



State's Energy House Back in Order

by Michael Vickerman
RENEW Wisconsin

What the state Task Force on Energy Efficiency and Renewables set out to do in October 2003 -- protect energy conservation dollars from future budget raids and strengthen Wisconsin's commitment to renewable energy -- is now encapsulated in the recently enacted Efficiency and Renewables Law (2005 Act 141).

After months of negotiations, redrafts, and hearings, the Legislature in March overwhelmingly passed SB 459, a consensus bill incorporating many of the Task Force recommendations and, in some cases, improving on them. Only one legislator voted against the bill.

Instead of holding the enactment ceremony at the Capitol, Governor Jim Doyle journeyed to Green Bay on March 17 and signed SB 459 into law on the shop floor of Solar Mining Company, the state's leading manufacturer and installer of solar domestic water heating systems.

The choice of Solar Mining was no accident. The company is situated in the home districts of Sen. Robert Cowles, the principal author of the bill, and Rep. Phil Montgomery, who, as the Assembly Energy and Utilities Committee chair, piloted SB 459 through his chamber after its passage in the Senate.

During the ceremony, Governor Doyle underscored the necessity of weaning Wisconsin off of its dependence on imported fossil fuels.

"Perhaps the most important provision . . . is to require that by 2015, 10% of the state's electricity be from renewable sources, enough to supply the needs of 850,000 homes each year," Doyle said.

"Old laws on the books would have required a mere 2.2% of the state's electricity from renewable resources by 2011," he noted. "Now Wisconsin has an aggressive strategy to pursue energy independence and efficiency."

Both Sen. Cowles and Rep. Montgomery spoke at the ceremony, attended by about 50 people.

"This bill is not some pie-in-the-sky initiative," said Cowles. "This compre-

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Governor James Doyle.

hensive bill strengthens efforts in renewable energy and conservation. These measures are the most cost-effective way to address rising energy rates."

"We put the public back in the public benefits program by ensuring ratepayer dollars will no longer be used to balance the budget," said Montgomery. "It was also crucial that any changes in Wisconsin's energy policy did not increase pressure on ratepayers. This legislation balances our energy needs with the ability of consumers to afford those needs."

New Law Repairs Policy Flaws

The Efficiency and Renewables Law, which takes effect July 1, 2007, will finish the job that was started with Reliability 2000 (1999 Wisconsin Act 9). Re-

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liability 2000 was, in part, an attempt to establish a policy structure for supporting continuous investments in energy conservation practices, efficiency measures, and renewable electricity generation.

But that law was flawed in two ways: (1) it did not adequately protect conservation spending from budget diversions, and (2) it set the biennial renewable energy standards too low to be a meaningful policy driver. These deficiencies hurt the state's economy, mostly by weakening our collective ability to invest in resources and technologies that would reduce needless energy consumption as well as our dependence on increasingly insecure sources of imported energy.

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New RENEW Members

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

Robert Bokelman • Peter Camilli
John Ehrlinger • Wes Slaymaker,
EcoEnergy LLC

To join RENEW Wisconsin, complete and return the membership form on page 7.

Renewable Bill Passes

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Wisconsin's renewable energy policy will be greatly strengthened with the new law. Specifically, it:

- Increases the percentage of renewables in Wisconsin's electric energy mix to 10% by 2015;
- Using 2004 as a baseline, requires electric providers to increase their renewable energy sales by a total of two percentage points by 2010 and by a total of six percentage points by 2015;
- Broadens the coverage of the Renewable Portfolio Standard to apply to all utilities selling electricity in Wisconsin;
- Commits the State of Wisconsin to source 10% of the electricity it uses from renewable resources by 2007, increasing to 20% by 2011;
- Directs the Public Service Commission to promulgate new rules for the creation, trading, aggregation, and sale of renewable resource credits used to comply with the new Renewable Portfolio Standard.

At the same time Act 141 provides utilities with the regulatory certainty they

need to ensure system reliability without coming into conflict with the state's energy priority law.

"Act 141 puts our energy house back in order," said RENEW Wisconsin Executive Director Michael Vickerman. "It also reaffirms Wisconsin's traditional leadership in energy efficiency

This bill is not some pie-in-the-sky initiative. This comprehensive bill strengthens efforts in renewable energy and conservation. These measures are the most cost-effective way to address rising energy rates.

