

VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN ORDINANCE CHAPTER 117

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE

SECTION 117-1020 OF CHAPTER 117 OF THE ZONING CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 117-1020: Chapter 117, Zoning Code; Article V Zoning Districts and Uses; Division 7 Special Regulations, Section 117-1020 Solar regulations, of the Village of Brooklyn Code is hereby created to read as follows:

Section 117-1020 Solar Regulations

- (a) **Background & Purpose.** The Village of Brooklyn finds that solar energy is an abundant, renewable and non-polluting energy resource and that its conversion to electricity or heat will reduce dependence on non-renewable energy resources and decrease air and water pollution that results from the use of the currently prevalent non-renewable energy resources. The Village of Brooklyn encourages the use of solar energy. It is important, however, that installation of solar energy facilities is accomplished in a safe, clean and orderly manner and with sensitivity to the small town, semi-urban character of the Village of Brooklyn, by minimizing potential biological, visual, and other environmental impacts. Pursuant to the authority granted by Wis. Stats. § 66.0401, this ordinance is enacted to provide for Village review of proposed solar energy facilities and to ensure such facilities are properly installed and are sited in a manner that will protect the natural beauty of the Village without significantly increasing the cost or efficiency of the proposed system or which permits an alternate system of comparable cost or efficiency.
- (b) **General Procedures.** Zoning permits and conditional use permits shall be applied for and reviewed under the procedures established following Village of Brooklyn Zoning Ordinances as well as standards required for Building Permit issuance.
- (c) **Permit Required.** In addition to a building permit, a separate permit is required for a solar energy installation. No person shall install or erect any solar energy facility with total solar panel surface area, including framing, as follows:
 - (1) Roof systems meeting the requirements of sub (f)(2) shall be administratively reviewed/permitted by the Building Inspector in accordance with the current Fee Schedule approved by the Village Board.
 - (2) Any ground or wall-mounted solar installation under 10 square feet, meeting the requirements of sub (f)(3) shall be administratively reviewed/permitted by the Building Inspector in accordance with the current Fee Schedule approved by the Village Board.
 - (3) Any ground or wall-mounted solar installation over 10.1 square feet or above, meeting the requirements of sub (f)(3), shall be reviewed/approved by the Zoning

Administrator.

- (4) The requirement for a permit may not be avoided by successive installations each of which are smaller than the thresholds established herein. If a successive installation is presented (two or more installations within a 3-year period), such applications will require Plan Commission review/approval.
- (5) Ground or wall-mounted solar installations from 10.1 square feet to 99 square feet require Plan Commission review/approval as a conditional use.
- (6) Ground or wall-mounted solar installations greater than 100 square feet require conditional use permit approval from the Plan Commission.

(d) Exempt Installations.

- (1) No permit shall be required where solar panels and any accompanying equipment are mounted upon the roof of a principal structure or accessory structure where the accessory structure is erected primarily for purposes other than for the mounting of solar energy equipment
- (2) Small panel solar installations less than 1 panel (10 square feet or less per panel hereinafter "small panels"), not to exceed 3 separate small panels on a given parcel.
- (3) Installations oriented for public purposes, such as small panel installations for signage and lighting & related equipment within the right-of-way. Installations greater than 10.1 sf within the right-of-way require a permit.
- (4) Installations for public buildings or facilities, such as wastewater treatment plants, water treatment plants, water well houses, lift stations, municipal buildings, fire & emergency management facilities, and water towers. Installations for quasi-public facilities, institutions, or utilities require a permit as identified herein.

(e) Application. An application for a permit under this Chapter shall be submitted to the Village Clerk, in accordance with the Village's current policy and procedures, and shall contain the following information:

- (1) A description of the solar energy facility including size, method of installation, amount of power to be generated and whether the facility is for private residential or business use or for commercial energy production. The description shall also include all technical specifications and supporting calculations necessary to demonstrate the structural integrity of the installation including, but not limited to the ability to withstand wind.

(2) Site Plan

a. Existing Conditions

- i. Existing property lines and property lines extending one hundred (100) feet from the exterior boundaries, including the names of the adjacent property owners and current use of those properties.
- ii. Existing public and private roads, showing widths of the roads and any associated easements.
- iii. Location and size of any abandoned facilities if known.

