



VILLAGE BOARD MEETING AGENDA

August 10, 2026 at 6:00 PM

Kronenwetter Municipal Center - 1582 Kronenwetter Drive Board Room (Lower Level)

1. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

- A. Pledge of Allegiance
- B. Roll Call

2. MOTION TO MOVE AGENDA ITEMS

3. CHAIRPERSON COMMENTS

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

Please be advised per State Statute Section 19.84(2), information will be received from the public. It is the policy of this Village that Public Comment will take no longer than 15 minutes with a three-minute time period, per person, with time extension per the Chief Presiding Officer's discretion. Be further advised that there may be limited discussion on the information received, however, no action will be taken under public comments.

5. REPORTS FROM STAFF AND VENDORS

- C. Police Chief's Report
- D. Fire Chief Report
- E. Administrator Report
- F. Revaluation Update Report from Village Assessor
- G. Finance Director Report – Preliminary Equalized Valuation & TID Increments

6. CONSENT AGENDA - DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION

- H. July 27, 2026 Village Board Meeting Minutes

7. NEW BUSINESS - DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION

- I. Oak Wilt Ordinance (CLIPP)
- J. Resolution 2026-011 Establishing a Temporary Moratorium on New Data Center Development Applications and Referring the Matter to the Planning and Utility Committees for Further Study (CLIPP)

8. CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDA

9. ADJOURNMENT

NOTE: Upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through appropriate aids and services. For additional information or to request service, contact the clerk's office, 1582 Kronenwetter Drive, WI 54455 (715)-692-1728

Posted: 08/06/2026 Kronenwetter Municipal Center and www.kronenwetter.gov

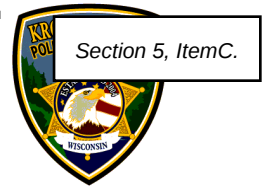
Faxed: WAOW, WSAU, City Pages, Mosinee Times | Emailed: Wausau Daily Herald, WSAW, WAOW, Mosinee Times, Wausau Pilot and Review, City Pages, The Wausonian



KRONENWETTER POLICE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Chief of Police

Executive Summary for August 2026 Village Board



TO: VILLAGE BOARD MEMBERS

DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY SUMMARY – In July, we handled 815 total calls for service. Some highlights included the following:

- Seven domestic violence calls resulting in arrests for the following:
 - An arrest for strangulation & suffocation, disorderly conduct (DC) X's 2; and battery X's 2
 - An investigation in which a subject sent repeated unwanted letters to another party with intentions of dating her. The subject was issued a stalking warning letter and advised that if his behavior continues, he will be arrested for stalking.
 - An arrest for DC, battery, and felony bail jumping.
 - An arrest for DC and misdemeanor bail jumping.
 - An arrest for DC and battery.
 - An arrest for DC and criminal damage to property.
 - And finally, an arrest for 10 felonies and three misdemeanor charges. The felonies included multiple counts of strangulation & suffocation, stalking, and false imprisonment. Misdemeanors included battery and intentionally pointing a firearm at another person.
- Three subjects arrested for OWI:
 - A traffic stop resulted in second offense OWI, operating while suspended, and open intoxicants.
 - A traffic stop resulted in OWI first offense and open intoxicants.
 - A traffic crash resulted in OWI and hit and run. The driver's PBT was .20, which is two and half times the legal limit. He lost control of his vehicle southbound in the curve on Kronenwetter Dr. and ended up on the small access road behind Paper Place. The driver fled the scene, but deputies located him hiding in the woods a short distance away.
- A burglary investigation in which the suspect was arrested after forcing his way into an apartment and stealing items inside.
- Four criminal damage to property complaints:
 - A pair of complaints involving juveniles throwing eggs at houses and cars. This case is still open.
 - The side of a residence was damaged by unknown subjects, resulting in minor damage.
 - An unknown subject spray painted an area along a walking trail on Village property.
- Three ID theft/Fraud cases, two of which involved Facebook Marketplace. The third was for a victim who discovered that someone had taken student loans out in his name. This case was sent to the university police in Kentucky where the loans were being taken out for classes there.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL ISSUES & STATUS – We have completed the hiring of our second new full-time officer, Ben Smith. He has given his two weeks' notice to his current department and will begin his field training with us in a few weeks. Officer Smith has been employed full-time with the Merrill Police Department since June 2025, and he was a part-time officer with the Edgar PD prior to Merrill. In addition, he worked many years on the Riverside and Mosinee Fire Departments as a firefighter/EMT. His combination of police and medical/firefighter experience will be a great benefit to the Village.

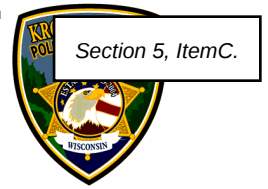
Overall, we had another busy month with over 800 calls for service. We are on track to easily outpace our total calls for service from last year and possibly hit the highest number of calls since we started our current RMS in 2019. Unfortunately, we had a spate of domestic violence calls, including a couple with serious felony charges. The case with 13 total charges included the defendant using a firearm during one incident. He was given a \$50,000 cash bond and is still in jail at the time of this report. It's always sad to see these kinds of cases where victims are trapped in toxic relationships.



KRONENWETTER POLICE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Chief of Police

Executive Summary for August 2026 Village Board



Kronenwetter's sixth National Night Out was another great event, just as it was in the past. Thanks to all those who participated and put work into the planning. I personally feel that this is the grand jewel of Kronenwetter community events.

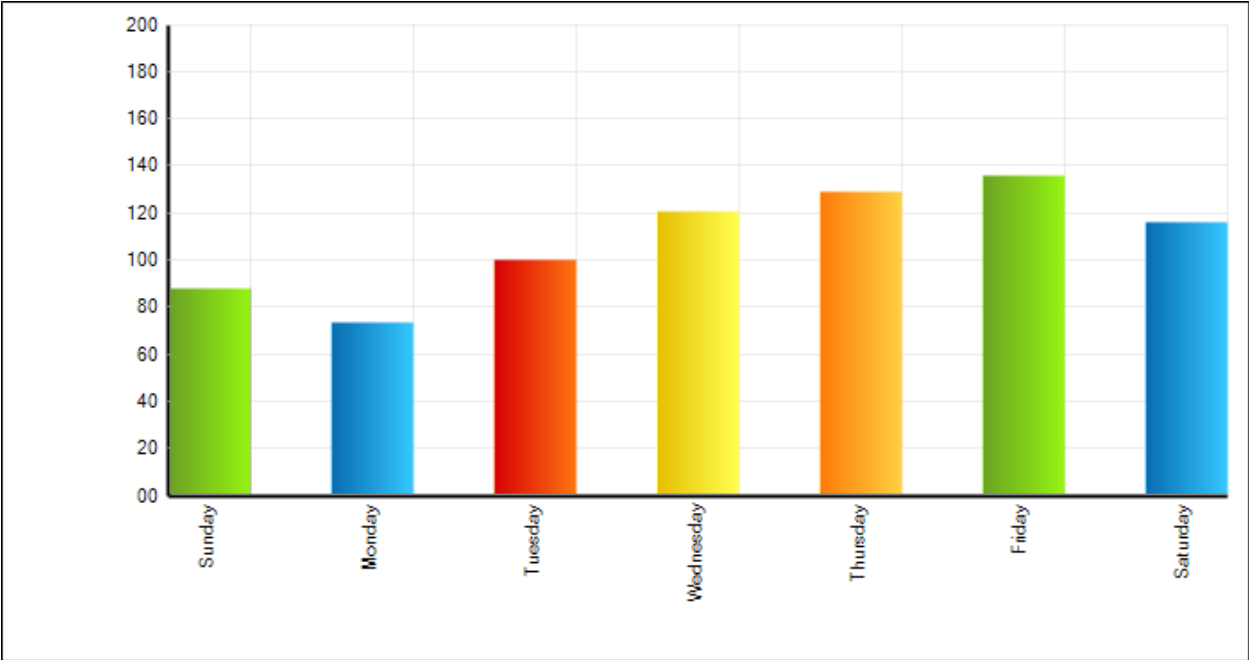
CURRENT GRANTS AND EQUIPMENT – Our 2023 Dodge Charger is still awaiting a few parts before it will be repaired completely. The damage to the car was over \$7400.

July 2026 Calls for Service Info

KP	911 HANG UP	20
	ALARMS	2
	ANIMAL COMPLAINT	8
	BURGLARY	1
	BUSINESS SECURITY CHECK	44
	CIVIL COMPLAINT	9
	CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	3
	CRIMINAL MISCELLANEOUS	24
	CRIMINAL THEFT	1
	DISABLED VEHICLE	21
	DNR VIOLATION	1
	EXTRA PATROL	107
	FAMILY DISTURBANCE	9
	FIELD INTERVIEW	5
	FIGHT	1
	FINGERPRINTING	3
	FIREWORKS COMPLAINT	7
	FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION	83
	FRAUD COMPLAINT	1
	INFORMATION	2
	JUVENILE ATL	4
	JUVENILE DISTURBANCE	2
	LOST AND FOUND	7
	MENTAL SUBJECT	4
	NOISE COMPLAINT	4
	OPEN DOOR	1
	PROBATION/PAROLE	1
	SERVICE MISCELLANEOUS	104
	SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	29
	TELEPHONE MESSAGE	2
	TRAFFIC HAZARD	7
	TRAFFIC MISCELLANEOUS	13
	TRAFFIC STOP	148
	VEHICLE LOCKOUT	2
	WARRANT SERVICE	1
	WELFARE CHECK	8
	HIT & RUN CRASH	2
	TRAFFIC CRASH - INJURY	1
	TRAFFIC CRASH PDO	8
	UTILITY FIRE CALL	2
	VEHICLE FIRE	1
	DEAD ANIMAL	5
	COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACT	6
	SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS INFO	1
	TELEPHONE MESSAGE	26
	TRAFFIC STOP	1
	VEHICLE ATL	6
	MEDICAL EMERGENCY	16

July 2026 Calls for Service Info

Calls by Day of the Week



Summons/Citations Charge Summary	
Agency: KRONENWETTER PD, Date Range: 07/01/2026 00:00	
Charges	Count
ALLOWING DOGS/CATS TO RUN AT LARGE -	1
DISORDERLY CONDUCT WITH MOTOR	1
EXCEEDING SPEED ZONES, ETC. (1-10 MPH)	2
EXCEEDING SPEED ZONES, ETC. (11-15 MPH)	5
EXCEEDING SPEED ZONES, ETC. (16-19 MPH)	2
EXCEEDING SPEED ZONES, ETC. (20-24 MPH)	1
FAIL/STOP AT STOP SIGN	7
FAILURE OF OPERATOR TO NOTIFY POLICE	1
IID TAMPERING/FAIL TO INSTALL/VIOULATE	1
JUVENILE CURFEW VIOLATION - 1ST	1
KNOWINGLY OPERATE WITHOUT LICENSE	1
NON-REGISTRATION OF AUTO, ETC	6
OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE W/O INSURANCE	7
OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE W/O PROOF OF	1
OPERATE MOTORCYCLE W/O VALID	1
OPERATE W/O VALID LICENSE	2
OPERATING A MOTOR VEHICLE W/O	1
OPERATING WHILE REVOKED	1
OPERATING WHILE REVOKED (FORFEITURE	1
OPERATING WHILE REVOKED (REV	1
OPERATING WHILE REVOKED (REV DUE TO	3
OPERATING WHILE SUSPENDED	11
OPERATING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE	1
OPERATING WHILE UNDER THE	1
POSSESS OPEN INTOXICANTS IN MV-DRIVER	2
POSSESS OPEN INTOXICANTS IN	2
Total:	64

KRONENWETTER FIRE DEPARTMENT JUNE 2026

Fire Training:

This month's fire training included:

- Tour of WPS Facilities
- Annual Hose testing

EMS Training:

- Heat Emergencies
- RSFD Joint training – QA/QI

Incident Response Summary

Fire Calls

The department responded to 7 fire-related incidents, including:

- 1 weather-related incident
- 2 CO/gas/fire alarm within Kronenwetter
- 2 Vehicle/ATV accidents
- 2 structure fire dispatches mutual aid for Mosinee

EMS Calls

The department handled 42 EMS calls.

Vehicle/Equipment Updates:

- Monthly apparatus and equipment maintenance completed.
- Annual oil changes/DOT inspections completed
- Annual Hose testing completed
- ISO Audit in process

Personnel Development

The department continues to invest in member training and certification:

- 7 individuals are enrolled in certified Driver Operator/Pumper Certification starting in August 2026
- 1 member enrolled in Firefighter 1 - starting August 2026
- 3 members enrolled in Firefighter 2 - starting August 2026

Recent & Upcoming Events:

- Planning for 10/11/2026 Open House started – fundraising efforts underway.
- National Night Out – 08/04/2026
- Pop-Up Splash Pad – 7/19/2026 – Event was well received by the public – approximately 150 hot dogs and lemonade served up

Grant Funding & Upcoming Applications:

The department is actively pursuing external funding opportunities to support equipment, training enhancements, and operational readiness. Current and upcoming grant initiatives include:

- Wisconsin DNR Fire Fighter Protection (FFP) grant submitted in June – Targeting wildland fire equipment and communication equipment upgrades.
- Firehouse Subs Grant – Seeking funding for water and ice rescue equipment to enhance technical rescue capabilities – this grant was submitted in July
- WPS Rewarding Responders Grant – Application submitted - for the purchase of a thermal imaging camera.

These grant efforts aim to reduce budget impact while ensuring the department maintains modern, reliable equipment and continues to support high-quality training for personnel.

KRONENWETTER FIRE DEPARTMENT					
JUNE 2026					
TOTAL FIRE EMERGENCY CALLS ENDING 06/30/2026					
	Village	Guenther	Mutual Aid	Monthly Total	Year To Date
Vehicle Accidents	2			2	4
Chimney Fire				0	0
Grass/Brush Fire				0	3
Structure Fire			1	1	18
Weather	1			1	10
CO/Gas/Alarms	2			2	24
Vehicle Fire				0	1
Other				0	1
Cancelled calls			1	1	2
Total Calls	5	0	2	7	63
Mutual Aid Received				0	7
Mutual Aid Given/Dispatched				2	16
				Monthly	Year To Date
Engine 1				4	36
Truck 1				1	19
Tanker 2				0	5
Rescue 6				2	15
Brush 1				0	4
Car 2				0	6
UTV				0	1

KRONENWETTER FIRE DEPARTMENT				
JUNE 2026				
TOTAL MEDICAL EMERGENCY CALLS ENDING 06/30/2026				
	Monthly Total	Med Cancelled	Refused	Year To Date Total Calls
Breathing Problems	6	1		34
Pain (Acute, Abdominal, Back, Hip)	7			19
Alcohol/Substance Use				0
Chest Pain	2			14
Sick Person	4			37
Allergic Reaction/Stings				1
Altered Mental Status	1			7
Cardiac Arrest/Death				3
Diabetic Problem				2
Falls	4	2		39
Fire Standby	2	1		13
Lift Assist-Mutual Aid				0
Medical Alarm	3	3		18
Overdose				0
Psychiatric Problem/Abnormal Behavior/Suicide Attempt				3
Seizure				4
Stab/Gunshot Wound/Penetrating Trauma				0
Stroke/CVA	5			11
Unknown Problem/Person Down	1			5
Traffic Crash	2			2
Traumatic Injury				2
Other	4	2	1	25
Unconscious Person/Fainting/Near-Fainting	1			10
TOTAL CALLS	42			249



MEMORANDUM

To: Village of Kronenwetter Board
From: James A. Davel
RE: Administrator's Report 7/27/2026 – 8/5/2026

LIST OF ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK OF 27-31 July 2026

Board Meeting and the Plan Commission were excellent meetings. The county administrator couldn't get over the change from previously and how professional the meeting was. Great job! We will be looking at the appeals process per zonings request. So far, I have looked at 3 villages and none of the appeals go to the village board, all to the board of appeals.

Police Union contract – We are planning on sitting down with the union reps on 11 August, at this point I have no idea what they are asking for. I have asked them to send me their proposal prior to the meeting and when I get it I will forward it you the board.

Staff Meeting

We met with the developer concerning property in TID #1 we are waiting on a summary of the proposal to send to the DOR to see if it's possible given TID #1 is severely distressed.

Met with DC Everest superintendent to discuss an April referendum for 80 million. Focus is on the middle school, and they do want to upgrade the pool where the community could use it. We will get a time when their team can come and present to the board.

We MET today concerning capital improvement plan that we will roll out for CLIPP on Monday. This is a working document that will go through several iterations with several committees get a look crack at it.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK OF 3-5 August 2026

Park/CLIP/Utility Meetings

Staff Meeting

National Night Out – Very nice turn out well done!

Farmers Market Sunday

Nathan Sandwick is on board - We will have a lunch next Tuesday for Nathan around 1200, few free to stop in and have some pizza and say hi.

Partisan Primary Voting ends Friday

Participated in a Webinar - On July 29, the Wisconsin Court of Appeals reversed the Dane County Circuit Court's December 2024 decision, finding challenged provisions of Act 10 do not violate the equal protection guarantees of the Wisconsin Constitution.



REPORT TO APC & VILLAGE BOARD

Section 5, Item F.

