



Crawford County Independent & Kickapoo Scout

VOL. 118 • NO. 12

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 2023

ONE DOLLAR

Crawford County will continue pursuing broadband

By GILLIAN POMPLUN

Dale Klemme, Executive Director of Community Development Alternatives (CDA), appeared at the July 19 meeting of the Crawford County Finance Committee.

Klemme was there to discuss how the county can prepare to apply for upcoming waves of broadband internet funding coming from the \$1 billion in federal funding made available to the state through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

"In early February, the Public Service Commission (PSC) put out a call for broadband expansion grant applications, but neither Vernon Communications Cooperative (VCC) or Richland Grant Telephone Cooperative (RGTC) were interested in applying," Klemme explained. "To provide fiber optic broadband to the premises for the remaining unserved areas in Wauzeka, Steuben and over to Ferryville, has too high a cost per mile, and the grants offered only 80 percent cost share."

Grant funds study

Klemme said that as a result of Prosperity Southwest's multi-county collaboration, he expects that Crawford County will receive \$10,000 of a total \$121,000 from the PSC for a planning and data gathering project. The funds are to be used to position counties to submit competitive grant applications for broadband expansion funding.

"I would ask that when the county does receive the not less than \$10,000 in funding, it be provided to CDA under contract to compile the data we need about remaining unserved areas in the county," Klemme said. "We need to work with VCC and RGTC to see what data they have, and to position the county to apply for grants in 2024."

Klemme said that VCC's CEO Garin Mayer told him that 80 percent cost share is not enough for his company to be interested in the project to extend service to the county's unserved areas.

Identifying the underserved

"In order to identify these areas in our county as high cost areas, we need to conduct a speed test, which is pretty hard in areas where not many have access to broadband internet," Klemme explained. "So, we will use the funds from Prosperity Southwest to obtain the data we need."

Klemme explained that when you can document a high-cost, unserved area, that can help to position you for higher cost share grants.

"The grant guidelines specify that the funds are for unserved and underserved areas, and to create competition in markets," Klemme pointed out. "While we certainly have unserved areas, we also have a lack of competition between providers, for instance in the Prairie du Chien area."

Klemme said that Northeast Iowa Telephone Company has had demand from some of their customers that recreate in the Prairie du Chien area to provide them with better broadband service at their vacation homes. For this reason, the company may be interested in expanding service into the Prairie du Chien area.

"If we create more competition among providers in the Prairie du Chien area, that could cause current providers to up their game," Klemme said.

Klemme said that he expects to see six-to-seven rounds of funding from the federal dollars. He said the application windows could expand beyond 2024. He said the funding would likely not be allocated by county, but rather by need.

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LOCAL WATERSHED COUNCIL members listen intently as Savanna Institute Executive Director Keefe Keeley, right, describes the opportunities and challenges of including perennial crops, like elderberry in farm rotations, leaving room for growing various crops in the alleys between the perennial crops.

At Savanna Institute Farm

Lessons in agroforestry offered

By GILLIAN POMPLUN

About 10 members of the Tainter Creek, Bad Axe and Coon Creek Community watershed councils, along with Vernon County Land Conservation Department staff, attended a field trip to the Spring Green campus of the Savanna Institute on Thursday, July 20.

The group was there to learn more about agroforestry practices. According to Savanna Institute Executive Director, North Crawford graduate Keefe Keeley, "agroforestry is the integration of trees, crops and livestock into farming systems. In a nutshell, it means farming with trees."

The Savanna Institute is a nonprofit organization that works with farmers and scientists to lay the groundwork for widespread agroforestry adoption in the Midwest. Inspired by the native savanna ecosystems that once covered much of this region, the Savanna Institute conducts research, education, and outreach to support the growth of diverse, perennial agroecosystems.

On-hand to conduct the tour of their North Farm and Elder Farm agroforestry demonstration installations were Keefe Keeley, Water Quality Program Manager & Tribal Liaison Devon Brock-Mont-

gomery, and Field Crew Lead, Spring Green Campus Meg Weidenhof.

Tainter represented

Chuck and Karen Bolstad represented the Tainter Creek Watershed Council. From the Bad Axe Watershed Council there were organic dairy farmer Travis Klinkner and third generation dairy farmer Phil Hendon. Cashton organic dairy farmer Matthew Pears represented the Coon Creek Community Watershed Council.

