



Using Solar Electric Systems for Public Spaces

by Shelly Laffin

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR), with program co-funding support from the U.S. Department of Energy, is installing seven off-grid photovoltaic (PV) systems this year. Four of the PV systems have been supplying power all summer. Solar-powered restroom /storeroom lighting was installed at Turtle Flambeau Scenic Waters Area in northern Wisconsin near Mercer. Two similar PV systems were installed at Kettle Moraine State Forest - Southern Unit, along with a solar-powered headquarters sign light.

Two more PV systems, powering restroom lighting / ventilation (everyone's favorite) and well pumping, are being located at Kettle Moraine. In addition, a 2.4 kW PV system (with backup LP generator) will power the Escanaba Lake Fishery Research Station in the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest. Currently, the 1999 plan for PV installations includes a hybrid PV / LP generator system to power Rock Island State Park and power for the contact station at Peninsula State Park. Both are in Door County.

Park Power

The National Park Service has long been a proponent of renewable energy, with over 1,300 PV systems in National Parks and within the Bureau of Land Management. Prior to 1998, Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources had just six photovoltaic systems installed in the entire state park and forest system.

The current effort to install more photovoltaic systems in Wisconsin Parks and Forests began in 1996. As part of the Interstate Renewable Energy Council, the Wisconsin Energy Bureau participated in a national effort to identify photovoltaic applications that were both cost-effective and well suited to individual needs in state agencies. Wisconsin State Parks and Forests were the first to receive information and technical assistance with a project called "Park Power", initiated at the 1996 Wisconsin Parks Conference.

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Through visits and ongoing discussions with 21 park managers who indicated interest at the conference, Larry Krom, project coordinator, identified numerous PV applications for individual parks. The most common were off-grid restroom lighting & ventilation, water pumping, building lighting, communications, and sign lighting. Specific off-grid PV systems were proposed for 13 Wisconsin State Parks and Forests, ranging in size from 120 W to 2640 W. All were able to more than pass a "cost-effective" measure, based on utility line extension costs and the surcharges usually applied to remote, low-load customers.

The goal of the project was to create an ongoing program of PV installations tailored to Wisconsin state agencies, beginning with the WI DNR, and built on lessons learned from the national park system.

Along with emphasizing the role of photovoltaics in environmental stew-

ardship and education, additional parts of the project included:

- Locating cofunding for Wisconsin Park and Forest PV systems to accelerate installations.
- Developing bid and installation guidelines that could be used by other state agencies.
- Sustainability concerns -- encouraging business opportunities for Wisconsin installers and vendors in state procurement of PV systems.

Stand In Line

Although many park sites could benefit from PV systems, a combination of the budget planning process and needs assessment dictates which parks will receive PV systems. Park managers usually must submit plans for improve-

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Statewide Daylighting Program Emerging From Shadows

One of RENEW's long-standing priorities, a statewide initiative to promote daylighting as an everyday architectural practice, is about to become a reality this fall. The daylighting initiative, which will be administered by the Energy Center of Wisconsin (ECW), is aimed to help architects and building designers achieve significant energy savings in their building designs while simultaneously creating more appealing work and learning environments.

Daylighting, the use of natural light (indirect sunlight) to illuminate building interiors, is a well-known strategy for shaving a building's electric load at peak demand periods. Daylighting can cut peak loads by as much as two-thirds in new construction and nearly half in major retrofit projects.

Daylighting is not only the coolest source of light available to building designers, but potentially the least expensive as well. As energy consumption in commercial buildings is dominated by the need to light and cool interior spaces, reducing the amount of heat-producing electric lighting per square foot reduces cooling loads as well. Daylighting enables engineers to specify smaller, less costly HVAC systems in new buildings or major retrofit projects. Replacement costs of these smaller HVAC systems are less than those for larger units, further reducing the life-cycle costs of daylit buildings vs. conventional commercial buildings.

