

MUSKEGON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

ORDINANCE NO. 2005-217

MUSKEGON COUNTY FARMLAND DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS ORDINANCE

APPROVAL DATE: MAY 10, 2005

PUBLISH DATE: JUNE 25, 2007

An ordinance creating the Muskegon County Farmland Preservation Program which protects farmland by acquiring development rights voluntarily offered by landowners, authorizes the cash purchase and/or installment purchases of such development rights, places an agricultural conservation easement on the property which restricts future development and provides the standards and procedures for the purchase of development rights and the placement of an agricultural conservation easement.

**Section 1: Declaration of Purpose**

- A. Economic importance of farmland and agriculture. Muskegon County's agricultural land is a unique and economically important resource. These lands support a locally important and globally unique agricultural industry that includes: dairy, livestock, food from grains, vegetables, fruit and nursery and greenhouse crops. Muskegon County's climate, topography and accessibility, make it well suited to the production, processing and distribution of agricultural products on a regional, national and international level.

Muskegon County's economic base is also supported by a variety of agriculturally related businesses, including: farm equipment, fuel, veterinarians, grain dealers, packaging plants and professional services.

- B. Importance of other non-agricultural attributes of farmland. In addition to its economic benefits, the county's farmland contributes significantly to the open space and natural resource benefits, including rural character, scenic beauty, cultural heritage, hunting and other recreational opportunities, and the environmental benefits including watershed protection and wildlife habitat. By enhancing the scenic beauty and rural character of the county and providing other open space benefits, the county's farmland increases the overall quality of life and makes the county an attracting place to live and work for all of the county's residents.

- C. The extent of development and farmland loss. Because of the county's natural resources, productive farmland and rural character, it has become a desirable place to live and work. The population growth in Muskegon County has continued to increase. As the population increases and people move out into the countryside, agricultural land is converted to residential and other developed uses. There has also been a corresponding increase in residential parcels and loss of farmland.
- D. The impact of farmland loss. Land suitable for farming is an irreplaceable natural resource with soil and topographic characteristics that have been enhanced by generations of agricultural use. When such land is converted to residential and other more developed uses that do not require those special characteristics, a critical community resource is permanently lost to the citizens of the county. Residential development in agricultural areas also makes farming more difficult by increasing conflict over farming practices and increased trespass, liability exposure and property damage. Because agricultural land is an invaluable economic, natural and aesthetic resource, the county should make an effort to maintain agricultural land in a substantially undeveloped state to ensure the long-term viability of agriculture and to create a long-term business environment for agriculture in the county.
- E. State and local policies. It is the policy of the State of Michigan and Muskegon County to protect, preserve and enhance farmland as evidenced by Township Master Plans, the Farmland and Open Space Preservation Act, the State Agricultural Preservation Fund, the Conservation and Historic Preservation Easement Act, portions of the County Zoning Act and other state and local statutes and policies. These measures by themselves, however, have not effectively provided sufficient long-term protection of farmland in Muskegon County from the pressure of increasing residential and commercial development.
- F. Value of development rights. Generally, farmland has a greater market value for future residential development than the market for farming. The features of good farmland, such as perkable soils and open space views, are also the features desired for residential home sites. This fact encourages the speculative purchase of farmland at high prices for future residential development, regardless of the current zoning of such lands. Farmland which has a greater development potential and market value than its agricultural value, does not attract sustained agricultural investment and eventually is sold to non-farmers and removed from agricultural use.
- G. Purpose of the program. It is the purpose of the Muskegon County Farmland Preservation Program and this development rights ordinance to protect farmland in order to maintain a long-term business environment for agriculture in the county, to preserve the rural character and scenic attributes of the county, to enhance important environmental benefits and to maintain the quality of life of county residents.

