Village of Spring Lake

Parks & Recreation Board Meeting

December 1, 2014
7:00 p.m.
102 West Savidge Street (EOC Room)
Spring Lake, MI 49456

www.springlakevillage.org
Spring Lake Village

1	**7:00 p.m. - Roll Call** Bob McCulloch, Chair Claire Groenevelt, Vice-Chair Bill Core, Ex-Officio Michele Yasenak, Secretary Steve Nauta, Village Liaison Chris Burns, Village Manager Curt Brower Erik Poel Lee Schuitema
2	**7:01 p.m. - Approval of Agenda**
3	**7:02 p.m. - Approval of Minutes**
4	**7:03 p.m. - Parks & Recreation 5-Community Master Plan**
5	**8:03 p.m. - Dog Park** • Complaints regarding patrons *(see attachments)* • Signage
6	**8:15 p.m. - Tanglefoot Park** • Seniority
7	**8:20 p.m. - Central Park** • Ice Rink Update
8	**8:25 p.m. – Mill Point Docks Update** • Edgewater Resources Engineering Assessment
9	**8:30 p.m. - Lakeside Beach**

Village of Spring Lake

Tree Board Meeting

December 1, 2014
7:40 p.m.
102 West Savidge Street (EOC Room)
Spring Lake, MI 49456

1	**8:30 p.m. – Pine Trees at Central Park** *This item has been tabled from November 3 meeting.* Staff requests removal of at least 2 of the 4 trees on the north side of the East parking lot for the purpose of creating driveway access to snow storage/snow hill for winter activities; the trees' health has been assessed by arborist.
2	**8:40 p.m. – Maple Trees behind Post Office/Village Parking Lot** Staff requests removal of soft maples trees that have grown too large for the space; Post Office has requested a review and action due to damage of concrete wall. Arborist has reviewed trees and recommends removal.
3	**8:45 p.m. –Tree Donation by Mrs. Rathbun** Sharon Rathbun (300 S. Lake) has offered to donate a medium sized Spruce tree to the Village; staff recommends replanting at Mill Point Park. Originally the plan was to use the tree for the clock tower during the holiday season however the tree proved too large for the tree stand.

28 Oct 14

COVENANT LIFE CHURCH

Duane "Smitty" Smith, Pastoral Care Assistant
101 Columbus - Grand Haven MI 49417
616.502.1555 - dsmith@ghclc.org

Christine Burns
Village Manager
102 West Savidge
Spring Lake, MI 49456

Dear Christine

There is a problem with unruly and out of control dogs at the Dog Park in Central Park. These dogs are in our opinion in violation of the Village Ordinance regarding pet ownership and behavior. Some of the village (sheriff) officers have advised those who complain that it is a civil matter. However, as you know, there an ordinance that regulates dog and owners behavior.(See Attached ordinance and also park rules. Highlighted paragraphs are what we are referencing regarding improper behavior.

While we acknowledge that "dogs will be dogs" and sometimes play rough, it is apparent from recent actions some of the roughness has become mean and aggressive. Numerous other owners have talked to Jack Bagadero (drives a beat up gray PT cruiser) about the actions of his dog Kayla (a Rottweiler breed) On numerous occasions Kayla has been in the park while in heat, has attacked other dogs enough draw blood, recently even causing one puppy to receive significant damage to its face. Jack and Kayla most often enter the park from the parking lot while unleased, Jack usually doesn't usually pick up her "doo" unless told to. Basically Kayla is out of control, and is often encouraged to "go get 'em" by her owner Jack. 7HM - Q97

Numerous other owners no longer bring their pets to the park, because of Kayla's and others aggressive behavior, or will only come in when Jack and Kayla aren't there, and leave for their own and their pet's safety when Jack and Kayla arrive.

The couple who brought their puppy to the park and was injured, was there for first time, and they have never returned.

This is not fair to those of us who control our pets and enjoy watching them socialize and getting their exercise. The park is a wonderful asset to the community, one of, if not the best in the area, but is getting a reputation of being a dangerous place to bring your pet.

While we aren't suggesting that Kayla and Jack be banned, we suggest that the Pet ordinance be enforced for all pets. We have attached the ordinance with highlighted sections for your review. Perhaps a suggestion... to have the "sheriff" visit the park on a regular basis as part of their rounds. Advice from law enforcement that it is a civil matter, or that when "my dogs play they draw blood" is not an acceptable response to resolving this issue. We expect that the ordinances be enforced.

We would hope that the undersigned and named complainant's identities not be released. However we understand that it may be necessary as proper legal procedure.