Even though almost every issue of *Solar Today* profiles an example of a newly constructed building relying on natural light, most architects have shied away from incorporating daylighting design principles in their work. While there are many barriers impeding the progress of daylighting, three stand out. The first is the misperception among architects and engineers that daylighting raises construction costs, a serious drawback in a market that places a premium on first costs (while disregarding main-

tenance and energy costs). Another is that virtually every architect is aware of at least one example of an improperly executed daylit structure. As a result daylighting has acquired a somewhat undeserved reputation of being a high-risk proposition.

The third, sadly, is that energy costs are too trivial in the overall scheme of things to warrant much concern among building owners. This is true even in states with high electricity prices, such as California, Massachusetts and Illinois. For daylighting to make much headway in the commercial building market, architects will have to learn how to employ daylighting design principles without driving up the initial cost of the building.

Nevertheless, architects are becoming increasingly aware that buildings

gain the confidence they need to incorporate daylighting design principles into their own work. The challenge of this program, as one expert described it, is to demonstrate daylighting principles through simple building designs that can serve as "repeatable models of success", techniques that other architects can borrow and assimilate into their own vocabulary.

The program owes its existence to several RENEW initiatives, beginning in 1992, to promote daylighting as a viable and cost-effective strategy for reducing electricity consumption. These include several presentations by such noted daylighting experts as Steven Ternoey of Light Forms and Dr. Donald Aitken of the Union of Concerned Scientists. In their distinct ways, each speaker made the point that while daylighting had enormous potential for reducing peak demand loads in buildings, its value to utilities would not be realized without a significant policy push.

Later, as a RENEW expert witness in Advance Plan 7, Dr. Aitken presented compelling testimony before the Public Service Commission explaining how and why Wisconsin ratepayers would benefit from a utility-supported program to support daylighting. That occurred in January 1995. Another three years would pass before the PSC finally ruled in favor of establishing a daylighting program. During that time, Dr. Aitken traveled nearly a dozen times to Wisconsin from his home in California to present workshops, provide guidance to architects, and advise the ECW daylighting committee with its recommendations — whatever it took to keep the process moving forward. Many people contributed to the ultimate success of our initiative, none more so than Dr. Aitken. We at RENEW owe a great debt to Dr. Aitken for his tireless and effective advocacy on behalf of daylighting in Wisconsin.

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with properly controlled natural lighting are more pleasant spaces to work or learn than conventional buildings. The more comfortable a building's occupants are, the more productive they will be. While measuring worker productivity is an inexact science at best, there is growing anecdotal evidence suggesting that daylit interiors often results in higher reading scores and better-behaved students at schools, and higher levels of worker satisfaction and lower rates of absenteeism and employee turnover at the workplace. Even a slight increase in employee output yields economic benefits that vastly outweigh the marginal costs of daylighting.

Institutional support for daylighting will be enhanced greatly once the ECW's statewide daylighting program gets rolling. Through this program, which will be funded largely with utility ratepayer dollars, builders and engineers will have access to design assistance and technical support that will help them

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ments years in advance of the actual construction. A triage system of needs assessment can dictate expenditures for early improvements if public or employee safety is a concern or a facility must be upgraded. Of the first 13 locations identified by Larry Krom for PV installations, two were put on a fast track.

Handicap Accessibility

The selection of the first two sites for photovoltaic systems was partially based on the PV systems' role in providing better accessibility for park visitors with disabilities. The Springstead Landing site at Turtle Flambeau Scenic Waters Area has a handicap accessible boat launch, fishing pier, campsite, and restrooms. Low power exterior and interior LED (light emitting diode) cluster lights will make the bathrooms safer for year-round use. Automatic sensor-operated lighting systems in restrooms at remote sites definitely make camping and outdoor activities less cumbersome for visitors with or without disabilities. The heavily used Kettle Moraine-Southern Unit has a handicap accessible group camp in its Pine Woods area. A drinking fountain designed for wheelchair access is sited at its White-water Lake Beach. All PV-powered restroom lighting is designed to operate at levels which do not detract from the outdoor experience.