- H. Mechanism to achieve purpose. The purchase of development rights and the placement of an agricultural conservation easement on farmland through the Muskegon County Farmland Preservation Program as provided for in this ordinance is a public purpose of Muskegon County. Acquisition of development rights requires that the County enter into agreements with property owners to obtain such development rights. Properties on which the County has purchased development rights and entered into an agricultural conservation easement shall remain substantially undeveloped in order to remain viable for agricultural use.
- I. Intent of Ordinance. The intent of this ordinance is to provide a mechanism for farmland preservation. It is not the intent of this ordinance to make a statement regarding the funding principles of this or any future County Board of Commissioners. The funding of activities under this ordinance will remain the prerogative of future County Boards of Commissioners. Further, while the intent of this ordinance is to initially seek development rights for 50% of all agricultural acres in the county, the actual number of acres for which development rights will be purchased, will also remain the prerogative of future County Boards of Commissioners.

## **Section 2: Definitions**

- A. Agricultural conservation easement means a conveyance by a written instrument, in which, subject to permitted uses, the owner relinquishes to the public in perpetuity his or her development rights and makes a covenant running with the land not to undertake development.
- B. Agricultural use means substantially undeveloped land devoted to the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including forages and sod crops; grains, feed crops and field crops; dairy and dairy products; poultry and poultry products; livestock, including breeding and grazing of cattle, swine, captive cervidae and similar animals; berries; herbs; flowers; seeds; grasses; nursery stock; fruits; vegetables; Christmas trees; and other similar uses and activities. Agricultural use includes use in a federal acreage set-aside program, and/or a federal conservation reserve program. Agricultural use does not include the management and harvesting of wood lot.
- C. Development means an activity that materially alters or affects the existing conditions or use of any land in a manner that is inconsistent with an agricultural use.
- D. Development rights means an interest in land that includes the right to construct a building or structure, to improve land for development, to divide a parcel for development purposes or to extract minerals incidental to a permitted use or as set forth in an agricultural conservation easement.

- E. Farmland means one or more of the following:
1. A farm of 40 or more acres in one ownership with 51% or more of the land area devoted to an agricultural use.
  2. A farm of 5 acres or more in one ownership, but less than 40 acres, with 51% or more of the land area devoted to an agricultural use, that has produced a gross annual income from agriculture of \$200.00 per year or more per acre of cleared and tillable land. A farm described in this subparagraph enrolled in a federal acreage set-aside program or a federal conservation reserve program is considered to have produced a gross annual income from agriculture of \$200.00 per year or more per acre of cleared and tillable land in three of the immediately preceding five years.
  3. A farm designated by the Michigan Department of Agriculture as a specialty farm in one ownership that has produced a gross annual income of \$2,000.00 or more from an agricultural use. Specialty farms include, but are not limited to, greenhouse; equine breeding and grazing; the breeding and grazing of cervidae, pheasants and other game animals; bees and bee products; mushrooms; aquaculture and other similar uses and activities.
  4. Parcels of land described above do not have to be contiguous but must constitute an integral part of a farming operation being conducted on land otherwise qualifying as farmland.
- F. Intensity of development means the heights, bulk, area, density, setback, use, and other similar characteristics of development.
- G. Parcel means a quantity of land in the possession of a single owner.
- H. Permitted use means any use expressly authorized within an agricultural conservation easement consistent with the farming operation or that does not adversely affect the productivity or agricultural use of the land. Storage, retail or wholesale marketing, or processing of agricultural products is a permitted use in a farming operation if more than 50% of the stored, processed or merchandised products are produced by the farm operator for at least three of the immediately preceding five years. Permitted use includes oil and gas exploration and extraction, but does not include other mineral development that is inconsistent with an agricultural use.
- I. Property owner means the party or parties having a freehold estate or fee simple interest in land.
- J. PDR program means a program as defined in the County Zoning Act for the purchase of development rights by a county.

### **Section 3: Authorization**

- A. Pursuant to the County Zoning Act, the County Board of Commissioners is authorized to purchase the development rights of farmland throughout the County. Such acquisition may be by purchase, gift, grant, bequest, devise, covenant or contract. The County shall only purchase development rights on farmland that are voluntarily offered for sale by a property owner.
- B. The County is authorized to enter into installment purchase contracts, options and agreements or take receipt of donations of easements, consistent with applicable law. The County is authorized to pay interest on the declining unpaid principal balance at a legal rate of interest consistent with prevailing market conditions at the time of execution of the installment purchase contract.
- C. The County may contract with recognized and legally established nonprofit land trusts or other experienced and qualified individuals, parties or entities that would assist the County in the process of negotiating easements and purchase contracts, establishing baseline studies and procedures for monitoring and actual monitoring of any agricultural conservation easements acquired under this ordinance.
- D. The County is authorized to seek grants from federal and state government, private foundations, organizations and individuals for funding for expenditures incurred in carrying out this ordinance.