ITEM NAME: Finance/Treasurer Office Update:
Revaluation/Reassessment of Village Properties during 2026-2027
PREPARED BY: John Jacobs, Finance Director/Treasurer
DATE PREPARED: 08/06/2026

I have attached the Village Assessor materials that we received recently in regards to the start of the 2026-2027 revaluation/reassessment of all Village properties. Our contracted Village Assessor is Associated Appraisal Consultants. They will be mailing out an informational mailing on **Monday, August 10th, 2026**, to inform all property owners of the upcoming exterior revaluation process.

You will find attached a sample copy of this letter attached to this memo. This letter informs the property owner about the revaluation and the field data collection process, which involves taking exterior photos and measurements of all buildings. It also explains how to recognize their staff members by their ID tags and marked vehicles.

They will be starting the exterior inspections sometime beginning with the **week of August 24th, 2026**. There will be a team of (5) individuals that will be involved in the field data collection process. They will leave a **green door hanger** to let the property owner know that they were on the premises, and that no further action will be required of the owner.

Revaluation letters will not be sent to property owners until sometime after August 15, 2027 (next year), or more likely after Labor Day 2027. An open book period will be scheduled in Fall 2027, after the revaluation assessment statements are sent out to all property owners.

Jennifer and I will make sure that a copy of the informational revaluation letter will be posted on the Village's website for the public. Also, the Assessor has provided us a copy of the Wisconsin Trespass Law for us to also post on the Village's website during this field data collection process.

Any valuations that are computed by the Assessor firm will not take effect until 1/1/2027, and therefore, will not impact any Village property tax bill until December 2027 (next year).

Any property owner can contact my office if they have any questions during this 2026-2027 field data collection process for the 2027 revaluation.

Here is the updated calendar for the 2027 revaluation process.

RFP for Revaluation/Reassessment of Village Properties during 2026-2027:

- 6/22/2026: RFP awarded to Associated Appraisal Consultants for 2026-2027 revaluation/reassessment services for the Village of Kronenwetter.
- 7/07/2026: RFP Contract signed by Village for 2026-2027 revaluation/reassessment services.
- 8/10/2026: Contracted Assessor works with Village on notifying/ mailing out information to Village property owners about Revaluation/Reassessment process.
- August 24, 2026 – August 2027: Next 13 months spent by Assessor on physical outdoor reviews of all Village parcels.
- August 15, 2027 (next year): Wisconsin Department of Revenue releases final 2027 equalized valuation of Village of Kronenwetter.
- August 16, 2027 – Early September 2027: Assessor conducts final review of proposed 2027 assessed valuations of all Village parcels, to make sure that the numbers are very close to 100% equalized valuation number from the Wisconsin Department of Revenue for 1/1/2027.
- After Labor Day 2027: Assessor mails out proposed 2027 assessed valuation notices to all property owners.
- After Labor Day 2027 – Early October 2027: Assessor holds Open Book Reviews/Appointments for Village property owners to review updated assessment roll records.
- Early/Mid October 2027: Assessor holds Board of Review with Village Board, and finalizes the 2027 assessment roll; Assessor reports final assessment valuation of Village to Wisconsin Department of Revenue.
- December 2027: Tax Bills sent out to Village property owners with “updated” assessment valuations.



«name»
 «addr_1»
 «city», «state» «zip»

REQUEST TO VIEW PROPERTY NOTICE

Dear Property Owner,

July 28, 2026

Associated Appraisal Consultants, Inc. has been retained by the Village of Kronenwetter to complete a revaluation of all taxable property for the 2027 assessment year. The revaluation will establish new assessed values in an equitable fashion for all properties in the municipality as of January 1, 2027.

To make an accurate assessment, it is necessary for Associated Appraisal to conduct an exterior view of all residences, apartments, and businesses in the municipality. It will not be necessary to review the interior of any buildings unless there is new construction or a building permit has been taken out for a remodel of the interior of your property. If any of these changes have occurred since your last interior inspection, this notice is an official request to view the interior of your residence so we can properly assess your property. If these facts exist, making an interior view necessary, we will leave a marked green tag on your door with steps to complete this interior review.

The assessors will begin working in your neighborhood within the next several weeks. All staff members from Associated Appraisal will carry a letter of introduction from the Village of Kronenwetter, a photo ID and drive a marked fleet vehicle displaying the Associated Appraisal company name. If no one is home when visiting a property, a door hanger will be placed on the main entrance to let you know we were on your property. No further action is needed after this tag is hung unless you have interior changes. If you own rental property in the municipality, please inform your tenants that we will be visiting that property soon, so we can have their full cooperation for this review.

Notices of Assessment will be mailed when the property reviews are complete, and an assessment is determined for each property. Property owners will have an opportunity to discuss the assessed values with an Associated Appraisal representative at the Open Book session. After the Open Book session, property owners can appeal an assessment to the Board of Review. The Notice of Assessment will contain the Open Book and Board of Review dates. Property assessment and appeal information is available at: <http://www.revenue.wi.gov/pubs/slf/pb060.pdf>.

Associated Appraisal and the Village of Kronenwetter appreciate your cooperation. We have included property owner rights and a list of common assessment questions on the back side of this notice for your review. Should you have any additional questions, please call (920) 749-1995 to speak with one of our knowledgeable assessors.

Thank you for your help in creating a successful 2027 Revaluation Program.

Sincerely,

Associated Appraisal Consultants, Inc.

PROPERTY OWNER RIGHTS

Section 70.32 of the Wisconsin Statutes states, the value of real property should be based on “actual view.” If an assessor is not allowed access to view a property, the assessment value is based on “the best information that the assessor can practicably obtain ...” This means an assessor must estimate the value of property using the information they have available to them.

To ensure receiving a complete and accurate valuation, it benefits the homeowner to allow the assessor access to view the interior of their residence. For the purposes of valuation if access is denied, the assessor will then base the valuation on the next best information available. However, if facts exist making an interior view necessary to complete an accurate valuation, the assessor may seek a special inspection warrant per section 66.0119 of the Wisconsin Statutes to view the interior of the home.

Section 70.05(4n) of the Wisconsin statutes requires the following notice:

You have the right to refuse entry onto your residence pursuant to section 70.05(4m) of the Wisconsin statutes. Entry to view your property is prohibited unless voluntarily authorized by you. Pursuant to section 70.05(4m) of the Wisconsin statutes, you have the right to refuse a visual inspection of the interior of your residence and your refusal to allow an interior inspection of your residence will not be used as the sole reason for increasing your property tax assessment. Refusing entry to your residence also does not prohibit you from objecting to your assessment pursuant to section 70.47(7) of the Wisconsin statutes.

COMMON ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Some of my neighbors have told me the only reason for the reassessment is to raise taxes. Is this true?

No, a reassessment has no impact on the total amount of tax collected. However, it may change your property's percentage share of total tax collected to increase, decrease, or have a minimal effect.

How does the assessor value property?

Wisconsin law requires that property assessments be based on Fair Market Value. Estimating the market value of your property is a matter of determining the price a typical buyer would pay for it in its present condition. Some factors the assessor considers are what similar properties are selling for; what it would cost to replace your property; the rent it may earn; and any other factors that affect value. It is important to remember that the assessor does not create assessed value but rather interprets what is happening in the marketplace through real estate sales.

What can I do to ensure a fair and reasonably assessed value for my property?

Even with the best of care and intentions, errors are possible. Inform the assessor of any problems that might affect market value. There will be an opportunity to discuss your assessment with the assessor at the Open Book. Should you feel your assessment is in error, bring to the Open Book any documentation that supports your opinion of value. Property owners will be notified if there is a change to their assessment when the project is completed. If the discussion with the assessor does not resolve your concerns, a Board of Review will be held where you can again present sales or other market value evidence that shows the assessment to be in error.

Do all assessments change at the same rate?

No, not necessarily. There are differences between individual properties and between neighborhoods. In one area, the sales may indicate a substantial increase in value each year. Yet in another neighborhood for example, there may be no change in value, or even a decrease in property values. Different types of properties within the same neighborhood may also show different value changes. For example, one-story houses may be more in demand than two-story houses, or vice versa. Older homes in the same area may be rising in value more slowly than newer homes. Perhaps the older style homes that have been traditionally selling low are now selling much higher. There are numerous factors to be considered in each property, which will cause the values to differ. Some of the factors which can affect value are location, condition, size, quality, number of baths, number of bedrooms, basement finish, garages, overall condition as well as many others.

What is the bottom line?

Assessments are required by state law and are mandatory. The real issue is whether your property is assessed at the statutory required market value. Look at your final assessment after the revaluation. If it appears to be an accurate value when compared to sales of similar property, then it probably is a fair assessment. If, in your opinion, it does not reflect the market value of your property when compared to sales of similar properties, you should talk to our assessment staff. We may be able to provide information or take further action to resolve your concerns.

NOTICE OF PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND REVALUATION

January 1, 2027

Revaluation: The municipality is required to keep properties in compliance of full value at least once in every 5-year period. The municipality is conducting a revaluation for the 2027 assessment roll. As such, we will be periodically conducting inspections on properties until such time that we have completed our assessment roll.

Notice of Assessor's Authority to Enter Land:

The trespass law in Wisconsin entitles the assessor to enter a property once during an assessment cycle unless the property owner has notified the assessor in advance to deny entry. Additional visits may be authorized by the property owner. Assessors are restricted to the following conditions when entering property:

- 1) The reason for the entry must be to make an assessment on behalf of the state or a political subdivision.
- 2) The entry must be on a weekday during daylight hours, or at another time as agreed upon with the property owner.
- 3) The assessor's visit must not be more than one hour.
- 4) The assessor must not open doors, enter through open doors, or look into windows of structures.
- 5) If the property owner or occupant is not present, the assessor must leave a notice on the principal building providing the owner with information on how to contact them.
- 6) The assessor may not enter the premises if they have received a notice from the property owner or occupant denying them entry.
- 7) The assessor must leave if the property owner or occupant asks them to leave.

In 2009, Wisconsin Act 68 was enacted to amend Section 70.05(5)(b) Wis. Stats. and to create Section 70.05 (4m), 895, 488, 943.13 (4m)(d) and 943.15(1m) of the statutes; relating to: partially exempting an assessor and an assessor's staff from liability for trespassing, creating immunity from civil liability, and changing the notice requirements relating to the revaluation of property by an assessor. Copies of the applicable statutes can be obtained at public depositories throughout the State of Wisconsin, and from the State of Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau website (www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html)



August 3, 2026

Dear Property Owner:

This letter serves to introduce Sean Morgan, an employee of Associated Appraisal Consultants, Inc. The Village of Kronenwetter has retained this firm for the purpose of reappraisal of all taxable real estate within the village.

The purpose of the review is to make sure that all properties are valued for taxable purposes on a fair and equitable basis. To accomplish this, the appraisers must have an ample opportunity to make a thorough examination of each property, which includes an exterior inspection as well as exterior measurements and photos. Therefore, the Village of Kronenwetter solicits your fullest cooperation.

All courtesy and considerations shown to the appraisers will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for ensuring a successful revaluation program.

Sincerely,


James Davel
Village Administrator
Village of Kronenwetter



August 3, 2026

Dear Property Owner:

This letter serves to introduce Justin Servin, an employee of Associated Appraisal Consultants, Inc. The Village of Kronenwetter has retained this firm for the purpose of reappraisal of all taxable real estate within the village.

The purpose of the review is to make sure that all properties are valued for taxable purposes on a fair and equitable basis. To accomplish this, the appraisers must have an ample opportunity to make a thorough examination of each property, which includes an exterior inspection as well as exterior measurements and photos. Therefore, the Village of Kronenwetter solicits your fullest cooperation.

All courtesy and considerations shown to the appraisers will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for ensuring a successful revaluation program.

Sincerely,

James Davel
Village Administrator
Village of Kronenwetter



August 3, 2026

Dear Property Owner:

This letter serves to introduce Tristan Warzynski, an employee of Associated Appraisal Consultants, Inc. The Village of Kronenwetter has retained this firm for the purpose of reappraisal of all taxable real estate within the village.

The purpose of the review is to make sure that all properties are valued for taxable purposes on a fair and equitable basis. To accomplish this, the appraisers must have an ample opportunity to make a thorough examination of each property, which includes an exterior inspection as well as exterior measurements and photos. Therefore, the Village of Kronenwetter solicits your fullest cooperation.

All courtesy and considerations shown to the appraisers will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for ensuring a successful revaluation program.

Sincerely,

James Davel
Village Administrator
Village of Kronenwetter



August 3, 2026

Dear Property Owner:

This letter serves to introduce Andrew Fluger, an employee of Associated Appraisal Consultants, Inc. The Village of Kronenwetter has retained this firm for the purpose of reappraisal of all taxable real estate within the village.

The purpose of the review is to make sure that all properties are valued for taxable purposes on a fair and equitable basis. To accomplish this, the appraisers must have an ample opportunity to make a thorough examination of each property, which includes an exterior inspection as well as exterior measurements and photos. Therefore, the Village of Kronenwetter solicits your fullest cooperation.

All courtesy and considerations shown to the appraisers will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for ensuring a successful revaluation program.

Sincerely,

James Davel
Village Administrator
Village of Kronenwetter



August 3, 2026

Dear Property Owner:

This letter serves to introduce Christopher Stack, an employee of Associated Appraisal Consultants, Inc. The Village of Kronenwetter has retained this firm for the purpose of reappraisal of all taxable real estate within the village.

The purpose of the review is to make sure that all properties are valued for taxable purposes on a fair and equitable basis. To accomplish this, the appraisers must have an ample opportunity to make a thorough examination of each property, which includes an exterior inspection as well as exterior measurements and photos. Therefore, the Village of Kronenwetter solicits your fullest cooperation.

All courtesy and considerations shown to the appraisers will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for ensuring a successful revaluation program.

Sincerely,

James Davel
Village Administrator
Village of Kronenwetter



REPORT TO VILLAGE BOARD and APC

ITEM NAME: Finance/Treasurer Office Update:
2026 Equalized Valuation, 2026 Net New Construction (to impact 2027 Budget), and 2026 TID Increment Values

PREPARED BY: John Jacobs, Finance Director/Treasurer

DATE PREPARED: 8/06/2026

A good amount of 2026 data is starting to be released by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (WDOR) in late July/early August 2026. All of this financial data will impact our 2027 budget.

Here is the data that has been released so far by the State:

- 2026 Preliminary Equalized Valuation (amounts to be “finalized” on 8/15/2026)
- 2026 Net New Construction % (which impacts the maximum tax levy increase allowed for the 2027 budget, before any adjustments)
- 2026 TID (tax increment districts) Increment Value and change in valuation (which impacts amount of property taxes collected in 2027 in our (3) open TID’s)

Preliminary 2026 Equalized Valuation:

The Village had eclipsed \$1 billion in equalized valuation last year in 2025 = \$1,081,333,900.

The Village’s 2026 preliminary equalized valuation as of 7/31/2026 = \$1,182,976,700.

This is an increase of \$101,642,800 from the past year. It is a 9.40% increase from 2025 values. Of this \$101,642,800, only \$8,883,500 is deemed “new construction”, while the remainder increase of \$92,759,300 is for a market adjustment or other adjustment by the WDOR. The final equalized valuation will be certified on 8/15/2026.

The assessment ratio has now fallen from 69.37% (2025) to an estimated 63.70% (2026). This means that the 2026 assessment roll of the Village is **over 36% under** the State’s estimated 100% full market valuation of the Village. The State requires that assessment values need to be between 90% - 110% of full market valuation. This is the primary reason that the Village is embarking on a 2027 revaluation, to bring the assessment valuation back up to near 100% full market valuation. If the Village didn’t plan on getting the revaluation completed by 10/15/2027, then the State would step in and complete a 2028 revaluation at their OWN costs (which would be at 2-3 times higher cost).

2026 Net New Construction % (which impacts the Village’s 2027 Budget Tax Levy):

With the Village’s low 2026 Net New Construction percentage of 0.651% increase (only \$7,036,100 new net construction for 2026), the Village’s Tax Levy Base Maximum Annual Increase can only increase by \$12,033 for the 2027 budget year (before any adjustments for debt service, etc.).

The 2025 Net New Construction percentage last year was 0.44% increase. So, the 2026 number of 0.651% is slightly an improvement over last year’s percentage.

Look how this compares to 2021 (only 5 years ago) when the net new construction % was 2.98%, and the tax levy base could be increased by \$52,439, before any other adjustments.

2026 TID Increment Value & Change in Valuation:

Two (2) of the active TID's have an equalized valuation increase for 2026, while TID #1 had a decrease. This means that additional tax revenue will be generated in TID #2 and TID #4 in the 2027 budget, while TID #1 will generate a decrease in tax revenue for the 2027 budget.

I have reached out to Associated Appraisal (our Village Assessor) to ask about the reduction in TID #1 valuation. They have provided me with two reasons for some of the decrease. However, there was also a reduction made in valuation by WDOR. I am looking into getting answers by the 8/10 Village Board meeting to provide you the "complete" story on this reduction in TID #1 valuation.

Here are the amounts for each TID:

- 1) TID #1:
 - 2026 Increment Value = \$16,781,600 (**decrease** of \$2,546,900 from last year)
- 2) TID #2:
 - 2026 Increment Value = \$80,730,800 (**increase** of \$8,083,600 from last year)
- 3) TID #3:
 - No increment – TID was closed in February 2026
- 4) TID #4:
 - 2026 Increment Value = \$11,525,700 (**increase** of \$804,700 from last year)

Total TID Increment Value for 2026 = \$109,038,100

This additional increment valuation will be added to the Village's available assessment valuation at the time that each TID is closed in future years.