"The Savanna Institute is devoted to research, education

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On Mississippi River

Stormy night ends sunset canoe paddle

By AMBROSIA WOJAHN

It was a perfect Saturday evening at Wyalusing State Park. The air was warm, the sky was blue, and birds could be heard serenely chirping in the trees.

A group of eager canoeists assembled at a boat landing along a Mississippi River slough. They were about to embark on what would be a peaceful sunset paddle. Peaceful, that is, until fate took a turn.

Wyalusing Naturalist Josh Kozelka and Ranger Jackson Uppena were ready to guide the group of 10 canoes through the picturesque river backwaters.

The area is a well-known place for spotting aquatic plants, waterfowl, and other wildlife along the river.

Canoeists ranging from young children to adults set off on the water. Some of them were paddling for the very first time. For the first few paddle strokes, the water was calm and the sky shone blue overhead. However, the very edge of the sky was a creeping mass of dark clouds that foreshadowed what was to come.

Kozelka and Uppena began pointing out organisms that could be spotted in the water. Along the bank, the skeletal remains of dead ash trees loomed overhead.

"Ash trees are struggling a lot because of the emerald ash borer, an invasive insect that tunnels into the trees and kills them," Kozelka explained.

Just as he spoke, a bolt of lightning slashed through the sky with a bright flash of light, followed immediately by the jarring boom of thunder.

The wind picked up almost instantly, and the crash of thunder was suddenly joined by the snapping of several dead ash trees into the water. The canoeists watched in disbelief as the large trees fell violently in front of them.

Back toward shore

Kozelka and Uppena ushered the canoes back toward shore. Luckily, the group had scarcely passed the landing dock and some were able to steady their canoes by holding onto the dock.

Other canoeists paddled fiercely toward the boat landing, as the water carried them swiftly down the slough. The formerly smooth, gentle stream had turned into a raging current with enough force to whip a canoe around with ease. It took a great deal of strength to dig the paddles into the water enough to counter its direction. All the while, there were more and more cracking sounds of trees snapping like twigs under the wind's force.

With some difficulty, each canoe managed to land on the bank. The canoeists helped each other lift the vessels further inland and everyone got out of the water safely.

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THE CALM before the storm greets this group of canoeists as they leave the landing for a sunset paddle on the Mississippi River last Saturday night. Notice the smooth as glass river in contrast to the gathering clouds on the other side. Within minutes, the scene changed radically into an intense storm quickly driving the canoeists back to the landing

Photo by Ambrosia Wojahn

In Soldiers Grove

Village board honors a retiring employee

By AMBROSIA WOJAHN

The Soldiers Grove Village Board had a brief, but productive meeting, the evening of Tuesday, July 11.

The regularly scheduled meeting was held in the Soldiers Grove Community Building across the hall from the library to discuss public works, fire department action, and to commemorate the career of retiring Public Works Director Brian Copus.

The board approved a payment of \$1,500 related to a Delta 3 Engineering project.

Following the resignation of Soldiers Grove Public Works Director Brian Copus, the village made a back-up arrangement with the Readstown Public Works Department, who have been filling in and training the village's replacements.

Soldiers Grove Fire Chief Jeannette McCormick was recently hired along with Mike Allie to fill the open public works positions in the village.

"It seems that everything is falling into place slowly. Charlie from Readstown has been good about training us," McCormick commented. "At

this point, we can do pretty much everything on our own."

"It all seems to be going pretty well," Soldiers Grove Village President Paul Nicholson added.

McCormick reported that all 62 fire hydrants in the village had been flushed.

The minutes of the June 8 board meeting were approved, as well as payment of bills. The board approved a Crawford County Stewardship picnic license for August 5.

Before adjourning, the group acknowledged Brian Copus, the retiring Soldiers Grove Public Works Director, by presenting him with a plaque in honor of his 23 years in the position.

"We want to show you how much we appreciate everything you've done," Paul Nicholson said.

There were tears in the eyes of some of the board members as they personally thanked Brian for his service.

The meeting was adjourned in near-record time and the group departed from the community building.



SOLDIERS GROVE Director of Public Works Brian Copus received an award from the village board as he retired from the position. The award thanked Copus for his many years of hard work and service to the village.



GENTLY HANDLING a hummingbird is an essential part of getting them banded.

Photo by Ambrosia Wojahn

At Wyalusing

Everything you ever wanted to know about hummingbirds and then some...

By AMBROSIA WOJAHN

An enthusiastic group was gathered at Wyalusing State Park Saturday afternoon to get a closer look at ruby-throated hummingbirds and hummingbird banding in Wisconsin.