Sen. Robert Cowles

and conservation, and expands the contribution of native energy sources like solar, wind, small hydro, and biogas to our energy future."

During the Task Force's deliberations, Vickerman co-chaired the Renewables subcommittee, which drafted a

new regulatory mechanism for achieving a 10% renewable energy target.

Governor Doyle, Sen. Cowles and Rep. Montgomery deserve credit for their leadership in crafting public policy that enjoys strong support from farmers, industry, customer and environmental groups, labor, and utilities. At the legislative hearings, over 30 organizations testified or registered in support of SB 459, with none in opposition.

There's little disputing the fact the events of 2005, particularly the hurricane damage to the Gulf Coast which disrupted gasoline and diesel fuel supplies and sent natural gas prices soaring, created a favorable political climate for this initiative. Energy, long an issue that elicits yawns from the general public, rose in prominence as the year wore on, especially in Wisconsin, where winter home heating costs are no trivial matter. However, to attribute SB 459's ultimate success to rising energy prices is to ignore all the groundwork that was laid, attention to detail that was paid, and outreach efforts that resulted in an unusually broad and open public discussion about the needs and merits of the legislation.

Indeed, the eventual adoption of Act 141 underscores the importance of formulating energy policy in a deliberate and nonpartisan manner. While energy debates in Washington rarely rise above hollow symbolic gestures and fatuous sound bites that evaporate in the public's consciousness once the 24-hour news cycle ends, the participants in the Wisconsin effort, Republicans and Democrats alike, became increasingly invested in seeing a thoughtful policy remedy emerge. It certainly helped matters that Sen. Cowles, a long-standing advocate for legislative transparency, made sure the bill's drafting and re-drafting was conducted openly with all affected interests fully engaged in the process. True, it took more than two years for the various provisions to jell into a package with political appeal, but when it did, Wisconsin's elected officials shelved the usual gamesmanship and acted in a refreshingly statesmanlike fashion.✪



Governor Doyle signs SB 459 while others watch -- (from left to right) State Rep. Phil Montgomery; State Sen. Dave Hansen; Rep. Tom Nelson; Forrest Ceel, IBEW Local 2150; State Sen. Robert Cowles; and John Sumi, Customers First! Coalition.

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We Energies Bullish on Wind Energy

by Michael Vickerman
RENEW Wisconsin

In its filing to build what could become Wisconsin's largest wind farm, We Energies stated that the capital cost of its 88-turbine Blue Sky/Green Field project, if approved, will range between \$250 million and \$321 million, depending on the size and manufacturer of the selected turbines. The project zone covers 10,600 acres, or 16.5 square miles, in the towns of Marshfield and Calumet in northeast Fond du Lac County.

Originally conceived as a 160 megawatt (MW) project, Blue Sky/Green Field's installed capacity could run as high as 203 MW if We Energies selects a 2.3 MW turbine. The largest project permitted in Wisconsin is Invenergy's 200 MW Forward Wind Center, a 133-turbine project stretching across four townships in Fond du Lac and Dodge counties.

Project Evolution

In response to a We Energies solicitation in 2002 seeking to purchase 200 MW of windpower, Navitas Energy, a Minnesota-based wind developer, submitted a bid to install 160 MW consisting of two adjoining 80 MW (44 turbine) parcels in neighboring towns. The project was split this way to avoid triggering the state power plant siting process, which covers all projects greater than 100 MW. After signing a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with We Energies in 2003, Navitas secured siting approvals from local land use authorities in the towns of Marshfield and Calumet in early 2004.

However, with the federal Production Tax Credit (PTC) expiring at the end of 2003, project development languished. By the time the PTC was extended in October 2004, fundamental market conditions had changed so much that Navitas could not finance project construction under its PPA with We

Energies. In 2005, the PPA was voided and We Energies bought from Navitas the development rights, thereby assuming the responsibility of building, owning, and operating the installation.

Notwithstanding the local permits that Navitas obtained two years ago, We Energies cannot begin construction of this project without Public Service Commission (PSC) approval. For that reason it was an easy call for We Energies to combine the Blue Sky and Green Field parcels into a single project.

Next Steps

The Public Service Commission (PSC) has opened a docket (No. 6630-CE-294) to review We Energies' filings, which were submitted March 17. Once the application is ruled complete the PSC has a maximum of 180 days to decide whether to approve or reject the proposal. RENEW will be a full party in this docket.

