

Wind Farm or Energy Tour *

(Select a single site below of interest to your group.)

Groups of 20+ people:

\$5 per person

\$3 per child/student

(Includes college student with proper ID)

Groups under 20 people: \$75 Flat Fee

Clean Energy Tour

(Includes Wind Farm and up to 3 Energy sites.)

Groups of 20+ people:

\$10 per person

\$6 per child/student

(Includes college student with proper ID)

Groups under 20 people: \$150 Flat Fee

Dining Option

Ask us about dining options and pricing.

I'm interested, please contact:

Organization or Company name

Contact Name

Contact Phone & Email

Preferred Dates (Give at least two dates)

of People

* Please check the one energy site of interest:

Wind Farm Liberty Landfill

Anaerobic Digester Norway Dam

Mail form to: WISER Tour, PO Box 1031
Monticello, IN 47960

Meadow Lake

Wind Farm



The Meadow Lake Wind Farm owned and operated by Horizon Wind Energy, an EDP Renewable Company, is a multi-phase commercial wind farm located in the southwest corner of White County. The five-phase project will cover over 92,000 acres of land with the potential for additional phases.

The first four phases are complete and consist of 303 turbines with an installed capacity of 500 megawatts. This is enough electricity to power over 150,000 average Indiana homes with clean energy each year.

The wind farm co-exists well with the agricultural land use in the area, allowing farmers to continue growing crops while generating revenue from the wind turbines.

Profitable. Sustainable. Energy.



WISER
TOURS

~ *WISER* ~

Western Indiana Sustainable Energy
Resource, a *BioTown*[®] USA
educational outreach.

With thanks to *Walmart* for their generous
support of WISER.

**EnviroWatts Generating Plant
@
Liberty Landfill**



White County REMC along with Wabash Valley Power and Waste Management made a commitment to support a valuable renewable energy source called Green Power. Green Power is an environmentally friendly electricity that is generated from renewable energy sources, such as the biomass at the Liberty Landfill near Buffalo.

Biomass gas is created when materials decay in landfills. That gas is then captured and piped from vents to large generators where it is burned to create electricity. This process removes the gas from landfills, transforming it into a reliable source of energy. The EnviroWatts Liberty Landfill Gas Generation Plant, owned by Wabash Valley Power and managed by Waste Management, houses two generating plants that produce 6.9 megawatts of Green Power.

**Anaerobic Digester
@
Bio Town® Ag Energy Center**



Bio Town® Ag's Energy Center, located just north of the Town of Reynolds, utilizes the manure generated from Bio Town® Ag's cattle feedlot and swine facility along with other organic products for processing in an anaerobic digester to generate methane gas. The gas is then used to power internal combustion engines to generate 3 megawatts of electricity per hour, which supports the Bio-Town® USA initiative of developing a community that is self-sustainable using bio-renewable resources.

The electricity is placed on the NIPSCO distribution line and consumed locally. Additionally there will be equipment to process the effluent coming from the digester, separate the solids from the liquid and filter the water. The complete process will allow for reuse of the byproducts in the livestock or farming operation or marketed as fertilizer.

**Norway & Oakdale
Hydroelectric Dams**



In the 1920's, two events occurred that forever changed the character of White County. In 1923, Norway Dam was completed creating Lake Shafer north of Monticello. Two years later, Oakdale Dam was built forming Lake Freeman a few miles south of Monticello. The twin lakes established White County as one of Indiana's leading tourism attractions and the two hydro-electric dams were one of Indiana's early forms of green energy that are still producing energy today.

The two hydroelectric dams are operated by Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO). The man-made lakes of Freeman and Share are unequalled anywhere in Indiana because the two run-of-the-river dams maintain a nearly constant water level in the lakes throughout the year.