Mickey O'Connor is an avian keeper at the Milwaukee County Zoo and one of three licensed hummingbird banders in the state. She's been banding hummingbirds at Wyalusing for around nine years.

An avian zookeeper

"As an avian zookeeper, I take care of everything from tiny weavers to big vultures, so it's a treat to handle these little gems," O'Connor said of the hummingbirds.

O'Connor explained that she had been introduced to banding with songbirds in 1997, and was trained to band hummingbirds in 2013.

O'Connor gave a presentation detailing the natural history of hummingbirds, the importance of education, and the banding process.

O'Connor noted that there are at least 18 species of hummingbirds found in North America, and over 340 species in the world.

"Here, we primarily have the ruby-throat nesting birds. Ruby-throats will migrate here and breed all summer long."

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In addition to market development, Institute monitors ecosystem services

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and outreach to provide assistance to farmers interested in including agroforestry systems in their farm rotations,” Keeley explained. “We offer tools, tested tree crop varieties, and market development, and we are basically committed to de-risking agroforestry and helping others avoid the mistakes that we will make through our experimentation and research.”

Keeley told the group that Savanna Institute is a technical service provider through USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service. As such, they can assist producers in design of an agroforestry installation, securing funding, and in installing the system on their farm.

“We have four research/demonstration farms in the Spring Green area, and we also conduct research at farms in Illinois,” Keeley explained. “Our goals in Illinois are to explore introducing diversity into a place with little diversity, dominated by growing corn.”

Keeley said that their goal is to refine agroforestry techniques and crop varieties so that farmers can make a profit while at the same time improving their land, and water quality. What we are dedicated to here at the Savanna Institute is to do the legwork to ensure that agroforestry can be a viable option.

“A tree in the wrong place is just a big, dirty weed,” Keeley said. “A tree in the right place can be an asset and a crop.”

Types of agroforestry

Alley cropping is the cultivation of crops in the alleys between regularly spaced rows of trees or shrubs.

Silvopasture is the intentional integration of trees, pasture, and livestock, managed as a single system.

Windbreaks are strips of trees and shrubs designed to enhance crop or livestock production while providing conservation benefits.

Forest Farming is the cultivation of agricultural crops within a forest setting, such as mushrooms or ginseng.

North Farm

In fields at the bottom of the farm, just across the road and up from the Wisconsin River backwaters, an impressive planting of fruiting

shrubs was combined with various other crops being grown.

In one case, an impressive bed of basil was being grown by a neighboring farmer between the rows of honeyberry shrubs. The basil is used for a processed pesto business sold in the region.

“This planting demonstrates that farmers don’t necessarily have to do all of the cultivation on their farms,” Keeley said. “Sometimes, we’ve found, partnerships with other producers can assist with increasing diversity on the farm.”

Travis Klinkner asked Keeley what the return-on-investment is with the planting of perennial crops.

“We don’t know that yet,” Keeley responded. “What we doing here at the Savanna Institute is taking on the risk and the learning curve, and positioning ourselves to help farmers not make the same mistakes we will in our experimentation and research.”

Keeley pointed out that the current dry conditions demonstrate that adding diversity into your farm operation can help to protect your farming business from upheavals related to weather or markets.

In addition, Keeley said that research has demonstrated that the amount of food that can be produced on 100 hectares of integrated crops and trees is equal to the amount of food that can be produced on 80 hectares of cropland plus 60 hectares of forest land.

“Integration of crops and trees intensifies the amount of food production per acre,” Keeley said. “For example, if you grow wheat between rows of walnut trees, the crops use the available sunlight at different times of the year, they access the water at different depths in the soil and trees, in the process of drawing water up out of the aquifer can actually supply more water to annual crops planted between them.”

The contrast in the upper field at the North Farm campus between this reporter’s visit in summer of 2021, and in summer of 2023 was impressive. In 2021, the farm had just been acquired and the main activity being undertaken was the planting of cover crops to prepare the soil for alley cropping instal-

lations.

In 2023, watershed council visitors were treated to a wide vista of rows of chestnut trees, and various crop-producing shrubs such as hazelnuts, black currants, elderberries and more. The ‘alleys’ between were cultivated in cover crops, various row crops and pasture. Just added the week before, a herd of pastured sheep were seen grazing peacefully in the rows between various varieties of Chinese Chestnut trees.

