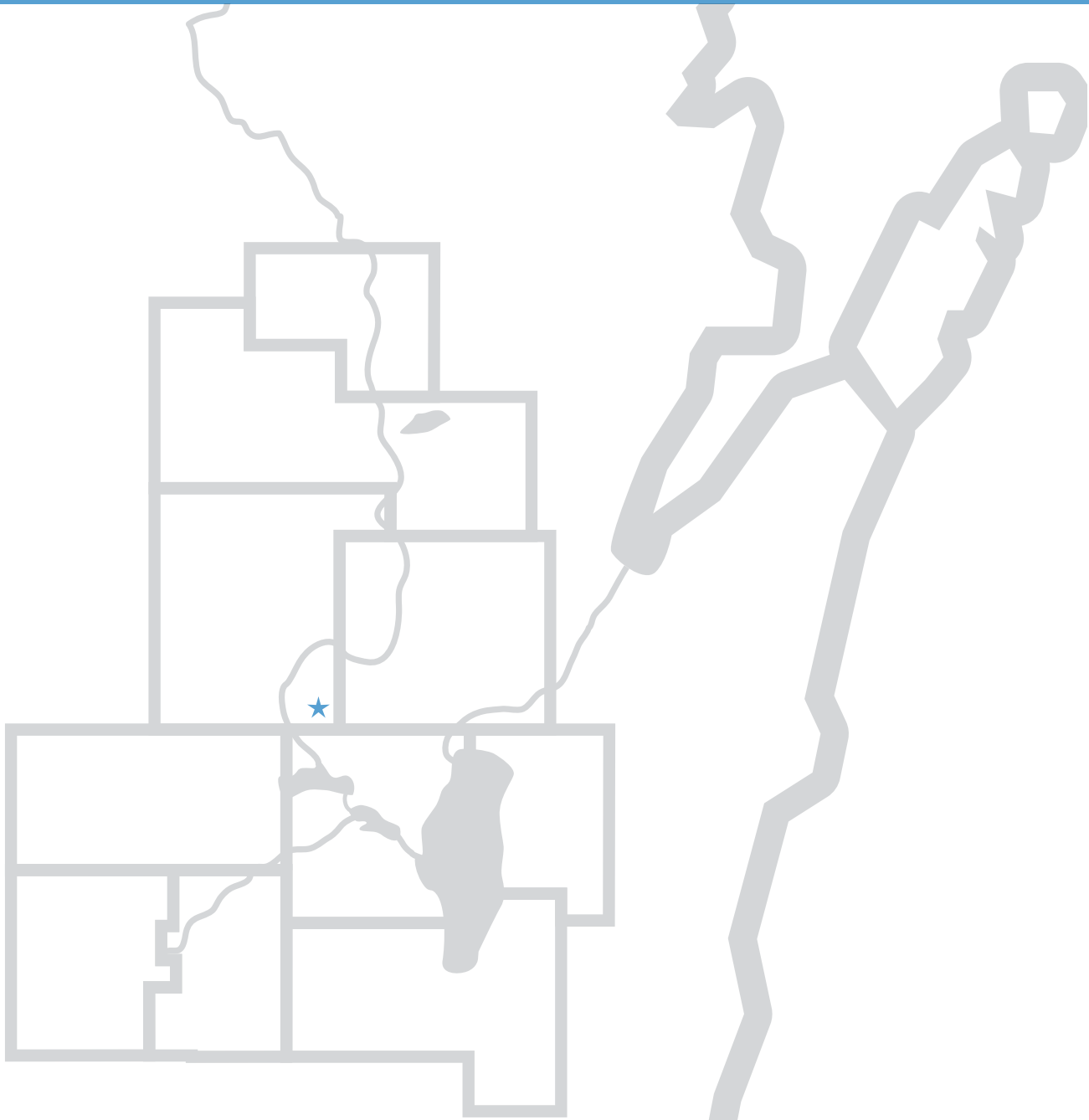


Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update 2040



**Adopted
May 11, 2021**

Comprehensive Plan Update 2040

Town of Caledonia

Waupaca County, WI

2020-2021

Prepared by the
East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

TOWN OF CALEDONIA GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS

TOWN BOARD AND STAFF

Paula Pagel - Town Chairperson

Bill Abba - Supervisor #1

Vance Knuth - Supervisor #2

Emily A. Miller - Town Clerk

Karen Kopitzke - Treasurer

Preuss Appraisal Service - Assessor

Lee Robbert – Building Inspector

Pete Bosquez – Waupaca County Supervisor

TOWN PLAN COMMISSION

Marvin Schneider – Chairperson

Bill Fitzpatrick - Vice Chairman

Helen Adams - Secretary

Mike Stoltz (alternate)

Carol Dobija

Shari Fudge



ABSTRACT

TITLE: Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update 2040

CONTACT: Trish Nau, Principal Planner – ECWRPC

AUTHORS: Trish Nau, Principal Planner – ECWPRC
Town of Caledonia Planning Commission
Town of Caledonia Staff

SUBJECT: Comprehensive plan update for the Town of Caledonia

DATE: May 11, 2021

PLANNING AGENCY: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

SOURCE OF COPIES: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
400 Ahnaip Street, Suite 100
Menasha, WI 54952
(920) 751-4770
www.ecwrpc.org

This report describes existing conditions, projects future growth and offers recommendations to guide future development in the Town of Caledonia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan 2040

CHAPTERS

Chapter 1: Introduction	1-1
Chapter 2: Framework Plan	2-1
Chapter 3: Issues and Opportunities	3-1
Chapter 4: Land Use	4-1
Chapter 5: Economic Development	5-1
Chapter 6: Housing	6-1
Chapter 7: Transportation	7-1
Chapter 7A: Local Roads Plan.....	7A-1
Chapter 8: Utilities and Community Facilities	8-1
Chapter 8A: Park and Recreation Facilities	8A-1
Chapter 9: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources	9-1
Chapter 9A: Mining Resources	9A-1
Chapter 10: Intergovernmental Cooperation.....	10-1
Chapter 11: Implementation.....	11-1

TABLES

Table 2-1: Summary of Actions, Strategies, Policies, and Goals by Element.....	2-49
Table 2-2: Summary of Actions and Priorities by Element.....	2-50
Table A-1: Historic Population Growth, 1990-2018.....	A-2
Table A-2: Population Projections, 2010-2040	A-3
Table A-3: Population and Median Age by Gender, 2014-2018	A-3
Table A-4: Caledonia Age and Gender Distribution, 2014-2018.....	A-4
Table A-5: Racial Characteristics, 2000-2018	A-6
Table B-1: Existing Land Use, 2015	B-4
Table B-2: Town of Caledonia Existing Land Use, 2010 and 2015	B-5
Table B-3: Building Permits (New Residential Construction), 2010 to 2018	B-6
Table B-4: Equalized Values (Land Only), 2018 – 2019.....	B-6
Table B-5: Residential Density, 2000 and 2010.....	B-7
Table B-6: Residential Intensity, 2017	B-8
Table B-7: Future Land Consumption (Acres)	B-10
Table C-1: Graduation Rates, 2014-2018.....	C-2
Table C-2: Comparative Income Characteristics, 2005-2009 and 2014-2018	C-3
Table C-3: Poverty Status, Total Persons, 2008-2012 and 2014-2018	C-4
Table C-4: Poverty Status, Total Families, 2008-2012 and 2014-2018	C-4
Table C-5: Labor Force, 2014-2018.....	C-5
Table C-6: Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 2009-2018.....	C-5
Table C-7: Places of Employment for Town of Caledonia Residents, 2017	C-7
Table C-8: Places of Residence for Town of Caledonia Workers, 2017	C-8

Table C-9: Employment by Occupation, 2014-2018	C-8
Table C-10: Employment by Industry, 2014-2018	C-9
Table C-11: Top Largest Public and Private Employers for Caledonia, 2019.....	C-10
Table C-12: Waupaca County Industry Projections, 2019-2029	C-11
Table D-1: Households and Persons per Household, 2000 and 2010.....	D-2
Table D-2: Family Households, 2014-2018	D-3
Table D-3: Non-Family Households, 2014-2018.....	D-3
Table D-4: Estimated Households and Persons per Household, 2010-2040	D-4
Table D-5: Number of Units by Structural Type, 2014-2018.....	D-6
Table D-6: Assisted Living Options, 2020	D-7
Table D-7: Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics, 2014-2018	D-8
Table D-8: Households Paying a Disproportionate Amount of Income for Housing, 2014-2018	D-11
Table E-1: PASER Ratings and Maintenance Needs	E-4
Table E-2: Total Miles of Local Roads within Town of Caledonia by PASER Rating, 2017... ..	E-5
Table E1-A: Caledonia Local Roads by Rating and Implementation	E1-3
Table E1-B: Number of Crashes Reported in Waupaca County 2014-2019	E1-7
Table E1-C High Volume Traffic - Crashes at these intersections.....	E1-8
Table E1-D Road System Management Strategies	E1-9
Table F1-A: Existing Park, Recreation, and Open Space Acreage	F1-2
Table F1-B: Parkland Demand per Projected Population	F1-5
Table F1-C: Population Demographics.....	F1-6
Table F1-D: Population Distribution by Age Group (2010 Profile Data).....	F1-6
Table G-1: Agricultural Statistics, Waupaca County, 2012 and 2017	G-2
Table G-2: Waupaca Estimated Market Value of Land and Buildings, 2012 and 2017	G-2
Table G-3: Prime Farmland	G-3
Table G-4: Soil Limitations for On-Site Waste Disposal	G-4
Table G-5: Soil Potential for Building Site Development.....	G-5
Table G-6: Floodplains and Wetlands.....	G-8
Table G-7: Groundwater Recharge Potential.....	G-10
Table G-8: Woodlands	G-11
Table G-9: WI Natural Heritage Inventory Working List for the Town of Caledonia.....	G-13
Table G-10: Architecture and History Sites for the Town of Caledonia.....	G-17
Table G1-A: Quarry Acreages and Types.....	G1-2
Table G1-B: Factors Good for Quarries	G1-3
Table G1-C: Factors Bad for Quarries	G1-4

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Location Map	1-1
Figure A-1: Population by Age Cohort, 2014-2018	A-5
Figure B-1: Existing Land Use, 2015	B-4
Figure C-1: Educational Attainment, 2014-2018.....	C-2
Figure C-2: Travel Time to Work, 2014-2018	C-6

Figure C-3: Employment Inflow/Outflow (All Workers), Caledonia, 2017.....	C-7
Figure D-1: Occupied Dwelling Units by Year Built, 2014-2018	D-5
Figure D-2: Median Value of Owner Occupied Homes, 2014-2018.....	D-9
Figure D-3: Median Rent of Occupied Rental Units, 2014-2018.....	D-10
Figure E-1: PASER Ratings by Mileage (Percent), 2017.....	E-6
Figure G1-A: Class B and Commercial Truck Routes	G1-6
Figure I-1: Tasks and Timeframes for Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update	I-3

MAPS

Map 1-1: Town of Caledonia Municipal Boundary	1-7
Map 4-1: 2015 Land Use	4-7
Map 4-2: Preferred Land Use 2040	4-9
Map 4-3: Town of Caledonia Zoning (County)	4-11
Map 7-1: Transportation Facilities.....	7-5
Map 7-2: 2017 PASER Ratings	7-7
Map 7-3: Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities	7-9
Map 7-4: Trucking and Freight.....	7-11
Map 7-5: Crash Analysis	7-13
Map 8-1: Utilities	8-7
Map 8-2: Community Facilities.....	8-9
Map 8-3: Community Park Improvements	8-11
Map 9-1: Prime Farmland	9-7
Map 9-2: Soil Limitations for On-Site Waste Disposal	9-9
Map 9-3: Soil Limitations for Building Development	9-11
Map 9-4: Geologic Resources	9-13
Map 9-5: Surface Water Resources.....	9-15
Map 9-6: Groundwater Resources.....	9-17
Map 9-7: Conservation.....	9-19
Map 9-8: Mining Potential	9-21

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Issues and Opportunities.....	A-1
Appendix B: Land Use	B-1
Appendix C: Economic Development	C-1
Appendix D: Housing	D-1
Appendix E: Transportation	E-1
Appendix E1: Local Roads Plan	E1-1
Appendix F: Utilities and Community Facilities	F-1
Appendix F1: Park and Recreation Facilities	F1-1
Appendix G: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources	G-1
Appendix G1: Mining Resources	G1-1
Appendix H: Intergovernmental Cooperation.....	H-1

Appendix I: Public Participation Plan	I-1
Appendix J: Visioning.....	J-1
Appendix K: Policies and Programs.....	K-1
Appendix L: Plan Adoption.....	L-1

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Mining Maps
 Waupaca County Mining Ordinance 2015
 Plan Commission Decision Form
 Meeting Agendas



CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

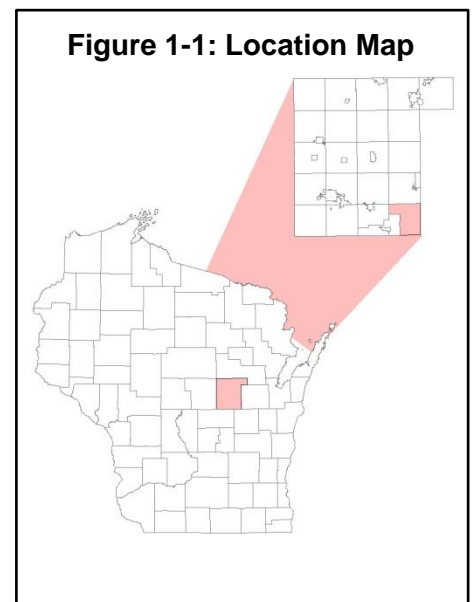
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The Town of Caledonia is located in the southeast corner of Waupaca County, east of the Village of Fremont and west of the City of Appleton. State Highway 96 cuts east-west through the Town while US Highway 45 borders the west corner and County Highways H and W are connector routes through the Town. The Town of Caledonia shares a common border with the towns of Hortonia and Mukwa (north), towns of Fremont and Weyauwega (west), in Waupaca County. Within Winnebago County, it shares common borders with the towns of Winchester and Wolf River (south). Within Outagamie County, it shares borders with towns of Dale (east) and Hortonia (north) see Figure 1-1. Nearby cities include Appleton, Waupaca, and New London, and Village of Fremont and Hortonville.

To get a better sense of “who” Caledonia is, we can look at demographics using the ESRI Tapestry Segmentation. Tapestry segmentation provides an accurate, detailed description of America's neighborhoods—U.S. residential areas are divided into 67 distinctive segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition—then further classifies the segments into LifeMode and Urbanization Groups.¹



¹ <https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/tapestry-segmentation/zip-lookup>.

The Town of Caledonia has a total population of **1,694** for 2019 (est.), with a projection of 2,025 in 2040. The median age is **48.4 years old** and is best represented by the **Green Acres** segment that which falls within the **Cozy Country Living Life Mode Group**. General descriptions of this group include²:

- Empty nesters in bucolic settings
- Largest Tapestry group, almost half of households located in the Midwest
- Homeowners with pets, residing in single-family dwellings in rural areas; almost 30% have 3 or more vehicles and, therefore, auto loans
- Politically conservative and believe in the importance of buying American
- Own domestic trucks, motorcycles, and ATVs/UTVs
- Prefer to eat at home, shop at discount retail stores (especially Walmart), bank in person, and spend little time online
- Own every tool and piece of equipment imaginable to maintain their homes, vehicles, vegetable gardens, and lawns

2014-2018 HOUSEHOLD DATA

Total Households: 659

Average Size: 2.36

Median Income: \$78,229.00

Households with Income below Poverty Level: 18

Population Density: 58.42 per sq. mile

PLANNING HISTORY

This plan updates an earlier 2030 comprehensive plan that was adopted by the Town of Caledonia on April 2, 2007. Similar to the earlier plan, this plan complies with the “Smart Growth” legislation (Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001). According to the legislation, a comprehensive plan “shall be updated no less than once every 10 years”.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the Town of Caledonia’s comprehensive plan is to aid local officials in making land use decisions that are harmonious with the overall vision of the community’s future and will ensure the future sustainability of the local natural resource base. Developing a comprehensive plan is a proactive attempt to delineate the ground rules and guidelines for future development. Comprehensive planning decisions evaluate existing facilities and future needs; promote public health, safety, community aesthetics, orderly development and preferred land use patterns; and foster economic prosperity and general welfare in the process of development. The plan evaluates what development will best benefit the community’s interests, while at the same time provide flexibility for land owners and protect property rights.

² ACS 2014-18 population and housing information, 2020 DOA population projections, ESRI Tapestry data.

Plan Components

The Town of Caledonia's comprehensive plan identified a 20-year planning horizon and contains four major components:

1. A profile of the demographic, economic, and housing characteristics.
2. An inventory and assessment of the environment, community facilities; and agricultural, natural and cultural resources.
3. Supplemental information on parks, mining, and local road conditions.
4. Goals, strategies and recommendations.
5. A series of land use maps that depict existing and optimum land use patterns.

The comprehensive plan also contains the nine elements required by the Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001:

1. Issues and Opportunities
2. Economic Development
3. Housing
4. Transportation
5. Utilities and Community Facilities
6. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
7. Land Use
8. Intergovernmental Cooperation
9. Implementation

Each element (chapters 3 – 11) discusses specific information pertinent to the overall land use plan. The Issues and Opportunities element summarizes demographic information. The Economic Development element inventories the labor force, analyzes the community's economic base, and provides a development strategy regarding existing and future economic conditions within the community. The Housing element presents an inventory of the existing housing stock as well as an analysis of future housing needs based on population and household projections. The Transportation element provides an inventory of the existing transportation system and an overview of transportation needs. The Utilities and Community Facilities element inventories existing utilities and community facilities including schools, recreational facilities, cemeteries, communications, gas, electric, public safety and emergency response services. It also addresses how population projections will affect the efficiency and adequacy of these services. The Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element describes the physical setting and cultural resources of the planning area and evaluates how they will affect or will be affected by future growth. Specific natural areas and cultural/historical landmarks are identified for protection and preservation. The Land Use element inventories and describes existing land use patterns and includes a projection of future land use demands. The Intergovernmental Cooperation element addresses programs and policies for joint planning and decision-making efforts with other jurisdictions including school districts, adjacent local governmental units, and state and federal agencies. The Implementation element contains tools and examples to assist in the implementation efforts of the comprehensive plan.

Policies and programs that are relevant to the Town can be found in in Chapter 2: Framework Plan as well as the future land use map, goals, strategies, policies, and recommendations related to each element.

Interrelationships Between Plan Elements

Although all required elements are presented as separate chapters, it is important to recognize that they are interrelated. For instance, transportation infrastructure allows for the movement of goods, services, and employees; likewise, land use and zoning affects the types of housing that can be built within the Town, thus affecting the affordability of housing.

Chapter 2: Framework Plan integrates the goals, strategies and recommendations into one location, which not only depicts future land use but also illustrates key items that affect land use, as identified in other elements. These include, but are not limited to, natural resources, growth areas, parks, potential upgrades to transportation infrastructure (trails, and local roads), mining areas, and public infrastructure. Chapter 11: Implementation and Appendix K provide the tools and direction to complete the action items located within Chapter 2.

State of Wisconsin “Smart Growth” Comprehensive Planning Goals

In addition to the goals, strategies and recommendations outlined in this plan, the plan also addresses the 14 goals for comprehensive planning established by the State of Wisconsin Act 9 in 1999. The 14 goals include:

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
2. Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
3. Protection of natural features, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
4. Protection of economically productive farmlands and forests.
5. Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal and state governmental utility costs.
6. Preservation of cultural, historic, and archeological sites.
7. Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
8. Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
9. Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
10. Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
11. Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional, and local levels.
12. Balancing individual property rights with community interest and goals.
13. Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.
14. Providing an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit dependent and disabled citizens.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Town of Caledonia's comprehensive plan was completed in six phases, all of which provided opportunities for public involvement, as specified in the public participation plan (Appendix I). The phases include: Organization, Plan Kickoff and Visioning, Inventory/Analysis and Issue Identification, Plan/Goal Development, Plan Implementation, and Plan Adoption. The Town's Planning Commission worked with East Central staff on the development of the plan.

The first phase (Organization) involved the creation and development of the public participation plan. Preliminary demographic information was prepared and presented at the kickoff meeting.

During the second phase (Plan Kickoff and Visioning), press releases appeared in the 2020 spring edition of the Town's newsletter to let community members know about the upcoming visioning session. General information about comprehensive planning and the process were discussed at an initial meeting with the planning commission. A community visioning session was held to identify key issues and opportunities that should be considered during the planning effort.

Data from the previous comprehensive plan was used as a starting point for the third phase (Inventory/Analysis and Issue Identification) of the planning effort. Background information was revised to reflect new U.S. Census data and updated to reflect changes to the physical, social and economic resources of the Town. This data was analyzed to identify existing and potential issues. Using results from the Community Visioning Session, feedback from the Caledonia Planning Commission, Town Board, and others, as well as background data compiled during the inventory stage, key issues and opportunities were identified.

A draft framework plan that included goals, strategies, policies, and recommendations was developed for each of the comprehensive planning elements as part of the fourth phase (Plan/Goal and Strategies Development). Utilizing the framework plan, input from the Planning Commission and Town staff, created tables with a list of actions by timeline and priority for an entity to complete.

The fifth phase (Plan Implementation) established the tools necessary for implementation of the plan. Recommendations for regulatory techniques including a decision form with specific examples to ensure that the intent of the plan is achieved. An intergovernmental meeting was held to obtain input from neighboring jurisdictions, county departments, local governmental units and state agencies.

The sixth and final phase (Plan Review, Public Hearing, and Adoption) of the planning process. culminates in the adoption of the comprehensive plan update by the Town Board. Draft plans were provided at the Town Hall, as well as on the plan website to allow for comments. Following the publication of a 30 day notice in the local newspaper and a public hearing, the Planning Commission recommended that the Town Board adopt the plan by ordinance.

Public Participation

Public participation is a major component of the comprehensive planning process. In accordance with s. 66.1001 (4), which defines “Procedures for Adopting Comprehensive Plans”, the Town of Caledonia actively sought public participation from its citizens. To gain citizen understanding and support throughout the planning process, the public was provided with a variety of meaningful opportunities to become involved in the process. The first step in the planning process was the development and adoption of a public participation plan for comprehensive planning. This plan laid out the goals of the public participation plan; public participation strategy, methods and plan adoption procedures.

Public input was encouraged through meetings and activities. ECWRPC staff conducted approximately 12 online public meetings with the Town of Caledonia Planning Commission and one public information meeting at the end of the planning effort. All meetings were open to the general public; notices were posted at predetermined public areas. An article was included in the Town’s annual newsletter to let residents know that the Town was embarking on this planning effort. A public hearing was held to present the final draft version of the plan to the general public and neighboring municipalities and to solicit further input. The draft plans were available for review at the Town Hall, and the comprehensive plan update website. A website link was specific to the planning effort and developed for the planning effort. To facilitate public knowledge and involvement in the comprehensive planning process, the plan identified major goals, provided a timeline, and identified how to submit written comments.

Community Online Survey

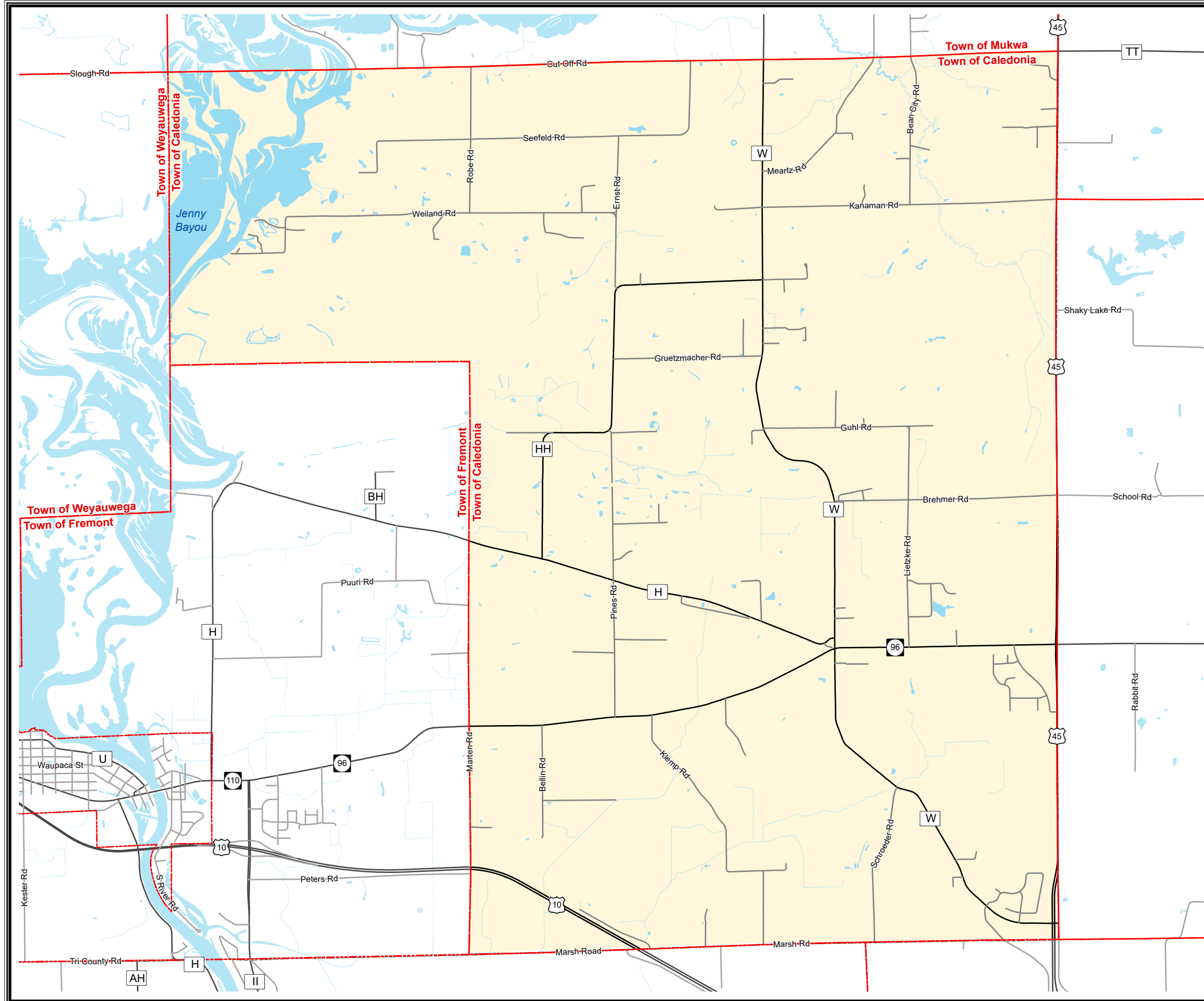
A Community-wide online survey was completed in September of 2017 by the UW-Extension office of Waupaca County. The purpose of the survey was to provide insight to land use development issues residents and landowners are dealing with. Numerous community assets were identified and separated into eight (8) main categories: demographics, quality of life, natural resources, housing and development, transportation, agriculture and land use, and economic development. Appendix J gives a detailed summary of the results.


Intergovernmental Meeting

The Caledonia Planning Commission hosted an intergovernmental meeting on **December 10, 2020**. Invitations, which included the plan framework document, were sent to neighboring jurisdictions, county departments, local governmental units, state agencies and those with non-metallic mineral interests in the Town.

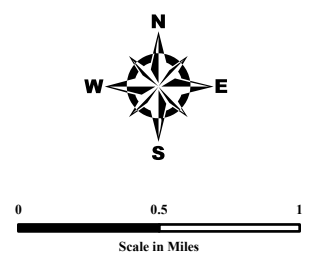
The meeting was designed as an open forum for the Planning Commission to solicit input into the development of the comprehensive plan update. Chapter 10 and Appendix H cover this in more detail.

Map 1-1 Town of Caledonia Municipal Boundary



 Town of Caledonia

Source:
Base data provided by Waupaca County 2020.



This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:





CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK PLAN

CHAPTER 2: FRAMEWORK PLAN



INTRODUCTION

The Framework Plan Chapter synthesizes all information collected and analyzed throughout the entire comprehensive planning process. The goals, framing concepts, strategies and action items developed for each plan element provides an overall framework for the development of Caledonia over the next twenty years.

This framework is meant to guide the implementation of future land use policies, regulations, and individual decisions and should be considered somewhat flexible in nature. The implementation element provides the tools and mechanisms to measure community progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. An acceptable method is to evaluate two primary components of the plan, policies and recommendations, and see how they are correlated.

FRAMEWORK PLAN STRUCTURE

The comprehensive plan document was formatted in a manner which utilizes a consistent structure for each planning element and adheres to the following hierarchy:

- 1. The Vision:** An aspirational description of what is to be achieved or accomplish in the mid-term or long-term future. It is intended to serve as a clear guide for choosing current and future courses of action. It describes how the community will look, feel, and function over the next 20 years. It is an over-arching framework that permeates the plan and informs supporting thematic goals, policies, and strategy directions.
- 2. Goals:** Broad and general expressions of a community's aspirations, towards which the planning effort is directed. The theme-oriented goals tend to be long-term and more of an

ends rather than means. One overarching goal was developed for each of the nine plan elements.

- 3. Framing Concepts:** Framing Concepts were derived from the data analyses (Chapters 3-11 and Appendices) and discussions with the Plan Commission throughout the process. Framing Concepts provide more detailed discussion of key issues that were identified as well as big ideas expressed in relation to the goals. These may include maps that show where in the community particular policies apply, detailed description of strategic directions, specific action items as well as diagrams and photo imagery to help convey specific points. Individual “fact sheets” have been prepared for each Framing Concept and are contained in Chapter 2: Framework Plan.
- 4. Policies:** Rules or courses of action necessary to achieve the goals from which they are derived. Policies speak to underlying values, context, or principles and are often community specific.
- 5. Strategies:** A system of projects, programs, actions or services necessary to achieve and/or support plan goals, policies and framing concepts. A program, action, or practice that supports one or more policy statements. Strategies address at a high level, the “who, what, when, where, and how” of reaching a goal. A strategy may include multiple sub-strategies. While the timeframes may seem aggressive, they are for planning purposes only and will require prioritization by the elected and appointed officials and staff. For example, not all items identified to be completed in the first year will be possible; there are just not enough staffing resources.
- 6. Making It Happen!** The final section of each Framing Concept shows how to make these plans a reality, outlining short term, midterm, and long-term/periodic action steps for Caledonia and other entities as well as suggesting resources to facilitate future action. The timeframe is not the time from the adoption of the plan but the approximate time to complete the action if the Town chooses to pursue the implementation.

The plan should be implemented over a period of 20 years. The following is a listing of the priority type that corresponds to the timeline:

- 1. Immediate = 1 - 2 Years (2021 – 2023)**
- 2. Short-Term = 3 – 5 Years (2024 – 2026)**
- 3. Medium-Term = 6 – 10 Years (2027 – 2030)**
- 4. Long-Term = 11 – 20 Years (2031 – 2040)**
- 5. Annually and Ongoing from year to year**

CHAPTER 3: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Overall Vision: *In 2040, Caledonia remains a rural, agricultural community where residents support each other and are engaged in their community. More businesses in the Readfield hamlet are needed. Efforts to enhance commercial, while at the same time protect environmental and agricultural areas continue to be a focus within the Town as well as providing a destination for hunters, anglers, hikers and other outdoor enthusiasts.*

Framing Concept 3a: Community Engagement and Social Infrastructure

Goal 3-1: Create an environment that is welcoming and engaging.

Increasing community engagement, social infrastructure and communication within the Town is key to retaining residents, attracting new residents, increasing quality of life and volunteerism. This can be attained by building off of existing community assets and social infrastructure. A study currently being undertaken in Iowa may be targeting shrinking towns, but it is finding that “smart shrinking towns” have many things in common (1) they are more civically engaged and have stronger social networks, (2) residents say their towns are more trusting, supportive and tolerant, (3) have more private and public investment, and (4) residents say their leaders work on behalf of everyone and newcomers are welcomed as leaders, showing strong “bridging social capital”.

While Caledonia’s population may not be totally shrinking, population growth is slow and is expected to peak over the planning period. Other work on community engagement and building social infrastructure is being done more so in the context of neighborhoods, but again many of the techniques could apply to a small town as well or areas of the Town where population densities are greater. Abundant Communities in Edmonton, Alberta is working with residents to (1) enable them to build relationships to advance connection and belonging, (2) shape community life according to residents’ vision, (3) reduce social isolation, (4) build community identity and pride, (5) and foster an environment of care for one another.

While building social infrastructure is a time consuming undertaking, creating opportunities for social interactions and working on building relationships within the community will be one step that the Town can take.

POLICIES

Policy 3a: Communicate regularly and across multiple channels in a proactive manner in order to inform and engage residents.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 3a-1: Increase communication within the Town.

Strategy 3a-2: Increase opportunities for community and social engagement. A resource for review and consideration include:

- Abundant Communities Edmonton (ACE). A resource for neighborhoods that can be applied to small communities. ACE is a neighborhood engagement and community organizing approach that provides tools for neighbors to get to know each other on a block level.¹

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 3a-1: Continuously improve the Town's website to make it more user-friendly and informative. <i>Provide meeting agendas and minutes, a community calendar, information on Town services, Town contact information, local and area amenities, businesses, civic organizations, ordinances, zoning map and forms, etc.</i>	Town Clerk	Ongoing	5
Action 3a-2: Increase an active social media presence with relevant content posted regularly. <i>Topics for posting could include upcoming events in the Town and area, Town meetings, volunteer opportunities, construction updates and road closings. Add postings from FORP on new park events and improvements.</i>	Town Clerk	Ongoing	5
Action 3a-3: Consider initiating a quarterly newsletter. <i>The newsletter could be used to keep residents informed about topics the Town is working on, upcoming Town and area events, a spotlight on local businesses (including farming businesses), volunteer opportunities, etc. A news and notices page currently exists on the Town's website.</i>	Town Clerk	3 to 5 years	2
Action 3a-4: Increase opportunities for community and social connectedness:	Town Board / Community Enhancement Committee (CEC)	3 to 5 years	2

¹ https://www.edmonton.ca/programs_services/for_communities/abundant-community-edmonton.aspx.

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Action 3a-4a: <i>Develop a survey and recruit volunteers to go door to door to determine what community amenities and services people are looking for. Provide connections for people with like interests. Rural parents may be looking for places to take kids outdoors, parks with appropriate equipment, safe walking trails and bike paths, and places for social interaction with other parents and children, while older adults may be looking for opportunities to socialize with others their age, rural transportation options and low impact recreational activities.</i> 		3 to 5 years	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Action 3a-4b: <i>Find opportunities to engage and recruit new volunteers and consider incentives as encouragement. Connections can be made through existing activities that people and families are already participating in. Incentives, such as splitting the profits for an event, business sponsored gift certificates, etc. could be offered.</i> 		Ongoing	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Action 3a-4c: <i>Consider developing a community forum on Facebook that could be used to increase communication in the Town.</i> 		3 to 5 years	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Action 3a-4d: <i>Create a community advocate team comprised of representatives from key organizations to welcome new families and individuals to the Town.</i> 		6 to 10 years	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Action 3a-4e: <i>Provide a welcome packet to each new family or individual. Materials for welcome packet could be solicited from local businesses and organizations as a way to not only provide information but also to encourage patronage of local businesses.</i> 		6 to 10 years	3

Framing Concept 3b: Aging in Place and Livability

Goal 3-2: Create affordable housing for all age range with a mix of single family, two-family and multi-family housing.

Aging in place is a concept which can be thought of in two ways. First, is when an individual makes a conscious decision to stay in their home of choice for as long as able. As a person grows older, supplementary services may be needed to facilitate their living conditions and maintain comfort and quality of life. The second is from a community perspective which broadens the concept to include opportunities being made for any resident to live their full life within the same community. Therefore, aging in place is more a function of the community's overall "livability."

Caledonia must look at how current and future land use, transportation and housing decisions are made, as they will greatly impact the "livability" of the community and its ability to "age in place". Changes in housing types, access to services, and mobility choices will occur as an individual's life changes over time - i.e. single, married, children, empty-nest, retirement, and end of life care. Local government will play a strong role in determining the ability of its residents to access the things they require and use in their daily lives as they age.

POLICIES

Policy 3b: Use the preferred land use as a guide to build a community that residents can age in place by providing services that they can easily have access to.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 3b-1: Make Caledonia a more "livable" community over the next twenty years in order to increase opportunities to age in place.

- **AARP's Network of Age-Friendly Communities.** A resource for neighborhoods, cities, and towns across the country, the network reiterates **American Association of Retired Persons** (AARP's) vision: healthy, sustainable communities will benefit residents of all ages.
- **APA's Policy Guide for Aging in Community.** **American Planning Association** (APA) recognizes that the aging of the population creates a unique opportunity and responsibility to apply sound planning approaches and policy to improve communities to serve the spectrum of needs and abilities of older adults.
- **Communities Support Seniors with Ageing-Friendly Policies.**
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/summer17/highlight2.html#title>
- **Aging in Place – A toolkit for Local Governments.** A resource for local governments looks at 3 critical issue areas: healthcare, environment and planning and zoning.
https://www.ca-ilg.org/sites/main/files/file_attachments/resources_aginginplace.pdf?1406088795

Strategy 3b-2: Integrate sound-decision making into land use policies using a framework that examines variables affecting livability and aging in place, such as:

- Mobility/Transportation
- Housing/Affordability
- Access to food – Meals on Wheels
- Programs and services
- Access to nature and the environment
- Access to health facilities
- Social interaction/engagement
- Access to information
- Public security/safety
- Civic participation
- Volunteerism
- Leadership

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
<p>Action 3b-1: The Plan Commission should prepare a “livability study” which evaluates a number of variables listed to better understand their options and impacts. For example, an examination of factors related to housing could include housing styles (co-housing arrangements, accessory units, tiny houses, senior flats, condos, etc.); reducing site/building maintenance; how changes in zoning regulations could improve flexibility and affordability; access to public transportation if feasible; and accessibility of parks and other infrastructure, etc.</p>	Plan Commission	3 to 5 years	2
<p>Action 3b-2: Actively involve older adults and engage the older perspective in the planning process. Periodically meet with public, private and community stakeholders (including older adults) to identify, assess, discuss and develop strategies to address unmet needs and barriers.</p>	Plan Commission / Town Board	6 to 10 years	3
<p>Action 3b-3: Review existing county zoning ordinances for potential “age friendly” changes, including special use permits, allowances for accessory dwelling units, condos, etc.</p>	Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
<p>Action 3b-4: Review the Meals on Wheels Delivery service as well as ride provision needs.</p>	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2

CHAPTER 4: LAND USE

Land Use Vision: *To preserve and protect the agricultural, rural culture and other pertinent places in our Town as well as provide for residential and commercial development designed in harmony with the natural landscape so as to ensure a safe and beautiful agricultural rural community for future generations.*

Framing Concept 4a: A District Approach

Goal 4-1: Support planned growth that protects and enhances the Town.

Rather than follow a traditional method of identifying separate land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc., that is more generalized, it is better to match the vision and provide flexibility when evaluating new development proposals against the plan for consistency purposes.

POLICIES

Policy 4-1: Direct overall growth, development and land use change in an efficient and well planned manner.

Policy 4-2: Protect and preserve the rural character of Caledonia.

Policy 4-3: Protect prime agricultural lands and environmentally sensitive areas.

Policy 4-4: Guide future housing and commercial development to areas best suited for this type of development.

Policy 4-5: Ordinances should be maintained and updated to implement the preferred land use.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 4-1: Utilize a set of seven (7) “land use districts” to manage future land use. A description of each category are listed below giving a feel for each District and also provides a basic policy direction as well as a framework for future zoning actions and infrastructure investments.²

- 1. Agriculture and Woodland Transition (AWT)** - Purpose: To accommodate agricultural uses and woodlands but also allow for land use change or “transition” within these areas driven primarily by market forces or land sale trends. ♦ Primary Goal: To allow landowners the opportunity to respond to economic trends and market conditions while maintaining land in agriculture or woodland as the current primary use. ♦ Preferred Housing Density: The preferred housing density shall be a maximum density of one unit per acre, and minimum lot size requirement of two acres. Lots smaller than one acre should be allowed with the use of

² Future land use descriptions provided by Waupaca County Planning and Zoning Department.

conservation or cluster land division design. ♦ Preferred Use: Areas of possible farming or forestry operation expansions, but with consideration given to potential conflicts with residential use and areas where farms are transitioning to more subsistence forms, to recreational use, to hobby farms, or to secondary farming operations. Areas where the conversion of productive agricultural land or woodland to some non-productive residential, commercial, or industrial uses are recognized. ♦ Discouraged Uses: Non-farm development that places undo strain on existing public services such as roads and support services.

2. **Agriculture** - Agricultural land is broadly classified as land that is used for crop production. Agricultural uses include farming, dairying, pastures, apiculture (bees), aquaculture (fish, mussels), cropland, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture (grapes), silviculture (trees) and animal and poultry husbandry. Agricultural land is divided into two sub-categories: irrigated and non-irrigated cropland. Irrigated cropland is watered by artificial means, while non-irrigated cropland is watered by natural means (precipitation).
3. **Commercial** - Commercial land uses represent the sale of goods and services and other general business practices. Commercial uses include retail and wholesale trade (car and boat dealers; furniture, electronics and appliance stores; building equipment and garden equipment; grocery and liquor stores; health and personal care stores; gasoline stations; clothing and accessories, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores; general merchandise; miscellaneous store retailers; couriers; and massagers), services (publishing, motion picture and sound recording, telecommunications, information systems, banks and financial institutions, real estate offices, insurance agencies and carriers, waste management, accommodations, restaurants and drinking places, repair and maintenance, personal and laundry, social assistance, etc.) and other uses (warehousing and automobile salvage and junk yards).
4. **Hamlet** - Purpose: To include "townlet" type development scattered throughout the unincorporated areas of Waupaca County such as in Readfield (Caledonia's hamlet), Rural, Royalton, Symco, etc. Primary Goal: To recognize the features of "hamlet" areas and plan for their possible expansion and overall influence on neighboring land uses. ♦ Preferred Density: Densities and lot sizes should be allowed to vary to accommodate new development opportunities. ♦ Preferred Use: Future uses within the hamlet should be compatible with the existing mix of uses within the area. Future development should focus on commercial uses in the district as well as residential in-fill development on vacant land adjacent existing development. ♦ Discouraged Uses: Non-agricultural, high water users should be discouraged and directed toward incorporated areas (cities, villages) where public sanitary sewer and water service exist as private wells only exist.

5. **Public Recreation and Forestry Enterprise (PVRF)**

Purpose: To preserve forest and woodland and allow for recreational opportunities. ♦ Primary Goal: To encourage the continuation of large tracts of forest and woodland areas which are managed to produce sustainable forest products. To provide quality outdoor recreation experiences such as hunting, trail riding, and general wildlife viewing. ♦ Note that 20 acres of contiguous land is the minimum enrollment for the MFL (Managed Forest Law) program³ with 80% of active forest land. Must not be a in a recorded subdivision. The use of conservation or cluster land division design (refer to Appendix A) and a maximum development density strategy are required in all major subdivisions. ♦ Preferred Use: PVRF

³ <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/forestlandowners/mfl>.

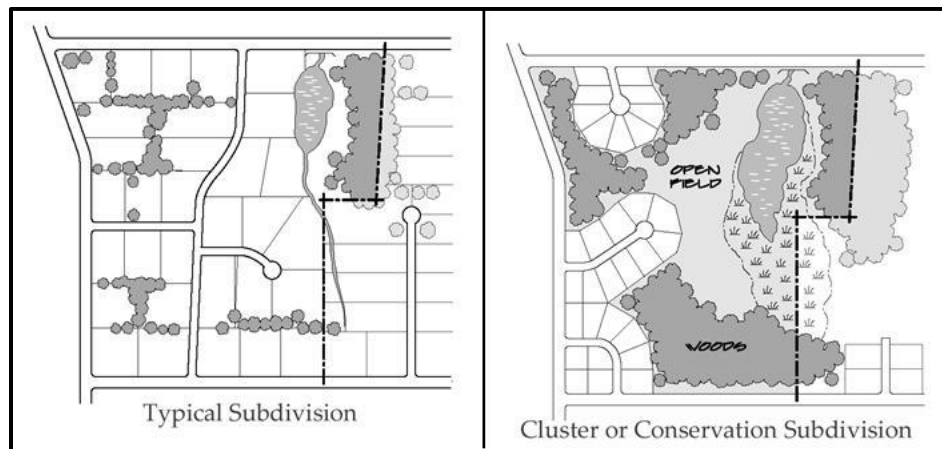
areas are comprised exclusively of private land. Single family residential development and seasonal dwellings (hunting cabins) may be accommodated. Limited commercial and light industrial activity associated with primary residences (home-based business) may also be accommodated in the PVRF. Voluntary landowner resource protection programs such as the Managed Forest Land, Conservation Reserve Program, and Wetland Reserve Program are encouraged. ♦ Discouraged Uses: Uses which are not compatible with or detract from forestry or outdoor recreation activities.

6. Resource Protection (RP)

Purpose: To identify lands that have limited development potential due to the presence of natural hazards, natural resources, or cultural resources. In the Town of Caledonia, this classification includes the general locations of regulatory wetlands (five acres and larger) and floodplains. ♦ Primary Goal: To identify and preserve valued natural and cultural resources by preventing development that would negatively impact the quality of those resources. ♦ Preferred Housing Density: No housing development. ♦ Preferred Use: Public or private greenspace, outdoor recreational uses, trails, natural resource management activities. ♦ Discouraged Uses: Uses prohibited by wetland or floodplain zoning, or by other applicable regulations and that would negatively impact the quality of the valued natural or cultural resource.

7. Rural Residential

Purpose: To include existing and planned residential development that relies on private on-site wastewater treatment systems and private wells. ♦ Primary Goal: To cluster residential development for the purpose of concentrating local services while minimizing the consumption of agricultural and forested land. ♦ Preferred Housing Density⁴: The preferred housing density shall be a maximum of one unit per acre, but a minimum lot size requirement of two acres. Lots smaller than one acre should be allowed with conservation or cluster design. ♦ Preferred Land Use: Clustered residential development. Developments can include major subdivisions located in rural settings. Home based business could be allowed. ♦ Discouraged Uses: Instances that may contribute to residential and farming operation conflict or farmland/woodland fragmentation.



⁴ <https://cms.revize.com/revize/waupaca/Planning%20&%20Zoning/Planning/R-Final%20Waupaca%20County%20Plan%20hyperlinks.pdf>.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 4a-1: Continue to work with Waupaca County Planning and Zoning to revise the county zoning ordinance to be consistent with the comprehensive plan.	Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 4a-2: Educate Residents and future residents on zoning ordinances and local town processes for land division, conditional use permits, and other land-related uses. <i>Continue parcel-based land use planning. Update and revise the Preferred Land Use map when necessary and create factsheets for the public.</i>	Plan Commission / Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 4a-3: Development of a review with owners, realtors, developers, county, and town entities, re: site plans, permits, land use issues, etc.	Plan Commission	3 to 5 years	2
Action 4a-4: Publicize/promote wise use of all types of land (wetlands, Ag land, forest, etc.)	Town Board	6 to 10 years	3

CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development Vision: *In 2040, Caledonia remains a rural, agricultural community supporting local businesses catering to residents and tourists. The Town relies primarily on agricultural lands and residential development to support its tax base. Commercial development clustered in and around Readfield, near the intersection of USH 45 and STH 96, occurs in harmony with the Township’s natural environment. The City of Appleton continues to provide employment, shopping, and entertainment opportunities for Caledonia residents.*

Framing Concept 5a: Business Retention and Attraction

Goal 5-1: Encourage local economic development opportunities that exist in harmony with Caledonia’s rural atmosphere and benefits local residents.

The Town of Caledonia was once a thriving community. Over the years, some businesses have closed leaving a number of vacant buildings. However, Readfield is still the heart of the community and on many nights, especially during the summer, the hamlet area of Caledonia experiences limited available parking. Popular venues in Readfield include Community Park, Weekendz Bar and Grill, and Hunters Sports Bar. Additional businesses, compatible with the

rural character and catering to Town residents are desired, as are businesses that would increase tourism in the Town. Public sewer and water is not currently available in the Readfield hamlet at this time. Even though private septic systems are not failing, the Town feels that a public sewer system would help attract businesses to this area.

Limited **mixed** commercial development near the USH 45/STH 96 interchange would serve the Town. This interchange would be a desirable location to attract businesses that may accommodate the traveling public like a gas station convenience store with fast food restaurant.

POLICIES

Policy 5a-1: Encourage commercial development near Readfield at the USH 45/STH 96 interchange.

Policy 5a-2: Provide and support a range of economic development activities to meet community needs and exist in harmony with the rural environment.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 5a-1: Support redevelopment and revitalization activities in the downtown portion of Readfield.

Strategy 5a-2: Encourage limited commercial development, which is not reliant on public sewer or water, near the USH 45/STH 96 interchange.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 5a-1: Develop a “downtown” revitalization plan for the Readfield hamlet, including architectural and design guidelines, streetscaping, landscaping, signage, and lighting requirements with a focus on preserving historical landmarks.	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 5a-2: Support redevelopment opportunities which will allow for business growth, encourage revitalization, meet community needs and support eco-tourism opportunities in Readfield. (marketing)	Plan Commission	6 to 10 years	3
Action 5a-3: Work with area economic development entities (Appendix K) to promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business growth opportunities • Quality of life amenities • Transportation linkages • Proximity to Appleton and the Fox Valley • Quality schools • Reasonable tax rates • Access to recreational areas 	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	Ongoing	5
5a-4: Investigate the possibility of public sanitary sewer in Readfield to increase business development.	Town Board	11 to 20 years	4

Framing Concept 5b: Rural Tourism Opportunities

Goal 5-2: Encourage local economic development opportunities that exist in harmony with Caledonia’s rural atmosphere and benefits local residents.

Agri-tourism and eco-tourism are rural economic development opportunities that could attract visitors to the Town, while respecting the Town’s agricultural and natural resources. The Town has unique agricultural soils. A potential opportunity may exist to work with a local university to utilize local soils to teach students about agricultural science. Agriculture is important to the economy of the Town and the state. Agri-tourism may allow local farmers an opportunity to increase revenues. It could provide an outlet for farmers to sell local food and/or amazing educational experiences for children and adults who might not have a connection to rural environments.

POLICIES

Policies 5b-1: Encourage economic development opportunities that will utilize local strengths and be compatible with the Town's vision.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 5b-1: Support agri-tourism opportunities⁵ that will provide additional revenue to local farming operations. Examples of agri-tourism include:

⁵ <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/cfsi/files/2014/02/Starting-an-Agricultural-Tourism-Biz-Resources-3-3-14-LB-.pdf>.

- Pumpkin picking patches
- Demonstration farms
- Corn mazes
- Living history farms
- U-Pick operations
- On-farm farmers' markets
- Petting and feeding zoos
- Rural bed and breakfasts
- Hay rides
- Breakfast on the Farm
- Food-truck rallies
- Student Farm Experience
- Garden tours
- Horseback riding

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 5b-1: Facilitate the establishment of agri-businesses with concise ordinances that address consistency and compatibility with the character of the surrounding area, maintain the rural appearance of the landscape and minimize potential negative impacts (traffic, noise, odor, glare, signage, parking, etc.).	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	6 to 10 years	3
Action 5b-2: Improve environmental quality, accessibility and promotion of the Caledonia Community Park and a future park.	Town Board / Community Enhancement Committee (CEC)	6 to 10 years	3
Sub-Action 5b-2a: Explore opportunities to work with other groups who may have interest in working with the Town.	Friends of the Readfield Park (FORP)	3 to 5 years	2
Sub-Action 5b-2b: Install a "Welcome to Caledonia" sign on highway 96.		1 to 2 years	1
Sub-Action 5b-2c: Apply for Stewardship grants that could assist in adding a kiosk, shelter, and parking area with trail maps within a second park. (land acquisition)		Ongoing	5
Action 5b-3: Encourage the development of family friendly businesses in Readfield that would cater to families using the Community Park. Potential businesses could provide quick food choices or possibly items for rent such as bikes, cross country skis, snow shoes, etc.	Town Board/CEC/ Friends of the Readfield Park	Ongoing	5

CHAPTER 6: HOUSING

Housing Vision: *In 2040, Caledonia offers agricultural, rural residential living choices in harmony with the Town's natural environment. Single-family homes are the primary housing choice with additional well designed and well-constructed alternative housing styles meeting the needs of a diversity of residents. Local land use ordinances promote attractive housing with abundant green spaces, scenic views, trails, and other desired amenities.*

Through innovative local ordinances, residential development in Caledonia has occurred in a manner respectful of important local natural, agricultural and cultural resources and distinctive of housing development in nearby Fox Cities.

Framing Concept 6a: Housing Choices

Goal 6-1: Provide a range of housing choices for all age groups, income levels and special housing needs.

The types and quality of housing options in a community is often a decisive factor for individuals and families in choosing where to live and if they are able to remain as they age. Providing high quality housing options to meet diverse needs in the community will require efforts to maintain and upgrade the existing housing stock; to market existing assets; and, promote the development of new housing which meets the needs of the community.

As the baby-boomer generation ages, demographers project significant increases in the proportion of the American population age 65 and older. Within Wisconsin it is projected that by 2040, the population age 65 and over will nearly double. Large shifts have also been seen in the housing market over the past 10 years as the baby-boomer generation retires and as the younger Millennial Generation (and subsequent Generation Z) moves into the home ownership phase. Many seniors, as they continue to age, want to remain in the community where they have spent much of their lives. However, similar to other communities, the Town is ill-suited to meet the housing needs of an increasingly older population that overwhelmingly wishes to age in place. While young single adults and families would like to move to the Town, they are finding it difficult to find decent affordable housing.

By proactively planning for a more diverse housing stock, Caledonia can address the overall need for affordable housing that meets the needs of existing and future residents.

POLICIES

Policy 6a-1: Provide a range of housing styles, types and price ranges to support lifestyle needs and preferences.

Policy 6a-2: Maintain existing housing stock.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 6a-1: Increase housing choices for an aging population, young adults and families.

- **Housing for Seniors: Challenges and Solutions.** A resource for cities and towns across the county.
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/summer17/highlight1.html#title>
- **Housing Challenges for Rural Seniors.** A resource for towns across the county.
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/summer17/highlight3.html>

Strategy 6a-2: Address barriers to seniors' ability to age in place.

Strategy 6a-3: Address housing maintenance issues related to the age of housing stock.

Strategy 6a-4: Address compliance with the zoning ordinance that results when rural residential parcels are split off of agricultural lands after farming properties are sold.

Strategy 6a-5: Increase the availability of quality rental and multi-family housing.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 6a-1: Contact and work with others to establish an assisted living facility in the Town of Caledonia. An option may be to work with an existing assisted living facility (to establish a satellite facility) that has experience working in a small community.	Town Board	11 to 20 years	4
Action 6a-2: Explore alternative housing options which would increase housing choices without impacting housing quality or the rural character of the Town. Options could include granny flats, tiny houses, accessory dwelling units, condos, splitting of single-family housing into multiple units and co-housing.	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 6a-3: Explore options that will allow the aging population to remain in their current housing. These options could include home maintenance, senior transportation, assistance with lawn mowing, shoveling and raking leaves, etc.	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 6a-4: Consider developing a property maintenance ordinance. (Apartments, multi-family)	Town Board	6 to 10 years	3
Action 6a-5: Investigate options and connect property owners with qualifying affordable housing units utilizing maintenance and rehabilitation programs.	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	6 to 10 years	3
Action 6a-6: Encourage the creation of a social support plan to ensure the needs of an aging population: housing, home healthcare, transportation when not driving, etc.	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	3 to 5 years	2

Framing Concept 6b: Rural Residential Development Options

Goal 6-2: Provide a range of rural developmental options for all age groups, income levels and special housing needs.

The attractiveness of rural living and the availability of a good school system are attracting the interest of young families to the Town. However, the lack of housing for sale and rent is prohibiting many people from moving there. While the Town does encourage new home development, in certain areas, people feel both rightfully and wrongly that new housing development is limited. While the existing framework allows for growth, within the transition area farmers and existing land owners either don't want to sell or sell for the development of a single house instead of multiple houses.

POLICIES

Policy 6b-1: Continue to keep informed about available properties within the Town that are suitable for residential development.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 6b-1: Increase opportunities for rural residential development.

Strategy 6b-2: Develop and disseminate information regarding the county's zoning ordinance and development policies.

Strategy 6b-3: Continue to allow conservation CSM's (certified survey map) within subdivisions to preserve the natural area.⁶ A conservation subdivision is a residential subdivision that devotes at least half of its potentially buildable land area to undivided, permanently protected open space.

⁶ <https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9182713/>.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 6b-1: Develop a factsheet listing <u>each zoning district</u> in order to inform new homebuilders and the realty community about the county's zoning ordinance. Post this information on the Town's website and distribute to local homebuilders and the realty community once completed.	Waupaca County Planning Zoning / Building Inspector / Town Clerk	1 to 2 years	1
Action 6b-2: Develop a factsheet on <u>development policies</u> in the Town. Post this information on the Town's website and distribute to local homebuilders and developers as well as the realty community.	Waupaca County Planning Zoning / Building Inspector / Town Clerk	1 to 2 years	1
Action 6b-3: Periodically invite property owners to a meeting or encourage property owners within the (AWT) ag / wooded transitional area to notify the Town when they are ready to sell their property.	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 6b-4: Identify areas adjacent to Readfield where housing development is desired by both the Town and the property owners.	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2

CHAPTER 7: TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Vision: *In 2040, trails and walkways are an integral component of the transportation network, providing connections between neighborhoods, hamlets, schools, parks, and neighboring communities. Although personal vehicles remain the primary choice for transportation, walkers and bicyclists enjoy Community Park trails but also on-road routes linking the Town of Caledonia with surrounding communities and the regional trail network. A well-maintained system of town roads, county roads, and state highways, along with multi-modal transportation opportunities, provide for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods.*

Framing Concept 7a: Mobility for an Aging Population

Goal 7-1: Provide active transportation opportunities for residents of all ages.

Part of aging in place well is being able to interact with one's community. Access to transportation is key and is an essential component. Life expectancy exceeds driving ability and many older adults develop health and mobility impairments that make it difficult for them to drive. Rural communities face unique transportation challenges and the availability of public transportation options is much more limited than in more urban settings. Within the Town of Caledonia, services for disabled and senior citizens (60 years and older) are provided by Waupaca County's Senior Services Department. However, these services are extremely limited and are provided for medical appointments only.

POLICIES

Policy 7a-1: Increase opportunities for rural transportation for elderly and physically challenged in the community.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 7a-1: Determine transportation needs for the elderly and physically challenged in the community and work with others to address those needs.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 7a-1: Invite Identify needs for seniors, and the physically challenged and others within the community to a meeting to determine and discuss their transportation needs.	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	3 to 5 years	2
Action 7a-2: Invite transportation providers, Waupaca County's Aging and Disability Resource (ADRC) Health and Human Services, East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, and others to a meeting to discuss transportation needs and possible solutions.	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	6 to 10 years	3
Action 7a-3: Consider working with Waupaca County ADRC to offset the cost of using a cab for qualifying low-income individuals.	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	3 to 5 years	2

Framing Concept 7b: Planning for Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations

Goal 7-2: To provide a safe, efficient and cost-effective system of traditional and active transportation opportunities for residents.

Walking and biking is an excellent way to help people become more active and improve their health. People walk and bike for many purposes, such as for transportation to get to school or work, for leisure to have fun, or to improve their health. While people ultimately make a decision to walk or bike, the decision can be made easier by improving and connecting routes and destinations in communities. Trail components are vital to fostering healthy lifestyles and are becoming increasingly important as an amenity to attract young families and talent into the community.

POLICIES

Policy 7b-1: Incorporate bicycle and pedestrian facilities into street maintenance and reconstruction projects.

Policy 7b-2: Look for opportunities to partner with others to increase the ability to safely bike and walk in the Town.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 7b-1: Continue to increase opportunities to safely walk by creating an off road trail network to Readfield on the south side of STH 96, to link the Elementary School and Community Park trails from the USH 45 intersection down.

Strategy 7b-2: Increase opportunities for people to safely bike in the Town, providing signage, as necessary, and connections between residential subdivisions and the school forest (Ernst and CTH HH, Pines Road). Provide designated bike routes on shoulder, for CTH W going north from Readfield and west CTH H to Village of Fremont.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 7b-1: Initiate the preliminary development of an off-road trail that connects the residential development along CTH HH to the New London School Forest. Connect the subdivisions along STH 96 to the Readfield School. (The trail would be completed in phases and individual segments using public land where feasible and private easements.)	Community Enhancement Committee (CEC) / Friends of Readfield Park (FORP) Greenway Commission, WisDOT, and WDNR	3 to 5 years	2
Action 7b-2: Develop and adopt a formal bicycle and pedestrian plan for the Town.	CEC / FORP	3 to 5 years	2
Action 7b-3: Work with private landowners, trail organizations, Waupaca County, WDNR and WisDOT to expand multi-use trails within the community. This includes signed UTV/ATV routes on Town roads.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 7b-4: Consider policies to increase access to walking and biking in the hamlet of Readfield creating a walkable district. (road diet - A road diet, also called a lane reduction or road re-channelization, is a technique in transportation planning whereby the number of travel lanes and/or effective width of the road is reduced in order to achieve safety improvements.)	Town Board / CEC / FORP	3 to 5 years	2

Framing Concept 7c: Planning Better Local Road Accommodations

Goal 7-3: To provide a safe, efficient and cost-effective local roads system for residents, businesses, and visitors.

Local roads are the backbone of a town’s movement of goods, people, and services. Residents and visitors rely on safe passages through a community without damage to their vehicles. Heavy truck traffic is a threat to the local roads network as maintenance is required more often. Besides the amount of traffic, weather can also affect the material as freezing and thawing occurs through the year.

POLICIES

Policy 7c-1: Incorporate efficient cost allocations into road maintenance and reconstruction projects.

Policy 7c-2: Look for opportunities to increase budget for local road repairs and apply for grants on a yearly basis.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 7c-1: Determine best practices when repairing local roads.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 7c-1: Review the road map from the Paser (pavement surface and evaluation rating) and Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR) data to assist in road improvements. Update annually when a road is fixed.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 7c-2: Continue to review the formal local roads plan for the Town. Use the guidelines listed in the Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP).	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 7c-3: Work with the Waupaca County Highway Department and WisDOT on road improvements and apply for available funding. Execute improvements in a timely manner.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 7c-4: Consider policies to increase maintenance initiatives.	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 7c-5: Identify potential road extensions to aid future land development process consistent with our preferred land use map.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 7c-6: Advocate for the retention of the Guhl Road railroad crossing.	Town Board	Ongoing	5

CHAPTER 8: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Utilities and Community Facilities Vision: *In 2040, the Town of Caledonia coordinates with neighboring local governments and the county to ensure that Town residents have access to efficient services and quality facilities. The Town's property taxes have been maintained at a stable level by controlling debt, maintaining Town equipment, and carefully planning expenditures through the CIP process. The Town has been able to reduce costs and improve efficiencies in services by entering into shared service agreements with neighboring communities.*

Caledonia communicates regularly with the New London School District, Dale Fire Department, and Waupaca County Sheriff Department providing information related to proposed residential development projects that may affect enrollment at district schools and public safety.

Well developed and fairly administered local land use ordinances will ensure that development occurs in a manner consistent with the visions of the community and in ways that do not result in undue burdens to tax payers.