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Edgewater resources

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August 19, 2014 DRAFT

Mr. Roger Belknap
DPW Director
Village of Spring Lake
102 W. Savidge
Spring Lake, MI 49456

Subject: Mill Point Park Floating Docks
Engineering Evaluation

Dear Mr. Belknap,

We have performed an engineering evaluation of the Mill Point Park floating dock systems to identify solutions to the primary issues facing the systems. Site visits were completed on July 1, 2014 and on July 31, 2014 to observe the condition of the dock systems.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Several apparent issues were observed during recent site visits, including two issues which need to be addressed as soon as possible. The primary issues include insufficient dock floatation at the gangway landings and insufficient anchorage for the horizontal forces that act upon the docks. If these issues are not addressed, additional damage can be anticipated and framing elements may be damaged beyond repair. Addressing the issues will require increasing dock floatation and replacement of the anchorage system. Of the required repair work, only pile driving will require contracted services, however the Village may choose to hire contractors for all of the needed work.

Figure 1

II. RECORD INFORMATION

No record information is currently available; therefore this evaluation will be based upon site observations only. We've contacted both the dock manufacturer, Offshore Dredging & Construction, Inc., and the gangway manufacturer, Raven Marine, to obtain record drawings. Drawings have not yet been received.

We understand typical water depths are approximately 7-8' at the ends of the finger piers and 3-4' at the head piers. These depths will vary based upon Lake Michigan water levels, wind conditions, and recent precipitation levels.

II. DOCK SYSTEM OBSERVATIONS

The floating dock system is a timber-frame system with polyethylene-encased floatation units. The system is anchored with 4" diameter steel "spud" piles and 6" x 12" rectangular steel guides. The system is removed seasonally to prevent ice shove damage to the dock system.

Figure 2

The dock system is less than five years old and is generally in good condition. However, several issues were observed that will affect the functionality and life of the system. The following were observed:

A. <u>Insufficient Dock Floatation</u>
The dock floatation is not sufficient for gangway load, causing a depression in the dock at the gangway landing (Figure 2). If left in this condition, frame damage can be expected, if it has not already occurred.

B. <u>Dock Anchorage</u>
At the park location, finger piers are exposed to river currents. The direction of these currents likely varies based upon river flow and wind direction. The anchorage system utilizes "spud" pile anchors, which are not rigid and allow the docks to move several feet, based upon the direction of current. In these dynamic conditions, the anchorage system appears to be insufficient. Some dock frame damage is exhibited by twisted finger piers (Figure 3) and additional damage may occur.

Figure 3

ADA Compliance

The Americans with Disability Act (ADA) has historically covered many aspects of accessibility related to public spaces (including marinas), but did not include specific requirements for Recreational Boating Facilities (docks, gangways, etc). However, as of 2010, the Department of Justice issued updated Standards for ADA, which incorporated many of the Guidelines for Accessible Boating Facilities. Compliance with these 2010 Standards was required as of March 15, 2012. We have not completed a complete review of the docks for ADA compliance but offer the following comments:

- **Accessible Slips** - For facilities containing less than 25 slips, one slip must be accessible.
- **Gangway length** - Maximum slope of a gangway less than 80' in length is 1:12 (8.33%), when measured at low water level. The existing gangways are approximately 32' in length, which means they are compliant for water levels approximately 3.5' lower than the land-side gangway connection (and assuming 20" dock freeboard). The existing gangways appear compliant on the dates of field observations, but survey measurements are needed to verify.
- **Pier width** – Pier widths appear to be compliant with ADA Standards on the westerly dock system and slightly below the minimum width (60") on the easterly dock system. Note that only one slip must be accessible for the facility, based upon the number of slips.

C. Gangway Connections

The two gangways that allow access to the docks from land are rigidly connected to both the docks and to land-side features. The existing connections allow movement in only the vertical direction, using hinges (Figure 4). However, the dock anchorage system discussed above allows docks to move horizontally with water current conditions, placing stress on the gangway connections, the gangway frames, and the dock frames. Typically gangways and their connections are not designed/constructed to constrain or anchor the docks. The existing configuration may result in damage to the gangway connections, gangway, and/or the docks.

Figure 4

D. Transition Plates

Each of the four gangway connections includes a transition plate, which is intended to provide a transition from the level landing or dock to the sloped surface of the gangway. The free end of the transition plate should rest upon the level surface of the landing or dock. However the existing transition plates do not appear to be performing at intended, as the free ends are suspended above the flat surface (Figure 5). This condition creates a trip hazard and an ADA-compliance issue. This condition appears is likely a result of one or more of the conditions described above.