- iv. Existing buildings and any impervious surface.
 - v. Existing vegetation (list type and percent of coverage; i.e. grassland, plowed field, wooded areas, etc.).
 - vi. Waterways, watercourses, lakes and public water wetlands.
 - vii. Delineated wetland boundaries and floodplains, if applicable.
 - viii. Surface water drainage patterns.
- b. Proposed Conditions
- i. Location and spacing of solar collectors.
 - ii. Location of access roads (for ground-mounted installations greater than 300 square feet).
 - iii. Planned location of underground or overhead electric lines connecting the system to the building, substation, or other electric load.
 - iv. New electrical equipment other than at the existing building or substation that is the connection point for the system.
 - v. Proposed erosion and sediment control measures, as required in Section 107 Article II.
 - vi. Proposed stormwater management measures as required in Section 107 Article II.
 - vii. Sketch or schematic elevation of the premises accurately depicting the proposed solar energy system and its relationship to any buildings or structures on adjacent lots.
- (3) Manufacturer's specifications and recommended installation methods for all major equipment, including solar collectors, mounting systems, and foundations for poles or racks.
- (4) The number of collectors to be installed.
- (5) A description of the method of connecting the system to a building or substation.
- (6) A signed copy of the interconnection agreement with the local electric utility or a written explanation outlining why an interconnection agreement is not necessary.
- (7) Maintenance plan for grounds surrounding the systems.
- (8) A plan outlining the use, storage, and disposal of chemicals used in the cleaning of the collectors and/or reflectors.
- (9) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the property upon which the facility is to be installed. If the applicant is different than the property owner, such information shall be provided for the applicant as well. The property owner is responsible for all costs of Village review/administration as part of a permit review, Plan Commission meeting/approval or CUP.
- (10) A description and drawing of any screening or landscaping proposed, refer to Section 117-1058.
- (11) A detailed description of the factors considered in siting the facility as proposed

including where other sites are available that are less visible from public rights of way or other public property, why the less visible site is not proposed.

(f) Solar System Regulations.

(1) General Standards. The following standards shall be applicable to all solar energy systems:

- a) Systems shall be designed and operated in a manner that protects public safety.
- b) Systems shall be in compliance with any applicable local, state and federal regulatory standards, including, but not limited to, the State of Wisconsin Uniform Building Code, as amended, and the National Electric Code, as amended.
- c) At the discretion of the Building Inspector, systems proposed for attachment to a building or structure shall include a structural certification prepared by a registered professional engineer licensed in the state of Wisconsin.
- d) Systems that result in the creation of one (1) or more acres of impervious surface must provide plans that comply with the WDNR NR 216 and NR 151 Construction Stormwater Permit Requirements prior to final stormwater and erosion control permitting at the village.
- e) Systems shall not be used to display advertising, including signage, streamers, pennants, spinners, reflectors, ribbons, tinsel, balloons, flags, banners or similar materials. The manufacturers and equipment information, warning, or indication of ownership shall be allowed on any equipment of the solar energy system provided they comply with the prevailing sign regulations.
- f) Tree removal shall be minimized and mitigated in accordance with proper site design.
- g) Screening and/or sound reducing mechanisms are required for all large scale solar installations, and any installation where noise producing infrastructure is located outdoors.
- h) The applicant shall submit a decommissioning plan, per the standards of this Ordinance, with the permit application.
- i) System shall be designed to integrate into the Architecture of the building or site, to the extent such provisions do not diminish solar production or increase energy costs.
- j) Systems shall be designed and operated to prevent the misdirection of reflected solar radiation onto adjacent or nearby property, public roads, or other areas open to the public.
- k) Systems shall be designed and operated to minimize both day and night sound level and cumulative noise levels, particularly where residential properties are concerned. For each installation, all noise generated from the solar installation shall be limited to no more than 75 dB at any time. This noise level shall be measured within 5' of the subject property line where noise screening is in question, but only applied to residential adjoining parcels or uses. The village staff or Plan Commission may require a professional sound study prepared by an experienced qualified solar consultant, qualified 3rd party consultant, or other recognized professional at the expense of the applicant or permittee, if an installation is proposed that includes unabated transformer or inverter noise levels or nuisance sound levels as identified herein.
- l) Two or more written complaints regarding noise nuisances on an existing solar installation within a 12-month period, or failure to upkeep/maintain necessary screening for same,

constitutes a violation of the zoning ordinance pursuant to 117-740 through 117-748.