Framing Concept 8a: Enhancing Recreational Opportunities

Goal 8-1: Provide high levels of recreational services in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Community Park offers great opportunities for larger community events and gatherings, while the School Forest offers opportunities for hiking activities. However parking near Community Park and in the Readfield hamlet is extremely limited. This is a significant issue during baseball games and large local events. Small improvements have been made to Community Park over the years. The pavilion in the park is a great asset to the park and has potential for more use.

Parks ideally should be located within convenient walking distance to each resident. Due to population disbursement within the Town, this may not be applicable for every resident, but the Town may want to consider future park facilities in certain areas. These areas would be within closer proximity to more concentrated rural residential area, such as the Hamlet “Readfield”, STH 96 and USH 45. Besides locational needs, the Town should also be looking at recreational trends and the needs of specific age groups.

POLICIES

Policy 8a-1: Provide high quality recreational facilities and experiences for residents and visitors.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 8a-1: Maintain, update and improve existing park and recreational facilities to reflect current and future trends, meet community needs and expectations, and meet safety guidelines.

Strategy 8a-2: Increase the amount of park space, as needed, and as opportunities arise within the Town.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
<p>Action 8a-1: Follow the adopted Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2016-2021 (CORP) and utilize the plan to seek funding for new park and recreational development.</p> <p>Sub-Action 8a-1a: Identify areas and examine opportunities for the creation of additional neighborhood parks which provide close recreational access for areas of current and new residential development.</p> <p>Sub-Action 8a-1b: Continue to explore opportunities to increase parking near Community Park and in the Readfield hamlet. (CORP recommendation)</p> <p>Sub-Action 8a-1c: Continue with improvements to Community Park with the trail connections to other subdivisions and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including replacement of old and unsafe playground equipment, adding additional play options, and adding adult and child fitness equipment. continue with plans for the trail connections to other subdivisions and communities. <p>Sub-Action 8a-1d: Before the end of the 5-year cycle in 2021, revise the CORP so the Town is eligible for Stewardship Grant funding and other grant opportunities.</p>	<p>Caledonia Community Committee (CEC) / Friends of the Readfield Park (FORP)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>3 to 5 years</p> <p>3 to 5 years</p> <p>1 to 2 years</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>5</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>5</p>
<p>Action 8a-2: Identify areas and examine opportunities for the creation of additional neighborhood parks which provides close recreational access for areas of current and new residential development.</p>	<p>CEC / FORP</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>5</p>

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Sub-Action 8a-2a: Investigate opportunities to obtain a 10-15 acre land donation in the northern area of the township.		3 to 5 years	2
Sub-Action 8a-2b: The new park should be nature based with trails, a shelter, picnic areas, nature playground, lighting, and a parking area.		3 to 5 years	2
Sub-Action 8a-2c: Include activities based on trends like an archery range, sledding hill, and prairie areas.		Ongoing	5

Framing Concept 8b: Broadband Internet Expansion

Goal 8-2: Provide high levels of communication services in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Americans rely on internet for health care (telemedicine), information, employment (remote work), shopping, social interaction and education (online classes and degrees). However, according to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, 43 percent of rural Wisconsinites lack access to high-speed internet, or broadband services. Unlike more densely populated urban areas, rural areas tend to be more sparsely populated and companies who supply internet see fewer returns on any infrastructure investment they make. In addition, physical terrain and natural obstacles may significantly raise infrastructure investments. In addition to having infrastructure available to access, many rural households also struggle with the ability to pay for internet service.

Broadband specific considerations should follow the four Cs: Connectivity, Contact, Capacity and Challenges. Connectivity: Even where conduit exists, public resources are often needed for the spurs into towns and neighborhoods to make the “last mile” connections to individual homes and businesses; Contact: Access and knowledge about physical systems; Capacity: Measure of how much information can flow to a user and at what rate; and Challenges: Realizing that broadband needs to be looked at as a national network, instead as a private sector responsibility. Within the Town, upload and download speeds vary greatly. This could affect the Town’s ability to attract businesses to certain areas of the Town or to residents wanting higher internet speeds.

POLICIES

Policy 8b-1: Increase broadband internet expansion within the Town.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 8b-1: Encourage and support the advancement of affordable broadband or high speed internet access to all areas of the Town. (Star Link satellite options)

Strategy 8b-2: Seek out and leverage partnerships and funding sources to expand broadband internet in the Town.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 8b-1: Determine areas of poor coverage in the Town and identify potential tower locations. Use this information to determine where coverage is missing or needs updating and where potential partnerships could be made. Make these locations available to companies wishing to expand broadband in the Town. (recommendation)	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1
Action 8b-2: Identify specific opportunities to partner with local school districts, existing businesses, Waupaca County and other entities to increase broadband internet expansion. (i.e. tower locations, higher buildings, and good line of sight for signal)	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1
Action 8b-3: Identify specific innovative partnerships with local school districts and others to increase broadband internet expansion to households who can't afford these services.	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1
Action 8b-4: Research other opportunities for high speed internet such as satellite or Star Link Services that could offer better coverage and signal strengths.	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 8b-5: Working in cooperation with Waupaca County, monitor potential federal and/or state resources designed to improve broadband internet services to rural communities. Aggressively pursue these resources as they become available.	Town Board / Plan Commission / Waupaca County	Ongoing	5

Framing Concept 8c: Enhancing Volunteerism

Goal 8-3: Provide high levels of public safety in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

The Dale Fire Department provides a volunteer fire chief, fire fighters and first responders to the Town of Caledonia. However, the fire department relies on **volunteers** to staff its department. While the department pays a small fee to **volunteers** who respond to fire and get trained, these fees are very minimal. Many fire departments are reporting that the number of people willing to volunteer their time is falling. This may, in part, be due to the fact that people are working longer hours and working further from home. In addition, many people often find multiple demands on their free time and tend to focus on activities surrounding their children and families. First responders are required by the state to have a certain number of annual hours of training. This training, completed during a volunteer’s free time reduces time for leisure and children and family activities.

POLICIES

Policy 8c-1: Continue to provide quality fire protection and emergency services to the Town.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 8c-1: Work with the Dale Fire Department to recruit **volunteers**.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
<p>Action 8c-1: Talk to your newest (younger generation) volunteers to determine what attracted them to volunteer with the fire department. <i>Find out what motivated them to volunteer and what types of technology and media sources you can use to reach potential volunteers. Use this information to recruit new members. (“The Explorers”)</i></p>	<p>Dale and New London Fire Departments</p>	<p>1 - 2 years</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Action 8c-2: Raise awareness of the fire department by inviting the community to the fire department during Fire Prevention Week, promoting the fire department at community events.</p>	<p>Dale and New London Fire Departments</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Action 8c-3: Utilize the Town’s website, newsletter and social media site to post information about the fire department. <i>This should be used to raise awareness of the Town’s fire department and general fire safety and preventive measures. Items could include the fire department statistics, showcase the Town’s firefighting equipment, meet the fire chief, public events, fire safety information, the need for volunteers, etc.</i></p>	<p>Dale and New London Fire Departments</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Action 8c-4: Consider providing one to two scholarships a year to graduating high school seniors who are willing to pursue a career or volunteer in the firefighting/first responder field.</p>	<p>Dale and New London Fire Departments</p>	<p>3 to 5 years</p>	<p>2</p>

CHAPTER 9: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Vision: *In 2040, prime agricultural lands, streams, woodlands, wetlands, and the open public areas remain the dominant landscape features in the Town of Caledonia. Natural areas and open spaces provide recreational opportunities for residents and habitat for wildlife. Farming continues to be a productive and economically viable source of income for individual families and the community as a whole. Residential and commercial areas have been developed with protected open spaces, preserving the rural scenery that defines the community. Through local land use ordinances, the Town of Caledonia has identified and preserved important cultural resources for the enjoyment of future generations.*

Framing Concept 9a: Protecting Agriculture and Farming

Goal 9-1: Protect, manage and restore the community's agricultural resources.

The history of the Town and the county are rooted in farming. About 60 percent of the total land in the Town of Caledonia is currently used for agricultural production. These lands and the agricultural activity are important to the community for several reasons, including food production, fiber, economic development and their contribution to the rural character of the Town. All farms can be adversely affected by the presence of nearby development and it is critical that those who wish to remain in farming should be allowed to do so. For these reasons, the Town has placed a high importance on farmland preservation and has put many controls in place to ensure that farming remains viable and that the best farmland continues to be preserved.

POLICIES

Policy 9a-1: Protect and preserve the most productive farmland for continued agricultural activities.

Policy 9a-2: Target the majority of new residential and commercial development/redevelopment to Readfield. Or areas identified as residential on the Future Land Use Map.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 9a-1: Support local farmers and their ability to make their operations more economically viable.

Strategy 9a-2: Minimize conflicts between ongoing agricultural operations and rural non-farm residents.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 9a-1: Direct individual lot development on farmland to the edges of farm fields and along existing roadways so as to preserve contiguous blocks of farmland that can remain productive.	Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9a-2: Using the future land use map as a guide, seek to limit residential and commercial development to specific areas as identified on the map. Preserve the rural character of the Town. Slow the loss of ag, forest land, and large parcels through subdivisions. Identify clear criteria where the Town would like ag retention.	Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9a-3: Establish an Agriculture Committee to: (a) provide education to local landowners regarding conservation subdivisions, land trusts, development options, etc.; (b) provide assistance to farmers interested in transitioning from conventional to specialty farming; and (c) serve as an advisory body to the Town Board and Plan Commission on issues related to agriculture.	Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	3 to 5 years	2
Action 9a-4: Support efforts of Waupaca County, UW - Extension, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, USDA-NRCS and others in providing information and resources to farmers who are seeking to innovate, modernize or maintain their operations.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 9a-5: Encourage the creation, expansion, or new complementary commercial agribusinesses. (see Strategy 5b-1)	Town Board	6 to 10 years	3
Action 9a-6: Consider developing an informational factsheet that acknowledges that farming operations may exhibit noise, odor, dust, and that hours of operation may begin before dawn	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
and extend well past dusk, including weekends.			
Action 9a-7: Consider requiring that all subdivisions and CSM's that are developed <u>adjacent</u> to active farm properties contain a statement regarding the "Right to Farm". (farm properties have the right for farming operations as new development next to a parcel occurs)	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9a-8: Consider addressing road conflicts between rural residents and large farming equipment due to impacts caused by large farming equipment on Town roads.	Town Board	11 to 20 years	4
Action 9a-9: Minimize conflicts between incompatible uses. (roosters, horses, concentrated animal operations) Create guidelines to avoid potential conflicts among neighbors over roosters, horses, and concentration of animals in rural residential setting.	Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9a-10: Develop setback criteria between agricultural operations and residential properties.	Plan Commission	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9a-11: Discourage rural blight including the accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter.	Plan Commission / Town Board	Ongoing	5

Framing Concept 9b: Protecting Historic Cultural and Natural Resources

Goal 9-2: Protect, manage and restore the community's history, cultural and natural resources.

The history of the Town is showcased with architectural buildings as well as the Yellowstone Trail that has been shown to go through the Hamlet of Readfield. In preserving the cultural background, historic accounts help paint the picture on how the Town was developed into a rural farming community. Also, by identifying key natural resources in the Town of Caledonia, and learning how to utilize, conserve, and/or preserve them may determine the future environmental health of the Town. These include wooded and wildlife habitat areas that are scattered throughout the township landscape.

POLICIES

Policy 9b-1: Highlight the history of the township in showing how the culture of the community was developed.

Policy 9b-2: Preserve and protect historical buildings and structures.

Policy 9b-3: Preserve and protect habitat for wildlife as well as the woodland base.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 9b-1: Support the research of historically significant features in keeping the cultural resources intact for future generations.

Strategy 9b-2: Large wooded tracts of land should be kept undeveloped.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 9b-1: Direct historic land owners to preserve structures according to the State Historical Society recommendations by disallowing the development of “at-risk” properties.	Plan Commission	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9b-2: Establish a Historical Committee or promote a volunteer Community Club to: (a) research historical areas or structures of interest, etc.; (b) provide new historical sites to the State Historical Registry (i.e. Faulks Bros Quarry, Gateway Arch).	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9b-3: Consider developing an informational website link that acknowledges (tells the story) of the cultural and historical significance of the Town. Keep updated as needed.	Town Board	6 to 10 years	3
Action 9b-4: The Town should set up a process to recognize and preserve historical / cultural resources. (File applications to list on state historical registry.)	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9b-5: Consider Historical Markers for the sites listed in the registry including the Yellowstone Trail.	Town Board / Planning Commission	11 to 20 years	4
Action 9b-6: Using the Preferred Land Use map as a guide, seek to limit residential and commercial development to specific wooded tract areas identified on the map. Preserve wildlife habitat areas.	Town Board / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9b-7: Work with the WDNR to manage and identify large forestry tracts and wildlife areas. (Managed Forest Lands (MFL), are tracts that are 20 acres of contiguous land and have 80% of productive covered canopy.)	Town Board / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9b-8: Encourage private land owners to enroll in the MFL tax incentive program to preserve forested land.	Town Board / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5

Framing Concept 9c:

**Water Resources, Watershed Planning and Management, and
Drinking Water Protection**

Goal 9-3: Protect and manage the community’s water resources including watersheds and clean drinking water efforts.

The protection of the Town of Caledonia’s water resources and natural environment is of high importance to the community, the area and others. Stormwater runoff from the Town eventually makes its way into the Wolf River and the bay of Green Bay. Consequently the Town plays an important “upstream” role in assuring that stormwater is clean. Surface water resources such as define the Town, provide wildlife habitat and support a rich assortment of wetland types, small oak openings, shrubs, grassland and agricultural lands. Groundwater quality is important, since all residents rely on groundwater as a source of drinking water. However groundwater quality can be influenced by human activity and land uses, and manure runoff has been identified by the Town as a threat.

POLICIES

Policy 9c-1: Protect and preserve surface water resources and groundwater supplies.

Policy 9c-2: Minimize non-point nutrient runoff into streams.

Policy 9c-3: Preserve and protect environmentally sensitive area and stream corridors.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 9c-1: Ensure that adequate amounts of safe drinking water are available to area residents.

Strategy 9c-2: Work with farmers to reduce nutrient losses from local farming operations.

Strategy 9c-3: Control the spread of invasive species.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 9c-1: Work with Waupaca County and UW – Division of Extension on future groundwater studies that monitor groundwater quality in the Town.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 9c-2: Encourage local farmers to keep informed about work done by Discovery Farms on controlling nutrient losses. Information on Discovery Farms can be found at: http://www.uwdiscoveryfarms.org/on-farm-projects.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 9c-3: Encourage farmers to use best available manure management technologies.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 9c-4: Contact and work with the WDNR to enforce manure spreading rules. (leachate into waterways)	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 9c-5: Coordinate with Waupaca County to educate homeowners on the need for proper maintenance of private well and onsite wastewater treatment systems, periodic testing of private well water, and planning for eventual well, pump or drain field replacements.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 9c-6: When reviewing development proposals, consider the environmental conditions of the area such as wetlands, floodplains, depth to groundwater and setbacks from surface water resources.	Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9c-7: Work with local farmers, Waupaca County and the WDNR to protect stream corridors and maintaining streambanks. (High TDML ratings of nitrates can pollute the waterways.)	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 9c-8: Provide links to the WDNR and other websites regarding non-evasive native plants and animals, natural plantings, and the Monarch butterfly migration flyway.	Town Board	6 to 20 years	4

Framing Concept 9d: Managing Non-Metallic Mining

Goal 9-4: Identify and protect the community's mining resources as practicable.

POLICIES

Policy 9d-1: Protect and preserve mining resources.

Policy 9d-2: Minimize development close to a mining operation.

Policy 9d-3: Protect and maintain mining transportation corridors.

Policy 9d-4: Provide mechanisms to increase public awareness and improve coordination between town and county government.

Policy 9d-5: State law mandates that local governments consider non-metallic mineral resources within this comprehensive plan.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 9d-1: Ensure that guidelines are followed utilizing the NR-135 program.

Strategy 9d-2: Work with operators to reduce impact to Class B roadways.

Strategy 9d-3: Reduce noise and air pollution if possible from the mining operations.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 9d-1: Work with Waupaca County, ECWRPC, and the WDNR on future non-metallic mineral expansions when they occur within the Town. i.e. Issued Conditional Use Permits, landowner registrations for a marketable deposit or rezone of the property.	Town Board / Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9d-2: Resolve land use conflicts by prohibiting new land uses that interfere with existing mineral extraction operations.	Plan Commission, Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 9d-3: Minimize or mitigate negative environmental, neighborhood, traffic and other impacts of all active mineral extraction operations. Balance current and future needs for extraction of mineral resources with potential adverse impacts on the community.	Plan Commission / Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee	Ongoing	5
Action 9d-4: Work with local residents, Waupaca County and the WDNR in approval of mineral extraction operations.	Town Board / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 9d-5: Provide the public with links to the WDNR and other websites regarding non-metallic mining on its website.	Town Board	3 to 5 years	2
Action 9d-6: Establish consistent, measurable standards for permitting and operation of mineral extraction sites, so that public benefits are maximized, while detrimental effects to the environment are minimized.	Town Board / Waupaca County	6 – 10 years	3
Action 9d-7: Utilize the Town’s Ad Hoc Committee’s research and recommendations for non-metallic mining.	Town Board	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9d-8: Identify areas for future non-metallic mining sites on the Future Land Use map. Use the soils, land use, trucking routes and mining company already owned parcels data as a guide.	Plan Commission	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9d-9: Work with the County Planning and Zoning Office to	Plan Commission	1 to 2 years Ongoing	1/5

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
revise the 2015 ordinance to increase setbacks between active mining operations and home and farm buildings and other proactive ordinance improvements.			
Action 9d-10: Develop mining factsheets of “Look before you Buy” considerations for buying land next to a quarry. (Town newsletter, informational items and FAQ on website)	Plan Commission / Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee	1 to 2 years	1
Action 9d-11: Continue working with mining operators and sand processing facilities to use the designated truck route for loaded and empty trucking.	Plan Commission / Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee	Ongoing	5
Action 9d-12: Ensure there is at least one neighborhood resident for each of the blasting quarries on the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee to inform neighbors and relay issues to the Town Board.	Plan Commission / Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee	Ongoing	5

CHAPTER 10: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Intergovernmental Cooperation Vision: *In 2040, intergovernmental cooperation efforts have enabled Caledonia to establish partnerships with neighboring communities, Waupaca County, the local school districts, ECWRPC, and state agencies to provide coordinated, cost-effective services to landowners, and business owners. Shared service agreements between Caledonia and its neighbors have allowed the Town to maintain a reasonable tax rate while providing residents with high quality, efficient local services and facilities.*

Framing Concept 10a: Intentional Communication

Goal 10: Collaborate with adjacent and overlapping units of government, Waupaca County, and federal and state agencies on land use, transportation and municipal services.

Implementing the comprehensive plan involves many layers of contemplation and decision making at staff, plan commission and elected official levels. None of these actions should occur in a vacuum. Internal and external stakeholders may be impacted by future land use and transportation decisions; therefore, processes should be put in place to ensure proactive and intentional communication.

Good communication is vital for effective land use planning to occur. If land use planning and regulation are to improve initiative must be taken both within and across local governments to

increase the flow of information among those involved in land use decision making. These steps will require the voluntary cooperation of all those involved.

Various activities and actions affecting land use and the implementation of this plan will occur on an almost daily basis after its adoption. Stopping to think about who might be affected and how Town of Caledonia can share information prior to any formal decisions being made will help in generating transparency and trust with the broader community.

POLICIES

Policy 10a-1: Communicate regularly in a proactive manner with comprehensive plan stakeholders in order to effectively achieve the plan's goals.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 10a-1: Establish formal procedures for the notification of stakeholders on individual decisions related to land use.

Strategy 10a-2: Cultivate relationships with internal organizations and external stakeholders.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 10a-1: Establish periodic meetings with utilities, the local school districts, neighboring communities, Waupaca County, state and federal agencies and others to discuss issues of common interest. Foster mutually beneficial interagency projects and agreements between the Town and the School District of New London.	Town Board / Plan Commission / Ad Hoc Committees: CEC, Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee, FORP, ATV/UTV	1 to 2 years / Ongoing	1 / 5
Action 10a-2: Work with Waupaca County, WisDOT, ECWRPC, neighboring communities and others to coordinate short- and long-range transportation efforts.	Town Board / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 10a-3: Continue to work with Waupaca County, City of New London, Town of Dale, and others to provide police, fire and emergency services. Re-evaluate fire, road maintenance, law enforcement agreements.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 10a-4: Create a town ordinance that will discourage accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter and enforce local and county ordinances. Work toward enforcement with adjacent towns.	Town Board / Plan Commission	1 to 2 years / Ongoing (enforcement)	1 / 5
Action 10a-5: Work with Waupaca County and neighboring towns to minimize/eliminate unsightly and inappropriate land uses that discourage any type of constructive use of such properties and neighboring properties.	Town Board / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 10a-6: Work with the county to improve their site plan process.	Town Board / Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 10a-7: Encourage informal cooperation with town officials in adjacent towns.	Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 10a-8: Coordinate with Waupaca County and surrounding communities to plan for aging population.	Town Board / Plan Commission	11 to 20 years	4
Action 10a-9: Work with adjoining	Town Board / Plan	Ongoing	5

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
<i>towns to improve overall communication and identify opportunities to work together. Develop formalized agreements in writing if possible.</i>	Commission		

Adjacent municipalities include:

Town of Dale	Outagamie County
Town of Fremont	Waupaca County
Town of Hortonia	Outagamie County
Town of Mukwa	Waupaca County
Town of Royalton	Waupaca County
Town of Weyauwega	Waupaca County
Town of Winchester	Winnebago County
Town of Wolf River	Winnebago County

CHAPTER 11: IMPLEMENTATION

The comprehensive plan was developed sequentially with supportive goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies and action items. Utilizing the visioning workshop and subsequent Plan Commission discussions as a basis, key issues were identified for each of the nine elements of the plan. This information, combined with the analysis of data, was used to create a desired vision, and goals for each comprehensive planning element. The identified vision, goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies and action items expressed in this plan were used to prepare the Preferred Land Use Map (Map B-2).

Since the Smart Growth law went into effect (January 1, 2010), all local governments engaging in any of the following land use related actions must ensure the following actions are consistent with their local comprehensive plan: official mapping, local subdivision regulation, zoning ordinances, and zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shoreland areas. Thus, if a governmental unit is engaged in subdivision regulation or zoning, such actions are required to have some defined measure of consistency with the plan.

The law did not initially define the meaning of “consistent with”, however; within months of passage, several amendments were made to these provisions. One of which adds a definition of “consistent with” to mean “furthers or does not contradict the objectives, goals, and policies contained in the comprehensive plan” (66.1001(1)(am)).

For example, if a residential subdivision were approved, the subdivision must be consistent with the map and recommendations of the plan. Likewise, the application of the zoning ordinance, or any amendment thereto or variance therefrom, must be consistent with the plan. Chapter 11: Implementation and Appendix K: Policies and Programs go into more depth on how all elements of the plan are integrated together while addressing the specific mechanisms to achieve results.

Framing Concept 11a: Plan Consistency

Goal 11-1: Implement the comprehensive plan using effective actions that range from policies and procedures to the development of new tools, programs and funding mechanisms.

POLICIES

Policy 11a-1: Implement the comprehensive plan in a manner meeting the statutory requirements for “consistency”.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 11a-1: Maintain internal consistency through a standard review process for all listed actions against the nine elements of the comprehensive plan.

Strategy 11a-2: Maintain external consistency through a standard review process against other existing plans for neighboring communities and adjacent jurisdictions.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 11a-1: To maintain internal consistency in any amendment to the plan. The process should be accompanied with an overall review of all nine elements and their associated goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies and action items.	Plan Commission	Ongoing	5
Action 11a-2: Share proposed plan amendments with neighboring and adjacent jurisdictions to seek comment on issues relating to consistency with existing plans.	Plan Commission	3 to 5 years	2

Framing Concept 11b: Plan Implementation

Goal 11-2: Implement the comprehensive plan using effective actions that range from policies and procedures to the development of new tools, programs and funding mechanisms. (Town Directive)

A comprehensive plan is meant to be a dynamic document. It is prepared at a single point in time using information generated at a single point in time. Moving forward, it is likely some conditions will change from the paths which were projected or predicted (market forces, economics, demographics, etc.). There may also be changes in the opinions and attitudes of Town of Caledonia residents and businesses with respect to meeting their needs and desires.

Being prepared for change is critical to the planning process. Periodic review of new information, market trends and other forces which may alter land use decisions is a necessary part of any comprehensive planning process. Additionally, Wisconsin State Statutes call for periodic updates of the plan – at least once every 10 years – in order to revisit issues and opportunities associated with changing conditions.

As such, the Town of Caledonia needs to place a high priority on monitoring and evaluating the goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies and action items which are contained in the plan. Alterations and amendments to these guiding statements may be required in the future and processes should be in place for which to examine and modify the plan's content when necessary.

POLICIES

Policy 11b-1: Consider the Year 2040 Comprehensive Plan to be flexible in nature to reflect changes in current conditions and community values.

STRATEGIES

Strategy 11b-1: Develop formalized procedures for the amendment and updates of the comprehensive plan.

Strategy 11b-2: Continually monitor development conditions and factors to proactively respond to changing social, economic and market conditions.

MAKING IT HAPPEN!

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
Action 11b-1: Once per year evaluate progress on plan implementation activities and review major growth targets and changes in market conditions, concepts, policies, strategies and action items.	Plan Commission, Town Board	Annually	5
Action 11b-2: Every 5 years, review and update, as necessary, major growth targets and strategies and begin identifying plan elements which may need updating and/or enhancing.	Plan Commission, Town Board	5 years (2025)	2
Action 11b-3: Every 10 years, conduct a comprehensive update of the comprehensive plan and background elements as necessary.	Plan Commission, Town Board	6 to 10 years (2030)	3
Action 11b-4: Develop a guidance document to use internally which contains criteria and direction for considering amendments to the comprehensive plan.	Plan Commission	1 to 2 years	1
Action 11b-5: Hold periodic meetings to proactively discuss issues and initiatives which may keep the Town ahead of day to day issues (meeting with no “regular” items of business concentrating on topics such as affordable housing, autonomous vehicles, technology advances, etc.).	Plan Commission, Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 11b-6: Advise Waupaca County Planning and Zoning personnel of preferred amendments to their zoning and subdivision ordinances as well as other development related ordinances i.e. zoning maps to reflect the goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies an action items identified in this plan.	Plan Commission / Town Board	Ongoing	5
Action 11b-7: Develop a marketing plan for new residents on the unique opportunities and	Plan Commission / Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	3 to 5 years	2

Action	Responsibility	Timeframe	Priority
amenities of the Town.			
Action 11b-8: Develop a marketing plan for developers of multiple types of housing.	Plan Commission / Town Board / Ad Hoc Committee	3 to 5 years	2
Able Action 11b-9: Work with the county on a sponsored training session for Plan Commissioners. Create a Plan Commission Handbook or a document of direction for the Plan Commissioners to aid in the decision-making process and duties involved	Plan Commission / Waupaca County Planning and Zoning	Ongoing	5

Table 2-1: Summary of Actions, Strategies, Policies, and Goals by Element

Element	Number of Actions	Number of Strategies	Number of Policies	Number of Goals
Issues and Opportunities	13	2	2	2
Land Use	4	1	5	1
Economic Development	10	3	3	2
Housing	10	8	3	2
Transportation / Local Roads	12	4	5	3
Community Facilities / Utilities / Recreation	12	5	3	3
Ag Nat/Cultural/Mining Resources	40	10	13	4
Intergovernmental Cooperation	11	2	1	1
Implementation	11	4	2	2
Total Actions:	123	39	37	20

1. 1 - 3 Years (2021 – 2023)
 2. 2 – 5 Years (2022-2025)
 3. 3 – 6 Years (2024 – 2026)
 4. 6 – 10 Years (2027 – 2030)
 5. 11 – 20 Years (2031 – 2040)
- Annually / ongoing from year to year

Table 2-2: Summary of Actions and Priorities by Element

Actions Reference	Element	Number of Priorities
# 1 Immediate 1-2 years 2021-2023		
5b-2b	Economic Development	1
6b-1, 6b-2	Housing	2
8a-1c, 8b-1, 8b-2, 8b-3, 8b-4, 8c-1	Community Facilities / Utilities / Recreation	6
9a-6, 9a-7, 9a-10, 9b-1, 9b-2, 9b-4, 9d-7, 9d-8. 9d-9, 9d-10	Ag Nat/Cultural/Mining Resources	10
10a-1, 10a-4	Intergovernmental Cooperation	2
11b-4	Implementation	1
Total Actions:		22
#2 Short-Term 3 – 5 Years (2024 – 2026)		
3a-3, 3a-4, 3a-4a, 3a-4c, 3b-1, 3b-4	Issues and Opportunities	6
4a-2, 4a-3	Land Use	2
5a-1, 5b-2a	Economic Development	2
6a-2, 6a-3, 6a-6, 6b-3, 6b-4	Housing	5
7a-1, 7a-3, 7b-1, 7b-2, 7b-4, 7c-4	Transportation	6
8a-1a, 8a-1b, 8a-2a, 8a-2b, 8c-4	Community Facilities / Utilities / Recreation	5
9a-3, 9c-7, 9d-5	Ag Nat/Cultural/Mining Resources	3
11a-2, 11b-2, 11b-7, 11b-8	Implementation	4
Total Actions:		33
#3 Mid-Term 6 – 10 Years (2027 – 2030)		
3a-4d, 3a-4e, 3b-2	Issues and Opportunities	3
4a-4	Land Use	1
5a-2, 5b-1, 5b-2	Economic Development	3
6a-4, 6a-5	Housing	2
7a-2	Transportation	1

9a-5, 9b-3, 9d-6	Ag Nat/Cultural/Mining Resources	3
11b-3	Implementation	1
Total Actions:		14
#4 Long-Term 11 – 20 Years (2030 – 2040)		
5a-4	Econ Dev	1
6a-1	Housing	1
9a-8, 9b-5, 9c-8	Ag Nat/Cultural/Mining Resources	3
10a-8	Intergovernmental Cooperation	1
Total Actions:		6
#5 Periodic (annually / ongoing)		
3a-1, 3a-2, 3a-4b, 3b-3	Issues and Opportunities	4
4a-1	Land Use	1
5a-3, 5b-2c, 5b-3	Econ Dev	3
7b-3, 7c-1, 7c-2, 7c-3, 7c-5	Transportation	5
8a-1, 8a-1d, 8a-2, 8a-2c, 8b-5, 8c-2, 8c-3	Community Facilities / Utilities / Recreation	7
9a-1, 9a-2, 9a-4, 9a-9, 9a-11, 9b-6, 9b-7, 9b-8, 9c-1, 9c-2, 9c-3, 9c-4, 9c-5, 9c-6, 9d-1, 9d-2, 9d-3, 9d-4, 9d-9, 9d-11, 9d-12	Ag Nat/Cultural/Mining Resources	21
10a-1, 10a-2, 10a-4, 10a-5, 10a-6, 10a-7, 10a-9, 10b-2, 10b-3	Intergovernmental Cooperation	9
11a-1, 11b-1, 11b-5, 11b-6, 11b-9	Implementation	5
Total Actions:		51
Total Actions of All Elements:		123*

*Three *action items* are listed as a priority year one and also as an ongoing action.

Page intentionally left blank.



CHAPTER 3

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHAPTER 3: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Issues and Opportunities Element is to define a desired future (a vision) for the Town of Caledonia with respect to land use through an examination of key demographic data, as well as through the public participation process. Section 66.1001 (2) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the Issues and Opportunities Element include a “statement of the overall objectives, policies, goals, and programs of the governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the governmental unit over the planning period.” Although not defined in the statutes, Chapter 2: Framework Plan outlines the structure for how this and other elements are addressed. The Issues and Opportunities Chapter contains two major sections:

1. A summary of the public participation process and information on key points gleaned from a variety of tools and processes used during the plan update process, and;
2. A review of key summary points of population information (details contained in Appendix A: Issues and Opportunities and a narrative which helped to create the vision, goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies and recommendations contained in Chapter 2: Framework Plan.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT OPPORTUNITIES

Public input was sought early in the planning process per the adopted Citizen Participation Plan and was gathered through a number of methods in order to better identify issues and

opportunities as well as to help craft the vision, goal and objective statements. During the course of the planning process, a variety of methods were used to get citizen input:

1. **Public Meetings (entire process)** – Each Plan Commission meeting where the plan development process was listed as an agenda item also had a public comment opportunity.
2. **Plan Commission Visioning Exercise** - A series of five questions were posed to the Town's Plan Commission early on in the plan update process in order to identify future issues and opportunities moving forward in the plan update process. A listing of comments by the Plan Commission is contained in Appendix J.
3. **Community Survey** – A community survey was conducted by the Extension Waupaca County – University of Wisconsin- Madison in September of 2017. A summary of the survey results are contained in Appendix J. A survey report document was created as a separate report.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Changes in population and household characteristics combined with existing and future development patterns and policy choices will determine how well the Town of Caledonia will be able to meet the future needs of its residents.

Population Trends

Historic Population and Population Forecast

The Facts:

- The Town of Caledonia has been growing since 1990, though the growth rate has slowed over the last two decades. Between 1990 and 2019 estimate, the population of the Town grew by 517 persons, or 43.4 percent.
- The WDOA's circa 2013 population projections forecast that Caledonia will continue to have a steady rate of growth through 2035, but at rates significantly slower than in the past.
- After 2035, the Town's growth rate is projected to be minimal.
- Between 2019 and 2040 an increase of 331 persons (19.5%) is projected based on WDOA estimates and projections.

What it Means:

Historically the Town has experienced a faster growing population than the county and the state and this trend is expected to continue through 2035. After 2035, the Town is expected to start experiencing little if any population changes, as deaths are equal to births and in-migration. The Town should continue to determine where growth should occur and what types of services a growing and aging population will need.

Age and Gender Structure

The Facts:

- Males slightly outnumbered females within Caledonia in 2014-2018.
- In 2014-2018, the median age of Caledonia residents was 48.4.
- The largest segment (34.7%) of the total population) is contained in the 50 to 64 -year age cohorts.
- Larger shifts will be seen by the end of the planning period as the 50 to 64 – year age cohorts continue to get older and move into retirement.

What it Means:

The Town's population is aging and the number of persons reaching retirement age will increase significantly, thereby changing demands for services and infrastructure. Impacts could be felt in many ways, including housing types that match the needs of this segment of the population, additional recreational or leisure amenities and access to public transportation for medical services, grocery shopping, etc.

Racial Distribution

The Facts:

- In 2014-2018, whites comprised 96.6 percent of the Town of Caledonia population compared to 96.13 percent in the county and 85.6 percent of the state's population.
- In 2014-2018, Hispanics comprised 1.5 percent of the population; up from 1.0 percent in 2000 (a gain of 9 people).

What this Means:

While whites still outnumber other races, the Town's population is more diverse from a racial and ethnic standpoint than it was in 2000. In order to grow, the community may need to become more diverse. This can lead to a number of changes in community dynamics. Understanding differences in culture, race and ethnic groups facilitates collaboration and cooperation.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

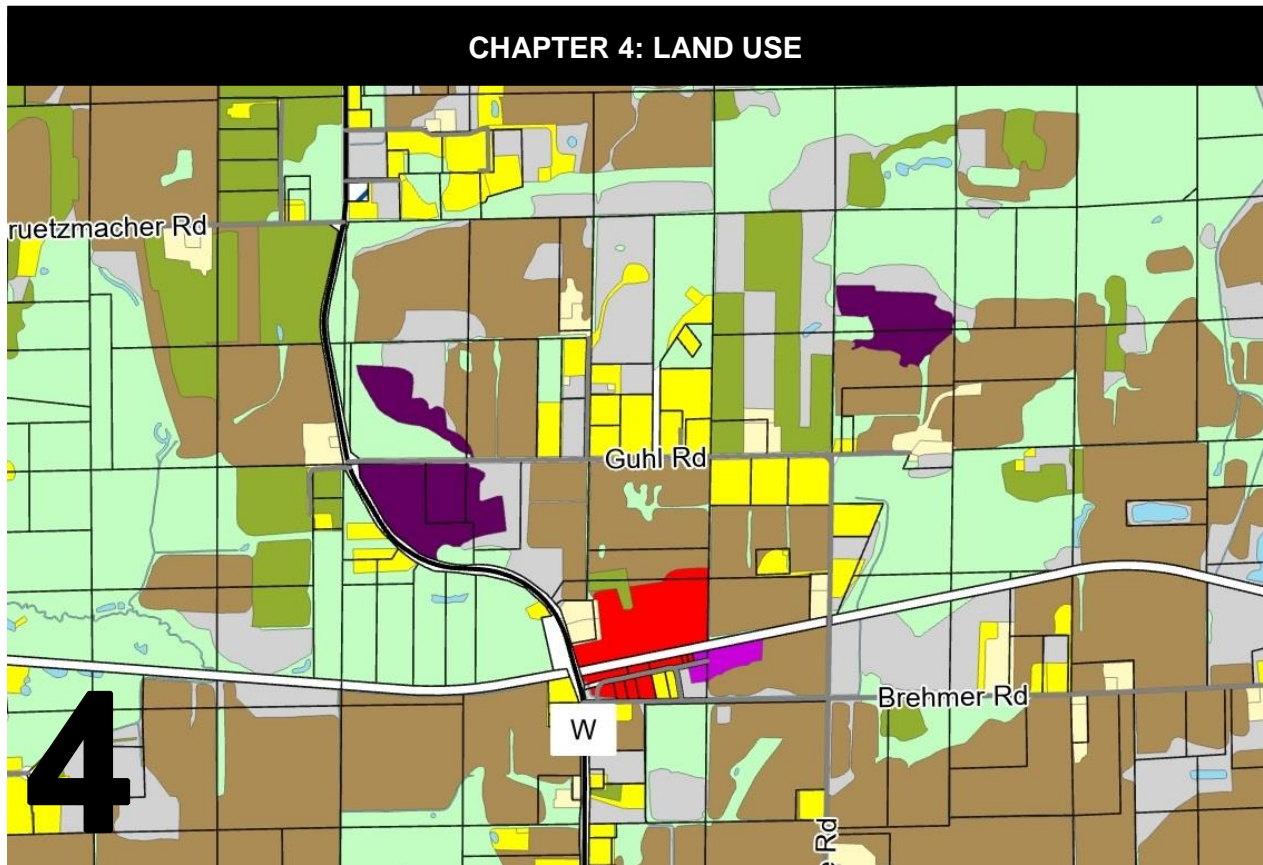
A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

Page intentionally left blank.



CHAPTER 4

LAND USE



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Land Use Element is to define a desired future (a vision) for the Town of Caledonia with respect to existing land use through a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. Section 66.1001 (2) (h) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that “the element shall contain a listing of the amount, type, intensity and net density of existing uses of land in the local governmental unit, such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and other public and private uses. The element shall analyze trends in the supply, demand and price of land, opportunities for redevelopment and existing and potential land-use conflicts.”

Land use directly influences, or is influenced by, all elements presented in the other chapters of this plan. The choices for housing type and location, transportation alternatives, decisions on employment locations, recreational opportunities, and the quality of the man-made and natural environments are all intricately woven together into land use. Land use policy decisions can have far-reaching repercussions. Policy decisions can influence housing growth, the protection of natural resources, and a number of other factors.”¹ This chapter describes existing land use patterns and analyzes development trends.

¹ <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/66/X/1001/4>.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Current (2015) Land Use and Land Use Trends

The Facts

- Caledonia encompasses approximately 17,921.92 acres² with 2082.84 acres, or 11.62% of the land, being developed.
- Approximately 41 percent (40.78%) of the total land in Caledonia is woodlands. Other prevalent uses include one-third of the Town as agricultural land (5,718.90 acres, 31.91%) and other open lands (2,317.96 acres, 12.93%).
- Between 2010 and 2015, the total developed land within Caledonia increased by 93.73 acres or 11.6 percent. Modest gains in developed land uses were from residential growth. (single family, 245.83 acres and multi-family .53 acres). Woodlands also increased by .47% as mature forests have grown. Losses occurred in Community Facilities at -.27% and open lands at -1.16%.

What It Means

Caledonia is currently only 11.62% developed (about 2082.84 acres out of 17,921.92 total acres). Wisconsin Department of Administration projections show a projected population increase of 19.54% between 2019 and 2040. (1,694 to 2,025 residents) These additional people will consume land for housing and commercial service needs.

Development and Market Trends

The Facts

- According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), 48 new residential units, including one mobile home, were issued building permits in Caledonia between 2010 and 2018. One single family unit was "deleted" during that time frame. (Table B-3)
- Since WDOA tracks both additions and removals, on average, an additional five residential units were added per year over the nine-year period.

² ECWRPC 2015 Land Use Calculations.

What It Means

Caledonia continues to see new development. While building permits were lower during the first few years of the reporting period, since 2015 additions have been reported. These trends are expected to continue unless there is another major recession during the planning period.

Land Use Intensity

The Facts

- Intensity is the degree of activity associated with a particular land use. Therefore, intensity is defined as the measure of the units per acre of residential development.
- Greater intensity generally contributes to more efficient development.

What It Means

Caledonia can impact its level of intensity in multiple ways. Reducing minimum lot sizes in the town zoning ordinance is one way to increase intensity of land uses. Another way to increase intensity is through multi-family housing versus single family. These should be considered carefully as increases in impervious surfaces could impact stormwater management.

Land Use Conflicts

The Facts

- Caledonia is located at the urban-rural fringe, where residential, commercial, and industrial development can and often does come in direct contact with farmland and other land uses.
- Differing land uses near each other can create conflicts with noise, odors and other nuisances, i.e. residential next to extracting land uses or other high intensity industries.
- Home based businesses are the main commercial type uses.

What It Means

With continued development of Caledonia, the point of conflict will be pushed further out into formerly rural areas. The plan should seek to minimize the conflict between these, and other conflicting land uses through well-thought out land use planning and policy recommendations. Also, land uses in already developed areas can be a source of nuisances. Proper siting of utilities such as cell towers, transmission lines or waste materials is important to provide quality of life to its residences and address conflicts when they occur. Ordinance enforcement of desirable land uses should be acted on.

Future Land Use Projections

The Facts

- It is estimated by 2040 there will be approximately 748³ housing units or about 99 additional housing units in Caledonia.
- There will need to be an additional 89 single-family units, 6 two-unit homes, and 4 multi-family units or approximately 375 more residential acres developed in 2040 to accommodate for this growth.
- Multiplying the ratio of commercial and industrial acres per person by the 2040 population and adding a 15 percent infrastructure factor and 20 percent market factor, it is determined an additional 19.32 acres of commercial and an additional 1.82 acres of industrial acreage will be needed by 2040.
- Future planned developed acres = 557.79 of which 88.6% will be residential.
- By 2040 there will be approximately 748 housing units in the Town.

What It Means

While projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning, by nature, projections have limitations which must be recognized. First and foremost, projections are not predictions. Projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current land use base. Their reliability depends, to a large extent, on the continuation of those past growth trends and market conditions. Second, projections for small communities are especially difficult and subject to more error, as even minor changes can significantly impact growth rates. Third, growth is also difficult to predict in areas heavily dependent on migration, as migration rates may vary considerably based on economic factors both within and outside of the area.

The actual rate and amount of future growth communities experience can be influenced by local policies which can slow or increase the rate of growth. Regardless of whether communities prefer a no growth, low growth, or high growth option, it is recommended they adequately prepare for future growth and changes to provide the most cost-effective services possible.

Furthermore, individual communities can maximize the net benefits of their public infrastructure by encouraging denser growth patterns which maximize the use of land resources while minimizing the impact on the natural resource base.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

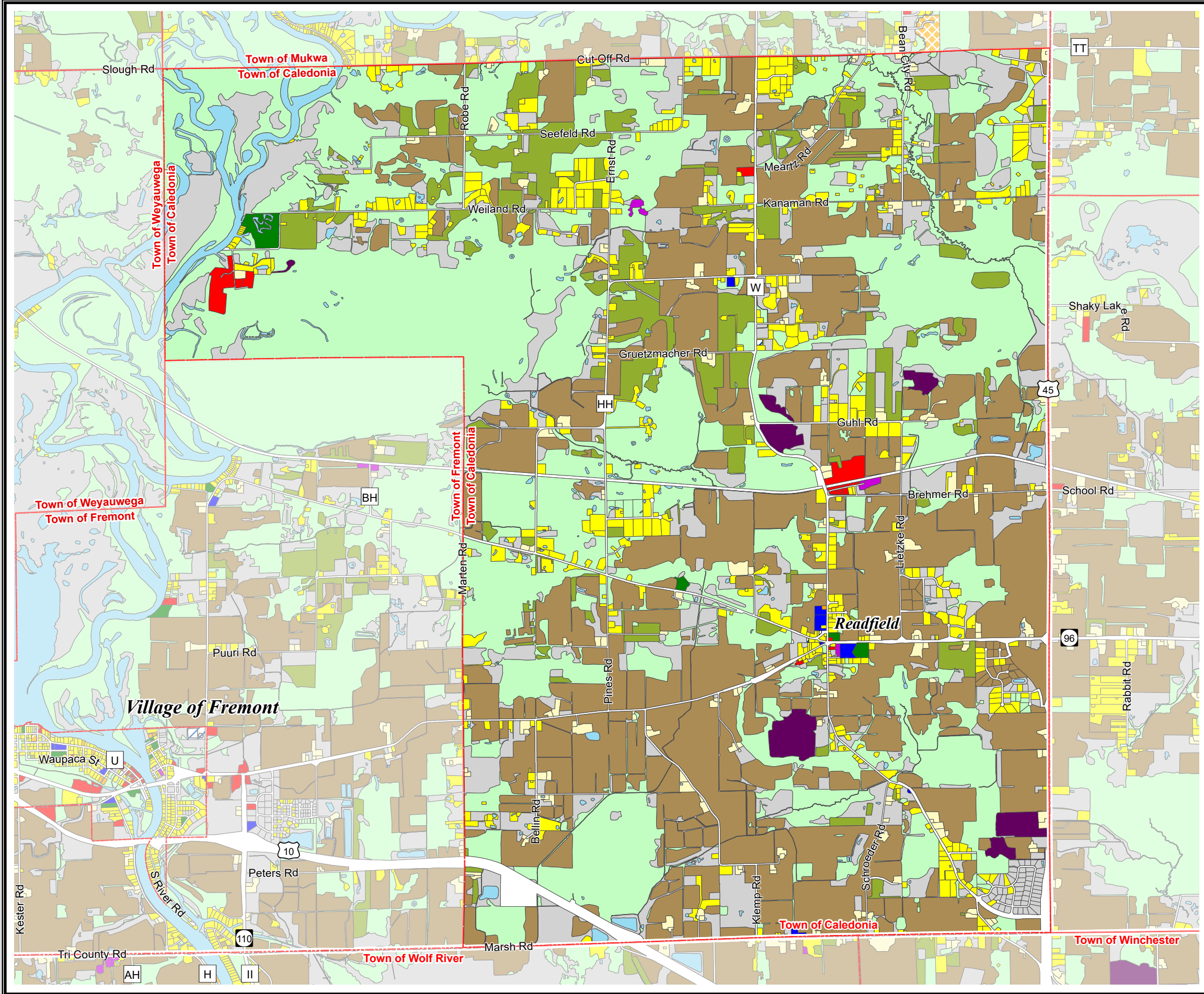
³ Based on 2010 US Census Data and 2014-2018 ACS Estimates for Housing Projections.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

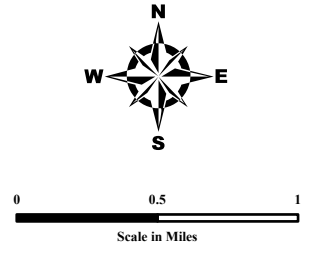
Page intentionally left blank.

Map 4-1 Town of Caledonia 2015 Land Use



- Single Family Residential
- Farmsteads
- Multi-Family
- Mobile Home Parks
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Quarries
- Institutional Facilities
- Transportation
- Utilities/Communications
- Non-Irrigated Cropland
- Recreational Facilities
- Planted Woodlands
- General Woodlands
- Open Other Land
- Water

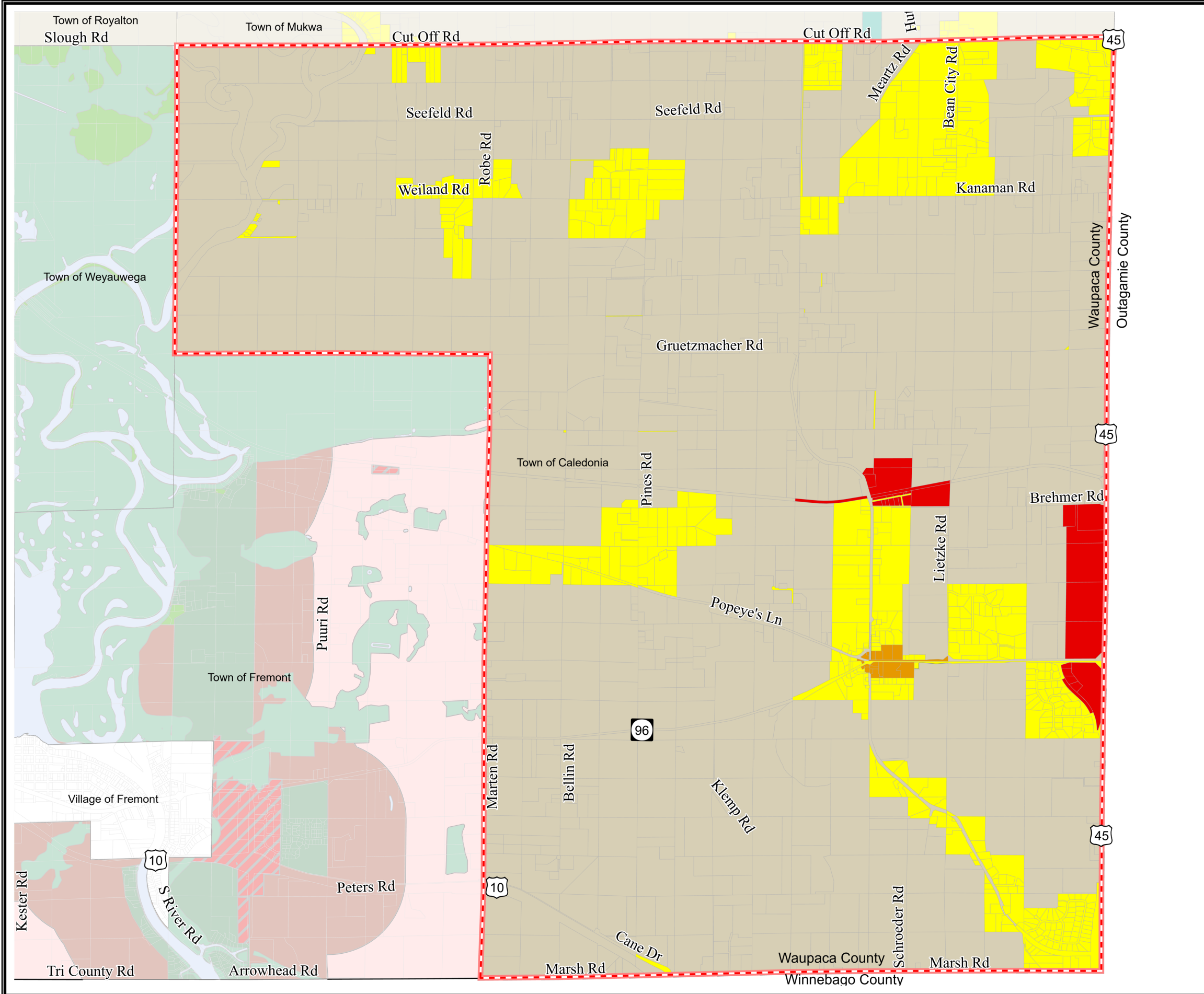
Source:
Base data from Waupaca County 2018.
Land Use from ECWRPC 2015.












PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:

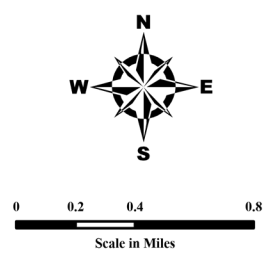


Map 4-2 Town of Caledonia Preferred Land Use 2040



-  Town Boundary
-  Agriculture and Woodland Transition AWT
-  Agriculture
-  Commercial
-  Hamlet
-  Public Recreation and Forestry Enterprise PVRF
-  Resource Protections RP
-  Residential
-  Water

Source: Waupaca County Preferred Land Use GIS data, Town of Caledonia, 2019

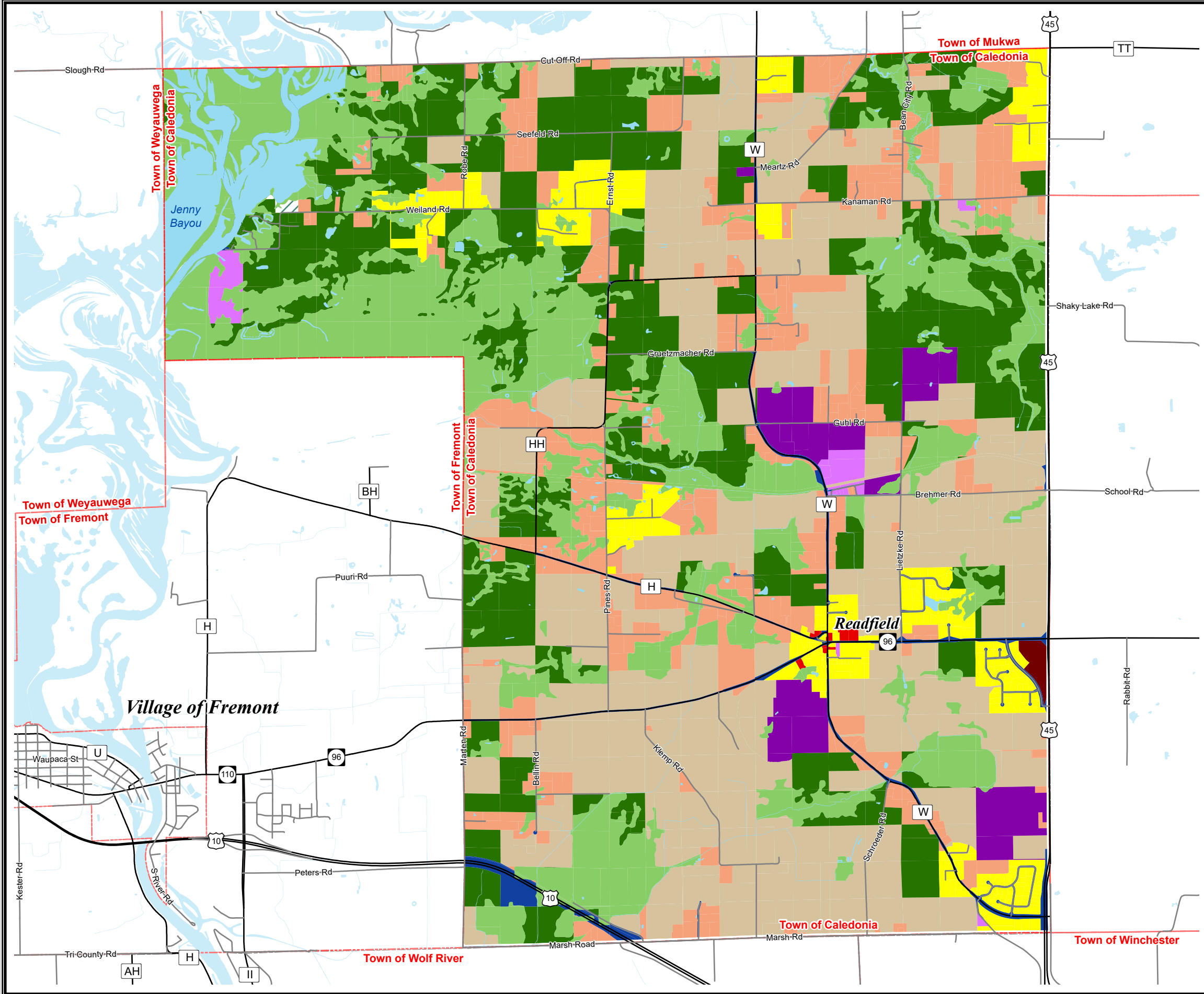


This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

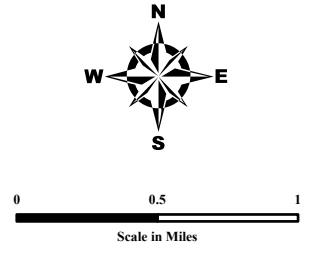
PREPARED MAY 2021 BY:
East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

Map 4-3 Town of Caledonia Zoning (County)

- Agriculture Retention (AR)
- Agriculture and Woodland Transition (AWT)
- Public Recreation and Forestry (PURF)
- Private Recreation and Forestry (PVRF)
- Rural Commercial-General (RC-G)
- Rural Commercial-Neighborhood (RC-N)
- Rural Industrial-General (RI-G)
- Rural Industrial-Intensive (RI-I)
- Resource Protection (RP)
- Rural Residential (RR)
- Non-Regulatory (Transportation, Right of Way)
- Non-Regulatory (Water)



Source:
Base data from Waupaca County 2018.
Zoning data from Waupaca County 2020.



This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:





CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



INTRODUCTION

Determining what the existing economic conditions are within the Town of Caledonia provides a factual basis upon which to build the Town's goals, strategies and actions (see Chapter 2: Framework Plan). This section inventories the Town's income and education, poverty and labor force characteristics, provides an economic base analysis, and a brief discussion of various assets and opportunities that the Town has with respect to attracting further economic development. This chapter, along with Appendix C: Economic Development and Chapter 2: Framework Plan, address the Wisconsin Smart Growth law requirements.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Below are a summary of the key economic development points and a brief narrative of what this means.

Income and Education

Education

The Facts:

- The Town of Caledonia had a slightly higher percentage (94.7%) of residents age 25 or older who graduated from high school or higher in 2014-18 than the county and the state.
- Approximately 23.0% of Caledonia residents hold a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 19.1% of county residents and 29.5% of state residents.

What it Means:

Caledonia has a more educated workforce than Waupaca County, but lags behind the state in the share of residents who hold a bachelor degree or higher. Even though the workforce is less educated than the state, median household, median family, and per capita income is significantly higher. This could be due to a larger portion of the workforce in the manufacturing sector. Households and families with higher incomes have more disposable income that can be spent on home maintenance and civic needs.

Income

The Facts:

- In both 2005-2009 and 2014-2018 the Town of Caledonia's median household income (\$68,684 and \$78,229) was significantly higher than both Waupaca County's (\$47,374 and \$57,680) and the State of Wisconsin (\$51,569 and \$59,209).
- Caledonia's median family income was \$93,021, which was higher than the county (\$71,077) and the state (\$75,313).
- The per capita income in the Town in 2014-2018 was \$39,171, an increase of 13% from 2005-2009 (\$34,711).

What it Means:

Since the Town's population is fairly well off, when compared to the county and the state, there may be more local resources available. These local resources could potentially pay for improvements that are desired in the community.

Poverty

The Facts

- In 2008-2012, only 1.8% of individuals had annual incomes below the poverty level. This figure increased to 5.1% for the year 2014-2018.
- Approximately 1.2% of families lived below the poverty level in Caledonia, according to 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

What it Means

While not a large part of the population, some people within the Town are struggling financially. Those struggling financially may not own a vehicle and may have difficulty accessing employment, groceries and other needs. They may also have trouble finding affordable housing.

Labor Force Characteristics

The Facts

- According to the 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 67.9 percent of the Town of Caledonia's population over 16 years of age was in the civilian labor force, this was a slightly higher share than the county and the state.

- According to the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town's unemployment rate for its civilian labor force was 1.1%, this was lower than the county and the state.

What it Means

The Town generally had a healthy sized workforce compared to the county and the state. Overall, unemployment rates are of concern only in the sense that it has been difficult for employers within the area and the state to fill available skilled and unskilled workforce positions. Workforce and talent attraction and retention are key issues within many communities throughout the state.

Commuting Patterns

The Facts

- According to the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town's workforce traveled an average of 27.2 minutes to their workplace, this was greater than both the county (23.4 minutes) and the state (22.0 minutes).
- In 2017, 234 people work in the Town, but live outside; 917 people live within the Town, but work outside of the Town; and 30 people live and work with the Town.
- The top workplace destinations for Town of Caledonia residents include the City of Appleton (10.2%), the City of New London (9.7%) and the City of Oshkosh (5.3%).
- The top places of residence for persons working in the Town include the City of Appleton (5.3%), City of Neenah (4.5%) and the City of New London (4.5%).

What it Means

Residents in the Town of Caledonia are on average traveling further to access employment than residents in the county and state as a whole. The Town has limited employment opportunities for an educated workforce and most people leave the Town for work. The Town's workforce is very mobile, utilizing local highway access to commute to regional and local employment centers.

Economic Base Analysis

Employment

The Facts:

- The top three occupations for Town residents were management, business, science, and arts occupations (35.1%); Production, transportation, and material moving occupations (24.1%); and Sales and office occupations (20.9%).
- The top two industry sectors for the Town (29.2%, 20.7%), the county (29.1%, 20.7%) and the state (18.3%, 23.4%) were manufacturing; and educational, health and social services, which employed about half of the workers in the Town and county.
- The largest employer in the Town is Rawhide Boys Ranch, followed by Readfield Elementary School, CHS Cooperative, and Oberstadt Landscape & Nursery.
- The projections indicate that the largest industry in 2029 will continue to be manufacturing, which is expected to decrease by 1% between 2019 and 2029.

What it Means:

The manufacturing industry sector currently employs the largest share of Town residents and is expected to continue to employ the largest share of workers in the county in 2029. Workers in this industry have relatively high earnings, when compared to other sectors. However, this sector is expected to lose jobs over the next 10 years.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

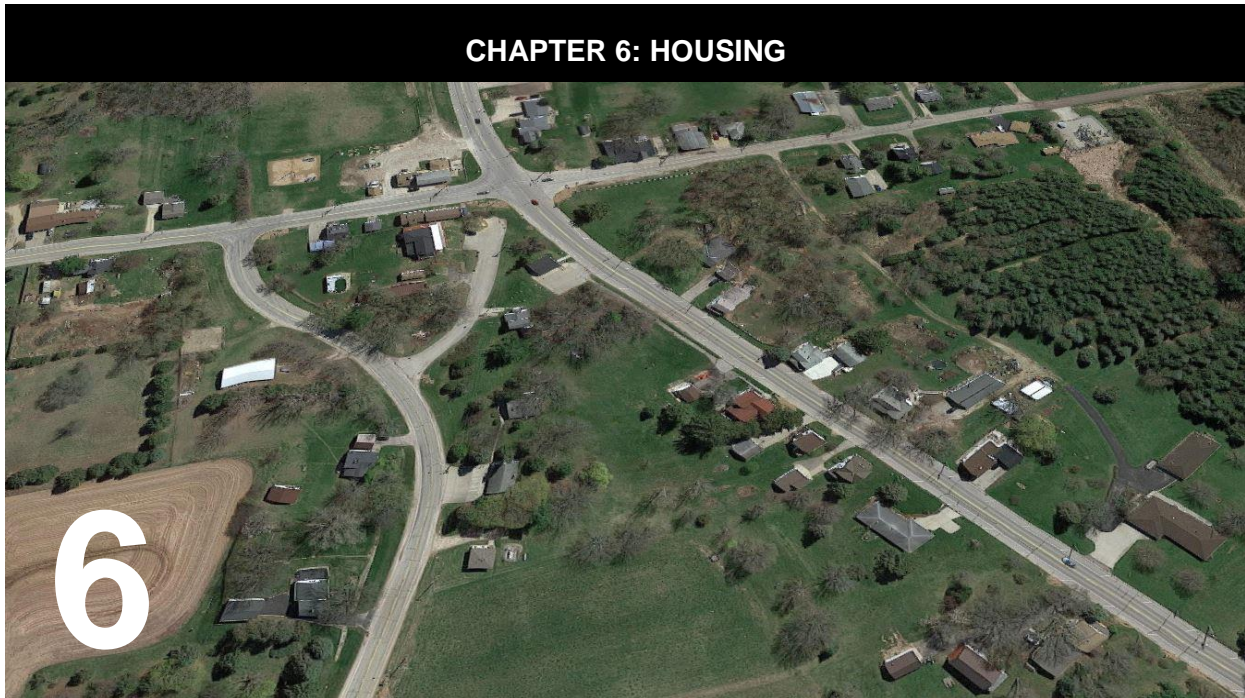
POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.