Figure 5

E. Loose Floatation Unit

One floatation unit appeared to be loose/disconnected from the easterly dock system (Figure 6). This issue commonly results from ice forces during spring ice flows; however we understand these docks are relocated to a protected location during the winter months.

Figure 6

III. SOLUTIONS

Based upon site observations and our background in marina/waterfront projects, we recommend the Village consider implementation of the following measures to address issues facing the Mill Point Park dock system:

A. Insufficient Dock Floatation

We recommend adding commercially-available floatation units (Figure 7) to the dock system at the gangway landing or replacing existing units with deeper units. This work may require reconfiguration of the existing floatation units to make room for the additional units. The weight of the gangway should be obtained from Raven Marine to calculate the anticipated dead and live loads acting on the dock at the gangway landing. This information can be used to determine the proper level of floatation at the landing. The cost for floatation units varies with size, but each tub typically costs $250 to $500.

Figure 7

B. Dock Anchorage

We recommend replacing the current anchorage system with a system that will hold the docks in place horizontally and allow free vertical movement. Given the perceived river flow conditions, the best anchorage system is likely a guide pile system (Figure 8). This system consists of a driven piles and guides mounted to the dock system. This system could be designed to incorporate guides which can be opened/removed during winterization to allow the docks to be relocated to a protected location, as they are now. The pile size and quantity must be properly designed to accommodate the range of anticipated conditions. At minimum, 3-4 guide piles will be required for each of the two dock systems. The cost for each pile and guide is approximately $1,500-$2,500, resulting in a total cost of $10,000 to $20,000 for replacing the anchorage system.

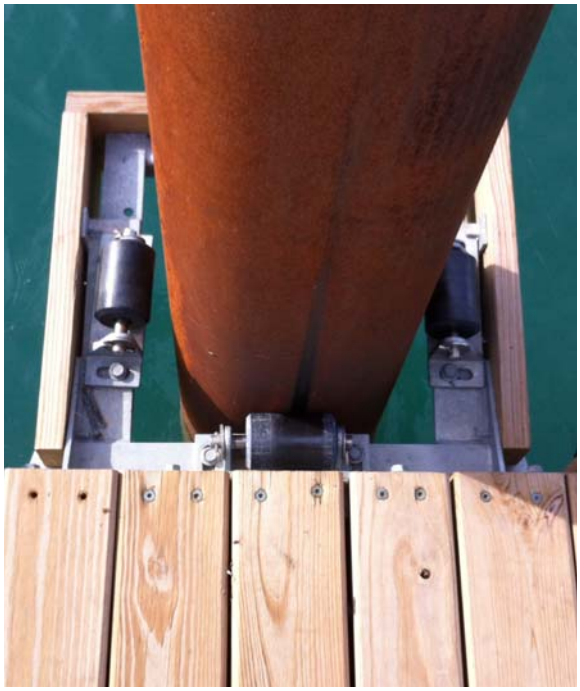


Figure 8

C. ADA

No actions are needed at this time.

D. Gangway Connections

If the dock anchorage is corrected to prevent horizontal movement of the docks, the connections may not require correction measures. If correction measures are necessary, the following should be considered:

- *Fifth-wheel connection at land-side*
  This bracket would allow the gangway to rotate in both the horizontal and vertical directions and would require replacement of at least a portion of the existing bracket. (Figure 9)

Figure 9

- *Roller connection at dock landing*
  The current fixed connection to the floating dock could be replaced with rollers (Figure 10) that allow the gangway to rest upon the surface of the floating dock. If installed without the above fifth-wheel connection, this measure will not allow complete horizontal movement of the docks, as the wheels accommodate movement of the docks in only the direction that is longitudinal to the gangway. This measure would likely also require a longer transition plate at the dock-end of the gangway, as the gangway surface would be over six inches above the surface of the dock. Costs for each of the above modifications will vary based upon design.

Figure 10

E. Transition plates
This condition will likely be resolved by the measures identified above and we do not recommend addressing this issue until other modifications are completed.

F. Loose Floatation Unit
The floatation unit should be inspected for damage and re-fastened to the floating docks if it has not been damaged. If damage is observed, the floatation unit should be replaced.

IV. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Depending upon the dock frame configuration and components, reinforcement of portions of the dock frame may be required, particularly at finger pier to main pier connections. Upon future review of subsurface dock conditions and/or record drawings, reinforcement may be further evaluated.