The Role of Cofunding

Finding cofunding or grants for a upgrade can also increase the chances for an earlier installation date. By installing

sufficiently large PV systems with LP generator back-up, Escanaba Lake Fishery Research Station and Rock Island State Park will reduce generator emissions and avoid possible fuel spill cleanup. Both projects are recipients of a federal cofunding grant for diesel abatement in parks. In the National Park System, diesel fuel spill cleanup at remote areas has typically cost a minimum of several hundred thousand dollars per site. As a side issue, excessive

each DNR PV system has a champion. PV systems mentioned in this article were requested by the following managers: Gary Patzke - Kettle Moraine State Forest Southern Unit, Roger Jasinski - Turtle Flambeau Scenic Waters Area, Steve Newman - Escanaba Lake Research Station, Mark Eggleson - Rock Island State Park, and Marcia Peeters - Peninsula State Park.

Although some bad experiences have been reported in other states' park systems, Wisconsin DNR employees appear to have a generally positive attitude toward PV and are even doing a few installations themselves. Most of the PV systems have by necessity heavily involved DNR personnel in planning, aspects of site preparation, and operation / maintenance protocols. Every effort is being made to use durable, low maintenance PV systems. Park employees can easily take care of the systems by referring to on-site documentation. One of the lessons learned in the national park system was that early involvement of the people who know the park and take care of it was crucial for a PV system to be successful.

Currently, Larry Krom manages photovoltaic projects for the WI DNR Bureau of Facilities and Lands. Julie Amakobe is the Recreation Development Program Manager, and assists with handicap accessibility in State Parks and Forests.

The Wisconsin State Parks Visitors Guide lists all wheelchair accessible sites and is available by calling (608) 266-2181.

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Photovoltaic Restroom Lighting System at Pine Woods Group Camp Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit

generator sound and smell can mar an otherwise pleasant park experience for visitors expecting to encounter a relatively pristine natural environment.

A Welcome Reception

It is important to note that all of the WI DNR photovoltaic systems have been specifically requested by the individual park and forest managers. So, in a sense,

PV-Powered Water Pumping Kettle Moraine State Forest – near Eagle, Wisconsin



PV array mounted on wood pole - necessary in forest locations.



Insulated enclosure, well, pressure tank, and control system.

Co-op Customers Flock to Green Power

Earlier this year Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC), headquartered in La Crosse, launched a program to bring windpower to its 27 member distribution cooperatives in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. The source of the windpower will be one of three Vestas 660 kW turbines going up along the Buffalo Ridge in southwest Minnesota. FORAS Energy, an independent windpower project developer, will construct and operate the turbines, which should start producing power by December 1998. Cooperative Power, a Minnesota-based generation and transmission cooperative, will purchase two-thirds of the output for its own member cooperatives, with the remaining one-third going to DPC.

Called Evergreen, the wind program is the first service launched by EnPower, Dairyland's new cooperative venture for providing marketing services to its member co-ops. To find out how Evergreen was faring, *RENEW*'s Michael Vickerman spoke to Julie Plath, EnPower's Market Research and Product Development Manager.

MV: Have you fully subscribed your initial project?

JP: Just about. We estimated that we would need to subscribe between 1,700 to 1,800 blocks of power [at 100 kWh/month] and we now have commitments for 1,750 blocks of power. Dairyland will continue to accept enrollments up to 1,800 blocks and will put additional subscribers on a waiting list.

MV: Is Dairyland satisfied with the results of the Evergreen program to date?

JP: This was a pilot project for us. The research that we've seen from retail wheeling pilots indicates that

there is a segment of customers that would like to use resources with lower environmental impacts. The results of this project are in line with what we expected from our market research.

MV: How does this program fit in with Dairyland's long-term business objectives.

JP: We see the marketing of green power and renewable energy options as a way to enhance the image of our member cooperatives. Evergreen positions our cooperatives as responsible environmental stewards. In addition we see green power as a means of attracting and retaining customers.

MV: How did you go about marketing your program?