CHAPTER 6

HOUSING



INTRODUCTION

Planning for housing will ensure that the Town of Caledonia's housing needs are met. The design, placement and density of housing impacts the overall appearance and character of a community by defining a sense of place and encouraging or discouraging social interaction between residents. It influences the cost of housing and the cost and efficiency of other plan elements, such as roadways, school transportation (e.g. busing vs. walking), economic development and the provision of public utilities.

The "Smart Growth" Legislation requires that the housing element contain objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to meet current and future housing needs of the Town of Caledonia, by developing and promoting policies that provide a range of housing choices for Town residents that meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An assessment of age, structural, value, and occupancy characteristics of the Town's housing stock is also required. This chapter, along with Appendix D: Housing and Chapter 2: Framework Plan, addresses these requirements.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Below is a summary of the key housing points and a brief narrative of what this means.

Household Trends

The Facts

- Household size in Caledonia decreased slightly from 2.8 persons per household in 2000 to 2.5 persons per household in 2010.
- About a quarter (74.5%) of the households in the Town of Caledonia were family households in 2014-2018.
- Individuals living alone, account for about a quarter (22.0%) of all households in the Town and about 30% of all households in the county (29.7%) and the state (29.5%).
- The number of households is expected to increase by about 36.3 percent between 2010 and 2040 from 614 in 2010 to 837 in 2040.
- Between 2010 and 2040 it is anticipated that the household size will decrease from 2.54 persons per household to 2.21.

What it Means

Caledonia historically has had strong demand for housing and this trend is expected to continue through the planning period. The expansion of USH10 and easy access to the Fox Cities as well as lower gas prices has played a role in the Town's historic population and housing growth. Since migration is expected to continue to play a part in the Town's growth patterns in the coming decades. Growth rates and trends outside of the county will influence the pool of potential residents the Town and county can attract.

Housing Stock Characteristics

The Facts

- Slightly less than two-thirds (63.2%) of the existing housing stock in the Town of Caledonia was built after 1989.
- According to the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 86.7 percent of the residential structures in the Town were comprised of single family (one/detached and attached) units.
- There are no Assisted Living Facilities in the Town of Caledonia.

What it Means

About two-thirds of the Town's housing stock is less than 40 years old and 20 percent is less than 20 years old. Therefore the age of the Town's housing stock is relatively young. While age alone is not a determination of quality of housing stock, the age can provide limited information regarding building construction and material content, as construction techniques and materials have changed over time.

The predominant housing choice within the Town is single-family homes and there are no assisted living options. Providing a range of housing choices which meets individual household needs and preferences is one way to encourage individuals to stay in a community and may draw others to locate there. Without alternatives to single-family homes, seniors, singles and young families may have to leave the community in order to find desirable and/or affordable housing or assisted living options elsewhere.

Occupancy Characteristics

The Facts

- In 2014-2018, about 88.1% of the housing stock was occupied in the Town of Caledonia, compared to 85.6% in the county and 87.4% in the state.
- Caledonia's occupied housing stock was primarily composed of owner-occupied units, which accounted for about 91.4% of occupied housing units. Rental units made up slightly less than 9 percent (8.6%).
- In 2014-2018, Caledonia exhibited a vacancy rate of 0% for owner occupied units, and 0% for year round rentals, implicating housing units were in short supply.

What it Means

The housing market is tight and the community does not have an adequate supply of homes for sale or rent. As a result, it's been hard to find a home to buy or rent in the Town of Caledonia and choice extremely is limited.

Housing Stock Value and Affordability

The Facts

- The median housing value of owner-occupied homes was \$221,000 in Caledonia, compared to \$145,000 in Waupaca County and \$173,000 at the state level.
- The median contract rent for Caledonia (\$1,059) was significantly higher than the county (\$697) and the state (\$837) in 2014-2018.
- Per the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, housing in the Town is more affordable than in the county and state as a whole. About 18.3% of homeowners with a mortgage and nine (9.4%) of renters were paying a disproportionate amount of their income for housing in the Town of Caledonia.

What it Means

A review of the median gross rent that is significantly higher than Waupaca County and Wisconsin, would seem to indicate that rental units are not affordable. However, only a small share of renters in the Town are finding housing unaffordable. Additionally, while the median value of owner-occupied homes was higher in the Town, than the county and the state, this does not significantly impact housing affordability for homeowners with and without mortgages.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.



CHAPTER 7
TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 7: TRANSPORTATION



INTRODUCTION

A safe, effective, and efficient transportation system can provide convenient transportation for residents and act as a catalyst for economic development in the Town of Caledonia. Assessing the Town's transportation system requires much more than just looking at road systems—pedestrian, bicyclist, transit, rail, and air transportation systems all play an important part in providing transportation for goods and people.

Wisconsin's Smart Growth Legislation requires that the transportation element consist of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs that guide the development of various transportation modes. These modes include: highways, transit, transportation for those with disabilities, bicycles, pedestrian, railroads, air transportation, trucking, and water. This element serves to assess the current situation of these transportation modes, determine what the Town wants them to become in the future, and devise ways to get there. This chapter, along with Appendix E: Transportation and Chapter 2: Framework Plan, addresses these requirements.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Below is a summary of the key transportation points derived from the data collection and analysis and a brief narrative of what it means in terms of developing the future land use plan policies and strategies.

Streets and Highways

The Facts

- In total, there are approximately 77 miles of rural functionally classified roads in the Town.
 - 12 miles of rural principal arterials; USH 10 and USH 45.
 - 4 miles of rural minor arterials; STH 96.
 - 4 miles (5.5%) of rural minor arterials; CTH W.
 - 5 miles of rural minor collectors; CTH W and CTH H; and CTH HH.
 - 38.3 miles of local roads.
- There are approximately 45 miles of PASER rated roads in the Town.
 - 11 miles are in good to excellent condition (rating 8 - 10).
 - 28 miles are in fair to good condition (rating 5 – 7).
 - 6 miles are in fair to fair condition and are in need of some type of structural improvements.
- The Yellowstone Trail traverses the Town along STH 96.

What it Means

Roads support all uses of land and can be expensive to build and maintain. Budgeting issues for road maintenance and construction have plagued Wisconsin communities (and the state) for many years and will likely continue to do so during the planning period. The Town should utilize its five capital improvement plan to identify capital projects and/or equipment purchases and provide a means for implementing projects and purchases. Since revenues are limited, the Town should consider additional strategies which minimize road construction and maintenance.

The Yellowstone Trail passes through the Town and is part of a historic automobile route that traverses across America. Today this historic route usually follows slower less traveled roads and may inspire travelers to visit the Town.

Public Transportation

The Facts

- There is currently no fixed route transit service in or to the Town of Caledonia and the surrounding area.
- Disabled and senior citizens (60 years and older) can utilize a number of transportation services.

What it Means

As the population ages, demand for rural public transportation may increase as the population become less mobile. People's ability to access these services may determine their capacity to "age in place" and remain in the community.

Non-Motorized Transportation

The Facts

- There are no on or off-road pedestrian/bicycle facilities currently in the Town.

What it Means

Walking and bicycling are emerging as an important means of exercise and residents are looking for safe locations to walk and bike. In addition, when given the option, some people choose to bike or walk to work or to access shopping and services. Therefore the ability to safely walk and bike may be important in order to attract a younger, more mobile population. Low volume county and town roads with good surface conditions offer some of the best bicycle accommodations in the Town. A number of roads have been identified by the Town within other plans for bicycle and pedestrian accommodations, making these facilities potentially eligible for funding.

Trucking and Freight

The Facts

- USH 10 and USH 45 are both designated long truck routes (meaning no trailer length restrictions), while STH 96 is designated as a 75-foot trailer length.
- In addition, the Town has established commercial truck routes to protect Town and county roads.

What it Means

Businesses and farms depend heavily on the road system to access businesses and properties and to move goods and products. Heavy truck loads can damage local road pavements and shoulders, especially in the spring and fall when they are weakened due to water saturation. Local officials have the responsibility to preserve their investment in local roads by protecting them from excess damage due to trucks carrying heavy loads. However, public officials need to carefully balance the need to protect roads against the need for efficient transportation.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

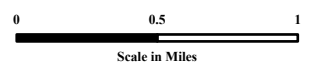
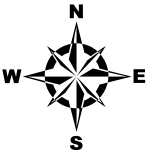
A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

Page intentionally left blank.

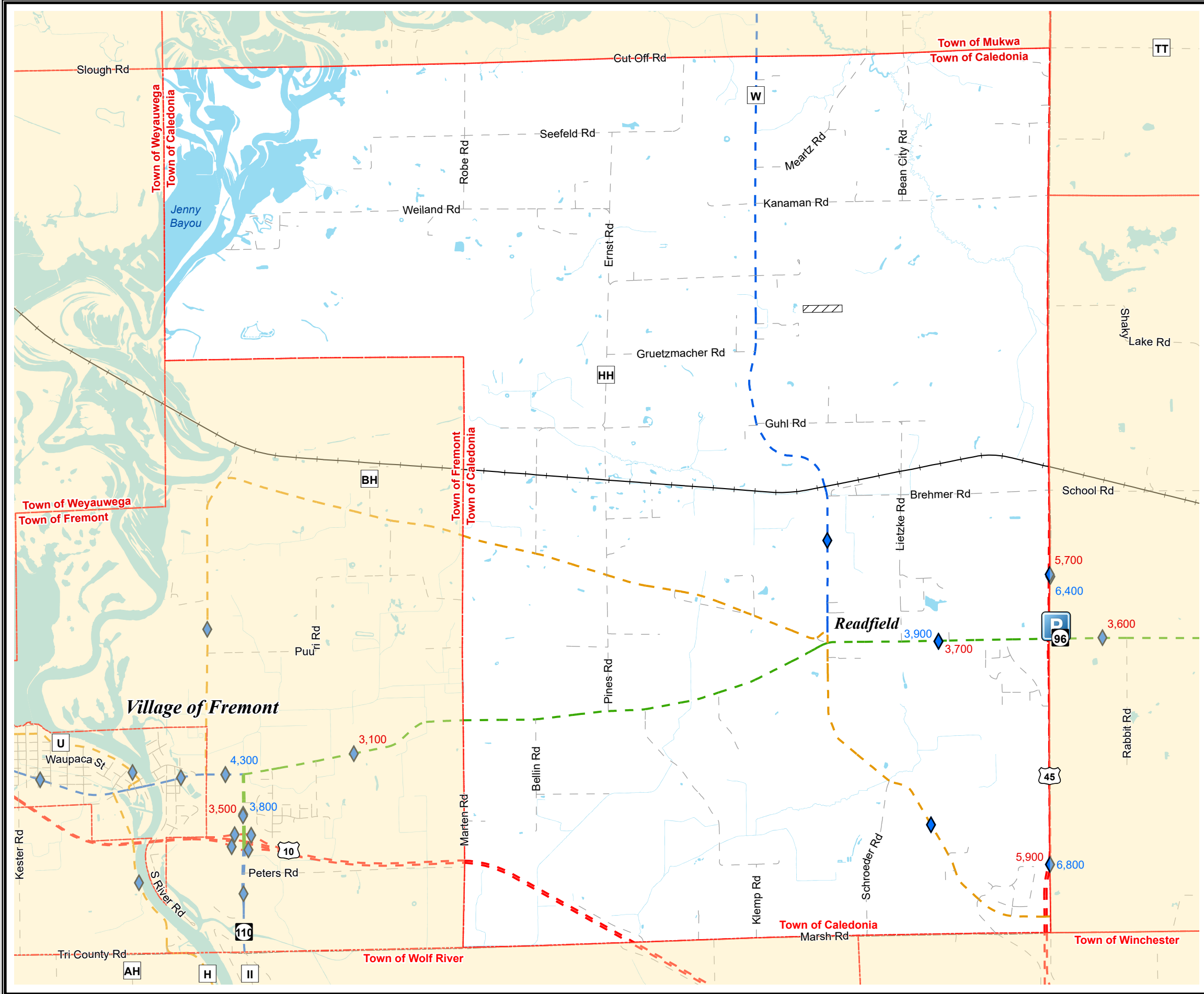
Map 7-1 Town of Caledonia Transportation Facilities

- ◆ AADT (2015)
- ◆ AADT (2018)
- P Park N Ride Location
- Rural Principal Arterial
- Rural Major Collector
- Rural Minor Arterial
- Rural Minor Collector
- Rural Local
- / / / / Airport

Source:
Traffic Count Data from WI DOT 2019
Railroad data from WI DOT 2017
Base data from Waupaca County 2018

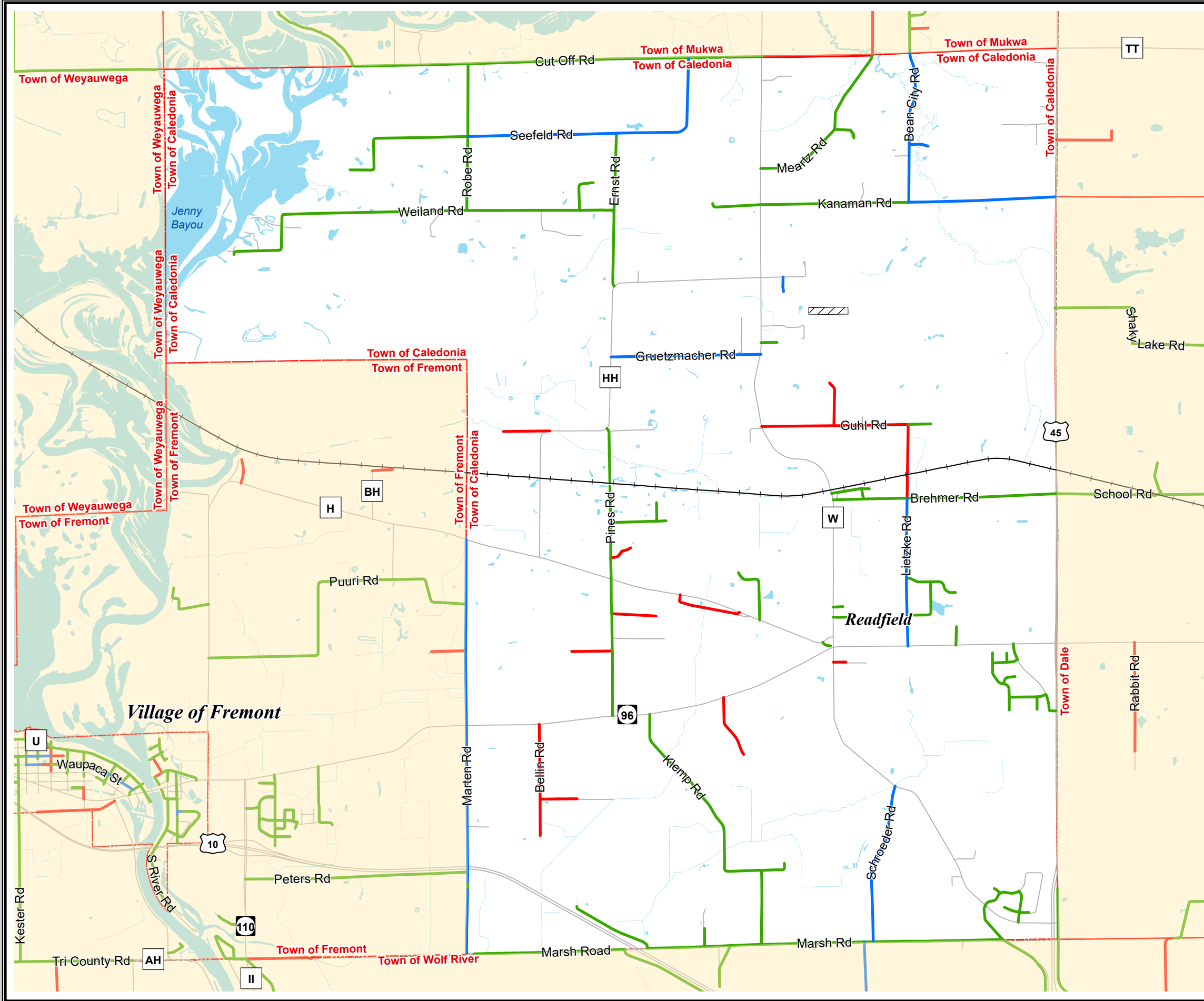


PREPARED FEBRUARY 2020 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC



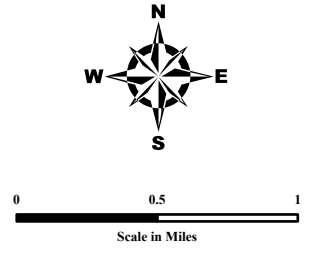
O:\2447_Town_of_Caledonia\APRX\Final_Draft.aprx

Map 7-2 Town of Caledonia 2017 PASER Ratings








- Fail to Fair (1 - 4)
- Fair to Good (5 - 7)
- Very Good to Excellent (8 - 10)
- Railroad
- Airport

Source:
 Railroad data from Wisconsin DOT 2017.
 PASER data from Wisconsin DOT 2017.
 Base data from Waupaca County 2018.

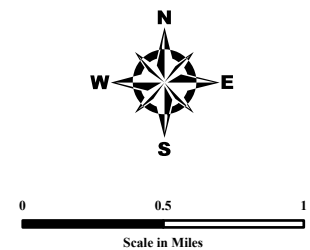


PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:
 East Central Wisconsin
 Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

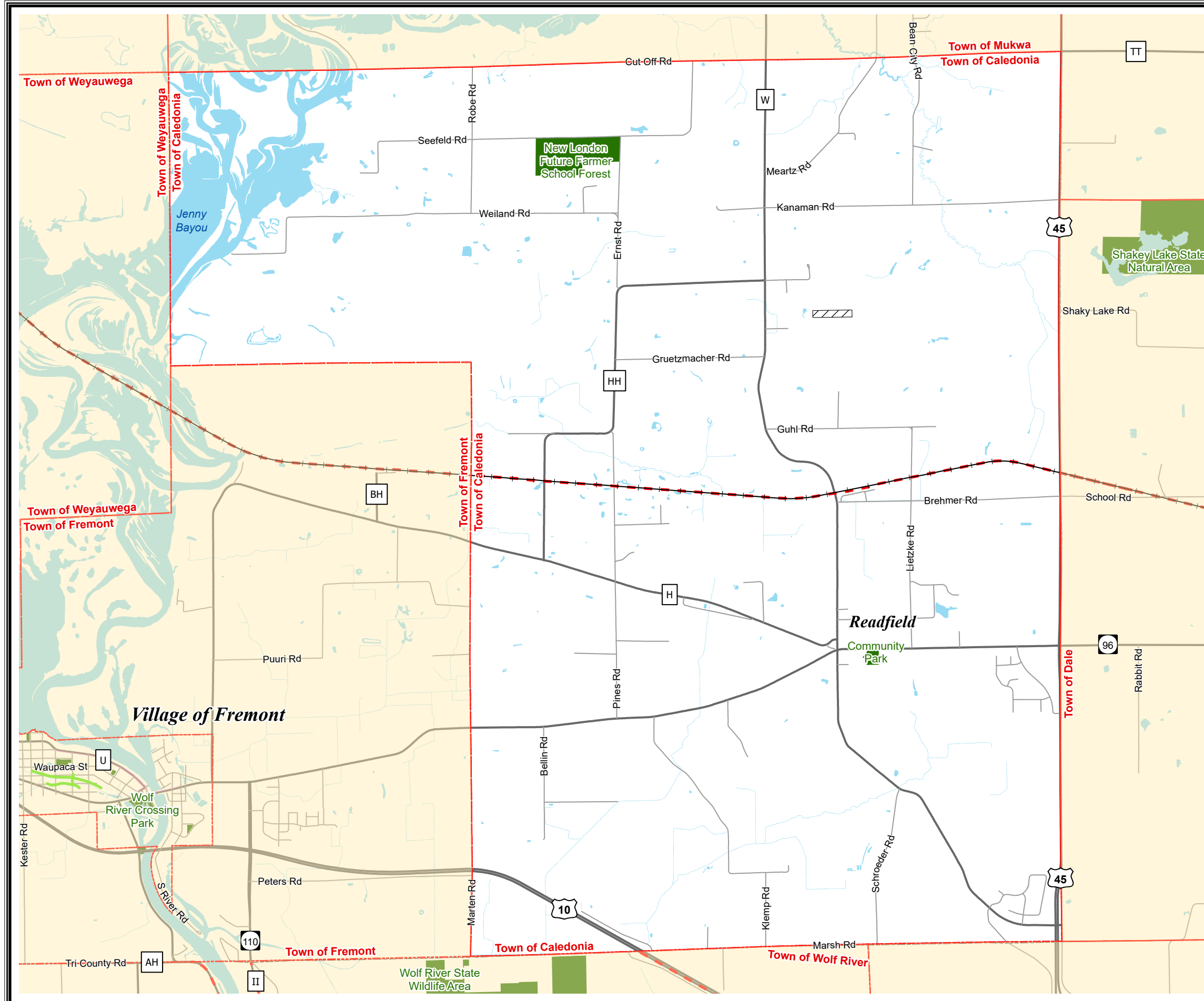
Map 7-3 Town of Caledonia Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities

-  Off Road Unpaved
-  Planned Facility
-  Sidewalk
-  Railroad
-  Park

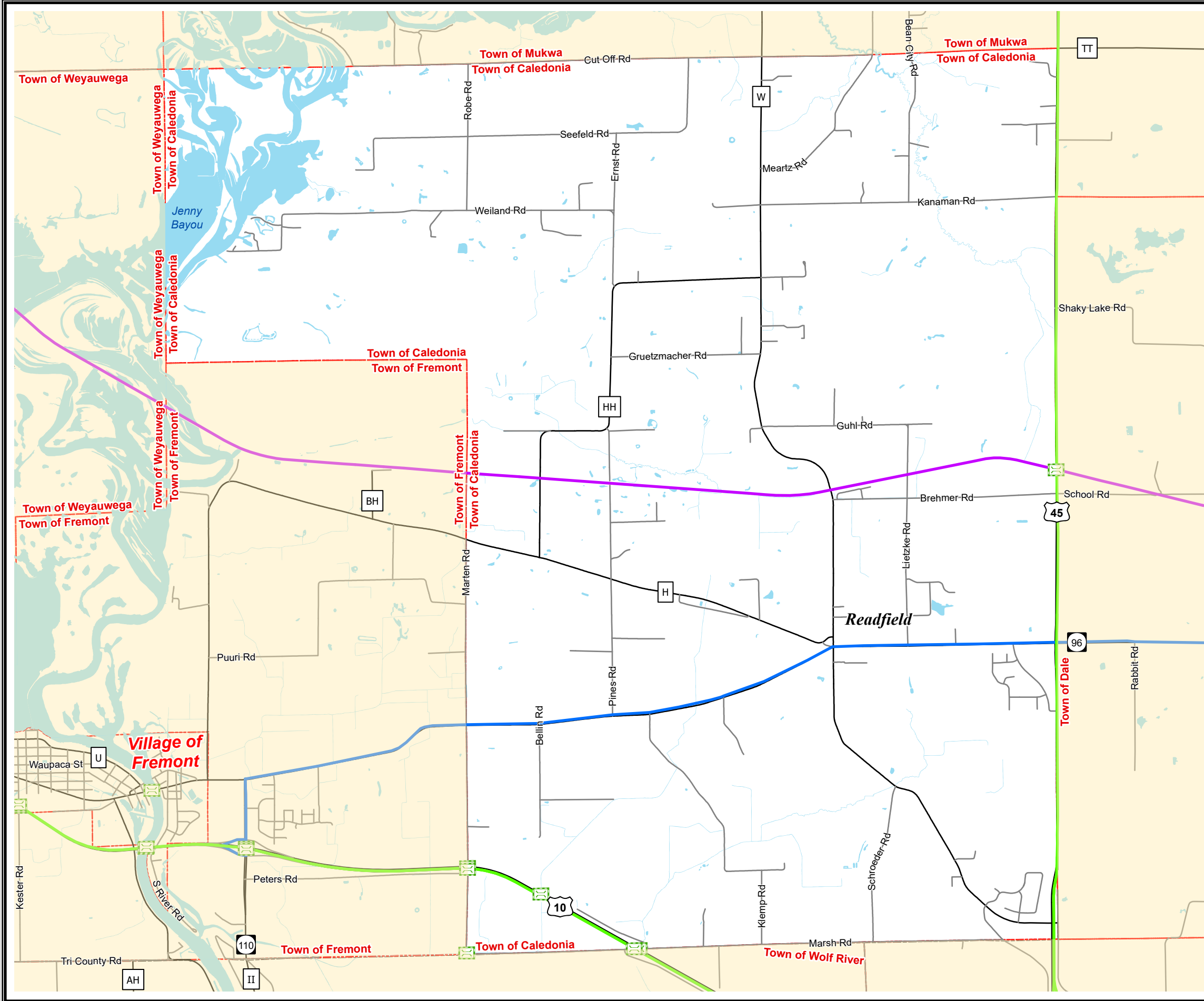
Source:
Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities from ECWRPC 2019
Railroad data from Wisconsin DOT 2017
Base data from Waupaca County 2018







PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

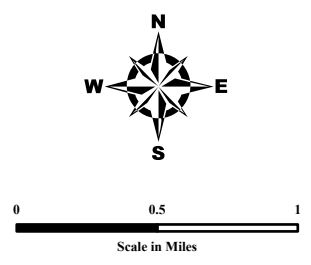


Map 7-4 Town of Caledonia Trucking & Freight



-  Sufficient Bridge Rating
-  286,000 Pound Rail Cart Limit
-  75 Foot Trailer Length
-  Designated Long Truck Route




Source:
Railroad data from Wisconsin DOT 2017
Base data from Waupaca County 2018



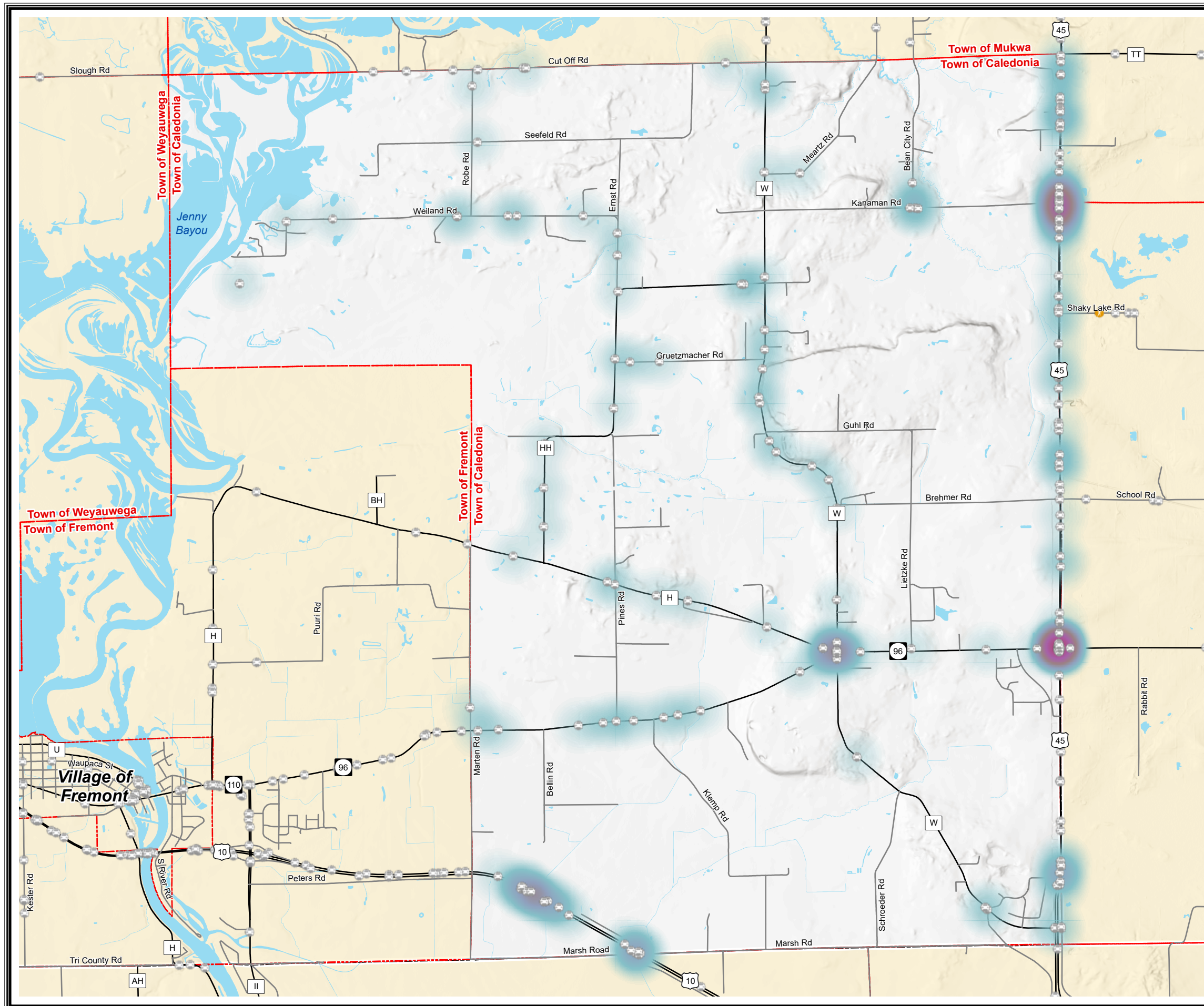
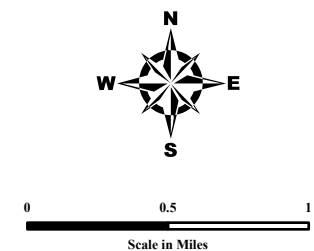
PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

O:\2447_Town_of_Caledonia\APRX\Final_Draft.aprx

Map 7-5 Town of Caledonia Crash Analysis 2017 - Sept 2020

-  Bicyclist (0)
-  Pedestrian (1)
-  Motorist (342)

Crashes Heat Map



PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC
Calumet • Fond du Lac • Menominee • Outagamie
Shawano • Waupaca • Waushara • Winnebago



CHAPTER 7A

LOCAL ROADS PLAN

CHAPTER 7A: LOCAL ROADS PLAN



INTRODUCTION

This Local Roads Plan for the Town of Caledonia is initiated to address transportation concerns raised by the Town Board and its citizens. This chapter focuses on analysis of the current roadway conditions, identifies major issues of the Town and proposes a draft project list to address the issues. The majority of the concerns are focused on increased truck traffic, lack of roadway connectivity, traffic congestion at certain locations and vehicle speed. To address these issues, the Local Road Plan, in connection with Chapter 7 and Appendix E of the comprehensive plan, attempts to analyze the sufficiency of the local road network. Appendix E-1: Local Roads Plan goes into more detail for long term planning.

Traffic volumes on major roadways and intersections, were investigated and the Town identified up to eight study intersections and up to seven local study roadways for further study. These intersections and roadways were identified based on the assessment of functional classification, crashes, roadway and intersection congestion and increased trucking and freight traffic. Farming equipment traffic is seasonal during the planting and harvesting seasons but still add to the congestion along the main arterials within the town.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Below is a summary of the key local road conditions derived from the data collection and analysis and a brief narrative of what it means in terms of developing the future road plan policies and strategies.

Existing Roads Condition Assessment

The Facts

- In total, there are approximately 77 miles of rural functionally classified roads in the Town. Of those 77 miles, 38.3 are local roads.
- There are approximately 45 miles of PASER rated roads in the Town.
 - 11 miles are in good to excellent condition (rating 8 - 10).
 - 28 miles are in fair to good condition (rating 5 – 7).
 - 6 miles are in fair to poor condition and need some type of structural improvements.
 - Five road locations have average annual daily traffic counts above 2,000 vehicles a day.
 - PASER ratings will go up as improvements are made on subdivision roads, i.e. Whispering Winds, Woodland Hills. Nathan's Creek (chipped and sealed in 2020) Map 7-2
 - Poor PASER Ratings are on short dead-end roads.
 - There are 15 of these in the township and most have not been repaired in decades.

What it Means

Roads support all uses of land and can be expensive to build and maintain. Budgeting issues for road maintenance and construction have plagued Wisconsin communities (and the state) for many years and will likely continue to do so during the planning period. The Town should utilize its five-year capital improvement plan to identify capital projects. The Town does not own equipment as this is outsourced for all road work. Since revenues are limited, the Town now uses low cost double chip and seal on short dead-end roads. which minimize road construction and maintenance.

Road Maintenance

The Facts

- There are 38.3 miles of local roads that the township maintains.
- A full rebuild of a local road is not feasible as the expense is too high, patch and seal is used instead to keep costs down.
- Road maintenance is 50% of the Town's yearly budget. Of the line item for maintenance, 83% is used for repair.
- The yearly budget for Local Roads funding ranges from \$275,000 - \$295,000.
- A five year plan is currently in place to fix and repair local roads.
- Limited base work is completed as well as proactively replacing of cross road culverts when rebuilding.

- These roads have had full rebuilds and new bases: Lietzke, Brehmer, Bean City, Gruetzmacher, Kanaman, Marten, Guhl Truck Route, and all subdivisions.
- Road improvements are paid by the tax levy, with no current road debt with the exception of two fire trucks still being paid on, at \$36,000.
- Annual Daily Traffic shows that there are 5 to 6 roads with high traffic volumes.
- Snow plowing is done on all roads with priority roads plowed first.

What it Means

A low revenue base and ability to fund a full rebuild takes too long to phase in. The Town wants to keep its taxes low to help its residents so has gone to a patch and seal method approach. Conforming and Enforcement of road rules, i.e. truck weight and speeding, is done through the Waupaca County Sheriff's Department but still at a cost to the Town.

Class B Roads

The Facts

A Class B¹ road is defined as a street or highway that allows for truck traffic deliveries but no loaded trucks thru traffic. There are special weight limitations (60% of GVW year round) on these road types based on road conditions. Deterioration can occur due to weights attributed to the pavement. The Wisconsin State Statute 349.15 gives the township authority to impose special or seasonal weight limitations on town roads. All Town roads have spring weight limits enforced. These routes below are traveled by trucks to the five quarries, a sand loading company, wood pellet distributor, and a cooperative within Caledonia.

What it Means

"Class `B' highway" includes those county trunk highways, town roads and streets, or portions thereof, which have been designated as class "B" highways by the local authorities pursuant to s. 349.15. The statute states that no person, without a permit, shall operate on a class "B" highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles imposing wheel, axle, group of axles, or gross weight on the highway exceeding 60 percent of the weights authorized in s. 348.15 (3). This subsection does not apply however to agricultural vehicles being operated or transported.

Portions of the Town of Caledonia Roads Classified as Class B:

- Brehmer Road (East-West)
- Guhl Road (East-West)
- Lietzke Road (North-South)
- Bean City Road (North-South)
- Marten Road (North-South)
- County Highway W (South of 96)
- Kanaman Road (East-West)

¹ <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/349/11/15>.

Commercial Truck Traffic Routes

The Facts

- USH 10 and USH 45 are both designated long truck routes (meaning no trailer length restrictions), while STH 96 is designated as a 75-foot trailer length.
- In addition the Town has established commercial truck routes to protect town and county roads.
- Illegal truck traffic still occurs on these routes that causes road damage.
- Tax payers within the Town pay for road improvements as 50% of the budget goes to road maintenance.
- Increased law enforcement has been added and more signage along these routes.
- Fines however go back to the state with the Town receiving very little in reimbursement funds with the tax payers taking the brunt of improvement as well as enforcement prosecution costs.
- The proceeds from these fines that the state receives goes to obscure programs and not back to the communities who really need it.
- Types of trucks for hauling include mining based, manure hauling, harvested crops, and farm vehicles.

Portions of Roads Classified as Commercial Truck Routes:

- County Highway W (North of 96)
- State Highway 96 (East-West)
- US Highway 45 (North-South)
- Brehmer Road (County Highway W to Guhl Road)
- Two sections of Guhl Road

What it Means

Roads support all uses of land and can be expensive to build and maintain. Budgeting issues for road maintenance and construction have plagued Wisconsin communities (and the state) for many years and will likely continue to do so during the planning period. The Town should utilize a capital improvement plan to identify capital projects and provide a means for implementing projects and purchases. Since revenues are limited, the Town should consider additional strategies which minimize road construction and maintenance. It is a challenge to enforce the weight limits on the local roads even with patrols from the Sheriff's department.

Canadian National Railroad

The Facts

- There is currently only one railroad track (east-west) servicing the area. This railroad services the Co-op, sand loading station, and wood pellet distributor in North Readfield.
- Right of way exists for a second track.
- There are two rail crossings in the Town that have delayed emergency response and act as a barrier. (Guhl Road and CTH W)
- Closing the Guhl Road crossing is not feasible, because it would change the truck traffic route from Go Green Quarry to travel east on Guhl Road to County Road W.

- It is estimated that re-doing Guhl Road to a level to support heavy trucks would be cost prohibitive.
- At the current, Co-op, there is a struggle to get local rail cars docked as there are lots of international traffic on the rail i.e. not enough time.
- Currently economic growth is limited and sections of right of way would have to be bought and a second rail line constructed to improve rail access.
- Truck traffic is increasing because there is not enough rail capacity to move materials.

What it Means

Railroad is a major transport of goods through the North Readfield area Co-op. The cause and effect of only one rail line creates more truck traffic on the roads and therefore more maintenance in the Town to move goods. A second rail line would be pertinent but is far off into the future if at all.

Crashes within the Township

The Facts

- A number of high vehicle crashes within the Town of Caledonia are centered around high traffic intersections.
- The intersection of USH 45 and STH 96 had the most crashes recorded.
- The round about installed provides traffic calming and slows down motorists.
- County W and STH 96 in Readfield showed a high crash point.
- The most dangerous intersections also saw the most crashes with injuries.
- From 2017 to September 2020 there has been a total of 136 motorist crashes² within the Town. (34 crashes per year, Map 7-5)

What it Means

Transportation safety with high traffic truck volumes and speeds are a concern in busy intersections. Traffic calming methods should be in place as well as intersection improvements like the round-a-bout on STH96 & USH 45. Enforcement management is limited as the Town of Caledonia relies on the County Sheriff to enforce the law.

Future Road Condition Assessment

The Facts

- The roadway network is considered the backbone of a community.
- Town roads enhance community togetherness and encourage healthy activities.
- Local roads are public spaces that provide mobility for road users.
- Roadways should be made safe for travel by following a traffic improvement plan and strategy. Infrastructure as well as addressing speeding issues.
- The Town hires the Waupaca County Sheriff's department to assist with violation of weights and speeding.
- The WisDOT offers the LRIP reimbursement program for eligible road improvement projects at 50% of the cost.

² Wisconsin Traffic Operations and Safety Laboratory, 2020 data.

- Off road trails and designated bicycle lanes are in need and would provide safe passage as well as an active lifestyle to residents.
- As growth occurs, road design, parking, walkability, and bicycle options should be planned particularly in the hamlet of Readfield.
- Maintained roadways are important for emergency situations.
- More ATV/UTV usage on town roads will increase traffic overall.

What It Means

Assessing the condition of road pavement assists in the planning for maintenance and rehabilitation. The various distresses in road pavements are indicators as to the types of maintenance surface the Town may need immediately and in the future. By having a five year cycle to upgrade and resurface and by checking on a yearly basis keeps the costs down overall. The pavement should be checked for cracks, series of cracks, divots, and or potholes. A measurement of each issue should be considered when looking at the severity of the fix. Costs can be high to replace the pavement of a full road vs. the patch and seal method of monitoring.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county, and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.



CHAPTER 8

UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

CHAPTER 8: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES



INTRODUCTION

One responsibility of a community is to maintain a certain level of community services. To achieve it, they must continuously maintain, upgrade, and expand existing facilities in a cost effective manner based on future growth projections and the desires of the community. Wisconsin Smart Growth Legislation requires the Utilities and Community Facilities Element to be a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of these facilities in Caledonia. An inventory of the current situation is required; more importantly, the legislation requires this element to provide guidance as to how Caledonia can meet projected needs at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner. The following section offers a summary of the detailed inventory contained in Appendix F. This chapter, along with Appendix F: Utilities and Community Facilities and Chapter 2: Framework Plan, addresses these requirements.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Below is a summary of the key utility and community facilities points derived from the data collection and analysis and a brief narrative of what it means in terms of developing the future land use plan policies and strategies.

Utilities

The Facts

- There are no public wastewater collection and treatment systems within the Town of Caledonia. Private on-site wastewater treatment systems, or POWTs, serve the entire Town.
- Currently the Town relies on a series of open ditches and natural waterways to facilitate drainage.
- There are no drainage districts in the Town of Caledonia.
- There are no public water systems or public wells within the Town of Caledonia. The Town of Caledonia is served by private wells. As such, groundwater is the source of drinking water within the Town.
- The Town contracts with Graichen Sanitation to provide garbage and recycling collection to Town residents.

What it Means

Essential public services such as water, sanitary, stormwater management and waste disposal are critical to the quality of life of Caledonia's residents. In Waupaca County private on-site systems are inspected, maintained and serviced at regular intervals. However, due to shallow groundwater and other soil limitations, some septic systems may experience localized issues during some weather events. Although private wells are usually a cheaper alternative to public drinking water systems, unlike public wells, there are no regulations to regularly test private drinking water wells. As a result, contamination in private wells may go undetected. Currently the Town relies on a series of open ditches to control stormwater. However, with the implementation of the Wolf River TMDL by the WDNR, some aspects of stormwater management may change and should be monitored by Caledonia.

Energy and Telecommunications

The Facts

- There are no electric generating facilities or transmission lines within the Town boundaries, WE Energies is used to provide electric service to residents.
- ANR Pipeline cuts east to west through the Town providing natural gas service through WE Energies. Natural gas is limited in some parts of the Town however.
- Local phone service is mostly cell phone based, with one tower registered by the FCC near the corner of STH 96 and CTH H, and CTH W in Readfield.
- Broadband or high speed internet is limited and spotty provided by Century Link with a 25 Mbps max capacity.

What it Means

Energy suppliers are essential services for the quality of life to Town residents. Electric and gas lines keep Caledonia functioning with WE Energies the company that maintains the flow to the township. The lone Cell Tower located in Readfield, allows a signal range from 22-45 miles. This range covers all of the Town and most of Waupaca County as well depending on signal strength. Broadband is very sketchy across the Town. Speeds vary greatly and many areas of the Town do not have access to cable internet. Wireline upload speeds vary from no coverage

to 10 to 24.99 Mbps, while download speeds vary from no coverage to 25 Mbps and greater. Essential services of reliable broadband is somewhat lacking.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

The Facts

- The Town owns one park and recreational facility.
- The Community Park and Center is 4.72 acres and has a playground, sandbox, horseshoe pits, shelter, ball diamond, trail and open green space.
- The park is a shared use facility with the adjacent Readfield Elementary School.
- Most residents are not within walking distance to the park.
- Chapter 8A goes into more detail on recommendations and analysis from the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021.

What it Means

Barriers exist such as busy highways to get to the park on STH 96. Safe routes to the school as well as to the park by walking or bicycling are not currently available. The destination accessibility is limited to mostly by car. Bike lanes, sidewalks/paths and trails are lacking.

Healthcare Facilities

The Facts

- The Town has no current healthcare facilities within its boundaries.
- There are no nursing homes within the Town.
- There are no childcare facilities with in the Town.

What it Means

Residents must travel at least 10 miles to receive healthcare services such as a hospital or clinic. Nursing home accommodations maybe needed closer by as the population shows a much larger aging base. Childcare services are also outside of Caledonia's boundaries so families with small children would have to commute further.

Public Safety and Emergency Services

The Facts

- Police service to the Town of Caledonia is provided by the Waupaca County Sheriff's Department, as needed.
- The Sheriff's Department is contracted by the Town to provide enforcement of weight limits on Town truck routes.
- Correctional Facilities are at the Waupaca County Jail and is operated by the Sheriff's Department.
- The Town of Caledonia is served by the Dale Fire and Rescue and the New London Fire Department.

- Ambulance is provided by the New London/Bear Creek Ambulance and Town of Fremont-Wolf River Emergency Medical Service.

What it Means

Caledonia is a rural township and has to rely on the county and other municipal emergency services in a joint effort to respond to emergency situations. The distance is 20 miles away from the Waupaca County Sheriff and 10 miles from New London. Dale Fire and Rescue is the closest to respond to an emergency situation and is within 4.5 miles as well as the Fremont-Wolf-River EMS to the west.¹ Limited early response could result based on time and distances to the destination.

The Waupaca County Highway Department has 2020 Seasonal Weight Limits posted on roads through the township.² Specifically these are Class B roads such as CTH H, HH, and W for 6-10 ton weight limits on freight loads. This follows the Wisconsin State Statutes Chapter 348³ for vehicle size, weight, and load requirement. The enforcement is important to maintain the quality of the roads within the Town for minor collectors.

Public Education and School Facilities

The Facts

- Children from the Town of Caledonia attend Readfield Elementary School and then go to New London public schools.
- Three private elementary schools serve Caledonia residents in New London, with the Starr Academy offering a combined elementary/secondary education.
- No institutions of higher education exist within the Town.

What it Means

Students who complete the 4th grade at Readfield Elementary then have to be bussed to New London schools to complete their educational requirements. High school graduates have choices to colleges that are close by in the Fox Cities and/or Oshkosh for continuing education.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

¹ Google maps driving distance from Readfield, rural locations north and south incur more distance and time to respond.

² Waupaca County Highway Department
https://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/departments/seasonal_weight_limits.php#outer-311sub-313.

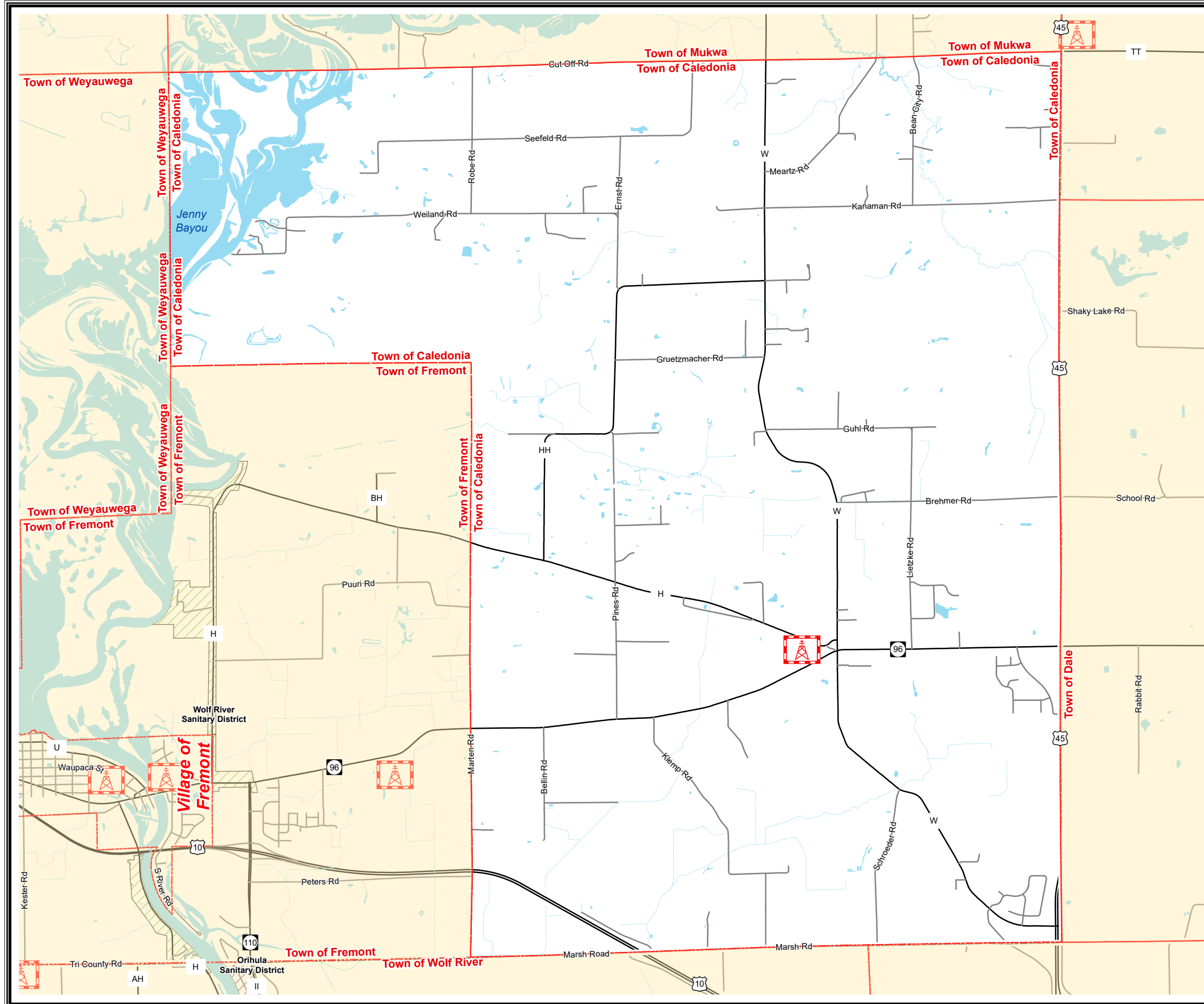
³ <http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/348.pdf>.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

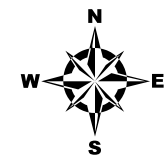
Page intentionally left blank.

Map 8-1 Town of Caledonia Utilities



 FCC Towers

Source:
Utility data by ATC & Public Service Commission, 2018
FCC data by FCC, 2017.
Base data by Waupaca County, 2020.

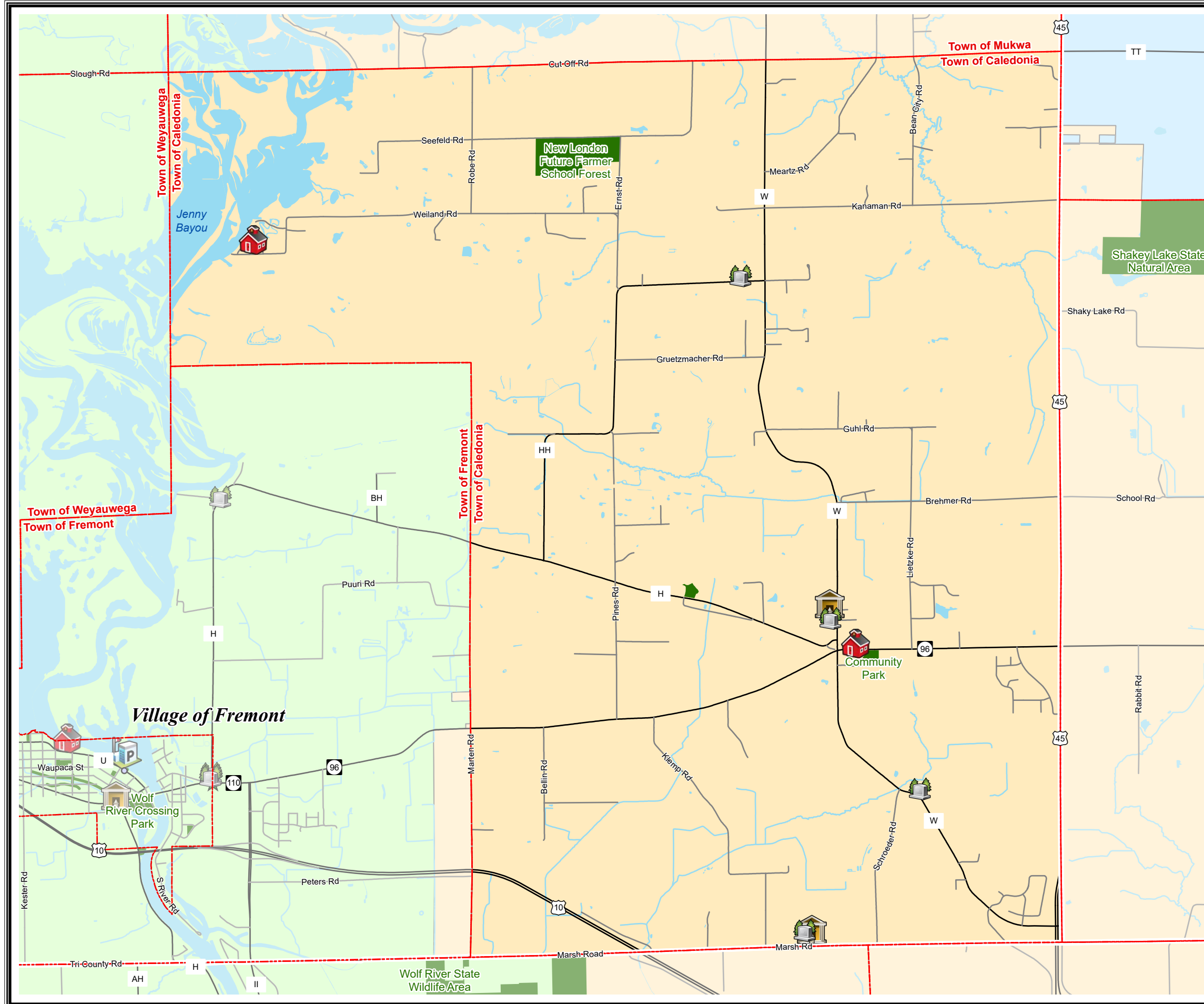


0 0.5 1
Scale in Miles

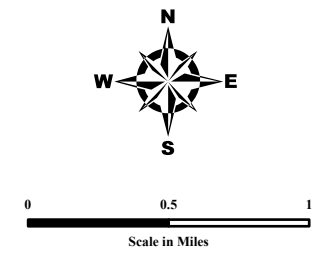
PREPARED FEBRUARY 2021 BY:



Map 8-2 Town of Caledonia Community Facilities

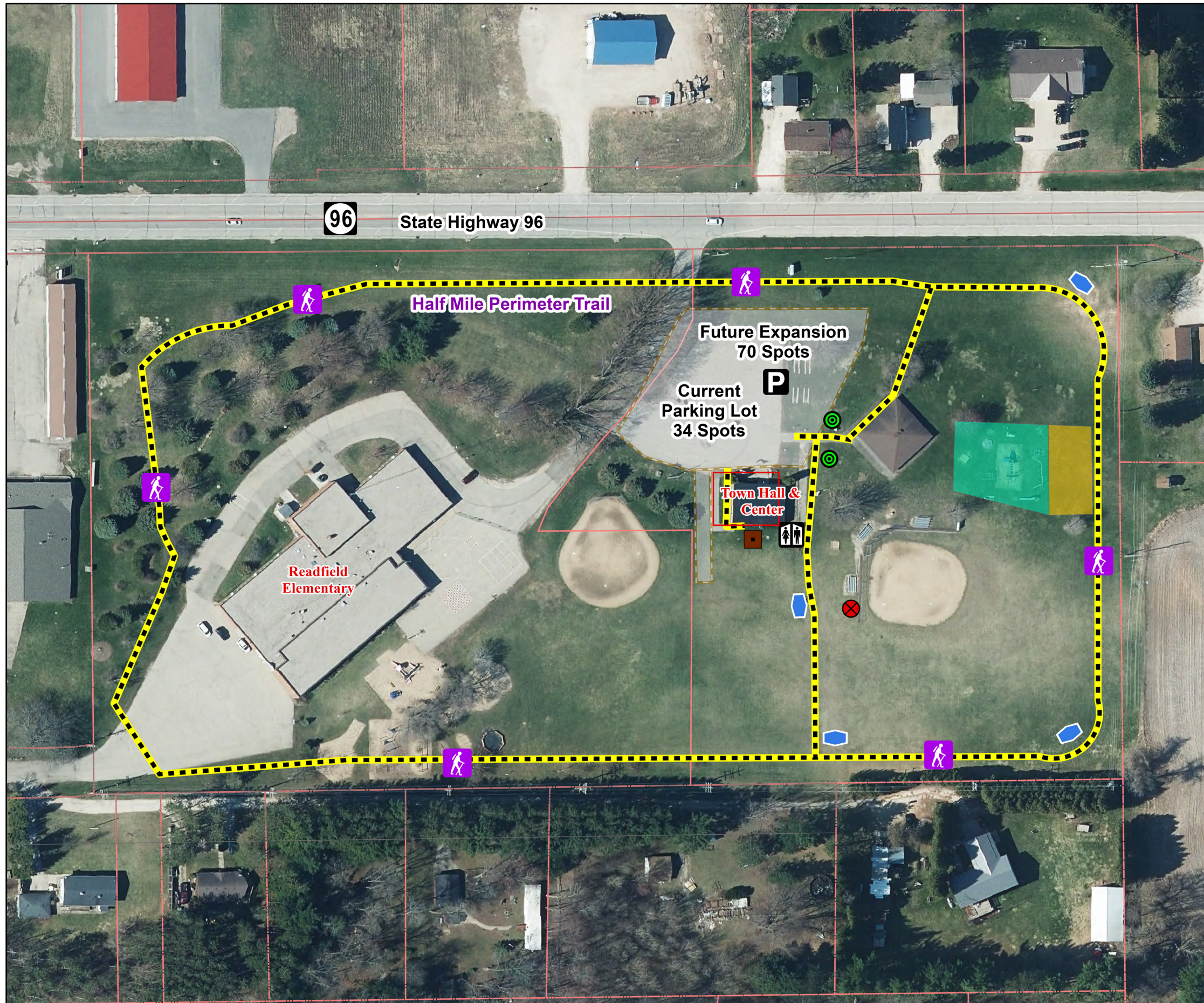


- Off Road Trail
- City/Town/Village Hall
- Library
- Police Department
- School
- Cemetery
- Church
- Park
- Hortonville School District
- New London School District
- Weyauwega-Fremont School District



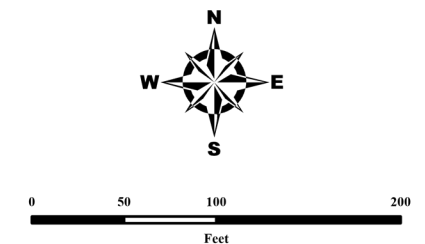
PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:
 East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
 ECWRPC
 Calumet • Fond du Lac • Menominee • Outagamie
 Shawano • Waupaca • Waushara • Winnebago

Map 8-3 Town of Caledonia Community Park Improvements



- Bench
- Parking
- Remove
- Restrooms
- Storage Shed
- Trail
- Tree Replace
- Perimeter Trail
- Adult Fitness Stations
- Playground Expansion
- Parking Lot Area

Source: Waupaca County Base, Parks, and Trails information, 2018.
Waupaca County Imagery 2020.
*For reference only, approximate locations.



This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

PREPARED MAY 2021 BY:





CHAPTER 8A

PARK & RECREATION FACILITIES

CHAPTER 8A: PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES



8A

INTRODUCTION

One responsibility of a community is to maintain a certain level of recreational services. To achieve it, they must continuously maintain, upgrade, and expand existing facilities in a cost effective manner based on future growth projections and the desires of the community. In order to be compliant and eligible for funding, the WDNR requires a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) to be completed every five years.

The CORP is a compilation of resources, needs, objectives, goals, maps, and recommendations to guide the future development of these facilities in Caledonia. Chapter 8A expands upon the Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter 8 in more detail.

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is a tool to create useful park and recreational spaces in the Town of Caledonia. The CORP is not set in stone but should rather be used as a guide to chart the future into 2021 and beyond. Trends and population change over time, so should a flexible timeframe be considered.

An inventory of the current situation is required; but more importantly, this plan provides guidance as to how Caledonia can look at improvements to its parks system. The following section offers a summary of the CORP recommendations and Chapter 2: Framework Plan addresses these needs.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

Below is a summary of the key points and recommendations for parks and recreation in the Town of Caledonia.

Parks Inventory

The Facts

- The Town owns and maintains one park and recreational facility.
- The Community Park and Center is 4.72 acres and has a playground, sandbox, horseshoe pits, shelter, ball diamond, trail and open green space.
- The park is a shared use facility with the adjacent Readfield Elementary School.
- A perimeter trail around Community Park has been completed through the Stewardship Local Assistance, Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the Recreational Trail Program from the Knowles Stewardship Grant Program administered by the WDNR, the Waupaca County 2020 Greenways Commission grant, local fundraising, and local financial and in-kind donations. The trail was named after Webb Shaw and is called the Webb Shaw Memorial Trail.
- Through local fundraising and in-kind donations, a new restroom facility was built on the north side of the Community Center.
- The playground equipment that is unsafe and old will be replaced with newer pieces that will follow ADA accessibility guidelines. Other play options will also be added.
- The State of Wisconsin owns 391.71 acres of land within the Town boundaries.
- In 2020, the MDR (Medina, Dale, Readfield) Lions built a storage shed at the Readfield Park with shared space for the Town, the MDR Lions organization, Friends of Readfield Park, the 4H Club, and MDR Baseball.

What it Means

The Town of Caledonia is a rural based community but has the opportunity to grow. There is potential to increase the current park space with a variety of amenities for the visitor and resident alike. Recommendations and implementation strategies are listed in Chapters 6 and 7 of the current CORP. The Park Task Force emphasized the priority of projects and what and why these improvements should be made. The action plan formulates a “snapshot” during the 2016-2021 five-year timeframe but also realized that funding would be the biggest obstacle in achieving the park improvements. Grants, donations from individuals and businesses, and fund raisers such as Food Truck Rallies, have and will continue to fund park improvements.

The Community Enrichment Committee (CEC) was created to initiate the action plan of the CORP. The perimeter walking trail was completed utilizing grant funds and donations. An

adult and child fitness area and playground improvement are currently being planned to upgrade and provide better facilities for the user base. (Map 8-3)

Goals and Objectives

The Facts

- Seven areas of interest/objectives were examined on how they related to the community and rated on a scale of 1-3 with #1 being the most important and of highest priority.

#1 = Health and Fitness, Variety of Activities, Partnerships, Cost Effectiveness, and Quality of Life

#2 = Accessibility and Design

#3 = Conservation

4 Goals to reach these objectives

#1 = Create a community-wide adequate and diverse recreational system.

#2 = Conserve the natural resources of the Town.

#3 = Make sure facilities are ADA accessible.

#4 = Encourage partnerships and cost effectiveness.

What it Means

In offering amenities such as parks and recreation facilities, resident and business growth has a great chance of succeeding. Residents and businesses have lots of choices when it comes to where they locate, having these types of services can help foster a sense of place and community. The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) contains a wealth of data regarding demographics, community facilities, recreation opportunities and other critical information useful to a variety of agencies, organizations and individuals.

Needs and Demand

The Facts

- The demand for parks space is based on the standard of 10 acres of land per 1,000 people.
- Caledonia is currently deficient by 9.61 acres and will have a deficit of 12 acres by 2040 to support its growing population.
- Families with children are increasing, 21% of the total Town population make up the age group 5-24.
- Park facility demand is based on trends and age groups.

What it Means

The Town lacks parks within neighborhood areas and within walking/bicycling distance. Recreational facilities should be added to promote growth and opportunity for families to move to the township. Parks and recreation create community, increase quality of life, and health improvements. A new park space should be considered and developed on Town owned property.