- (2) Roof-mounted solar energy systems. The following standards shall apply to roof-mounted solar energy systems:
 - a) Roof-mounted solar energy systems shall not exceed by more than four (4) feet the existing maximum roofline at the point of installation.
 - b) In addition to the structure setback, the collector surface and mounting devices for roof-mounted solar systems shall not extend beyond the exterior perimeter of the structure on which the system is mounted or built, except for when such an extension is designed as an awning pursuant to the requirements of 117-1019.
 - c) The collector and racking for roof-mounted systems that have a greater pitch than the roof surface shall be set back from all roof edges by at least two (2) feet.
 - d) Exterior piping for roof-mounted solar hot water systems may extend beyond the perimeter of the structure on side and rear yard exposures.
 - e) Roof-mounted solar systems, excluding building-integrated systems, shall not cover more than eighty percent (80%) of the surface upon which the collectors are mounted.

- (3) Ground-mounted and pole-mounted solar energy systems. The following standards shall apply to ground and pole-mounted solar energy systems:
 - a) Ground and pole-mounted systems shall not exceed ten (10) feet in height when oriented at maximum design tilt.
 - b) Ground and pole-mounted systems shall not extend into the side-yard, rear, or road right-of-way setback when oriented at minimum design tilt.
 - c) Ground and pole-mounted systems shall have natural ground cover under and between the collectors and surrounding the system's foundations or mounting device(s).
 - d) The total collector surface area of pole or ground mount systems shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the building footprint of the principal structure in all residential and commercial zoning districts.

- (4) Wall-mounted solar energy systems. The following standard shall apply to wall-mounted solar energy systems:
 - a) In residential zoning districts, wall-mounted solar energy systems shall cover no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of any exterior wall facing a front yard.

- (5) Accessory-mounted solar energy systems. The following standards shall apply to accessory solar energy systems:
 - a) Accessory solar energy systems must meet all setback requirements pertinent to accessory structures for the zoning district.
 - b) Accessory solar energy systems shall not be located nearer the front lot line than the principal building on the lot.

- (6) Large solar energy system. The following standards shall apply to large solar energy systems, to be reviewed and subject to approval by the Plan Commission under Conditional Use Review:
- a) All elements of the system shall meet or exceed all district regulations based on the applicable zoning district.
 - b) The area utilized for a large solar energy system shall not interfere with normal development trends anticipated by current development, road extension or other aspect of orderly and efficiently planned development.
 - c) Systems that result in the creation of one (1) or more acres of impervious surface, must provide plans that comply with the WDNR NR 216 and NR 151 Construction Stormwater Permit Requirements prior to final stormwater and erosion control permitting at the Village.
 - d) The manufacturer's engineer or another qualified engineer shall certify that the soils/foundation and design of the solar energy system is within accepted professional standards licensed in the state of Wisconsin.
 - e) Power and communication lines running between banks of solar collectors and to electric substations or interconnections with buildings shall be buried underground. Exemptions may be granted in instances where shallow bedrock, water courses, or other elements of the natural landscape interfere with the ability to bury lines.
 - f) Vegetative screening of the system may be required as a part of Site Plan Review and/or the conditions of approval. It shall be based on the proximity of the system to residential buildings and to abutting public rights-of-way. The vegetation shall consist of canopy and conifer trees pursuant to Chapter 461, at a minimum.
 - g) The large scale solar energy system shall document existing sound and vibration by measurement, following the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources Measurement Protocol for Sound and Vibration Assessment of Proposed and Existing Electric Power Plants (2008, or current version).
 - h) The proposed plan outlining the use, storage, and disposal of chemicals used in the cleaning of the collectors and/or reflectors shall be provided.
 - i) The proposed plan for safety and security shall be submitted.
 - j) The large scale solar energy system shall develop a proposed sound and vibration level study, following the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources Measurement Protocol for Sound and Vibration Assessment of Proposed and Existing Electric Power Plants (2008, or current version).
 - k) A decommissioning plan shall be completed and shall outline the anticipated means and cost of removing the system at the end of its serviceable life or upon its becoming a discontinued use. The plan shall also identify the financial resources to be set aside to pay for the decommissioning and removal of the system
 - l) Confirmation of the site's health, safety, retention or avoidance of endangered species and environmental sustainability.
 - m) The Village recognizes that for solar energy systems larger than 100 megawatts, certain regulatory authority has been given to the Public Service Commission (PSC). This ordinance only seeks to impose regulations that are, by law, within the authority of the village.