It is clear from We Energies' application that the windpower's costs have risen since the project was first proposed by Navitas Energy in 2003. Since then, capital costs have gone up about 50 percent, reflecting a seller's market in windpower manufacturing as well as higher steel and concrete prices. To exercise what little leverage it has in dealing with turbine manufacturers, We Energies is seeking a permit that would cover several turbine models in the application, a departure from the usual practice of settling on a particular turbine in advance of the PSC review process.

Despite the recent run-up in the costs of wind generation equipment, We Energies' application flatly states that this project will provide savings to its customers, even with the PTC cut in half or other potentially unfavorable economic changes.

Andy Hesselbach is project manager for Blue Sky/Green Field project. Contact information: Phone: 414.221.2708. E-mail: andy.hesselbach@we-energies.com. Web: www.we-energies.com.✪

Renewables Producer Profile

Amy Taivalkoski: Engineer and Wind Site Assessor

Ask Amy Taivalkoski how she got to Wisconsin, and the story begins in Baghdad, where her father was a diplomat between 1972 and 1975, just as the recently deposed Saddam Hussein began making waves.

Because Baghdad offered no English high school, Amy T (as everyone calls her) attended boarding school in Massachusetts, but spent summers and vacations in Iraq and Egypt, her father's next posting.

Amy T always took an interest in ecology and at 16 finagled her way into a solar energy conference in Cairo.

She earned a degree in electrical engineering from Brown University and then a Masters from Carnegie Mellon.

She migrated to California to work on the early engineering of optional character recognition (OCR) and then moved back to Massachusetts where she helped design robots to patrol warehouses or serve as TV news camera pedestals.

She had forgotten about renewable energy until she moved to Wisconsin with her husband, who landed a job as a land survey manager. Passing We Energies' Byron turbines one day, the twin towers triggered a memory of her earlier interests. She soon attended some free workshops on solar and wind energy funded by Focus on Energy. She then enrolled in all the wind energy courses offered by the Midwest Renewable Energy Association, eventually becoming a certified wind site assessor.

A list of wind and solar site assessors, including Amy T, is available at Focus on Energy www.focusonenergy.com or by phone at 1-800-762-7077.



Amy Taivalkoski, wind site assessor, uses a GPS finder to map possible locations for residential or commercial wind turbines. (Tree lines are definitely not good sites, but reasonable backgrounds for photos.)

Q. What are the most common reactions when you do a site assessment for a potential turbine owner?

The most common misconception I encounter is that there is money to be made by installing a residential wind turbine to get free electricity and then sell the excess back to the utility. Clients usually experience sticker shock at the cost of a wind system, unless they've done a little research before they call me. Some people expect a payback in three or four years, which just will not happen because you are essentially paying for 20 years of electricity ahead of time.

A second misconception is that a short 50'-60' tower will do. They don't really think about the fact that to really generate electricity, you need to have clean consistent wind flow, and that means the turbine has to be way up above any trees or building. When I compute the minimum tower height, I always round up. Mick Sagrillo, who

taught me much of what I know, says that the three most common installations mistakes are short tower, short tower, and short tower.

Some of the sites that I visit just don't make sense for a wind system, they could be surrounded by trees, in a low lying area, or just in a low wind resource area. The nice thing about a site assessment is that we are not selling anything. If you have a bad site, we will tell you.

Q. Do you get any odd reactions to being a woman doing a site assessment? After all, we don't see many women electricians.

No. It's never been an issue, and it wasn't when I was in engineering classes or at any of my jobs. I always knew that I could hold my own so I never thought much about it.

Q. What's a site assessment amount to? Walk through the process.

I get a call from someone who wants an assessment. They've gotten my name from a list of assessors maintained by Focus on Energy.

A lot of the assessment research is done on the computer. I can get aerial photos and topographical information for the specific site on the Internet. There's also wind resource data for areas around the state which can be analyzed to get a ballpark estimate for the average annual wind speed at the client's site. Still, you always need to see the site for yourself. There may be trenching issues with the well or septic location; there may be electrical wiring issues; also you need to meet the client and get to know their interest in wind and the kind of needs that they have. I usually spend an hour with the client at their kitchen table getting to know all the details about their site and their electricity use. Then I explain wind systems to them,

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including some pictures of different turbine options, why towers need to be tall, what are the tower options, and the turbine energy outputs and costs. Usually you can also make some significant energy efficiency suggestions for them.