Barriers exist such as busy highways to get to the park on STH 96. Safe routes to the Readfield Elementary School as well as to the park by walking or bicycling are not currently available. The destination accessibility is limited to mostly by car. Bike lanes, sidewalks/paths and trails are lacking.

Recommendations and Improvements

The Facts

- Community Park needs upgrades to unsafe playground equipment.
- Improvement costs for Community Park are spread out at \$35,000 for each year within the five year action plan.
- Continue to work with the Friends of the Readfield Park (FORP) 501 C(3) to help with fund raising. Prior to the pandemic, FORP had an ambitious list of fundraising activities including food truck rallies.
- A total of approximately \$176,500 is estimated to make the upgrades a reality.
- Based on the needs' analysis, more acreage should be secured for a new park to fill the void of 12 acres needed by 2040.
- Land acquisition for the new park should be in the northwest corner of the Town if possible.
- Cost to create a new park was estimated at \$170,500.
- A master plan should be created once property is secured.
- More trail and pedestrian connections are needed from subdivisions.
- All Town roads are ATV/UTV routes per ordinance 2020-08-02. (August 17, 2020)

What it Means

Park improvements are being phased in over a five-year timeline to accommodate for budget constraints. The Town should keep pushing forward to secure additional funding and future property for a new park in the northwest corner of the township to fulfill the need for park space within the community. Local donations were also received to assist in funding the Webb Shaw Memorial Trail.

As growth continues, park space will have an impact on development and amenities offered. Even though parks are not a revenue maker per se, they do increase the value of a homeowner located close to the facility and therefore increases property taxes which are paid back to the community¹. As Caledonia implements and shows progress, residents will feel they are getting something back by living in the township. The goals of offering variety, increased health

¹ <https://rpts.tamu.edu/dr-johns-links/economic-impacts-of-park-and-recreation-services/>.

benefits, quality of life, conservation, cost effectiveness, partnerships, and accessibility for all, should guide the implementation process.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

Page intentionally left blank.



CHAPTER 9

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER 9: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES



INTRODUCTION

Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources give definition to a community and strongly affect quality of life. The Wolf River and the Colic and Jenny Bayou's and adjacent marshes in the northwest corner of the Town offer a mixture of grasslands, shrubs, woods, agricultural land and habitat for fish and wildlife. The remainder of the Town is a blend of wetlands and woods interwoven with working farms quarries and residential housing. Agriculture has a long history in the Town of Caledonia and Waupaca County. Although agricultural acreage and the number of farms have been declining in Waupaca County and the Town it continues to play an important role in the local economy. Natural features such as topographic relief, lakes, streams, wetlands and soils have significant bearing on historic and contemporary land use and development patterns. Understanding the relationship between environmental characteristics and their physical suitability to accommodate specific types of activities or development is a key ingredient in planning a community's future land use.

Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" Legislation requires the agricultural, natural and cultural resources element to consist of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs that promote effective management of Eldorado's agricultural, natural, and cultural resources. This chapter, along with Appendix G: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources and Chapter 2: Framework Plan, addresses these requirements.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Below is a summary of the key agricultural, natural and cultural resource points derived from the data collection and analysis with a brief narrative of what it means in terms of developing the future land use plan policies and strategies.

Agricultural Resources

The Facts

- Waupaca County lost 114 or 10 percent of its farms or 13,727 acres of farmland between 2012 and 2017.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the Town gained about 130 acres of farmland.
- Overall, about 31.6 percent (5,666.9 acres) of the land within the Town of Caledonia is considered prime farmland.

What it Means

Agriculture has been and continues to be important to the economy of the area and the county. It not only produces food and fiber, but also is linked to many other components of the economy. Agriculture supports equipment and implement manufacturer's, dealers and repair technicians; vegetable and meat processing industries; trucking; and veterinary services. Agri-tourism supports the local economy. It creates demand for new services and provides supplemental income to agricultural operations by allowing farmers to sell directly to consumers through farm markets, roadside stands and community supported agriculture (CSA's).

Less than 20 percent of the Town is comprised of soils that do not need to be drained or protected to be considered prime farmland. The means that these soils have the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics needed to produce sustained high yields of food, feed, forage, fiber, etc. without large expenditures. Unfortunately these soils are also best suited for development.

Natural Resources

Soils

The Facts:

- Evaluation of the soil data indicates that 94 percent of the soils in the Town of Caledonia are very limited for conventional on-site individual septic systems.
- Over half of the area within the Town of Caledonia (59%, 10,646) acres has soils that are considered very limited for building site development (with basements).

What it Means:

Soils support the physical base for development and agriculture within the Town. Due to high groundwater, much of the Town may not be the most suitable for building site development and conventional on-site individual septic systems. However many of these limitations can be addressed through building construction technology and new treatment options.

Geology

The Facts:

- Only 8% (1,397 acres) of the Town's total area has areas of high bedrock.
- Less than two percent (1.5%, 263 acres) of the Town's total acreage has slopes in excess of 12 percent.
- There are five active non-metallic mining quarries and an inactive frac sand processing facility in the Town.
- There are approximately 250 acres suitable for sand and gravel. Suitable soils are located in the southeast portion of the Town.

What it Means:

Limestone is near the surface and easily accessible in the Town. In addition, under the limestone cap exists a layer of superior quality frac sand. Blasting and crushing is required to remove and prepare the limestone. Removing the limestone cap will also be necessary in order to access the sand below. While the silica processing plant is currently closed, due to the quality of the nearby material, it is possible that this plant may reopen in the future. Residents are concerned about the impact of the quarries on their quality of life and on local road infrastructure.

Water Resources

The Facts:

- The Town of Caledonia is part of the Wolf River Basin.
- The Wolf River Basin occupies a total of 3,690 square miles and is broken down into 20 watersheds. One watershed, the Lower Wolf River (WR04) encompasses the Town of Caledonia.
- The WDNR along with many partners throughout the Upper Fox and Wolf River Basins are working to improve water quality within the Upper Fox and Wolf Rivers. Currently a TMDL for Total Phosphorous and Total Suspended Solids is being developed for this area.
- The WDNR lists two named Wolf River bayous as lakes within the Town: the Colic Bayou and the Jenny Bayou.
- There is one named river and one named creek within the Town of Caledonia and several unnamed creeks: the Wolf River and Potters Creek.

What it Means:

Surface water quality is an important issue within the Town. Water quality can be impacted by both urban and rural point and non-point sources. Waterway pollutants are either derived from urban paved surfaces (roads, parking lots) and lawn fertilizers, or from agricultural runoff. A number of programs and regulations exist to improve the quality of water entering streams, rivers, and lakes, however; more can always be done to ensure clean waters for the Town's citizenry. A TMDL is being developed for phosphorus and total suspended solids to restore the waters within the Wolf River basin. The TMDL will identify sources or pollutants and reductions necessary to address water quality impairments.

The Wolf River and the associated Colic and Jenny bayou's are important water resources to the Town, its residents and the surrounding areas. This area provides important wildlife and fishery habitat and supports an assortment of wetland types, woods, shrubs, grasslands and agricultural lands.

Floodplains and Wetlands

The Facts:

- Overall 8 percent (1,378 acres) of the Town's acres are in floodplains. While another 6 percent include floodplains that are also wetlands.
- Overall, approximately 16 percent (4,016 acres) of the Towns' total acreage are classified as wetlands.

What it Means:

Wetlands and floodplains are the two most important natural features which help to control and moderate the volume of stormwater which enters/exits the Town's drainage system. Many of smaller wetland areas are scattered, while larger wetland complexes are mainly associated with the Wolf River and Potters Creek. Similar to wetlands, floodplains are also associated with the Wolf River and Potters Creek. Regardless of size, wetlands are important in terms of collecting and filtering urban and rural stormwater runoff.

Groundwater

The Facts:

- In approximately 58 percent (10,382.4 acres) of the Town, the depth to groundwater is less than two feet.
- Over 90% of the Town has either high (30%) or Very High (63%) groundwater recharge potential.

What it Means:

Over half of the Town has groundwater within 2 feet of the surface. The saturation of the soil at that level can cause septic system failures along with destruction of crops. Tiling on Farmer's fields is a common occurrence to direct water to the drainage ditches and away from their crops. Seasonal flooding can also occur when the water table is close to the surface.

Wildlife and Wildlife Resources

The Facts:

- There are approximately 994 acres of planted woodlands and 6,311 acres of general woodlands in the Town of Caledonia; this represents about 41% of the total land area of the Town.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) identifies four (4) federally listed species for the Town (grey wolf, northern long-eared bat, snuffbox, and Karner blue butterfly), while the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory identifies by Town, six (6) community, four (4) mussel, three (3) plant, three (3) bird, two (2) turtle, one (1) fish, and one (1) other.

- There are no state fisheries areas in the Town.
- There are three WDNR managed lands: the Town of Wolf River Bottom Lands, Rem-Wolf River-Colic Slough, and the Lower Wolf River Bottom Lands Natural Resources Area.
- Important environmental corridors within the Town of Caledonia are associated with the Wolf River and Potters Creek corridors mentioned above.

What it Means:

Woodlands are prevalent in the Town, and many, though not all of the larger stands are associated with wetland complexes. As a result, many of the larger wooded area are protected from development. Nearly all woodland provides some type of habitat for common animal species, even small woodlands and hedgerows. Isolated woodland patches can be improved through strategic planting plans that restore and connect these areas to larger forest patches.

Several endangered or threatened species and natural communities exist in the Town. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, the location of these species is not identified in this report. While several have been identified, this does not mean that others don't exist, or that others may not be found in the future. Therefore, the maintenance and expansion of all habitat areas within the Town will ensure that a high quality landscape exists for both plant and animal species. The largest threat to habitat, next to development, is the introduction/proliferation of non-native (invasive) species. The Town should take adequate steps to protect areas of critical habitat from the infestation of non-native species.

Cultural Resources

The Facts

- There are no properties within the Town of Caledonia listed on the National Register.
- A search of the DHP's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 17 sites listed for the Town of Caledonia. (state recognized)
- There are no historical markers located in the Town of Caledonia.

What it Means

Even though a historical property or object has not been identified does not mean that nothing exists in the Town. It only means that none has been identified. In addition, this plan does not search for sites on the Archeological Sites Inventory (ASI) due to the sensitive nature of archeological sites. Twenty sites were listed on the AHI record, two of these sites, the Waupaca House/Readfield Country Store/Jung's may be determined eligible, while the August Brehmer Barns are worth investigating.





GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

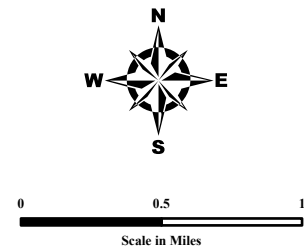
POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

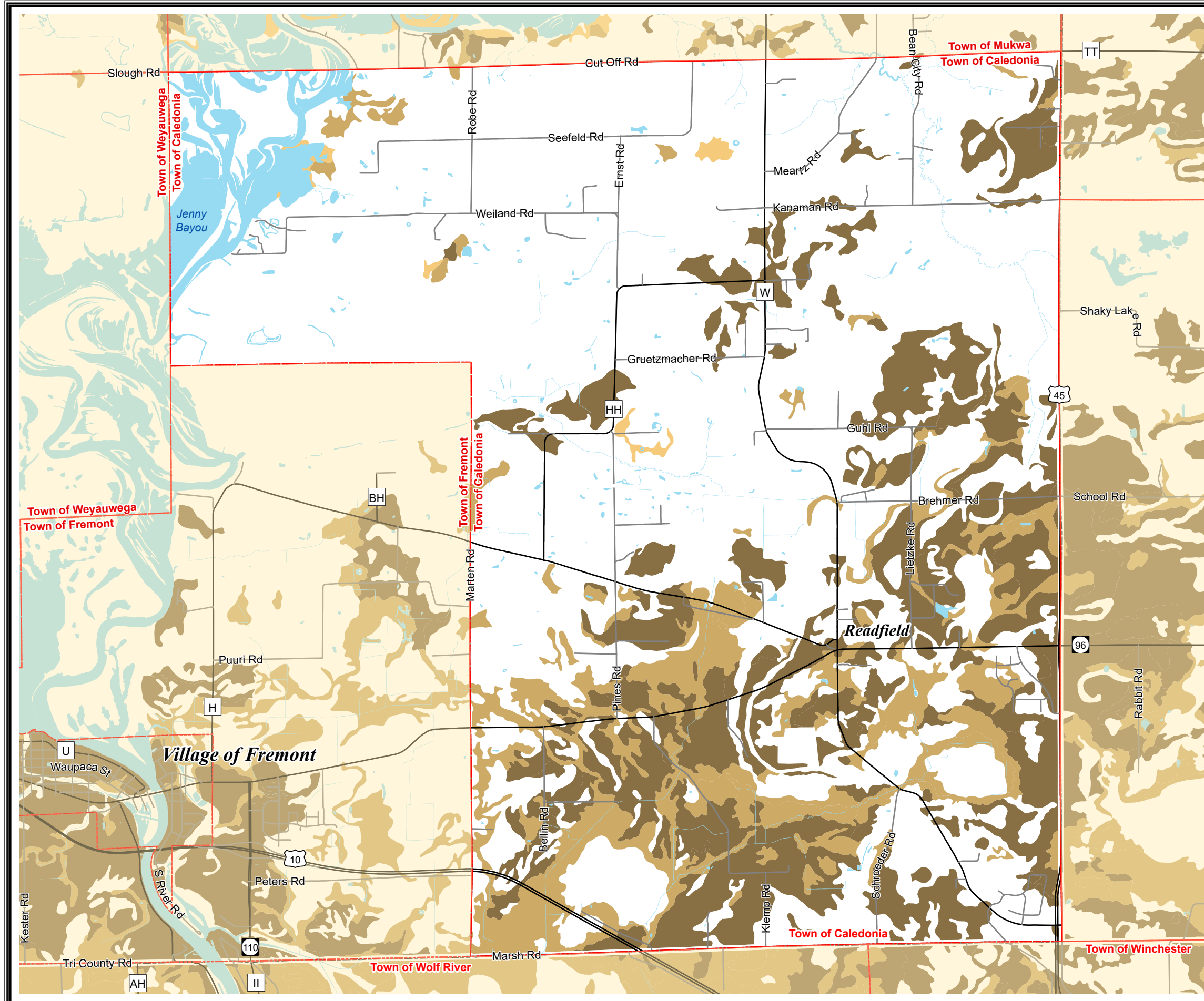
Map 9-1 Town of Caledonia Prime Farmland

-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

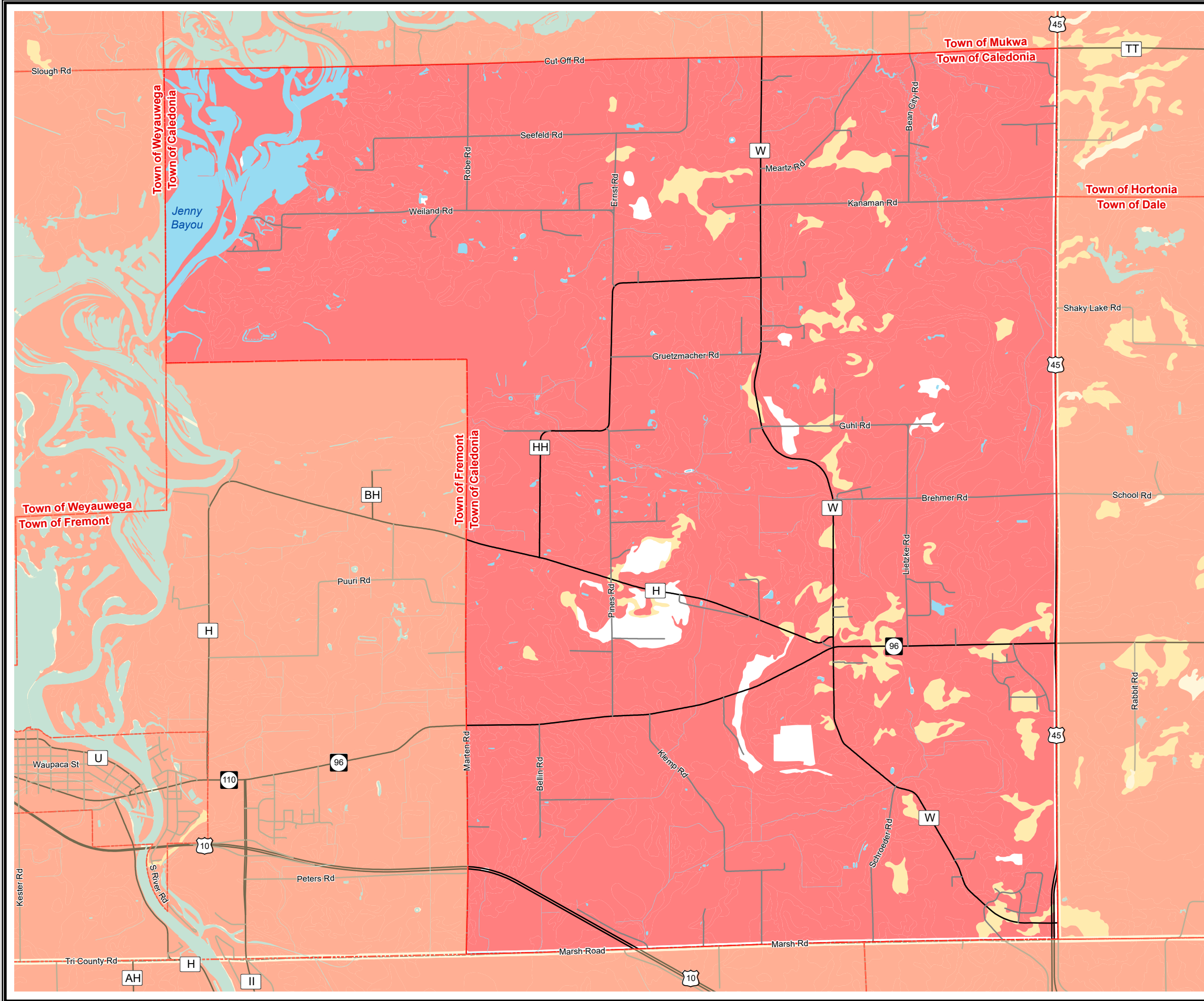
Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2018.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2017.



PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:

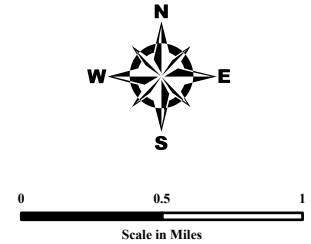


Map 9-2 Town of Caledonia Soil Limitations For On-site Waste Disposal



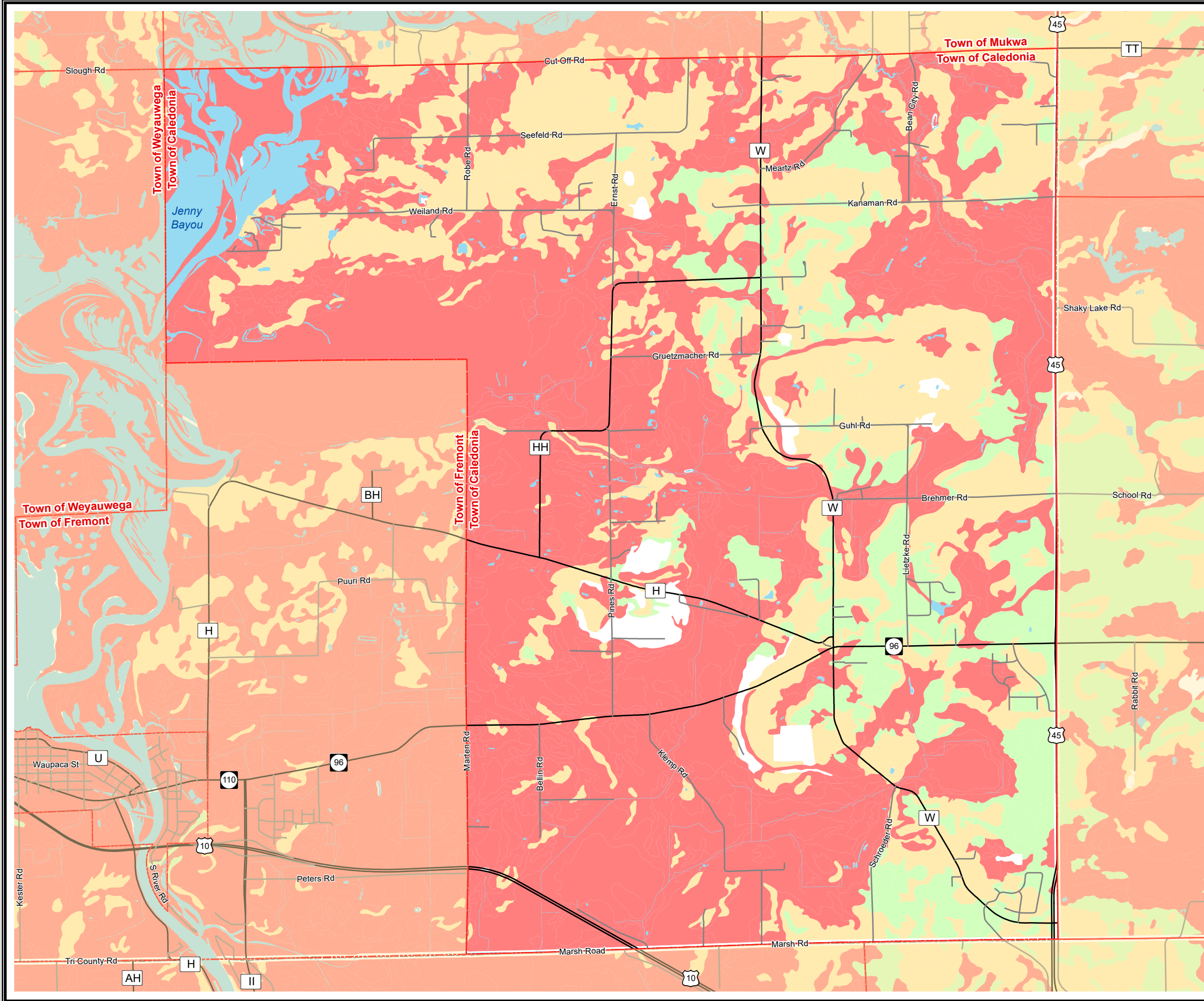
- Not limited
- Somewhat limited
- Very limited

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2020.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USA Web Soil
Survey (WSS), accessed 2017.



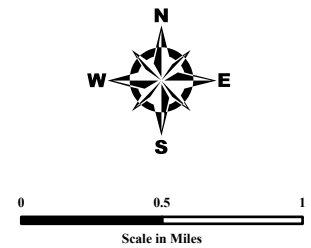
PREPARED MARCH 2020 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

Map 9-3 Town of Caledonia Soil Limitations For Building Development



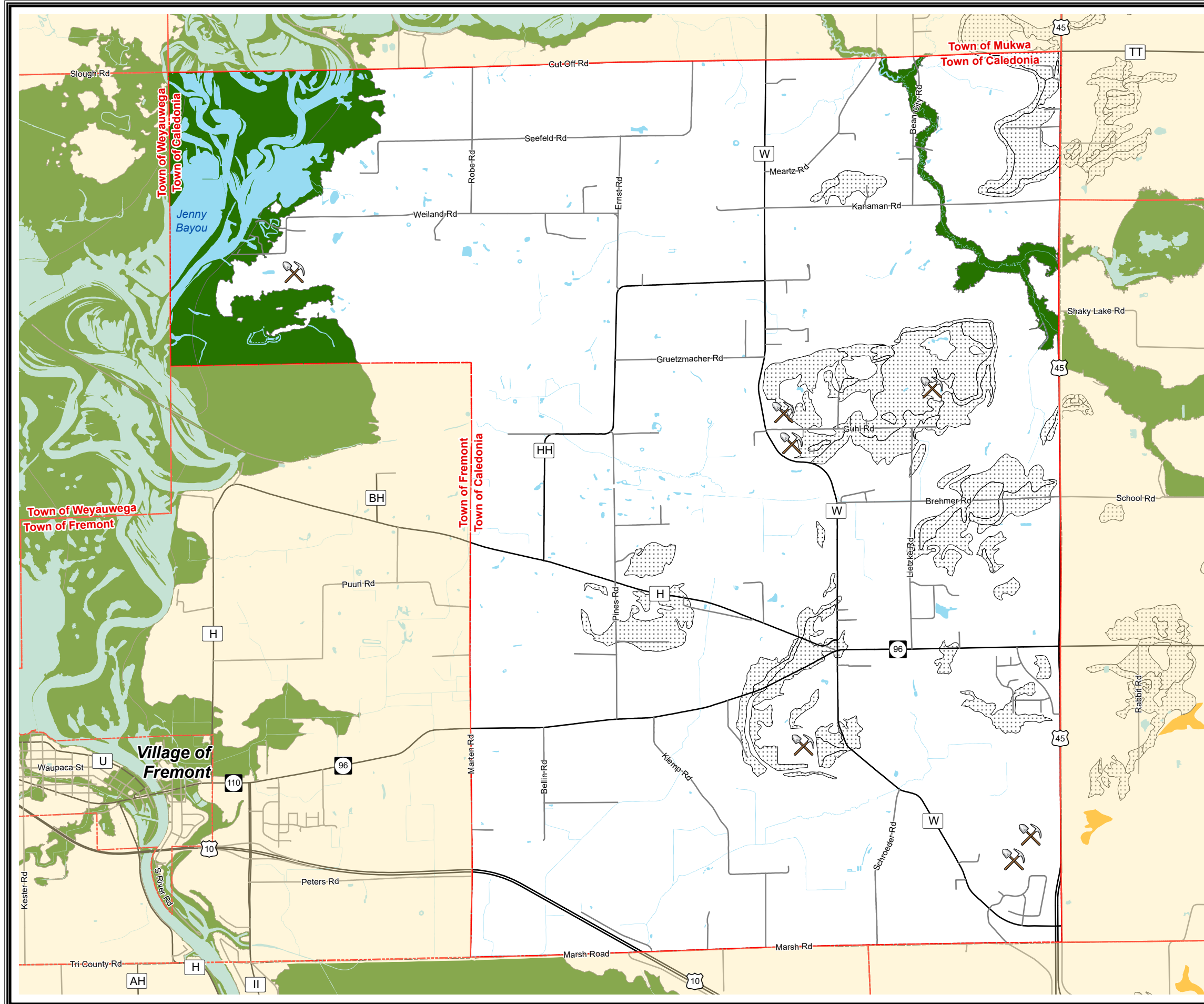
- Not limited
- Somewhat limited
- Very limited





Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2020.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil
Survey (WSS), accessed 2017.



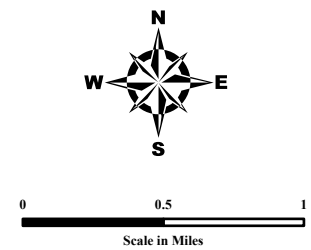
PREPARED MARCH 2020 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

Map 9-4 Town of Caledonia Geologic Resources



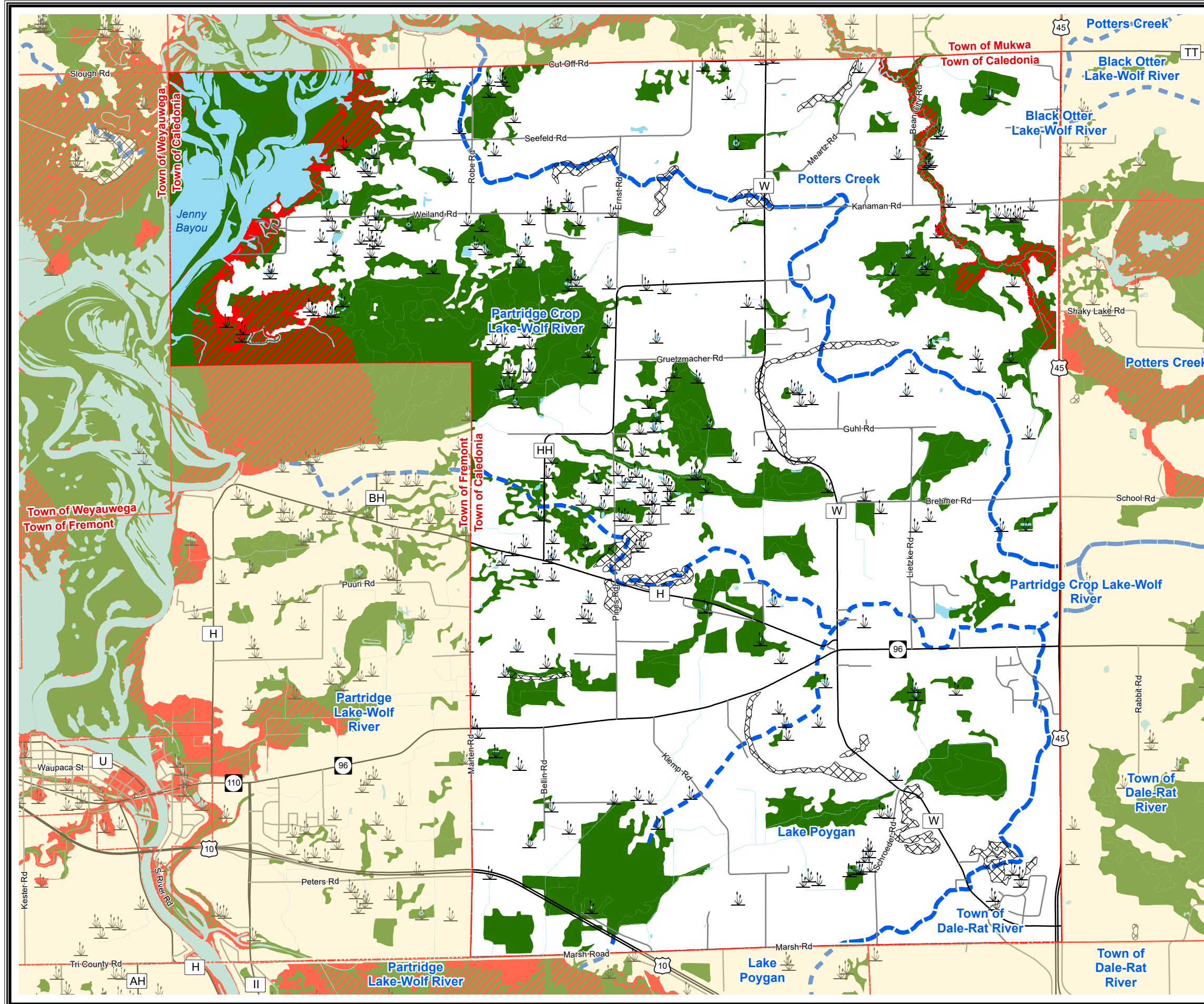
-  Quarries
-  High Bedrock (< 5 feet)
-  Sand and Gravel Suitability (>5 Acres)
-  100 Year Floodplain







Source:
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2017.
Floodplain data from FEMA 2017
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2020.



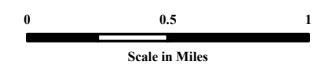
PREPARED MARCH 2020 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

Map 9-5 Town of Caledonia Surface Water Resources



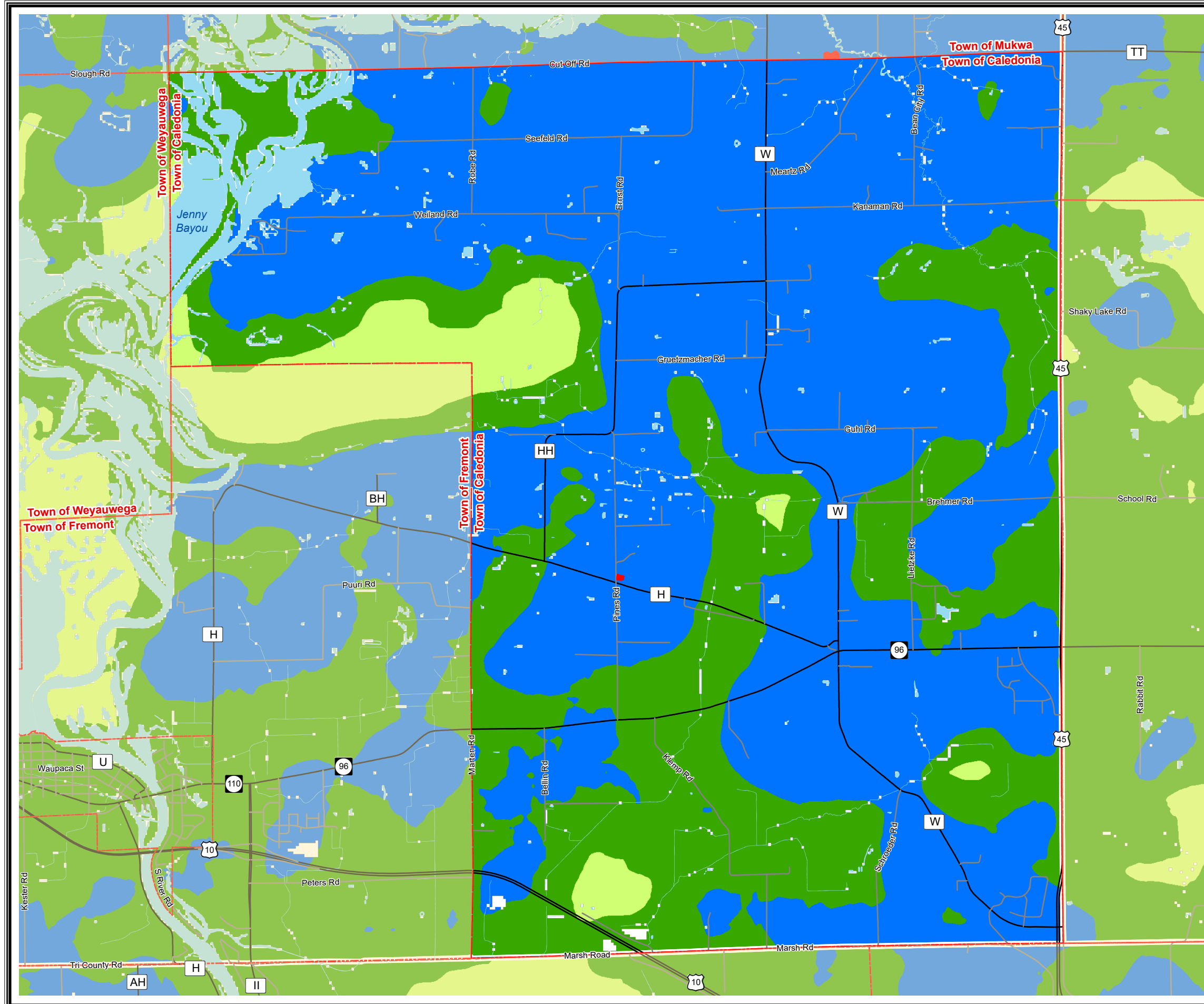
-  Wetlands (< 5 Acres)
-  Wetlands (> 5 Acres)
-  100 Year Floodplain
-  Floodplain and Wetlands
-  Subwatershed Boundary
-  Steep Slope (>12%)

Source:
Base Data, Waupaca County 2020.
Wetland Data, WIDNR 2015.
Floodplain Data, FEMA 2017.
Watershed Data, WIDNR 2015.



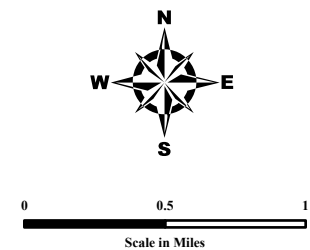
PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

Map 9-6 Town of Caledonia Groundwater Resources



- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High
- Solid Waste Sites and Historic Landfills

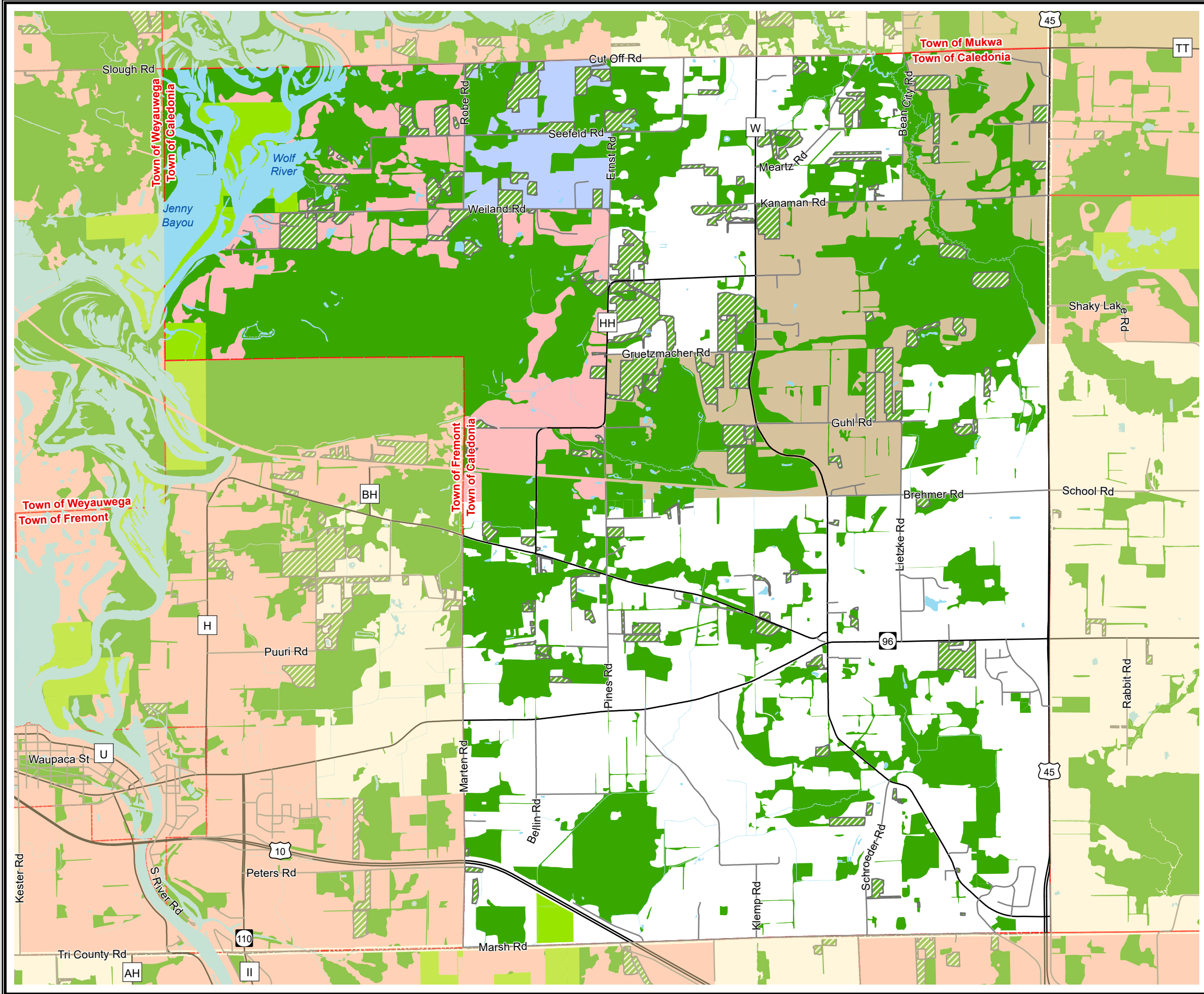
Source:
Recharge data, Wisconsin Geological
and Natural History Survey 2012 - 2014.
Base data, Waupaca County, 2020.



PREPARED JANUARY 2021 BY:

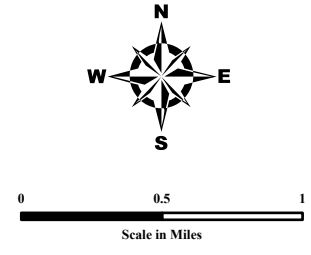


Map 9-7 Town of Caledonia Conservation



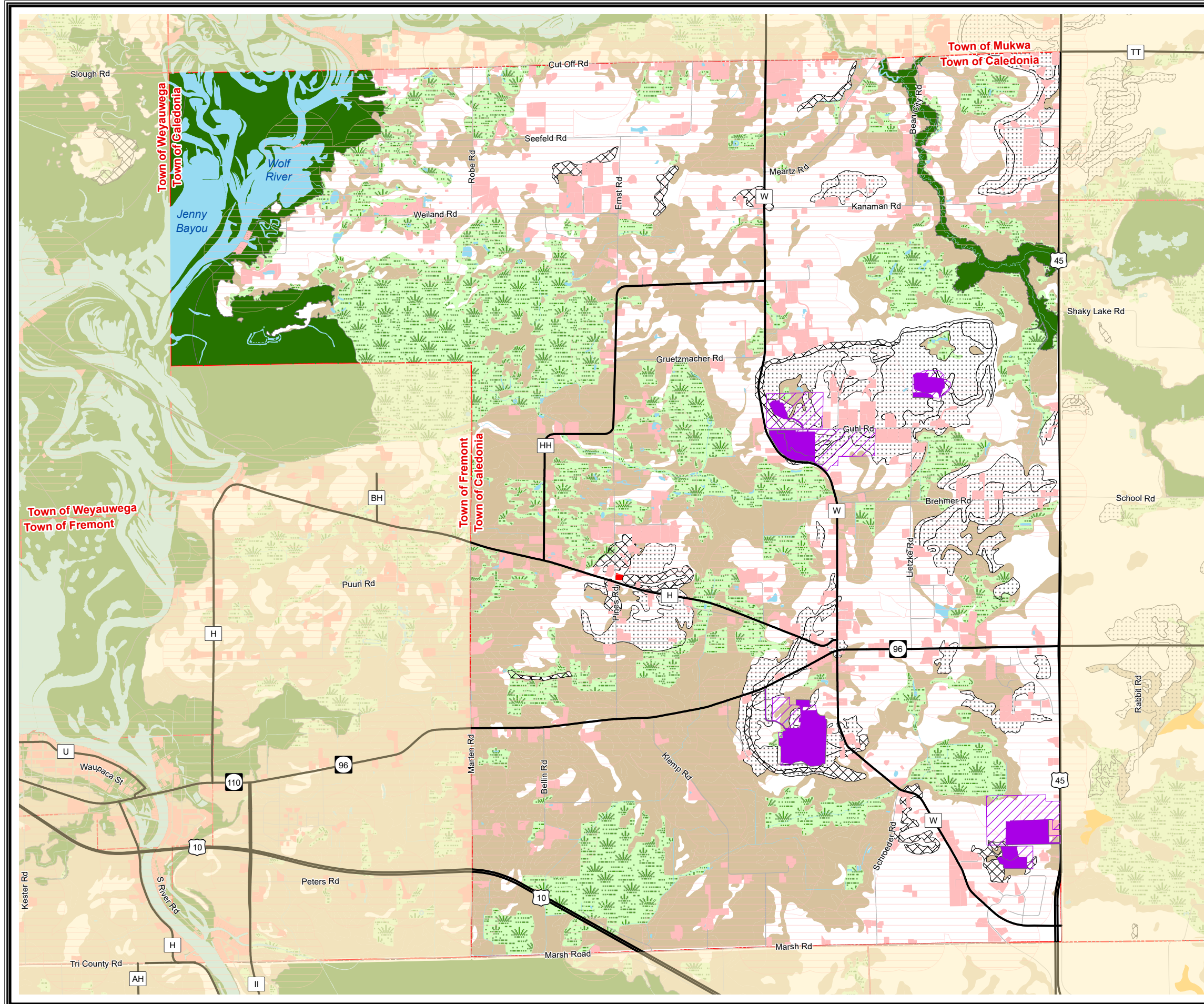
- WDNR Managed Lands
 - Woodlands - General
 - Woodlands - Planted
- DNR Endangered Species Areas**
- Aquatic Habitat
 - Terrestrial Habitat
 - Wetland Habitat

Source:
Base data from Waupaca County 2018.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil
Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.



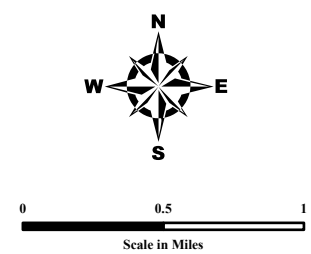
PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

Map 9-8 Town of Caledonia Mining Potential



- Major Roads
- Quarry
- Quarry Expansion
- Residential Areas
- Residential Areas 1,000 Foot Buffer
- Steep Slope (>12%)
- Sand and Gravel Suitability (>5 Acres)
- 100 Year Floodplain
- Solid Waste Sites and Historic Landfills
- Wetlands (> 5 Acres)
- High Groundwater (<2 Feet)
- High Bedrock (< 5 feet)

Source:
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2017.
Floodplain data from FEMA 2017
Base data provided by Waupaca County 2018.



PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:
East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC



CHAPTER 9A

MINING RESOURCES

CHAPTER 9A: MINING RESOURCES



INTRODUCTION

Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Resources Mineral resources are divided into two categories, metallic and non-metallic resources. Metallic resources include lead and zinc. Nonmetallic resources include sand, gravel, and limestone. In June of 2001, all Wisconsin counties were required to adopt an ordinance for nonmetallic mine reclamation. (Refer to Waupaca County Department of Zoning) The purpose of the ordinance is to achieve acceptable final site reclamation to an approved post-mining land use in compliance with uniform reclamation standards.

This chapter, along with Appendix G-1: Mining Resources and Chapter 2: Framework Plan, addresses these issues within the township.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Below is a summary of the key mining points derived from the data collection and analysis with a brief narrative of what it means in terms of developing the future land use plan policies and strategies.

Geology

The Facts

- Only 8% (1,397 acres) of the Town's total area has areas of high bedrock.
- Less than two percent (1.5%, 263 acres) of the Town's total acreage has slopes in excess of 12 percent.
- There are five active non-metallic mining quarries and an inactive frac sand processing facility in the Town.
- There are approximately 250 acres suitable for sand and gravel. Suitable soils are located in the southeast portion of the Town.
- There are three types of quarries in the Town: limestone, sand, and farm.
- There are 139 acres of active quarry.
- There are 220 reserve acres for quarry expansion.

What it Means

Limestone is near the surface and easily accessible in the Town. In addition, under the limestone cap, there exists a layer of superior quality frac sand. Blasting and crushing is required to remove and prepare the limestone. Removing the limestone cap will also be necessary in order to access the sand below. While the silica processing plant is currently closed, due to the quality of the nearby material, it is possible that this plant may reopen in the future. Residents are concerned about the impact of the quarries on their quality of life and on local road infrastructure. Sand is used in making construction materials, glass, animal bedding (barn sand), and foundry products. Frac sand is a proppant in oil and natural gas drilling supporting fossil fuel energy consumption.

Non-Metallic Mining Issues

These are based on the 2016-17 Town of Caledonia Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee's research, findings, recommendations, and conclusions.¹

The Facts

- Economic value of the industrial sand and fracking to the township is unknown.
- No impacts on the water table aquifer and wells unless high capacity wells are added to the mines.
- High impact on road infrastructure of Class B local roads being utilized for quarry operations and damaging of pavement by industrial trucks for hauling materials.
- Key areas have been identified for future non-metallic mining sites.
- For a number of factors (limestone cap, transportation costs, and fluctuation of the market), frac sand mining will not be likely to develop in Caledonia as it has in other areas of Wisconsin.
- All current mines are grandfathered non-conforming quarries and were operating before the 2015 Waupaca County Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance was approved.
- New conditional use permits for new mines would have to conform under this new ordinance.
- Mining expansion could still occur but may be limited and slow to develop.

¹ Town of Caledonia Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee Summary Report, May 15, 2019.

- The primary resident issue today is the blasting that occurs.
- Quarry operations are regulated by many agencies.
- Continuing research and partnerships among governmental bodies, mine operators, and residents are crucial.

What it Means

1) Economic Viability - The market demand for frac sand in Caledonia is very low currently. This is because of excess in supply. Until the demand goes up, the future price is potentially unclear. The need for cleaner fossil fuels may affect this as the federal government looks at alternative energy sources. No shipments of frac sand are currently being made in the Town.

The quality of the frac sand is very good in Caledonia. It is nearly pure silica based, high compression resistant, level of impurities, and is very spherical in composition. A sand washing pond may be set up in the future if more fracking continues and there is increased demand.

2) Impact on the Water Aquifer – Key concerns of mining in the area are depletion of water resources to private based wells and contamination. Research has concluded that no water is used in the mining process, no industrial high cap wells exist, and water is only used in washing of the clay particles and separating out the valuable sand component. The water for this operation is recycled in settling ponds and used again in the washing process. It is routinely tested for any contaminants. Sediment that is filtered out from the settling ponds is used as fill material to complete the full recycling process. Nothing is wasted. The conclusion was that depletion and contamination of the local water supply was very unlikely to occur in the mining operation.

3) Impacts on Road Infrastructure – Chapter 7A of the comprehensive plan highlights in more detail how a local road plan initiative should be addressed within the Town. With big mining operations, there are industrial traffic routes that carry heavy freight trucking loads on Class B rated pavement types. These can be damaging to the infrastructure base causing more road maintenance each year therefore raising taxes to accommodate for the fixing. From the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee, here is a list of traffic routes from quarries:

- CHS Co-op, Earth Sense Energy Systems, Rawhide – future impact
- Faulks Brothers, Calnin and Goss, and Rathsack – no impact
- MCC – Approximately 1/3 mile of Guhl Road is impacted
- Go Green – Approximately 1 mile on Brehmer and Guhl Road is used
- Whitehaven Silica (sand processing plant) – Approximately 1/3 mile on Brehmer Road and Mills Street. There is no impact currently as fracking operation has stopped.

4) Identifying key areas for future non-metallic mining sites – Expansion of future quarries will happen slowly over time and will be based on demand for material. All new mines will follow the 2015 Ordinance and may be opened anywhere in the township. The ordinance, which places limits on the type of quarries, such as limestone/frac sand, is in place. There are a limited number of sites that are located within the Town and fairly unlikely to develop. Loose sand sites are also unlikely to develop because of the limitations in the new 2015 ordinance, and the sand quality is not pure enough for industrial type uses.

5) Ordinance Enforcement and Impact on Personal Property due to Blasting – Since the limestone cap to extract the valuable frac sand is near the surface, bedrock blasting needs to occur. All quarries currently in Caledonia are grandfathered in utilizing the 1968 Waupaca

County Zoning Ordinance Chapter 34² regulations. Any new quarries created will follow Chapters 28 and 43 (Reclamation of Non-Metallic Mining) of the updated 2015 ordinance.

² <https://cms.revize.com/revize/waupaca/Planning%20&%20Zoning/Ordinances/Zoning%20Ordinance%20Ch%2034.pdf>.



CHAPTER 10

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER 10: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION



INTRODUCTION

The relationship a municipality has with school districts, neighboring communities, the county, the regional planning commission, the state, and the federal government can impact residents in terms of taxation, planning, service provision, and siting of public facilities. An examination of these relationships and the identification of existing or potential conflicts can help a municipality address these situations in a productive manner. Detailed information and an inventory of all units of government are contained in Appendix H: Intergovernmental Cooperation and Chapter 2: Framework Plan outlines the structure for how this and other elements are addressed.

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND NARRATIVE

Adjacent Units of Government

The Facts

- The Town of Caledonia shares its borders with the towns of Fremont, Mukwa, Royalton and Weyauwega in Waupaca County and the towns of Dale and Hortonia in Outagamie County, and Winchester and Wolf River in Winnebago County.
- Currently, Caledonia has no cooperative boundary agreement with adjacent communities.
- The City of New London and the Village of Fremont have established extraterritorial plat reviews.
- The City of New London and the Village of Fremont have not established extraterritorial zoning into Caledonia as the distance is too far away.

- Ambulance is provided by the New London/Bear Creek Ambulance and Town of Fremont-Wolf River Emergency Medical Service.
- Town of Dale provide fire rescue services south of railroad and Guhl Road and the City of New London provides service north of the railroad.

What it Means

The City of New London and the Village of Fremont currently have statutory authority to exercise extraterritorial plat review. The City of New London exercises this authority while the Fremont does not. In addition, the Town relies on its neighbors for a number of services including ambulance service (City of New London and Town of Dale Fire and EMS); mutual aid for fire, rescue and emergency medical services; library services; and shared road plowing and maintenance. As such, the Town should work with its neighbors to continue to provide shared services, share revenues and establish land use criteria.

Overlapping Units of Government, Cooperative Boundary Plans and Agreements, and Extraterritorial Authorities

The Facts

- The Town is served by the Fox Valley Technical College.
- The University of Wisconsin System is also available to residents although no UW facilities exist in the Town.
- Police protection for the Town of Caledonia is provided by the Waupaca Sheriff's Department.
- The Town works with county departments to coordinate road construction, maintenance and snow plowing on major roads; police, fire and emergency dispatch; election and planning assistance.
- ECWRPC provides planning and technical assistance to counties, communities, businesses, interest groups and individuals within its region.
- WDNR managed lands in the Town of Caledonia include the Wolf River Wildlife Area and Statewide Habitat Areas. (Map 9-7 Conservation)
- WisDOT works with Waupaca County, and local municipalities to evaluate existing transportation infrastructure including bicycle and pedestrian trails as well as assists in planning efforts for future trails.
- The Town (by virtue of the county) is a member of East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. The agency provides a variety of services that can be beneficial to the Town's short and long-range planning efforts.
- Currently, Caledonia does not have any cooperative boundary agreement with adjacent communities.

What it Means

Cooperation and communication between the Town and its adjacent jurisdictions are critical to the provision of services, and hence quality of life, to its residents. The Town's future plans for land use, infrastructure and economic development will rely on close communication and coordination with other affected entities. Periodic and timely sharing of information regarding desired land uses, densities, and development patterns and planned land use changes will help ensure the appropriate infrastructure and services will be in place to meet the needs of

Caledonia residents. At times, specific agreements may be needed between or amongst the Town and these entities for the provision of additional services.

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

Page intentionally left blank.



CHAPTER 11
IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 11: IMPLEMENTATION



INTRODUCTION

A Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan serves a community by establishing priorities for the future, evaluating available resources, and providing a means for dealing with change. The purpose of the planning effort is to develop a plan that will guide both public and private decisions. In order to follow the plan as described in the previous chapters, it is necessary to implement the goals, strategies, and objectives as outlined on a continual basis. If a plan is to be successful it must be implemented meaningfully and aggressively.

This chapter briefly discusses the roles and responsibilities of Caledonia with respect to implementing, maintaining, and updating the comprehensive plan. Chapter 2: Framework Plan contains additional strategies and recommendations pertaining to this plan element. Policies and programs pertaining to each element are located in Appendix K.

ROLE OF THE PLAN

All land controls governing Caledonia must be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan. Caledonia's Plan Commission is responsible for ensuring this plan is used as a guide to update and/or replace ordinances to reflect the goals of this plan. When the Plan Commission reviews any petitions for development, the plan should be reviewed; any recommendations for future development must be based on the identified goals, strategies, recommendations, visions, and proposed land use patterns within this plan. If the Plan Commission determines that the conflict is inconsistent with the plan,

there must be an amendment to reflect the change in policy.

RESPONSIBILITY

Elected Officials

Elected officials must make their decisions on criteria regarding how development will affect the entire community, as well as how it will influence a specific site.

Town Board

When facing land use proposals, Town Board members will have to make complex decisions based upon the comprehensive plan, the goals of the applicant, technical advice from staff, citizen input, and their own judgment on the specific development. The comprehensive plan provides much of the factual information a Board member will need for decision making. Board members must familiarize themselves with the contents and overall goals of the plan in order to assure they provide the support and resources to ensure the plan remains viable.

Plan Commission

The powers and duties of Plan Commissions have been established by Wisconsin Statutes. The Caledonia Plan Commission is the primary entity responsible for implementing and updating this comprehensive plan. As such, the Plan Commission must promote good planning practices within the Town of Caledonia. Commission members should be knowledgeable about the contents, visions, goals, strategies and recommendations of the comprehensive plan. Their purpose is to further the health, safety, welfare, and use of resources to benefit residents and affected neighboring jurisdictions.

Moreover, the Plan Commission must promote active citizen participation in future planning efforts and should strive to keep the citizens and elected officials informed of any technical issues and proceedings regarding current planning issues. The Plan Commission is responsible for periodic amendments to the comprehensive plan so regulations and ordinances are complying. Likewise, the Plan Commission must review all new and existing ordinances to verify they are compliant with the goals, strategies and recommendations of the comprehensive plan.

CONSISTENCY

Internal Consistencies

The comprehensive plan was developed sequentially with supportive goals, objectives and actions. Utilizing the Town's public participation process and information contained in the background chapters as a basis, key issues were identified for each of the nine elements of the plan. Using these issues, along with factual information regarding natural features, historical population and housing data, population and housing projections, and an analysis of existing infrastructure, goals, objectives and actions for each comprehensive planning element were developed. The identified goals, objective and actions expressed in this plan were used to

prepare the Future Land Use Map (Map 4-2). To maintain internal consistency, any amendment to the plan should be accompanied with an overall review of all nine elements and their associated goals, objectives and recommendations.

Beginning on January 1, 2010¹, if a local governmental unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan²:

- Official mapping ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (6).
- Local subdivision ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 236.45 or 236.46.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.69.
- Town or county zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (7).
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 60.61 or 60.62.
- Shorelands or wetlands in shorelands zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231.

External Consistencies

Not only is it important to maintain internal consistencies, but the Town should also be aware of other planning documents and their relevance to the Town's comprehensive plan. An attempt should be made to maintain consistency with these plans if possible. Some examples of these plans are listed below.

¹ Wisconsin Act 372 delays the consistency requirement until January 1, 2012 for local governments who applied for but not received a comprehensive planning grant from the WDOA. It also gives WDOA discretionary authority to grant consistency extensions to grant local governments who have received a comprehensive planning grant.

² Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(3).

Existing Plans to Consider for External Consistency Review

State Plans:

Wisconsin State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2019-2023 (SCORP)
Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan 2030
Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2030

County Plans:

ECWRPC - Comprehensive Plan, 2030 (adopted May 2008)
Weyauwega Lake-Waupaca River Watershed Plan (January, 2019)
ECWRPC- Grand Chute/Menasha West Sewer Service Area Plan
ECWRPC – Appleton MPO Long-Range Transportation & Land Use Plan

Regional Plans:

Waupaca County Outdoor Recreation Plan
Waupaca County Comprehensive Plan
Waupaca County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan
Inventory and Trends Report

Local Plans:

Town of Dale Comprehensive Plan (Outagamie County)
Town of Hortonville Comprehensive Plan (Outagamie County)
Town of Fremont Comprehensive Plan (Waupaca County)
Town of Mukwa Comprehensive Plan (Waupaca County)
Town of Roylton Comprehensive Plan (Waupaca County)
Town of Winchester Comprehensive Plan (Winnebago County)
Town of Wolf River Comprehensive Plan (Winnebago County)

MONITORING PROGRESS

It is the responsibility of the Plan Commission to monitor the progress of implementation utilizing the *Action Implementation Tables* that are found at the end of this chapter as a tool. The progress of plan implementation should periodically be reported to the Town Board. Additionally, the Plan Commission should annually review the goals, objectives and actions and address any conflicts which may arise between the elements of the plan. While it is the responsibility of the Plan Commission to monitor progress, others may also check progress including community members, Town staff and citizen groups.

In order to assist the Plan Commission with the monitoring of the plan, it may be necessary to develop and implement a variety of informal tools and techniques. Items for consideration may include:

- creation of development review ‘checklists’ to assist with determining a proposal’s consistency with the comprehensive plan;
- integration of plan actions into a ‘performance-based budgeting’ initiative;
- development of an annual ‘work plan’ for the Plan Commission;
- placing the comprehensive plan as an item on every Plan Commission meeting agenda so that either the public and/or Plan Commission members can discuss items related to the plan, or to use the time to evaluate implementation progress; and
- developing articles for the Town newsletter which focus on certain recommendations or strategies within the plan and calling for public input or volunteers to work on an item; and designation of an official “Comprehensive Planning Day” within the Town and have activities or workshops related to this subject so as to build awareness.

UPDATING THE PLAN

A comprehensive plan must be updated at least once every ten years³. However, it is strongly recommended that the Plan Commission annually review both the implementation schedule and current planning decisions to ensure compliance with the overall goals of the plan and continued consistency with the overall vision of the community. This annual review should also be used to determine if a “major” plan amendment is required.

The comprehensive plan is a dynamic document. The plan should be updated when new demographic, economic, and housing data are released by the U.S. Census Bureau. It is anticipated that the land use element will likely require updating over the course of the plan due to growth and change that the Town may experience. Other elements are less likely to need updates. Furthermore, as community values change, some goals, objectives and actions may no longer be relevant. The update to a plan should take less time than the full comprehensive planning process, but should include public participation.

CONSISTENCY WITH CURRENT TOWN PLANS

Communities undertake multiple planning efforts and implementation. It is not the intent of this plan to replicate those documents within the framework of this update but those that have been adopted are incorporated by reference into this comprehensive plan update. Plans being incorporated by reference into the comprehensive plan will be reviewed for consistency and have the same force as the comprehensive plan. Should there be any conflict between any of the listed plans below and the comprehensive plan language will take precedence unless amended.

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP)

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was adopted by the Town Board in 2017. The plan is a formal document designed to assist the Town in the development of park and open space amenities to provide for the need of residents. The plan provides a means for identifying, analyzing, promoting, and responding to changes in society, both present and future. As the CORP has planning and development implications, development proposals, official mapping, subdivisions, and zone changes will be reviewed for consistency with this plan. Chapter 8-A and

³ Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(2)(i).

Appendix F-1 address park and recreation updates since the CORP was adopted and future improvements the Town is currently working on.

ADOPTING THE PLAN OR UPDATE

As directed by Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(4), any plan commission or other body of a local governmental unit authorized to prepare or amend a comprehensive plan shall adopt written public participation procedures that foster public participation, adopt a resolution by a majority vote of the entire commission or governmental unit. The vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the plan commission; the resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of the comprehensive plan.

The Town Board and Plan Commission may spend time reviewing, revising and requesting revisions to the recommended plan. The Town Board shall draft an ordinance adopting the plan and publish a class 1 public notice 30 days prior to the hearing on the proposed ordinance to adopt the final “recommended plan”. The Plan Commission must provide an opportunity for written comments to be submitted by the public. Once the amendment to the plan is complete, the Plan Commission adopts the plan by resolution. The plan then goes to the Town Board for final adoption by ordinance. One copy of the adopted comprehensive plan, or an amendment to the plan, shall be sent to the following:

- Every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the local governmental unit (county, utility districts, school districts, sanitary districts, drainage districts).
- The clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the local governmental unit that is the subject of the plan that is adopted or amended.
- The Wisconsin Department of Administration (email notification required only).
- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.
- The public library that serves the area in which the local government unit is located, Neuschafer Library in Fremont.

PLAN COMMISSION TOOLS

Although zoning and subdivision ordinances are the two most commonly utilized land use planning tools, there are several key tools which can be utilized to ensure that new development occurs in an organized and desired fashion. While working with the county, the Town may wish to modify existing or establish new ordinances which regulate new development. This is also true when it comes to the issuing of conditional use permits in making changes to the preferred land use map after the use is approved.

Future Land Use and Zoning are NOT the same. The primary difference between future land use and zoning is a matter of **timing**. The future land use map shows the intended use of land at the end of the planning period, which could be many years in the future. The zoning map shows land as it is intended to be used today. Accordingly, the two maps will not be identical in every respect.

Code of Ordinances

The Town of Caledonia has a set of Code of Ordinances that has been developed in (2012) to address conflicts in the Town per State Statutes 66.0103. Some ordinances parallel the Waupaca County Ordinances, i.e., referencing zoning, sanitary, floodplain, and subdivisions. The *Inventory and Trends Report* does address this from a county perspective and assists with the policies for the local communities in a policy-based format. (Section 9. Implementation)
Questions to ask: How difficult is it to manage, monitor and enforce the tool? What is a realistic timeframe for implementation given existing budget and staff constraints? How will the tool work with other existing or proposed tools?