(7) Miscellaneous.

- a) The manufacturer's specifications and recommended installation methods for all major equipment, mounting systems, and foundations for poles or racks.
- b) A signed copy of the interconnection agreement with the local electric utility or a written explanation outlining why an interconnection agreement is not necessary.
- c) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the property upon which the facility is to be installed. If the applicant is different than the property owner, then applicant's information shall be provided for the applicant as well. Also, the name and address of the party responsible for maintaining the system.
- d) An explanation of the factors considered in siting the facility at its proposed location.

(g) Decommissioning. A decommissioning plan shall be submitted with all applications for a solar energy system.

- (1) Decommissioning plans shall outline the anticipated means and cost of removing the system at the end of its serviceable life or upon its becoming a discontinued use. The cost estimates shall be made by a competent party, such as a professional engineer, a contractor capable of decommissioning or a person with suitable expertise or experience with decommissioning. The plan shall also identify the financial resources that will be available to pay for the decommissioning and removal of the system.
- (2) Decommissioning of the system must occur within sixty (60) days from either of the following:
 - The end of the system's serviceable life; or
 - The system becomes a discontinued use.
- (3) A system shall be considered a discontinued use after one (1) year without energy production, unless a plan is developed and submitted to the Zoning Authority and the Village of Brooklyn outlining the steps and schedule for returning the system to service.
- (4) Decommissioning shall consist of the following:
 - The removal of the system's foundation. An exemption from this requirement may be granted by the conditional use permit granting authority if it is determined that the removal of the foundation will significantly increase erosion and/or significantly disrupt vegetation on the site.
 - Disposal of all solid and hazardous waste in accordance with local, state, and federal waste disposal regulations.
 - The stabilization of soils and/or re-vegetation of the site as necessary to minimize erosion. The conditional use permit granting authority may allow the owner to leave landscaping or designated below-grade foundations in order to minimize erosion and disruption to vegetation.
- (5) The Village may require the posting of a bond, letter of credit, or the establishment of an escrow account to ensure proper decommissioning.

(h) Review. The Plan Commission shall review all applications under this Chapter within

forty-five (45) days of submittal and make its recommendation to the Village Board. If the Plan Commission determines more information is necessary to evaluate the application, it may postpone its recommendation for an additional thirty (30) days, but no further postponements shall occur without the consent of the applicant. The Plan Commission may recommend approval, approval effective upon the satisfaction of conditions, or denial. Conditions may include, but are not limited to, the inclusion of aesthetic screening, berming, landscaping or sound mitigation measures. The Plan Commission's recommendation shall be made to further the purpose of this chapter. The Plan Commission may not recommend any condition or deny a permit unless it finds such recommendation satisfies one of the following conditions:

1. Is necessary to preserve or protect the public health or safety.
2. Does not significantly increase the cost of the system or significantly decrease its efficiency.
3. Allows for an alternative system of comparable cost and efficiency.
4. Adequately addresses all potential impacts to adjoining residential properties, including sound level and screening impacts.

The Village of Brooklyn Village Board shall review the application and Plan Commission's recommendation at its next regular meeting after receipt of the Plan Commission's recommendation. The Village Board may accept, reject or modify the Plan Commission's recommendation under the same criteria as applied for the Plan Commission's review.

(i) Fees.