“We are conducting a cold hardiness trial for different varieties of chestnuts here,” Keeley said. “Chestnuts are a very starchy crop, and can be used in product formulations that require starch.”

Keeley pointed out that though not commonly consumed in the United States, Chestnuts are a big part of the diets of Eastern Europeans and in northern Italy. One farmer who grows chestnuts here in the U.S. told Keeley that “his problem isn’t finding a market for his chestnuts, but rather his problem is in rationing them among his customers.”

“Chestnuts require a cold chain like apples do,” Keeley said. “One application for chestnuts is to make a gluten free flour, which has become increasingly in demand by consumers here in the U.S. Another application could be for chestnut finished turkeys, who could be turned out post harvest to clean up the orchard.”

Keeley said that the trees planted this year will be in full production in 10-12 years. Since our area is at the northern edge of the hardiness zone for the tree, the Savanna Institute’s research with UW-Madison is looking to identify cold-hardy cultivars, and also in breeding for “precocity” or cultivars that reach full productivity sooner.

“The size of the tree is similar to an apple tree,” Keeley said. “The canopy will produce about 50 percent shade when mature, and so a producer could get about 80 percent growth of cool season grasses and forbes in the rows between the trees.”

Hazelnuts

A little further up the valley were rows of different cultivars of hazelnuts, with cover crops or root crops

established between. Keeley said that the rows between the hazelnuts are meant for cropping, and not for silvopasture. He pointed out that they have also integrated a few alleys containing short grass prairie in order to provide habitat for pollinators.

Keeley explained that the Savanna Institute’s plantings represent the first planting at scale in the Midwest of Hazelnut cultivars. He explained that the shrubs grow in the wild in northern Wisconsin.

“The hazelnut is a shelf stable nut, and can be stored like grain,” Keeley said. “Cultivation of hazelnuts produces more oil per acre than soybeans, and can be sold at a higher margin.”

Keeley said that in 2024, they plan to launch a trial with the Kernza grain, a perennial wheat crop.

Ecosystem services

The Savanna Institute employs an ‘Ecosystem Services Manager, who leads the science to measure various ecosystem services that agroforestry can provide on a farm.

“It’s unclear when the carbon markets will really launch and become widely available,” Keeley told the group. “Nevertheless, our Ecosystem Services Manager is working on measuring the carbon sequestration of various crops, and is also developing the capacity to measure carbon with a drone capture system.”

In addition, they are also conducting a longevity study of water quality conditions before planting, and then every year that the agroforestry systems are in place. The goal is to document the ecosystem services that including trees and shrubs in farm rotations can provide.

“The roots of perennial shrubs and trees grow at a deeper level in the soil than other crops, and can spread out at depth under crop beds,” Keeley said. “In this way, they are available to capture excess nitrogen from crop beds that would otherwise have capacity to leach into the groundwater.”

Elder Farm

The Elder Farm is a property acquired by Savanna Institute in 2022 in the Lowery Creek Watershed on the south side of the Wisconsin

River in Iowa County. The farm is a silvopasture demonstration farm, and also has a house that will eventually be developed into an event and conference center.

“We were able to acquire this farm because I got to know the former owners, and came to understand their goals for their land,” Keeley said. “We currently rent the pastures to a neighbor who pastures his Murray Grey cattle on the property. It’s a great connection to have because the farmer, Michael Dolan, is the president of the Upland Hills Watershed Council.”

Dairy farmer Travis Klinkner shared with the group that he has a section of woodland on his farm that he wants to improve, and possibly put into some kind of production. He had lots of questions about what the best methods to clean up a woods are, what to do with the resulting brush piles, how much to thin the trees, and what kinds of tree species work best in a silvopasture format.

“Black walnuts are great silvopasture trees, because when they’re mature, their leaf canopy lets more light through than other tree species,” Keeley told him. “Other good species for silvopasture include mulberry, honey locust, black locust, willow and poplar.”

“We are currently working to develop a seed-sterile cultivar of black locust to help control its spread,” Keeley explained.

Keeley emphasized that when considering tree species to plant on your farm, you first need to be clear about your goals. For instance, he said, if you have a good stand of Sugar Maple, you will be able to harvest sap and timber. For this reason, you wouldn’t want that area to be in silvopasture or you would at least want to consider excluding the cattle

at certain times of the year. Also if you have an area of your woods where you’re seeing natural regeneration of valuable timber species, then that probably isn’t the best place for livestock.