Decision Form

A plan commission decision form summarizes the information and criteria a plan commissioner should look at before a final decision is made. A plan commissioner should review the checklist on this form when a request for change is given.

Four Types of Proposals: Comprehensive Plan Amendment, Plat Approval, Conditional Use Permit, Zoning Amendment can be brought to the Planning Commission for their consideration.

Findings of Fact

Site Visit and Description of property and surrounding conditions

1. Review of Preliminary Site Plan
2. Is a Certified Survey Map available? (CSM) or Plat of Survey
3. Comprehensive plan map / text amendment
4. Conditional use / special exception
5. Preliminary / final plat approval
6. Zoning map / text amendment

Conclusions of Law

Determine Comprehensive Plan Consistency

1. Does it match the Preferred Land Use recommendations and map?
2. Is the request consistent with the comprehensive plan's vision, goals, strategies?

Tools and Guidance for the Planning Commission⁴

1. Preferred Land Use Map Changes / Comprehensive Plan Text Amendments

In order to make updates to the Preferred Land Use map, requests to do so must follow the land division ordinance, Chapter 37, and the Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 34 in accordance with the Waupaca County Ordinances. A land use permit reviews only the use of the property and setbacks. A Land Use permit is required for all structures built or moved onto a property. The Waupaca County Planning and Zoning Office issues all Land Use permits. All dwelling units shall have a minimum width of 22'. Any dwelling unit less than 22' in width shall require a conditional use permit (with a public hearing).⁵

⁴ <https://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Pages/publications-resources/PlanCommissions.aspx>.

⁵ https://www.waupacacounty-wi.gov/departments/planning_and_zoning/land_use_permits.php.

Example: A land owner wants to create a commercial development (convenience store) near the STH 96/USH 45 roundabout, but the parcel is just to the west of the future land use area. The preferred land use is designated as Agricultural. The Planning Commission needs to review the preferred land use map to see if a future commercial development is feasible by using the criteria below for the area in question.

Criteria to Approve

- Corrects an error made
- Generally consistent with vision, goals, and strategies
- Not detrimental to community or adjacent property
- No adverse effect on the natural environment
- No adverse impact on public facilities or services
- Consider community or regional needs

2. Conditional Use Permits (CUPs)

A conditional use, also known as a special exception in Wisconsin case law,¹¹⁹ is any exception expressly listed in the zoning ordinance including land uses or dimensional changes. These conditions are generally related to site suitability and compatibility with neighboring land uses due to noise, odor, traffic, and other factors. A conditional use must be custom tailored to a specific location and listed as such within the zoning ordinance along with the standards and conditions which it must meet.

How are Conditional Uses Decided?

The decision to grant or deny a conditional use permit is discretionary. In other words, a CUP may be denied if the project cannot be tailored to a site to meet the specific standards and general purposes of the ordinance.

Conditional uses require a public hearing for input from neighbors and governmental agencies. The first step in a conditional use permit is to obtain approval from the Town Planning Commission. The Planning Commission makes their recommendation to the Town Board. The Town must send their recommendation to the Planning and Zoning Office before a public hearing can be scheduled.⁶ Conditional uses will expire with the transfer or sale of the property.

The Caledonia Town Clerk has sent letters to the neighbors within 300 feet of the property on which a CUP is requested. Time is given in the Plan Commission meeting for neighbors and the public to state their concerns, support, and to ask questions. Plan Commissioners take this information into account when recommending conditions and making a recommendation to the Town Board. This practice is also followed for Comprehensive Plan Amendments, Preferred Land Use Map updates, and zoning changes.

Example 1: A mining operator wants to build a new non-metallic mine. The mineral rights are owned by the mining company. The proposed non-metallic mine, for which a CUP is being sought, has to be under the 2015 Waupaca County Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance. The intent of the new mine is to have construction fill material available onsite for the future. Mining will not

⁶ https://www.waupacacounty-wi.gov/departments/planning_and_zoning/conditional_use_permits.php.

begin in the new area for approximately fifteen years, and it is estimated to end after eighteen years of mine operation. The rule of diminishing assets does not apply to the land being discussed because it is an expansion of mining into a new area.

Therefore, a CUP is required. Section 26.4 of the 2015 Ordinance lays out what needs to be included in the application. The Plan Commission approved the request with substantial conditions based off the County Zoning Director's recommendation.

Example 2: An application for a conditional use permit (CUP) to add a third horse to an original two horse CUP. The 5-acre parcel is zoned Rural Residential. The proposal requests for the expansion of the paddock with its resulting size and placement, and the date of completion.

The Plan Commission voted to recommend the request based on these conditions: 1) completion date of larger horse shelter, 2) completion date of an enlarged unobstructed horse paddock/exercise area, 3) feed and water availability for the horses at all times with provision made to ensure water does not freeze in the winter, 4) composting of horse manure to continue, and 5) Waupaca County personnel will conduct an inspection to ensure compliance with the requirements of the conditional use permit.

Criteria to Approve

- The use conforms with the zoning district it is located in.
- It will not be detrimental to the use or enjoyment of property in the vicinity or the Town as a whole.
- Harmonious appearance.
- Proposed use will be adequately served by essential public facilities and services.
- Prevents or controls noise, odors, fumes, dust, vibrations, blasting from non-metallic mines, light, and other unusual activities or disturbances.
- Sufficient off-street parking provided.
- Follow up inspections may be necessary depending on the use.

3. Plat Approvals.

The plan commission may be authorized to approve preliminary or final plats. However, final plats that involve the dedication of streets, highways or other lands must be approved by the governing body. Plats that fall within the plat approval jurisdiction of a city, village or town must be referred to the plan commission for review and an advisory recommendation before the governing body takes final action. Approval of preliminary or final plats may only be conditioned on the factors described in Wis. Stat. § 236.13:

Example: Agricultural land is sold for a residential subdivision development. The zoning and preferred land use is set at AR (Agriculture Retention). The Planning Commission reviews the preferred land use map to see if a future residential development is recommended in the area in question.

If yes, 1. The proposal is within the parameters of the request and best for town growth. The parcel(s) then can be rezoned working with the county. The zoning map should then be updated and an amendment to the preferred land use map is made.

If no, 2. The plan commission denies the proposal to develop and votes to preserve the agricultural land within the town per the recommendations within the comprehensive plan. The parcel is not within the criteria for the best developmental outcome.

Criteria to Approve

- Is consistent with the comprehensive plan.
- Provides required public improvements. *[Describe local standards]*
- Satisfies objections raised by state agencies.
- Complies with provisions of Wis. Stat. Ch. 236.

4. Zoning Amendment (Must go through Waupaca County Planning and Zoning Department)

The plan commission is responsible for reviewing and providing a recommendation on proposed zoning amendments before final action is taken by the governing body. [Modify the following set of decision standards to reflect local priorities]:

Example: A resident has sold land to a developer to build a subdivision within the AR (agricultural retention) district after the plat has been approved. The zoning would need to be changed to rural residential for that area to allow for the development.

Criteria to Approve

- Corrects an error made in the original ordinance.
- Is consistent with the comprehensive plan.
- Not be detrimental to property in the immediate vicinity or to the community as a whole.
- Not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment.
- Not have a significant adverse impact on the ability to provide adequate public facilities or services.
- Allows a more viable transition to planned land uses on adjacent properties than the current zoning designation.
- Will not result in illegal “spot zoning”.

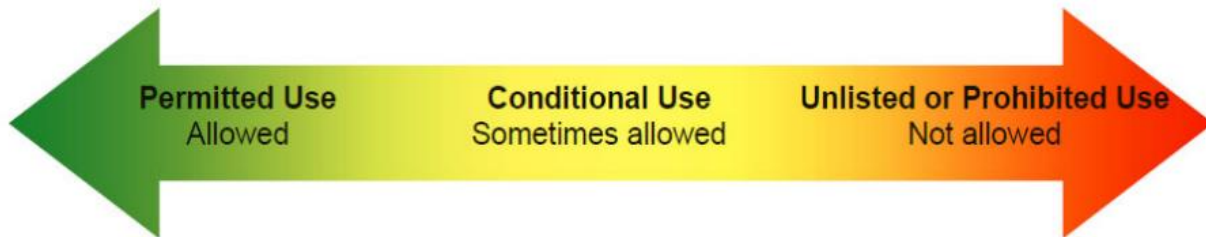
The Town must send out notices and hold a public hearing to change their comprehensive plan. Once approved, it comes to the County Planning and Zoning Office for a public hearing to amend the county’s plan and zoning maps. Then it needs to be approved by the full County Board.

Uses for Each District

Permitted Use: Use is listed and allowed by right in all parts of the zoning district granted by zoning administrator.

Conditional Use: Use is listed for the district and may be allowed if suited to the location. Decided by zoning board, plan commission, or governing body.

Prohibited Use: Use is not listed for the district or is expressly prohibited.
May apply for rezone or use variance, if allowed.



Recommendation: Action 11b-10: Work with the county on a sponsored training session for Plan Commissioners. **Create a Plan Commission Handbook or a document of direction for the Plan Commissioners to aid in the decision-making process and duties involved.**

COUNTY BASED TOOLS

Zoning

Comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances perform differently. A comprehensive plan is a “guide to the physical, social, and economic development of a local government unit” and that “the enactment of a comprehensive plan by ordinance does not make the comprehensive plan by itself a regulation.”⁷ Comprehensive plans provide a vision for 20 years while zoning ordinances have an immediate impact on land use decisions. In order to rectify this difference, re-zoning is completed on an ongoing basis in a manner that is consistent with the overall vision of the plan. The timing of rezoning is dependent on market forces, political climate, and the accuracy of the plan’s predictions.

The Plan Commission and Town Board must continually ensure that any future zoning changes are consistent with the comprehensive plan. Several actions can be taken to ensure that zoning decisions are made that accommodate the preferred future land uses as indicated on the Future Land Use Map (Map 4-2).

- Compare intended future land uses with existing zoning.⁸
- Work with the county to amend current zoning to reflect the intended future uses for all areas within the Town, e.g., conditional use permits, residential setbacks, quarry buffer zones from a residence, and agricultural preservation.
- Encourage local citizens and elected officials to actively participate in ongoing Town meetings regarding all zoning and planning issues.
- Amend existing ordinances and develop new ordinances which are reflective of the goals, objectives and actions of all elements in the Town’s comprehensive plan.

⁷ 2009 Wisconsin Act 379.

⁸ <https://cms.revize.com/revize/waupaca/Planning%20&%20Zoning/handouts/Combined%20Tables.pdf>.

Erosion and Stormwater Control Ordinances

Local communities may adopt a construction site erosion control and stormwater management ordinance. The purpose of these ordinances is to protect surface water quality and minimize the amount of sediment and other pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction sites to lakes, streams, and wetlands.

Historic Preservation Ordinance⁹

As development continues to modernize the appearance of an area, the use of an historic preservation ordinance can help a community protect and enhance key cultural and historical features. A historic preservation ordinance can designate local landmarks and protect these properties by regulating new construction, alterations or demolitions that affect them. More information is available on the Wisconsin Historical Society's webpage at <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/>.

Building/Housing Codes

The Uniform Dwelling Code promotes health, safety, and general welfare; protects property values; and provides for orderly, appropriate development and growth in the communities. The enforcement of the uniform dwelling code along with enforcement of other local codes can help ensure properties are adequately maintained and that property values are protected.

Floodplain Ordinance

The Town regulates all areas within the Town that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood. In some instances, it may be important to readjust the floodplain boundaries in specific areas. In order to do so, local communities must follow these steps:

- 1) Contract with an engineering firm to conduct hydrologic and hydraulic engineering studies and modeling to calculate the floodplain for the specified area. It is recommended that 2-foot contour intervals be utilized.
- 2) Submit the recalculated floodplain boundaries to the WDNR and FEMA for review.
- 3) If approved, amend existing zoning maps to reflect the re-calculated floodplain boundaries.

LOCAL BASED REGULATORY TOOLS

Subdivision Ordinances

Wisconsin State Statutes regulate the division of raw land into lots for the purpose of sale for building development. A subdivision ordinance is related to the zoning ordinance in that it regulates the platting, or mapping, or newly created lots, streets, easements, and open areas. A subdivision ordinance can help implement the comprehensive plan and must be consistent with and conform to the local comprehensive plan goals. Furthermore, subdivision ordinances can incorporate construction standards and timelines for completion of community facilities such as transportation networks or curb and gutter systems.

⁹ Historic Preservation Ordinances are regulated under Wisconsin Statutes 62.23 (em).

Official Map

An official map¹⁰ is not currently administered by the Town. An official map is a diagram which delineates the current and future roadways such as local streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, and parks. The Town does not anticipate a need for an official map as it follows the Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance. In place of the official map, a land division ordinance requirement for area developments should be kept current. Planning for limitation of disturbance should be sufficient in preserving farmland, future right of way, and public sites.

- Future costs for land acquisitions for town streets and other delineated features are lowered or minimized because the land will remain vacant.
- Future subdivisions of land will be streamlined because future streets have already been established; developers will be required to adhere to guidelines set forth within the official map unless it is amended by an ordinance.
- Potential home and land buyers can be readily informed that land has been designated for specific public uses.
- Acceptable route(s) for a potential by-pass for a major state highway can be delineated. Local governments can preserve sensitive environmental features (i.e., trout streams) while establishing a preferred corridor for a by-pass.

Lighting Controls/Ordinances

As development pressures occur, communities discover that not only are the natural features being altered, but also the scenic views of the night sky are being diminished. Both yard lighting and signage can change the character of a community as significantly as new development. This is especially true in areas where new lighting has become over-excessive in new commercial or industrial districts. Direct lighting or glare can and should be regulated in order to maintain community character.

Currently, lighting and its evening glare is one of the chief complaints that residents have in many communities across this state and nation. Many light manufactures have responded positively to complaints about the increased amounts of light pollution. There are many examples of development and lighting structures which have reduced scatter light through new non-glare technologies. Many light manufactures have light cutoff shields that will remove glare, thus increasing the light's effectiveness and reducing its overall energy consumption. Other lights may direct light at ground height only. Since non-glare lighting and other similar technologies are similarly priced to current lighting practices, communities should consider developing lighting ordinances which not only reduce light pollution, but also improve energy consumption and costs.

Sign Ordinances

Traffic signage to enforce rules and speed limits especially by hauling trucks and machinery, are a big influence on the Town's safety. By taking in account an ordinance for authorized signage the Town is promoting the safety of the public. The size, placement, visibility, and even reflectivity should all be considered for the sign to be installed.

¹⁰ Wisconsin Statutes 62.23(6).

Nuisance and Noise Ordinances

Under the Town's Codified Ordinance 5.9, it discusses what nuisances are prohibited. The ordinance defines a general public nuisance as a thing, act, occupation, condition or use of property which shall continue for such length of time as to substantially annoy, injure, or endanger the comfort, health, repose or safety of the public. It shall not render the public insecure in life or in the use of property by threatening a health risk, go against morals and decency, and infringes upon peace and safety. Examples given are storage of flammable liquids, tree trimming, sanitation, constant noise, and the visual aesthetics of a property.

MONITORING PROGRESS

It is the responsibility of the Plan Commission to monitor the progress of implementation utilizing the Action Implementation Tables in Framework in Chapter 2. The progress of plan implementation should periodically be reported to the Town Board. Additionally, the Plan Commission should annually review the goals, objectives and recommendations and address any conflicts which may arise between the elements of the plan. While it is the responsibility of the Plan Commission to monitor progress, others may also check progress including community members, Town staff and citizen groups.

In order to assist the Plan Commission with the monitoring of the plan, it may be necessary to develop and implement a variety of informal tools and techniques. Items for consideration may include:

- creation of development review 'checklists' to assist with determining a proposal's consistency with the comprehensive plan (decision/approval form);
- integration of plan recommendations into a 'performance-based budgeting' initiative;
- development of an annual 'work plan' for the Plan Commission;
- placing the comprehensive plan as an item on every Plan Commission meeting agenda so that either the public and/or Plan Commission members can discuss items related to the plan, or to use the time to evaluate implementation progress;
- developing articles for the Town newsletter which focus on certain recommendations or strategies within the plan and calling for public input or volunteers to work on an item; and/or
- forming ad hoc committees to assist in solving continuing issues with the assistance of the Town Board.

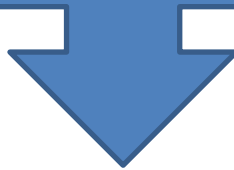
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The plan should be implemented over a period of 20 years. The following is a listing of the goal priorities ranging from immediate (1) to long-term (5) and periodic.

The goals established in the implementation schedule should be applied over the planning period which begins in 2021 with the adoption of the comprehensive plan and runs through the planning period. They represent priorities for the Town of Caledonia. Objectives provide more detailed and readily measurable steps toward reaching each goal, while recommendations are specific actions used to ensure plan implementation.

Due to the nature of comprehensive planning, goals, strategies and actions of each particular element are interrelated. To ensure that implementation of the plan is achieved in a timely fashion, landmark dates have been set for each action in Chapter 2. During periodic reviews, the Plan Commission should verify that these deadlines have been met and consider additional recommendations to better achieve the stated goal, if necessary. Specific landmark dates have been established to ensure that individual recommendations complement one another in their implementation. To ensure that implementation of the plan is achieved in a timely fashion, the Town will incorporate activities as part of their annual improvement plan through input from the Town Board and Plan Commission.

The implementation tables below summarize, categorize, and combine the GOALS by element from the Framework Plan Chapter 2. The reference also lists if the goal is an ongoing issue the Town is working on to resolve in the future and what framing concept it is listed under. Policies and programs give a mechanism to monitor the progress and gives a priority level of when these should be completed by. Along with Chapter 2, the tables below should be populated by the Town as each issue/goal is completed and given priorities to measure the progress.



POPULATION AND HOUSING							
Type	Framing Concept	Content	Priority	Timeframe	Lead	Secondary	Measurement / Notes Completed (x)
Goal 3-1	3a	Create an environment that is welcoming and engaging.					
Goal 3-2 Issue	3b / 6a	Create affordable housing for all age ranges with a mix of single-family, two-family and multi-family housing.					
Goal 6-1 Issue	6a	Create a social support plan to provide a range of housing choices for all age groups, income levels and special housing needs.					
Goal 6-2	6b	Provide a range of rural developmental options for all age groups, income levels and special housing needs.					

TRANSPORTATION AND LOCAL ROADS							
Type	Framing Concept	Content	Priority	Timeframe	Lead	Secondary	Measurement / Notes Completed (x)
Goal 7-1	7a	Provide active transportation opportunities for residents of all ages.					
Goal 7-2	7b	To provide a safe, efficient and cost-effective system of traditional and active transportation opportunities for residents.					
Goal 7-3 Issue	7c	Provide a safe, efficient and cost-effective local roads system for residents, businesses, and visitors.					

		Encourage Town Board to fund, repair & maintain Town roads.					
Issue	7c	Continue and expand established truck routes.					
Issue	7c	Ensure that Implements of Husbandry (IoH) traffic control meets residents' needs.					
Issue	7c	Address concern that IoH may compromise local roads and shoulders.					
Issue	7b / 8a /10a	Include Town Board research, position statement, & resolution from 12-12-2019-ATV/UTV use of Town roads special board meeting.					
Issue	4a / 7c	Identify potential road extensions to aid future land development process consistent with our preferred land use map.					
Issue	7c	Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic.					
Issue	7a	Consider local public transit in some form to support an aging population.					
Issue	7c	Advocate for the retention of the Guhl Road railroad crossing.					

UTILITIES, COMMUNITY FACILITIES, AND PARK AND RECREATION							
Type	Framing Concept	Content	Priority	Timeframe	Lead	Secondary	Measurement / Notes Completed (x)
Goal 8-1 Issue	8a	Provide high levels of recreational services in a cost-effective and efficient manner. Promote, support, and expand the current Comprehensive Outdoor and Recreation Plan (CORP).					
Issue	8a	Develop second park in northern part of town using CORP survey data.					
Issue	8a / 10a	Collaborate with the school district and other partners on joint outdoor recreation projects.					
Issue	7b / 8a	Include off-road bicycling opportunities in future park development.					
Issue	8a	Support efforts of the Friends of the Readfield Park (FoRP) to encourage and support more Park and Pavilion usage.					
Issue	7b / 8a	Identify interested landowners who will support bicycle and walking trails with land donations or easements.					
Issue	7b / 8a	Connect with existing bike trail systems where feasible.					
Goal 8-2 Issue	8b	Provide high levels of communication services in a cost-effective and efficient manner.					

		Identify and map current Internet and cell reception weaknesses and explore opportunities for reliable, affordable, and robust high-speed internet and cell service.					
Goal 8-3	8c	Provide high levels of public safety in a cost-effective and efficient manner.					
Issue	8c / 10a	Promote Readfield School to help attract new families into the community.					
Issue	8c / 9c	Explore MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) for stormwater management and how it pertains to Town land and water management and drainage issues.					

AG, NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND MINING RESOURCES

Type	Framing Concept	Content	Priority	Timeframe	Lead	Secondary	Measurement/Notes Completed (x)
Goal 9-1	9a	Protect, manage and restore the community's agricultural resources.					
Goal 9-2	9b	Protect, manage and restore the community's history, cultural and natural resources.					
Goal 9-3	9c	Protect and manage the community's water resources including watersheds and clean drinking water efforts.					

Issue	4a / 9a	Create guidelines to avoid potential conflicts among neighbors over roosters, horses, and concentration of animals in rural residential setting.					
Issue	9d	Balance current and future needs for extraction of mineral resources with potential adverse impacts on the community.					
Issue	9c	Maintain groundwater and surface water quality.					
Issue	4a / 9a / 9c	Address concern for ag land purchased solely for manure spreading by large corporate farms.					
Issue	4a / 9a	Check ag/livestock farming increases and reconsider setbacks.					
Issue	9a / 10a	Discourage rural blight including the accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter.					

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
Type	Framing Concept	Content	Priority	Timeframe	Lead	Secondary	Measurement/Notes
Goal 5-1	5a	Encourage local economic development opportunities that exist in harmony with Caledonia’s rural atmosphere and benefits local residents.					
Goal 5-2	5b	Encourage local economic development opportunities that exist in harmony with Caledonia’s rural atmosphere and benefits local residents.					
Issue	5a	Encourage new businesses to locate in the Town. (Examples: gas station/convenience store and specifically encourage day care facilities)					
Issue	5a	Identify potential development/redevelopment areas within Town for business establishment or relocation.					
Issue	5a / 9d	Monitor the cyclical non-metallic mining industry and local operators.					
Issue	5a / 8b	Support and promote the Town as a “work from home friendly” community as internet and cell service improves.					
Issue	4a / 5a	Provide expertise to property owners regarding their land use. (i.e., permitting, building, development, recreational, etc.)					

Issue	4a / 5a	Establish a model land development agreement that is fair to the developer, new residents, and the Town.					
-------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION							
Type	Framing Concept	Content	Priority	Timeframe	Lead	Secondary	Measurement/Notes
Goal 10	10a	Collaborate with adjacent and overlapping units of government, Waupaca County, and federal and state agencies on land use, transportation and municipal services.					
Issue	8c / 10a	Foster mutually beneficial interagency projects and agreements between the Town and the School District of New London.					
Issue	3b / 10a	Coordinate with Waupaca County and surrounding communities to plan for aging population.					
Issue	10a	Work with adjoining towns to improve overall communication and identify opportunities to work together. Develop formalized agreements in writing if possible.					
Issue	4a / 10a	Work with the county to improve their site plan process.					

Issue	9a /10a	Encourage a town ordinance that will discourage accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter and enforce local and county ordinances. Work toward enforcement with adjacent towns.					
Issue	4a / 10a	Work with county and neighboring towns to minimize/eliminate unsightly and inappropriate land uses that discourage any type of constructive use of such properties and neighboring properties.					
Issue	7c / 8c / 10a	Re-evaluate fire, road maintenance, law enforcement agreements in place.					

LAND USE							
Type	Framing Concept	Content	Priority	Timeframe	Lead	Secondary	Mechanism
Goal 4-1	4a	Support planned growth that protects and enhances the Town.					
Issue	4a	Update and revise the Future Land Use Map as necessary. Continue parcel-based land use planning with written guidance in plan for transition areas.					
Issue	4a	Educate Residents and future residents on zoning ordinances and local town processes for land division, conditional use permits, and other land-related uses.					
Issue	4a	Publicize/promote wise use of all types of land. (wetlands, Ag land, forest)					
Issue	4a	Update all land use acreage as development occurs.					
Issue	4a	Participate in development review with owners, realtors, developers and county and town entities. I.e., site plans, permits, land use issues, etc.-MS BF, CD					

Priorities Codes and Timeline Descriptions

1. **Immediate = 1 - 2 Years (2021 – 2023)**
2. **Short-Term = 3 – 5 Years (2024 – 2026)**
3. **Medium-Term = 6 – 10 Years (2027 – 2030)**
4. **Long-Term = 11 – 20 Years (2031 – 2040)**
5. **Annually and Ongoing from year to year**

GOALS, FRAMING CONCEPTS, POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

The goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies and actions are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan. A single goal was developed for each plan element, along with a series of Framing Concepts which outline specific policies, strategies and action items pertaining to the implementation of this chapter.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A comprehensive listing of federal, state, county and local policies and programs which may apply to topics discussed in this chapter (where known about) are contained in Appendix K.

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

APPENDIX A: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES



INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an inventory and assessment of demographic and social economic trends as required by Wisconsin's Smart Growth legislation. Additional data can also be found in Chapter 5 - Economic Development and Chapter 6 - Housing. This information aids in defining existing community issues and opportunities as well as identifying available socioeconomic resources. Changes in population and household characteristics combined with planned development patterns and policy choices will determine how well the community will be able to meet the future needs of its residents.

Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE, indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census estimates, some areas and subjects must be compared with caution or not compared at all.

Population Trends

Historic Population

The Town of Caledonia has been growing since 1990, though the growth rate has slowed over the last two decades (Table A-1). During the 1990's the population in the Town grew by about 24.6 percent increasing from 1,177 in 1990 to 1,466 in 2000. During the next decade (2000 to 2010), population growth in the Town of Caledonia slowed to about 11 percent. As a result, the Town gained 161 people during this decade. During the 1990's and 2000's the Town of Caledonia's population gains surpassed the county (12.2% and 1.3%) and the state's (9.6% and 6.0%).

Recent estimates from the WDOA indicate that the population of the Town is continuing to grow. Between 2010 and 2019, the population in the Town of Caledonia is estimated to have grown by 4.1 percent or 67 people, outpacing the county (0.1%) and the state (2.8%).

Table A-1: Historic Population Growth, 1990-2018

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	2010	2019 (Est.)
Caledonia	1,177	1,466	1,627	1,694
% Change from Prev. Period	-	24.6%	11.0%	4.1%
Waupaca County	46,104	51,731	52,410	52,368
% Change from Prev. Period	-	12.2%	1.3%	-0.1%
Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,715	5,686,986	5,843,443
% Change from Prev. Period	-	9.6%	6.0%	2.8%

Source: 1990, 2000, 2010 Census (P001001) and WDOA, 2019 Final Population Estimates

Population Forecast

Population projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning but have particular limitations. Population projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current population base. To a large extent the reliability of the projections is dependent on the continuation of past growth trends. Population growth is more difficult to predict in a community such as the Town of Caledonia where the growth is dependent on migration, as migration rates may vary considerably based on various push and pull factors located outside of the community.

Table A-2 depicts the DOA population estimates and population projections for the Town of Caledonia, Waupaca County and the state. **The WDOA's circa 2013 population projections forecast that Caledonia will continue to have a steady rate of growth through 2035, but at rates significantly slower than in the past. After 2035, the Town's growth rate is projected to be at zero. Between 2019 and 2040 an increase of 331 persons (19.5%) is projected based on WDOA estimates and projections.** The rates of growth are higher for the Town of Caledonia between 2019 and 2040, than the county (6.3%) or the state (11.1%), even when no growth is figured in during the end of the planning period. When looking at the WDOA 2019 population estimates and vintage 2013 population projections, it is interesting to note that the Town is basically at the 2015 population projection that was done in 2013. Therefore, it may be unlikely that the Town will realize the 2020 population projection in 2020.

According to the WDOA, natural increase (births minus deaths) will have more of an influence on population growth in Waupaca County in the coming decades as death rates climb as the population ages, than migration. As death rates increase, “natural increase” will decrease from -2.0 percent in the 2000’s to -9.0 percent in the 2030’s. Until 2030, higher migration rates will offset increasing death rates, which will result in declining population after 2030.

Continued population growth will result in a surge in demand for services and land consumption. The density of settlement, coupled with the amount and location of land consumed for housing, commercial, and industrial uses may impact the cost of community services. Additional development will decrease the amount of open space and impact the continued economic viability of the agriculture sector within Caledonia.

Table A-2: Population Projections, 2010-2040

Jurisdiction	2010	2019 (Est.)	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Caledonia	1,627	1,694	1,785	1,895	1,985	2,025	2,025
% Change from Prev. Period	-	4.1%	5.4%	6.2%	4.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Waupaca County	52,410	52,368	54,475	56,220	57,460	57,120	55,670
% Change from Prev. Period	-	-0.1%	4.0%	3.2%	2.2%	-0.6%	-2.5%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,843,443	6,005,080	6,203,850	6,375,910	6,476,270	6,491,635
% Change from Previous Period	-	2.8%	2.8%	3.3%	2.8%	1.6%	0.2%

Sources: U.S. Census, 2010 (P001001); Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) Vintage 2013 Projections; WDOA, 2019 Final Estimates

Age and Gender Structure

Males slightly outnumbered females within Caledonia in 2014-2018 (Table A-3). Unlike the county or state, Caledonia’s ratio of males to females was slightly higher. **In 2014-2018, the median age of Caledonia residents was 48.4** (Table A-3). This is slightly older than the median age of Waupaca County and significantly older than the median age of the State of Wisconsin. Unlike state and national trends, the lower median age for lower median age for females in the Town is lower than males reflecting a shorter life span than males.

Table A-3: Population and Median Age by Gender, 2014-2018

	Male			Female			Total	
	Estimate	%	Median Age	Estimate	%	Median Age	Estimate	Median Age
Caledonia	858	52.1%	49.3	789	47.9%	47.8	1,647	48.4
Waupaca County	26,297	51.1%	44.6	25,147	48.9%	46.1	51,444	45.4
Wisconsin	2,872,376	49.7%	38.2	2,906,018	50.3%	40.5	5,778,394	39.3

Sources: ACS 2014-2018 B01001 and B01002

The age structure of a population impacts the service, housing, and transportation needs of a community. **The largest segment (34.7%) of the total population is contained in the 50 to 64-year age cohorts** (Table A-4 and Figure A-1). This pattern reflects the nature of the community as being a place where people are aging. This is confirmed by the high median age and the smaller proportion (18.1%) of school age children (5-19 years).

Larger shifts will be seen by the end of the planning period as the 50 to 64 – year age cohorts continue to get older and move into retirement. In 2014-2018, the 65+ cohorts represent just 13.6% (224 individuals) of the total population. While age cohort projections are not done at a municipal level, based on national, state and county trends, it is likely the 65+ cohort could nearly double by the year 2040. This will change various demands in the future with respect to housing, transportation and services as the current population ages. As people continue to age, rural communities, by their nature, do not typically have support services available. This may be evidenced by the lower number of people over the age of 80 (42). If people are going to be able to age in place, these support services will need to be available and accessible.

Table A-4: Caledonia Age and Gender Distribution, 2014-2018

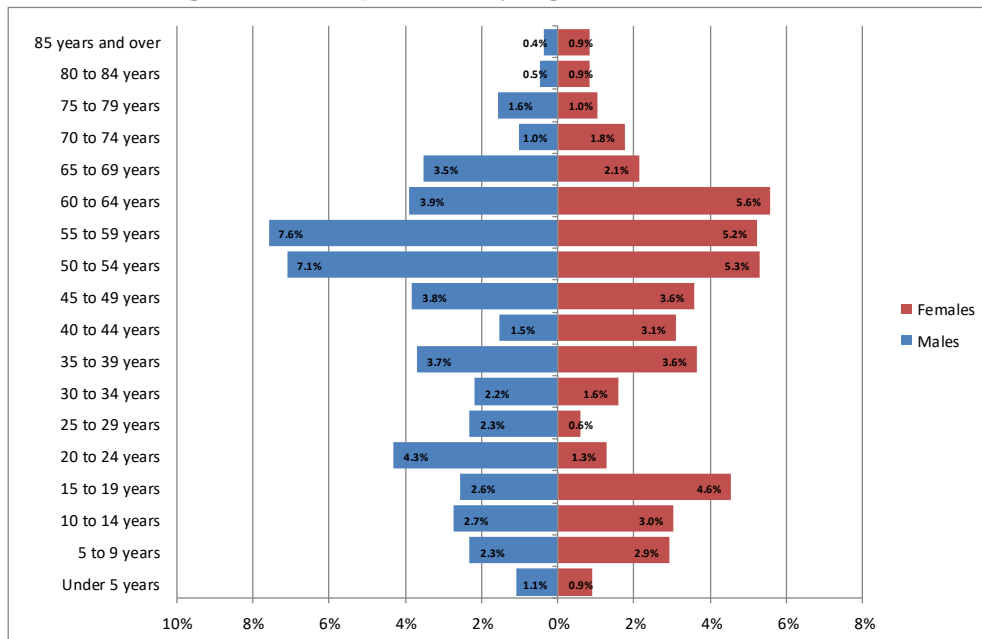
Population	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	1,647	100.00%	858	52.09%	789	47.91%
Under 5 years	33	2.00%	18	1.09%	15	0.91%
5 to 9 years	86	5.22%	38	2.31%	48	2.91%
10 to 14 years	95	5.77%	45	2.73%	50	3.04%
15 to 19 years	117	7.10%	42	2.55%	75	4.55%
20 to 24 years	92	5.59%	71	4.31%	21	1.28%
25 to 29 years	48	2.91%	38	2.31%	10	0.61%
30 to 34 years	62	3.76%	36	2.19%	26	1.58%
35 to 39 years	121	7.35%	61	3.70%	60	3.64%
40 to 44 years	76	4.61%	25	1.52%	51	3.10%
45 to 49 years	122	7.41%	63	3.83%	59	3.58%
50 to 54 years	204	12.39%	117	7.10%	87	5.28%
55 to 59 years	211	12.81%	125	7.59%	86	5.22%
60 to 64 years	156	9.47%	64	3.89%	92	5.59%
65 to 69 years	93	5.65%	58	3.52%	35	2.13%
70 to 74 years	46	2.79%	17	1.03%	29	1.76%
75 to 79 years	43	2.61%	26	1.58%	17	1.03%
80 to 84 years	22	1.34%	8	0.49%	14	0.85%
85 years and over	20	1.21%	6	0.36%	14	0.85%

Green shaded cells represent top three results within column

Red shaded cells represent Bottom three results within column

Sources: ACS 2014-2018 B01001

Figure A-1: Population by Age Cohort, 2014-2018



Source: ACS 20-2018 B01001

Race and Ethnicity

Population by race provides information regarding the social and cultural characteristics of an area. It also provides information regarding population dynamics. Access to education and economic opportunities differ by race. Differences also exist in age structure, language barriers and risks for various diseases and health conditions. Since new immigrants are more likely to settle in areas with existing populations from their country of origin, race and ethnicity, existing populations may also influence migration patterns. National population trends indicate that persons of color (includes African Americans, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians and persons declaring two or more races) and persons of Hispanic Origin are growing faster than non-Hispanic whites.¹

As the population of the area continues to grow, it is likely that the minority proportion of the population (persons of color and whites of Hispanic Origin) will also continue to grow. If this occurs, communities may need to compensate for the changing demographic composition. Communities may also find it beneficial to promote opportunities for positive interaction between cultures. An increase in understanding of differences and similarities in expectations and cultural values may help reduce friction between groups.

Table A-5: Racial Characteristics, 2000-2018

Subject	Caledonia			Waupaca County			Wisconsin		
	2000	2010	2014-2018	2000	2010	2014-2018	2000	2010	2014-2018
RACE	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total population	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
One race	99.8%	99.6%	97.6%	99.3%	99.1%	98.7%	98.8%	98.2%	97.6%
White	98.2%	97.7%	95.6%	97.9%	97.1%	96.3%	88.9%	86.2%	85.6%
Black or African American	1.1%	0.8%	1.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Some Other Race	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%
Two or More Races	0.2%	0.4%	2.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%
HISPANIC OR LATINO									
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	2.5%	3.1%	3.6%	5.9%	6.7%
Mexican	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	4.3%	4.8%
Puerto Rican	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Cuban	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	99.0%	98.4%	98.5%	98.6%	97.5%	96.9%	96.4%	94.1%	93.3%

Source: U.S. Census 2000/2010 (P3,P4,PCT11) and ACS 2014-2018 B02001 and B03001

While historically the population in the Town has been less diverse than that of the county and state, according to the 2014-2018 ACS, the Town was slightly more diverse than the county, though much less diverse than the state (Table A-5). **In 2014-2018, whites comprised 96.6 percent of the Town of Caledonia population compared to 96.13 percent in the county and 85.6 percent of the state's population.**

Although Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States, they currently comprise less than five percent of the county's and less than six percent of the

¹ U.S. Census.

state's population. Between 2000 and 2014-2018, the Hispanic population within Waupaca County doubled; increasing from 1.4 percent in 2000 to 3.1 percent in 2014-2018 (Table A-5). At the state level the Hispanic population increased from 3.6% in 2000 to 6.7% in 2014-2018.

Mirroring the county, the share and number of Hispanics just about doubled in the Town of Caledonia between 2000 and 2014-2018, as well. ***In 2014-2018, Hispanics comprised 1.5 percent of the population; up from 1.0 percent in 2000 (a gain of 9 people).*** If the Town is going to grow through migration, it is likely that the number and percentage of Hispanics in the area will also increase as Hispanics are becoming a larger share of the national, state and county population.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

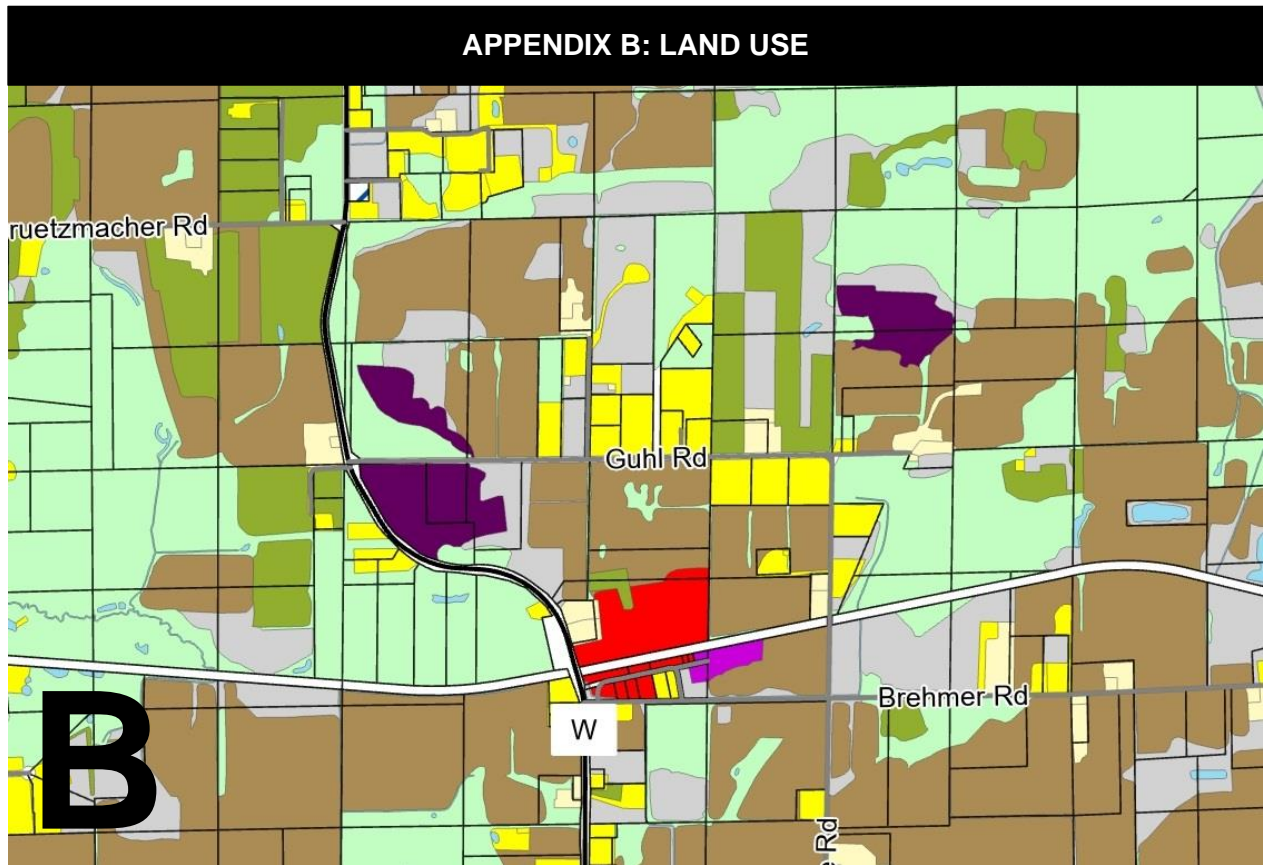
The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for the Issues and Opportunities element are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan.

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX B

LAND USE



INTRODUCTION

Land use directly influences, or is influenced by, all elements presented in the other chapters of this plan. The choices for housing type and location, transportation alternatives, decisions on employment locations, recreational opportunities, and the quality of the man-made and natural environments are all intricately woven together into land use. Land use policy decisions can have far-reaching repercussions. Policy decisions can influence housing growth, the protection of natural resources, and a number of other factors. This appendix describes existing land use patterns and analyzes development trends.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides a thorough analysis of land use trends and projections for Caledonia.

Existing Land Use

Existing land use was interpreted utilizing 2015 aerial photography, the most current available which should be fairly representative of the ground conditions of early 2015. The Town reviewed the existing land use in February of 2020 and updates to the existing land use map were made based on the Town's input. In order to analyze land use trends, historic land use

data derived from 2010 aerial photography were used as a comparison. Land use information was compiled into general land use categories.

Land Use Categories

Agricultural. Agricultural land is broadly classified as land that is used for crop production. Agricultural uses include farming, dairying, pastures, apiculture (bees), aquaculture (fish, mussels), cropland, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture (grapes), silviculture (trees) and animal and poultry husbandry. Agricultural land is divided into two sub-categories: irrigated and non-irrigated cropland. Irrigated cropland is watered by artificial means, while non-irrigated cropland is watered by natural means (precipitation).

Residential. Residential land is classified as land that is used primarily for human habitation. Residential land uses are divided into single and two-family residential, farmstead, multi-family and mobile home parks. Single and two-family residential includes single family dwellings, duplexes, and garages for residential use. Within platted subdivisions, residential land use encompasses the entire lot. In rural areas and where lots are typically larger, single family includes the primary residence, outbuildings, and the mowed area surrounding the structures. Single family also includes isolated garages and similar structures on otherwise undeveloped rural lots. Farmsteads include the farm residence, the mowed area between the buildings and the associated outbuildings (barn, sheds, manure storage, abandoned buildings). Multi-family includes apartments of three or more units, condos, room and boarding houses, residence halls, group quarters, retirement homes, nursing care facilities, religious quarters, and the associated parking and yard areas. Mobile home parks are classified as land that is part of a mobile home park. Single standing mobile homes are classified under single family and two-family residential.

Commercial. Commercial land uses represent the sale of goods and services and other general business practices. Commercial uses include retail and wholesale trade (car and boat dealers; furniture, electronics and appliance stores; building equipment and garden equipment; grocery and liquor stores; health and personal care stores; gasoline stations; clothing and accessories, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores; general merchandise; miscellaneous store retailers; couriers; and massagers), services (publishing, motion picture and sound recording, telecommunications, information systems, banks and financial institutions, real estate offices, insurance agencies and carriers, waste management, accommodations, restaurants and drinking places, repair and maintenance, personal and laundry, social assistance, etc.) and other uses (warehousing and automobile salvage and junk yards).

Industrial. Industrial land uses represent a broad category of activities that involve the production of goods. **Mining and quarry sites are separated from other industrial uses. Industrial uses include construction, manufacturing (includes warehousing with factory or mill operation),** mining operations and quarries, and other industrial facilities (truck facilities).

Transportation. Transportation includes land uses that directly focus on moving people, goods, and services from one location to another. Transportation uses include highway and street rights of way, support activities for transportation (waysides, freight weigh stations, bus stations, taxi, limo services, park and ride lots), rail related facilities, and other related categories. Airports are included under transportation and consist of paved areas or developed areas that are dedicated specifically to air traffic, air transportation.

Utilities/Communications. Utilities and communications are classified as any land use that aids in the generation, distribution, and storage of electric power (substations and transformers); natural gas (substations, distribution brokers); and telecommunications (radio, telephone, television stations and cell towers). It also includes facilities associated with water distribution (water towers and tanks), water treatment plants, wastewater processing (plants and lift stations), landfills (active and abandoned), and recycling facilities.

Institutional Facilities. Institutional uses are defined as land for public and private facilities dedicated to public services. Institutional land uses include educational facilities (schools, colleges, universities, professional schools), hospitals, assemblies (churches, religious organizations), cemeteries and related facilities, all governmental facilities used for administration (city, village, town halls, community centers, post office, municipal garages, social security and employment offices, etc.), and safety services (police departments, jails, fire stations, armories, military facilities, etc.). Public utilities and areas of outdoor recreation are not considered institutional facilities.

Recreational Facilities. Recreational facilities are defined as land uses that provide leisure activity opportunities for citizens. This category encompasses both active and passive activities. Recreational activities include designated hunting and fishing areas; nature areas; general recreational parks; sports facilities (playgrounds, ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, etc.); city, county and state parks; fairgrounds; marinas; boat landings; spectator sport venues; hiking trails; mini-golf; bowling; bicycling; skiing; golf courses; country clubs; performing arts centers; museums; historical sites; zoos; amusement parks; gambling venues; and other related activities.

Water Features. Water features consist of all surface water including lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, and other similar features. Intermittent waterways are also incorporated into this category.

Woodlands. Woodlands are forested areas that are characterized by a predominance of tree cover. Woodlands are divided into two subcategories: general woodlands and planted woodlands. General woodlands are naturally occurring; this category includes forests, woods, and distinguishable hedgerows. Planted woodlands include forestry and timber track operations where trees are typically planted in rows; this category includes tree plantations, orchards and land dedicated to Christmas tree production (nurseries are not included).

Open Other Land. This category includes land that is currently vacant and not developed in a manner similar to the other land use categories described within this section. Open land includes areas that are wet, rocky, or outcrop; open lots in a subdivision; or rural parcels and side or back lots on a residential property that are not developed.

Current Land Use Inventory

Developed land has been altered from its natural state to accommodate human activities. Although agricultural areas are considered undeveloped by land classification systems, these uses have different impacts on land use decisions than urbanized uses; thus, agricultural uses have been separated to obtain an accurate total of all related activities. In addition, residential land uses have been divided according to their specific category: single family residential, farmsteads, multi-family residential and mobile home parks. Single family residential land use includes single family dwellings and duplexes.

2015 Land Use

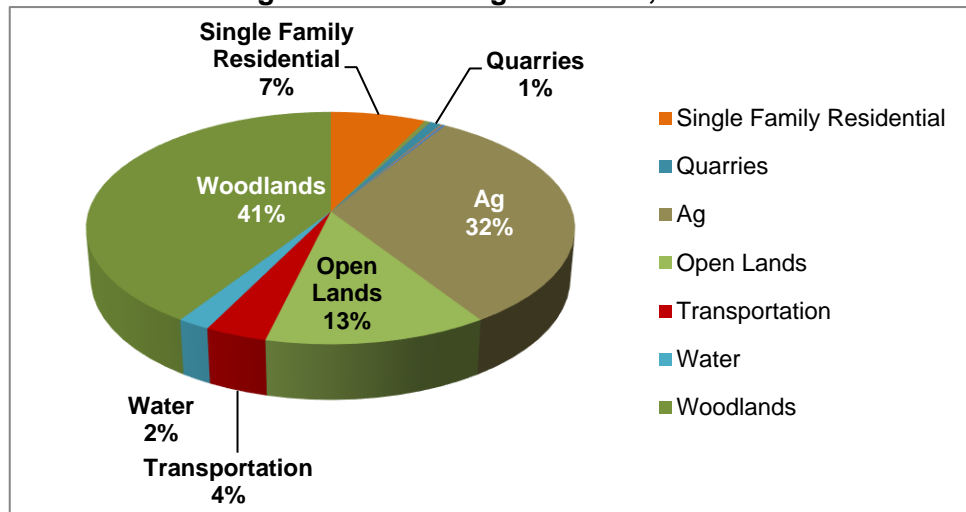
Caledonia encompasses approximately 17,911.70 acres. About a tenth or 12.49% of the land within Caledonia is developed (Table B-1; Figure B-1 and Map 4-1). The most prevalent category of developed Caledonia land use includes single-family residential (1,296.81 acres at 7.24%).

Approximately one third of the total land in Caledonia is in agriculture (5,718.90 acres, 31.91%), other prevalent uses include open other land (2,317.96 acres, 12.93%) and woodlands, both planted and general (7,309.07 acres, 40.78%). It should be noted that existing land use was used as a baseline for what is current from 2015 aerial photos.

Table B-1: Existing Land Use, 2015

2015 Land Use	Acres
Single Family Residential	1297.55
Multi-Family	0.53
Commercial	66.87
Industrial	11.43
Quarries	156.61
Community Facilities	20.89
Parks	41.15
Ag	5718.9
Open Lands	2317.96
Transportation	644.41
Water	336.54
Woodlands	7309.07
Totals:	17921.91
Developed Acres	2082.84
Undeveloped	15839.08
Town Acres	17921.92

Figure B-1: Existing Land Use, 2015*



Source: Town of Caledonia and ECWRPC, 2015 *Top categories

Land Use Trends

Land use distribution in Caledonia has changed little in the last 5 years there were 93.73 acres of development gained. A comparison of land use gains and losses by type and acres between 2010 and 2015 are provided in Table B-2.

Table B-2: Town of Caledonia Existing Land Use, 2010 and 2015

2010 Land Use	Acres	%	2015 Land Use	Acres	%	LU Gains/Losses
Single Family Residential	1051.72	5.87%	Single Family Residential	1297.55	7.24%	1.37%
Multi-Family	0	0.00%	Multi-Family	0.53	0.00%	0.00%
Commercial	67.5	0.38%	Commercial	66.87	0.37%	0.00%
Industrial	6.3	0.04%	Industrial	11.43	0.06%	0.03%
Quarries	157.21	0.88%	Quarries	156.61	0.87%	0.00%
Community Facilities	69.13	0.39%	Community Facilities	20.89	0.12%	-0.27%
Parks	40.59	0.23%	Parks	41.15	0.23%	0.00%
Ag	5849.45	32.64%	Ag	5718.9	31.91%	-0.73%
Open Lands	2525.48	14.09%	Open Lands	2317.96	12.93%	-1.16%
Transportation	596.66	3.33%	Transportation	644.41	3.60%	0.27%
Water	333.04	1.86%	Water	336.54	1.88%	0.02%
Woodlands	7224.84	40.31%	Woodlands	7309.07	40.78%	0.47%
Totals:	17921.92	100.00%	Totals:	17921.91	100.00%	
Developed Acres	1989.11	11.10%	Developed Acres	2082.84	11.62%	0.52%
Undeveloped	15932.81	88.90%	Undeveloped	15839.08	88.38%	-0.52%
Town Acres	17921.92	100.00%	Town Acres	17921.92	100.00%	

Source: ECWRPC 2010 and 2015 Land Use calculations

Land Market and Development

Development Trends

The amount of land available for development is finite. By analyzing the patterns in land use and understanding what the current development trends are, Caledonia is better able to plan for future development in a sustainable manner.

According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), 47 new residential units were issued building permits in Caledonia between 2010 and 2018 (Table B-3). One mobile home unit was added in 2010 and one single family unit was deleted in 2013.

Table B-3: Building Permits (New Residential Construction), 2010 to 2018

Year	Additions				Deletions				Net (Additions - Removals)			
	Single-Family Units	Two-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes	Single-Family Units	Two-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes	Single-Family Units	Two-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes
2010	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2013	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
2014	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
2015	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
2016	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
2017	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
2018	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0

Source: WDOA Household Information, 2019, 47 new permits from 2010-2018

Market Trends

The price of developable land value varies depending on the surrounding land uses, location, access, services and other subjective factors. Natural features such as water frontage, forests and open space may increase the overall value. Land prices are subject to market demand and fluctuations. As such, land values show periodic variations. Housing affordability is dependent on land prices. Equalized value is the best proxy for determining land market trends. Table B-4 shows the equalized values of all classes of land in Caledonia and Waupaca County between 2018 and 2019.

Table B-4: Equalized Values (Land Only), 2018 - 2019¹

Equalized Values of Land			Economic Change
Year	2018	2019	% Change
Town	\$ 45,056,400.00	\$ 45,973,000.00	2%
County	\$ 1,161,320,500.00	\$1,177,117,400.00	1%

¹ <https://www.revenue.wi.gov/SLFReportsassessor/2019socwaupaca.PDF>.

Overall, Caledonia’s equalized land value has not fluctuated very much from 2018 to 2019 with a 2% change (Table B-4). **Waupaca County has only increased 1% during this timeframe.**

Land Use Density and Intensity

Density

Density is broadly defined as a “number of units in a given area”². For the purposes of this report, residential densities are defined as the number of housing units per square mile of total land area (units/square mile). **Between 2000 (18.01 units/sq. mi.) and 2010 (21.94 units/sq. mi.), residential densities increased slightly in Caledonia by 3.93 units per square mile** (Table B-5). Similarly, residential densities also increased in Waupaca County (1.99 units/sq. mile), as a whole.

Table B-5: Residential Density, 2000 and 2010

	2000			2010		
	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Total Units	Units/Sq. Mile	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Total Units	Units/Sq. Mile
MCD						
T. Caledonia	27.99	504	18.01	27.99	614	21.94
Waupaca County	764.65	19,863	25.98	764.65	21,387	27.97

Intensity

Intensity is the degree of activity associated with a particular land use. Therefore intensity is defined as the measure of the units per acre of residential development. Due to the limited availability of information, this plan will compare the intensities of single-family versus multifamily development in Caledonia. To calculate land intensities, the categories (as defined by East Central) of single and two-family residential, farmsteads, and mobile homes were all classified as “single-family. Buildings consisting of three or more units were classified as multifamily.

² Measuring Density: Working Definitions for Residential Density and Building Intensity, November 2003. Design Center for American Urban Landscapes, University of Minnesota.

Table B-6: Residential Intensity, 2017

	Units	Acres	Units/Acre
Single-Family	640	1,133	0.56
Multi-Family	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census, 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04, ECWRPC, 2019

Residential single-family land use intensity is estimated to be 0.56 units per acre (Table B-6). There are no multi-family based land uses within the Town.

Several important factors create more intense development patterns in communities. Single family residential development is typically a less intense land use than multi-family. Multi-family development is normally restricted to areas where sanitary sewer is available.

Land Use Issues and Conflicts

The Town of Caledonia is situated near the City of New London, City of Appleton and the Village of Fremont. In addition, Caledonia has access to USH's 10 and 45 and STH 96. This has attracted people working in the New London and Appleton areas to locate in the Town.

Farming and agricultural have been and continue to be important to the economy of the Town and county. However the look of farming is changing as family farms are slowly being sold to larger agricultural operations. Farming operations produce odors, noise, dust and track soil on Town roads. Larger farm equipment provides obstacles and extra wear and tear on local roads. This plan seeks to minimize these land use conflicts through land use planning and policy recommendations.

Natural resource preservation and development may be in conflict with each other. The other wetland areas, floodplains, streams and other features comprise the natural resource base. **Agricultural operations and residential development near these resources could impact surface and groundwater resources and lead to displacement of wildlife.**

Future Land Use Projections

Wisconsin statutes require comprehensive plans to include five year projections for residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses over the length of the plan.³ The projections for the Town of Caledonia can be seen in Table B-7.

While projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning, by nature, projections have limitations that must be recognized. First and foremost, projections are not predictions. Projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current land use base. Their reliability depends, to a large extent, on the continuation of those past growth trends. Second, projections for small communities are especially difficult and subject to more error, as even minor changes can significantly impact growth rates. Third, growth is also difficult to predict in areas that are heavily dependent on migration, as migration rates may vary considerably based on economic factors both within and outside of the area.

³ Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001.

The actual rate of growth and amount of future growth communities experience can be influenced by local policies that can slow or increase the rate of growth. Regardless of whether communities prefer a no growth, low growth, or high growth option, it is recommended they adequately prepare for future growth and changes to provide the most cost-effective services possible. Furthermore, individual communities can maximize the net benefits of their public infrastructure by encouraging denser growth patterns that maximize the use of land resources while minimizing the impact on the natural resource base.

Expected increases in residential and commercial acreage and resulting decreases in agricultural acreage can be estimated by analyzing and projecting historical data into the future. Population and housing growth and the amount of land that would be required to accommodate that increase in growth were made using past housing and population trends, and future population and household projections.

In 2010, the Town of Caledonia had 614 housing units⁴ (one-family, two-family or duplex, mobile home; no multi-family units). Using information obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), it is estimated that there are currently 748 housing units in the Town (2018). **Using household projections from the WDOA, it is estimated that by 2040⁵ there will be approximately 748 housing units or about 99 additional units in the Town⁶. Based on current residential intensity, the Town will need an additional 330 acres for residential development. When adding 15% for infrastructure this increases to 388 and 20% market factor to 466 acres. (Land Use Consumption, Table B-7)**

Future commercial and industrial needs are based on the ratio between commercial and industrial acreage and population. The WDOA estimates that in 2015, the population of the Town of Caledonia was 1,695 people. Therefore the ratio of acres of commercial land use to population in 2015 was 0.04 acres per person, while the ratio of acres of industrial land use to population was 0.004 acres per person. **Multiplying the ratio of commercial and industrial acres per person by the 2040 population⁷ and adding a 15 percent infrastructure factor and a 20 percent market factor, it is determined that an additional 19.33 acres of commercial development and an additional 3.30 acres of industrial development will be needed by 2040.**

⁴ U.S. Census 2010.

⁵ 2035 was used since after that date, the number of housing units is estimated to begin decreasing.

⁶ This assumes a 10% additional increase.

⁷ A 10% increase was added to the difference between the WDOA population estimate in 2030 minus the population estimate in 2018.

Table B-7: Future Land Consumption (Acres)⁸

Population	1,695	1,785	1,895	1,985	2,025	2,025
Land Use	2015	Projected 2020	Projected 2025	Projected 2030	Projected 2035	Projected 2040
S.F. Residential (includes mobile homes and duplexes) Acres	1,297.55	1,387.55	1,497.55	1,587.55	1,627.55	1,660.55
M.F. Residential Acres	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Acres	66.87	73.60	80.33	87.06	93.79	100.52
Industrial Acres	11.43	12.58	13.73	14.88	16.03	17.18

Source: ECWRPC land use consumption acre calculations.

Future planned developed acres = 557.79 of which 88.6% will be residential. By 2040 there will be approximately 748 housing units in the Town. The Preferred Land Use Map 4-2, depicts potential growth areas as well as agriculture preservation.

⁸ Methodology utilized WDOA population estimates, household projections, and current land use acreage.



APPENDIX C

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX C: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Determining what the existing economic conditions are within the Town of Caledonia provides a factual basis upon which to build Caledonia's goals, strategies and actions (see Chapter 2: Framework Plan). This section inventories the Town's income and education, poverty and labor force characteristics, provides an economic base analysis, and a brief discussion of various assets and opportunities the Town has with respect to attracting further economic development.

Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census estimates some areas and subjects must be compared with caution, or not compared at all.

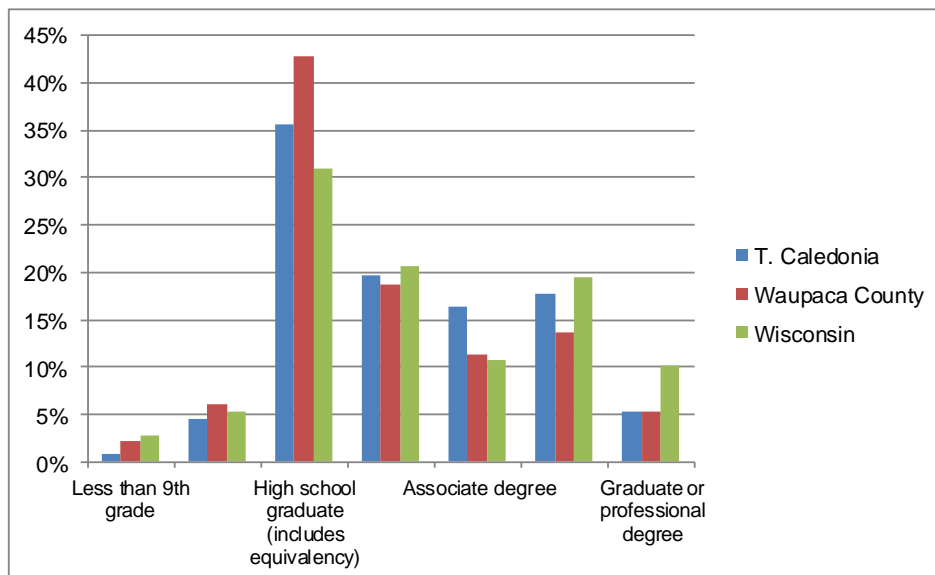
Income and Education

The U.S. Census Bureau reports an individual with a bachelor’s degree can expect to earn \$2.1 million over the course of a career, nearly double what the expected earnings are for a high school graduate. The results of the Census Bureau’s study demonstrate there is a definite link between earning potential and education.

Educational Attainment

The Town of Caledonia had a slightly higher percentage (94.7%) of residents age 25 or older who graduated from high school or higher in 2014-18 than the county and the state (Figure C-1 and Table C-1). As depicted in Table C-1, the community’s rates are currently about 2.8 percentage points above the county and the state.

Figure C-1: Educational Attainment, 2014-2018



Source: U.S. Census ACS 2014-2018 DP02

In 2014-2018, the Town had higher percentage of residents age 25 or older who received a bachelor’s degree than the county and less than the state (Table C-1). **Approximately 23.0% of Caledonia residents hold a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to 19.1% of county residents and 29.5% of state residents.**

Table C-1: Graduation Rates, 2014-2018

	T. Caledonia		Waupaca County		Wisconsin	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Percent high school graduate or higher	1,159	94.7%	34,075	91.9%	3,613,715	91.9%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	281	23.0%	7,074	19.1%	1,160,490	29.5%

Source: U.S. Census ACS 2014-2018 DP02

Income Levels

Income includes both earned and unearned income. Earned income includes money earned through wages, salaries, and net self-employment income (including farm income). Unearned income includes money from interest, dividends, rent, Social Security, retirement income, disability income, and welfare payments.

Two commonly used income measures are median household income, and per capita income. Median income is derived by examining the entire income distribution and calculating the point where one-half of the incomes fall below that point, the median, and one-half above that point. For households, the median income is based on the total number of households, including those with no income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group including those living in group quarters. It is derived by dividing the aggregate income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

In both 2005-2009 and 2014-2018 the Town of Caledonia's median household income (\$68,684 and \$78,229) was significantly higher than both Waupaca County's (\$47,374 and \$57,680) and the State of Wisconsin (\$51,569 and \$59,209) (Table C-2). The median household income for all jurisdictions increased between 2005-2009 and 2014-2018, however; county's median household income made larger gains, about 22% increase, while the Town's and Wisconsin experienced increases of about 14% and 15% respectively.