Meeting the clients is the most enjoyable part of the business for me. Everyone is different. I meet everyone from subdivision residents to farmers to entrepreneurs. I've done assessments at veal farms, dairy farms, hog farms, chicken farms, tree farms, hobby farms, and just normal homes.

Q. *Do you prepare a written report? If you do, what's the final document contain when you present it to the person?*

Yes, I prepare a report, and it contains a lot, usually about 20 pages, and takes anywhere from 8 to 15 hours depending on the complexity of the installation.

I determine the minimum tower height, estimate the wind resource, including prevailing wind direction and the average annual wind speed at hub height (top of the tower). I'll add a wind rose graph to illustrate the percentage of time and energy in each direction sector that the wind blows on the site. I'll have picked out a couple of potential locations for the wind system during my site visit and 360 degree pictures from these sites are also included, along with the aerial photos and topo maps from the Internet. This report will be going to an installer and the installer needs to know all about the site before an estimate can be made.

The report also includes a description of the available types of towers (freestanding, guyed lattice, guyed tilt-up, and monopole) along with the advantages and disadvantages of each.

I'll list and describe their turbine options, anything from a 1kW Southwest Wind Whisper to a 35kW remanufactured V-15 for residential sites, depending on what is appropriate for their loads. Even larger wind systems are options for commercial sites.

Next comes output calculations for each turbine, based on the wind speed at the site, and I highlight the fact that the calculations only provide a ball park estimate. We certainly can't guarantee wind speed or output.

Finally, we get to system cost, including Focus on Energy incentives that might apply. Payback times are sometimes included if requested by the client. Usually the client can figure out the payback on their own if that is what they are interested in. I am certainly not an accountant. However, I can say that the cost of electricity will no doubt continue to rise, so the payback times will be decreasing.

Q. *Sounds like a lot of time and work to prepare a site assessment. How much does it cost?*

There's no fixed rate. Each site assessor charges what they think is appropriate. Usually a residential assessment costs between \$300-\$400 with some additional charge for mileage,

and a commercial assessment is \$600-\$700. Fortunately for the potential turbine owner, Focus on Energy offers a 75% discount coupon for residential clients, 50% for commercial, to cover a large part of the assessment cost.

I have traveled as far as La Crosse, Green Bay, and Door County to do site assessments. I started by saying I'd only travel 100 miles, but interest in wind is all over the state so I expanded my range.

Q. *Sorry, but I have to ask. Why pay you? Why not ask an installer to take a look and make recommendations?*

That's certainly an option, but you have to remember that installers are in business to install. They would rather get a call from a client who knows he has a good site, and is ready to go, based on his site assessment report, than spend a lot of time and effort doing site assessments for people that either had bad sites or don't plan to install anytime soon. Also, a good site assessment report from a certified assessor enables the installer to make an installation cost estimate without having to go to the site themselves, saving them a possibly long trip. Plus, site assessors are not selling anything which allows the clients to have confidence that the report is unbiased.✪

Ethanol Mandate Dies on State Senate Floor

The Wisconsin State Senate could not muster the votes to pass Senate Bill 15 to require 10 percent ethanol content in gasoline sold in Wisconsin.

"Disappointing," said Brett Hulsey, lobbyist for the Wisconsin Corn Growers, "especially when the bill had incredible backing from farm families and conservation groups," including RENEW.

Following the bill's demise, Gov. Jim Doyle pledged to continue using his executive authority to promote ethanol.✪

Turbine	Electric rate	Annual output	Maintenance
Southwest Link	\$0.10/kwh	1,200 kwh/yr	\$160
Bergey 10kW	\$0.10/kwh	8,800 kwh/yr	\$521
ARE 10 kW	\$0.10/kwh	11,000 kwh/yr	\$683
Jacobs 20 kW	\$0.10/kwh	23,800 kwh/yr	\$1096 (2%)
Vestas 35 kW	\$0.10/kwh	51,000 kwh/yr	\$1150

Site assessment chart prepared by wind assessor Amy T for a location in Waukesha County with an average wind speed of 10.7 mph at a hub height between 100' and 140'.