JP: Dairyland prepared sample newsletter articles for individual cooperatives to insert in their monthly newsletters. We also provided the bill inserts, a four-color brochure to generate interest, and a traveling trade show booth for use at member appreciation events, annual meetings and home shows. The Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives assisted in the marketing campaign by authoring a feature article in the April 1998 *Wisconsin R-E-C News*, and we prepared an advertisement for the article that ran with the article. But we left it up to our member co-ops to decide which tools would be most effective for their members.

MV: Were there any particular challenges involved in marketing renewable power to your customers?

JP: We had to spend more time explaining the mechanics of our program than we had anticipated. Some of our customers needed answers to questions like --"How is renewable energy different from conventional energy?" "How



Julie Plath

do I know that I am getting my electricity from the project?" "Why is the turbine in Minnesota instead of the state I'm in?" However, I can't say that marketing this program to our customers presented any unusual challenges for us. I'm sure customers elsewhere will ask the same kinds of questions when they see a program like this for the first time.

MV: Based on your initial experience with Evergreen, would you do anything differently?

JP: We used a two-stage marketing approach. The first stage involved sending out the basic program information. In those materials we invited interested customers to call us up for an enrollment form which we would then send to them. We probably would have had a higher sign-up rate if we had eliminated the second step of calling the co-op to receive the enrollment form. Since then we've developed a bill insert that allows customers to sign up immediately when they send in their monthly payments.

MV: What are your future plans for expanding this program?

JP: DPC is willing to expand the pro-

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gram based on member interest. Our co-ops continue to receive requests for information about the program and we continue to accept applications.

We have a close working relationship with Cooperative Power (CP), our partner in this venture. If CP is interested in expanding the project, they will call us to find out if we would be interested in partnering with them. CP knows that our members have expressed a strong preference for renewables. Because we're member-owned, we will continue to look for cost-effective ways of serving that preference.

MV: Will you be looking at Wisconsin-based installations?

JP: Given the fact that Minnesota has incentives for siting renewables in that state, and because the wind is so strong there, Minnesota presents more attractive development opportunities in the near-term. But we haven't ruled out Wisconsin and we haven't ruled out other generation sources besides wind.

For more information about Dairyland's Evergreen initiative, visit the EnPower web site at www.enpower.org.

**ENPOWER EVERGREEN
AT A GLANCE**

Subscription amount:	100 kwh/month
No. of subscriptions:	1750 blocks
No. of customers (est.)	875
Premium:	\$3 per block
Size of Turbine:	660 kW
Expected Output:	2 million/kWh/yr

Wanted: New Renewable Power Plants

Both Wisconsin Electric Power (WE) and Alliant (formerly Wisconsin Power & Light) have issued requests for proposals soliciting bids to add potentially 86 megawatts (MW) of renewable generating capacity on their respective systems. These solicitations from the state's two largest utilities were issued in response to the Reliability Act passed earlier this year, which requires four utilities in eastern Wisconsin to add a combined 50 MW of renewable generating capacity by the end of 2000.

While Alliant's RFP calls for 11 MW of new renewable capacity in Wisconsin, WE is seeking bids for up to 75 MW, even though it needs only 27 MW to comply with the law. While the Reliability Act requires the renewable power plants to be located in the state, that restriction does not apply to generation above and beyond WE's mandated share. WE's latest RFP follows a 5-MW solicitation circulated earlier this year. In addition to these competitive acquisitions, WE will also construct two 600 kW wind turbines in early 1999.

"We decided to solicit bids for significantly more renewable energy than the law requires in order to capture potential econo-

mies of scale, provide an opportunity for larger projects to bid, and provide strategic business options as we continue to assess the renewable energy market," said Richard Grigg, president and chief operating officer of WE.

According to its solicitation, WE intends to sell the renewable power it selects under its Energy for Tomorrow program, which is subject to an agreement signed by the utility, RENEW, and Wisconsin's Environmental Decade. At this point Alliant has no renewable energy retail option, though it may establish one in the near future.

Early indications suggest that the solicitations will together attract about 40 proposals involving biomass, landfill gas, wind, and small hydro generation.