### **Section 4: County Agricultural Preservation Board**

- A. The County Board of Commissioners shall create a seven-member body under this ordinance to be named the County Agricultural Preservation Board. The seven voting members shall be residents of the county and will be appointed by the County Board of Commissioners and will include: a) one county commissioner or designee, b) three individuals with agricultural interests (which may include producers, agribusiness or farm lender expertise), c) one representative from township government, d) one individual with real estate or development interests, and 3) one individual representing conservation interests.
- B. Members of the County Agricultural Preservation Board shall serve three-year staggered terms, with the exception that the County Commissioner representative shall be designated on an annual basis. The initial term shall be staggered so that one of the agricultural representatives and the real estate representative serve an initial one-year term, another agricultural representative and the local township representative serve an initial two-year term and the third agricultural representative and the local conservation representative serve an initial three-year term. Members may be reappointed to successive three-year terms by the County Board of Commissioners. The County Board of Commissioners shall have the discretion to

remove members for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. Vacancies due to removal or resignation shall be filled for the remainder of a term by appointment by the County Board of Commissioners. Members shall not be compensated for their services, although reimbursement for attending meetings, for mileage and other approved expenses shall be provided in accordance with the Standing Rules of the County Board of Commissioners as they pertain to County boards and committees.

- C. The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall oversee the county's farmland preservation program and shall be responsible for:
1. Establishing selection criteria for the ranking of applications to the program. The selection criteria must be approved by the County Board of Commissioners prior to each application cycle.
  2. Establishing a points-based appraisal formula for determining the value of the agricultural conservation easements, which shall be subject to the approval of the County Board of Commissioners.
  3. Reviewing and providing oversight in scoring all applications according to the adopted selection criteria.
  4. Ranking the top scoring applications for acquisition and making recommendations to the County Board of Commissioners for the purchase of development rights.
  5. Approving the restrictions and permitted uses under the agricultural conservation easement.
  6. Establishing the price to be offered to the property owner and authorize negotiations for the purchase of development rights and agricultural conservation easement. All purchases of agricultural conservation easements must be approved by the County Board of Commissioners.
  7. Establishing monitoring procedures and overseeing subsequent monitoring to ensure compliance with agricultural conservation easement. Enforcement of the agricultural conservation easement in the case of non-compliance shall be the responsibility of the County Board of Commissioners.
- D. Individual County Agricultural Preservation Board members shall promptly disclose any potential conflict of interest and may not vote when a conflict exists. Conflicts of interest include, but are not confined to, situations where: 1) the board member is an applicant; 2) the member is a close relative of the applicant; 3) the board member has a close business association or ties with the applicant; 4) the board member, a relative or a business associate could receive financial gain or benefit from the acceptance of the application.

- E. To the extent of available funding and as approved by the County Board of Commissioners after consultation with the County Agricultural Preservation Board, the County may contract with qualified and experienced individuals or entities for consulting or staffing services.
- F. The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall provide the County Board of Commissioners an annual report outlining the administration of the program, issues addressed and outcomes of the program for the proceeding year, including the selection criteria, number of applications, number of eligible properties, agricultural value, development rights purchased and other information regarding the status and activities undertaken with respect to this ordinance.

### **Section 5: Eligibility for Application**

Any property owner may submit an application to the county farmland preservation program provided the application meets the following guidelines:

- A. The property owner has signed the application, indicating interest in voluntarily selling the development rights to the parcel.
- B. At least 51% of the parcel's area is devoted to an active agricultural use and no more than 49% of the parcel may be devoted to non-agricultural open space consisting of wetlands, woodlands or otherwise unusable land.
- C. The County shall not purchase development rights under a development rights ordinance from land subject to a city, village or township zoning ordinance, unless all of the following requirements are met:
  - 1. The development rights ordinance provisions for the PDR program are consistent with the plan upon which the city, village or township zoning are based.
  - 2. The legislative body of the city, village or township adopts a resolution authorizing the PDR program to apply in the city, village or township.
  - 3. The city, village or township provides the county with written approval of the purchase.
- D. The property is not planned for commercial, industrial or high density residential uses under the township, city or village master plan.
- E. Agricultural activities are a permitted use on the parcel under all applicable zoning ordinances.