The Village is presently at 9.22% of its legal TID Limit Valuation, while the State maximum allowable limit is 12% (or \$141,957,200). This means that the Village's TID increment valuation can grow about \$33 million, before the Village would be restricted from adding any additional new TID's within the Village boundaries.

2026 General Obligation Debt Limit:

The Village's 2026 general obligation debt limit = \$59,148,835. This is calculated as 5% of the Village's total equalized valuation. As of 12/31/2026, the Village will be down to only \$10,141,545 of outstanding general obligation debt (17.15% of maximum debt limit). This leaves a maximum of \$49,007,290 (or 82.85% of debt limit) remaining of general obligation debt capacity for the Village in the future.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
2026 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUALIZED VALUES BY CLASS AND ITEM

Section 5, ItemG.

County 37 Marathon
Village 145 Kronenwetter

REAL ESTATE	2025 RE Equalized Value	Removal of Prior Year Compensation	% Chng	\$ Amount of Economic Change	% Chng	\$ Amount of New Constr	% Chng	Correction & Compensation	% Chng	\$ Amount of All Other Changes	% Chng	2026 RE Equalized Value	Total \$ Change in R.E. Value	% Chng
Residential														
Land	157,908,500	0	0%	14,226,500	9%	150,800	0%	328,000	0%	125,700	0%	172,739,500	14,831,000	9%
Imp	752,162,600	0	0%	67,563,000	9%	7,123,900	1%	-2,925,200	0%	-825,000	0%	823,099,300	70,936,700	9%
Total	910,071,100	0	0%	81,789,500	9%	7,274,700	1%	-2,597,200	0%	-699,300	0%	995,838,800	85,767,700	9%
Commercial														
Land	23,637,600	0	0%	1,412,700	6%	41,500	0%	-185,600	-1%	224,500	1%	25,130,700	1,493,100	6%
Imp	81,546,500	0	0%	4,888,400	6%	1,342,300	2%	-147,000	0%	0	0%	87,630,200	6,083,700	7%
Total	105,184,100	0	0%	6,301,100	6%	1,383,800	1%	-332,600	0%	224,500	0%	112,760,900	7,576,800	7%
Manufacturing														
Land	2,228,000	0	0%	123,300	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2,351,300	123,300	6%
Imp	17,361,100	0	0%	1,064,000	6%	0	0%	0	0%	23,300	0%	18,448,400	1,087,300	6%
Total	19,589,100	0	0%	1,187,300	6%	0	0%	0	0%	23,300	0%	20,799,700	1,210,600	6%
Agricultural														
Land/Total	1,008,200	0	0%	67,000	7%	0	0%	-600	0%	-500	0%	1,074,100	65,900	7%
Undeveloped														
Land/Total	8,064,300	0	0%	1,332,500	17%	0	0%	-4,800	0%	-6,900	0%	9,385,100	1,320,800	16%
Ag Forest														
Land/Total	5,168,100	0	0%	786,500	15%	0	0%	0	0%	29,100	1%	5,983,700	815,600	16%
Forest														
Land/Total	26,795,000	0	0%	4,060,000	15%	0	0%	-230,000	-1%	42,400	0%	30,667,400	3,872,400	14%
Other														
Land	835,200	0	0%	139,200	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	974,400	139,200	17%
Imp	4,618,800	0	0%	-201,800	-4%	225,000	5%	850,600	18%	0	0%	5,492,600	873,800	19%
Total	5,454,000	0	0%	-62,600	-1%	225,000	4%	850,600	16%	0	0%	6,467,000	1,013,000	19%
Total Real Estate														
Land	225,644,900	0	0%	22,147,700	10%	192,300	0%	-93,000	0%	414,300	0%	248,306,200	22,661,300	10%
Imp	855,689,000	0	0%	73,313,600	9%	8,691,200	1%	-2,221,600	0%	-801,700	0%	934,670,500	78,981,500	9%
Total	1,081,333,900	0	0%	95,461,300	9%	8,883,500	1%	-2,314,600	0%	-387,400	0%	1,182,976,700	101,642,800	9%

TOTAL EQUALIZED VALUE	2025 Total	2026 Total	Total \$ Change	% Change
Real Estate	1,081,333,900	1,182,976,700	101,642,800	9%

Comun Code	COUNTY NAME	MUNICIPALITY	Split Muni	2025	2026	2026	2026	2026 NNC Percent	NNC Percent (Use for LEVY LIMITS only - if listed)
				Equalized Value (Prior Year)	Net New Construction (NNC) Value	TID Adjusted NNC Value (Act 12)	Adjustment to NNC Value		
37054	MARATHON	TOWN OF MARATHON		172,177,800	1,794,600			1.042%	
37056	MARATHON	TOWN OF MCMILLAN		328,744,400	2,109,500			0.642%	
37058	MARATHON	TOWN OF MOSINEE		320,456,600	5,145,000			1.606%	
37060	MARATHON	TOWN OF NORRIE		162,149,300	2,222,200			1.370%	
37062	MARATHON	TOWN OF PLOVER		89,362,500	1,305,100			1.460%	
37064	MARATHON	TOWN OF REID		172,047,000	711,400			0.413%	
37066	MARATHON	TOWN OF RIB FALLS		129,254,600	681,400			0.527%	
37070	MARATHON	TOWN OF RIETBROCK		96,229,500	764,200			0.794%	
37072	MARATHON	TOWN OF RINGLE		292,879,000	4,118,900			1.406%	
37074	MARATHON	TOWN OF SPENCER		214,199,800	2,698,500			1.260%	
37076	MARATHON	TOWN OF STETTIN		471,883,700	8,126,000			1.722%	
37078	MARATHON	TOWN OF TEXAS		222,102,300	1,518,700			0.684%	
37080	MARATHON	TOWN OF WAUSAU		324,709,500	4,400,200			1.355%	
37082	MARATHON	TOWN OF WESTON		107,964,500	921,100			0.853%	
37084	MARATHON	TOWN OF WIEN		115,333,100	1,548,800			1.343%	
37102	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF ATHENS		113,114,500	7,198,400			6.364%	
37104	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF BIRNAMWOOD	*	2,140,500	8,900			0.416%	
37116	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF DORCHESTER	*	1,421,000	118,100			8.311%	
37121	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF EDGAR		127,294,300	2,797,800			2.198%	
37122	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF ELDERON		14,064,900	0			0.000%	
37126	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF FENWOOD		10,703,000	31,300			0.292%	
37136	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF HATLEY		77,557,300	1,160,700			1.497%	
37145	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF KRONENWETTER		1,081,333,900	7,036,100			0.651%	
37146	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF MAINE		454,130,500	11,960,100			2.634%	
37151	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF MARATHON CITY		255,179,900	2,493,700			0.977%	
37168	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF RIB MOUNTAIN		1,372,752,700	10,679,000			0.778%	
37176	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF ROTHSCHILD		793,117,300	1,982,100			0.250%	
37181	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF SPENCER		178,332,000	2,371,200			1.330%	
37182	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF STRATFORD		181,772,800	2,341,600			1.288%	
37186	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF UNITY	*	15,941,100	143,400			0.900%	
37192	MARATHON	VILLAGE OF WESTON		1,928,048,300	31,301,900			1.624%	
37201	MARATHON	CITY OF ABBOTSFORD	*	81,186,400	297,800			0.367%	
37211	MARATHON	CITY OF COLBY	*	48,462,400	363,400			0.750%	
37250	MARATHON	CITY OF MARSHFIELD	*	181,969,600	1,908,000			1.049%	
37251	MARATHON	CITY OF MOSINEE		588,699,300	2,725,900			0.463%	
37281	MARATHON	CITY OF SCHOFIELD		415,059,700	10,716,500			2.582%	
37291	MARATHON	CITY OF WAUSAU		4,569,050,900	116,250,700			2.544%	
37999	MARATHON	MARATHON COUNTY		18,799,570,100	290,524,300	290,524,300	0	1.545%	1.545%

2026 TIF Value Limit Report

Wisconsin Department of Revenue

DATE: 07/24/2026

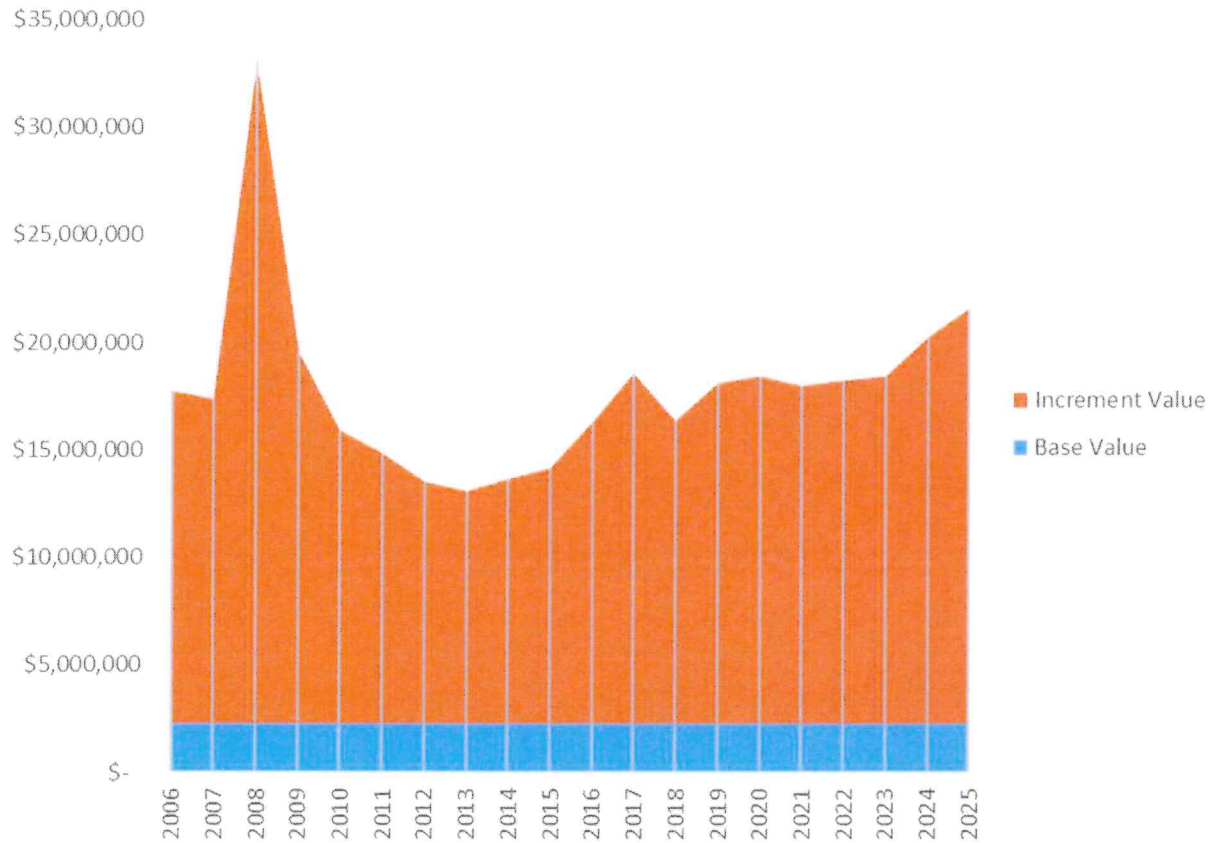
PAGE: Section 5, Item G.

Municipality	CoMun	TID	Base Year	2026 TID Current Value	2026 TID Value Increment	2026 Total Municipal Equalized Value	5% Limit	7% Limit	12% Limit
Kewaskum	66142	002	2005	47,322,400	45,536,700				
	66142	003	2021	10,862,600	6,721,400				
	66142	004	2023	26,598,100	26,263,600				
	66142	005	2025	3,603,600	3,352,500				
	66142	006	2025	22,074,300	399,900				
Municipal Totals				110,461,000	82,274,100	649,761,600			12.66%
Kewaunee	31241	003	2020	17,519,200	8,442,700				
Municipal Totals				17,519,200	8,442,700	354,195,400			2.38%
Kiel	36241	004	2011	46,616,900	43,017,500				
	08241	005	2014	31,498,800	23,052,900				
Municipal Totals				78,115,700	66,070,400	553,775,800			11.93%
Kimberly	44141	004	2005	17,787,100	17,008,900				
	44141	005	2008	72,059,400	60,714,300				
	44141	006	2016	206,628,400	188,109,300				
Municipal Totals				296,474,900	265,832,500	1,083,738,900			24.53%
Kronenwetter	37145	001	2005	19,043,900	16,781,600				
	37145	002	2005	86,129,400	80,730,800				
	37145	004	2005	11,632,300	11,525,700				
Municipal Totals				116,805,600	109,038,100	1,182,976,700			9.22%
La Crosse	32246	010	2003	21,275,000	19,212,400				
	32246	011	2005	310,710,200	190,983,500				
	32246	012	2005	50,282,400	33,517,200				
	32246	013	2006	173,140,100	129,100,300				
	32246	014	2006	145,167,000	92,481,700				
	32246	015	2013	118,679,000	72,786,300				
	32246	016	2014	46,809,700	30,092,300				
	32246	017	2015	81,602,900	68,564,800				
	32246	018	2020	23,673,800	16,885,200				
	32246	019	2020	3,889,300	(1,171,800) *				
	32246	020	2020	12,750,800	(671,300) *				
	32246	021	2023	0	0				
Municipal Totals				987,980,200	653,623,700	6,450,555,600			10.13%
Lac La Belle	67146	001	2021	52,000,000	27,872,400				
Municipal Totals				52,000,000	27,872,400	3,456,583,300			.81%

*A negative increment is treated as zero increment.

2005 Base Value: \$2,262,300

TID 1 Total Value

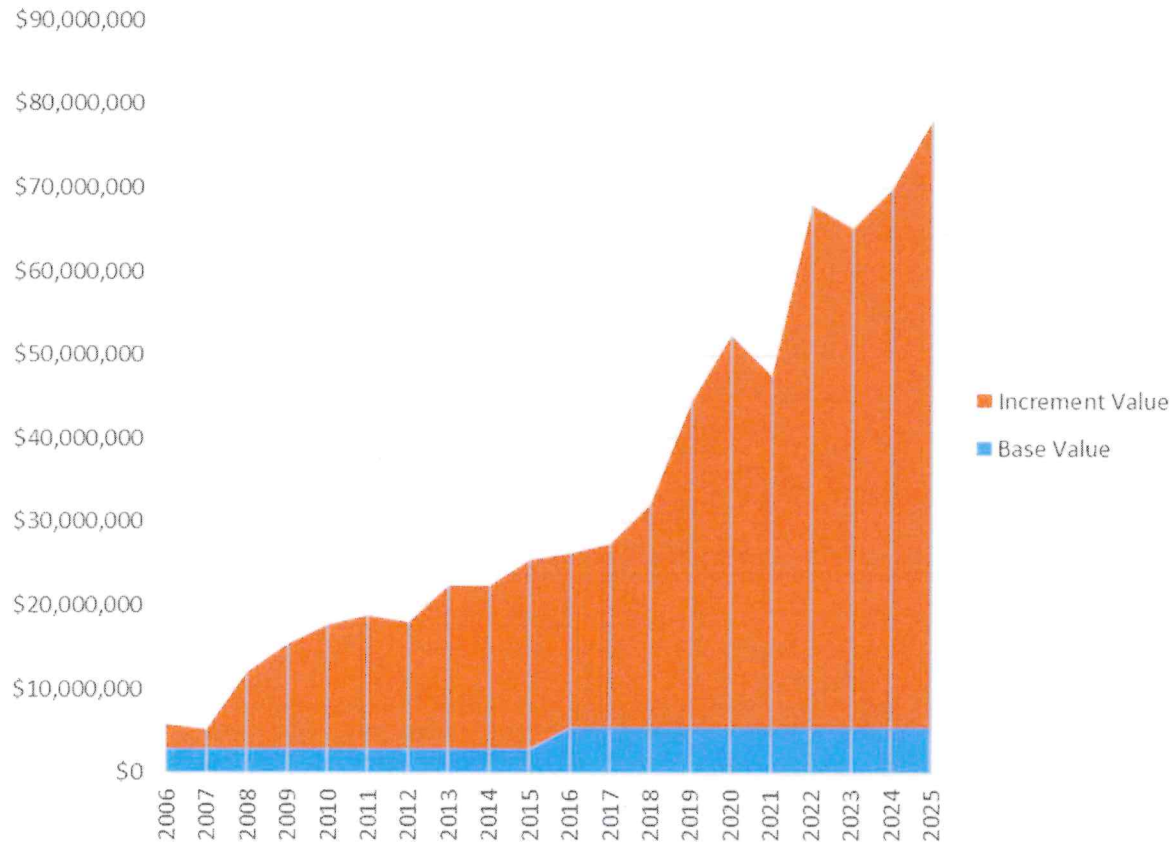


Year	Base Value	Increment Value	Total Value
2006	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 15,468,600	\$ 17,730,900
2007	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 15,096,100	\$ 17,358,400
2008	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 30,836,600	\$ 33,098,900
2009	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 17,315,800	\$ 19,578,100
2010	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 13,657,600	\$ 15,919,900
2011	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 12,590,800	\$ 14,853,100
2012	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 11,260,600	\$ 13,522,900
2013	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 10,831,900	\$ 13,094,200
2014	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 11,367,300	\$ 13,629,600
2015	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 11,892,600	\$ 14,154,900
2016	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 14,006,400	\$ 16,268,700
2017	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 16,319,700	\$ 18,582,000
2018	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 14,074,100	\$ 16,336,400
2019	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 15,882,400	\$ 18,144,700
2020	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 16,140,500	\$ 18,402,800
2021	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 15,716,500	\$ 17,978,800
2022	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 15,968,000	\$ 18,230,300
2023	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 16,167,900	\$ 18,430,200
2024	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 17,988,900	\$ 20,251,200
2025	\$ 2,262,300	\$ 19,328,500	\$ 21,590,800