The two other utilities subject to the renewable mandate--Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (WPS) and Madison Gas & Electric (MG&E)--are pursuing company-owned windpower installations in eastern Wisconsin. WPS's current plans are to construct a 9 MW facility. It should be noted that MG&E's planned wind farm, at 11 MW, will be nearly four times larger than what the Reliability Act requires.

October 17, 1998

National Tour of Solar Homes

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For information: (608) 263-1672 or <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/susconf/>

NEXT RENEW BOARD MEETING

Tuesday October 20, 1998 — 12:00 p.m.

**RENEW Wisconsin
222 South Hamilton St.
Madison, WI**

Meetings are open to RENEW members. If you're planning to attend, please call Michael Vickerman at (608) 255-4044.

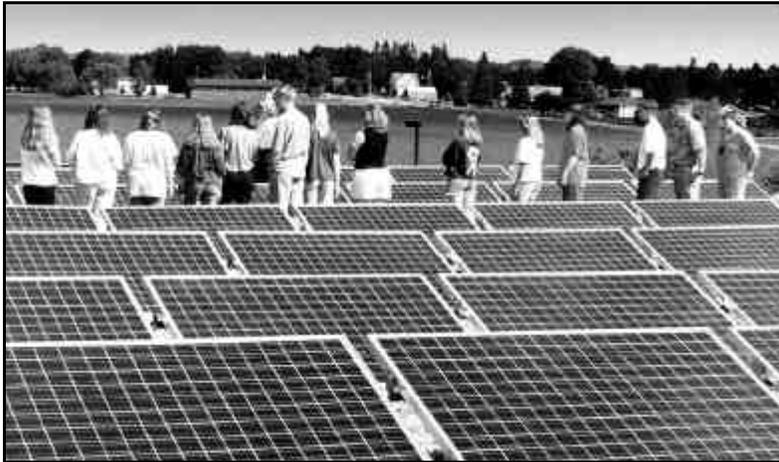
High Schools Take a Shine to Solar Energy

In the 18 months since Green Bay-based Wisconsin Public Service launched Solarwise for Schools, high school students at several northeast Wisconsin communities are gaining a new appreciation for emission-free solar power.

More an environmental education vehicle than a true green power program, Solarwise for Schools uses monthly contributions from self-selecting WPS customers to leverage installation of solar electric arrays on qualifying high schools. Once the arrays have been installed and connected to the grid, the participating high schools receive a curriculum package that includes a three-week course on renewable energy. By the end of the education module students are expected to analyze and make sense of the performance data from the solar-electric arrays.

While power produced from grid-connected solar-electric arrays becomes less costly with each passing year, at \$7-\$8/watt solar power is still a long way away from being competitive with power from coal and natural gas, or hydro and wind for that matter. Though WPS purchases the panels at a substantial discount (through U.S. Department of En-

From their installation through December 1997, these arrays produced 67,000 kilowatt-hours of emission-free electricity.



Students on Antigo High School Rooftop with 12-kilowatt PV Array

ergy's Team-Up program), a sizable portion of the program's costs is also absorbed by some 2,500 WPS customers, who have voluntarily been paying \$1, \$2 or \$4 premiums each month on their bills. WPS will be launching another marketing thrust this year to expand the program's customer support base.

During the 1996-1997 school year, WPS installed three 12-kilowatt photovoltaic (PV) arrays on Antigo, Green Bay East, and Southern Door high schools, doubling Wisconsin's solar-electric capacity in the process. From their installation

through December 1997, these arrays produced 67,000 kilowatt-hours of emission-free electricity. You can find out how much pollution these arrays avoided by visiting WPS's web site at <http://www.wpsr.com>.

WPS installed another 12 kilowatts of PV arrays this spring, divided among three more high schools--East De Pere, Mosinee, and Waupaca--in its service territory. Unless Congress succeeds in gutting DOE's solar budget, which is a distinct possibility this year, WPS plans to continue adding 12 kW of solar capacity each year on three school rooftops a year.