Table C-2: Comparative Income Characteristics, 2005-2009 and 2014-2018

	Median HH Income			Median Family Income			Per Capita Income		
	2005-2009	2014-2018	% change	2005-2009	2014-2018	% change	2005-2009	2014-2018	% change
	Estimate	Estimate	2005-2009 to 2014-2018	Estimate	Estimate	2005-2009 to 2014-2018	Estimate	Estimate	2005-2009 to 2014-2018
T. Caledonia	\$68,684	\$78,229	13.9%	\$77,917	\$93,021	19.4%	\$34,711	\$39,171	12.8%
Waupaca County	\$47,374	\$57,680	21.8%	\$58,615	\$71,077	21.3%	\$23,014	\$30,627	33.1%
Wisconsin	\$51,569	\$59,209	14.8%	\$64,609	\$75,313	16.6%	\$26,447	\$32,018	21.1%

Source: U.S. Census ACS 2005-2009, 2014-2018 DP03

The median family income also increased for all three jurisdictions between 2005-2009 and 2014-2018. Caledonia's median family income (19.4%) increased at a slightly slower rate than the county (21.3%) and a slightly higher rate than the state (16.6%). **In 2014-2018, the Town of Caledonia's median family income was \$93,021, which was higher than the county (\$71,077) and the state (\$75,313).**

The per capita income in the Town in 2014-2018 was \$39,171, an increase of 13% from 2005-2009 (\$34,711). The community had higher per capita incomes than both the county and the state during both time periods.

Poverty Status

The poverty level is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau based on current cost of living estimates adjusted for household size. In 2008, the poverty threshold for a family of four with

two children was a household income of \$21,834. By 2018, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children had increased to \$25,465.¹

Between 2008-2012 and 2014-2018, the percentage of individuals living below the poverty line increased in the Town (Table C-3). **In 2008-2012, only 1.8% of individuals had annual incomes below the poverty level. This figure increased to 5.1% for the year 2014-2018.** While the actual numbers are small relative to the community’s population, the rate of increase is larger than the phenomena impacting the county and state.

Table C-3: Poverty Status, Total Persons, 2008-2012 and 2014-2018

	Total Persons		Total Persons Below Poverty Level			
	2008-2012	2014-2018	2008-2012		2014-2018	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
T. Caledonia	1,296	1,615	23	1.8%	83	5.1%
Waupaca County	50,659	49,730	5,344	10.5%	5,303	10.7%
Wisconsin	5,535,525	5,628,213	690,832	12.5%	668,220	11.9%

Source: U.S. Census ACS 2008-2012 & 2014-2018, S1701

Approximately 1.2% of families lived below the poverty level in Caledonia, according to 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table C-4). This is significantly less than the share of families in Waupaca County (7.6%) and in the state (7.7%). Between 2008-2012 and 2014-2018, the percentage of families living below the poverty level increased in the Town, the county but decreased at the state level.

Table C-4: Poverty Status, Total Families, 2008-2012 and 2014-2018

	Total Families		Total Families Below Poverty Level	
	2008-2012	2014-2018	2008-2012	2014-2018
	Estimate	Estimate	Percent	Percent
T. Caledonia	397	491	0.8%	1.2%
Waupaca County	14,330	14,055	7.4%	7.6%
Wisconsin	1,476,851	1,484,455	8.4%	7.7%

Source: U.S. Census 2008-2012, 2014-2018 ACS, S1702

¹ <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>.

Labor Force Characteristics

Labor force is defined as individuals currently with a job (the employed); and those without a job and actively looking for one (the unemployed). Labor force trends are one indicator of the economy's performance. Labor force trends can demonstrate the rate of growth of the labor force as well as the extent potential workers are able to find jobs.

Current Labor Force

According to the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 67.9 percent of the Town of Caledonia's population over 16 years of age was in the civilian labor force (Table C-5).

This was higher than Waupaca County's participation rate of 64.2% and the State of Wisconsin's participation rate of 66.6%.

Table C-5: Labor Force, 2014-2018

	T. Caledonia		Waupaca County		Wisconsin	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Population 16 and over	1,416	100.0%	42,256	100.0%	4,639,447	100.0%
In labor force	962	67.9%	27,128	64.2%	3,092,330	66.7%
Civilian labor force	962	67.9%	27,126	64.2%	3,089,332	66.6%
Employed	946	66.8%	26,292	62.2%	2,964,540	63.9%
Unemployed	16	1.1%	834	2.0%	124,792	2.7%
Armed Forces	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	2,998	0.1%
Not in labor force	454	32.1%	15,128	35.8%	1,547,117	33.3%

Source: U.S. Census ACS 2014-2018 DP03

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is at record lows within Waupaca County and the state after reaching highs of 9.6% and 8.6% respectively during 2009 (Table C-6). The unemployment rate serves as a general measure of how well our economy is doing.

This rate is simply calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the total civilian workforce. **According to the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town's unemployment rate for its civilian labor force was 1.1%** (Table C-5). This measure is reflective of unemployment rates for both the county and the state as shown on Table C-6. The peak in unemployment rates was related to the economic recession which began in 2008. Since that time, unemployment rates have been steadily declining as the economy has been improving.

Table C-6: Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 2009-2018

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Waupaca County	9.6	9.4	8.3	7.6	7.3	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.2	3
Wisconsin	8.6	8.7	7.8	7	6.7	5.4	4.5	4	3.3	3

Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors, LAUS 2009-2018, Waupaca County benchmark 2018, Wisconsin 2019 (year 2010-2018), 2014 (year 2009), not seasonally adjusted

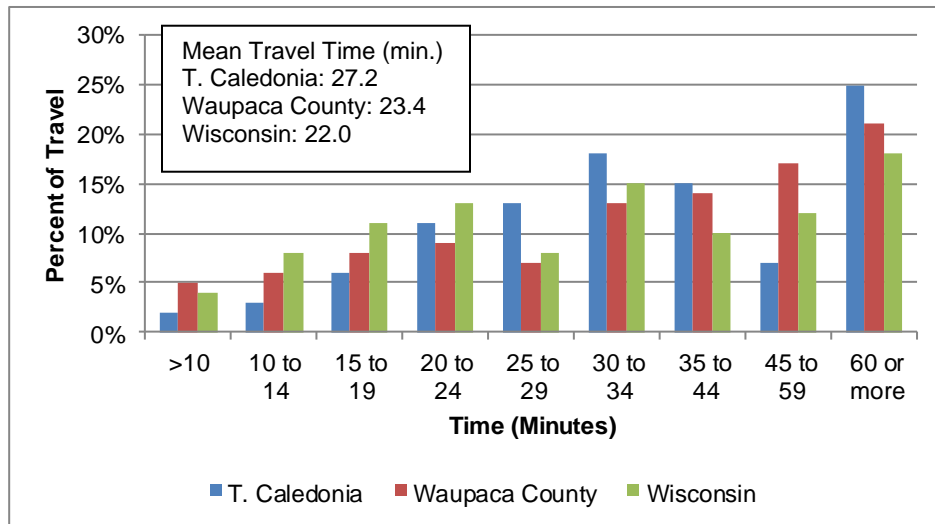
Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns provide some indication of the distance and location residents choose to travel to find employment. **According to the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town’s workforce traveled an average of 27.2 minutes to their workplace** (Figure C-2). This was greater than both the county (23.4 minutes) and the state (22.0 minutes).

Average commute time decreased in the Town and increased in the county and state between 2005-2009 and 2014-2018 ACS estimates. In 2005-2009, the mean travel time for Town residents was 28.2 minutes or 1 minute shorter than in 2014-2018. Within the county and state, average commute times increase by 2.2 and 0.9 minutes, respectively between these two time periods.²

Overall, a quarter of Caledonia’s workforce (25.0%) traveled 60 minutes or more to work in 2014-2018, another third (33.0%) traveled between 30 and 44 minutes to work (Figure C-2). Only about 5% of residents work within a 15 minute drive.

Figure C-2: Travel Time to Work, 2014-2018



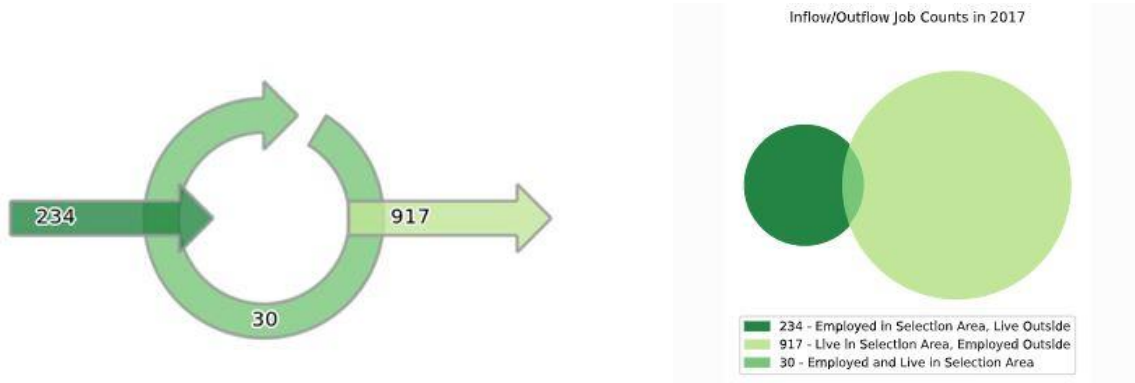
Source: U.S. Census ACS 2014-2018, DP03, B08135

A useful method of gauging the amount of economic benefit or impact from employment opportunities within or nearby Caledonia is to look at an inflow/outflow model and corresponding 2017 data from the U.S. Census Bureau. “On the map” data³ provides an analysis of workplace destinations at the census block level. **In 2017, 234 people work in the Town, but live outside; 917 people live within the Town, but work outside of the Town; and 30 people live and work with the Town** (Figure C-3).

² Source: U.S. Census ACS 2005-2009 DP03.

³ <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.

Figure C-3: Employment Inflow/Outflow (All Workers), Caledonia, 2017



Source: <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>; 2017; All Jobs

Tables C-7 and C-8 illustrate where Town of Caledonia residents work and where those who work in the Town live. **The top workplace destinations for Town of Caledonia residents include the City of Appleton (10.2%), the City of New London (9.7%) and the City of Oshkosh (5.3%),** as depicted in Table C-7.

Table C-7: Places of Employment for Town of Caledonia Residents, 2017

Rank	MCD	No. Workers	Percent
1	Appleton city, WI	97	10.2%
2	New London city, WI	92	9.7%
3	Oshkosh city, WI	50	5.3%
4	Neenah city, WI	47	5.0%
5	Fox Crossing village, WI	46	4.9%
6	Waupaca city, WI	25	2.6%
7	Fremont village, WI	21	2.2%
8	Menasha city, WI	20	2.1%
9	Green Bay city, WI	18	1.9%
10	Hortonville village, WI	14	1.5%
	All Other Locations	517	54.6%
	Total	947	100.0%

Source: <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>; All jobs

The top places of residence for persons working in the Town include the City of Appleton (5.3%), City of Neenah (4.5%) and the City of New London (4.5%) (Table C-8).

Table C-8: Places of Residence for Town of Caledonia Workers, 2017

Rank	MCD	No. Workers	Percent
1	Appleton city, WI	14	5.3%
2	Neenah city, WI	12	4.5%
3	New London city, WI	12	4.5%
4	Weyauwega city, WI	10	3.8%
5	Fremont village, WI	9	3.4%
6	Menasha city, WI	7	2.7%
7	Hortonville village, WI	6	2.3%
8	Oshkosh city, WI	6	2.3%
9	Fox Crossing village, WI	5	1.9%
10	Harrison village, WI	4	1.5%
	All Other Locations	179	67.8%
	Total	264	100.0%

Source: <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>; All jobs

Economic Base Analysis

Employment

The composition and types of employment provide a snapshot of the Town's and area's economic base. Table C-9 indicates that **the top three occupations for Town residents were Management, business, science, and arts occupations (35.1%); Production, transportation, and material moving occupations (24.1%); and Sales and office occupations (20.9%).**

Table C-9: Employment by Occupation, 2014-2018

	T. Caledonia		Waupaca County		Wisconsin	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	332	35.1%	7,072	26.9%	1,068,930	36.1%
Service occupations	93	9.8%	4,773	18.2%	494,858	16.7%
Sales and office occupations	198	20.9%	4,850	18.4%	622,193	21.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	95	10.0%	3,024	11.5%	253,223	8.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	228	24.1%	6,573	25.0%	525,336	17.7%
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	946	100%	26,292	100%	2,964,540	100%

Source: U.S. Census ACS 2014-2018 DP03

About a quarter of county residents (26.9%) and a third of state residents (36.1%) were employed in the Management, business, science, and arts occupations (36.1%); as a result this garnered the largest share of workers at these levels as well. Similar to the Town, the second largest share of workers in Waupaca County (25.0%) were employed in the Production, transportation, and material moving occupations, while the second largest share of workers in the state (21.1%) was Sales and office occupations.

Table C-10: Employment by Industry, 2014-2018

	T. Caledonia		Waupaca County		Wisconsin	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	51	5.4%	1,050	4.0%	69,034	2.3%
Construction	48	5.1%	1,573	6.0%	167,256	5.6%
Manufacturing	276	29.2%	7,639	29.1%	541,654	18.3%
Wholesale trade	51	5.4%	568	2.2%	79,385	2.7%
Retail trade	76	8.0%	2,402	9.1%	328,771	11.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	50	5.3%	1,072	4.1%	133,175	4.5%
Information	7	0.7%	312	1.2%	48,214	1.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	21	2.2%	1,124	4.3%	178,252	6.0%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	82	8.7%	1,324	5.0%	247,109	8.3%
Educational, health and social services	196	20.7%	5,454	20.7%	693,627	23.4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	50	5.3%	1,911	7.3%	253,278	8.5%
Other services (except public administration)	32	3.4%	985	3.7%	122,460	4.1%
Public administration	6	0.6%	878	3.3%	102,325	3.5%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	946	100%	26,292	100%	2,964,540	100%

Source: U.S. Census ACS 2014-2018 DP03

The top two industry sectors for the Town (29.2%, 20.7%), the county (29.1%, 20.7%) and the state (18.3%, 23.4%) were Manufacturing; and Educational, health and social services, which employed about half of the workers in the Town and county (Table C-10).

Local Employers

Table C-11 lists the top employers with facilities located in the Town of Caledonia. **The largest employer is Rawhide Boys Ranch, followed by Readfield Elementary School, CHS Cooperative and Oberstadt Landscape & Nursery.** A total of 31 businesses with employees existed within the Town in 2019 based on ESRI's Business Analyst report (data sourced from Infogroup with ESRI methodologies applied for custom geography). These businesses totaled 299 employees and over \$67.4 million in annual sales volume.

Table C-11: Top Largest Public and Private Employers for Caledonia, 2019

Employer	NAICS	Industry	# of Employees
Rawhide Boys Ranch	11299013	All Other Animal Production	130
Readfield Elementary School	61111007	Elementary and Secondary Schools	30
Oberstadt Landscapes & Nursery	44422012	Nursery, Garden Center, and Farm Supply Stores	28
Here n There	72241001	Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	20
CHS Cooperative	42472014	Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals)	16 in Readfield 200+ in 20 communities
Starr Academy	61111007	Elementary and Secondary Schools	13
Rawhide Inc.	99999005		5
Pellet Stove Clinic LLC	62149301	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	5
Caledonia Community Ctr	71394010	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	4
Earth Sense Energy System	44229930	All Other Home Furnishings Stores	4
Phoenix Machine LLC	33271002	Machine Shops	4
B & B Basement Repairs LLC	23839004	Other Building Finishing Contractors	4
Zion Lutheran Church	81311008	Religious Organizations	4
Hunters Sports Bar	72241001	Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	4

Source: Esri Business Analyst 10.7.1, 2019 data set

Employment Forecast

Employment forecasts for the Waupaca County were developed utilizing Economic Modeling Specialists International's (EMSI) Analyst program. **The projections indicate that the largest industry in 2029 will continue to be manufacturing, which is expected to decrease by 1% between 2019 and 2029** (Table C-12). The largest industry growth areas will occur within the transportation and warehousing (11%) and educational services (7%). Utilities (51%), information (40%) and finance and insurance (22%) are expected to see the largest decreases.

Table C-12: Waupaca County Industry Projections, 2019-2029

NAICS Code	Description	2019 Jobs	2029 Jobs	2019 - 2029 Change	2019 - 2029 % Change	2019 Total Earnings
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	785	798	13	2%	\$40,197
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0%	\$0
22	Utilities	35	17	(18)	(51%)	\$141,150
23	Construction	920	906	(14)	(2%)	\$50,950
31	Manufacturing	6,238	6,177	(61)	(1%)	\$69,861
42	Wholesale Trade	379	341	(38)	(10%)	\$60,251
44	Retail Trade	2,240	2,256	16	1%	\$30,506
48	Transportation and Warehousing	516	572	56	11%	\$51,247
51	Information	235	140	(95)	(40%)	\$45,834
52	Finance and Insurance	435	341	(94)	(22%)	\$55,242
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	121	113	(8)	(7%)	\$42,308
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	316	316	0	0%	\$52,702
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	20	<10	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	\$50,110
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	414	438	24	6%	\$37,083
61	Educational Services	156	167	11	7%	\$17,482
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,382	2,502	120	5%	\$41,405
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	229	210	(19)	(8%)	\$20,069
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,858	1,889	31	2%	\$14,774
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	919	959	40	4%	\$24,084
90	Government	3,613	3,371	(242)	(7%)	\$57,353
99	Unclassified Industry	0	0	0	0%	\$0
	Total	21,812	21,516	(296)	(1%)	\$49,168

Source: Emsi Q1 2020 Data Set, 2020.1 – QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, and Self Employed

Economic Development Strategy and Assessment

A variety of factors influence the economic climate of the Town of Caledonia, learning what the Town’s strengths and weaknesses are will help the Town build upon its assets and develop strategies to overcome its challenges.

Brownfields / Redevelopment Sites

Brownfields are sites where development or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination. Knowing the location of brownfields and the extent of pollution greatly improves the likelihood these sites will be redeveloped. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a listing of brownfields and contaminated sites. This website lists 15 entries for Caledonia, of which are classified in the following two categories: Spills and No Action Required. Caledonia's entries and corresponding categories are described in further detail below:

- There were 14 Spills listed for Caledonia. The WDNR defines Spills as having “a discharge of a hazardous substance which may adversely impact, or threaten to impact public health, welfare or the environment...[which are] usually cleaned up quickly.” All are listed as closed.
- There is 1 No Action Required (NAR) listings for Caledonia. The WDNR defines NAR as occurrences where “there was, or may have been, a discharge to the environment and, based on the known information, WDNR has determined the responsible party does not need to undertake an investigation or cleanup in response to that discharge.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for economic development are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan.



APPENDIX D

HOUSING



APPENDIX D: HOUSING

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Developing a baseline of housing characteristics for the Town of Caledonia provides a foundation upon which to build the Town's goals, framing concepts, policies, strategies and action items (see Chapter 2). The following section compiles and analyzes current housing conditions for Greenville and provides projections for future conditions based on the best available data.

Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census estimates that some areas and subjects must be compared with caution, or not compared at all.

HOUSEHOLD TRENDS

Household Numbers and Size

The number of households and their characteristics, such as and family structure provide critical clues for the potential future demands for housing. The composition of a household coupled with the level of education, training, and age also impacts the income potential for the household. These characteristics can also determine the need for services such as childcare, transportation, and other personal services. Decreases in household size create a need for additional housing units and accommodating infrastructure, even if there is not an increase in the overall population.

Household size in Caledonia decreased slightly from 2.8 persons per household in 2000 to 2.5 persons per household in 2010 (Table D-1). At the same time, a decrease in the average household size also occurred at the state and county levels. In Waupaca County the average household size fell from 2.5 persons in 2000 to 2.49 persons in 2010. The state saw a slightly smaller decrease, falling from 2.5 persons in 2000 to 2.4 persons in 2010. This trend is due in part to an aging population as well as decreases in rates of natural increase.

Caledonia’s average household size has remained somewhat higher than the county and the State of Wisconsin in both time periods (Table D-1). This correlates to the strong presence of family households within Caledonia (Table D-2).

Table D-1: Households and Persons per Household, 2000 and 2010

Jurisdiction	2000		2010	
	No. HH	Average HH size	No. HH	Average HH size
Caledonia	518	2.8	700	2.5
Waupaca County	22,508	2.5	25,396	2.4
Wisconsin	2,321,144	2.5	2,624,358	2.4

Source: U.S. Census 2000 & 2010, (H001001, H012001)

Household Composition

About a quarter (74.5%) of the households in the Town of Caledonia were family households in 2014-2018 (Table D-2). The Town had a higher percentage of family households compared to the county (63.8%) and the state (62.7%). Married couple families (husband and wife) made up 68.6% of all households in the community. The Town had much higher figure when compared to 51.3% in Waupaca County and 48.5% in the state in 2014-2018.

Table D-2: Family Households, 2014-2018

		Total Households	Households with Individuals 65+	Family Households			
				Total Family Households	Married Couple Family	Male Householder, no wife present	Female Householder, no husband present
T. Caledonia	Est	659	153	491	452	16	23
	%		23.2%	74.5%	68.6%	2.4%	3.5%
Waupaca County	Est	22,024	6,635	14,055	11,303	1,103	1,649
	%		30.1%	63.8%	51.3%	5.0%	7.5%
Wisconsin	Est	2,371,960	690,614	1,487,370	1,150,650	113,129	223,591
	%		29.1%	62.7%	48.5%	4.8%	9.4%

Sources: ACS 2014-2018 DP02

Table D-3: Non-Family Households, 2014-2018

		Total Households	Nonfamily Households		
			Total Nonfamily Households	Householder Living Alone	Households Age 65+ Living Alone
T. Caledonia	Est.	659	168	145	50
	%		25.5%	22.0%	7.6%
Waupaca County	Est.	22,024	7,969	6,532	2,677
	%		36.2%	29.7%	12.2%
Wisconsin	Est.	2,371,960	884,590	700,528	276,652
	%		37.3%	29.5%	11.7%

Sources: ACS 2014-2018 DP02

Individuals living alone (Table D-3), account for about a quarter (22.0%) of all households in the Town and about 30% of all households in the county (29.7%) and the state (29.5%).

Those age 65 years old and older, comprise a smaller share in the Town of Caledonia (7.6%), than the county (12.2%) and the state (11.7%). However, this figure will likely increase during the twenty year planning period as the population ages and household sizes decrease.

Household Forecasts

Total population figures include not only persons in households, but also persons in group quarters. Generally as the population ages during the projection period, it is likely that the persons in group quarters will increase over time. This increase will come from not only the elderly component of the population, but also from the disabled component of the population as aging parents will no longer be able to care for disabled offspring. It is important to remember that the actual growth rate and the amount of future growth a community will experience will be determined by local policies which can affect the rate of growth within the context of county, state, and national population growth trends. Migration is expected to play a part in the Town of Caledonia and Waupaca County's growth patterns in the coming decades. Therefore growth

rates and trends outside the county will influence the pool of potential residents the county can attract.

Based on anticipated growth trends, the Town of Caledonia’s population is expected to continue to increase through 2035, before remaining unchanged through 2040 (Table A-2). Since the household size is expected to decrease, the number of households is projected to increase through 2040 (Table D-4). **The number of households is expected to increase by about 36.3 percent between 2010 and 2040 from 614 in 2010 to 837 in 2040. Between 2010 and 2040 it is anticipated that the household size will decrease from 2.54 persons per household to 2.21.**

Table D-4: Estimated Households and Persons per Household, 2010-2040

Year	T. Caledonia		Waupaca County		Wisconsin	
	No. HH	Persons/HH	No. HH	Persons/HH	No. HH	Persons/HH
2010	614	2.54	21,387	2.37	2,279,768	2.43
2015	661	2.44	22,543	2.29	2,371,815	2.38
2020	707	2.4	23,365	2.25	2,491,982	2.35
2025	759	2.36	24,410	2.21	2,600,538	2.32
2030	804	2.32	25,277	2.17	2,697,884	2.3
2035	829	2.27	25,460	2.13	2,764,498	2.28
2040	837	2.21	25,133	2.08	2,790,322	2.26
Percent Change						
2010 to 2015	7.7%	-3.9%	5.4%	-3.4%	4.0%	-2.1%
2015 to 2020	7.0%	-1.6%	3.6%	-1.7%	5.1%	-1.3%
2020 to 2025	7.4%	-1.7%	4.5%	-1.8%	4.4%	-1.3%
2025 to 2030	5.9%	-1.7%	3.6%	-1.8%	3.7%	-0.9%
2030 to 2035	3.1%	-2.2%	0.7%	-1.8%	2.5%	-0.9%
2035 to 2040	1.0%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-2.3%	0.9%	-0.9%

Source: WDOA, Wisconsin Demographic Services Center, Vintage 2013 Population Projections

During this same time period, Waupaca County and Wisconsin are expected to experience a slightly smaller increase in the number of households. It is anticipated that the number of households in Waupaca County will increase by about 19 percent between 2010 and 2035, and then decrease between 2035 and 2040 as its population decreases by 1,790 people between 2030 and 2040. The number of households within the state is projected to increase by about 22.4 percent during this time period.

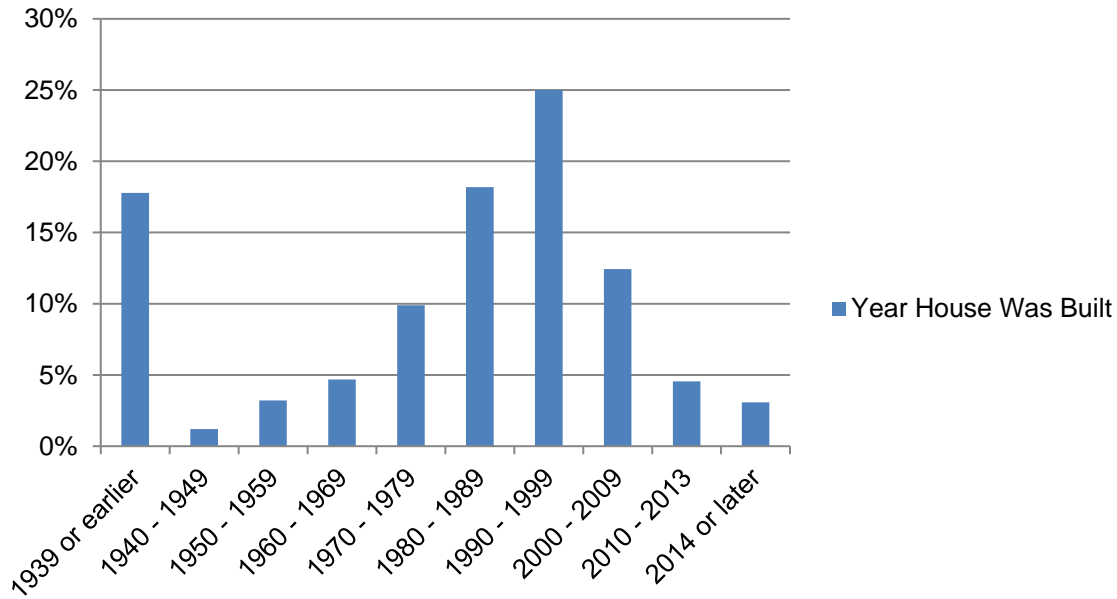
Housing Stock Characteristics

Age

The age of occupied dwelling units reflect the historic demand for additional or replacement housing units, thereby providing historic information regarding settlement patterns, household formation, migration trends and natural disaster impacts. The age of units by itself is not an indication of the quality of the housing stock. However, the age of occupied units can provide limited information regarding building construction and material content, as construction techniques and materials change over time.

Slightly less than two-thirds (63.2%) of the existing housing stock in the Town of Caledonia was built after 1979 (Figure D-1). The largest increases in new housing stock during this time period occurred from 1990-1999 (25.0%), 1980-1989 (18.2%), 2000 - 2009 (12.4%) and 2010 or later (7.6%).

Figure D-1: Occupied Dwelling Units by Year Built, 2014-2018



Sources: ACS 2014-2018 B25034 and B25035

Structural Type

Structural type is one indication of the degree of choice in the housing market. Housing choice by structural type includes the ability to choose to live in a single family home, duplex, multi-unit building or mobile home. Availability of units by type is indicative not only of market demand, but also of zoning laws, developer preferences and access to public services. Current state sponsored local planning goals encourage communities to provide a wide range of choice in housing types, as housing is not a 'one size fits all' commodity.

Table D-5: Number of Units by Structural Type, 2014-2018

	Caledonia		Waupaca County		Wisconsin	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
1 - Unit, Detached	642	85.8%	20,070	78.0%	1,785,339	66.6%
1 - Unit, Attached	7	0.9%	536	2.1%	113,291	4.2%
2 Units	6	0.8%	843	3.3%	172,688	6.4%
3 or 4 Units	-	0.0%	415	1.6%	99,630	3.7%
5 to 9 Units	-	0.0%	1,093	4.3%	132,237	4.9%
10 to 19 Units	4	0.5%	703	2.7%	91,675	3.4%
20 to 49 Units	-	0.0%	452	1.8%	102,024	3.8%
50 or More Units	-	0.0%	282	1.1%	90,624	3.4%
Mobile Home	89	11.9%	1,319	5.1%	93,043	3.5%
Boat RV Van etc.	-	0.0%	4	0.0%	681	0.0%
Total Housing Units	748	100.0%	25,717	100.0%	2,681,232	100.0%

Sources: ACS 2013-2017 B25024

As with most communities in East Central Wisconsin, the dominant housing type in the Town of Caledonia is single family housing. **According to the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 86.7 percent of the residential structures in the Town were comprised of single family (one/detached and attached) units** (Table D-5). Single family units comprised a larger share of the housing units in the Town of Caledonia than in Fond du Lac County (80.1%) or the state (70.8%). Mobile Homes comprised the second highest type of housing unit in the Town of Caledonia (11.9%), Waupaca County (11.5%) and the state (19.3%).

Subsidized and Special Needs Housing

Subsidized and special needs housing serves individuals who, because of financial difficulties, domestic violence situations, disabilities, age, alcohol and drug abuse problems, and/or insufficient life skills, need housing assistance or housing designed to accommodate their needs. In some instances, extended family structures and finances may allow families or individuals to cope privately with special needs. In most instances however, some form of assistance is needed. The housing needs of these populations vary based on their circumstances, health, economic conditions and success of educational, training, treatment or counseling programs.

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services website has a listing of directories for a number of assisted living options including Adult Day Care (ADC), Adult Family Homes (AFH),

Community Based Residential Care Facilities (CBRF) and Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC). These facilities specialize in advanced age, developmentally disabled, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer, physically disabled, alcohol/drug dependent, emotionally disturbed/mental illness and traumatic brain injury. **There are no Assisted Living Facilities in the Town of Caledonia** (Table D-6). However, within Waupaca County, there are one ADC facilities with a capacity of 20, 5 AFH with a combined capacity of 19, 16 CBRF facilities with a combined capacity of 310 and 5 RCAC with a total of 248 apartments.

Table D-6: Assisted Living Options, 2020

	Caledonia		Waupaca County	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
Adult Day Care	-	-	1	20
Adult Family Home	-	-	5	19
Community Based Residential Facilities	-	-	16	310
Residential Care Apartment Complexes	-	-	5	248
Total Units	-	-	27	597

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

ADC, updated 2/25/20; AFH, updated 2/24/20; CBRF, updated 2/24/20; RCAC, updated 1/28/20

Occupancy Characteristics

Occupancy Status

Occupancy status reflects the utilization of available housing stock. The total number of housing units includes renter-occupied, owner-occupied and various classes of vacant units. Vacant units include those units which are available for sale or rent and those which are seasonal, migrant, held for occasional use or other units not regularly occupied on a year-round basis.

In 2014-2018, about 88.1% of the housing stock was occupied in the Town of Caledonia, compared to 85.6% in the county and 87.4% in the state. Caledonia's occupied housing stock was primarily composed of owner-occupied units, which accounted for about 91.4% of occupied housing units (Table D-7). Rental units made up slightly less than 9 percent (8.6%). The percent of owner-occupied housing stock in the Town was greater than in the state (66.9%) and county (74.4%).

Table D-7: Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics, 2014-2018

	Caledonia		Waupaca County		Wisconsin	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Housing Units	748	100.0%	25,717	100.0%	2,681,232	100.0%
Occupied Housing Units	659	88.1%	22,024	85.6%	2,343,129	87.4%
Owner Occupied	602	80.5%	16,389	63.7%	1,568,040	58.5%
Renter Occupied	57	7.6%	5,635	21.9%	775,089	28.9%
Vacant Housing Units	89	11.9%	3,693	14.4%	338,103	12.6%
For Rent	-	0.0%	267	1.0%	40,200	1.5%
Rented not occupied	-	0.0%	80	0.3%	8,679	0.3%
For Sale Only	-	0.0%	217	0.8%	21,812	0.8%
Sold Not Occupied	-	0.0%	56	0.2%	6,436	0.2%
Seasonal Use	65	8.7%	2,386	9.3%	191,564	7.1%
Migrant Workers	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	522	0.0%
Other Vacant	24	3.2%	687	2.7%	68,890	2.6%

Sources: ACS 2013-2017 B25001, B25002, B25003, and B25004

Vacancy Status

Vacant housing units are units that are livable, but not currently occupied. For a healthy housing market, communities should have a vacancy rate of 1.5 percent for owner-occupied units and 5 percent for year-round rentals. The number of migrant, seasonal and other vacant units will vary depending on the community’s economic base. If vacancy rates are at or above the standard, the community may or may not have an adequate number of units for rent or sale. Additional information such as choice in housing and housing affordability is needed to determine if the units on the market meet the needs of potential buyers or renters. If the existing vacancy rate is too high for existing conditions, then property values may stagnate or decline.

In 2014-2018, Caledonia exhibited a vacancy rate of 0% for owner occupied units, and 0% for year round rentals, implicating housing units were in short supply (Table D-7). There were no housing units for rent or for sale. In comparison the vacancy rates for owner-occupied and rental-occupied units in Waupaca County were 1.3% and 4.5% respectively.

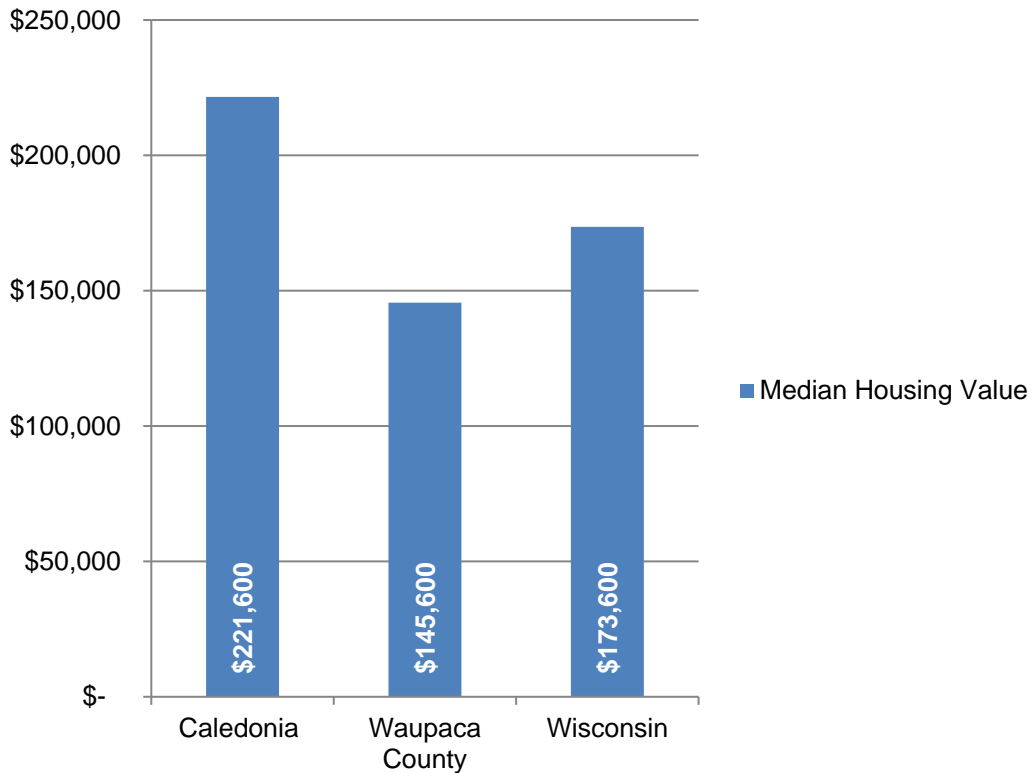
Vacant units are comprised of units that are for rent, rented but not occupied, for sale only, sold but not occupied, seasonal use, migrant works and other. Within the Town of Caledonia, 73.0% (65 of 89 units) of the vacant units were seasonal; the remainder was classified as “other

vacant". In comparison, seasonal (the largest vacant category) at the county and state level accounted for 64.6% of all vacant units in the county and 56.7% of all vacant units in the state.

Housing Stock Value and Affordability

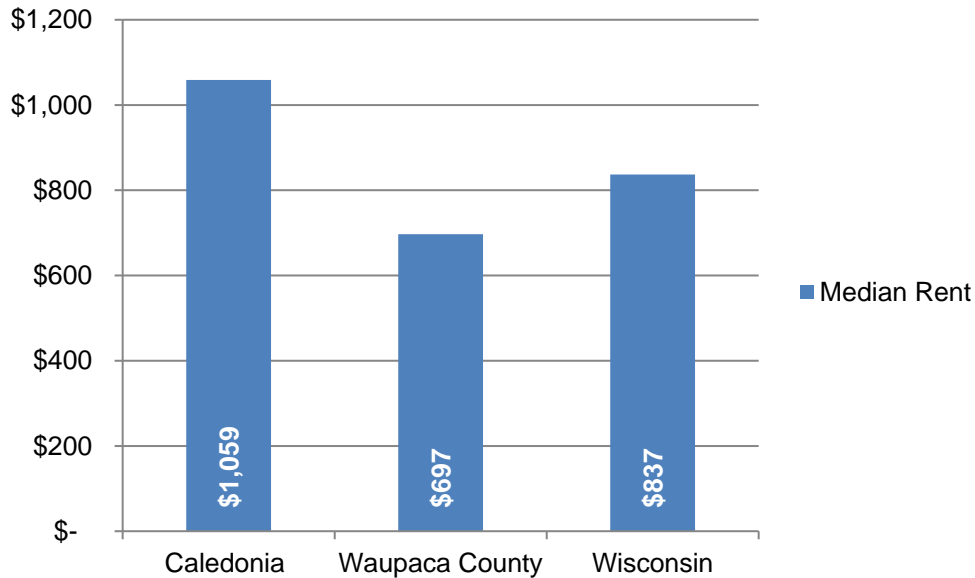
Owner-occupied housing stock values can provide information about trends in property values, housing demand and choice within the housing market. In 2014-2018, Caledonia's median value of owner-occupied homes was higher than the county and the state. **The median housing value of owner-occupied homes was \$221,000 in Caledonia, compared to \$145,000 in Waupaca County and \$173,000 at the state level.** Higher median value of owner occupied housing in Caledonia may be due to the low homeowner vacancy rate and the difficulty of finding homes for sale.

Figure D-2: Median Value of Owner Occupied Homes, 2014-2018



Source: 2014-2018 ACS (B25077)

Figure D-3: Median Rent of Occupied Rental Units, 2014-2018



Source: 2014-2018 ACS (B25064)

The median contract rent for Caledonia (\$1,059) was significantly higher than the county (\$697) and the state (\$837) in 2014-2018. The higher median rent may be due to the unavailability of rental property in the Town.

Housing Affordability

The relationship between housing costs and household income is an indicator of housing affordability, which is gauged by the proportion of household income expended for rent or home ownership costs. Rental costs include contract rent, plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuel. Owner costs include payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire hazard and flood insurance on the property, utilities and fuels. In 1989, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) raised the standard for determining whether rent or home ownership costs comprised a disproportionate share of income from 25 to 30 percent of gross household income. Households spending more than 30 percent of their income for housing may be at risk of losing their housing should they be confronted with unexpected bills or unemployment of one of more workers per household. Communities should be aware that maintenance and repair costs are excluded from this housing affordability formula, as are other outstanding debts, because these items will have policy impacts. Potential homeowners should be aware that these items are excluded from this housing affordability formula, as these items can impact their housing affordability and future financial stability.

Access to affordable housing is not only a quality of life consideration; it is also an integral part of a comprehensive economic development strategy. Households which must spend a disproportionate amount of their income on housing will not have the resources to properly maintain their housing, nor will they have adequate disposable income for other living expenses, such as transportation, childcare, healthcare, food and clothing.

Table D-8: Households Paying a Disproportionate Amount of Income for Housing, 2014-2018

	Households with Mortgage for which Owner Costs Are Not Affordable		Households without Mortgage for Which Owner Costs Are Not Affordable		Households for Which Renter Costs Are Not Affordable	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
T. Caledonia	74	18.3%	21	11.0%	3	9.4%
Waupaca County	2,168	21.2%	950	15.6%	1,999	38.5%
Wisconsin	243,367	24.2%	77,917	14.1%	327,832	45.0%

Sources: ACS 2014-2018 DP04

Per the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, housing in the Town is more affordable than in the county and state as a whole. About 18.3% of homeowners with a mortgage and nine (9.4%) of renters were paying a disproportionate amount of their income for housing in the Town of Caledonia (Table D-8¹). There were 21 homeowners (11.0%) without a mortgage in the Town spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Housing was not affordable for about a quarter of Waupaca County (21.2%) and Wisconsin (24.2%) homeowners with mortgages. However, for homeowners without a mortgage, only 16 percent (15.6%) of county and 14 percent (14.1%) of state residents found themselves in a similar situation. Unlike the Town, a higher share of renters in Waupaca County (38.5%) and the state (45.0%) were paying a disproportionate amount of their income on housing than homeowners.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for housing are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan.

¹ The large margin of error for Town households renders this information less reliable.

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX E

TRANSPORTATION

APPENDIX E: TRANSPORTATION



INTRODUCTION

A safe, efficient, and well-designed transportation system can provide convenient transportation and economic benefits for the residents of the Town of Caledonia and the surrounding area. The Town's transportation system is much more than simply looking at the road system. An assessment of the pedestrian, bicycle, transit, rail and air transportation systems all play an important part in providing transportation for goods and people.

Wisconsin's Smart Growth Legislation requires that the transportation element consist of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs that guide the development of various transportation modes. These modes include highways, transit, and transportation for those with various disabilities, bicycles, pedestrians, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water. This chapter serves to assess the current status of these transportation modes, determine what the Town desires them to become in the future, and devise ways to implement them. This appendix, along with Chapter 2: Framework Plan and Chapter 7: Transportation, addresses these requirements.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The inventory and analysis section provides the Town with a general assessment of existing transportation facilities. By determining what part of the system is deficient, over capacity, underutilized, or meeting the current and future needs, the Town is better prepared to develop meaningful goals, strategies and recommendations that address current problems and reinforces existing strengths.

Streets and Highways¹

The hierarchy of the road network calls for each roadway to be classified according to its primary function, ranging from its ability to move vehicles (i.e. freeway) to its ability to provide direct access to individual properties (i.e. local roads). Within Wisconsin, urbanized and rural areas provide a framework for the placement of routes. Urban areas are defined as any place or cluster of places within a designated urbanized boundary that has a population between 5,000 and 49,999; while urbanized areas are defined as a cluster of places within a designated urbanized boundary, with a population of more than 50,000 people. Streets and highways within urban and urbanized areas are classified under the urban functional classification. Rural areas are places in the state located outside of urban and urbanized areas. Roads in rural areas are classified under the rural functional classification system. Within the Town, roads are classified under the rural functional classification system. Map E-1 illustrates the transportation facilities and functional classification for the Town². ***In total, there are approximately 77 miles of rural functionally classified roads in the Town.***

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) conducts traffic counts at key locations on a regular rotating basis. The traffic counts provide an indication of the roadway's appropriate classification. Displayed as Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT), these counts are statistically adjusted to reflect daily and seasonal fluctuations that occur on each roadway. The most recent counts in the Town were completed in 2018; counts for the year 2015 are also provided to view traffic trends (Map E-1).

Rural Functional Classification³

Rural roads are classified into the following rural functional classifications (Map E-1).

Rural Principal Arterials

Rural principal arterials serve corridor movements that have trip length and travel density characteristics of an interstate or are interregional in nature. These routes generally serve urban areas with a population greater than 5,000.⁴ ***There are 12 miles (16 percent of total Town roads) of rural principal arterials. USH 10 and USH 45 are classified as rural principal arterials serving the Town.***

¹ Functional Classification Criteria, Planning Section, Bureau of Planning & Economic Development, Division of Transportation Investment Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, April 2013.

² Map E-1 reflects the functional classified roads approved by the by the Federal Highway Administration on 08/11/2016.

³ Functional Classification Criteria, Planning Section, Bureau of Planning & Economic Development, Division of Transportation Investment Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, April 2013.

⁴ <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf>.

Rural Minor Arterials

Rural minor arterials, in conjunction with principal arterials, serve moderate to large-sized places (cities, villages, towns, and clusters of communities), and other traffic generators providing intraregional and inter-area traffic movements. These routes generally serve places with populations of 1,000+⁵. They supplement the principal arterials in linking communities to the principal arterials so that all developed areas of the state are within reasonable distances of arterial highways. **There are about four miles (5.3%) of rural minor arterials. STH 96 is the only rural minor arterial serving the Town.**

Rural Major Collectors

Rural major collectors provide service to smaller-to-moderate sized places and other intra-area traffic generators, and link those generators to nearby larger population centers (cities, villages, and towns) or higher function routes. These routes generally serve places with populations of 100+.⁶ They link traffic generators, such as schools and businesses, to nearby cities and towns, or to higher functioning routes. **There are about four miles (5.5%) of rural major collectors. CTH W is the only rural major collector serving the Town.**

Rural Minor Collectors

Rural minor collectors provide service to all remaining smaller places, link the locally important traffic generators with their rural hinterland, and are spaced consistent with population density so as to collect traffic from local roads and bring all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a collector road. These routes generally serve places with populations of 50+.⁷ **Within the Town there are approximately 5 miles (7 percent of total Town roads) of rural minor collectors. There are two rural minor collectors within the Town: CTH W and CTH H.**

Rural Local Roads

Local roads provide access to adjacent land and provide for travel over relatively short distances on an inter-township or intra-township basis. All rural roads not classified as arterials or collectors will be local function roads.⁸ They serve local travel from general residential areas over very short distances. **Within the Town there are about 51 miles (67 percent of total Town roads) of rural local roads.**

Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER)

Every two years, all jurisdictions in the State of Wisconsin are required to rate the condition of their local roads and submit this information to WisDOT. The surface condition rating of each roadway is updated in the state's computer database, the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR). The WISLR local road database is available to all jurisdictions via the internet and is often used to develop a capital improvement and road maintenance program. The WISLR analysis is based, in most cases, on the PASER road rating method. PASER Pavement Management System (PMS) has been developed and improved over the years by

⁵ <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf>.

⁶ <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf>.

⁷ <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf>.

⁸ <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf>.

the Transportation Information Center (TIC) at the University of Wisconsin - Madison in cooperation with WisDOT. In general, PASER uses visual assessments to rate paved roadway surfaces on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being a road that needs to be reconstructed and 10 being a brand new road.⁹ This inventory provides the basis for developing a planned maintenance and reconstruction program and helps municipalities track necessary improvements. Prompt maintenance can significantly reduce long term costs for road repair and improvement. Table E-1 provides a breakdown of the PASER ratings, conditions and maintenance need standards applied during the condition survey.

Table E-1: PASER Ratings and Maintenance Needs

Rating	Condition	Needs
9 & 10	Excellent	None
8	Very Good	Little Maintenance
7	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
6	Good	Sealcoat
5	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
4	Fair	Structural Improvement – recycling or overlay
3	Poor	Structural improvement – patching & overlay or recycling
2	Very Poor	Reconstruction with extensive base repair
1	Failed	Total reconstruction

Source: Transportation Information Center, UW-Madison

Table E-2 provides a summary of the total miles of local roads in the Town by PASER rating. Map E-2 provides a visual of the PASER data.¹⁰ **There are approximately 45 miles of PASER rated roads in the Town.**¹¹

⁹ Transportation Information Center. 2002. PASER Manuals Asphalt.

¹⁰ PASER road mileage is rated for each lane of traffic; mileage will differ from functional class mileage.

¹¹ WISLR 2017. Wisconsin System for Local Roads. Note: State and federal roads are not included in the 53 miles in Table E-4 or on Map E-2.

According to PASER:

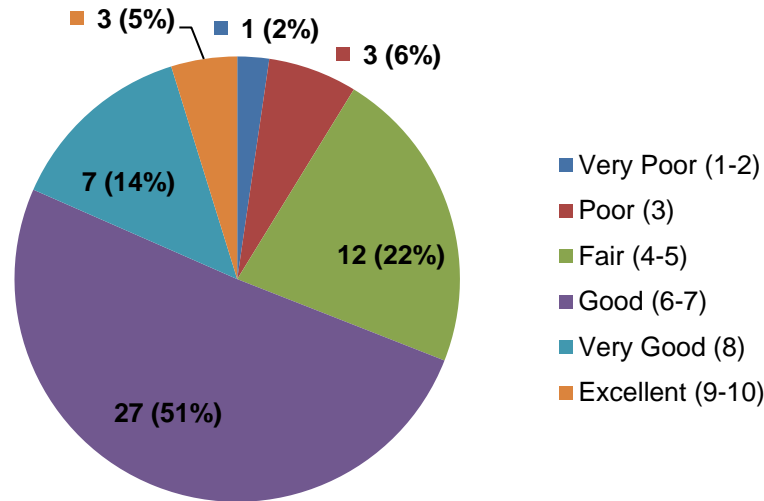
- **About 11 miles (23.5 percent) of the local roads are in very good to excellent condition (Ratings 8-10) and require routine maintenance.** Routine Maintenance is the day-to-day, regularly-scheduled activities to prevent wear and tear on the roadway surface. This includes street sweeping, ditch maintenance, gravel shoulder grading, and crack sealing. This category also includes roads that are newly constructed or recently seal-coated and require little or no maintenance.
- **Approximately 28 miles (63.6 percent) are in fair to good condition (Rating 5-7).** Capital preventive maintenance (CPM) is at the heart of asset management. It is the planned set of cost effective treatments to an existing roadway that retards further deterioration and maintains or improves the functional condition of the system without significantly increasing the structural capacity. The purpose of CPM is to protect the pavement structure; slow the rate of deterioration; and/or correct pavement surface deficiencies. Roads in this category still show good structural support but the surface is starting to deteriorate. CPM is intended to address pavement problems before the structural integrity of the pavement has been severely impacted.
- **About 6 miles (13.9 percent) of local roads are in fail to fair condition (Ratings 1-4).** These roads are in need of some type of structural improvement such as resurfacing or major reconstruction. Rutting is beginning to take place. Alligator cracking is evident.

Table E-2: Total Miles of Local Roads within Town of Caledonia by PASER Rating, 2017

Rating	Mileage	Percent
Very Poor (1-2)	1	2%
Poor (3)	3	6%
Fair (4-5)	12	22%
Good (6-7)	27	51%
Very Good (8)	7	14%
Excellent (9-10)	3	5%
Total	53	100%
WisDOT Jurisdiction in Town	15	-

Source: WISLR 2017 Town of Caledonia

Figure E-1: PASER Ratings by Mileage (Percent), 2017



Rustic Roads / Yellowstone Heritage Auto Trail¹²

The Rustic Roads System was created by the State Legislature in 1973 to help citizens and local units of government preserve scenic lightly traveled country roads for the leisurely enjoyment of bicyclists, hikers, and motorists. They offer excellent opportunities to travel through an attractive rustic area. The scenic qualities of these roads are protected by agreement with bordering property owners and by implementing roadside maintenance practices that allow wildflowers and other native flora to extend to the edge of the pavement. **There are no rustic roads designated in the Town of Caledonia.** The Yellowstone Trail is a historic auto route spanning from east-west coasts, covering slower traveled routes. **The Yellowstone Trail traverses the Town along STH 96.**¹³

Bridge Sufficiency Ratings

A bridge is generally defined by WisDOT as any structure spanning 20 feet or more that carries motor vehicle traffic.¹⁴ State and local bridges in Wisconsin are inspected at least once every two years. WisDOT is responsible for the inspection of all bridges along the state highway systems and municipalities handle the inspections for all bridges along the local road network. Inspected bridges are assigned a “sufficiency rating” number between 1 and 100. The ratings are used to help prioritize bridge improvements. Municipalities are eligible for rehabilitation funding for bridges with sufficiency ratings less than 80, and replacement funding on bridges with sufficiency ratings less than 50. Four bridges exist in the Town of Caledonia (Map E-3). **Three of the bridges are located on USH 10, while the fourth is on USH 45. All bridges are rated sufficient, none are on local roads.**

¹² <http://www.yellowstonetrail.org/index.html>.

¹³ <http://www.yellowstonetrail.org/>.

¹⁴ <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/safety/safety-eng/brdg.aspx>.

Autonomous Vehicles and Ride Sharing

Within the planning period the Town can expect to see an increased presence of autonomous vehicles and ride sharing. These services will fundamentally transform the transportation system and will have implications for the Town. The American Planning Association recommends that communities should prepare for this change by considering the following:

- **Equity and Access.** Access to transportation is important for employment, education, healthcare and recreation. While ride sharing may improve access to transportation, it is important that the Town ensures autonomous vehicles do not reinforce existing disparities in access. Additionally, employment in the transportation industry will likely be impacted by autonomous vehicles.
- **Transportation Network.** Significant changes to the ecosystem by increasing the use of fleets for share mobility providers and freight transportation.
- **Land Use and the Built Environment.** Autonomous vehicles will change how we design our public right of ways, street configurations and parking and circulation. This has the potential to impact the Town's Capital Improvement Program, design standards and zoning code.

Public Transportation

Fixed Route Transit Service

ADA and Senior Transportation:

Disabled and senior citizens (60 years and older) can utilize a number of transportation services. Transportation is provided through three programs: Waupaca County Volunteer Drivers Program, Specialized Medical Vehicles (SMV) and Non-Emergency Medical Transportation.

- **Waupaca County Volunteer Drivers Program.** Aging & Disability Resource Unit in Waupaca County operates a Volunteer Driver Transportation Program. This program is funded the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and offers low-cost transportation to individuals disabled persons or those that are 60 years old and older. Rides must be scheduled ahead through the Transportation Coordinator. Although priority is given to non-emergency medical transportation rides, this service can be used for grocery shopping, running errands and other needs.
- **Specialized Medical Vehicles (SMV).** Koeppen's Medical Transports, Ltd. based in Clintonville provides service in Waupaca County and beyond.
- **Non-Emergency Medical Transportation.** MTM, Inc. arranges non-emergency medical transportation for eligible Medicaid and BadgerCare Plus members throughout the state to their covered preventative and life-sustaining medical appointments. Eligible participants must schedule medical transportation least two business days in advance, unless your trip is urgent.

Non-Motorized Transportation

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Walking and bicycling are emerging as an important means of exercise as well as modes of transportation in a well-rounded transportation system. Other than rural low volume roads, there are few safe pedestrian friendly opportunities in the Town. ***There are no on or off-road pedestrian/bicycle facilities currently in the Town.*** A number of facilities are proposed and shown on Map E-4: CTH H (on-road), CTH W (on-road), STH 96, trail (off-road) within the Community Park in Readfield and trail along current railroad corridor.¹⁵ The planned facility on the current railroad corridor is part of a 60 mile long segment that will ultimately connect Appleton to the Green Circle Trail in Plover.¹⁶ In the future, the Town may also want to link the Community Park in Readfield to the proposed New London School Forest. A map of the bicycle friendly routes for Waupaca County (provided by WisDOT), is included at the end of this appendix.

Safe Routes to Parks

Safe walking and biking connections to parks are essential to ensuring everyone can easily access great parks. Safe Routes to Parks (S RTP) was developed in collaboration with the Safe Routes Partnership to implement environmental, policy, and program strategies that create safe and equitable access to parks for all people. These strategies align with the goals of the 10-Minute Walk campaign and are great tools and resources to increase access and safe walking connections to parks. More information is available at the Safe Routes Partnership and the National Recreation and Park Association.¹⁷

Two statewide guidance documents affecting biking and pedestrian policy are the *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* and the *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan - 2020*. The *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* outlines statewide and local measures to increase walking throughout the state as well as promote pedestrian safety and comfort. Pedestrians, by definition, are anyone who travels by foot. In addition, this definition has been extended to disabled persons who require the assistance of a mobility device. Pedestrian traffic can be difficult along highways where sidewalks are not present, safety measures are absent, or traffic volume is heavy.

As a statewide plan, the *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan - 2020* does not assess local roads. Where traffic speeds and volumes are low, local streets can serve multiple uses. Utilizing the local street network for walking and bicycling is a viable use of this infrastructure, as long as safety precautions are taken and/or streets are designed to accommodate multiple uses. Roadways with traffic volume less than 1,000 vehicles per day are considered generally safe for bicycling. Roadways meeting this criterion that are located within a primary bicycle corridor identified by WisDOT provide potential linkages between existing bicycle trails and are considered to be part of an interconnected statewide bicycle route network.

¹⁵ *Waupaca County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 2018; Wisconsin Trails Network Plan 2003*, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

¹⁶ *Wisconsin Trails Network Plan 2003*, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

¹⁷ <https://www.saferoutespartnership.org/healthy-communities/saferoutestoparks>, <https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/partnerships/initiatives/safe-routes-to-parks/>.

Safe Routes to School

Safe Routes to School (SRTS) is a movement that aims to make it safer and easier for students to walk and bike to school. The first federally funded Safe Routes to School program was created in 2005, and has since undergone several legislative and policy transformations. In 2012, Congress created the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) by merging together three previous programs that funded active transportation. In 2015, Congress authorized TAP for an additional five years, through 2020.¹⁸ ***The New London School District and the Readfield Elementary School participates in the regional SRTS program through the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.***

All-Terrain and Utility Terrain Vehicles¹⁹

An all-terrain vehicle (ATV) is a small motor vehicle with three or four wheels that is designed for use on various types of terrain.²⁰ While a utility terrain vehicle or utility task vehicle (UTV) are large, powerful, able to seat passengers side by side, and built with lots of storage space.²¹ ATV/UTV owners and clubs are asking communities to pass ordinances allowing ATV/UTV usage on local roads following the passage of Wisconsin State Statute 23.33 in 2017.

Wisconsin State Statute 23.33 and DNR Administrative Code NR64 control most aspects of ATV/UTV operation in Wisconsin. The state statutes pass authority to designate local municipal roads as ATV/UTV routes to a town, village or city under certain situations. Within the Town of Caledonia, WisDOT has made the decision that USH 45 and STH 96 will not be opened to ATV/UTV use except for a short 35 mph stretch in Readfield. Waupaca County has approved an ordinance which permits all local municipalities that create an ATV/UTV route or trail within their territorial jurisdictions by local ordinance the authority to utilize any bridge, county truck highway or state highway located with the municipality as part of a dedicated ATV/UTV route or trail.²² However, in order to allow ATV/UTV usage on municipal roads, a local government must pass an ordinance.

The Town of Caledonia has decided not to allow ATV/UTV usage on municipal roads.

When making this decision, the Town Board looked at four criteria: 1) safety of residents and users of town roads, 2) the ability to effectively enforce and prosecute applicable laws, 3) the maintenance of the local rural environment enjoyed there, and 4) the cost implications to residents.

Trucking and Freight

Three designated truck routes exist within the Town of Caledonia. ***USH 10 and USH 4 are both designated long truck routes (meaning no trailer length restrictions), while STH 96 is designated as a 75 foot trailer length*** (Map E-3). ***In addition the Town has established commercial truck routes to protect town and county roads*** (Map E-5). STH 96, USH 45 and portions of Brehmer Road and Guhl are designated “commercial truck route”. While portions of CTH H, CTH W, Brehmer Road, Lietzke Road and Guhl Road are designated “Class B” road.

¹⁸ <https://www.saferoutespartnership.org/safe-routes-school/101>.

¹⁹ Town of Caledonia, Spring 2020 Newsletter.

²⁰ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>. Accessed 4/23/20.

²¹ Nationwide.com.

²² Waupaca County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 7: Traffic Code, Section 7.14.

Air Transportation

Appleton International Airport, in the Town of Greenville is located about 18 minutes east and is the closest regional facility. This facility offers scheduled passenger air service, charter air service, and air freight services. This airport is classified as a Commercial Service airport.²³

Austin Straubel International Airport in Green Bay is located about an hour northeast of the Town. This facility offers scheduled air passenger service, charter air service, and air freight services and is classified as a Commercial Service airport.²⁴

Other smaller nearby airports include:

Brunner Field (Waupaca Municipal Airport) is owned and operated by the City of Waupaca. The airport is classified as Medium General Aviation and is located about 22 minutes west of the Town. It serves personal/recreational, business/corporate, flight training and charter uses.²⁵

Clintonville Municipal Airport is owned and operated by the City of Clintonville. The airport is classified as Medium General Aviation and is located about a half hour north of the Town. It serves personal/recreational, business/corporate and agricultural uses.²⁶

Railroads

Rail Freight Service

There is one railroad line running through the Town of Caledonia. This line is owned and maintained by Canadian National. The Canadian National rail line through Waupaca County is part of its north-south mainline running from Winnipeg, where it connects with its east-west trans-continental Canada line, through Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico ports at New Orleans, Louisiana and Mobile, Alabama.²⁷ Waupaca County has three points of use along this mainline. The eastern point is in the Town of Caledonia at North Readfield with Larson Coop Whitehaven Silica.

Rail Passenger Service

Amtrak utilizes Canadian Pacific lines to provide passenger service. Although **no direct service is offered near the Town of Caledonia**, the State of Wisconsin is served by passenger stations in Milwaukee, Columbus, Portage, Wisconsin Dells, and Tomah. As the route passes through the state, it connects Chicago to the Twin Cities, and heads westward to terminate in Washington State. The *Midwest Regional Rail System Report*²⁸, prepared as a cooperative effort between nine Midwestern states, outlines a high speed (up to 110 mph) passenger rail system that utilizes 3,000 miles of existing rail right-of-way to connect rural, small urban and major metropolitan areas. The plan calls for a rail corridor connecting Green Bay to Milwaukee

²³ Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030.

²⁴ Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030.

²⁵ Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030.

²⁶ Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030.

²⁷ Waupaca County Inventory and Trends Report, 2006, Foth & Van Dyke Assoc. Inc.

²⁸ Midwest Regional Rail System: Executive Report, 2004. Transportation Economics & Management Systems, Inc. & HNTB.

and Chicago. The regional passenger rail system remains a conceptual idea at this point in time.

Water Transportation

There are no commercial ports in the Town of Caledonia. The closest port is located in Green Bay, approximately three-quarters of an hour northeast of the Town. The port provides shipping services to the Great Lakes and beyond. Passenger ferries are located in Manitowoc and Milwaukee. Both services offer passage across Lake Michigan to Lower Michigan.