We Energies Updates Renewable Programs

Editor's note: What appears below summarizes We Energies' activities to support its renewable energy acquisition goals through 2007. The funding for these activities—\$6 million per year—was approved by the Public Service Commission (PSC) in January.

It has been four years and two months since We Energies and RE-NEW Wisconsin entered into a settlement agreement under which the utility committed to both an aggressive yet achievable renewable energy goal and to budgeting significant financial resources toward that end. The 2002 agreement also called for the creation of a collaborative body, composed of renewable energy advocates and professionals, to guide We Energies' efforts in designing a program that would pass muster with We Energies' senior management, the PSC, and the public at large. As a result of this ongoing endeavor, We Energies is well on its way to meeting all of its renewable energy goals for 2011.

We Energies will spend \$6 million per year to implement 16 new programs related to renewable energy development, including the support of large, utility-scale wind, solar, and biomass projects — as well as support for customer-owned generation, market development efforts, renewable energy education, and renewable energy technology R&D efforts.

The goal of these initiatives is to reduce the costs of renewable energy for the company's customers over the next few years. Details of the 16 Renewable Energy Development programs will be released throughout 2006.

New buyback offers

As of the end of January, the company now has three new standard offers for customers who want to install renewable energy systems. The first new rate,

a solar buyback tariff, introduced last fall, allows customers to sell 100 percent of the output from qualifying solar PV systems to We Energies at 22.5 cents/kWh for up to 10 years. A second meter measures the output of the solar energy being generated and all of the power supplied to other customers in Energy for Tomorrow. This offer is currently limited to the first 500 kW of solar PV installations to enroll.

Also as of the end of January, the company made available a biogas buyback rate to customers who generate electricity from anaerobic digester technology using animal waste from farm operations, industrial food processes, or municipal wastewater treatment facilities. This special buyback rate pays 8.0 cents/kWh on-peak energy and 4.9 cents/kWh off-peak energy from qualifying systems. This offer is limited to systems up to 800 kW in size and has a total limit of 10 megawatts for this offer.

The third offering applies to customers installing their own wind turbines between 20 kW and 100 kW. Customers can currently take advantage of the net-metering procedure which allows them to net bill against their electrical usage for installations up to 20 kW in size, as required by state law, but the new offering extends this to the first 25 customers installing qualifying wind turbines between 20 kW and 100 kW.

Information on all three new customer offers for solar, wind, and biogas can be found on a special We Energies' customer generation webpage at www.we-energies.com/cg.

Green power purchases

For customers unable to install their own generation system, but who want to support greater use of renewable energy, We Energies introduced Energy for Tomorrow in 1996 as one of the first programs of its kind in the U. S.

We Energies customers can voluntarily participate in the program to support the production of electricity through clean, renewable energy resources such as wind, water, solar, and biomass.

The program currently serves more than 12,000 residential customers and more than 400 business customers. We Energies expects energy purchases to grow by at least 25 percent per year.

The premium for Energy for Tomorrow subscribers was lowered from 2.04 cents/kWh to a new level of 1.37 cents/kWh — making it one of the lowest cost programs in the country.

The lower premium resulted from a base rate increase and more stable renewable energy prices in the past few years compared to fossil-fuel prices. Customers enrolled in the program at the 100% renewable energy level will see no fossil-fuel related rate adjustments for the next two years. The new rates became effective on February 10, 2006.

Larger business or institutional customers that purchase 70,000 kWh renewable energy per month or more will qualify for the new Energy for Tomorrow bulk purchase rate which the PSC first approved last year. The premium for these customers buying at this level was reduced to 1.0 cent/kWh -- or half what it was a year ago -- one of the lowest rates for business customers buying renewable energy in the country as well. The customers also have the option to aggregate multiple accounts under a single corporate ownership to qualify.

Finally, in response to requests from customers, the utility changed the power supply mix for the program to increase the amount of wind power, decrease the amount of landfill gas, and introduce solar power for the first time. The resource percentages in the mix will be: wind - 49, landfill gas - 42, small hydro - 8, solar <1.

To learn more about Energy for Tomorrow or to enroll, visit www.we-energies.com/ef.✪

Governor announces \$225,000 grant program for renewables

Governor Jim Doyle launched the Promoting Our Wisconsin Energy Resources (POWER) Initiative with a \$225,000 grant program to help businesses, local governments, and homeowners utilize renewable energy.