2026 2,262,300 16,781,600 19,043,900

2005 Base Value: \$5,398,600

TID 2 Total Value

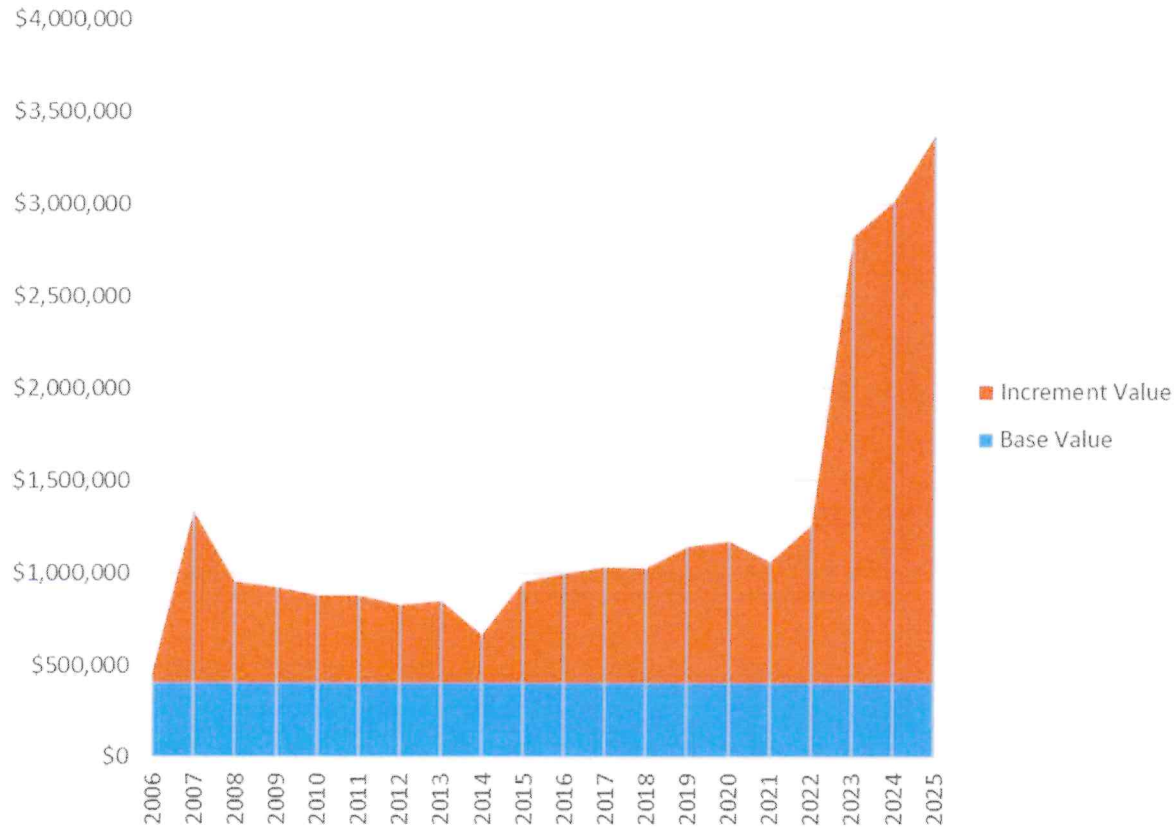


Year	Base Value	Increment Value	Total Value
2006	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 2,911,900	\$ 5,763,300
2007	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 2,349,000	\$ 5,200,400
2008	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 9,110,600	\$ 11,962,000
2009	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 12,469,200	\$ 15,320,600
2010	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 14,867,100	\$ 17,718,500
2011	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 15,981,800	\$ 18,833,200
2012	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 15,153,700	\$ 18,005,100
2013	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 19,422,900	\$ 22,274,300
2014	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 19,443,100	\$ 22,294,500
2015	\$ 2,851,400	\$ 22,608,200	\$ 25,459,600
2016	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 20,877,500	\$ 26,276,100
2017	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 21,995,400	\$ 27,394,000
2018	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 26,607,600	\$ 32,006,200
2019	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 39,030,600	\$ 44,429,200
2020	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 46,944,100	\$ 52,342,700
2021	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 42,083,800	\$ 47,482,400
2022	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 62,601,400	\$ 68,000,000
2023	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 59,828,800	\$ 65,227,400
2024	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 64,511,800	\$ 69,910,400
2025	\$ 5,398,600	\$ 72,647,200	\$ 78,045,800

2026 5,398,600 80,730,800 86,129,400

2005 Base Value: \$405,100

TID 3 Total Value

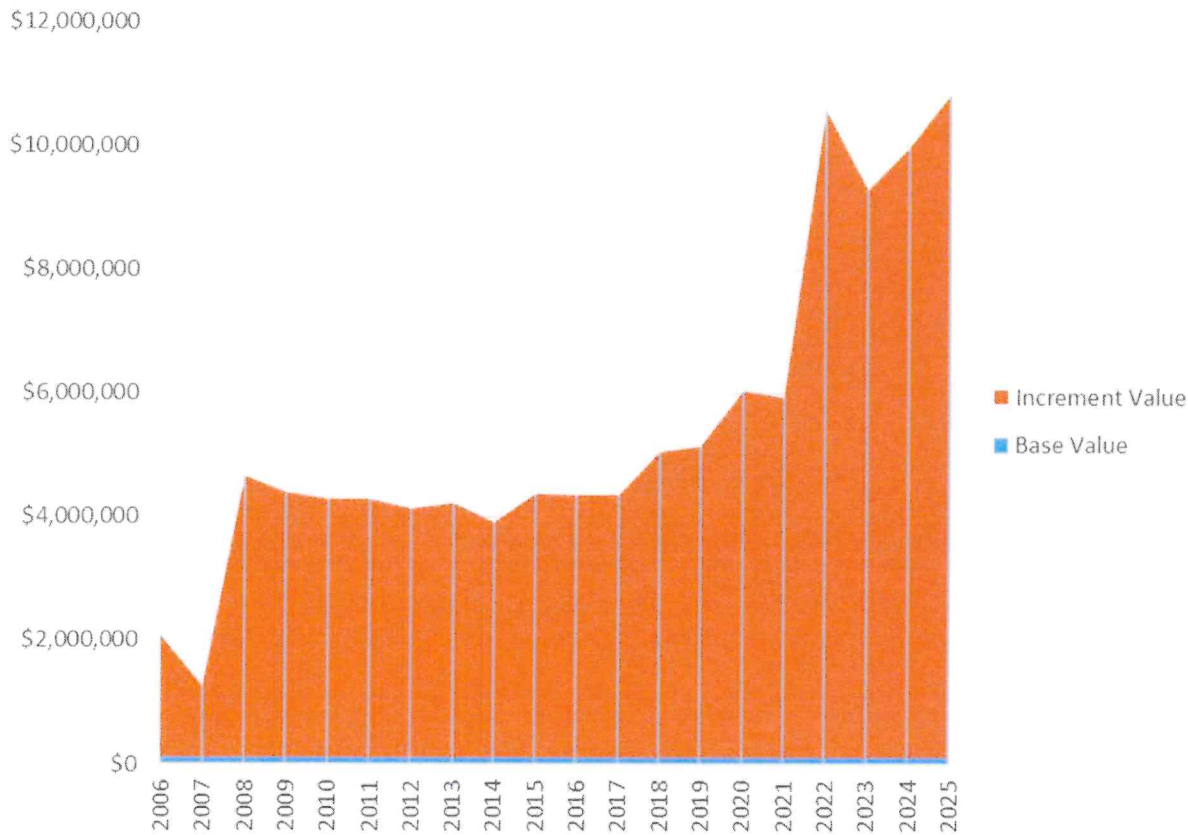


Year	Base Value	Increment Value	Total Value
2006	\$ 405,100	\$ 39,300	\$ 444,400
2007	\$ 405,100	\$ 929,300	\$ 1,334,400
2008	\$ 405,100	\$ 546,000	\$ 951,100
2009	\$ 405,100	\$ 517,000	\$ 922,100
2010	\$ 405,100	\$ 467,100	\$ 872,200
2011	\$ 405,100	\$ 473,200	\$ 878,300
2012	\$ 405,100	\$ 421,100	\$ 826,200
2013	\$ 405,100	\$ 439,100	\$ 844,200
2014	\$ 405,100	\$ 253,700	\$ 658,800
2015	\$ 405,100	\$ 541,600	\$ 946,700
2016	\$ 405,100	\$ 589,500	\$ 994,600
2017	\$ 405,100	\$ 624,700	\$ 1,029,800
2018	\$ 405,100	\$ 619,600	\$ 1,024,700
2019	\$ 405,100	\$ 731,600	\$ 1,136,700
2020	\$ 405,100	\$ 760,600	\$ 1,165,700
2021	\$ 405,100	\$ 651,500	\$ 1,056,600
2022	\$ 405,100	\$ 855,200	\$ 1,260,300
2023	\$ 405,100	\$ 2,419,400	\$ 2,824,500
2024	\$ 405,100	\$ 2,613,200	\$ 3,018,300
2025	\$ 405,100	\$ 2,964,500	\$ 3,369,600

2026 CLOSED TID

2005 Base Value: \$106,600

TID 4 Total Value



Year	Base Value	Increment Value	Total Value
2006	\$ 106,600	\$ 1,982,200	\$ 2,088,800
2007	\$ 106,600	\$ 1,146,200	\$ 1,252,800
2008	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,555,800	\$ 4,662,400
2009	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,291,800	\$ 4,398,400
2010	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,177,700	\$ 4,284,300
2011	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,184,500	\$ 4,291,100
2012	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,023,500	\$ 4,130,100
2013	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,114,100	\$ 4,220,700
2014	\$ 106,600	\$ 3,796,400	\$ 3,903,000
2015	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,256,900	\$ 4,363,500
2016	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,250,600	\$ 4,357,200
2017	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,229,200	\$ 4,335,800
2018	\$ 106,600	\$ 4,931,600	\$ 5,038,200
2019	\$ 106,600	\$ 5,034,800	\$ 5,141,400
2020	\$ 106,600	\$ 5,932,900	\$ 6,039,500
2021	\$ 106,600	\$ 5,814,900	\$ 5,921,500
2022	\$ 106,600	\$ 10,480,600	\$ 10,587,200
2023	\$ 106,600	\$ 9,173,300	\$ 9,279,900
2024	\$ 106,600	\$ 9,862,500	\$ 9,969,100
2025	\$ 106,600	\$ 10,721,000	\$ 10,827,600

2026 106,600 11,525,700 11,632,300

2026 Statement of Changes in TID Value
Wisconsin Department of Revenue
Equalization Bureau

Date: 07/29/26

Page: 639 Section 5, Item G.

County 37 Marathon
 Village 145 Kronenwetter
 TID # 001 TID Type - Industrial Post-04 SD
 School District 4970 Sch D of D C Everest Area (Rothschild)

Special District - 1 5100
 Special District - 2
 Special District - 3
 Union High None

Current Year Value

	Assessed Value *	Ratio	DOR Full Value	Amended Full Value **	Final Full Value
Non-Manufacturing Real Estate	\$3,885,900	63.71%	\$6,099,400		\$6,099,400
Manufacturing Real Estate			\$14,387,500		\$14,387,500
Prior Year Corrections:					
Non-Manufacturing Real Estate			-\$1,443,000		-\$1,443,000
Manufacturing Real Estate			\$0		\$0
Frozen Overlap Value					\$0
Current Year TID Value					\$19,043,900
2005 TID Base Value					\$2,262,300
TID Increment Value					\$16,781,600

* Municipal Assessor's final values filed on 05/28/2026

** Amended Full Value based on information from Municipal Assessor

Changes in TID Equalized Values

2025 TID Value	2026 TID Value	Dollar Change	% Change
\$21,590,800	\$19,043,900	-\$2,546,900	-12

2026 Statement of Changes in TID Value
Wisconsin Department of Revenue
Equalization Bureau

County 37 Marathon
Village 145 Kronenwetter
TID # 002 TID Type - Legis Exception
School District 3787 Sch D of Mosinee

Special District - 1 5100
Special District - 2
Special District - 3
Union High None

Current Year Value

	Assessed Value *	Ratio	DOR Full Value	Amended Full Value **	Final Full Value
Non-Manufacturing Real Estate	\$54,695,900	63.71%	\$85,851,400		\$85,851,400
Manufacturing Real Estate			\$0		\$0
Prior Year Corrections:					
Non-Manufacturing Real Estate			\$278,000		\$278,000
Manufacturing Real Estate			\$0		\$0
Frozen Overlap Value					\$0
Current Year TID Value					\$86,129,400
2005 TID Base Value					\$5,398,600
TID Increment Value					\$80,730,800

* Municipal Assessor's final values filed on 05/28/2026

** Amended Full Value based on information from Municipal Assessor

Changes in TID Equalized Values

2025 TID Value	2026 TID Value	Dollar Change	% Change
\$78,045,800	\$86,129,400	\$8,083,600	10

2026 Statement of Changes in TID Value
Wisconsin Department of Revenue
Equalization Bureau

Date: 07/29/26

Page: 641

Section 5, Item G.

County 37 Marathon
 Village 145 Kronenwetter
 TID # 004 TID Type - Industrial Post-04 D
 School District 3787 Sch D of Mosinee

Special District - 1 5100
 Special District - 2
 Special District - 3
 Union High None

Current Year Value

	Assessed Value *	Ratio	DOR Full Value	Amended Full Value **	Final Full Value
Non-Manufacturing Real Estate	\$4,214,200	63.71%	\$6,614,700		\$6,614,700
Manufacturing Real Estate			\$5,011,400		\$5,011,400
Prior Year Corrections:					
Non-Manufacturing Real Estate			\$6,200		\$6,200
Manufacturing Real Estate			\$0		\$0
Frozen Overlap Value					\$0
Current Year TID Value					\$11,632,300
2005 TID Base Value					\$106,600
TID Increment Value					\$11,525,700

* Municipal Assessor's final values filed on 05/28/2026

** Amended Full Value based on information from Municipal Assessor

Changes in TID Equalized Values

2025 TID Value	2026 TID Value	Dollar Change	% Change
\$10,827,600	\$11,632,300	\$804,700	7



VILLAGE BOARD MEETING MINUTES

July 27, 2026 at 6:00 PM

Kronenwetter Municipal Center - 1582 Kronenwetter Drive Board Room (Lower Level)

1. CALL MEETING TO ORDER

President Dan Joling called the July 27, 2026 Village Board Meeting to order at 6 p.m.

A. Pledge of Allegiance

Those in attendance were invited to stand and recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

B. Roll Call

PRESENT: *President Dan Joling, Trustee Aaron Myszka, Trustee Craig Mortensen, Trustee Jessica Stowell, Trustee Dan Lesniak, Trustee Kelly Coyle, Trustee Mary Solheim*

STAFF: *Administrator James Davel, Finance Director/Treasurer John Jacobs, Public Works Director Greg Ulman, Clerk Jennifer Poyer*

2. MOTION TO MOVE AGENDA ITEMS

No items were moved.

3. CHAIRPERSON COMMENTS

President Joling said agenda items J, L and M will not be addressed tonight. The board will await further guidance from the Plan Commission.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

Keith Walkowski, 3857 State Hwy. 153, Kronenwetter, WI, 54455 – *Walkowski spoke regarding the Village allowing zero lot line homes. He gave a brief history on previous attempts to make this change in the Village. He said they are allowed in neighboring municipalities and offer options for retirees and those looking to downsize.*

Guy Fredel, 2240 Ruby Drive, Kronenwetter, WI, 54455 – *Fredel spoke regarding the possibility of an interchange on Kowalski Road. He explained changes to the process including the required seven standards being cut to two standards. He handed out information that is attached to this document.*

5. REPORTS FROM STAFF AND VENDORS

C. Administrator Report

Administrator Davel presented his report. He said the president and himself will be meeting with a new developer tomorrow and Nathan Sandwick will start next week.

D. Finance Director/Treasurer Report

Finance Director/Treasurer John Jacobs presented his report. He updated the board on the 2025 Audit, TID 3 Closure, the capital borrowing project, Capital Infrastructure Projects. Operating budget and 2026 internal financial systems. He answered questions from the board members.

E. 2027 Budget Timetable

Finance Director/Treasurer Jacobs reviewed the timeline for the 2027 budget development. He answered questions from the board members.

F. 2026-2027 Revaluation Timetable

Finance Director/Treasurer Jacobs reviewed the timeline for the upcoming reassessment. He answered questions from the board members.

G. 6/30/2026 Financial Statements (Budget Status Report)

Finance Director/Treasurer Jacobs reviewed the budget status for the Village. He mentioned three areas of concern and areas of "good news." He answered questions from the board members concerning the coverage of the overage.

6. CONSENT AGENDA - DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION**H. July 13, 2026 Village Board Meeting Minutes****I. June 2026 Check Register, ACH Register, and Credit Card Transactions Activity**

Motion by Lesniak/Myszka to approve the Consent Agenda as presented. Motion carried by roll call vote. 7:0.