## **Section 6: Criteria for Reviewing and Ranking Applications**

The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall establish selection criteria for ranking all eligible parcels submitted to the County Farmland Preservation Program which criteria shall be subject to the approval of the County Board of Commissioners. The selection criteria shall place an emphasis on farmland that:

- A. As part of the application procedure for the specific proposed purchase of development rights, the city, village or township provides the county with written approval of the purchase.
- B. Has a productive capacity suited for the production of feed, food and fiber and has a greater potential for long-term agricultural production. Specific selection criteria may be based on soil classifications, parcel size, agricultural income, enrollment in the Farmland and Open Space Preservation Act, or the implementation of a soil conservation plan.
- C. Is under the threat of development. Specific selection criteria may be based on proximity to public sanitary sewer or water, the extent of development activity in the township or the amount of road frontage.
- D. Complements other farmland protection efforts in the county. Specific selection criteria may include proximity to other permanently protected farmland, proximity to other protected lands or surrounding land enrolled in the State Farmland and Open Space Preservation Act, or inclusion in an agricultural zoning district.
- E. Has additional matching funds provided by a local unit of government, landowner or private sources.
- F. Other factors considered important by the County Agricultural Preservation Board such as unique, physical, historical or environmental characteristics.

## **Section 7: Application and Selection Process**

- A. The County shall on an annual basis, at the discretion of the County Agricultural Preservation Board, conduct a voluntary application and selection process for property owners who wish to sell development rights under the county farmland preservation program.

- B. The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall begin each application cycle by giving notice at least 90 days in advance of the application deadline that the County is accepting applications to the County farmland preservation program. Notification shall be given in newspapers of general circulation within the County, through the County Farm Bureau, County Conservation District, County MSU Extension Service, local township offices and other organizations.
- C. The application may require information to be filled out by the property owner, the County Conservation District and the local unit of government.
- D. All applications represent the applicant's intent to sell the development rights of the property to the County subject to mutually acceptable terms. The application will remain active per annual written approval of landowner, provided there is no subsequent modifications to the scoring criteria or application that requires additional information. Local cities, villages and townships will be asked to sign a letter of continued support for standing landowner applications and all applications, both new and old, will be scored and ranked for each cycle.
- E. At the close of the application deadline, an initial determination of eligibility shall be completed by the County Agricultural Preservation Board or designated staff. The property owner shall be notified if their application is not eligible for the program. Each application shall be evaluated and scored according to selection criteria approved by the County Agricultural Preservation Board and the County Board of Commissioners prior to the application cycle.
- F. The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall rank parcels according to the selection criteria score, but shall also individually evaluate and prioritize the top scoring parcels. The County Agriculture Preservation Board may re-prioritize the top scoring parcels based on individual review of each application and establishing a priority on which developmental rights should be purchased first based on available funds.  
  
The written rationale for selection of the top scoring parcels shall be included with each application.
- G. The final ranking and prioritization of applications shall be submitted to the County Board of Commissioners for their approval.
- H. Agricultural value shall be based upon a price established by the County Agricultural Preservation Board using a state certified appraiser or a points-based appraisal method established in section 10.

- I. Upon mutual agreement to the terms of the purchase by the property owner and the County Agricultural Preservation Board, but before the approval of the County Board of Commissioners, a title search shall be completed before signing and recording of the agricultural conservation easement. Any questions or concerns regarding clear title to the property shall be resolved prior to signing of the agricultural conservation easement. All individuals, parties or entities with an interest in the property must be willing to agree to the terms and provisions of the agricultural conservation easement.
- J. Each purchase of development rights and agricultural conservation easement requires the approval of the County Board of Commissioners. The County Board of Commissioners may alter the recommendation by the County Agricultural Preservation Board to purchase the development rights at its discretion.
- K. Once the application has been approved for purchase by the County Board of Commissioners, the county and the property owners shall sign the agricultural conservation easement and it shall be legally recorded with the County Clerk's office.
- L. The County shall notify the appropriate local unit of government of each agricultural conservation easement.
- M. The agricultural conservation easement will be monitored in accordance with procedures and guidelines established by the County Agricultural Preservation Board.