“If your goal is to pasture livestock, then that’s a different matter,” Keeley said. “Walnut is a high value timber species, and is very compatible with good pasture growth underneath if given the right spacing.”

Keeley pointed to a book by author Steve Gabriel called ‘Silvopasture’ for more information about selection of tree species. He said that willow is good forage for animals. For legumes, you’d want to consider locusts for their nitrogen fixation and as additional forage. For Forbes, you would want to consider including Mulberry.

“These species are all durable, fast growing, and cheap,” Keeley said.

If what you want is timber, then you should look at oak, hickory and walnut.

“Older stands of established trees can be more sensitive to compaction from livestock,” Keeley explained. “On the other hand, younger trees can adapt and deal with it.”

Keeley said that brush and shrubs such as dogwood, willow, raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries get a bad name, but they do have some forage value. He said that planting these species can also help manage for biodiversity and wildlife.

Keeley pointed out that for those who want to learn more, Savanna Institute will be holding an Open House event on September 23, from 1 to 5 p.m. They are partnering with Taliesin for a ‘Week-end in the Driftless,’ and the event will offer farm tours, tastings and nutshell talks.

Help hummingbirds by limiting pesticides and offering water

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O’Connor described the anatomy of hummingbirds. One hummingbird can have anywhere from 900 to 1,400 feathers. As males are smaller than females, they tend to have less feathers overall.

“The resting heart rate of a hummingbird is around 225 beats per minute, and it can get as high as 1,250 beats per minute while the birds are in motion,” O’Connor explained. “That’s super-fast in comparison with a human heartbeat, which is only around 70 beats per minute.”

All hummingbirds go into torpor, which is a hibernation-like state.

“They don’t feed during the night, so they need to completely slow everything down to avoid burning calories. Their temperature and metabolism drop, and they can even stop breathing sometimes,” O’Connor said.

Large brains

Hummingbirds have large brains, making them a highly intelligent species.

“They have extreme sight fidelity, meaning they will remember your yard and where they nested – they’ll come back year after year to the same place,” O’Connor explained.

“They’re great at memorizing flower patches and the location of feeders... they really do have tremendous memories.”

The birds have an extensive breeding range which stretches across the Midwestern part of the US and well into Canada and the western states.

“During winter, they can migrate, from what I’ve seen, as far down as Costa Rica. They cross the Gulf of Mexico during that migration, which is pretty amazing for something that only weighs as much as two pennies,” O’Connor said.

It is a common misconception that hummingbird diets consist mostly of nectar. However, as O’Connor clarified, insects make up a

large portion of what hummingbirds eat. This makes Wyalusing a popular habitat for the birds.

“Wyalusing is home to a healthy population of hummingbirds because not only does it have forests, but it also has two rivers merging together. Those two combined equal a tremendous bug load, and that translates into a lot of hummingbirds.”

High metabolism

Hummingbirds have a high metabolism; they take 15-20 minutes to eat. The pollinators are solitary creatures with a very brief mating ritual.

“They get together for a second to repopulate, and otherwise they want nothing to do with each other,” O’Connor said. “The birds are very territorial, but they do cross their territories to reach feeders and access some other food.”

Hummingbirds are not overly particular about nesting locations, so long as the nests are in a tree and out of reach of predators. The female birds build nests from soft, spongy materials such as lichen and spiderwebs.

Most hummingbirds in Wisconsin produce one brood of offspring, although occasionally some will lay a second brood. The female hummingbird lays one to two eggs, and incubation lasts several weeks. Offspring will remain in the nest for about a month.

Vast areas

Hummingbird migration can take place across vast areas of land.

“We found one banded bird to have travelled from Florida to Alaska – over 3,500 miles,” O’Connor said. “Unlike songbirds, hummingbird migration is almost completely solitary.”

O’Connor offered some advice for attracting hummingbirds to feed.

“It’s extremely important, if you have hummingbird feeders, to clean them regularly. A feeder that hasn’t

been cleaned can end up killing the birds.”

It’s recommended that feeders be cleaned twice a week in hot weather, and at least once per week during cooler weather.

“It can be easier just to plant flowers for the hummingbirds to feed on,” O’Connor emphasized.

Help hummingbirds

Other ways to help hummingbirds include limiting pesticides, providing fresh water, and placing feeders high enough that predators won’t reach them.

O’Connor explained the main purposes of banding hummingbirds.

“We observe longevity, site fidelity, and migration routes.”