7. NEW BUSINESS - DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION**J. CSM Happy Hollow Road - Dean Prohaska (Plan Commission)**

No action taken. No discussion took place.

K. Rezone Marathon County Highway Facility (Plan Commission)

Motion by Lesniak/Coyle to approve the zoning change as submitted by the county.

Motion carried by roll call vote. 7:0.

Trustee Lesniak presented this agenda item. He spoke regarding the public hearing that occurred during the July 20, 2026 Plan Commission Meeting. He said there was no action taken on this item until the July 27, 2026 Plan Commission Meeting which occurred prior to the Village Board meeting. He said the commission went through the six criteria and they were all met. He answered questions from the board members regarding opposition. Representatives from the County, Administrator Lance Leonard and Highway Commissioner Kevin Lang, answered questions regarding the water use of the new facility.

L. CSM Marathon County Highway Facility (Plan Commission)

No action taken. No discussion took place.

M. Septic Tank Ordinance (Plan Commission)

No action taken. No discussion took place.

N. Twin Home/Zero Lot Line (Plan Commission)

Trustee Lesniak explained this agenda item. He gave a description of a twin home/ zero lot line house. He asked the board to give staff and the Plan Commission direction as to whether to pursue a change to allow these homes within the Village. Staff and the Plan Commission were directed to move forward.

O. September 12, 2026 Buska Park 5K Run/Walk Fundraiser Event (Parks Committee)

Motion by Coyle/Solheim to approve the September 12 Buska Park 5K Run/Walk fundraiser event. Motion carried by voice vote. 7:0.

Trustee Aaron Myszka presented this event. He gave an overview of the logistics.

P. Wausau & Marathon County Parks & Recreation Foundation Grant (Parks Committee)

Motion by Coyle/Myszka to approve the Wausau & Marathon County Parks & Recreation Foundation parks grant. Motion carried by roll call vote. 7:0.

Public Works Director Ulman presented this item. He said the foundation asked that the Village to match their awarded \$5,000 grant. Finance Director/Treasurer Jacobs gave possibilities of where the matching funds could be pulled from the budget. Ulman answered questions from the board members.

Q. Budget Adjustment #3 – Municipal Garage Bathroom (APC)

Motion by Lesniak/Solheim to approve budget amendment for the bathrooms in the Municipal Garage. Motion carried by roll call vote. 7:0.

Finance Director/Treasurer explained the budget adjustment to the board members.

R. Bike Path Sealing (APC)

Motion by Stowell/Myszka to approve to have the bike path sealed with Fahrner for \$37,884 from the 2024 GO borrowing.

Motion carried by roll call vote. 7:0.

Public Works Director Ulman presented this item. He showed where the money would come from within the budget. He said Fahrner would be doing the work. He answered questions from board members.

S. Budget Adjustment #4 – Bike Path Sealing (APC)

Motion by Lesniak/Coyle to approve Budget Amendment #4 as presented. Motion carried by roll call vote. 7:0.

Finance Director/Treasurer Jacobs explained the budgeting behind the project.

8. CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDA

- *Kowalski Road Interchange Update*
- *Board of Appeals Process*

9. ADJOURNMENT

Motion by Coyle/Stowell to adjourn. Motion carried by voice vote. 7:0.

Meeting adjourned at 7:16 p.m.

DRAFT



Displaying title 23, up to date as of 7/23/2026. Title 23 was last amended 7/13/2026. ⓘ

Title 23 — Highways**Chapter I — Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation****Subchapter G — Engineering and Traffic Operations****ⓘ PART 624—INTERSTATE SYSTEM ACCESS****Authority:** 23 U.S.C. 109(a) and (b) and 111; 23 CFR 1.32; 49 CFR 1.85.**Source:** 89 FR 88126, Nov. 7, 2024, unless otherwise noted.**ⓘ § 624.1 Purpose.**

To prescribe requirements and procedures for State requests for, and FHWA consideration of, changes in access to the Interstate System.

ⓘ § 624.3 Applicability.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, this part is applicable to all segments designated as part of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (Interstate System) for which Federal-aid highway funds or other funds administered under title 23, United States Code, have been used in the past or are used to develop a project.
- (b) This part is not applicable to ramps providing access to safety rest areas, information centers, weigh stations, and truck inspection stations located within the Interstate right-of-way when such areas are accessible to vehicles only to and from the Interstate System. Connections from other public facilities to facilities within the Interstate System right-of way, if an exception is granted in accordance with § 624.7(f), are subject to the requirements of this part.
- (c) This part is not applicable to connections between managed lanes and general-purpose lanes on the same Interstate highway.
- (d) This part is not applicable to State maintenance facilities that are located within the Interstate System right-of-way and not open to the public.
- (e) This part is not applicable to access points to non-freeway Interstate System segments located in Alaska or Puerto Rico with average daily traffic volumes less than 400 vehicles per day. In such cases, the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 111 apply and the FHWA Division Administrator shall determine the level of analysis required to secure FHWA approval of the access modification.

ⓘ § 624.5 Definitions.

The following terms used in this part are defined as follows:

Access point. Any permanent connection (including those metered or closed at times) to the through lanes or shoulders, managed lanes, collector-distributor roads, or ramps on the Interstate System, including “locked gate access”.

Area of influence. The geographic extent to which a proposed change in access will affect traffic operations and safety.

Change in access. The addition of a new, or modification of an existing, interchange or access point along the Interstate System.

Final approval. Acceptance for the proposed change in access granted by FHWA upon completion of the appropriate transportation planning, air quality conformity, and environmental review requirements under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and receiving concurrence on the Safety, Operations, and Engineering (SO&E) determination.

Interchange. A system of interconnecting roadways in conjunction with one or more grade separations that provides for the movement of traffic between two or more roadways or highways on different levels.

Interstate Access Justification Report (IAJR). A technical report that documents the safety, operations, and engineering aspects of a proposed change in access to the Interstate System and demonstrates that the proposal meets the provisions of this part.

Interstate System. The term "Interstate System" as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101, and includes mainline lanes; shoulders; existing, new, or modified ramps; collector-distributor roads; managed lanes (including high-occupancy vehicle lanes, value priced lanes, high-occupancy toll lanes, or exclusive or special use lanes); ramp termini; and portions of frontage roads that function as part of an interchange. For purposes of this part, the Interstate System shall be limited to those routes for which Federal-aid highway funds or other funds administered under title 23, United States Code, have been used in the past or will be used to develop a project.

Partial interchange. An interchange that does not provide for each of the eight basic movements (or four basic movements in the case of a three-legged interchange).

Programmatic Agreement (PA). Agreement between FHWA and a State DOT under 23 U.S.C. 111(e) to allow a State to review and make the Safety, Operations, and Engineering (SO&E) determination.

Public road. The term "public road" as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101.

Safety, Operations, and Engineering (SO&E) determination. Technical determination of whether the proposed location, configuration, geometric design, and signing related to the proposed change in access may be reasonably expected to serve the anticipated traffic of the Interstate System in a manner that is conducive to safety, durability, and economy of maintenance.

Safety rest area. The term "safety rest area" as defined in 23 CFR 752.3(a) that is located within the Interstate System right-of-way.

§ 624.7 Interstate System access requirements.

- (a) The proposed change in access to the Interstate System shall not result in a significant adverse impact on the Interstate System traffic operations or the safety for all users of the transportation system in the project's area of influence, as demonstrated by operational and safety analyses based on both the current and future traffic projections using traffic data that is no more than 5 years old and at least the most recent 3 years of available safety data.
- (b) Interstate System access points shall connect only to a public road. Connections directly to private developments, parking lots, or private roads are prohibited.
- (c) Connections from outside of the Interstate System right-of-way to safety rest areas, information centers, weigh stations, and truck inspection stations located within the Interstate System right-of-way are prohibited.
- (d) Each interchange shall provide for all traffic movements.
- (e) A proposed change in access shall be designed to meet the standards in accordance with 23 CFR part 625 or have approved exceptions and shall comply with 23 CFR part 655.
- (f) On a case by case basis, FHWA may grant exceptions to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section for:
 - (1) Locked gate access to private property for purposes of public safety;
 - (2) Locked gate access from an information center, weigh station, and truck inspection station to a local road for the purposes of public safety;
 - (3) Access from a safety rest area to an adjacent publicly owned conservation and recreation area if access to this area is available only through the safety rest area as allowed under 23 CFR 752.5(d);
 - (4) Locked gate access from a local public road to the safety rest area for the limited purpose of providing access to safety rest area employees, deliveries, and emergency vehicles; or
 - (5) A partial interchange where necessary to provide special access, such as to managed lanes or park and ride lots, or where factors such as the social, economic, and environmental impacts of a full interchange justify an exception.

§ 624.9 Approval process.

- (a) To propose a change in access to the Interstate System, the State DOT shall submit electronically to FHWA a request letter and an IAJR complying with § 624.11 demonstrating that the proposed change in access meets the requirements of this part. Change in access requests will not be accepted from other parties besides a State DOT.

- (b) Approval of a change in access to the Interstate System requires a SO&E determination and a final approval.
- (c) The SO&E determination shall be based on the safety, operations, and engineering aspects of the request as documented in an IAJR meeting the requirements of this part. The FHWA shall make the SO&E determination, except where FHWA has delegated to a State DOT the authority to make the SO&E determination on behalf of FHWA by entering into a PA that meets the requirements of § 624.13.
- (d) If a favorable SO&E determination is made, FHWA will consider whether final approval is appropriate for the proposed change in access to the Interstate System. Final approval may only be granted by FHWA and constitutes a major Federal action under NEPA. Final approval may be granted if the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Applicable transportation planning, conformity, and NEPA procedures have been completed.
 - (2) The alternative covered by the favorable SO&E determination is of the same scope and design as the alternative selected and approved in the NEPA decision.
- (e) If the project has not progressed to construction within 5 years of receiving an affirmative SO&E determination, FHWA may require the State DOT to provide verification that the requirements of § 624.7 continue to be met based on current and projected future conditions.

§ 624.11 Interstate Access Justification Report.

- (a) The IAJR shall be a standalone report. Relevant information from other documents (such as feasibility studies, NEPA documents or preliminary engineering reports) must be included in the appropriate section of the IAJR.
- (b) At a minimum, an IAJR submitted to FHWA shall include all of the following, except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section.
 - (1) A description and overview of the proposed change in access including a project location map and distances to adjacent interchanges.
 - (2) Preliminary design documents sufficient to demonstrate the geometric viability of the proposal. The design documents shall include the design criteria, existing geometry overlaid with clearly labeled proposed geometric plan views, lane configuration schematics, typical sections, control-of-access lines, interchange spacing, ramp spacing, and other design features necessary to evaluate the proposed design.
 - (3) Operational and safety analyses that evaluate the impact of the proposed change in access on the Interstate System and local road network extending to the following area of influence limits at a minimum:
 - (i) Along the Interstate System, and interchanging freeway if applicable, to the adjacent existing or proposed interchange on either side of the proposed change in access, extending further as needed to ensure the limits of the analysis are appropriate to fully understand the impact of the proposed change in access on the Interstate System.
 - (ii) Along each crossroad to the first major intersection on either side of the proposed change in access, extending further as needed to demonstrate the safety and operational impacts that the proposed change in access and other transportation improvements may have on the local road network.
 - (4) A conceptual plan showing the type and location of the signs proposed to support the proposed design.
- (c) The IAJR for a proposed partial interchange shall meet the following additional requirements.
 - (1) The IAJR shall include a full-interchange option with a comparison of the operational and safety analyses to the partial interchange option. The IAJR shall justify the necessity for a partial interchange alternative.
 - (2) The IAJR shall describe why a partial interchange is proposed and include the mitigation proposed to compensate for the missing basic movements, including wayfinding signage, local intersection improvements, mitigation of driver expectation leading to wrong-way movements on ramps, and other proposed strategies as necessary.
 - (3) The IAJR shall describe whether future provision of a full interchange is precluded by the proposed design.
- (d) FHWA will consider the complexity of a change in access when determining the extent of the safety and operational analysis and the format of the IAJR.

§ 624.13 Programmatic Agreement.

A State DOT may submit to FHWA a written request to enter into a PA with FHWA that delegates to the State DOT the authority to make the SO&E determination on behalf of FHWA in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 111(e) and the requirements of this part.

- (a) A PA may allow a State DOT to make the SO&E determination for all or any part of the following types of change in access requests:
 - (1) New freeway-to-crossroad (service) interchanges;
 - (2) Modifications to existing freeway-to-crossroad (service) interchanges; and
 - (3) Completion of basic movements at freeway-to-crossroad (service) interchanges.

- (b) The State DOT request to enter into a PA with FHWA shall include:
- (1) The types of changes in access listed in paragraph (a) of this section for which the State DOT would like to make SO&E determinations; and
 - (2) A discussion of controls the State DOT has implemented, resources available, and actions that would be taken if the PA is approved, as needed to address the considerations outlined in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (c) Upon receipt of the request, FHWA will:
- (1) Verify that appropriate controls and processes have been developed and implemented by the State DOT, and that the State DOT has the necessary resources and commits to conduct future actions in compliance with the terms of the requested PA. The FHWA will examine:
 - (i) State DOT policies, standard operating procedures, and processes, either in place or modified as needed to carry out the requirements of the PA;
 - (ii) Documentation demonstrating the processes and guidance that have been developed and implemented to support the development, analysis, documentation, review, and potential processing of each type of proposed change in access to the Interstate System to which the terms of the PA would apply;
 - (iii) Documentation demonstrating the process, guidance, assistance, and oversight the State DOT will provide to support local agencies (e.g., cities, counties, toll authorities, MPOs) that may propose or submit requests to the State DOT for changes in access to the Interstate System to which the terms of the PA would apply;
 - (iv) Documentation demonstrating that the State DOT has the expertise and resources (e.g., training, analysis tools) needed to carry out the requirements of the PA;
 - (v) Documentation of State DOT procedures to provide the necessary oversight, monitoring, and annual reporting to FHWA to ensure the changes in access to the Interstate System are processed consistent with the terms of the PA; and
 - (vi) Any other factors deemed necessary by the Secretary.
 - (2) Establish, with input from the State DOT, the scope and conditions for the State DOT's review of change in access requests and the process by which the State DOT will make the SO&E determination.
- (d) A PA shall require that the State DOT submit electronically an annual report to FHWA summarizing its performance under the PA. The report shall, at a minimum:
- (1) Include the results of all changes in access to the Interstate System that were processed and received a SO&E determination under the terms of the PA for the previous calendar year;
 - (2) Summarize the changes in access to the Interstate System that the State DOT plans to process in the coming calendar year;
 - (3) Assess the effectiveness of and verify that all changes in access to the Interstate System processed through this agreement were evaluated and processed in a manner consistent with the terms of this PA;
 - (4) Identify any areas where improvements are needed and what actions the State DOT is taking to implement those improvements; and
 - (5) Include actions taken by the State DOT as part of its quality control efforts.
- (e) When all concerns have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Secretary, the PA may be executed.

Pt. 624

23 CFR Ch. I (4–1–25 Edition)

copy of a suitable map or maps identified by the Federal-aid project number, with the facilities to be relinquished and the date of such relinquishment action clearly delineated thereon.

(2) If it is found at any time after relinquishment that a relinquished facility is in fact required for the safe and proper operation of the Federal-aid highway, the State shall take immediate action to restore such facility to its jurisdiction without cost to Federal-aid highway funds.

(3) If it is found at any time that a relinquished frontage road or portion thereof or any part of the right-of-way therefor has been abandoned by local governmental authority and a showing cannot be made that such abandoned facility is no longer required as a public road, it is to be understood that the Federal Highway Administrator may cause to be withheld from Federal-aid highway funds due to the State an amount equal to the Federal-aid participation in the abandoned facility.

(4) In no case shall any relinquishment include any portion of the right-of-way within the access control lines as shown on the plans for a Federal-aid project approved by the FHWA, without the prior approval of the Federal Highway Administrator.

(5) There cannot be additional Federal-aid participation in future construction or reconstruction on any relinquished “off the Federal-aid system” facility unless the underlying reason for such future work is caused by future improvement of the associated Federal-aid highway.

(g) In the event that a State desires to apply for approval by the Federal Highway Administrator for the relinquishment of a facility such as described in paragraph (d) (1) and (2) of this section, the facts pertinent to such proposal are to be presented to the division engineer of the FHWA. The division engineer shall have appropriate review made of such presentation and forward the material presented by the State together with his findings thereon through the Regional Federal Highway Administrator for consideration by the Federal Highway Administrator and determination of action to be taken.

(h) No change may be made in control of access, without the joint determination and approval of the SHA and FHWA. This would not prevent the relinquishment of title, without prior approval of the FHWA, of a segment of the right-of-way provided there is an abandonment of a section of highway inclusive of such segment.

(i) Relinquishments must be justified by the State’s finding concurred in by the FHWA, that:

(1) The subject land will not be needed for Federal-aid highway purposes in the foreseeable future;

(2) That the right-of-way being retained is adequate under present day standards for the facility involved;

(3) That the release will not adversely affect the Federal-aid highway facility or the traffic thereon;

(4) That the lands to be relinquished are not suitable for retention in order to restore, preserve, or improve the scenic beauty adjacent to the highway consonant with the intent of 23 U.S.C. 319 and Pub. L. 89–285, Title III, sections 302–305 (Highway Beautification Act of 1965).

(j) If a relinquishment is to a Federal, State, or local government agency for highway purposes, there need not be a charge to the said agency, nor in such event any credit to Federal funds. If for any reason there is a charge, the STD may retain the Federal share of the proceeds if used for projects eligible under title 23 of the United States Code.