Generally, floating docks are installed in locations that are not exposed to strong currents. When floating docks are installed in locations with strong flows, as is the case at Mill Point Park, proper anchorage is critical to the design life of the docks.

V. LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

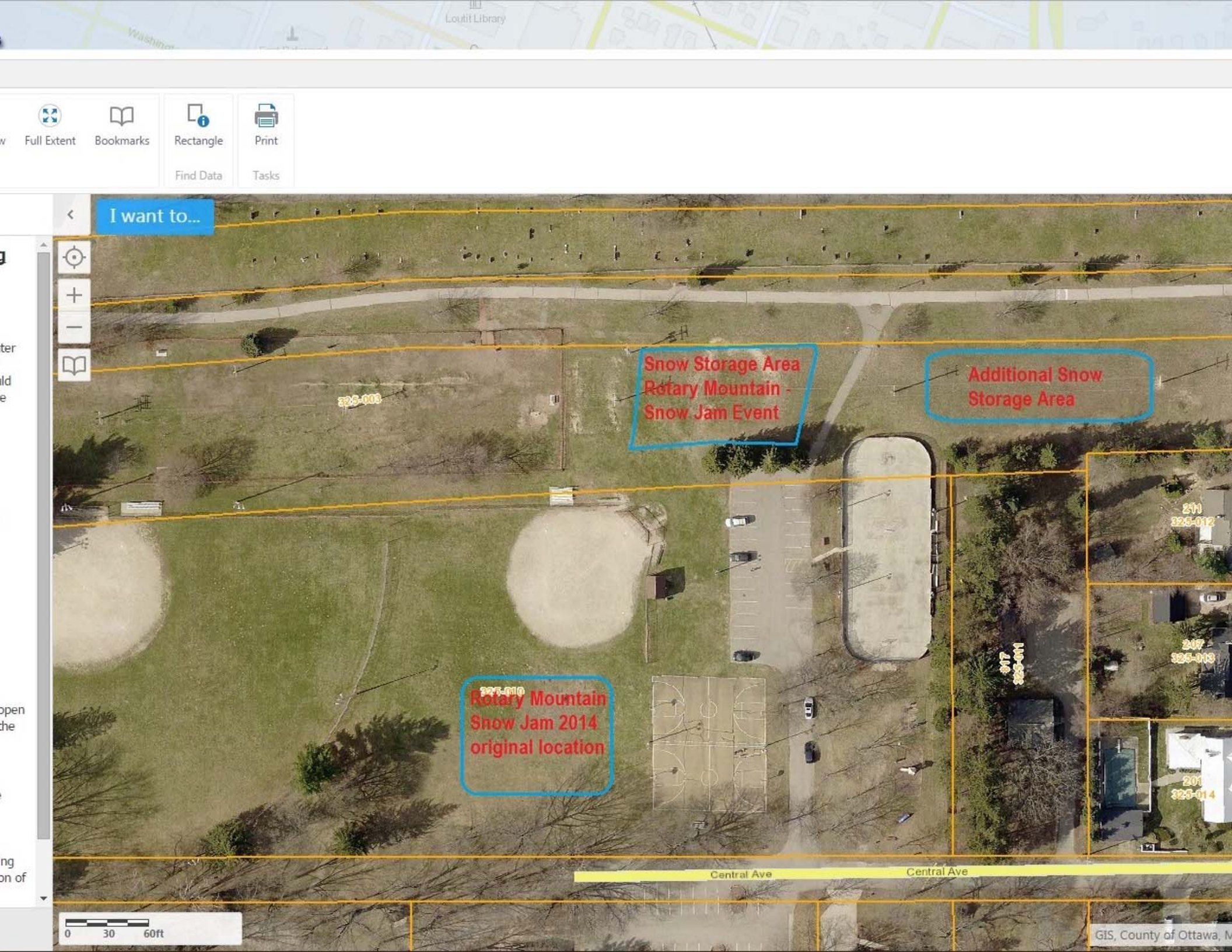
This evaluation contains only a preliminary evaluation of the floating dock system, based upon visible elements. Subsurface, underwater, and other concealed elements are excluded from this evaluation. We recommend that the Village of Spring Lake continue to monitor the structure and perform periodic inspections of anchorage and substructure elements. Note that we have not conducted detailed studies regarding water level fluctuations, river flow characteristics, ice conditions, soil conditions, or other environmental factors that may influence the project and make no guarantees regarding these factors.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Edgewater Resources, LLC

Michael Morphey, PE, LEED AP
Project Manager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