policy for Wisconsin in the afternoon. Areas for tables to display information. Sponsored by SOUL (Save Our Unique Lands) and WSN (Wisconsin Stewardship Network). More information from soul_wis@yahoo.com or 715.474.2271.

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