- (1) An application under this chapter shall be accompanied by a fee in accordance with the village's fee schedule and escrow procedures. No action may be taken on the application until such fee is paid and the escrow is maintained current with a positive balance.
- (2) If the application is for a solar energy facility with a primary purpose of commercial electricity generation, the application shall be accompanied by an agreement signed by the applicant, and the property owner if different from the applicant, to reimburse the Village of Brooklyn for all actual costs incurred reviewing the application, including but not limited to consultants fees for attorneys, engineers, planners or other relevant specialists. Final approval may not be effective until all such costs are reimbursed according to the agreement. If such costs are not paid within sixty (60) days of final invoice, such costs may be placed on the tax roll for the subject property as a special charge pursuant to Wis.Stats. § 66.0627. Placement on the tax roll, however, shall not constitute payment for purposes of permit issuance.

(j) Definitions. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the following terms shall have the meaning given to them in this section. To the extent a term used in this Ordinance is not defined in this section, the term shall have the meaning given in the Village of Brooklyn Zoning Ordinance.

1. Awning. A sheet of material stretched on a frame and used to keep the sun or rain off a storefront, window, doorway, patio, or deck.
2. Decibel – A unit of measure of sound pressure.
3. dB(A), A-Weighted Sound Level – A measure of over-all sound pressure level in decibels, designed to reflect the response of the human ear.
4. Generator nameplate capacity – The maximum rated output of electrical power production of a generator under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer with a nameplate physically attached to the generator.
5. Maximum Design Tilt (Solar Energy System) – Maximum tilt, or angle, is vertical, or ninety (90) degrees for a solar energy system designed to track daily or seasonal sun position or capable of manual adjustment on a fixed rack.
6. Minimum Design Tilt (Solar Energy System) – Minimum tilt, or angle, is horizontal, or zero (0) degrees for a solar energy system designed to track daily or seasonal sun position or capable of manual adjustment on a fixed rack.
7. Nameplate Capacity – The total maximum rated output of a solar energy system.
8. Panel. A solar collector of approximately 20 nominal square feet or 3-4 feet in width by 4-6 feet in height.
9. Power Line – An overhead or underground conductor and associated facilities used for the transmission or distribution of electricity.
10. Power Purchase Agreement – A legally enforceable agreement between two or more persons where one or more of the signatories agrees to provide electrical power and one or more of the signatories agrees to purchase the power.
11. Qualified Independent Acoustical Consultant – A person with Full Membership in the Institute of Noise Control Engineers (INCE), or other demonstrated acoustical engineering certification. The Independent Qualified Acoustical Consultant can have no financial or other connection to an applicant.
12. Receptor – Structures intended for human habitation, whether inhabited or not, including but not limited to churches, schools, hospitals, public parks, state and federal wildlife areas, the manicured areas of recreational establishments designed for public use, including but not limited to golf courses, and campgrounds.
13. Renewable Energy – Energy from sources that are not easily depleted such as moving water (hydro, tidal and wave power), biomass, geothermal energy, solar energy, wind energy, and energy from solid waste treatment plants.
14. Roof Pitch – The final exterior slope of a building roof calculated by the rise over the run, typically but not exclusively expressed in twelfths, such as 3/12, 9/12, or 12/12.

15. Solar Collector – A device, structure, or part of a device or structure for which the primary purpose is to transform solar radiant energy into thermal, mechanical, chemical, or electrical energy.
16. Solar Daylighting – A device specifically designed to capture and redirect the visible portion of the solar spectrum, while controlling the infrared portion, for use in illuminating interior building spaces in lieu of artificial lighting.
17. Solar Energy – Radiant energy received from the sun that can be collected in the form of heat or light by a solar collector.
18. Solar Energy Device – A system or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating, cooling, electrical power, mechanical power, solar daylighting or to provide any combination of the foregoing by means of collecting and transferring solar generated energy into such uses either by active or passive means. Said systems may also have the capacity to store energy for future utilization. Passive solar energy systems shall clearly be designed as a solar energy device, such as a trombe wall, and not merely part of a normal structure, such as a window.
19. Solar Energy System – A set of devices that the primary purpose is to collect solar energy and convert and store it for useful purposes including heating and cooling buildings or other energy-using processes, or to produce generated power by means of any combination of collecting, transferring, or converting solar energy. This definition also includes structural design features, the purpose of which is to provide daylight for interior lighting.
20. Solar Energy System, Accessory Use – A solar energy system that is secondary to the primary use of the parcel on which it is located and which is directly connected to or designed to serve the energy needs of the primary use. Excess power may be sold to a power company.
21. Solar Energy System, Active – A solar energy system whose primary purpose is to harvest energy by transforming solar energy into another form of energy or transferring heat from a collector to another medium using mechanical, electrical, or chemical means.
22. Solar Energy System, Building Integrated – An active solar energy system that is an integral part of a principal or accessory building, rather than a separate mechanical device, replacing or substituting for an architectural or structural component of the building. Such systems include, but are not limited to, solar energy systems that function as roofing materials, windows, skylights, and awnings.
23. Solar Energy System, Grid-intertie – A photovoltaic solar energy system that is connected to an electric circuit served by an electric utility company.
24. Solar Energy System, Ground-mounted – A solar collector, or collectors, located on the surface of the ground. The collector or collectors may or may not be physically affixed or attached to the ground. Ground-mounted systems include pole-mounted systems.
25. Solar Energy System, Large (Large scale) – A solar energy system with a nameplate