[39 FR 33311, Sept. 17, 1974, as amended at 64 FR 71289, Dec. 21, 1999; 73 FR 77502, Dec. 19, 2008]

**PART 624—INTERSTATE SYSTEM
ACCESS**

Sec.

624.1 Purpose.

624.3 Applicability.

624.5 Definitions.

624.7 Interstate System access requirements.

624.9 Approval process.

624.11 Interstate Access Justification Report.

624.13 Programmatic Agreement.

AUTHORITY: 23 U.S.C. 109(a) and (b) and 111; 23 CFR 1.32; 49 CFR 1.85.

Federal Highway Administration, DOT**§ 624.5**

SOURCE: 89 FR 88126, Nov. 7, 2024, unless otherwise noted.

§ 624.1 Purpose.

To prescribe requirements and procedures for State requests for, and FHWA consideration of, changes in access to the Interstate System.

§ 624.3 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, this part is applicable to all segments designated as part of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (Interstate System) for which Federal-aid highway funds or other funds administered under title 23, United States Code, have been used in the past or are used to develop a project.

(b) This part is not applicable to ramps providing access to safety rest areas, information centers, weigh stations, and truck inspection stations located within the Interstate right-of-way when such areas are accessible to vehicles only to and from the Interstate System. Connections from other public facilities to facilities within the Interstate System right-of-way, if an exception is granted in accordance with § 624.7(f), are subject to the requirements of this part.

(c) This part is not applicable to connections between managed lanes and general-purpose lanes on the same Interstate highway.

(d) This part is not applicable to State maintenance facilities that are located within the Interstate System right-of-way and not open to the public.

(e) This part is not applicable to access points to non-freeway Interstate System segments located in Alaska or Puerto Rico with average daily traffic volumes less than 400 vehicles per day. In such cases, the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 111 apply and the FHWA Division Administrator shall determine the level of analysis required to secure FHWA approval of the access modification.

§ 624.5 Definitions.

The following terms used in this part are defined as follows:

Access point. Any permanent connection (including those metered or closed at times) to the through lanes or shoulders, managed lanes, collector-distributor roads, or ramps on the Interstate System, including “locked gate access”.

Area of influence. The geographic extent to which a proposed change in access will affect traffic operations and safety.

Change in access. The addition of a new, or modification of an existing, interchange or access point along the Interstate System.

Final approval. Acceptance for the proposed change in access granted by FHWA upon completion of the appropriate transportation planning, air quality conformity, and environmental review requirements under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and receiving concurrence on the Safety, Operations, and Engineering (SO&E) determination.

Interchange. A system of interconnecting roadways in conjunction with one or more grade separations that provides for the movement of traffic between two or more roadways or highways on different levels.

Interstate Access Justification Report (IAJR). A technical report that documents the safety, operations, and engineering aspects of a proposed change in access to the Interstate System and demonstrates that the proposal meets the provisions of this part.

Interstate System. The term “Interstate System” as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101, and includes mainline lanes; shoulders; existing, new, or modified ramps; collector-distributor roads; managed lanes (including high-occupancy vehicle lanes, value priced lanes, high-occupancy toll lanes, or exclusive or special use lanes); ramp termini; and portions of frontage roads that function as part of an interchange. For purposes of this part, the Interstate System shall be limited to those routes for which Federal-aid highway funds or other funds administered under title 23, United States Code, have been used in the past or will be used to develop a project.

Partial interchange. An interchange that does not provide for each of the eight basic movements (or four basic

§ 624.7

movements in the case of a three-legged interchange).

Programmatic Agreement (PA). Agreement between FHWA and a State DOT under 23 U.S.C. 111(e) to allow a State to review and make the Safety, Operations, and Engineering (SO&E) determination.

Public road. The term “public road” as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101.

Safety, Operations, and Engineering (SO&E) determination. Technical determination of whether the proposed location, configuration, geometric design, and signing related to the proposed change in access may be reasonably expected to serve the anticipated traffic of the Interstate System in a manner that is conducive to safety, durability, and economy of maintenance.

Safety rest area. The term “safety rest area” as defined in 23 CFR 752.3(a) that is located within the Interstate System right-of-way.

§ 624.7 Interstate System access requirements.

(a) The proposed change in access to the Interstate System shall not result in a significant adverse impact on the Interstate System traffic operations or the safety for all users of the transportation system in the project’s area of influence, as demonstrated by operational and safety analyses based on both the current and future traffic projections using traffic data that is no more than 5 years old and at least the most recent 3 years of available safety data.

(b) Interstate System access points shall connect only to a public road. Connections directly to private developments, parking lots, or private roads are prohibited.

(c) Connections from outside of the Interstate System right-of-way to safety rest areas, information centers, weigh stations, and truck inspection stations located within the Interstate System right-of-way are prohibited.

(d) Each interchange shall provide for all traffic movements.

(e) A proposed change in access shall be designed to meet the standards in accordance with 23 CFR part 625 or have approved exceptions and shall comply with 23 CFR part 655.

23 CFR Ch. I (4–1–25 Edition)

(f) On a case by case basis, FHWA may grant exceptions to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section for:

(1) Locked gate access to private property for purposes of public safety;

(2) Locked gate access from an information center, weigh station, and truck inspection station to a local road for the purposes of public safety;

(3) Access from a safety rest area to an adjacent publicly owned conservation and recreation area if access to this area is available only through the safety rest area as allowed under 23 CFR 752.5(d);

(4) Locked gate access from a local public road to the safety rest area for the limited purpose of providing access to safety rest area employees, deliveries, and emergency vehicles; or

(5) A partial interchange where necessary to provide special access, such as to managed lanes or park and ride lots, or where factors such as the social, economic, and environmental impacts of a full interchange justify an exception.

§ 624.9 Approval process.

(a) To propose a change in access to the Interstate System, the State DOT shall submit electronically to FHWA a request letter and an IAJR complying with § 624.11 demonstrating that the proposed change in access meets the requirements of this part. Change in access requests will not be accepted from other parties besides a State DOT.

(b) Approval of a change in access to the Interstate System requires a SO&E determination and a final approval.

(c) The SO&E determination shall be based on the safety, operations, and engineering aspects of the request as documented in an IAJR meeting the requirements of this part. The FHWA shall make the SO&E determination, except where FHWA has delegated to a State DOT the authority to make the SO&E determination on behalf of FHWA by entering into a PA that meets the requirements of § 624.13.

(d) If a favorable SO&E determination is made, FHWA will consider whether final approval is appropriate for the proposed change in access to the Interstate System. Final approval may only be granted by FHWA and

Federal Highway Administration, DOT**§ 624.13**

constitutes a major Federal action under NEPA. Final approval may be granted if the following conditions are met:

(1) Applicable transportation planning, conformity, and NEPA procedures have been completed.

(2) The alternative covered by the favorable SO&E determination is of the same scope and design as the alternative selected and approved in the NEPA decision.

(e) If the project has not progressed to construction within 5 years of receiving an affirmative SO&E determination, FHWA may require the State DOT to provide verification that the requirements of § 624.7 continue to be met based on current and projected future conditions.

§ 624.11 Interstate Access Justification Report.

(a) The IAJR shall be a standalone report. Relevant information from other documents (such as feasibility studies, NEPA documents or preliminary engineering reports) must be included in the appropriate section of the IAJR.

(b) At a minimum, an IAJR submitted to FHWA shall include all of the following, except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) A description and overview of the proposed change in access including a project location map and distances to adjacent interchanges.

(2) Preliminary design documents sufficient to demonstrate the geometric viability of the proposal. The design documents shall include the design criteria, existing geometry overlaid with clearly labeled proposed geometric plan views, lane configuration schematics, typical sections, control-of-access lines, interchange spacing, ramp spacing, and other design features necessary to evaluate the proposed design.

(3) Operational and safety analyses that evaluate the impact of the proposed change in access on the Interstate System and local road network extending to the following area of influence limits at a minimum:

(i) Along the Interstate System, and interchanging freeway if applicable, to the adjacent existing or proposed inter-

change on either side of the proposed change in access, extending further as needed to ensure the limits of the analysis are appropriate to fully understand the impact of the proposed change in access on the Interstate System.

(ii) Along each crossroad to the first major intersection on either side of the proposed change in access, extending further as needed to demonstrate the safety and operational impacts that the proposed change in access and other transportation improvements may have on the local road network.

(4) A conceptual plan showing the type and location of the signs proposed to support the proposed design.

(c) The IAJR for a proposed partial interchange shall meet the following additional requirements.

(1) The IAJR shall include a full-interchange option with a comparison of the operational and safety analyses to the partial interchange option. The IAJR shall justify the necessity for a partial interchange alternative.

(2) The IAJR shall describe why a partial interchange is proposed and include the mitigation proposed to compensate for the missing basic movements, including wayfinding signage, local intersection improvements, mitigation of driver expectation leading to wrong-way movements on ramps, and other proposed strategies as necessary.

(3) The IAJR shall describe whether future provision of a full interchange is precluded by the proposed design.

(d) FHWA will consider the complexity of a change in access when determining the extent of the safety and operational analysis and the format of the IAJR.

§ 624.13 Programmatic Agreement.

A State DOT may submit to FHWA a written request to enter into a PA with FHWA that delegates to the State DOT the authority to make the SO&E determination on behalf of FHWA in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 111(e) and the requirements of this part.

(a) A PA may allow a State DOT to make the SO&E determination for all or any part of the following types of change in access requests:

(1) New freeway-to-crossroad (service) interchanges;

Pt. 625

23 CFR Ch. I (4-1-25 Edition)

(2) Modifications to existing freeway-to-crossroad (service) interchanges; and

(3) Completion of basic movements at freeway-to-crossroad (service) interchanges.

(b) The State DOT request to enter into a PA with FHWA shall include:

(1) The types of changes in access listed in paragraph (a) of this section for which the State DOT would like to make SO&E determinations; and

(2) A discussion of controls the State DOT has implemented, resources available, and actions that would be taken if the PA is approved, as needed to address the considerations outlined in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Upon receipt of the request, FHWA will:

(1) Verify that appropriate controls and processes have been developed and implemented by the State DOT, and that the State DOT has the necessary resources and commits to conduct future actions in compliance with the terms of the requested PA. The FHWA will examine:

(i) State DOT policies, standard operating procedures, and processes, either in place or modified as needed to carry out the requirements of the PA;

(ii) Documentation demonstrating the processes and guidance that have been developed and implemented to support the development, analysis, documentation, review, and potential processing of each type of proposed change in access to the Interstate System to which the terms of the PA would apply;

(iii) Documentation demonstrating the process, guidance, assistance, and oversight the State DOT will provide to support local agencies (e.g., cities, counties, toll authorities, MPOs) that may propose or submit requests to the State DOT for changes in access to the Interstate System to which the terms of the PA would apply;

(iv) Documentation demonstrating that the State DOT has the expertise and resources (e.g., training, analysis tools) needed to carry out the requirements of the PA;

(v) Documentation of State DOT procedures to provide the necessary oversight, monitoring, and annual reporting to FHWA to ensure the changes in

access to the Interstate System are processed consistent with the terms of the PA; and

(vi) Any other factors deemed necessary by the Secretary.

(2) Establish, with input from the State DOT, the scope and conditions for the State DOT's review of change in access requests and the process by which the State DOT will make the SO&E determination.

(d) A PA shall require that the State DOT submit electronically an annual report to FHWA summarizing its performance under the PA. The report shall, at a minimum:

(1) Include the results of all changes in access to the Interstate System that were processed and received a SO&E determination under the terms of the PA for the previous calendar year;

(2) Summarize the changes in access to the Interstate System that the State DOT plans to process in the coming calendar year;

(3) Assess the effectiveness of and verify that all changes in access to the Interstate System processed through this agreement were evaluated and processed in a manner consistent with the terms of this PA;

(4) Identify any areas where improvements are needed and what actions the State DOT is taking to implement those improvements; and

(5) Include actions taken by the State DOT as part of its quality control efforts.

(e) When all concerns have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Secretary, the PA may be executed.

PART 625—DESIGN STANDARDS FOR HIGHWAYS

Sec.

625.1 Purpose.

625.2 Policy.

625.3 Application.

625.4 Standards, policies, and standard specifications.

AUTHORITY: 23 U.S.C. 103, 109, 315, and 402; Sec. 1073 of Pub. L. 102-240, 105 Stat. 1914, 2012; Sec. 1404 of Pub. L. 114-94, 129 Stat. 1312; 49 CFR 1.85.

SOURCE: 62 FR 15397, Apr. 1, 1997, unless otherwise noted.



Report to Village Board

Item Name: Oak Wilt Ordinance
Meeting Date: August 10, 2026
Referring Body:
Committee Contact:
Staff Contact: Greg Ulman
Report Prepared by: Greg Ulman

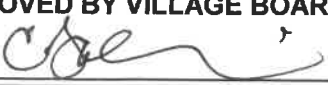
The Village Board asked CLIPP to review the current Oak Wilt Ordinance and make any necessary changes that seem fit.

Currently our oak wilt ordinance requires an annual inspection in the designated oak wilt areas of the Village with a duly appointed tree inspector. The Village does not have a tree inspector on staff nor does the Village have a contracted individual or firm to inspect any areas or specific trees. If we receive a complaint about an oak wilt diseased tree staff can't follow the ordinance with sending out a tree inspector.

The Wisconsin DNR has a guideline sheet for residents to follow which mirrors parts of the ordinance.

On August 3, 2026 CLIPP made a recommendation to the Village Board to eliminate the oak wilt ordinance as well as the oak wilt reimbursement policy (PW-008), based on the elimination of funding as well as the vacancy of a tree inspector.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: To eliminate the Oak Wilt Ordinance as well as the Oak Wilt Reimbursement Policy (PW-008)

POLICY ID: PW-008		TITLE: Oak Wilt Reimbursement Policy	
☐ ORIGINAL ☒ REVISION		APPROVED BY VILLAGE BOARD: 	DATE: 1/12/2021
EFFECTIVE DATE: Immediate		Village Clerk	
☒ Village Property Owners			
APPLIES TO:			

Purpose:

Oak Wilt, a disease affecting all oak species, has been found within the Village through a study of the urbanized sections of the Village. The study showed that there are numerous locations that the disease has been found and the Village is making provisions to contain this disease. One solution is to assist individual property owners with financial aid to pay for a consultant to create a management plan to contain the Oak Wilt on their property as well as the tree and stump removal for sanitation and clean-up of the site. Any of the following programs are dependent upon the Village Board allocating funds in a specific calendar year. Once the allocated funds are depleted during the year, the reimbursements will no longer be available.

Procedure:

- A. Management.** The Village may reimburse any Village of Kronenwetter property owner who works with the Village Forester or who contracts with a professional forestry consultant to prepare a site-specific management plan to execute specific and eligible control techniques.

Specifically the procedure shall be as follows:

When a property owner suspects that they have Oak Wilt on their property, or is contacted by the Village in regard to a possible Oak Wilt Infection. The property owner can grant permission to the Village Forester to confirm the infection and prepare a management plan to control and sanitize the site. If the owner desires, he or she may contract with a consultant, at owner's expense, to confirm the infection and prepare a site-specific management plan for the control and treatment of Oak Wilt. Said plan must be approved by the Village Forester before implementation.

Most Oak Wilt management plans involve the removal of oaks, within the control area, to stop the spread of the infection. Property owners may select to have high quality trees professionally treated with a fungicide to save them from Oak Wilt and to maintain the aesthetic values of the trees and associated tree canopy. This practice must be part of the prepared management plan with save trees being approved by the Village Urban Forester. Costs incurred through this practice are eligible for cost share under the Management cost share program and within the program cost share limits.

After the management plan and treatment work has been completed, the property owner can submit an Oak Wilt Management Cost Share Application to the Village, no later than December 15th of the year in which the consultation was completed.

Village Staff shall review the submitted application and the associated materials and within 15 days shall either submit a reimbursement check back to the property owner in an amount not to exceed 50% of the cost of the consultation, with a maximum of \$300 per property per year, or a letter detailing why the application was denied for reimbursement. Residents that are denied reimbursement may appeal their application to the Village Board of the Village of Kronenwetter.

- B. Sanitation.** The Village may reimburse any Village of Kronenwetter property owner who contracts with a professional tree and stump removal contractor for sanitation and clean-up of the site in accordance to the site-specific management plan that was previously created for the property.

After the management work has been completed as recommended by the property owner hired consultant and the property owner obtains a professional tree and stump removal contractor for sanitation and clean-up of the site, the resident is eligible for cost sharing for the site. The resident can submit an Oak Wilt Sanitation Cost Share Application

to the Village. Any application for work completed in the previous year must be received by January 10th of year.

Section 7, Item 1.

Village Staff shall review the submitted application and the associated materials and within 15 days shall either submit a reimbursement check back to the property owner in an amount not to exceed 33% of the cost of the sanitation, with a maximum of \$400 per property per year, or a letter detailing why the application was denied for reimbursement. Residents that are denied reimbursement may appeal their application to the Village Board of the Village of Kronenwetter.

Rental costs paid by the property owner for equipment rented for the sole purpose of carrying out the sanitation and clean-up in accordance to the site-specific management plan may be eligible for cost sharing at the discretion of the Village. Possible rental costs to be cost shared include the rental of a trailer to haul off trees or branches or the rental of a chainsaw.