Future Plans and Studies

Town of Caledonia

The Town of Caledonia has a number of roads with a PASER rating of 4 or less. Many of these roads are dead end streets and serve a small number of properties. It is the Town's policy, if possible, to patch two of these roads per year.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

- Six Year Highway Improvement Program: 2020 – 2025, Feb. 2020
 - North Central Region – No projects listed within the Town of Caledonia

Other WisDOT Statewide Plans

- *Connections 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan* (multi-modal transportation plan)
- *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030*
- *Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030*
- *Wisconsin State Freight Plan*

Other Municipalities and Planning Efforts

- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):
 - **ECWRPC regional comprehensive plan** for ten counties within the designated region (Waupaca County is a member of ECWRPC).
- Waupaca County:
 - The Waupaca County Highway Department repairs and makes improvements to county roads within the Town. The county recently applied for and was successful in receiving an STP-Rural Project on CTH W (STH 96-Cut Off Road). This project will replace culverts, pulverize, and shape and repave 4.2 miles of roadway. Design is expected to occur in 2024, with construction in 2025.
 - **2019 – 2023 Capital Improvement Plan:**

There are no projects listed within the Town of Caledonia for years 2020 to 2023.

- Waupaca County Highway Department 2020 Planning for Projects.

There are no projects listed within the Town of Caledonia.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for transportation are provided in Chapter 2: Framework Plan.



APPENDIX E-1

LOCAL ROADS PLAN

APPENDIX E1: LOCAL ROADS PLAN



INTRODUCTION

The local roads system is the backbone of the Town's transportation movement of goods and people. This includes truck traffic, law enforcement patrols, speeds, and congestion at major intersections and roadways. The Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads or (WISLR) assists local governments manage their local roads and improves upon decision making.

This appendix, along with Chapter 2: Framework Plan and Chapter 7: Transportation and Chapter 7A: Local Roads Plan, addresses these requirements.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The inventory and analysis section provide the Town with a general assessment of existing local transportation facilities. By determining road information such as repairs and pavement condition ratings, the Town is better prepared to develop strategies and recommendations that address current problems and budgeting issues.

Existing Roads Condition Assessment

When we talk about roads condition we look at structural integrity to handle traffic loads. The Town does yearly inspections on the pavement condition to look for maintenance concerns. The PASER rating system is used as a rating of pavement condition on a 10 to 1 scale. In the Town of Caledonia there are 45 miles, town and county, that are rated from this scale. There are 11 miles that are in excellent condition rating (8-10), 8 miles from fair to good condition, (5-7) and 6 miles that are of concern and in need of repair.

Below is a list of local roads that have high traffic volumes.

Average Annual Daily Traffic Numbers AADT¹

There are five road locations in the Town of Caledonia that have average traffic of over 1,000 vehicles. These are from the WisDOT traffic flow database. Map 7-1 shows the count differences from 2009 to 2015. These are all county and state roads not maintained by the Town of Caledonia:

- CTH W, North of STH 96 and CTH H = 2,100 to 2,200
- STH 96 East of CTH W = 3,700 to 3,800
- STH 96 East of STH 110/CTH II = 3,100 to 3,300
- USH 45 North of STH 96 = 5,400 to 5,700
- USH 45 North of W South of STH 96 = 5,900 to 7,300

Road Maintenance

There are 38.3 miles of local roads that the township maintains. With a yearly budget for Local Roads funding ranges from \$275,000 - \$295,000, a full rebuild of a local road is not feasible as the expense is too high. In this case the Town has gone to a patch and seal approach instead to keep costs down. Road maintenance is 50% of the Town's full yearly budget. A five year capital improvement plan is currently in place to fix and repair local roads.

Limited base work is completed as well as proactively replacing of cross road culverts when rebuilding a road. Road improvements are paid by the tax levy, with no current town overall debt with the exception of two fire trucks still being paid on, \$36K. Road audits are completed each year with the Waupaca County Road Supervisor. Snow plowing is done on all roads with priority roads plowed first.

The Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR)² is an internet-accessible system that helps local governments and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) manage local road data to improve decision-making, and to meet state statute requirements. WISLR provides a system for local governments to report local road information (such as width, surface type, surface year, shoulder, curb, road category, functional classification, and pavement condition ratings) to WisDOT. The new rating and maintenance called for per type is listed below:

¹ <https://wisdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2e12a4f051de4ea9bc865ec6393731f8>.

² <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/wislr/default.aspx>.

Paser maintenance needs per rating:

Excellent - None

Very Good Little Maintenance

Good - Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling, Sealcoat

Fair – Structural on Nonstructural Improvement or Overlay, Sealcoat

Poor – Structural Improvement – Patching and Overlay or Recycling

Very Poor – Reconstruction with Extensive Base Repair

Table E1-A: Caledonia Local Roads by Rating and Implementation³

Road Name	Rating	New Rating	Improvement Implementation
Excellent			
Bean City Rd	Very Good to Excellent	Excellent	None
Kanaman Rd	Very Good to Excellent	Excellent	None
Lietzke Rd	Very Good to Excellent	Excellent	None
Very Good			
Burns Dr	Very Good to Excellent	Very Good	Little Maintenance
Gruetzmacher Rd	Very Good to Excellent	Very Good	Little Maintenance
Marten Rd	Very Good to Excellent	Very Good	Little Maintenance
Schellin Ln	Very Good to Excellent	Very Good	Little Maintenance
Schroeder Rd	Very Good to Excellent	Very Good	Little Maintenance
Good			
Ashbury Ln	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Autumnwood Ln	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Bowman Ct	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Breezeway Dr	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Brehmer Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Briarwood Ct	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Briarwood Ln	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Cane Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Danke Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Ernst Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling

³ WisDOT Whistler Database road segments.

Eunice Ct	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Gordon Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Greenwood Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Justin Trl	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Konow Dr	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Magolski Dr	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Marsh Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Meartz Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
N Crosswinds Dr	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Neuman Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
O Connel Dr	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Petit Ct	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Pine Valley Ln	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Pines Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Rawhide Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Robe Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Seefeld Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Spiegelberg Rd	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Stanley Dr	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Thornberry Ct	Fair to Good	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
Winds Way Ct	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Woods Edge Dr	Fair to Good	Good	Sealcoat
Fair			
Cut Off Rd	Fail to Fair	Fair	Structural Improvement - Recycling or Overlay
Guhl Rd	Fail to Fair	Fair	Structural Improvement - Recycling or Overlay
Klemp Rd	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Lyn Dr	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Maine St	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Mill Rd	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Scenic View Ct	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Stanley Ct	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Steinbreg Ln	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Sunshine Rd	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Tamarack Way	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Tews Rd	Fail to Fair	Fair	Structural Improvement - Recycling or Overlay
Weiland Rd	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
Wohlt Rd	Fail to Fair	Fair	Structural Improvement - Recycling or Overlay
Yochum Dr	Fair to Good	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay

Poor			
Bellin Rd	Fail to Fair	Poor	Structural Improvement - Patching & Overlay or Recycling
Julie Dr	Fail to Fair	Poor	Structural Improvement - Patching & Overlay or Recycling
Palmbach Rd	Fail to Fair	Poor	Structural Improvement - Patching & Overlay or Recycling
Popeyes Ln	Fail to Fair	Poor	Structural Improvement - Patching & Overlay or Recycling
School Rd	Fail to Fair	Poor	Structural Improvement - Patching & Overlay or Recycling
Shady Grove Ln	Fail to Fair	Poor	Structural Improvement - Patching & Overlay or Recycling
Walrath Rd	Fail to Fair	Poor	Structural Improvement - Patching & Overlay or Recycling
Very Poor			
Rusch Rd	Fail to Fair	Very Poor	Reconstruction with Extensive Base Repair
Thieme Dr	Fail to Fair	Very Poor	Reconstruction with Extensive Base Repair

Class B Roads

State, county and local authorities may designate all or a portion of their systems as Class B highways under Sections 349.15 and 349.16, Wisconsin Statutes. This designation reduces the permitted weight, year round, not to exceed 60% of the truck load limits. The rules allow local pick-up and delivery of full legal loads on any Class B road. Also, waste haulers can haul their full legal load but because of health concerns, the material must be removed from a septic or holding tank within 24 hours. Agricultural traffic is seasonal based but also would be included with manure hauling trucks during the planting and fertilizer season.

Local officials have a responsibility to preserve the investment in roads by protecting them from excess damage caused by trucks carrying heavy loads. Towns have the authority to restrict truck weights under state statutes. However, local officials must carefully balance the public good in protecting roads against the legitimate need for efficient transportation. Farms and businesses depend heavily on these roads to move industrial and agricultural products. Highway and street agencies need them to economically transport roadbuilding materials. The public also relies on truck transportation to receive goods at reasonable prices. However, heavy truck loads can damage local road pavements, especially in spring when they are weakened because they are saturated with water. This is when the freeze and thaw occur the most and damage can occur.

Portions of roads in the Town of Caledonia that are classified as Class B include Bean City Road, Brehmer Road, Guhl Road, Lietzke Road, Marten Road, Kanaman Road, and County Highway W. Most of these routes are classified B to protect roads not constructed for heavy truck traffic and focus loaded traffic onto the minimum number of miles of roads required for business traffic.

Commercial Truck Traffic Routes

While USH 10 and USH 45 are both designated long truck routes (meaning no trailer length restrictions), STH 96 is designated as a 75 foot tractor trailer combination length according to Wisconsin Legislature 348.07⁴. The Town has established a commercial truck route to protect town roads. Deputies are hired through the Waupaca County Sheriff's office to enforce weight limits that still occur on these routes and cause road damage at \$50 an hour. Tax payers within the Town pay for road improvements which takes up 50% or more of the budget just for road maintenance.

Fines that are collected from illegal weights go back to the state with the Town receiving very little in kick back funds with the Town tax payers paying for enforcement and prosecution expenses. The proceeds from these fines that the state receives goes to obscure programs and not back to the communities where the ticket was issued. The types of trucks in the Town are used for hauling include mining based, crop and other agricultural product hauling, manure hauling, and farm vehicles. The portions of roads that are classified commercial truck routes are County Highway W, State Highway 96, US Highway 45, Guhl Road and Brehmer Road.

Canadian National Railroad

There is only one railroad track through the township. Six miles of the CN Railroad runs east west across the township and goes directly through the CHS Co-op in North Readfield. With lots of rail congestion at this point, truck traffic has no choice but to increase to transport materials in and out of the township. Currently, there is a partial right of way to add a second rail line but this is unlikely to happen anytime soon due to expense of building. The local rail cars compete constantly with the International trains that get first priority into the docking station. There is a lot of congestion that happens on a daily basis and not enough time allowed to unload and load all material. Economic growth is limited and sections of right of way would still have to be bought up to allow for the extra track.

Crashes within the Township

The Bureau of Transportation Safety and Technical Services BO(TS²) in the Wisconsin State Patrol is home to Wisconsin's Highway Safety Office. The Program and Policy Unit provides data analysis services to local governments and safety stakeholders. The Unit collaborated with the UW Traffic Operations and Safety Laboratory (UW TOPS Lab) to create Community Maps, an interactive map of Wisconsin traffic crashes. This tool was designed to assist local communities in understanding the driver behaviors in their communities.

Community Maps provides Wisconsin's law enforcement agencies and county Traffic Safety Commissions with a statewide map of all police reported traffic motor vehicle crashes from 2010 to the current year. Fatal crashes are included from 2001. Crashes are updated on a nightly basis using geo-coded locations from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation DT4000 police crash report.

⁴ https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/trans/276.pdf.

As shown in Table E1-B, vehicle crashes for Waupaca County peaked in 2017 but have decreased overall by 2019.⁵

Table E1-B: Number of Crashes Reported in Waupaca County 2014-2019

County	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Avg
Waupaca	1,318	1,317	1,359	1,448	1,361	1,251	1,361

The number of higher vehicle crashes within the Town of Caledonia are centered around high traffic intersections. This is also where the speed limits are increased as well on major highways that run through the Town. Major and minor collectors move traffic on USH 45 and STH 96 as well as the County Highways H and W. The table below depicts the top 10 number of crashes and fatalities by intersection and which intersections are the considered the most dangerous. **Map 7-5, Crash Heat Map** shows this visually where the most crashes have occurred. Crash counts per category: Bicyclist = 0, Pedestrian = 0, Motorists = 136 from 2017 to September 2020.

⁵ <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/about-wisdot/newsroom/statistics/final-county.aspx>.

Table E1-C: High Volume Traffic - Crashes at these intersections⁶:

Top 10 Intersections for Number of Crashes
USH 45 & STH 96
CTH W & WIS 96
CTH W & Broken Branch Ln (private road)
CTH W & USH 45
WIS 96 & Marten Rd
Greenwood Rd & Weiland Rd
CTH H & Pines Rd
CTH HH & Gorges Rd
CTH W & Ledgeview Dr (private road)
CTH H & CTH W
Top 10 Dangerous Intersections
USH 45 & STH 96
CTH W & Broken Branch Ln (private road)
CTH W & USH 45
CTH W & WIS 96
WIS 96 & Marten Rd
Greenwood Rd & Weiland Rd
CTH H & Pines Rd
CTH HH & Gorges Rd
CTH W & Ledgeview Dr (private road)

Future Road Condition Assessment

The roadway network is considered the backbone of a community. It is the infrastructure upon which a livable community is built upon. While the primary function of the roadway is to provide access to various parcels as well as provide mobility to road users, first and foremost, they are public spaces for the public to enjoy and utilize.

They should be viewed as public spaces for the community to come together. As the Town moves forward with implementing the comprehensive plan, it is recommended that the Town consider the local roadways are enjoyed by all residents. The table below shows general strategies that the Town can take to improve upon the local roads network.

⁶ <https://ecwrpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/8e53c19136d545788e195feabe32c68d>.

Table E1-D: Road System Management Strategies

Strategy Tool	Effect	Cost
Roadway Infrastructure Improvement Strategies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersection Improvements 	Highly Variable capacity Increase	High to Medium Cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic Calming Methods 	Improve flow and safety, lower speeds	Medium Cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement Management – patrols 	Improve flow, safety, and capacity	Highly variable; low to high
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods Movement and Management 	Improve flow, safety, and capacity, using the fewest routes possible	Highly variable; low to high
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and Reconstruction (LRIP*) <i>*Limited amount available to townships.</i> 	5 to 30% capacity restoration – patch and seal vs full rebuild, based on five year plan to fix fair to poor roads for maintenance	Highly variable; high
Pedestrian / Bicycle / Multi-Modal Strategies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated Bicycle Lanes 	Improve Safety	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off Road Trails 	Improve safety and connections	Medium to High

Land Use / Policy Strategies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Management 	Sustainable, balanced, efficient	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Design Criteria 	Increased efficiency, balanced access to quarries	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed Use Development in the Hamlet of Readfield 	More walkability and bicycle options	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Parking for increased Development 	Balance of spaces based on number of commercial establishments	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the use of ATV/UTV on town roads increase, so does the overall traffic (Ordinance 2020-08-02)⁷ 	Enforce the rules provided from the state on ATV/UTV usage	Medium

Roadway management strategies are important for the following reasons:

- **Road Infrastructure:** Keeping up with the maintenance of deteriorating roads keeps the movement of people and goods in the Town safe.
- **Enhances Community Living:** Better roadway management leads to less pressure to widen roads, potentially reduces vehicle speed and increases pedestrian / bicycle activity. These features enhance community living and encourage a physically active lifestyle.
- **Emergency Situations:** In times of emergency, relying on access to a roadway may put lives in danger. If the roadway is blocked due to a railroad crossing or other obstacles, the area becomes isolated and would delay the victim in receiving immediate care.
- **Funding Options:** Established in 1991, the Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP)⁸ assists local governments in improving seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city and village streets. LRIP is a reimbursement program, which pays up to 50% of total eligible costs with local governments providing the balance. The LRIP could assist the Town of Caledonia with pavement replacement, reconditioning, resurfacing, reconstruction costs, structure rehabilitation or to purchase hot mix asphalt for patch and seal projects.

⁷ https://townofcaledonia.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/scan_2020092810333800.pdf.

⁸ <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/lrip.aspx>.

LRIP funding is managed on behalf of the state, by Waupaca County Highway Commissioner and the appointed committee. They decide which projects to fund and at what level. The total available funds for all of Waupaca County townships. Is \$150,000 for a two year cycle. There are over 20 townships in the county who are eligible for the funds. This results in only \$75,000 per year being available to projects. The availability of the money is determined by the Highway Commissioner not the townships. Therefore, there is very little money available and is unpredictable of the Town obtaining funds for its road budget.

Key Town of Caledonia Road Issues and Strategies

Key Road Issues

There are numerous issues regarding the management of town roads and they vary by township. The following are the key issues facing the Town of Caledonia during this period of time as determined by Bill Abba, Road Supervisor, and supported by the Town Board:

1. **Funding** – The overriding issue facing the Town is securing sufficient funding to maintain roads in an appropriate manner. Current funding is provided by the State of Wisconsin road aids (about 30% of town road budget) and the town tax levy (the remaining 70%). The Town does not assess local property owners for road improvements on adjacent roads.

Various alternative sources such as LRIP and Governor Evers supplemental road aids have been investigated but the Town either does not qualify (Governor Evers plan requires in order to receive aid the project must provide a regional economic benefit which our local town road improvements do not) or they are insufficient to meaningful impact the budget (LRIP funds for all towns combined in Waupaca County total \$75,000 per year and must be approved by the committee chaired by the Waupaca County Highway Commissioner making them unpredictable to receive). This means the Town of Caledonia funds the vast majority of road maintenance and improvements from the local tax levy. And given the road budget makes up about 50% of the total annual operating budget, it often must serve as a source of revenue for other major non-routine expenses such as emergency services. Voter expectations that local taxes are not increased make increasing road spending a huge challenge.

The Town spends about \$285,000 per year to maintain just under 40 miles of roads. To provide adequate resources to keep road maintenance on a more appropriate schedule, an estimate of an additional \$100,000 to \$150,000 per year would be required. This level of increase is currently not achievable.

2. **Trucking** - The international rail line crossing through Caledonia is one of the busiest in the region and provides one of a limited number of regional connections to Canada's tar sands oil, agricultural production, and general goods shipping. The amount of traffic on the single line is very high. Because there is only one line with such heavy traffic, this significantly limits the number of rail cars that can be brought in to service local businesses like CHS Coop, Earth Sense Energy Systems, the local quarries, and the Whitehaven Silica Company. This results in even greater dependence on truck traffic to move goods into and out of these local businesses, hence more impact to the town roads.

Much of the Caledonia industry is dependent upon heavy trucking. As a result, truck traffic within the township is very significant, especially from the CHS coop. The Town has worked hard over the past few years to limit the number of roads these trucks can run on by creating truck routes maximizing the use of state and county highways and minimizing the use of town roads. We now have the truck route set up so that only 1.3 miles of town roads are approved for through, loaded, truck traffic. Managing this is a continuous challenge and the Town hires the Waupaca County Sheriff to police local weight limits. It is expected that truck traffic will continue to increase in the future, adding to this problem. A second issue with the railroad is the pressure to close crossings. We do not expect that the crossings at US Highway 45 and County Highways HH and W will ever close, but the lone remaining town road crossing at Guhl Road continues to be a railroad target which we have always resisted. The loss of this crossing will have major implications on emergency response and the access to the Go Green quarry. The Town recently spent over \$100,000 to upgrade this section of Guhl Road to a truck route to support Go Green.

- 3. Ag Traffic** - Unlike some towns, Caledonia does not have the mega farms generating large amounts of manure that needs to be transported on local roads. Some manure transport does occur, especially in the spring, but it is limited to a few locations. A permit from the Town is required for these loads. Large liquid manure haulers are used. The bigger issue with Ag traffic is related to the amount of truck traffic on local roads during spring planting and fall harvesting. Because these trucks are supporting local farms that are likely not on the truck route, they will travel on most roads in the Town during these periods. This issue, however, is not as significant as the manure hauling issue experienced in other townships because trucks are used that do not cause as much damage as large manure hauling wagons. None-the-less, this does put pressure on local roads and can lead to some damage. Compared to the funding and trucking issues listed above, Ag traffic is not as significant.

Town of Caledonia Road Strategies - 2018-2022

The Town has focused on a few key strategies to address the primary issues with maintaining roads. These strategies have guided investment decisions to help insure we are maximizing the return on the Town's road investment. Below are the key strategies:

- 1. Planning** - Create a 5-year investment plan for road maintenance and improvements. Annually update the plan adjusting as necessary based upon resource availability and road project completion. The Town ensures the plan appropriately balances maintenance activities with major road rebuilds to ensure proper maintenance is completed. The budget is typically 40% maintenance (snow plowing, mowing, sign maintenance, ditch cleaning and culvert replacement, etc.) and 60% major rebuild projects (i.e. reconstruction, repaving, etc.). The plan also allows for proper planning to ensure short, dead end roads get maintenance, these roads often are completely neglected in favor of the major traffic roads. The Town plans to provide maintenance on at least two short dead-end roads per year (a dozen of these roads are in the Town). Major projects are focused on the high traffic roads first.
- 2. Funding** - Seek funding from as many sources as are available. State and county road maintenance support has been studied and utilized where feasible but options are very

limited. For example, we have used the county bridge and large culvert replacement support and 60/40 brush cutting programs to reduce the Town's costs. We focus all of our road work on as few contractors as possible to get the benefit of scale as much as possible. The Waupaca County Highway Department can provide all of the services we need and have proven to be competitive in quality and pricing.

3. **Rebuild Strategy** - The Town has shifted road reconstruction activities from complete rebuilds to a patch and seal approach. A full rebuild, which was periodically done in the past, costs nearly \$250,000 per mile (nearly a full year's total road budget!) and included reclaiming the existing asphalt, adding up to 10 inches of new base, replacement of all culverts, laying two new layers of asphalt totaling 4 inches, and reshouldering the road. Because of this high cost, complete rebuilds often took 2-3 years to complete so the cost could be managed without interfering with other important maintenance work. Currently, the Town typically crack seals the existing pavement, lays asphalt matting over particularly bad areas, chip seals the whole road, and reshoulders at a cost 30 - 40% of a complete rebuild. On short dead-end roads with limited traffic, the Town has shifted back to an old technology used years ago, double chip sealing, to provide an economical maintenance option. Double chip sealing lost favor over the years, but in recent years has become an option again with such tight budgets. It is not a great solution but it does fit the budget so these short roads can be maintained.
4. **Trucking** - The Town has worked hard to focus truck traffic on state and county roads and the minimum number of town road miles to limit heavy truck traffic damage to town roads. Truck routes have been designated with the support of Waupaca County and enforcement efforts have been significantly increased with great success. Illegal truck traffic has dropped dramatically the last few years. The Town has partnered with the major firms in the Town that use trucking to get their help in dealing with the issue with great success.
5. **Subdivision Road Construction** - Ensure subdivision developers pay for all required road expenses and roads meet town specifications. The Town has developed good working relationships with local subdivision developers. The agreements with these developers require them to install, at their cost, roads that meet town standards. Once completed, the Town takes over maintenance. There have been many challenges in getting this done but all three subdivisions are now complete with all roads meeting town standards and the Town has assumed responsibility. The Town was concerned that costs would be passed to the Town if developers defaulted which did happen in one case. All issues have been resolved with no impact on the town road budget. A new development has been started and the Town is working to ensure these additional new roads are paid for by the developer and meet town specs.

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX F

UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

APPENDIX F: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES



INTRODUCTION

One responsibility of a community is to maintain a certain level of community services. To achieve it, the Town of Caledonia must continuously maintain, upgrade, and expand existing facilities in a cost effective manner based on future growth projections and the desires of the community.

Wisconsin Smart Growth Legislation requires the Utilities and Community Facilities Element to be a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of these facilities in the Town of Caledonia. An inventory of the current situation is required; more importantly, the Legislation requires this element to provide guidance as to how the Town can meet projected needs at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner. This appendix, along with Chapter 2: Framework Plan and Chapter 8: Utilities and Community Facilities address these requirements.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an inventory of utilities and community facilities that serve the Town of Caledonia. The analysis of facilities is based on generalizations and predictions and is no substitute for detailed engineering or architectural studies, which should be completed before municipal funds are expended on specific projects.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Public Wastewater Collection and Treatment

There are no public wastewater collection and treatment systems within the Town of Caledonia.

Private Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Private on-site wastewater treatment systems or POWTs are used for waste disposal in Waupaca County in the areas which do not have a public sewer system. Typically, individual systems are designed for each household based on the site's soil characteristics and capabilities. However, in some cases (such as with conservation subdivisions) a community, or 'cluster' system, may be used which services more than one household. **Private on-site wastewater treatment systems, or POWTs, serve the entire Town.**

Waupaca County maintains records for private, on-site sanitary permits in the Town. Information that the county keeps includes where on-site systems are located, when the permits were issued, and the type of system installed. Waupaca County also implements a POWTS maintenance program. Depending on the size of the septic tank, pumping is required from one to three years. Notices are sent to the property owner, at the appropriate pumping interval as a reminder. POWTs consist of conventional or at-grade or mound systems, in all there are 717¹ active on-site systems in the Town. Only 34 of the systems within the Town are holding tanks.

Stormwater Management

Currently the Town relies on a series of open ditches and natural waterways to facilitate drainage. Localized flooding occurs near the Wolf River Stormwater runoff and management is an environmental concern due to flooding and surfaces water quality issues. When the impacts of stormwater management area considered from a regional prospective, the potential for damage is tremendous. Although individual development may not seem to have a significant impact on the natural drainage system, the cumulative impacts of development and urbanization can influence natural system functions.

Currently the WDNR along with many partners throughout the Upper Fox and Wolf River Basins are working to improve water quality within the Upper Fox and Wolf Rivers. Currently a TMDL for Total Phosphorous and Total Suspended Solids is being developed for this area. For more information on the Wolf River Basin see Appendix G: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is the amount of pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards.

Drainage Districts

Drainage districts are local governmental entities organize under a county drainage board for the primary purpose of draining lands for agriculture.² **There are no drainage districts in the Town of Caledonia.**³

¹ Waupaca County Planning & Zoning Department, POWTS Inspector personal conversation, 4/23/20.

² Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Drainage Districts in Wisconsin Fact Sheet.

³ <https://datcpgis.wi.gov/maps/?viewer=dd>, accessed 4/23/20.

Water Supply

Although water may seem to be plentiful in Wisconsin, it is not an infinite resource. Providing safe, clean, and reliable water can and has become a challenge for many communities throughout the state.

Public Water Supply

There are no public water systems or public wells within the Town of Caledonia.

Private Water Supply

The Town of Caledonia is served by private wells. As such, groundwater is the source of drinking water within the Town. According to the USGS, the eastern portion of Waupaca County is less susceptible to groundwater contamination than the western tier.⁴

Solid Waste and Recycling

The Town contracts with Graichen Sanitation to provide garbage and recycling collection to Town residents. Curb-side pickup is on Thursday and recycling is collected on the first and third Wednesday of the month. Recycling is single stream which means that mixed glass, paper and plastic are combined for collection.⁵ Other programs available to Town residents include medication disposal and services through the Waupaca County Processing & Transfer Facility (PTF). Residents are able to drop off yard waste, automotive items, appliances, electronics, household hazardous waste (May – October only) and bulky waste disposal, Monday – Friday from 7 am to 3 pm; Saturdays from 7 am to noon from March – November, and the 3rd Saturday from 7 am to noon from December – November at the PTF.

Energy Supply and Transmission

Electricity

There are neither electric generating facilities nor major electrical transmission lines in the Town of Caledonia.

WE Energies, a subsidiary of Wisconsin Energy Group provides electric service to the Town of Caledonia⁶.

Natural Gas

ANR Pipeline Company (ANR), owns and operates a natural gas transmission line that intersects the Town of Caledonia. The pipeline cuts diagonally (east-west) across the center of the Town (Map F-1). ***WE Energies, a subsidiary of Wisconsin Energy Group provides natural gas service to the Town of Caledonia.***⁷

⁴ <https://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/find/waupaca/susceptibility.html>, accessed 4/23/20.

⁵ Town of Caledonia website and Waupaca County Solid Waste & Recycling; accessed 4/23/20.

⁶ Wisconsin Public Service Commission, accessed 4/23/20.

⁷ Wisconsin Public Service Commission, accessed 4/23/20.

Telecommunication Facilities

Telephone

Residents in the Town of Caledonia have a number of choices for local phone service.

The advancement of telecommunications technologies, such as cell phones, has greatly increased the need for towers to provide receiving and sending capabilities. The federal government recognized this need with the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

There is one cell tower registered with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in the Town of Caledonia (Map F-1). The tower is located near the corner of STH 96 and CTH H and CTH W in Readfield. **Effective January 14, 2019, the Federal Communications Commission will employ new preemptions of local authority over small cell wireless facility deployment and management of local rights-of-way.**

Internet

Broadband or high-speed internet is available, though limited in the Town of Caledonia.⁸

Fixed broadband includes all wireline and fixed wireless technologies. Century Link provides wireline service in the Town. Speeds vary greatly in the Town and many areas of the Town do not have access to cable internet. Wireline upload speeds vary from no coverage to 10 to 24.99 Mbps, while download speeds vary from no coverage to 25 Mbps and greater. Generally, the northwest corner of the Town, areas north of Gruetzmacher Road and west of CTH W, areas west of CTH HH has no coverage. Fixed wireless download speeds provide better coverage area for the Town. Fixed wireless download speeds are available from 25 Mbps and greater in the southeastern part of the Town, while download speeds are slightly less in the remaining Town (3 to 24.99 Mbps). However, fixed wireless uploads speeds are essentially less than 3 Mbps for the entire Town and part of the Town is considered unserved. This could affect the Town's ability to attract businesses to certain areas of the Town or residents wanting higher internet speeds. Access to high speed internet was one of the main issues affecting Town residents according to the 2017 survey. The Town is in the Underserved Areas (Broadband Expansion Grant Eligible Guideline Areas – FY 2020).

Caledonia Parks and Recreation Facilities⁹

Local parks and recreational facilities are intended to provide primarily short-term active recreational opportunities. As a rule, the number of park sites and the diversity of available recreational facilities they provide correspond with the size of the community. **The Town of Caledonia maintains one park site, encompassing 4.72 acres, which is located next to the Town Hall off of STH 96.** The community center occupies an additional 1.18 acres on the site. Just over 7 acres of open play area is also available for recreational use at the adjacent Readfield Elementary School site (Map F-1 and Map B-1).

Park Land Standards

Standards have been developed to help gauge how well various levels of government as well as the private sector are doing in meeting their responsibility of providing outdoor recreational facilities. A land demand standard of 10 acres of publicly owned open space for every thousand

⁸ <https://maps.psc.wi.gov/apps/WisconsinBroadbandMap/>, accessed 4/23/20.

⁹ Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2017-2021.

residents is a traditional barometer for determining whether adequate parkland exists in a community to meet the recreational needs of its citizens and others who depend on its facilities for recreational activities. However, the standard is just that, a useful measuring tool to see how much land should be available for a resident for recreational use now and in the future. However, these minimum standards are merely guidelines, every community has different situations and demands that should be considered.

The Town of Caledonia has approximately 8.24 acres¹⁰ of publically owned land. Currently, based on the minimum standards, the Town would need 20.25 acres of park and recreational land by 2040.¹¹ The Town will need an additional 12.01 acres by 2040.

Park Facility Needs

The composition of a community's population can provide insight into the need for emphasizing specific types of recreational opportunities. These needs should be based on recreational trends and the age groups of users. To ensure that facility needs are accurately identified, the Town should seek input from citizens.

Locational Needs (Level of Service)

One of the most important tenets of park system planning is that a range of recreational opportunities should be within convenient walking distance of each resident. Within Caledonia's rural based development pattern and distribution of existing facilities and schools, the Town residents' walk to an existing recreation facility is non-existent. A ½ mile level of service is ideal as a walking distance with also looking at safety and use of sidewalks, trails, and bike paths. When residents are separated from the nearest park or school by natural barriers such as streams or man-made barriers such as busy streets, they are considered to be less adequately served because these features hinder a direct or safe walk. This is a particular concern for children and disabled or elderly residents to get to their destination. In the Town of Caledonia, the bulk of the neighborhood population is scattered throughout the township. As new development encroaches upon agricultural land, more parks will need to be made available to serve those growing subdivisions as well as to support the current population in the surrounding area.

Town of Caledonia Park and Recreational Facilities

The Town owns one park and recreational facility:

Community Park and Center. At 4.72 acres, this is the only park site in the Town of Caledonia. It is located in the east central portion of the Town (Map F-2). Access to the park is provided by state highway. The Community Park and Center are designed to serve all the current neighborhoods in the township. There is a playground, sandbox, horseshoe pits, a pavilion/shelter building, an unlighted unfenced ball diamond, trails, and open green space.

Other support facilities include an equipment shed for the ball diamond, bleachers and bench dugouts as well as a parking area along with several security lights. Future plans call for a flush type restroom, trails, and a soccer field.

¹⁰ This includes the 4.72 acre Community Park, 1.18 acre Community Center, 2.0 acres of vacant open space and 0.34 acres Town Cemetery.

¹¹ Based on a WDOA projected population of 2,025 in 2040.

Events such as Caledonia Fest are hosted and the Readfield Elementary School utilizes part of the site for its physical education classes. Shared use of the space is considered to benefit the school as well as the residents.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

For information on proposed bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the Town, please see Chapter 7 and Appendix E, Transportation.

Waupaca County Park and Recreational Facilities¹²

Waupaca County Parks

There are no county parks in the Town of Caledonia.

Snowmobile Trails

Waupaca County's snowmobile trail system hosts over 400 miles of groomed snowmobile trails.¹³ This snowmobile system provides an opportunity for snowmobile operators to enjoy Waupaca County's winter wonderland when conditions are right. More information is available from the Waupaca County Park and Recreation Department.

State Owned Recreational Facilities

Trails

There are no state owned recreational trails in the Town of Caledonia.

Private Recreational Facilities

Campgrounds

Weilands Landing, located on Shoreview Road provides 50 seasonal campsites and 8 year round mobile park sites. The Weiland Boat Landing provides access to the Wolf River (Map F-2).

Cemeteries

Five cemeteries are located in the Town of Caledonia¹⁴ (Map F-2):

- Davis Family Burials, located in section 5 on Seefeld Road, approximately 5 miles northeast of Readfield;
- Caledonia Town Cemetery, located in section 26, south of Schroeder Road on CTH W, 1.5 miles south of Readfield;
- St. John's Lutheran Cemetery, located in section 10 on CTH HH, west of CTH HH;

¹² Waupaca County Park & Recreation Department.

¹³ 1015 Waupaca County 5-Year Outdoor Recreation Plan.

¹⁴ <http://www.wigenweb.org/waupaca/Cemmisc/waupcem.htm#Caledonia%20Township>.

- Zion Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, located in section 23 on CTH W, south of the church in Readfield;
- Zion Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, located in section 35 on Marsh Road east of Klemp Road in Readfield;
- Friday Family, located 1.5 miles northwest of Readfield on Pines Road; and
- Peters/Petters Family Burials, located on Seefeld Road northeast of Readfield.

Churches

Two churches are located in the Town of Caledonia:

- Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church; and
- Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Healthcare Facilities

Hospitals and Clinics

The Town of Caledonia has no current HealthCare facilities, although there are 8 hospitals within a 30 minute radius¹⁵.

- Ascension NE Wisconsin – St. Elizabeth Campus, Appleton (General Medical & Surgical – 190 beds);
- ThedaCare Regional Medical Center - Appleton, Appleton (General Medical and Surgical – 156 beds);
- ThedaCare Regional Medical Center - Neenah, Neenah (General Medical & Surgical – 164 beds);
- ThedaCare Medical Center - New London, New London (Critical Access Hospital – 25 beds);
- Aurora Medical Center, Oshkosh (General Medical and Surgical – 72 beds);
- Ascension NE Wisconsin - Mercy Campus, Oshkosh (General Medical and Surgical Hospital – 128 beds);
- ThedaCare Medical Center – Waupaca, Waupaca (Critical Access Hospital – 25 beds); and
- ThedaCare Medical Center - Wild Rose, Wild Rose (Critical Access Hospital – 25 beds).

Nursing Homes

Currently, there are no nursing homes within the Town. According to the Directory of Licensed Wisconsin Nursing Homes, dated February 4, 2020,¹⁶ Waupaca County has 12 nursing home facilities with 940 licensed beds. Most of these beds are part of the Wisconsin Veterans Home in King (721 licensed beds). Although the Town of Caledonia does not have a nursing home, current needs are being met by county and regional facilities. As the population ages, additional capacity may need to be developed. The Town should consider working with private eldercare providers to identify additional locations for these services, if needed.

¹⁵ Guide to Wisconsin Hospitals, Fiscal Year 2018.

¹⁶ <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/guide/nh-waupaca.pdf>.

Childcare Facilities

With the increased prevalence of dual-income households, the importance of reliable and affordable childcare plays a critical role in maintaining the present economy. Under Wisconsin law, no person may provide care and supervision for 4 or more children under the age of 7 (not related) for less than 24 hours a day, unless that person obtains a license to operate a childcare center from the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families. There are three different categories for state license child care: Licensed Family Care (up to 8 children usually in a person home), Licensed Group Centers (9 or more children, located somewhere other than a residence) and licensed Day Camps (seasonal programs usually outdoors). Certified Child Care is a voluntary form of regulation for those that are not required to be licensed. Provisional and regular certified family child care providers may care for up to 6 children.

There are no licensed or certified childcare facilities in the Town of Caledonia.

Public Safety and Emergency Services

Police Service¹⁷

Police service to the Town of Caledonia is provided by the Waupaca County Sheriff's Department, as needed. In addition, the Sheriff's Department is contracted by the Town to provide enforcement of weight limits on Town truck routes. According to the Town of Caledonia, this arrangement is working satisfactory. The Waupaca County Sheriff's Department is located at 1402 E. Royalton Street in Waupaca and provides law enforcement for Waupaca County. Service divisions in the Sheriff's Department include patrol, water patrol, corrections, detective, emergency response unit, records division, K-9 Unit, snow patrol and communication center. The Communications Center handles all 911 calls for Waupaca County. Working closely with officers from surrounding agencies, the Detectives Division recovers stolen property and assists with investigations. In 1985 the Waupaca County Emergency Response Unit (ERU) was formed. This multi-jurisdictional unit is comprised of members from the Sheriff's Department and officers from various agencies within Waupaca County. The Patrols Division covers 750 square miles and patrols more than 346 miles of county roads. So that deputies are readily available to assist with when an emergency arises, they are located in numerous cities throughout Waupaca County. Subsidized by the DNR, the Water Patrol, provides boating law enforcement on Waupaca County's rivers, lakes and streams from ice out to late fall.

Correctional Facilities¹⁸

The Sheriff's Department operates the Waupaca County Jail. The facility opened in 2001, and is located at 1402 East Royalton Street. The jail can house 320 inmates, currently its average daily population is approximately 200 inmates. It functions as a holding facility for prisoners awaiting trial, sentenced prisoners, and convicted felons awaiting transfer to the Wisconsin State Prison System. The Waupaca County Jail offers G.E.D., drug and alcohol counseling programs, religious counseling, telephone privileges, family visits, and the Inmate Worker Program. The County Jail has various conditions of confinement ranging from minimum, medium to maximum security housing.

¹⁷ Waupaca County Sheriff's Department website, accessed 4/23/20.

¹⁸ https://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/departments/sheriffs_department/divisions/jail_division.php, accessed 4/23/20.

Fire Services and Emergency Management

The Town of Caledonia is served by the Dale Fire and Rescue and the New London Fire Department (Map F-2). According to the Town this service is working and the Town is satisfied with fire and emergency management services. However, according to the 2017 citizen survey, some residents are not happy with the level of fire protection they receive as the fire response is too far away to distinguish a fire if one would occur.

Dale Fire and Rescue¹⁹:

The Dale Fire and Rescue is located at W9641 State Road 96, Dale, WI. According to the Town of Dale's webpage, there are currently 10 members of the fire department (this includes the fire chief, assistant chiefs, captains, lieutenants and the safety office), 22 firefighters, 5 EMS/First Responders, and 5 explorers. The fire department provides fire protection to the southern portion of the Town (Map F-2).

New London Fire Department²⁰:

The New London Fire Department is located 215 N. Shawano Street in New London. Besides providing fire protection to the northern half of the Town of Caledonia, the fire department also provides fire protection to the City of New London and portions of the towns of Liberty, Maple Creek, Lebanon and Mukwa. In addition to fire protection, the New London Fire Department also has a "Jaws of Life" unit, air bags and other rescue tools for extrication of victims of motor vehicle accidents, farm accidents and industrial accidents. Water and ice rescue is also provided by use of a Fire Department boat and ice rescue sled.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

The WDNR provides fire service for brush and forest fires within Waupaca County.

Emergency Management

Ambulance:

Ambulance is provided by the New London/Bear Creek Ambulance and Fremont-Wolf River Emergency Medical Service (Map F-2). Calls are dispatched through the Waupaca County 911 call center.

New London/Bear Creek Ambulance:

ThedaCare owns and operates New London Medical Center. Gold Cross Ambulance provides paramedic-level care for 911 medical emergencies as well as New London First Responders network.

¹⁹ <http://townofdale.org/dale-fire-and-rescue>, accessed 4/23/20.

²⁰ http://www.newlondonwi.org/departments/fire_department.php, accessed 4/23/20.

Fremont-Wolf River Emergency Medical Services:

Fremont-Wolf River EMS is a provider of emergency and non-emergency services to the community of Fremont, WI. It is located at E7403 Hwy 110 in the Town of Fremont. (License Level: Advanced Emergency Medical Technicians)

Emergency Medical Flight Services:

Emergency medical flight services are available from the following providers:

- Eagle III, St. Vincent's/Bellin/Brown County, Green Bay
- Ministry Spirit Medical Transportation Services, Stevens Point Municipal Airport. Moving to Central Wisconsin Airport in 2020.
- Aspirus MedEvac, Wausau
- Theda Star, ThedaClark Regional Medical Center, Neenah

Theda Star provides primary emergency medical flight services. If Theda Star is unavailable, Theda Star contacts the next closest unit.

Waupaca County Communications Center:

The Waupaca County Communications Center is operated by the Waupaca County Sheriff's Office. The Waupaca County Communications Center handles all 911 calls for law enforcement, fire and emergency medical service providers.

Waupaca County Emergency Management:

The Waupaca County Emergency Management Office (WCEMO) is charged with coordinating response and recovery in the event of a natural or technical disaster, county-wide. The county coordinates the CodeRED program, which provides weather and emergency alerts, emergency preparedness education materials, the Waupaca County Hazardous Materials Team (HazMat), and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

Library

There are no public libraries in the Town of Caledonia; instead, some residents use the Neuschafer Community Library in the Village of Fremont but, many more use the New London Public Library, located at 406 S. Pearl Street, in New London.

Neuschafer Community Library. The Neuschafer Community Library is located at 317 Wolf River Drive in the Village of Fremont. The Neuschafer Community Library is part of the OWLS Library System.

There are 16 public library systems within the State of Wisconsin.²¹ Library systems are designed to provide expanded library service to more people without making additional large expenditures. Libraries receive the majority of their revenue from the local municipalities and the Counties. The Outagamie-Waupaca (OWLS) Library System includes 17 libraries in Outagamie and Waupaca counties.²²

²¹ <https://dpi.wi.gov/pld/directories/systems>.

²² <https://www.owlsweb.org/>, accessed 4/24/20.

Schools

The New London School District provides education to the entire Town of Caledonia (Map F-2). Quality schools within the Town of Caledonia play a critical role in its ability to attract and retain families, and help build a stronger economy through an educated workforce.

New London Public School District²³

The New London School Public School District provides education to the City of New London, all of the Town of Caledonia and portions of the towns of Lebanon, Bear Creek, Mukwa, Fremont, Maple Creek, Liberty, Hortonia, Winchester, Wolf River, Clayton and Dale. The District serves about 2400 students who attend one of six schools. Students from the Town of Caledonia attend Readfield Elementary School (4 year old kindergarten through 4th grade - Readfield), the New London Intermediate/Middle School (grades 5 through 8 - New London) and New London High School (grades 9 through 12 - New London). The district also offers non-traditional learning at the Catalyst Academy and Next Generation, a blended learning academy that offers the best elements of online and face-to-face learning.

Private Schools

Private schools play an important role in educating students. Three private schools serve residents in the New London School District²⁴: Emanuel Lutheran School (grades K4 through 8 - New London), Most Precious Blood Grade School (K4 through 4 – New London) and Starr Academy (combined elementary/secondary school - Caledonia).

Post-Secondary Education

The Town of Caledonia does not have any institutions of higher education. The University of Wisconsin system - University of Wisconsin Oshkosh operates three campuses within about a 30 minute drive from the Town: University of Wisconsin Oshkosh (a four-year campus) and the University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh Fox Cities Campus (a two year campus). The Oshkosh campus offers programs in nursing, education, business, social sciences, natural sciences, humanities, fine and performing arts, engineering technology, information technology, health sciences and applied and liberal studies.²⁵ The Fox Cities campus's offer courses that are the foundation for more than 200 majors, as well as several bachelor's degree completion programs from five UW four-year schools can be earned entirely on the Fox Cities campus.

One private college is also within a 30 minute drive from the Town: Lawrence University in Appleton.

The state is covered by 16 multi-county vocational technical and adult education districts which are organized on a regional basis and financed primarily by local property taxes. These districts tend to follow school district boundaries rather than county lines. ***The Town of Caledonia is a part of the Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) district.*** FVTC maintains course offerings at centers in Waupaca and Clintonville. Curricula in the technical schools are usually geared toward an area's particular needs. Typically a student may choose from among a two-year

²³ <https://www.newlondon.k12.wi.us/district/>, accessed 4/24/20.

²⁴ <https://dpi.wi.gov/directories>, accessed 4/24/20.

²⁵ <https://uwosh.edu/about-uw-oshkosh/>, accessed 4/24/20.

highly technical associate degree program, a two-year vocational program, a one-year vocational program, and a short-term program.

Other Municipal Buildings

Government Facilities

Caledonia Community Center. *The Caledonia Community Center is located at E9181 US Hwy 10 in Readfield*, it adjoins the Community Park (Map F-2). The Community Center houses the town clerk and municipality meetings. – add information on community center – when built, what used for, facilities – i.e. kitchen, meeting room, restrooms, town offices. The facility houses a large meeting room that is also available for rental. According to the Town, the town hall adequately serves the daily needs of the community.

Post Office. *Rural mail delivery to residents in the Town of Caledonia is from the Weyauwega Post Office, 104 N. Pine Street, Weyauwega, WI 54983. There are no concerns regarding mail delivery.*



APPENDIX F-1

PARK & RECREATION FACILITIES

APPENDIX F1: PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES



INTRODUCTION

The Town has a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) that was created in 2016. It looks at preserving the Town's natural resource base and other important open space areas so that future generations can enjoy its rural flavor. Accommodations that promote opportunities for safe bicycling and walking, both for recreation and transportation, have also become highly prized quality of life amenities for Town residents.

The CORP provides Town residents with safe and convenient access to a broad range of recreational opportunities, while taking steps to ensure that measures which protect the open space character they value so highly are implemented.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The 2017-2021 CORP is a compilation of resources, needs, objectives, goals, maps, and recommendations to guide the future development of these facilities in the Town of Caledonia.

Appendix F1 gives more insight on recommendations and the needs assessment for future parks and recreation in the Town.

EXISTING PARKS INVENTORY

The Town of Caledonia maintains one park site, encompassing 4.72 acres, which is located next to the community center off of State Highway 96 close to the center part of the hamlet of Readfield. The community center occupies an additional 1.18 acres on the site. Just over 7 acres of open play area is also available for recreational use at the adjacent Readfield Elementary School site. The Community Park and Center is 4.72 acres and has a playground, sandbox, horseshoe pits, shelter/pavilion, ball diamond, trail and open green space.

Community Park is a shared use facility with the adjacent Readfield Elementary School. A perimeter trail around Community Park has been completed through a grant. The trail was named after Webb Shaw, a resident who headed the committee writing the first CORP, and is called the Webb Shaw Memorial Trail. A new restroom facility was built on the north side of the Community Center. The playground equipment will be updated soon with newer pieces that will follow ADA accessibility guidelines to decrease any liability and at the same time increase accessibility.

The table below shows the breakdown of acres and other areas within the Town that are deemed open space or recreational.

Table F1-A: Existing Park, Recreation, and Open Space Acreage*

Recreation Area	Town Parks	Town Owned Land	State Owned Land	School Grounds
Community Park	4.72			
Community Center	1.18			
Vacant Open Space		2.0		
Town Cemetery		.335		
Lower Wolf River Bottomlands SNA			44.55	
Other Wisconsin DNR Owned Land			347.16	
Readfield Elementary School				7.3
Total Acres:	5.90	2.335	391.71	7.3

* Source of acreages: Waupaca County 2020 parcel data.
 SNA = State Natural Area

The Community Enrichment Committee (CEC) was created to initiate the action plan of the CORP. The perimeter trail was approved by the Town Board and has been completed utilizing grant funds, financial and in-kind donations, and fund-raising efforts. An adult fitness area and playground improvement are currently being planned to upgrade and provide better facilities for the user base. (Map F-3)

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Town of Caledonia Park Task Force identified S.M.A.R.T.¹ goals and strategies that correlate with the recommendations made herein. These are intended to serve as a guide for the type of park and recreation system residents of the Town would enjoy. The goals are stated as desirable conditions to strive for in the future. They are common ideals that can be achieved through the actions of government leaders, private organizations, and individual citizens.

- Goals represent common community ideals that are brought about by a course of action, rather than a physical end product.
- Objectives are specific courses of action that can be used by local government, private enterprise, institutions, groups, or individual citizens to accomplish the stated goal.

Seven areas of interest/objectives were examined and rated on a scale of 1-3 with #1 being the most important and of highest priority:

Topic	Health & Fitness	Variety of Activities	Conservation	Accessibility and Design	Partnerships	Financial and Cost Effectiveness	Quality of Life
Score	#1	#1	#3	#2	#1	#1	#1

Four goals were created with rationales as to why these objectives were presented:

GOAL 1: To establish and maintain a community-wide system of parks, trails, open space and recreation facilities that will provide all residents of the Town of Caledonia with adequate facilities.

Objectives – VARIETY, HEALTH, ACCESSIBILITY, QUALITY OF LIFE, PARTNERSHIPS

Rationales that were determined were: Nathan’s Creek, Whispering Hills, and Woodland Hills subdivisions are developing with families, the number of building permits and school enrollment numbers are increasing. As new subdivisions are built, park space should be planned with the developer to accommodate families. Activity variety promotes health and quality of life for the residents and gives them options in their own town rather than having to go other places. They pay the taxes for the services. Liability concerns with playground equipment not being safe could arise, insurance may cover some but not all risks. Involving more groups and younger citizens gives better input on future need, encourages community engagement.

¹ SMART goals - S=specific, M=Measurable, A=Agreed Upon, R=Realistic, and T=Time-Based

GOAL 2: To conserve, protect and beautify other natural resources in the Town and the surrounding environment.

Objectives – CONSERVATION, QUALITY OF LIFE, HEALTH

Rationale: The Town is rural-based and that character should be preserved as to provide unique identity to Caledonia vs. Readfield name. (New London School Forest, WDNR lands, etc.

GOAL 3: To ensure that open space and recreational facilities are designed to meet the needs of all residents, including the special needs of elderly and handicapped individuals.²

Objectives – ACCESSIBILITY, QUALITY OF LIFE, HEALTH

Rationales: Gives a different perspective on ease of use of the park and what is needed. Review of ADA Regulation for Titles II and III on requirements states that any new facility must be compliant.

GOAL 4: To encourage cooperation with adjacent municipalities, the New London School District, and local groups and organizations to maximize the cost-effectiveness of providing open space and recreational facilities.³ *(Creates increase of community and social gatherings)*

Objectives – PARTNERSHIPS, COST EFFECTIVENESS

Rationales: The Town is rural-based and that character should be preserved as to provide unique identity to Caledonia vs. the Readfield name. Creating that sense of place with fund raising, grants and similar actions. A “Friends of the Park” group could be created to assist in fundraising. The Friends of the Readfield Park (FORP) was established on Nov. 26, 2018. Non-profits 501c groups have more access to granting opportunities than the Town alone. Work with the New London School District, Parks and Recreation Department, and Readfield Elementary to share spaces and programming of activities.

NEEDS AND DEMAND

Park and recreation needs may include the demand for additional park land to accommodate new facilities, requirements for additional parks in areas where new residential growth is occurring, or the need for new or improved park facilities and equipment. Generally, recreation standards are used to identify these necessities. However, in communities the size of the Town of Caledonia, citizen input is equally useful when identifying park and recreation desires.

When looking at a need’s assessment of park space, it is based on three categories: land need, locational need, and facility need. Park and recreation level of service looks at the current and

² <https://www.ada.gov/smtown.htm>.

³ <http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/resources/wisconsin-school-district-resources-recreational-use-school-property>.

future population projections to determine if there are enough to support the growing and existing residents.

Land Needs

Standards are used as a benchmark to measure the amount of acreage needed. ECWRPC uses 10 acres per every 1,000 people for land mass measurement. National Standards are within the range of 9.25-14.5 acres. The table below shows that the Town is currently deficient by 9.61 acres per its current population base (1,785, 2020). This deficiency increases to just over 12 acres by the year 2040 if no parks are added to the system.

Table F1-B: Parkland Demand per Projected Population

Year	Acres Under Town Ownership*	Population Projection	Demand Projection (10 acres/1,000 pop.)	Deficiency / Surplus (in acres)
2000	8.24	1,466	14.66	-6.42
2010	8.24	1,627	16.27	-8.03
2015	8.24	1,695	16.95	-8.71
2020	8.24	1,785	17.85	-9.61
2025	8.24	1,895	18.95	-10.71
2030	8.24	1,985	19.85	-11.61
2035	8.24	2,025	20.25	-12.01
2040	8.24	2,025	20.25	-12.01

Facility Needs

The composition of a community's population can provide insight into the need for emphasizing specific types of recreational opportunities. Caledonia's population distribution by age group is older than the median age (44.1) of Waupaca County (Table F-1C). Most of the residents living within the municipal boundaries are between the ages of 45-54 at 26% (48.8 median age) which relates to middle age and older based trends. Recreational facilities should be planned with this in mind to accommodate this age group. Approximately 13% of the population is under the age of 14, while 14% of the population is over the age of 65. (Table F1-D)

Many activities and facilities for a community are based mostly on trends of the area. Flexibility within the park base structures and space should be considered in the design such as multi-use type fields.

Table F1-C: Population Demographics

	Under 5 years	5 – 24 years	25- 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	Over 65 years
Town of Caledonia	4%	21%	18%	26%	18%	14%

Table F1-D: Population Distribution by Age Group (2010 Profile Data)

Age	Town of Caledonia		Waupaca Co.		State of Wis.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	53	3.6	2,768	5.3	358,443	6.3
5-14	146	9.9	6,469	12.4	744,544	13.1
15-24	162	11	5,820	11.1	785,761	13.8
25-44	264	17.9	11,644	22.3	1,447,360	25.4
45-54	388	26.4	8,315	15.9	873,753	15.4
55-64	259	17.6	3,548	14.3	699,811	12.3
65+	199	13.5	9,749	18.7	777,314	13.8
TOTAL:	1,471	100	52,212	100	5,686,986	100

Source: ACS Demographic Profile Data by Age and Sex, 2010

Locational Needs

It is desirable that recreational opportunities be within convenient walking distance of each of a community’s residents. Within Caledonia’s rural based development pattern, the distribution of existing facilities and schools makes it difficult for Town residents to walk or bicycle to an existing recreation facility. A ½ mile level of service is ideal as a walking distance with also looking at safety and use of sidewalks, trails, and bike paths. When residents are separated from the nearest park or school by natural barriers such as streams or man-made barriers such as busy streets, they are considered to be less adequately served because these features hinder a direct or safe walk. This is a particular concern for children and disabled or elderly residents to get to their destination. In the Town of Caledonia, the bulk of the neighborhood population is scattered throughout the township. As new development encroaches upon agricultural land, more parks will need to be made available to serve those growing subdivisions as well as to support the current population in the surrounding area.

Level of service areas differ by size of park and park type. For a typical community, four types and the buffer distances around that park determine gaps or voids of service. These include: Community Parks, 25+ acres, 1 mile, Neighborhood Parks, 2-20 acres, ½ mile radius, Mini-Parks, Less than 2 acres and ¼ mile radius. Special Facilities can range from a 1-2 mile radius and serve the greater areas. They can vary in sizes.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) lays out the five year plan to implement improvements to the Town's park system. The action plan sets a project priority from 2017-2021 utilizing the comments from the public, the goals set, and recommendations by the Park Task Force at that time. A set of timelines for completion of each of the projects as well as a cost estimate was determined. Other funding sources such as available grants, friends' groups, clubs, partnerships, area businesses, and local matching donations have offset some of the strains put on the Town's capital improvement budget. Local groups include 4-H, Lion's Club, DRM Baseball, and the Friends of the Readfield Park (FORP), which was formed as a 501 C(3) to assist in fund raising efforts. The FORP assisted in helping to fund the Webb Shaw Memorial Trail in Community Park.

General Recommendations:

- Improvements to Community Park and Center are needed and planned.
- A new park is needed, and the Town is currently exploring options to accommodate the growth of residents in the future.
- There is a void of park space in the northwest corner of the Town and should be researched for viable options for residents in this area.

The following recommendations are currently proposed to upgrade **Community Park**:

Community Park

- Continue the donation process with procedures to accept, record, and acknowledge donations and memorials.
- A landscaping program should be initiated to keep the park aesthetically pleasing.
- Complete the replacement and/or upgrades of the older playground equipment to eliminate liability threat and to comply with ADA guidelines.
- Follow through on the creation of a child and adult fitness activity area on the east side of the park off the perimeter trail.
- Additional picnic tables, some with shade canopies, should be installed primarily in the area adjacent to the pavilion. The addition of grills should be considered.
- Establish a Veteran's Memorial to honor those who served.
- Research and analyze the need and feasibility of lighting the baseball field.

New Park

- The Town should look at securing 15 acres or more to accommodate growth from the need's assessment.
- The park should be located in the northwest corner of the Town if possible and/or close to current subdivisions.
- Create a signed entrance and paved parking lot with lighting once established.
- Build a shelter with restrooms to accommodate patrons.
- Consider a pump track that could be used for mountain biking, hiking, snowshoeing, and snowboarding depending on the season.
- Consider a small nature-based playground area. An outdoor classroom could also be created along with a nature walk.

- The creation of an archery range should be considered.
- Include signed nature trails for hiking, mountain biking, snowshoeing, and cross country skiing with appropriate surfaces.
- Create a sledding hill with lighting and a warming shelter close to a parking lot.
- A heated facility with restrooms to be used for meetings, educational space for classes, and rental to the public.
- ADA accessibility guidelines should be followed in all aspects of the park to be inclusive and compliant to all.
- Benches should be placed throughout the park.
- Add a picnic area close to the playground.
- Consider planting prairie grasses and adding a flower area to attract pollinators.
- The prairie/arboretum area could be included to cut down on mowing and maintenance in the park.
- Depending on the land selected, landscaping with trees to improve the aesthetics of the area would be beneficial to attract users.

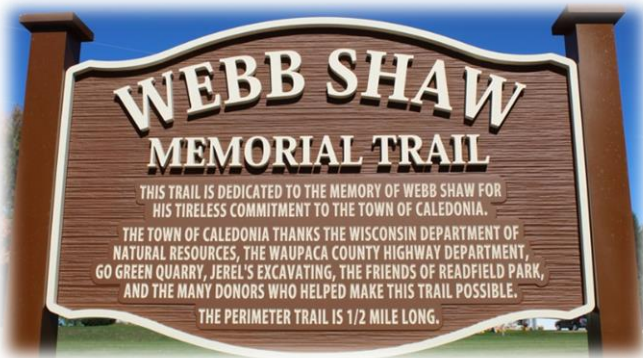
Other Recommendations

Other actions the Town of Caledonia should pursue to ensure that the recreational needs of its residents continue to be met in the future while protecting natural resources are listed below:

- A Recreational Program Coordinator is needed. This person could be a main point of contact and organize community events such as music events, brat fries, movie nights because the survey showed that the community would attend if offered.
- The Town should continue to look at improvements provided from the Community Enrichment Committee (CEC) to review projects in an advisory role.
- Work with the “Friends of Readfield Park”, a non-profit group to assist in upgrades to the park system. This non-profit status is important for pursuing additional grant applications.
- Partner with the Waupaca County Greenway Commission to research trail connections from subdivisions to the park system and the Readfield hamlet.
- Ensure the continuation of the MDR (Medina, Dale, and Readfield) Baseball for youth.
- The Town should continue to identify projects that would be eligible for grants. (municipal and non-profit)
- Establish partnerships with surrounding communities such as Fremont, Dale, and New London to include New London Parks and Rec, New London School District, and Dale Fire Department. Shared-use agreements should be formalized if not already in place. (Wisconsin Act 162)
- Work closely with established groups such as the MDR Lion’s Club, MDR Baseball, 4-H, Readfield Gun Club, Friends of Readfield Park (FORP), and Raise Up New London.
- As major town roads are upgraded, paved shoulders should be provided and striped to promote and encourage bicycling and walking. The Town should also be encouraging Waupaca County to provide these accommodations along county roads.
- The Town should consider creating trail connections to link neighborhoods to the park system as it develops.
- The Town should take steps to ensure that convenient recreational facilities are provided in new areas of concentrated residential development. Green space increases home value and adds to the quality of life.



Credit: Friends of Readfield Park – Adult and Child Obstacle Course Rendering



Credit: Friends of Readfield Park - Webb Shaw Trail Sign



Credit: Friends of Readfield Park - Webb Shaw Trail path

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX G

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX G: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES



INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Creating an inventory of existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources is critical in providing the Town of Caledonia with information to base future decisions on. The vision, goals, policies, framing concepts and strategies for this element (Chapter 2: Framework Plan) were shaped with these resources, and the constraints and opportunities they provide. The following provides an inventory of these resources.

Agricultural Resources Inventory

Farming and the processing of farm products is an important source of income and employment in Waupaca County. Crops grown in the county are primarily used to feed the county's livestock. Primary crops in 2017 included corn for grain (37,803 acres), corn for silage (17,263 acres), soybeans (29,282 acres), and forage (39,701 acres). Since agriculture is a necessary component of the county's economy, the protection of farmland is critical. However, as is occurring elsewhere in rural Wisconsin, new developments are encroaching on productive farmland. This section will assess agricultural lands within the Town of Caledonia and Waupaca County.

Farm and Farmland Loss

Farm and farmland losses are the result of economic pressures within agriculture as well as competition for agricultural lands from residential, commercial, industrial, and other development.

The US Department of Agriculture tracks the number of farms, land in farms and the average size of farms. According to the US Department of Labor, **Waupaca County lost 114 or 10 percent of its farms between 2012 and 2017** (Table G-1). This resulted in a total loss of 13,727 acres of agricultural land. However, while the county has been losing farms and the number of farms is decreasing, the average farm size in the county has been increasing. Between 2012 and 2017, the size of an average farm increased from 188 to 196 acres.

Table G-1: Agricultural Statistics, Waupaca County, 2012 and 2017

	2012	2017	Difference	% Change
Number of Farms	1,145	1,031	-114	-10.0%
Land in Farms (acres)	215,330	201,603	-13,727	-6.4%
Ave. Size of Farm (acres)	188	196	8	4.3%

Source: US Department of Agricultural, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2012 and 2017 Census of Agriculture

A review of the existing land use data indicates that between 2010 and 2015, agricultural land use increased minimally by 130 acres from 5631 in 2010 to 5762 in 2015 in the Town.¹ This could be due to a stagnant field that is now being cropped due to crop rotation.

According to the Census of Agriculture, the average value of land and buildings increased by 22.3 percent per farm and 17.6 percent per acre between 2012 and 2017 in Waupaca County (Table G-2). Part of this increase may be attributed to economic recovery following the economic downturn that began in 2008.