Shortly after signing SB 459 (the Efficiency and Renewables Law), Doyle said: "The POWER Initiative is the next step to keep our momentum going, and continue to expand our use of renewable fuels."

Wind – \$75,000 in grants focused on wind energy, and targeted at activities such as developing a wind map of Wisconsin to identify where wind power is feasible, reaching out to rural electric cooperatives and consumers, and certifying small wind turbines for residential use.

Biomass – \$75,000 in grants focused on biomass. Targeted at activities to develop markets for biomass products by connecting owners of biomass resources with companies that use biomass as an energy source. It is anticipated that this funding will assist in developing a commodity exchange for wood materials.

Hydro – \$75,000 in grants focused on hydro, and targeted at 10 small hydro dam feasibility studies. As energy prices go up, local governments are looking more to their dams to generate electricity.



Michael Vickerman (right) consults with Citizens Utility Board Executive Director Charley Higley (facing camera) during a State Senate hearing on SB 459, the energy efficiency and renewables legislation.

Doyle said, "The rising cost of energy is affecting everyone in Wisconsin - and it is squeezing a lot of hard-working Wisconsin families. By promoting the use of renewable fuels we will reduce our energy costs, keep more of our energy dollars right here in Wisconsin, and grow our economy."

Doyle made the announcement at Granite Valley Forest Products in Marathon City, a company that, with the

help of Focus on Energy, the Center for Technology Transfer, and a \$42,000 state grant, installed a wood-fired boiler to generate power from wood by-products and reduce its natural gas bills by estimated \$220,000 a year.

Doyle will announce more details on the grant program in the coming months.✪

MREA Fair to Feature Social Critic James H. Kunstler

No small thinker, James Howard Kunstler, author of *The Geography of Nowhere*, and most recently, *The Long Emergency*, will expound on such future catastrophes as the "global oil predicament, climate change, and other shocks to the system, with implications for how we will live in the decades ahead."

All big thinkers and do-it-yourselfers will feel right at home at one of the biggest and oldest events of its kind, the Midwest Sustainable Living and Renewable Energy Fair, June 23-25 at the Renew the Earth Institute in Custer, Wisconsin (just outside of Stevens Point). Kunstler speaks Saturday at 1:00 p.m.

Please stop by and visit with Michael and Ed at RENEW's booth at the Fair.

Learn more about Kunstler at www.kunstler.com. And more about workshops, displays, events, and other speakers at www.the-mrea.org.✪

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Renewable and Energy Efficiency Events

<p>April 19, 2006</p>	<p>Wood Energy: A Fresh Look. Northcentral Technical College, Wausau, WI. The workshop will re-familiarize Wisconsin business owners and organizations about this widely available resource and its new uses in business. Sponsored by Focus on Energy and others. More information in the Event Calendar at www.focusonenergy.com.</p>
<p>April 25-26, 2006</p>	<p>AgSTAR National Conference. Monona Terrace, Madison, WI. Highlights the role that anaerobic digestion can play with respect to reduction of the air and water quality impacts of animal wastes, elements required for project planning to ensure operational and financial success, and system operation and maintenance issues. More information at www.epa.gov/agstar.</p>
<p>May 13, 2006</p>	<p>Byron Turbine Open House. Byron, WI. Tours of We Energies' two wind turbines. Details on schedule and location at www.we-energies.com.</p>
<p>June 23-25, 2006</p>	<p>Renewable Energy and Sustainable Living Fair. Custer, WI. The world's oldest and largest fair of its kind. Sponsored by the Midwest Renewable Energy Association. More information at www.the-mrea.org.</p>
<p>June 26-30, 2006</p>	<p>Environmental Management for Sustainable Universities. UW-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI. Transforming ideas into action and building sustainable communities beyond university campuses. The conference is targeted for a broad audience from university, business, government and non-government organizations. More information at www.uwsp.edu/cnr/gem/emsu/home.htm.</p>
<p>July 22, 2006</p>	<p>Hybridfest. Alliant Center, Madison, WI. The Midwest's first event specifically devoted to the hybrid electric car. Hybridfest will provide a place for hybrid owners and the general public to experience what is new and upcoming in the hybrid car arena, as well as learn more about related services. More information at www.hybridfest.com.</p>

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