Chapter 389 OAK WILT

§ 389-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Oak wilt fungus. *Ceratocystis fagacearum* is a disease of oak trees carried by way of grafted root systems between infected and healthy trees or by insects carrying spores.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-2. Nuisances declared.

The following are declared to be public nuisances whenever and wherever they may be found within the designated oak wilt control areas:

- A. Any living or standing tree or part thereof in the red oak group, such as red oak, pin oak, and black oak, infected to any degree with the oak wilt fungus, *Ceratocystis fagacearum*.
- B. Any living or standing tree in the white oak group, such as white oak and bur oak, infected to any degree with the oak wilt fungus, *Ceratocystis fagacearum*.
- C. Any parts of infected oaks that do not have bark removed, including logs, branches, stumps and firewood.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-3. Inspection procedures.

- A. Annual inspection. The tree inspector or his/her duly appointed agents shall survey the designated oak wilt control areas of the village to determine whether any conditions described in the "nuisances declared" section of this chapter exist. The tree inspector shall, in addition, conduct emergency inspections, whenever deemed necessary, and take action as authorized in this chapter.
- B. Entry upon private premises. The tree inspector, so designated by the village board, or his/her duly appointed agents, will provide 24-hour notice to the landowner of the need to inspect the property. If access is denied, the agent may enter upon private premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to him/her in this chapter.
- C. Diagnosis. The tree inspector shall, whenever possible, upon finding indications of oak wilt, make a diagnosis based upon accepted field symptoms and, if deemed necessary, will deliver appropriate samples or specimens for laboratory analysis. The cost of the sample analysis will be the responsibility of the landowner upon whose lands the diseased trees are located.
- D. It is unlawful for any person to prevent, delay or interfere with the village tree inspector or his/her agents in the performance of duties imposed by this chapter.
- E. If the tree inspector finds evidence of oak wilt infection or the potential for infection of other trees, he/she shall notify, by certified mail, the owner of the property on which the nuisance is found. Said notice shall contain the survey information with respect to the subject trees on the property. Such notice shall describe the nuisance and recommend procedures for its abatement within a period of time specified by the

inspector. The notice shall further state that unless the owner abates the nuisance in the manner specified or appears at a hearing to show such a nuisance does not exist or does not endanger the health of other trees, the inspector may cause the abatement thereof at the expense of the property served. The tree inspector reserves the right to extend abatement procedures under difficult circumstances of compliance. If the owner cannot be found, such notice shall be given publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the village. After the expiration of the time limited by such notice, the tree inspector may proceed to abate the nuisance as herein provided. The cost of such abatement shall be assessed against the owner of the property involved or against the property itself.

- F. Any owner of real estate in the control area, who receives any notice as provided herein, may request that the tree inspector obtain a laboratory test of such trees. Such a request shall be made to the tree inspector within five days after the date of such notice with the costs of such test being the responsibility of the landowner.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-4. Responsibility for abatement.

- A. *Private landowner.* An owner of the existence of oak wilt on his/her property or a nuisance as described in this chapter shall abate or direct the abatement of the nuisance within the specified time on this notice. The abatement of nuisances and disposal of all associated materials shall be done in a manner satisfactory with the tree inspector, so as to ensure the elimination of the nuisance.
- B. *Jurisdictional abatement.* If the homeowner does not initiate abatement procedures in the allotted time, the tree inspector may then proceed to contract for the prescribed abatement procedure as soon as possible and shall report to the village clerk all charges resulting from the abatement procedures. The clerk shall list all such charges along with additional administrative costs as determined in this chapter against each separate lot or parcel as a special assessment to be collected commencing with the following year's taxes.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-5. Controlling spread of oak wilt.

- A. Oak wilt is a community problem, and because oak wilt control may benefit an entire neighborhood, the tree inspector shall recommend and encourage neighborhood participation and cooperation, including cost sharing, in root graft disruption and other control efforts, especially where oak wilt is in danger of spreading across property boundaries.
- B. To control overland spread of oak wilt, pruning, cutting or other wounding of oaks is prohibited from April 15 until August 15, without a written approval from the village. During this period (April 15 until August 15), if wounding occurs or pruning is necessary in response to an emergency (storm, equipment damage), a tree wound dressing shall be applied immediately or as soon as possible, within 12 hours, to each wound. The cut surface of stumps from living noninfected oaks shall be immediately painted with a tree wound dressing.
- C. Any diseased material (died within the past 12 months) to be used as fuel wood or to be salvaged for other purposes must be debarked or completely covered and wrapped with heavy plastic (minimum of four mil) for a period of time from April 15 until August 15. At any time, stumps of infected trees (died within the past 12 months) shall be removed or debarked to ground line to eliminate all possibilities of formation of fungal mats and overland spread by insects. At any time, any branch (from a tree that died within the past 12 months) greater than two-inch diameter shall be disposed of by burning, chipping, or removal to an authorized dump site.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-6. Transporting wood prohibitions.

It is unlawful for any person to transport, into, within or through the control area, any diseased wood that has been determined to be a nuisance as described in the previous sections, without having obtained a permit from the tree inspector. Such permits shall only be granted when the purposes of this chapter will be served thereby.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-7. Permit procedure.

- A. Any person seeking a permit to trim, cut, prune or otherwise wound (e.g., cabling) any oak tree(s) in the control area between April 15 and August 15 or transport diseased trees or parts thereof shall request a permit from the tree inspector. Transported wood permits shall describe the origin and final disposition of the wood and state protective measures that must be followed to ensure against the spread of oak wilt within the control area. Permits shall not be written for more than a ten-day period.
- B. Permits for trimming of oaks shall not be given except in emergency situations. The person doing the cutting, pruning, trimming or transporting shall have a copy of the permit in his/her possession at all times while doing the activity.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-8. Tree and woodland preservation.

Individuals/developers/realtors proposing sale or construction in areas containing oaks are required to schedule an on-site inspection, with the tree inspector, to develop a plan to protect oaks from infection. This written plan must be on file with the village before any brushing, surveying, testing, or construction activities take place. The existence of the plan must be communicated to any prospective buyers.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-9. Transfer of property.

At the time of sale or transfer of real property, the grantor(s) or his/her agent bears the affirmative obligation to disclose the terms of this chapter regulation to the grantee(s). In the event that a nuisance has been declared against the grantor(s) through this chapter, full disclosure shall be made, including the ramifications of noncompliance.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-10. Violations and penalties.

- A. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to the general penalty in chapter 1, General Provisions, section 1-2, General penalty, of the Code of the Village of Kronenwetter. Each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.
- B. Compliance with the provisions of this chapter may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease-and-desist order before resorting to in-junctional proceedings.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

Chapter 389 OAK WILT

§ 389-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Oak wilt fungus. Ceratocystis fagacearum is a disease of oak trees carried by way of grafted root systems between infected and healthy trees or by insects carrying spores.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-2. Nuisances declared.

The following are declared to be public nuisances whenever and wherever they may be found within the designated oak wilt control areas:

- A. Any living or standing tree or part thereof in the red oak group, such as red oak, pin oak, and black oak, infected to any degree with the oak wilt fungus, Ceratocystis fagacearum.
- B. Any living or standing tree in the white oak group, such as white oak and bur oak, infected to any degree with the oak wilt fungus, Ceratocystis fagacearum.
- C. Any parts of infected oaks that do not have bark removed, including logs, branches, stumps and firewood.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-3. Inspection procedures.

- ~~A. Annual inspection. The tree inspector or his/her duly appointed agents shall survey the designated oak wilt control areas of the village to determine whether any conditions described in the "nuisances declared" section of this chapter exist. The tree inspector shall, in addition, conduct emergency inspections, whenever deemed necessary, and take action as authorized in this chapter.~~
- ~~B. Entry upon private premises. The tree inspector, so designated by the village board, or his/her duly appointed agents, will provide 24-hour notice to the landowner of the need to inspect the property. If access is denied, the agent may enter upon private premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to him/her in this chapter.~~
- ~~C. Diagnosis. The tree inspector shall, whenever possible, upon finding indications of oak wilt, make a diagnosis based upon accepted field symptoms and, if deemed necessary, will deliver appropriate samples or specimens for laboratory analysis. The cost of the sample analysis will be the responsibility of the landowner upon whose lands the diseased trees are located.~~
- ~~D. It is unlawful for any person to prevent, delay or interfere with the village tree inspector or his/her agents in the performance of duties imposed by this chapter.~~
- ~~E. If the tree inspector finds evidence of oak wilt infection or the potential for infection of other trees, he/she shall notify, by certified mail, the owner of the property on which the nuisance is found. Said notice shall contain the survey information with respect to the subject trees on the property. Such notice shall describe the nuisance and recommend procedures for its abatement within a period of time specified by the~~

~~inspector. The notice shall further state that unless the owner abates the nuisance in the manner specified or appears at a hearing to show such a nuisance does not exist or does not endanger the health of other trees, the inspector may cause the abatement thereof at the expense of the property served. The tree inspector reserves the right to extend abatement procedures under difficult circumstances of compliance. If the owner cannot be found, such notice shall be given publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the village. After the expiration of the time limited by such notice, the tree inspector may proceed to abate the nuisance as herein provided. The cost of such abatement shall be assessed against the owner of the property involved or against the property itself.~~

- F. ~~Any owner of real estate in the control area, who receives any notice as provided herein, may request that the tree inspector obtain a laboratory test of such trees. Such a request shall be made to the tree inspector within five days after the date of such notice with the costs of such test being the responsibility of the landowner.~~

~~(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)~~

§ 389-4. Responsibility for abatement.

- A. *Private landowner.* An owner of the existence of oak wilt on his/her property or a nuisance as described in this chapter shall ~~remove affected trees in a timely manner during appropriate times of the year. abate or direct the abatement of the nuisance within the specified time on this notice. The abatement of nuisances and disposal of all associated materials shall be done in a manner satisfactory with the tree inspector, so as to ensure the elimination of the nuisance.~~
- B. *Jurisdictional abatement.* ~~If the homeowner does not initiate abatement procedures in the allotted time, the tree inspector may then proceed to contract for the prescribed abatement procedure as soon as possible and shall report to the village clerk all charges resulting from the abatement procedures. The clerk shall list all such charges along with additional administrative costs as determined in this chapter against each separate lot or parcel as a special assessment to be collected commencing with the following year's taxes.~~

~~(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)~~

§ 389-5. Controlling spread of oak wilt.

- A. Oak wilt is a community problem, and because oak wilt control may benefit an entire neighborhood, ~~the tree inspector shall recommend and the Village shall~~ encourage neighborhood participation and cooperation, ~~including cost sharing,~~ in root graft disruption, ~~pruning at appropriate times of the year~~ and other control efforts, especially where oak wilt is in danger of spreading across property boundaries.
- B. To control overland spread of oak wilt, pruning, cutting or other wounding of oaks is prohibited from April 15 until August 15, ~~without a written approval from the village.~~ During this period (April 15 until August 15), if wounding occurs or pruning is necessary in response to an emergency (storm, equipment damage), a tree wound dressing shall be applied immediately or as soon as possible, within 12 hours, to each wound. The cut surface of stumps from living noninfected oaks shall be immediately painted with a tree wound dressing.
- C. Any diseased material (died within the past 12 months) to be used as fuel wood or to be salvaged for other purposes must be debarked or completely covered and wrapped with heavy plastic (minimum of four mil) for a period of time from April 15 until August 15. At any time, stumps of infected trees (died within the past 12 months) shall be removed or debarked to ground line to eliminate all possibilities of formation of fungal mats and overland spread by insects. At any time, any branch (from a tree that died within the past 12 months) greater than two-inch diameter shall be disposed of by burning, chipping, or removal to an authorized dump site.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-6. Transporting wood prohibitions.

It is unlawful for any person to transport, into, within or through the control area, any diseased wood that has been determined to be a nuisance as described in the previous sections, without having obtained a permit from the tree inspector. Such permits shall only be granted when the purposes of this chapter will be served thereby.

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-7. Permit procedure.

- A. ~~Any person seeking a permit to trim, cut, prune or otherwise wound (e.g., cabling) any oak tree(s) in the control area between April 15 and August 15 or transport diseased trees or parts thereof shall request a permit from the tree inspector. Transported wood permits shall describe the origin and final disposition of the wood and state protective measures that must be followed to ensure against the spread of oak wilt within the control area. Permits shall not be written for more than a ten-day period.~~
- B. ~~Permits for trimming of oaks shall not be given except in emergency situations. The person doing the cutting, pruning, trimming or transporting shall have a copy of the permit in his/her possession at all times while doing the activity.~~

~~(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)~~

§ 389-8. Tree and woodland preservation.

~~Individuals/developers/realtors proposing sale or construction in areas containing oaks are required to schedule an on-site inspection, with the tree inspector, to develop a plan to protect oaks from infection. This written plan must be on file with the village before any brushing, surveying, testing, or construction activities take place. The existence of the plan must be communicated to any prospective buyers.~~

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-9. Transfer of property.

At the time of sale or transfer of real property, the grantor(s) or his/her agent bears the affirmative obligation to disclose the terms of this chapter regulation to the grantee(s). ~~In the event that a nuisance has been declared against the grantor(s) through this chapter, full disclosure shall be made, including the ramifications of noncompliance.~~

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)

§ 389-10. Violations and penalties.

- A. ~~Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to the general penalty in chapter 1, General Provisions, section 1-2, General penalty, of the Code of the Village of Kronenwetter. Each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.~~

~~B. Compliance with the provisions of this chapter may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease and desist order before resorting to injunctive proceedings.~~

(Ord. No. 14-01, 1-28-2014; Ord. No. 16-25, 12-13-2016)



OAK WILT

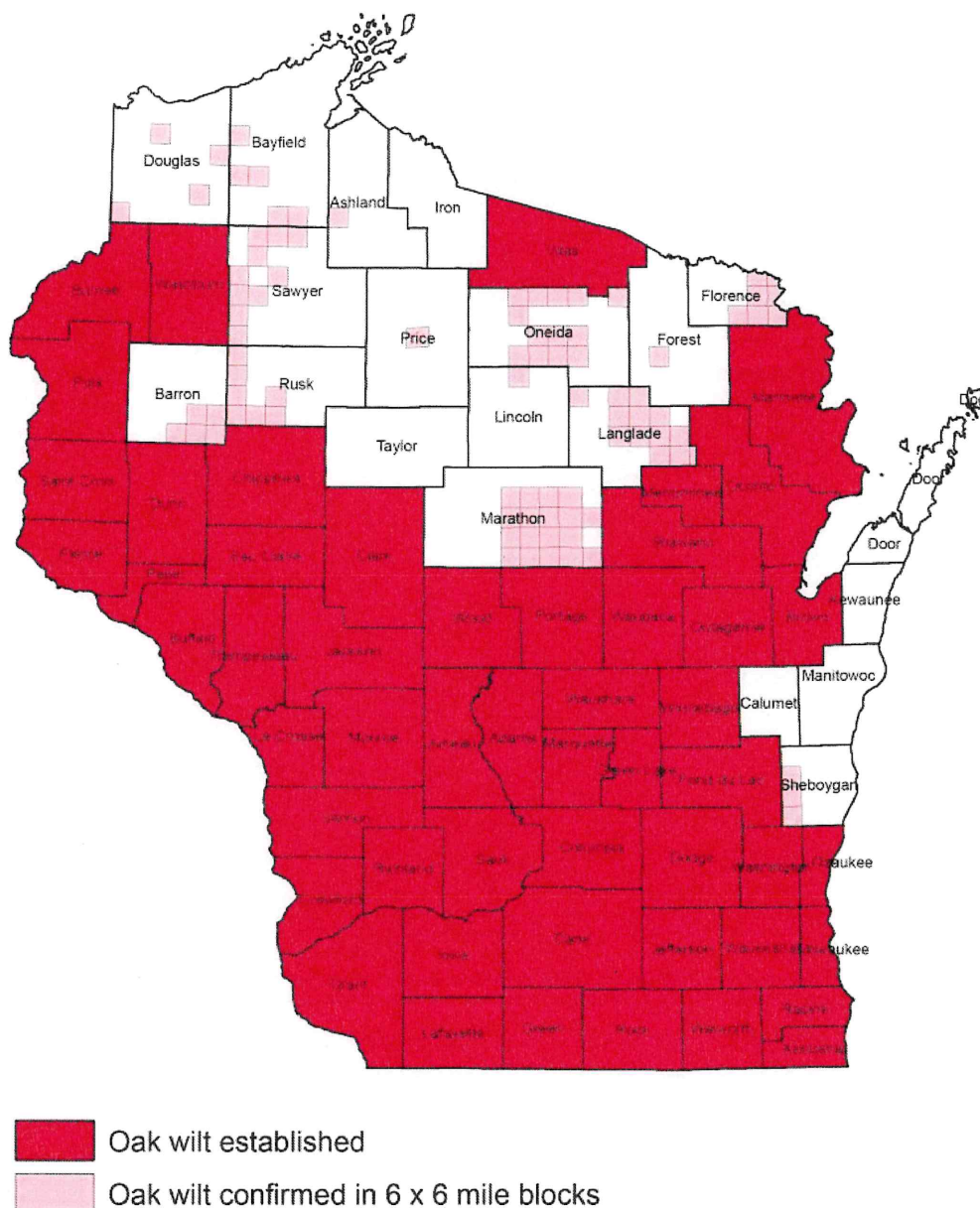
Learn if your property is at risk, how to reduce the spread of oak wilt in a forested area, how to know if a tree has oak wilt and much more.

DISTRIBUTION

Oak wilt is widespread in southern Wisconsin, but in much of northern Wisconsin it is still a new and uncommon disease.