capacity of five (5) kilowatts or more.

26. Solar Energy System, Off-grid – A photovoltaic solar energy system in which the circuits energized by the solar energy system are not electrically connected in any way to electric circuits that are served by an electric utility company.
27. Solar Energy System, Passive – A solar energy system that captures solar light or heat without transforming it to another form of energy or transferring the heat via a heat exchanger.
28. Solar Energy System, Photovoltaic – An active solar energy system that converts solar energy directly into electricity.
29. Solar Energy System, Primary Use – A solar energy system which is the primary land use for the parcel on which it is located and which generates power for sale to a power company or other off-premise consumer.
30. Solar Energy System, Reflecting – A solar energy system that employs one or more devices designed to reflect solar radiation onto a solar collector. This definition includes systems of mirrors that track and focus sunlight onto collectors located at a focal point. The collectors may be thermal or photovoltaic.
31. Solar Energy System, Roof-mounted – A solar collector, or collectors, located on the roof of a building or structure. The collector or collectors may or may not be physically affixed, or attached to the roof.
32. Solar Energy System, Small – A solar energy system with a nameplate capacity of less than five (5) kilowatts.
33. Solar Heat Exchanger – A component of a solar energy device that is used to transfer heat from one substance to another, either liquid or gas.
34. Solar Hot Air System – Also referred to as solar air heat; or a solar furnace. An active solar energy system that includes a solar collector to provide direct supplemental space heating by heating and re-circulating conditioned building air. The most efficient performance typically means vertically mounted on a south-facing wall.
35. Solar Hot Water System – Also referred to as a solar thermal. A system that includes a solar collector and heat exchanger that heats or preheats water for building heating systems or other hot water needs, including domestic hot water and hot water for commercial or industrial purposes.
36. Solar Mounting Devices – Devices that allow the mounting of a solar collector onto a roof surface, wall, or the ground.
37. Substation – Any electrical facility containing power conversion equipment designed for interconnection with power lines.
38. Transmission line – See Power Line.

39. Total Name Plate Capacity – The total of the maximum rated output of the electrical power production equipment for a combined solar project.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Brooklyn, Wisconsin, this 11th day of April, 2022.

APPROVED:



Mark Bruner, Village President

Ayes: 6
Nays: 0

ATTEST:



Linda Kuhlman, Clerk-Treasurer


AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
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COUNTY OF GREEN)

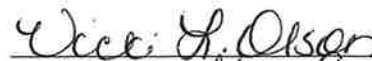
I, Linda Kuhlman, Village Clerk/Treasurer for the Village of Brooklyn, County of Dane, State of Wisconsin, do solemnly swear that on April 12, 2022, Chapter 117, Zoning Code; Article V Zoning Districts and Uses; Division 7 Special Regulations, Section 117-1020 Solar regulations of the Village of Brooklyn Code is hereby created to read as follows, was posted at the following locations:

1. Village Hall
210 Commercial Street
Brooklyn WI 53521
2. U S Post Office
218 Commercial Street
Brooklyn WI 53521
3. Village of Brooklyn website
www.brooklynwi.gov

Further affiant saith naught.
Dated this 13th Day of April, 2022


Linda Kuhlman
Village Clerk-Treasurer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before
me on this 13th day of April, 2022


Notary Public, Green County WI
My Commission expires: 09-01-2024