#### **Section 8: Agricultural Conservation Easement Provisions**

- A. Upon the agreement of the sale of development rights by the County Agricultural Preservation Board, the property owner and the County Board of Commissioners, shall execute an agricultural conservation easement, approved by the County Agricultural Preservation Board and the County Board of Commissioners that will perpetually protect the parcel's agricultural use by preventing any use that would significantly impair or interfere with the agricultural value or use of the farmland. The agricultural conservation easement shall contain a provision indicating that the easement runs with the land and may not be terminated except as provided for in this ordinance and the easement.
- B. Restrictions on that portion of the property included in the agricultural conservation easement shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - 1. Property shall not be divided into parcels less than 40 acres in size.
  - 2. The construction of residences for new owners of any divisions shall be prohibited.

3. Construction of any other buildings, unless they are built for uses consistent with farming operations shall be prohibited.
  4. Commercial or industrial activity that is inconsistent with a typical farming operation shall be prohibited.
  5. Excavation of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals or other materials that significantly impairs or interferes with the agricultural values of the property shall not take place without prior written approval of the County Board of Commissioners or its designee.
- C. Permitted uses and retained development rights in the agricultural conservation easement shall include, but not be limited, to the following:
1. Construction of buildings necessary for and consistent with agricultural uses.
  2. The right to construct one additional residence for an individual essential to the farm operation as defined in section 36110(5) of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, MCL 324.36110(5); MSA 13A.36110(5). Structure built must be in conformance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations.
  3. The right to maintain, renovate, add on to, or replace existing structures. Structure built must be in conformance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations.
  4. The right to sell, mortgage, bequeath or donate the property, provided any conveyance will remain subject to terms of the easement.

### **Section 9: Duration of the Agricultural Conservation Easement**

- A. The agricultural conservation easement shall run with the land regardless of transfers in property ownership. It is the intent of this ordinance to preserve valuable farmland through the establishment of permanent conservation easements. Development rights acquired pursuant to this ordinance shall be held by the County in perpetuity and the development rights may be repurchased by the landowner only when a court of competent jurisdiction has determined through eminent domain that the use of those development rights is necessary for a specific public interest, need or purpose.
- B. Upon a court's determination of eminent domain and that the purchase of the development rights from the County are necessary for a specific public interest, need or purpose, the parties exercising the use of the development rights through eminent domain or the landowner, shall pay the fair market value of those development rights at the time of their purchase to the County, as determined by a State Certified Appraiser or utilizing the points-based appraisal in section 10, before the termination of the agricultural conservation easement.

The value of the development rights shall be determined as the difference between the fair market value of the property with all development rights intact and the value of the property for agricultural use with an agricultural conservation easement in place or the value of the developments. If the appraiser has a conflict of interest associated with a potential appraisal, the appraiser shall report the conflict to the County and the County shall select another appraiser to complete the appraisal.

- C. The County will deposit the proceeds from any repurchases into the farmland preservation fund and the proceeds shall be used to purchase additional development rights and agricultural conservation easements on additional farmland within the county.

### **Section 10: Determining the Value of the Agricultural Conservation Easement**

- A. The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall utilize state certified appraiser to determine the value of the development rights or shall establish a points-based appraisal method and formula for determining the value of the agricultural conservation easement prior to each application cycle. The appraisal may calculate the value of the development rights as the difference between the fair market value of the property with all development rights intact and the value of the property for agricultural use with an agricultural conservation easement in place. The County Agricultural Preservation Board may establish guidelines, consistent with state standards, for the state certified appraiser to use in determining the fair market value or the agricultural value. The points-based appraisal method, as authorized under PA 262 of 2000, reduces administration costs, is much more time efficient, provides a consistent and objective value for all applicants and allows property owners to determine the value of the agricultural conservation easement prior to submitting an application. The formula shall establish a Base Value based on the parcel's soil characteristics, size and proximity to other protected farmland. The Base Value shall be increased if the parcel qualifies for a market value adjustment based on the parcel's location within the county and the amount of road frontage. In determining the market value adjustment, an average of actual vacant land sales of parcels over 20 acres in size zoned for agricultural purposes sold during the prior three years shall be determined for each township. The parcel may also qualify for a premium based on its proximity to sewer and water as determined by formula established by the County Agricultural Preservation Board. The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall review the points-based appraisal method at the end of each application cycle and compare agricultural conservation easement values relative to actual fair market sales in the county.