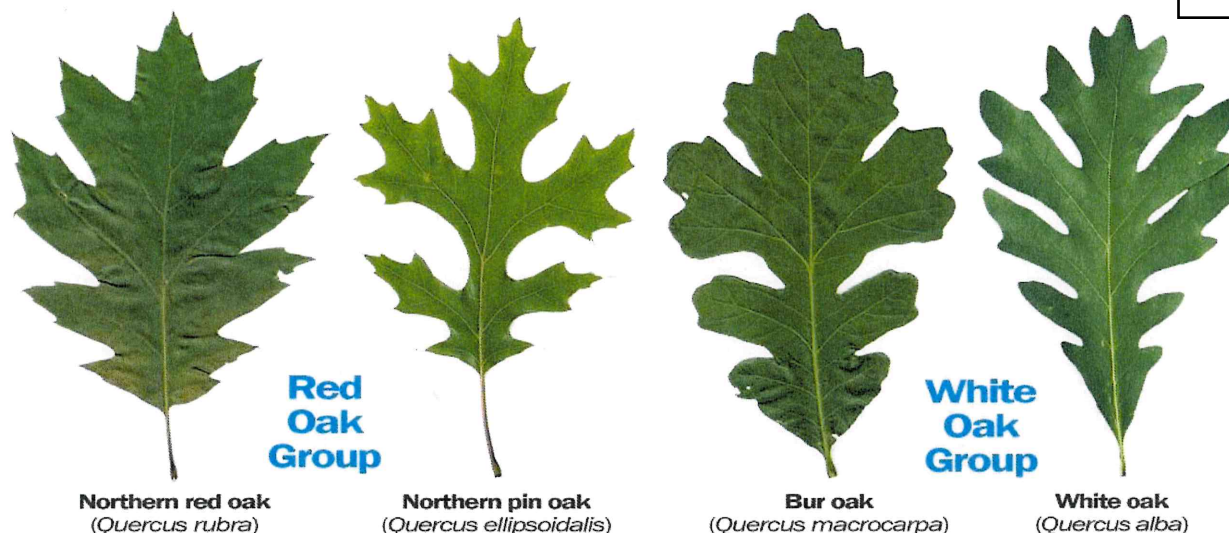
The following map shows oak wilt detections in Wisconsin as of January 21, 2026.

Oak wilt detections in Wisconsin (January 21, 2026)



IMPACT

Oak wilt kills thousands of trees each year in forests, woodlots and urban areas. Oak wilt can even attack and kill healthy trees. The disease is a particularly serious problem for species in the red oak group such as northern red, northern pin and black oaks. Once wilting symptoms are apparent on a red oak, the infected tree will lose most of its leaves and die within approximately one month. Among the white oak group, bur and swamp white oaks demonstrate moderate tolerance to the disease, living several years after symptoms first appear. White oaks experience even slower disease progression and may survive infection.



Examples of healthy oak leaves. Photo Credits: 1-3: Katy Chayka, minnesotawildflowers.info; 4: Smithsonian Gardens, gardens.si.edu

Dead oak trees can serve as excellent den trees for wildlife. Oaks do not decay as quickly as aspen, birch and red maple, so they will provide shelter for wildlife for many years. As oaks die, the site often becomes brushy for about 10 years. Warblers, grosbeaks, cuckoos, cardinals, grouse, rabbits, deer and shrews will be attracted to the brushy area. Brown creepers may nest under the bark falling off dead trees. Dead trees will also supply insects for birds, and large dead trees may provide perches for raptors.

BIOLOGY

Oak wilt is caused by the fungus, *Bretziella fagacearum*. The fungus grows through the infected tree's water conducting system, causing the tree to wilt and die. Oak wilt is introduced to an area by sap-feeding beetles that carry oak wilt spores to fresh wounds. Spore-bearing fungal mats develop under the bark in the fall or spring following the death of the infected tree.

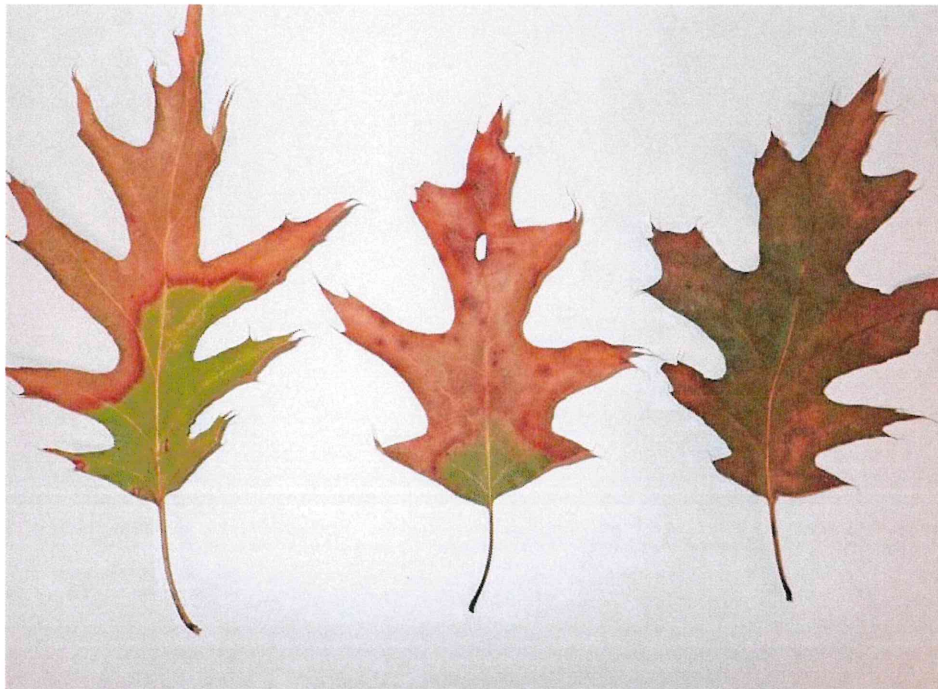


The sap-feeding beetles are attracted to the fungal mats and can transport oak wilt spores to fresh wounds or to recently cut oak stumps. Once in an area, the disease spreads to nearby oak trees through interconnected (grafted) root systems, creating an expanding pocket of dead oak trees.

Are you thinking of building on a wooded lot? Learn how to [protect your trees from oak wilt](#)^[PDF]. For general information on oak wilt in Wisconsin's forests, consult this [oak wilt fact sheet](#)^[PDF].

IDENTIFICATION

Leaves will wilt and drop from the upper canopy first. Symptoms progress down the tree rapidly. Infected leaves wilt rapidly and drop to the ground in summer. Wilting symptoms are observed from June through September, most commonly in July and August.



Infected leaves appear dull green/bronze, water-soaked but partially green.

Unlike normal leaf fall, the leaves of infected trees drop to the ground when they are still partially green. The symptoms of oak wilt are similar to those of other pest, disease and abiotic issues. A symptomatic tree should be sampled and examined by a laboratory for proper diagnosis, especially if active management is being considered.

FIND OUT IF YOUR TREE HAS OAK WILT

For urban trees:

- Contact a local [urban forestry consultant/arborist](#)

- Submit a sample to the [University of Wisconsin-Madison Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic](#) [exit DNR] for an oak wilt lab test

For forest trees:

- Contact your local [forester](#)
- Contact your regional [DNR forest health specialist](#)

PREVENTION

IN URBAN/RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Once the disease exists in a stand, it is difficult to control. Prevention of this disease is the best approach. The greatest risk of oak wilt transmission occurs in the spring and early summer (April through July), when oak wilt spore-carrying beetles are abundant and fungal mats are fresh. This [interface](#) [exit DNR] provides users localized information about the estimated emergence status of the two most important insects that transmit oak wilt in Wisconsin, based on a degree-day model.

If oak trees need to be pruned between April and July, spray or paint tree wound sealer immediately after the cut is made. This barrier will prevent the introduction of spores by sap-feeding beetles. Check with your municipality to find out if they have their own oak wilt ordinances that you should follow as well.

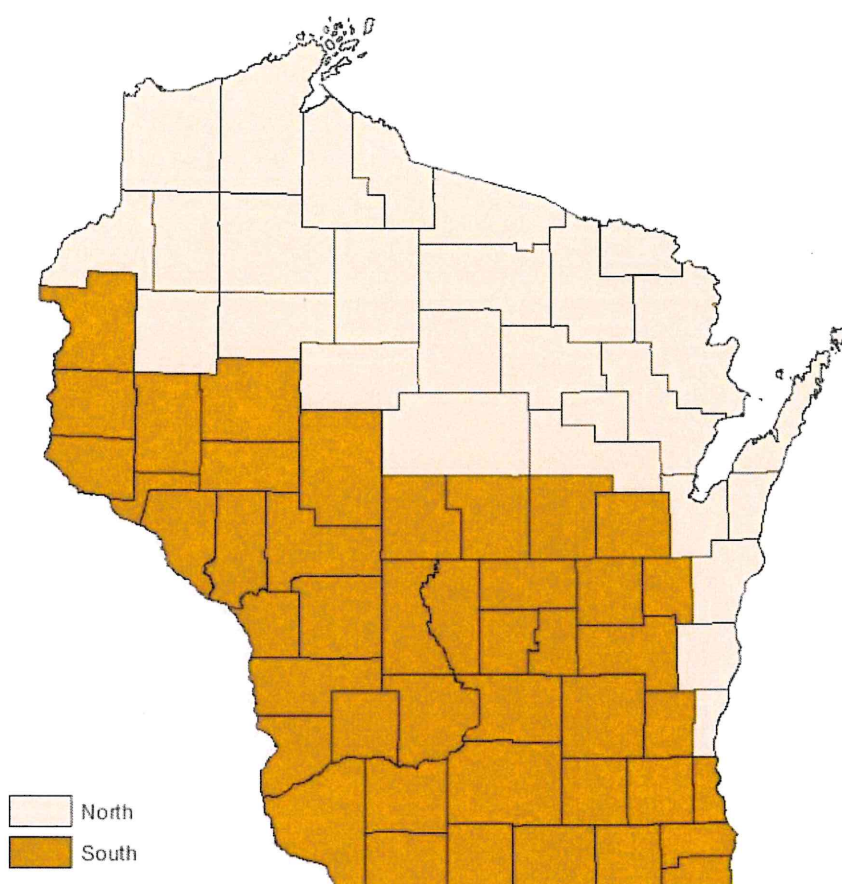
IN FORESTS

To help reduce risk, the DNR developed the [oak harvesting guidelines](#) [PDF] to reduce the introduction and spread of oak wilt. These recommend harvesting only during the non-restricted period if your stand is in a county that has oak wilt or is within 6 miles of a county with oak wilt. Harvesting restricted periods are dependent on your location in the state and are:

- **North Zone:** April 15 to July 15.
- **South Zone:** April 1 to July 15.

However, the guidelines' Exceptions and Modifications allow for stand-level flexibilities. Please read the guidelines for more information. This [interface](#) [exit DNR] provides users localized information about the estimated emergence status of the two most important insects that transmit oak wilt in Wisconsin, based on a degree-day model. If oak trees need to be pruned during the harvesting restricted periods, apply wound sealer immediately after the wound is made to prevent the introduction of spores by sap-feeding beetles.

Counties in the North and South zones.



Generally, but not in all cases, harvesting-restricted periods are between April 15th and July 15th in the North zone and April 1st and July 15th in the South zone. Be sure to refer to the oak wilt harvesting guidelines for details for your specific site.

ELECTRICAL UTILITIES

For oak pruning to clear electrical utility lines, refer to the Wisconsin Administrative Code PSC 113.0511 - Oak tree cutting and pruning [exit DNR].

MANAGEMENT

Although management to control the below-ground spread of oak wilt can be complicated and costly, active management can be successful. Controlling below-ground spread requires disrupting the movement of the fungus through root grafts from infected trees to healthy trees. Physical severing of the root system using a vibratory plow or a trencher has proven to be effective if plow lines are placed

correctly. Recently, field trials have shown some promising results to contain the below-ground spread of oak wilt by using herbicides on, or by uprooting the entire root mass of, healthy oaks that border the infected pocket.

Trees that have died of oak wilt will harbor spores for approximately 1 year after death. Once root grafts have been disrupted, dead and live trees inside a pocket should be harvested to limit the spread of the disease by beetles. If you are interested in options for active management of oak wilt, please contact your [local DNR forester](#) or [DNR forest health specialist](#).

Check out [Wisconsin DNR's Oak Harvesting Guidelines to Reduce the Risk of Introduction and Spread of Oak Wilt](#) [PDF] or the Wisconsin DNR's [oak wilt management fact sheet](#) [PDF] for more information.

FIREWOOD

Moving infected firewood can spread oak wilt long distances to a previously disease-free area. Keep firewood local and consider covering it with 4 mil plastic until the bark is loose. Wood from dead trees with loose bark, and from apparently healthy trees with no wilting symptoms, does not pose a risk for the spread of oak wilt. Wisconsin has developed a number of requirements pertaining to the movement of firewood. Learn more about [firewood restrictions](#).

OTHER ISSUES

Both native and non-native oaks are susceptible to a range of insects, diseases and abiotic issues. Some examples include bur oak blight, anthracnose, leaf tatters, leaf and twig galls and two-lined chestnut borer. Review the following links to learn more about these other issues that may be impacting oak trees on your property.

- [Oak Problems - Diagnosis and Management Recommendations](#) [PDF exit DNR]
- [How to Recognize Common Diseases of Oaks in the Midwest](#) [PDF]



Report to CLIPP

Agenda Item: One year Data Center Moratorium Resolution

Meeting Date: 3 August

Referring Body: Administrator

Committee Contact: CLIPP

Staff Contact: Jim Davel

Report Prepared by: Jim Davel

AGENDA ITEM: One-Year Data Center Moratorium

OBJECTIVE(S): The attached resolution establishes a temporary one-year moratorium on new data center development applications while the Village evaluates potential impacts and develops appropriate policies.

WHAT THE RESOLUTION DOES:

1. Creates a temporary pause on data center approvals
2. Allows staff, commissions, and the council time to study best practices
3. Provides and opportunity for public input and stakeholder engagement
4. Enables the Village to evaluate infrastructure, utility, zoning, financial impact, health, and land use considerations before proposals are submitted

WHAT THE RESOLUTION DOES NOT DO:

1. Its is not a permanent ban on data centers
2. It does not prohibit any specific project. (I am unaware of any current proposal)
3. It does not prohibit future data center development
4. It does not establish new regulations or zoning standards

WHY CONSIDER A MORATORIUM:

Data centers are a rapidly growing land use that can have a significant impact on electricity demand, utility infrastructure, water use, site selection, and long term planning.

Communities across the country are evaluating how best to address these facilities before major projects are proposed.

The Village of Kronenwetter is currently working several issues regarding utility infrastructure, long term economic development, and future land-use planning. Taking time to evaluate data center development now may help avoid future conflicts and provide greater certainty for both residents and potential development.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve the one year moratorium and refer this to the planning commission, and utility committee to return with recommendations regarding potential zoning, utility, infrastructure, and land use.

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON NEW DATA CENTER DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS AND REFERRING THE MATTER TO THE PLANNING AND UTILITY COMMITTEES FOR FURTHER STUDY

WHEREAS, the Village of Kronenwetter is currently engaged in a comprehensive review and modernization of its zoning regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Village's existing zoning code does not contain specific definitions, use, classifications, siting criteria, operational, standards, or infrastructure requirements for data center development; and

WHEREAS, data centers represent a rapidly evolving land use with the potential to significantly impact electrical systems, utility infrastructure, water and wastewater systems, transportation networks, land use patterns, environmental resources, municipal services; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board finds that additional study and public engagement are necessary to evaluate the potential impacts of data center development and to determine whether amendments to the Village's zoning code, comprehensive plan, utility planning efforts, or other municipal regulations may be warranted; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board finds that allowing new data center development applications to proceed before such a review is completed may undermine the Villages' ability to establish an appropriate regulatory framework;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Village Board of the Village of Kronenwetter that a temporary moratorium is hereby established on the acceptance, processing, approval, and issuance of permits, licenses, zoning approvals, conditional use permits, site plans, or other development approvals for new data center developments with the Village of Kronenwetter.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT this moratorium shall remain in effect for a period of one (1) year from the date of adoption unless terminated earlier by action of the Village Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Village Board may extend the moratorium by subsequent action should additional time be determined necessary to complete the review process and implement appropriate regulations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the matter is hereby referred to the Plan Commission and Utility Committee for study, public engagement, and recommendations as part of the Village's ongoing zoning code rewrite process.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Plan Commission and Utility Committee evaluate and make recommendations regarding, at a minimum:

1. Definitions and classifications of data center use;
2. Appropriate zoning districts and locational criteria;
3. Utility and infrastructure impacts;
4. Water and wastewater considerations;
5. Noise, backup generation, and public health considerations;
6. Environmental and sustainability impacts;
7. Economic developments impacts;
8. Design, buffering, performance standards;
9. Any other matters deemed relevant by the Plan Commission or Utility Committee.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Village Board may refer the matter to additional committees, commissions, staff, utility providers, governmental agencies, subject matter experts, or other stakeholders as it deems appropriate to obtain information and public feedback during the review period.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED THAT Plan Commission and Utility Committee shall provide and submit final recommendations prior to the expiration of the moratorium.

Passed and adopted this 10th day of August 2026.

Approved this 10th day of August 2026.

Village President

Attest:

Village Clerk