The value of a program like Solarwise for Schools is difficult to overestimate. These quiet and unobtrusive panels can be appreciated as portals into a sustainable energy future, in which solar energy is efficiently captured and put to good use without compromising the environment. Part of the program's purpose is to help students understand the linkages between energy use and environmental quality, and to give them the tools to make informed, adult decisions about energy use.

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A Comparison of Green Power Offerings in the Upper Midwest

Utility	Resource	Premium	Status	No. of Subscribers
Traverse City Light & Power (MI Municipal Utility)	600 kW wind	1.58 cents/kWh	In operation (3 + 10 year terms)	140 residential/ 22 commercial
Detroit Edison (MI Investor Owned Utility [IOU])	54 kW solar	50 cents/kWh (est.)	In operation	Unknown
Cooperative Power (MN Coop G&T)	1.3 MW wind	2 cents/kWh	Project operating by 1/1/99	3,800 100 kWh subscriptions sold
Dairyland Power (WI/MN/IA/IL G&T)	660 kW wind	3 cents/kWh	Project operating by 1/1/99	875 (est.)
Northern States Power (MN IOU)	14 kW solar (est.) (rooftop installations)	\$50/month (5 year term)	In operation	10
Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (WI IOU)	5 MW hydro +1.2 MW wind	up to 2 cents/kWh	In operation; wind turbines operating by 7/1/99	8,000 subscribers
Madison Gas & Electric (WI IOU)	11.2 MW wind	4 cents/kWh (est.)	Project under development; CA filed; premium not set	NA

RENEW Plans Clean Energy Forum for 1999

Do you have your 1999 calendars ready? Make sure to hold **May 18** open for an event you won't want to miss: a one-day conference RENEW is organizing to cast the spotlight on clean energy, Wisconsin's next growth industry. We expect to hold the meeting at The Edge-

Clean Energy in Wisconsin - The Doors Are Opening

water in downtown Madison. Tentatively titled "Clean Energy in Wisconsin - The Doors Are Opening," the conference will examine at recent developments affecting energy efficiency, renewable energy use, and distributed power. Our aim is to engage businesses, policymakers and

many other interests in a lively set of presentations on the prospects for continuing the progress we've made in expanding the clean energy market in Wisconsin.

With the Governor and the Legislature looking at different proposals for hard-wiring low-income and environmental protections into a restructured electricity system, the time is ripe to explore how best to broaden and mobilize support for what we want--a sustainable energy future for all Wisconsin residents.

What better occasion for doing that than a RENEW conference!

Browse Our Web Site!

<http://www.mailbag.com/users/renew-wi>

We're on-line and some of the features on our web site are:

- u** Renewable Quarterly back issues
- u** ALERT —Help us convince Congress to extend the Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit
- u** Link to Online DePere Wind Turbine Performance Data
- u** Wind Turbine Dedication Page
- u** Updates on Green Pricing and Renewable Energy Projects in Wisconsin

New Directors Chosen

RENEW members elected four Directors to serve on RENEW's Board this year. Elected were: Larry Krom, Ben Paulos, Cheryl Rezabek, and Mick Sagrillo. All four will serve three-year terms.

Three outgoing officers — Vern Ader, Alex DePillis, and Wayne Stroessner — deserve special recognition. Vern and Wayne served on the RENEW Board of Directors since its inception in 1991.

All three also served as officers: Vern as Vice President, Wayne as President, and Alex as treasurer of RENEW. Alex is currently with the Wisconsin Energy Bureau as manager of the Renewable Energy Assistance Program. RENEW wants to acknowledge and thank Vern, Wayne, and Alex for their service as directors and officers of the organization.

WHO'S WHO AT RENEW

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Tim Kay, Secretary	Madison
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Chuck Alsberg	Neshkoro
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Ben Paulos	Madison
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%

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I will help RENEW make that happen.

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5 I would like to become a supporting member of RENEW. Enclosed is my check for:

5 \$ 20 **5** \$ 30 **5** \$ other

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