- B. The property owner may obtain, within a reasonable time frame, an appraisal of the development rights from a state certified appraiser at the property owner's expense. The appraisal may calculate the value of the development rights as the difference between the fair market value of the property with all development rights intact and the value of the property for agricultural use with an agricultural conservation easement in place. The County Agricultural Preservation Board may establish guidelines, consistent with state standards, for the state certified appraiser to use in determining the fair market value or the agricultural value.
- C. The County Agricultural Preservation Board shall approve the price to be offered and paid for the agricultural conservation easement. If the property owner obtains an independent appraisal, the County Agricultural Preservation Board may elect to renegotiate the initial offer based on qualified circumstances.

### **Section 11: Related Costs**

The cost of services ordered by the County Agricultural Preservation Board in relation to the County's farmland preservation program shall be paid from all available farmland preservation program funding sources within the County, including state and federal matching funds, which may include the cost of appraisal, engineering, surveying, planning, financial, legal, environmental assessments, title searches, developing baseline assessments and for monitoring easements. The County shall not be responsible for any expenses incurred by the property owner incidental to any aspects of application for purchase of the development rights that the County Agricultural Preservation Board has determined is the responsibility of the property owner, which may include title searches, appraisals and surveying.

### **Section 12: Farmland Preservation Fund**

- A. Available funding for the County farmland preservation program shall be deposited in a special farmland preservation fund. Money in such farmland preservation fund may be temporarily deposited in such institutions or invested in such obligations as may be lawful for the investment of county money. The revenues from the deposit and/or investment of the farmland preservation fund shall be applied and used solely for the purpose of purchasing of development rights and agricultural conservation easements under this ordinance, making payments obligated under installment purchase contracts, promoting farmland preservation programs, or paying for costs of administering or enforcing the county farmland preservation program.
- B. Supplemental or matching funds from private sources or other governmental agencies, including local municipalities, the State or Federal government, may become available to pay a portion of the cost of acquiring development rights or agricultural conservation easements or to supplement or enlarge such acquisitions. The County Board of Commissioners authorizes the County Agricultural

Preservation Board to use such funds to purchase development rights of farmland and acquire agricultural conservation easements.

- C. The County may finance the county farmland preservation program through one or more of the following sources:
1. general appropriations by the county
  2. proceeds from the sale of development rights by the county under Section 9.
  3. grants
  4. donations
  5. general fund revenue
  6. bonds or notes as permitted by law
  7. special assessments as permitted by law
  8. other sources approved by the County Board of Commissioners and permitted by law.

### **Section 13: Amendments**

With the exception of Section 9, this ordinance may be amended after receiving a 2/3 recommendation by the Muskegon County Agricultural Preservation Board and by a 2/3 vote of the County Board of Commissioners.

### **Section 14: Severability**

Any provision of this ordinance which is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void or illegal shall in no way affect, impair or invalidate any other provision contained in the ordinance and such other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

### **Section 15: Effective Date**

This ordinance shall become effective on the date upon which notices of its adoption is published in a newspaper of general circulation in Muskegon County.

### **Section 16: Expiration Date**

This ordinance shall expire after five years from the effective date set forth in Section 15.

Ordinance #2005-217  
Page 15 of 15

Motion by Robert Scolnik, second by John Snider, carried, to adopt the foregoing resolution at a regular meeting of the Muskegon County Board of Commissioners held on May 10, 2005 at 3:30 PM.

Ayes: All

Nays: None

I, Karen Buie, Clerk of Muskegon County, State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an ordinance adopted by the Muskegon County Board of Commissioners at the May 10, 2005, regular meeting, in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand affixed the seal of my office, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

---

Karen Buie, County Clerk