After her presentation, O’Connor took the group outside to watch her and her team demonstrate bird banding. The group set up several traps around feeders which were hung along the side of the building.

There are two main types of traps used to catch the birds, both of which go around feeders.

The ‘hall trap’ is typically the preferred method. Hall traps are large, cylindrical nets which start out open around the feeder, then can be dropped closed when a hummingbird has entered. The traps are operated using a pull string.

Another kind of trap has a boxier, rectangular shape and uses a swinging door method.

“Trapping birds to band is like fishing; sometimes there’s massive success, and other times we don’t catch any,” O’Connor described.

After being trapped, the hummingbirds were placed in soft, linen-like bags. O’Connor identified the sex of each bird before using small pliers to apply a numbered band to one leg.

Birds measured

The wing, tail, and beak of the bird were measured and the data was recorded. O’Connor then weighed each bird before releasing. During the release, she allowed children to carefully hold the birds before they flew away.

“I really like to help children, especially young girls, get into wildlife and biology,” O’Connor explained.

Hummingbird banding takes extensive training and certification. The banding process has allowed for several birds to be tracked over numbers of years, which brings O’Connor a lot of joy.

“As we band more and more birds, I hope we can learn much more about their migration and flight patterns,” O’Connor said.

The event left a large number of park visitors fascinated and more knowledgeable about hummingbirds.

TOWN OF HANEY

NOTICE OF BOARD OF REVIEW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Review for the Town of Haney shall hold its meeting on **Thursday, August 10, 2023, from 6-8 p.m. or until done at the Haney Town Hall** If necessary, additional dates will be used to reconvene said meeting, as determined by the Board.

Please be advised of the following requirements:

1. The Town of Haney has an ordinance stating that no person shall be allowed to appear before the Board of Review, to testify to the Board by telephone, or to contest the amount of any assessment of real or personal property if the person has refused a reasonable written request by certified mail of the Assessor to view such property.

After the first meeting of the Board of Review and before the Board’s final adjournment, no person who is scheduled to appear before the Board of Review may contact, or provide information to, a member of the Board about the person’s objections except at a session of the Board.

No person may appear before the Board of Review, testify to the Board by telephone, or contest the amount of assessment unless, at least 48 hours before the first meeting of the Board or at least 48 hours before the objection is heard if the objection is allowed because the person has been granted a waiver of the 48-hour notice of an intent to file a written objection by appearing before the Board during the first two hours of the meeting and showing good cause for the failure to meet the 48-hour notice requirement and files a written objection, that the person provides to the Clerk of the Board of Review notice as to whether the person will ask for removal of any Board members and, if so, which member will be removed and the person’s reasonable estimate of the length of time that the hearing will take.

When appearing before the Board, the person shall specify, in writing the person’s estimate of the value of the land and of the improvements that are the subject of the person’s objection and specify the information that the person used to arrive at that estimate.

No person may appear before the Board of Review, testify to the Board by telephone or object to a valuation; if that valuation was made by the Assessor or the Objector using the income method; unless the person supplies to the Assessor all of the information about income and expenses, as specified in the manual under Section 73.03(2a), that the Assessor requests. The Board shall provide an ordinance for the confidentiality of information about income and expenses that is provided to the Assessor under this paragraph and shall provide exemptions for persons using the information in the discharge of duties imposed by law or of the duties of their office or by order of a court. The information that is provided under this paragraph, unless court determines that it is inaccurate, is not subject to the right of inspection and copying under Wisconsin State Statutes 19.35(1).

The Board shall hear upon oath, by telephone, all ill, or disabled persons who present to the Board a letter from a physician, surgeon or osteopath that confirms their illness or disability. No other persons may testify by telephone.

2. Anyone wishing to file an objection may contact the Clerk to complete and submit the required objection form supplied by the Town, prior to appearing before the Board of Review. Objections will be heard by the Board in the order in which they are received by the Town Clerk.

Lucy Schwem, Clerk

(Pub. 7/27/23, 8/3/23) WNAXLP

Subscribe now - 608-735-4413
indscout@mwt.net

TOWN OF HANEY

NOTICE OF OPEN BOOK

The Assessor will hold Open Book on **Thursday, August 3, 2023, from 10:00 a.m. to 12 Noon** at the Haney Town Hall. The purpose of Open Book is to give the taxpayers a chance to discuss his or her property assessment with the Town Assessor in a less formal setting than a Board of Review.

Lucy Schwem, Clerk

(Pub. 7/20/23, 7/27/23) WNAXLP