Table G-2: Waupaca Estimated Market Value of Land and Buildings, 2012 and 2017

Est. Market value of land & buildings	2012	2017	Difference	% Difference
Ave. per farm	\$722,332	\$883,093	\$160,761	22.3%
Ave. per acre	\$3,841	\$4,516	\$675	17.6%

Source: US Department of Agricultural, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2012 and 2017 Census of Agriculture

Farmland Soils

A classification system rating the suitability of a specific area based on soil type and condition was developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.² Prime farmland is generally defined as “land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and that is available for these uses. It has the combination of soil properties, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops in an economic manner if it is treated and managed according to acceptable farming

¹ ECWRPC 2010 and 2015 land use inventory for Waupaca County, Town of Caledonia calculations.

² USDA 1993. *USDA Handbook 18: Soil Survey Manual*.

methods”.³ This includes the following classifications (1) All areas are prime farmland; (2) Prime farmland, if drained; (3) Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season, and (4) Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season. Soil data from the NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed in 2017, was used to determine prime farmland. **Overall, about 31.6 percent (5,666.9 acres) of the land within the Town of Caledonia is considered prime farmland** (Map G-1, Table G-3). Farmland soils classified as “All Areas Prime Farmland” are generally concentrated in the southern half of the Town.

Table G-3: Prime Farmland

Classification	Acres	Percent
All areas are prime farmland	3,385.4	18.9%
Prime farmland if drained	1,847.0	10.3%
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	98.1	0.5%
Water	336.3	1.9%
Not prime farmland	12,254.6	68.4%
Total	17,921.5	100%

Source: NRCS-USDA Soil Data, Accessed in 2017

Natural Resources Inventory

Natural Resources act as the foundation upon which communities are formed. Identifying key natural resources in the Town of Caledonia, and learning how to utilize, conserve, and/or preserve them may determine the future environmental health of the Town. This section addresses land, water, wildlife, mineral, and recreational resources in the Town of Caledonia, and aims to provide a baseline upon which the Town can use to make future decisions that may impact these resources.

Land Resources

Soils:

Soils support the physical base for development and agriculture within the Town. Knowledge of their limitations and potential difficulties is helpful in evaluating crop production capabilities and other land use alternatives such as residential development, utility installation and other various projects. **Four general soil associations, or groupings of individual soil types based on geographic proximity and other characteristics, are present within the Town of Caledonia.**⁴

³ United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. NSSH Part 622 I NRCS. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/survey/?cid=nrcs142p2_054226.

⁴ Soil Survey of Waupaca County, Wisconsin, 1984; United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

These include:

- **Hortonville-Symco Association.** This association is found in the eastern part of the Town. The soils are well drained and somewhat poorly drained loamy soils located on uplands.
- **Borth-Poy Association.** This association is found in the southwest portions of the Town. The soils are moderately well drained and poorly drained silty and loamy soils located in glacial lake basins on nearly level and gently sloping lands.
- **Waupaca-Wega-Zurich Association.** This association is found through the central and northeast portions of the Town. The soils are moderately well drained and poorly drained silty soils located on nearly level and gently sloping lands.
- **Cathro-Markey-Seelyeville Association.** This association is located throughout the northwest portions of the Town. The soils are very poorly drained mucky soils located in upland depressions and flood plains.

Soil Suitability for On-Site Waste Disposal:

Map G-2 displays the relative suitability for development of specific locations within the Town of Caledonia based on their underlying soils. The “Soil Limitations Map for On-Site Waste Disposal” identifies suitability for on-site waste disposal options based on an evaluation of soil characteristics, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The ratings are based on soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent (depth to water table, ponding, depth to bedrock and flooding), construction (stones, bedrock interfere with installation) and maintenance of the system and public health. This map is not intended to serve as a substitute for on-site soil investigations, but rather as an indicator of reasonable expectations for soils underlying a site.

Evaluation of the soil data indicates that 94 percent of the soils in the Town of Caledonia are very limited for conventional on-site individual septic systems (Map G-2, Table G-4). Small pockets of somewhat limited soils are scattered throughout the Town. Currently all portions of the Town of Caledonia are served by on-site waste disposal systems.

Table G-4: Soil Limitations for On-Site Waste Disposal

Soil Classification	Acres	Percent
Somewhat limited	603.8	3.4%
Very limited	16,876.9	94.2%
Not rated	104.4	0.6%
Water	336.3	1.9%
Total	17,921.5	100%

Source: NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), Accessed 2017

Building Site Development:

The USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has evaluated soil characteristics and rated soil potential for building site development (with basements) based on wetness, shrink-swell potential, bearing strength, susceptibility to flooding, slope steepness, and frost action. The ratings range from not limited to very limited. Typically areas near flowages and in wetlands have the lowest ratings. **Less than 25% within the Town of Caledonia (18%, 3,254) acres has soils that are considered very limited for building site development (with basements).** Areas that are very limited are scattered throughout the Town, but are more prevalent in the northwestern portions of the Town. One third (5,854 acres) of the soils are somewhat limited for building site development. These soils are concentrated in the eastern and central portion of the Town. The remaining areas are either not limited (15%, 2,683 acres) or very well suited 14%, 2,596 acres). Soils that are not limited are mixed in with the somewhat limited soil locations (Map G-3, Table G-5).

Table G-5: Soil Potential for Building Site Development

Soil Classification	Acres	Percent
Not limited	2,495.0	14%
Somewhat limited	5,854.0	33%
Very limited	3,254.0	18%
Medium Limitations	3,371.0	19%
Total	17,921.5	100%

Source: NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), Accessed 2017

Geology, Topography and Scenic Resources

The Town of Caledonia's topography is controlled by the underlying bedrock and the Valdres ice sheet of the Green Bay lobe during the Wisconsin glaciations.

Bedrock:

Bedrock geology for the Town of Caledonia was formed during the Cambrian Period during which Wisconsin was submerged at least twice beneath the sea. Sediment eroded by waves along the shoreline and by rivers draining the land were deposited in the sea to form sandstone and shale.

The Town's bedrock is made up of sandstones and some dolomite. **Only 8% (1,397 acres) of the Town's total area has areas of high bedrock (Map G-4).**

Steep Slopes:

Map G-5 indicates areas that have slopes greater than 12 percent. **Less than two percent (1.5%, 263 acres) of the Town's total acreage has slopes in excess of 12 percent.** Areas of steep slopes are generally scattered through the Town.

Non-Metallic Mining Resources:

Non-metallic mineral resources included all minerals other than those mined as a source of metal. Economically important non-metallic minerals include stone, sand and gravel and clay. Within the Town of Caledonia, the following types of quarries exist or have the potential to exist, in addition to a frac sand processing plant is also present:⁵

Farm Sand Quarries

- Two reclaimed quarries, no active quarries
- Farm use only – barn sand and fill
- Limited impact
- Future farm sand quarries are possible/potential exists

Fit Sand/Industrial Sand Quarries

- Two active quarries
- Sand used for construction fill and industrial sand (not suitable for frac sand)
- Potential existing for future loose sand mine
- Limited impact

Limestone / Frac Quarries

- Three Active quarries
- Limestone, gravel and stone and industrial sand production
- Existing mines have room to expand within current reclamation plan

Whitehaven Silica Processing Plant

- Recently active, currently suspended operations
- Frac sand drying, sand grain size sorting and shipping plant
- Railroad shipping facilities
- Part of Rosendale Energy Systems and provides frac sand for oil and natural gas drilling operations

Non-metallic mining is regulated under Chapter 38 of the Waupaca County Code of Ordinances. In September of 2018, the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee, a Town Board sponsored group, was tasked with assessing the near and long term development of the frac sand business within the Town and to understand the implications of future growth of frac sand mining on the Town infrastructure, residents, other businesses, land use planning, capital spending strategies and the Town level ordinances. During the remainder of 2018 and until May, 2019 this committee met. In May, 2019 the ad hoc committee presented its findings and recommendations to the Town Board.

Soil Suitability for Sand and Gravel:

Soil suitability for sand and gravel is shown on Map G-4. This information can be used as guidance in locating probable sources based on the probability that soils in a given area contain sizable quantities of sand and/or gravel. These materials can be used as a source for roadfill and embankments. For more information, see non-metallic mineral resources above

There are approximately 250 acres suitable for sand and gravel. Suitable soils are located in the southeast portion of the Town.

⁵ Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee Summary Report, Town Board Presentation, May 15, 2019.

Watersheds and Drainage

The WDNR has divided the state into three major river basins; all of the Town of Caledonia falls with the Lake Michigan Basin.⁶ Each major river basin is further broken down into hydrologically based Water Management Units (WMUs). ***The Town of Caledonia is part of the Wolf River Basin*** (Map G-5).

The Wolf River Basin occupies a total of 3,690 square miles and is broken down into 20 watersheds. One watershed, the Lower Wolf River (WR04) encompasses the Town of Caledonia.

The **Lower Wolf River Watershed** is 120 square miles and covers parts of Outagamie, Waupaca and Winnebago Counties. This includes a portion of the mainstem Wolf River from the junction with the Embarrass River to the mouth of the Waupaca River, including the lower portion to the Weyauwega millpond. The mainstem Wolf River flows within the watershed for about 19 miles and contains a diverse warm water sport fishery. Wetlands adjacent to the river provide excellent spawning grounds for these fish.

Currently ***the WDNR along with many partners throughout the Upper Fox and Wolf River Basins are working to improve water quality within the Upper Fox and Wolf Rivers. Currently a TMDL for Total Phosphorus and Total Suspended Solids is being developed for this area.***

Lakes and Ponds:

The WDNR lists two named Wolf River bayous as lakes within the Town.

The **Colic Bayou** is a turbid, hard water oxbow type lake directly connected to the Wolf River. The widest portion of the bayou is locally known as Pickerel Lake. Sand is the major littoral bottom material. The land adjacent to this water is a hardwood upland that is periodically flooded by overflow waters from the Wolf River. The desirable fish present are northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappies, perch, walleye, and white bass. Less desirable species such as carp and white sucker are also present. Mallards, blue wing teal and great blue herons use the bayou for nesting. Migrating waterfowl make extensive use of the area during spring and fall migrations. Most of the land adjacent to the water is posted against trespass. Development is limited to three cabins. The only public access is navigable water access via the Wolf River.⁷

The **Jenny Bayou** is a hard water bayou that was once part of the main channel of the Wolf River. The medium brown water has low transparency. Muck is the predominate littoral bottom material. Aquatic vegetation is very dense in the shallow marginal zones. Fish present are bluegill, white bass, channel catfish, bullhead, perch, pumpkinseed, northern pike, and largemouth bass. Mallards and blue wing teal nest in the marshes adjacent to Jenny Bayou. Access is available via navigable Jenny Bayou. Access is available via navigable water from the Wolf River. Jenny Bayou is noted for both the summer and winter fishing it provides.

⁶ <http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/si/?Viewer=SWDV>.

⁷ WDNR, <https://dnr.wi.gov/water/waterDetail.aspx?wbic=270700>.

Rivers and Streams:

There is one named river and one named creek within the Town of Caledonia and several unnamed creeks (Map G-5).⁸

- **Wolf River.** A portion of the Wolf River flows through the northwest portion of the Town. The Main Stem Wolf - Approximately 19 miles of the Wolf River, from the mouth of the Waupaca River upstream to New London, are in the Lower Wolf River watershed (WR04). The reach from the mouth of the Waupaca River to the Wolf River outlet at Lake Poygan defines the watershed boundary between WR03 and WR04. Tributaries to the Wolf in the Lower Wolf watershed include the North Branch Little Wolf River, the Waupaca River, Cedar Creek, Big Cut, and nine miles of unnamed ditches and streams.
- **Potters Creek.** Potters Creek is located in the northeast portion of the Town. The Creek is a brown stained, hardwater stream discharging to the Wolf River. Streambank erosion is a common problem along this stream. Stream habitat evaluations ranged from fair to good. Polluted runoff problems are evident and should be further monitored to determine small-scale watershed eligibility.

Floodplains:

Areas susceptible to flooding are considered unsuitable for development due to potential health risks and property damage. Floodplain information for Waupaca County was certified by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2017.

Table G-6 shows the acres and percent of floodplains and floodplains that are included with wetlands. **Overall 8 percent (1,378 acres) of the Town's acres are in floodplains, while another 6 percent include floodplains that are also wetlands.** Floodplains are associated with the Wolf River and Potters Creek corridors (Map G-5).

Table G-6: Floodplains and Wetlands

Category	Acres	Percent
Floodplains (100 Year)	1,378.1	7.7%
Wetlands (=> 5 Acres)	4,015.7	22.4%
Floodplains & Wetlands Combined	1,141.0	6.4%
Total	17,921.5	

Source: WDNR, 2015; FEMA, 2017

Waupaca County has adopted a Floodplain Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 36. This ordinance regulates all areas that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map or other maps approved by the WDNR. It requires certain land use controls in designated flood hazard areas, thus making residents eligible to participate in the Federal Flood Insurance Administration's Flood Insurance Program. This program requires all structures located in the designated flood hazard area be insured by a flood insurance policy if they are mortgaged by a federally insured bank.

⁸ <http://dnr.wi.gov/water/basin/>, WDNR, 2016.

Wetlands:

Wetlands act as a natural filtering system for nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrates and serve as a natural buffer protecting shorelines and stream banks. Wetlands are also essential in providing wildlife habitat, control, and groundwater recharge. Consequently, local, state, and federal regulations have been enacted that place limitations on the development and use of wetlands and shorelands.

Waupaca County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 32, Shoreland Protection Ordinance, regulates wetlands within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of navigable lakes, ponds or flowages and within 300 feet of the ordinary high watermark of navigable rivers, bayous or streams or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Waupaca County's ordinance regulates wetlands within the Town. The Army Corps of Engineers has authority over the placement of fill materials in virtually all wetlands two acres or larger adjacent to navigable waterways. The U.S. Department of Agriculture incorporates wetland preservation criteria into its crop price support programs. Prior to placing fill or altering wetland resources, the appropriate agencies must be contacted for authorization.

The wetlands shown on Map G-5 are based on the Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory (WWI) Map. The WWI maps show graphic representations of the type, size and locations of wetlands in Wisconsin. They have been prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery in conjunction with soils surveys, topographic maps, previous wetland inventories and field work. Therefore it should be noted that using remotely sensed information as a primary data source places limitations on the information. As a result, this information should be used as a guide for planning purposes only. Wetland information depicted within this report was obtained from the WDNR in 2015.

Small wetlands within the Town of Caledonia are somewhat scattered, but larger wetland complexes are associated with the Wolf River floodplain and corridor. **Overall, approximately 16 percent (4,016 acres) of the Town's total acreage are classified as wetlands** (Table G-6). Additional acreage are in combination with floodplain areas, see above.

Groundwater:

An aquifer is a rock or soil layer capable of storing, transmitting and producing potable water for human consumption. Groundwater is the source of nearly all drinking water in Waupaca County (the Wisconsin Veteran's Home at King currently uses surface water) and supplies many agricultural and industrial processes as well.

Groundwater is a limited resource, and both its quality and quantity are important factors. These factors are primarily influenced by local geology and local land use. The quality and quantity of groundwater vary widely throughout Waupaca County.

Depth to Groundwater. Groundwater depth can impact building foundations, septic systems and other factors. Areas of high groundwater are shown on Map G-4. Areas of high groundwater are found throughout the Town. **In approximately 58 percent (10,382.4 acres) of the Town, the depth to groundwater is less than two feet.**

Groundwater Recharge Potential. According to a report prepared by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey,⁹ a majority of Town has a high (4-8 inches/year) to very high (> 8 inches/year) infiltration rates which are estimated to become stream base flows or continue down and eventually become groundwater recharge. **Over 90% of the Town has either high (30%) or Very High (63%) groundwater recharge potential.** Protecting the infiltration areas from impermeable development will help to safeguard the Town’s drinking water supply in the long-term (Table G-7, Map G-6). That’s not to say that new development should not occur within these areas, but rather new development should be designed to utilize best management practices (BMPs) that encourage or enhance groundwater filtration.

Table G-7: Groundwater Recharge Potential

Groundwater Recharge Potential	Acres	Percent
Low Water Recharge Potential (0" - 2"/year)	0.0	0.0%
Medium Water Recharge Potential (1" - 4"/year)	692.3	3.9%
High Water Recharge Potential (4" - 8"/year)	5,343.9	29.8%
Very High Water Recharge Potential (>8"/year)	11,274.3	62.9%
Open Water	611.0	3.4%
Total	17,921.5	100%

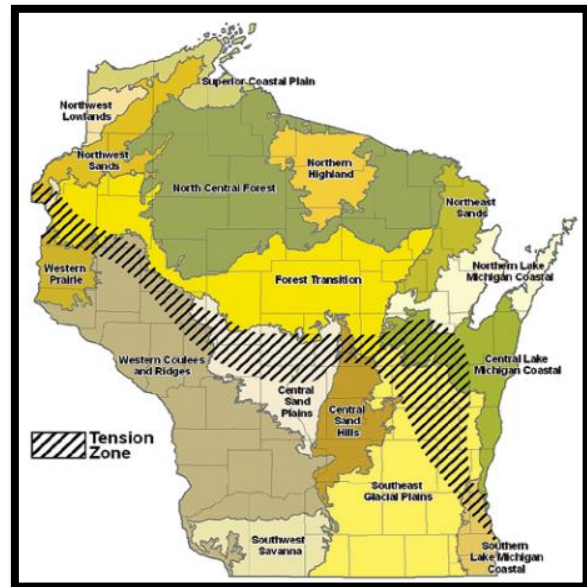
Source: Groundwater recharge in Menominee, Shawano, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties, Wisconsin, estimated by a GIS-based water-balance model, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Open-File Report 2014-02, September 6, 2013

Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife Resources:

Ecological landscapes are areas that differ from each other in ecological attributes and management opportunities. They have unique combinations of physical and biological characteristics, such as climate, geology, soils, water and vegetation. Levels of biological productivity, habitat suitability, and the presences of rare species and natural communities also differ. The Town of Caledonia falls entirely within the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape.¹⁰

- Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape covers the bulk of the non-coastal area in southeast Wisconsin and totals approximately 4.9 million acres (13.8% of the land area of the State of Wisconsin). This landscape is characterized by gently rolling to flat



Wisconsin Tension Zone and the 16 Ecological Landscapes

Source: Wisconsin’s Forests: A Quick Overview; 2011, WDNR

⁹ Groundwater recharge in Menominee, Shawano, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties, Wisconsin, estimated by a GIS-based water-balance model, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Open-File Report 2014-02, September 6, 2013.

¹⁰ WDNR <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/landscapes/>. Accessed 3/2016.

topography with clay or silt loam textured soils on glacial till plains and moraines. The Kettle Interlobate Moraine and Horicon Marsh are part of this ecological landscape.

The ecological landscape is home to a diverse aquatic and animal population. Wetlands, marshes, open wet meadows, streams, rivers and lakes provide habitat for muskrat, mink, beaver, otter, sandhill crane and sedge wren. Other habitats found within the Town include woodlands and farmland where soils are mostly a rich silt-loam.

The tension zone is a wide corridor running from northwestern to southeastern Wisconsin that marks the pre-settlement dividing line between northern and southern native plant species. The tension zone has characteristics of both northern and southern Wisconsin climates, and therefore, species from both areas. The Town of Caledonia lies within this tension zone.

Woodlands:

Originally, deciduous forests, including sugar maple, basswood and oak (red, white, black and burr), covered the eastern and northeastern parts of Waupaca County.¹¹ Today, woodlands are scattered throughout the Town, but are mainly associated with waterways. Woodlands should be considered as prime wildlife habitat areas.

Forests and woodlands can be classified into one of two categories: general (unplanted) woodlands and planted woodlands. General woodlands are naturally occurring forests and hedgerows. Planted woodlands are tree plantations in which trees are found in rows. These areas include orchards, timber tracts, Christmas tree plantations and other general uses. **There are approximately 994 acres of planted woodlands and 6,311 acres of general woodlands in the Town of Caledonia** (Table G-8, Map G-7). In total this makes up approximately 41 percent of the land cover in the Town.

Table G-8: Woodlands

Classification	Acres	Percent
General Woodlands	6,311.0	35.2%
Planted Woodlands	993.9	5.5%
Total Woodlands	7,304.9	40.8%
Total	17,921.5	100%

Source: ECWRPC Land Use 2020

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in the Department of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - Fisheries in the Department of Commerce (National Marine Fisheries Service – NMFS) share responsibility for administration of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).¹² The purpose of the ESA is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. The FWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the NMFS are mainly responsible for marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon.

¹¹ <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/landscapes/Maps.html>.

¹² <http://www.fws.gov/Endangered/>, Accessed 03/2016.

Under the ESA, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. Before a plant or animal species can obtain the protection of the ESA, it has to be added to the federal lists of threatened and endangered plants and wildlife. The List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (50 CFR 17.11) and the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants (50 CFR 17.12) contain the names of all species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, plants and other creatures that have been determined by the FWS and NOAA - Fisheries (for most marine life) to be in greatest need of federal protection.

Species are listed as endangered or threatened based solely on their biological status and threats to their existence. FWS considered five factors when evaluating a species (1) damage to, or destruction of, a species habitat; (2) overutilization of the species for commercial, recreational, scientific or educational purposes; (3) disease or predation; (4) inadequacy of existing protection; and (5) other natural or manmade factors that affect the continued existence of the species.

Candidate species are plants and animals for which the FWS has sufficient information on their biological status along with the threats they face, to propose them as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. However, development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other, higher priority listing activities. Candidate species receive no legal protection. However, the FWS encourages concerned parties to form partnerships to conserve these species, because they are species that may warrant protection in the future under the ESA.

The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) is part of the international network of inventory programs.^{13,14} This program is responsible for maintaining data on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities and natural features throughout the state. Species and natural communities tracked by the Wisconsin NHI Program can be found on the NHI Working List. Due to the vulnerability of rare species to collection and destruction, NHI data detailing exact locations is exempt from the Wisconsin Open Records Law. NHI’s working list is open to the general public at the town level. Table G-8 provides Wisconsin and federal status of species within the Town of Caledonia.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) identifies four (4) federally listed species for the Town¹⁵ (grey wolf, northern long-eared bat, snuffbox, and Karner blue butterfly), while the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory identifies by Town, six (6) community, four (4) mussel, three (3) plant, three (3) bird, two (2) turtle, one (1) fish, and one (1) other (Table G-9).

¹³ WDNR. <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/Data.asp?tool=township&mode=detail>. Accessed 4/2020.

¹⁴ The DNR Aquatic Terrestrial Resource Inventory (ATRI database), <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/ss/SS1000.pdf> was reviewed but not utilized since the database contains information from the WNHI program. The WNHI program houses the most complete database on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities, and natural features in Wisconsin. Data provided by the WNHI are not based on a comprehensive rare species inventory of the state. The WNHI makes no guarantee or warranty concerning the accuracy or completeness of information contained in the database and does not necessarily endorse any interpretation or products derived from the data.

¹⁵ <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/>. Accessed 5/16/19.

Table G-9: WI Natural Heritage Inventory Working List for the Town of Caledonia

Scientific Name	Common Name	WI	Federal	Group
		Status	Status	
<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	SC/P		Mussel
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	THR		Bird
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	END	SOC	Bird
<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	Laurentian Bladder Fern	SC		Plant
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	SC/P	SOC	Turtle
<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	END	LE	Mussel
<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Lake Chubsucker	SC/N		Fish
Floodplain forest	Floodplain Forest	NA		Community
<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	THR	SOC	Turtle
Migratory Bird Concentration	Migratory Bird Concentration Site	SC		Other
<i>Minuartia dawsonensis</i>	Rock Stitchwort	SC		Plant
Moist cliff	Moist Cliff	NA		Community
Northern dry forest	Northern Dry Forest	NA		Community
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	SC/M		Bird
<i>Quadrula quadrula</i>	Mapleleaf	SC/P		Mussel
Riverine lake/pond	Riverine Lake/Pond	NA		Community
Shrub-carr	Shrub-carr	NA		Community
Southern tamarack swamp	Southern Tamarack Swamp	NA		Community
<i>Tritogonia verrucosa</i>	Buckhorn	THR		Mussel
<i>Valeriana uliginosa</i>	Marsh Valerian	THR		Plant

Source: WDNR NHI, Updated 2019: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/Data.asp?tool=township&mode=detail>

Exotic and Invasive Species

Non-native aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals, commonly referred to as exotic species, have been recognized in recent years as a major threat to the integrity of native habitats and the species that utilize those habitats. Some of these exotic species include purple loosestrife, buckhorn, garlic mustard, multi-colored Asian lady beetles, Eurasian water milfoil, and gypsy moths. They displace native species, disrupt ecosystems, and affect citizens' livelihoods and quality of life. The WDNR requires that any person seeking to bring any non-native fish or wild animal into the state must first obtain a permit as required under the Wisconsin Statutes 29.736 and 29.745.

Parks, Open Space and Recreational Resources

Public open space such as parks and parkways are important to the quality of life within a community. These lands serve many purposes including outdoor recreation and education; buffers between different land uses; flood and stormwater management; habitat preservation; air and surface water quality improvements; protection of groundwater recharge areas; aesthetics; and promotion of healthy lifestyles.

WDNR and Public Lands

Since 1876, the State of Wisconsin has been acquiring land to meet conservation and recreational needs. Public lands managed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provide many opportunities and public places to hunt, fish, hike, canoe, or watch or photograph wildlife.

State Fishery Areas (SFAs) protect important waterways in Wisconsin by providing a natural buffer from agricultural practices and urban runoff. SFAs preserve and manage the headwaters of springs or streams which serve as the biological base for fish and other aquatic life. SFAs increase public access to navigable streams throughout the state. The Wolf River Colic Slough State Fishery Area is in the northwest portion Caledonia and is the only SFA located within the township.

State natural areas (SNAs) protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin's native landscape of natural communities, significant geological formations and archeological sites. They are valuable for research and educational use, the preservation of genetic and biological diversity and for providing benchmarks for determining the impact of use on managed lands. They also provide some of the last refuges for rare plants and animals. **There are no SNAs in the Town.**

State parks and forests provide places for outdoor recreation and for learning about nature and conservation. **There are three WDNR managed lands: the Town of Wolf River Bottom Lands, Rem-Wolf River-Colic Slough, and the Lower Wolf River Bottom Lands Natural Resources Area** (Map G-7).

Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors are continuous systems of open space created by the natural linkages of environmentally sensitive lands such as woodlands, wetlands, and habitat areas. They provide important routes of travel for a variety of wildlife and bird species. Protecting these corridors from development protects habitat and keeps nonpoint source pollution to a minimum, thus ensuring that high quality groundwater and surface water is maintained and habitat is not impaired.

Important environmental corridors within the Town of Caledonia are associated with the Wolf River and Potters Creek corridors mentioned above. These areas should be protected from development by implementing buffer strips where land disturbing activities are limited within the established buffer area.

Waste and Pollution

Solid and Hazardous Waste Sites:

The Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System (SHWIMS) provides access to information on sites, and facilities operating at sites that are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Waste Management program. Activities that occur at facilities include landfill operation, waste transportation, hazardous waste generation, wood burning, waste processing, sharps collection and many more. **A search of the database indicates that there are two facilities listed under this program within the Town of Caledonia.**¹⁶

- Town of Caledonia Landfill, CTH H and Pines Road, Closed
- Waynes Excavating, N688 Bellin Road, Moved/Inactive

¹⁶ <https://dnr.wi.gov/sotw/AdvSearchAction.do>, Accessed 4/21/20.

The former Town landfill (highlighted) is shown on Map G-6). Solid waste landfills/disposal sites should be indicated on the future land use map. When considering redevelopment of these sites, it is important to carefully evaluate whether the activity is compatible with public health and safety.¹⁷

Air Quality:

Air quality, especially good air quality, is often taken for granted. Sound local and regional planning can minimize negative impacts to the air. Development patterns can impact automobile use, which in turn impacts air quality. Emissions from certain industries can also impact air quality. As more rural residential development occurs, there are increased conflicts between non-farm residents and certain agricultural operations that emit dust and odors. Noise can also be a factor impacting environmental quality.

The Clean Air Act, which was last amended in 1990, requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards¹⁸ for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. Two standards are set; primary and secondary. Primary standard limits are set to protect public health, while secondary standards are set to protect public welfare (protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation and buildings). National Ambient Air Quality Standards are set for six principal pollutants; carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ozone and sulfur dioxide.¹⁹

Air quality is not monitored in Waupaca County.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources, like natural resources, are valuable assets which should be preserved. These resources define a community's unique character and heritage. Included in this section is an inventory of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, archeological sites and districts.

State and National Register of Historic Places

The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historical Preservation (DHP) is a clearing house for information related to the state's cultural resources including buildings and archaeological sites. A primary responsibility of the DHP is to administer the State and National Register of Historic Places programs. The National Register is the official national list of historic properties in the United States that are worthy of preservation. The program is maintained by the National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior. The State Register is Wisconsin's official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage. The inventory is maintained by the DHP. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are significant in national, state, or local history. Sites are based on the architectural, archaeological, cultural, or engineering significance. (For ease of discussion, "National Register" is used to refer to both programs. In Wisconsin, if a property is listed on one then it is typically listed on the other. ***There are no properties within the Town of Caledonia listed on the National Register.***²⁰

¹⁷ <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/rr/RR685.pdf>.

¹⁸ 40 CFR part 50.

¹⁹ <http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html>.

²⁰ <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/>. Accessed 4/21/20.

The National Register is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being added, and, less frequently, removed. It is, therefore, important to access the most updated version of the National Register properties.

Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

In order to determine those sites that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register, the DHP frequently funds historical, architectural, and archaeological surveys of municipalities and counties within the state. Surveys are also conducted in conjunction with other activities such as highway construction projects. ***A search of the DHP's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 17 sites listed for the Town of Caledonia.*** According to the Waupaca County Inventory and Trends Report, the Waupaca House/Readfield Country Store/Jung's is determined eligible, while the August Brehmer Barns are worth investigating.

Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights, restrictions, or benefits to owners of these properties. It simply means that some type of information on these properties exists in the DHP's collections. AHI is primarily used as a research and planning tool. Like the National Register, this is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being updated. This list of properties (Table G-10) reflects architectural surveys mostly done in 1980 and 1996. The survey collected information about properties that appeared to be older - being included in the survey does not necessarily mean they are eligible for the State Register or National Register of Historic Places.²¹

21

<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records?&terms=Waupaca%2cCounty&facets=Community%3a%22Caledonia%22&nodes=Preserve--Sites>.

Table G-10: Architecture and History Sites for the Town of Caledonia

Number	Year Built	Property Record	Historic Name	Use	Architectural Style
1	1842	CTH H	Waupaca House, Readfield Country Store, Jung's	Inn	Italianate
2	1842	CTH H	Stagecoach Stop	Barn	Boomtown
3	1870	N411-415 CTH D	August Grunwald House	Residence	Gabled Ell
4	1890	N411-415 CTH D	August Grunwald Barn	Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
5	1890	N635 CTH D	Albert Spiegelberg House	Residence	Gabled Ell
6	1890	N2059 CTH D	August Brehmer House	Residence	Side Gabled
7	1890	N1553 CTH D	August Brehmer Barns	Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
8	1890	N2489 CTH D	T.P. Foy House	Residence	Gabled Ell
9	1900	N635 CTH D	Albert Spiegelberg Barns	Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
10	1900	N2059 CTH D	Fred Schmidt Barn	Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
11	1910	N2489 CTH D	T.P. Foy Barn	Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
12	1910	N2271 CTH D	Peter McHugh	Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
13	1910	N2059 CTH D	Fred Schmidt House	Residence	Two Story Cube
14	1925	N411-415 CTH D	Fred Schmidt Machine Shed	Machinery	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
15	1929	N2271 CTH D	Dolores Everts House	Residence	Craftsman
16	1980	CTH D	Neumann's Bar	Retail	Boomtown
17	1993	CTH W	Schultz Farmhouse	Residence	Gabled Ell

Archaeological Sites Inventory

An inventory similar to the AHI exists for known archaeological sites across the state: the Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI). Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological sites, information as to their whereabouts is not currently made available online. This information is distributed only on a need-to-know basis. Archaeological sites are added to ASI as they are discovered; discovery is a continual process. There are three (3) known sites located in Caledonia.

Wisconsin Historical Markers

Wisconsin historical markers identify, commemorate and honor important people, places, and events that have contributed to the state's rich heritage. The Wisconsin Historical Markers Program is a vital education tool, informing people about the most significant aspects of Wisconsin's past. The Society's Division of Historic Preservation administers the Wisconsin Historic Markers Program. Applications are required for all official State of Wisconsin historical markers and plaques. ***There are no historical markers located in the Town of Caledonia.***²²

Museums/Other Historic Resources

Museums protect valuable historic resources for community enjoyment. Residents are welcome to learn from the exhibits and amenities they have to offer. ***There are no museums in the Town of Caledonia.***

Locally Significant Historic Places

Locally significant historic places are historic structures, historic sites or historic districts which have a distinctive historic, architectural or cultural significance to a community. ***The Yellowstone Trail runs right through Readfield on STH 96.*** The Yellowstone Trail was the first transcontinental automobile highway in the United States. In 1918 Wisconsin became the first state to number its highways and in 1926 the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) established and numbered interstate routes (US route numbers), selecting the best roads in each state which could be connected to provide a rational network of "federal" highways. With the numbering of roads, the need for names decreased. And the need for colored markers to mark the named roads ceased. Then the Depression occurred and merchants could no longer afford to pay dues to a road association. State maps replaced the need for associations. The Yellowstone Trail and all other named trails lost their allure to the modern Highway 12, or 29, or 10. Its major influence died in 1929-30 with the original Yellowstone Trail Association. A replacement organization, Yellowstone Highway Association, operated marginally until about 1939.²³

Local Historic Preservation Commissions and Societies

There are no local historical societies in the Town. Though, local historical societies exist in a number of the larger surrounding communities.

Local History²⁴

Early settlers arrived in the Town of Caledonia by way of the Wolf River; landing in Fremont and coming to the Town in search of rich farmland and limestone quarries. A meeting to form the Town was held on June 17, 1854. The first Town meeting was held at the home of James McHugh on June 17, 1885 and Thomas Gore was elected as the first Town Chair. Until 1889, Town meetings were held in the homes of Board Members or at the Spengler's Hotel.

A stagecoach route passed through the Town, and the Spengler Hotel was built to accommodate stagecoach travelers overnight.

²² Wisconsin Historical Society. Accessed 6/10/20.

²³ <http://www.yellowstonetrail.org/page141.html>.

²⁴ The History of Caledonia, Town of Caledonia website, accessed 4/21/20.

Readfield was named after Charles Readfield, the first register of deeds for Waupaca County. The first schoolhouse was located on the site of what was later called Jacob's Park. John Littlefield's daughter was the first teacher.

Farming has been and continues to play an important role in the local economy of the Town of Caledonia.

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX G-1

MINING RESOURCES

APPENDIX G1: MINING RESOURCES



INTRODUCTION

Uniform reclamation standards address environmental protection measures including topsoil salvage and storage, surface and groundwater protection, and concurrent reclamation to minimize acreage exposed to wind and water erosion. After reclamation many quarries become possible sites for small lakes or landfills. Identification of quarry operations is necessary in order to minimize nuisance complaints by neighboring uses and to identify areas that may have additional transportation needs related to trucking. The following provides an inventory of these resources.

MINING RESOURCES INVENTORY

There are approximately 139 acres of active quarry in Caledonia. Table G-1A, gives a breakdown of quarry type and also what acreage is in reserve for potential growth. Refer to the Geologic Resources Map G-4 for information on where these are located within the township. Non-metallic mineral resources included all minerals other than those mined as a source of metal. Economically important non-metallic minerals include stone, sand and gravel and clay.

Table G1-A: Quarry Acreages and Types

Pit Name	Owner	Pit Type	Active Acres	Reserve Acres
Readfield Quarry	Faulks Bros. Construction, Inc.	Limestone	63	23
Go Green Quarry	Go Green Recycling LLC	Limestone	14	9
Rieckmann Pit	Trico Excavating, Inc.	Sand & Gravel	6	7
Grunwald Pit	Calnin & Goss Inc	Sand & Gravel	31	73
South Quarry	MCC Inc.	Limestone	19	56
North Quarry	MCC Inc.	Limestone	6	52
			139	220

Within the Town of Caledonia, the following types of quarries exist or have the potential to exist, in addition to a frac sand processing plant that is not operational at this time:¹

Farm Sand Quarries

- Two reclaimed quarries, no active quarries
- Farm use only – barn sand and fill
- Future farm sand quarries are possible/potential exists
- One acre maximum size for farm use only (limited impact)

Fill Sand / Industrial Sand Quarries

- Two active quarries
- Sand used for construction fill and industrial sand (not suitable for frac sand)
- Playground sand and barn sand
- Potential existing for future loose sand mine
- Limited impact

Limestone / Frac Quarries

- Three Active quarries
- Limestone, gravel and stone and industrial sand production
- Existing mines have room to expand within current reclamation plan
- Frac sand – (impact due to blasting and moving materials) three active, two impact local roads

Whitehaven Silica Processing Plant

- Recently active, currently suspended operations
- Frac sand drying, sand grain size sorting and shipping plant
- Railroad shipping facilities

¹ Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee Summary Report, Town Board Presentation, May 15, 2019.

Future New Mining Sites

New mining sites may occur from the expansion of existing non-conforming sites, approved conditional use permits, and on land already owned. Large reserves currently exist in the quarries, approximately 220 acres. To be permitted, all future sites will be governed by the 2015 Waupaca County Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC). Exempt sites under the county's reclamation ordinance will be managed by ECWRPC. Loose sand quarries may also be opened anywhere in the Town but will be subject to the 2015 ordinance requirements. New limestone/frac sand quarries may be opened, but options are limited for location and also subject to the 2015 ordinance requirements.

Expansion of new and existing mines will happen very slowly and will be driven by demand of material. Limestone/frac sand mines may be very limited and probably not likely to occur in the township because of the supply, restrictions of siting, and cost of transportation.

Below are two tables highlighting the best and worse factors for new quarry creation and Map G-8.

Table G1-B: Factors Good for Quarries

Good for Quarries	
Category	Description
Environmental	Bedrock Geology (suitable materials)
Environmental	Glacial Geology (suitable materials)
Environmental	Soils - Sand & Gravel Potential (Glacial Geology)
Environmental	WisDOT Road Materials Survey
Environmental	Existing, Abandoned Quarries/Pits
Environmental	Soils - Areas of High Bedrock
Environmental	NR-135 Permit Areas
Environmental	NR-135 "Expansion" Areas
Environmental	NR-135 "Registered" Deposits
Land Use	Large Tracts of Agricultural Lands/Woodlands
Property Ownership	Mining Company Owned Parcels
Transportation	Proximity to County/State/Fed Highways (within 1 mile)
Zoning	Existing Extraction/Mining Zones/Districts
Zoning	County Farmland Preservation Areas

Table G1-C: Factors Bad for Quarries

Bad for Quarries	
Category	Description
Environmental	Rivers/Streams/Lakes (300 feet conceptually)
Environmental	WDNR Wetlands
Environmental	FEMA Floodplains
Environmental	Soils - Areas of Steep Slope
Environmental	Soils - Areas of High Groundwater
Environmental	Groundwater Recharge Areas (highly permeable soils?)
Environmental	Areas of High Groundwater Contamination Potential
Environmental	Soils - Areas with Thick Soils (Depth to Bedrock)
Environmental	Endangered Species
Infrastructure	Gas Pipeline Locations (1,000 feet conceptually)
Infrastructure	Existing Wind Energy Facilities (200 feet?)
Infrastructure	Municipal Wells
Land Use	Proximity to Existing Residential Development (1,000 feet - conceptually. Could be 200 ft.)
Land Use	Private Recreation Areas
Property Ownership	Distance from Public Lands (1,000 feet)
Zoning	County Farmland Preservation Areas
Zoning	Residentially Zoned Parcels

Implementation

Current Land Use Conflicts

1. There are three quarries located within the Town, (Faulks, MCC, and Go Green) that have high bedrock. The limestone cap must be blasted to reach the material below. There are 21 residents that are located between these quarries off of Guhl Road and are affected by blasting practices.
2. Potential sites - Limestone is close to surface that could bring a creation of new quarries off of Brehmer Road and at CTH H and Pines Road. There are already six residents located off of Brehmer Road and small subdivisions on Pines Road of a total of approximately 30 homes. This unlikely to occur since the area is pretty well developed residential.

Strategies for Managing Existing Conflicts

- Place a ½ mile or greater buffer zone around these limestone quarries that require blasting off of Guhl Road.
- Show where future development should occur and place limits on how close to a quarry they can build. (reduction of conflicts in high risk areas)
- Create a factsheet to identify the risks to people before they build homes. Work with developers and realtors on a “Look before you build” vs. consequences after the fact framework.
- Inform and educate residents to incur better future planning with past lessons learned.
- Obtain and use accurate data to make wise future development decisions.
- Consider implementation steps such as development of mineral resource districts, mineral resource protection policies or other appropriate measures to protect the resource and to balance mineral extraction with other land uses.
- Allow development within 1000 feet of identified significant mineral resources only after it has been demonstrated that the proposed land use or development would not significantly preclude or hinder future nonmetallic mineral extraction.
- Work with Waupaca County to amend the county zoning ordinance to improve standards and adopt objective criteria for siting, operation and expansion of mineral extraction sites. Provide mechanisms to increase public awareness and improve coordination between town and county government.

Other Actions to be Considered

1. Enforce the weight limit restrictions on all Town roads.
2. Continue working with mining operators and sand processing facilities to use the designated truck route for loaded and empty trucking.

Summary of Recommendations from the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee

Education and Communication

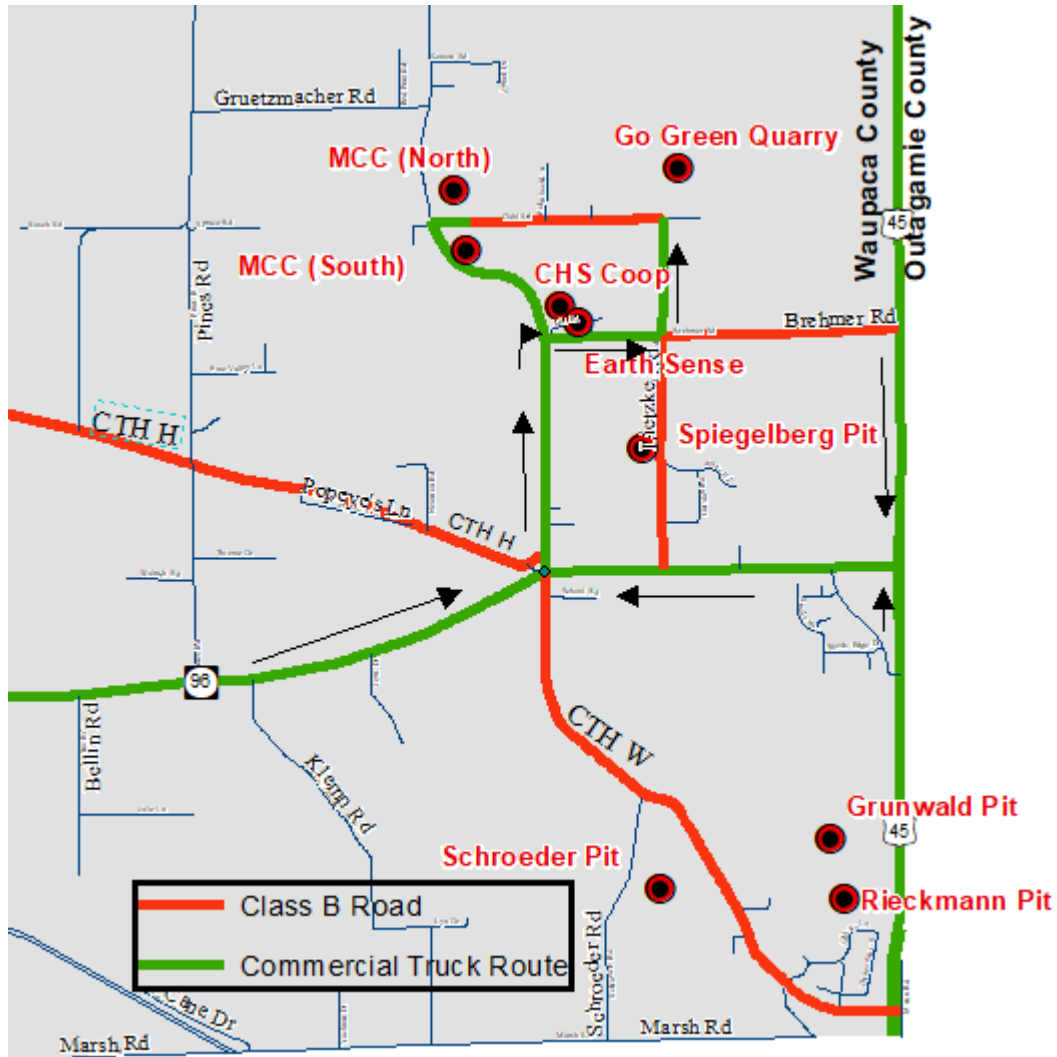
Residents should attend mining tours, blasting demos, and educational sessions and stay informed with accurate mining information. (health and safety)

- At least one neighboring resident for each of the three blasting quarries should serve as resident representatives on the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee to inform neighbors and relay issues to the Town Board.

Mining Operators should set up mining tours, events, and speaking opportunities to educate the public.

- A point person should be designated to handle issues that may occur. Provide information through the Town’s newsletter and website.
- A town database should be created for contacts of residents effected by mining operations and be contacted either by email, text, or phone when blasting occurs.
- Use the designated truck routes.
- Continue with meetings of operators, Town Association, and the Waupaca County Planning and Zoning Office to review plans and the non-metallic mining ordinance.

Figure G1-A: Class B and Commercial Truck Routes
Includes the mines and sand pits



The Town Board should keep the lines of communication open with the operators, accept, approve, and support the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee.

- Review and continue the mining discussion as new information becomes available.
- Continue the trucking discussion with other industrial operations and work on making these routes safer but don't expand or alter existing routes.
- Conduct annual meetings with the mining operators, resident representatives, and the Waupaca Planning and Zoning Office.
- Continue to provide information through the Town's newsletter and website.
- Acknowledge the assistance of the Ad Hoc Committee and specialists for providing the time and knowledge on mining issues and offering solutions.
- If the sand processing plant should reopen, a point person over resident concerns needs to continue as well as representation at meetings.

The next few pages include all the individual maps for each quarry within the township, the registration process for a new quarry, and the Waupaca County 2015 Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance. This supplemental information, in addition to this appendix, give insight on current and future planning for mines.

Supplemental Information:

- NR-135 Quarry Maps
- Ad Hoc Committee Report
- Waupaca County 2015 Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX H

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

APPENDIX H: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION



INTRODUCTION

The relationship a municipality has with school districts, neighboring communities, the county, the regional planning commission, the state, and the federal government can impact residents in terms of taxation, planning, service provision, and siting of public facilities. An examination of these relationships and the identification of existing or potential conflicts can help a municipality address these situations in a productive manner. This appendix, along with Chapter 2: Framework Plan and Chapter 10: Intergovernmental Cooperation, addresses these conditions.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Governmental Units and Relationships to the Town of Caledonia

Adjacent and Nearby Communities

The Town of Caledonia shares a common border with the towns of Hortonia and Mukwa (north), towns of Fremont and Weyauwega (west), in Waupaca County. Within Winnebago County, it shares common borders with the towns of Winchester and Wolf River (south). Within Outagamie County, it shares borders with towns of Dale (east) and Hortonia (north) see Figure 1-1. Nearby cities include Appleton, Waupaca, and New London, and villages of Fremont and Hortonville.

As a result, the land use planning; road system planning and maintenance; trail planning, construction, and maintenance; and other planning issues should be coordinated between municipalities. **Since towns cannot annex land from one another, boundary disputes are non-existent.** The Town of Caledonia is located 10 miles from the City of New London and 5 miles from the Village of Fremont. Currently the Town has a good working relationship with its

neighbors. Presently, no other cities or villages are within close enough proximity to Caledonia to exert this extraterritorial zoning.

School Districts

The Town of Caledonia is served by one school district, the School District of New London. Currently, one elementary school is located in the Town (Readfield Elementary) and students must be transported to New London for the middle and high school grades.

Presently, no formal written intergovernmental agreement exists between the school district and the Town of Caledonia. Communities, school districts and local businesses can establish agreements to work together on a variety of issues. This could include looking at providing students with safe routes to school and the establishment of a partnership to construct local buildings (sheds, garages, houses) that not only give students valuable life and work skills but also benefit individuals within the local community. Other partnerships could include working together on community service type projects. The New London School District has been a town partner in the past on the Webb Shaw Walking Trail and may be a collaborator in other projects in the future. Encouraging students to volunteer for projects that benefit their communities strengthen young peoples' sense of civic engagement and can have lifelong implications. Therefore the Town could benefit from establishing a method of communication with the local school district.

The Town is served by the Fox Valley Technical College. The closest campus is located in the City of Appleton. Opportunities may exist to partner with the Technical College on projects that would benefit the residents in the Town of Caledonia.

Community Facilities

The Town is situated in southeast Waupaca County and is in close proximity to the City of New London and the Village of Fremont. The Town of Caledonia shares its borders with the towns of Fremont, Mukwa, Royalton and Weyauwega in Waupaca County; the towns of Dale and Hortonia in Outagamie County; and Winchester and Wolf River in Winnebago County. As a result, the Town must work closely with others to provide services to its residents. **Police protection for the Town of Caledonia is provided by the Waupaca Sheriff's Department.** Fire protection for the Town is provided by the **Dale Fire and Rescue and the New London Fire Department.** Dale is the first response within the Town, and others respond as needed. The fire departments also provide rapid emergency medical response for victims of illness and injury. Ambulance service is provided by **the New London/Bear Creek Ambulance and Fremont-Wolf River Emergency Medical Service.** The Town works closely with the Waupaca County Communications and Emergency Management Department for training, planning and emergency response. Fire, ambulance and emergency medical First Responders are dispatched through the Waupaca County 911 call center.

There are no public libraries in the Town of Caledonia; instead, some residents use the Neuschafer Community Library in the Village of Fremont but, many more use the New London Public Library, located at 406 S. Pearl Street, in New London.

Neuschafer Community Library. The Neuschafer Community Library is located at 317 Wolf River Drive in the Village of Fremont. The Neuschafer Community Library is part of the Outagamie Waupaca Library System (OWLS).

The New London Public Library. The New London Public Library is located at 406 South Pearl Street, New London and is part of the OWLS Library System.

Communication and coordination between the Town of Caledonia and providers of utility infrastructure (electric, natural gas, telecommunication, etc.), WisDOT and the Waupaca County Highway Department ensures that road construction and utility upgrades will run smoothly and that all work is done before restoration is completed. This lessens the chance that new road surfaces and restored terraces will need to be excavated shortly after construction is complete. Likewise, local governments, school districts and businesses working together on technological upgrades, ensure that these upgrades are made in concert without duplication of efforts so that a common goal can be achieved.

Waupaca County

The Town of Caledonia is located in Waupaca County. **The Town works with county departments to coordinate road construction, maintenance and snow plowing on major roads; police, fire and emergency dispatch; and election and planning assistance.** Town residents have access to county departments and services including senior citizen and other social services, recreational resources, property information, birth and death certificates, and others. The Town and the county continue to maintain open communications with one another that work to foster good working relationships and mutual respect.

Regional

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Waupaca County, and thus the Town of Caledonia, is a member of the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC). **ECWRPC provides planning and technical assistance to counties, communities, businesses, interest groups and individuals within its region.** These services include environmental management, housing, demographics, economic development, transportation (including metropolitan planning organization (MPO) work), community facilities (including Sewer Service Area (SSA) planning responsibilities), land use, contract planning, and others. ECWRPC has worked with the Town of Caledonia on several projects over the years including, creating a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, non-metallic mining research and mapping, transportation and sewer service area work, and the current comprehensive plan update.

State

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The WDNR is responsible for the regulation, protection, and sustained management of natural resources within the state. The WDNR operates various programs in water and air quality management, habitat preservation, recreational trail development, non-metallic mining and mine reclamation, and other programs. **WDNR managed lands in the Town of Caledonia include the Wolf River Wildlife Area and State Habitat Areas.** These facilities are open to the public.

Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP). The overall mission of DATCP is multi-fold. The agency oversees programs which ensure the safety and quality of food, fair business practices for buyers and sellers, consumer protection, efficient use of agricultural resources in a quality environment, healthy animal and plant populations, and the vitality of Wisconsin agriculture and commerce. Since agriculture will continue to be an

important economic industry within the Town and surrounding area, many of the programs DATCP offers will benefit and help local citizens and businesses.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). WisDOT deals with issues related to all transportation uses in the planning area. ***WisDOT works with Waupaca County, and local municipalities to evaluate existing transportation infrastructure including bicycle and pedestrian trails as well as assists in planning efforts for future trails.***

Intergovernmental Cooperation Planning Efforts

Caledonia worked closely with the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission throughout the planning process. This helped ensure consistency and concurrence between Caledonia's comprehensive plan and pertinent regional plans and studies.

At the beginning of the plan process, all adjacent and overlapping units of government (town, village, city and/or county), including owners of non-metallic mines, were notified of Caledonia's intent to initiate the plan update process and were afforded opportunities to review materials on-line or attend public meetings of the Plan Commission to discuss issues.

Lastly, Caledonia hosted an Intergovernmental Cooperation meeting, which was held on December 10, 2020. In all, approximately eight persons attended the meeting, two of which represented governments other than Caledonia. The purpose of this meeting was to recognize and address potential conflicts with other governmental bodies, and to identify opportunities for collaboration, communication, and coordination resulting from the implementation of this comprehensive plan. Participants were also given the opportunity to view and comment on the draft Year 2040 Land Use Framework Map and Framing Concepts.

Cooperative Boundary Plans and Agreements

Cooperative boundary plans and agreements are joint planning efforts in which two or more municipalities establish a mutually agreeable plan to establish boundary lines, provide public services and facilities, share revenues, and establish land use criteria. The majority of municipal boundary agreements are conducted between a town and an incorporated village or city. Cooperative boundary plans, which are subject to a minimum of a ten-year period, must be approved by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. ***Currently, Caledonia does not have any cooperative boundary agreements with adjacent communities.***

Extraterritorial Subdivision Regulation

Incorporated villages and cities can exercise plat review authority in unincorporated areas adjacent to their communities.¹ This allows incorporated areas the same authority to approve or reject a specific plat or CSM as if it were within its own jurisdiction. This authority extends to a distance of 1.5 miles from the incorporated boundary for villages and small cities and 3.0 miles for cities with population of greater than 10,000. The incorporated area must have a subdivision ordinance in place in order to exercise this authority.

¹ Wisconsin State Statutes s.236.10.

The City of New London is 10 miles and the Village of Fremont is 5 miles of the Town of Caledonia. ***The City of New London and the Village of Fremont have established the extraterritorial plat review process.***

Extraterritorial Zoning

Incorporated villages and cities have been given authority to practice extraterritorial zoning authority if they have developed a zoning ordinance for the incorporated areas.² This authority extends to a distance of 1.5 miles from the incorporated boundary for villages and cities with populations less than 10,000 and 3.0 miles for cities if the population exceeds 10,000. Extraterritorial zoning allows for smooth transitions between suburban and rural areas, reduces conflicting land uses, and promotes intergovernmental cooperation in planning for future community needs.

The City of New London or the Village of Fremont have not established extraterritorial zoning into Caledonia. Presently, no other cities or villages are within close enough proximity to Caledonia to exert this authority.

² Wisconsin State Statutes s.62.23.

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX I

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

APPENDIX I: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

TOWN OF CALEDONIA, WAUPACA COUNTY, WI

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Caledonia recognizing the need for comprehensive planning in accordance with the Wisconsin “Comprehensive Planning” legislation has created a comprehensive plan consistent with Section 66.1001 of Wisconsin Statutes. Per the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town will provide updates to its comprehensive plan at a minimum of every ten (10) years. The Town Board or its appointed designee administers the Public Participation Plan.

In order to facilitate public knowledge and involvement in the comprehensive planning process the Town of Caledonia has prepared the following public participation plan. The plan was prepared in conformance with Section 66.1001(4)(a) of Wisconsin Statutes which states: “The governing body of a local government unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alternative or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comments.”

GOALS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

The major goals of the public participation plan are as follows:

- Provide a range of opportunities and venues for the residents of the Town of Caledonia to participate in the comprehensive planning process.
- Meet the standards set forth in Section 66.1001(4)(a), Wisconsin Statutes.
- Establish a formalized and recorded framework for public participation.
- Work with the Town of Caledonia Board of Supervisors or its appointed designee and the Town Plan Commission to create a thorough plan that can implement the goals and vision of the Town.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY AND METHODS

An update of all factual information contained within the existing Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan will be completed and shared with community leaders and the general public to ensure that the updated comprehensive plan is current and well-connected to short and long term trends and challenges. Public participation and engagement will be generally sought in five basic forms:

- 1) Traditional, yet well publicized, public comment opportunities will be provided at regular Plan Commission meetings during the process; such meetings will be posted publicly as required by the Town.
- 2) Through the timely posting of draft and final comprehensive plan update materials to a publicly accessible website, accessed through the Town's existing website.
- 3) Through the potential addition of suitable citizens as "ad hoc" members (no voting rights) of the Plan Commission for the purpose of providing additional perspective during the comprehensive plan update.
- 4) In September 2017, Town residents provided input in two ways: via a printed survey mailed to each household in the Town and through an online survey. Results from the citizen survey will be used to identify key issues and needed physical improvements that will be used to maintain or enhance the Town's quality of life.
- 5) Upon completion of the initial draft comprehensive plan, the Plan Commission will schedule an Intergovernmental Meeting and Public Informational Meeting that will be held prior to the required public hearing. Notification of this meeting will be sent to all adjacent and overlapping governmental jurisdictions with an invitation to attend and participate in a review and discussion about the draft plan, with an opportunity to voice any initial concerns, or opportunities for collaboration. The Town will also post this public meeting as required in four locations: online on the Town's website, on an outdoor glass-enclosed board directly in front of the Town's Community Center, on a glass-enclosed bulletin board in front of the CHS Co-op office on Mill Street in North Readfield, and on a bulletin board in the entrance to the Readfield Post Office.
- 6) At the end of the comprehensive planning process, a single public informational meeting will be held to provide the community an opportunity to offer comment on the draft comprehensive plan amendment (plan update). The public participation strategy

provides a timeline, outlines notification methods and identifies how to submit written comments.

Timeline

The project timeline is project specific. It provides an approximate timeframe and a description of the key events and opportunities for public participation. The project will initiate on January 1, 2020 and be completed over a 15 month period ending with delivery of the final documents by May, 2021 as shown in Figure 1. Significant alterations to this schedule, if any, will be made known to the public to the Town's best ability.

Figure I-1: Tasks and Timeframes for Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update

Phase	Timeframe (Approximate)	Description/Key Events
Organization	Jan.-Feb., 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation & Adoption of Public Participation Plan • Establishment of Comprehensive Plan Update Webpage • Prepare Prelim. Demographic Info
Plan Kickoff Meeting & Visioning	Jan.-Mar, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kickoff Meeting with the Town Plan Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Present Prelim. Demographic Info ▪ SWOT Exercise • 2017 Survey Review/Report
Inventory/Analysis & Issue Identification/Vision & Goal Development	Jan. – Sept., 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update inventory of the physical, social, and economic resources of the Town • Develop background maps • Meet with Town Plan Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review 2017 survey and SWOT Exercise results ▪ Review background data for each element ▪ Identify and prioritize issues (needs) and opportunities ▪ Develop Vision Statements & Plan Goals
Plan Framing Concepts, Strategies & Recommendations	Sept.-Nov., 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Plan Framing Concepts, draft strategies & recommendations • Develop draft land use plan map • Meet with Town Plan Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review Framing Concepts, strategies and land use plan map
Plan Implementation	Dec., 2020 – Feb., 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop final plan Framing Concepts, strategies & recommendations • Develop final future land use map • Hold Intergovernmental Meeting & Public Informational Meeting • Meet with Town Plan Commission to Approve Public Review

Plan Review, Public Hearing & Adoption	Mar. - April, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop press release • Publish 30 day public notice • Hold Public Hearing / Town Plan Commission recommendation of comprehensive plan amendment • Town Board adoption of plan update (amendment) by ordinance
Plan Printing & Distribution Activities	May, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan printing and delivery

Program Oversight

The Town Board or its appointed designee shall work with the Plan Commission to develop a comprehensive plan and/or update to the existing comprehensive plan. Local residents and interested parties are encouraged to attend and provide input at Plan Commission meetings throughout the comprehensive planning process. Once the draft plan is complete, the Plan Commission shall recommend adoption of the plan to the Town Board.

Notification Methods

All meetings on the comprehensive plan and/or amendment shall be open to the public and the Town of Caledonia shall post a notice of all meetings in accordance with Chapter 985.02(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes. A meeting agenda shall, at a minimum, be posted on an outdoor glass-encased board directly in front of the Town’s Community Center, in a glass-enclosed bulletin board in front of the CHS Co-op office on Mill Street in North Readfield, and on a bulletin board in the entrance to the Readfield Post Office and on the Town of Caledonia website at <https://townofcaledonia.com/>. Press releases will be provided at key points in the planning process to the Waupaca County Post, a print and online publication. Notice of the comprehensive planning process will be sent to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract non-metallic mineral resources in or on a property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is changed by the comprehensive plan and/or amendment (Chapter 66.1001 (4)(a) of the Wisconsin State Statutes). Notification to these individuals will be sent at the beginning of the process and during public comment and review prior to the plan adoption.

Written Comments

Written comments will be collected both electronically and on paper throughout the comprehensive planning process. Electronic comments should be emailed to the Town of Caledonia Clerk at caledoniatownclerk@gmail.com. Written comments should be directed to the Town Clerk at P.O. Box 190, Readfield, WI 54969. Copies of the comments will be routed to the Town of Caledonia Plan Commission, Town of Caledonia Chair and project consultant. The Town Clerk will respond to the written comments by acknowledging receipt of the document and that the comments have been shared with those noted above for consideration in the final plan and/or amendment.

Website and Technology

The planning process will utilize a website page created by the ECWRPC and linked to the existing Town of Caledonia website: <https://townofcaledonia.com/>. The Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update website page will contain all documents and maps produced as part of the comprehensive planning process. The website will contain all documents and maps produced as part of the comprehensive planning process and will be updated periodically to reflect new draft plan materials. The website will also contain links to meeting notices and upcoming comprehensive plan events, as deemed appropriate.

PLAN ADOPTION PROCEDURES

A draft plan and/or amendments, when complete, shall be available at a minimum, at the Caledonia Community Center by appointment with the Town Clerk and on the Town of Caledonia's website. At least 30 days before the public hearing, written notice of when and where the comprehensive plan and/or amendment can be inspected and how a copy of the plan and/ or amendment can be obtained shall be sent to all of the following as specified in Chapter 66.1001(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes: An operator who has registered, obtained, made application for or received a permit for a non-metallic mining deposit; Any other property owner or leaseholder who has an interest in property pursuant to which the person may extract nonmetallic mineral resources, if the property owner or leaseholder requests in writing that the local governmental unit provide the property owner or leaseholder notice of the hearing. A political subdivision shall maintain a list of persons who submit a written request to receive notice of any proposed ordinance, for the adoption of a comprehensive plan or amendment, which affects the allowable use of the property owned by the person. Written notice and the proposed ordinance shall be provided, either by mail or in any reasonable form that is agreed to by the person and the political subdivision. The political subdivision may charge each person on the list who receives a notice a fee that does not exceed the approximate cost of providing the notice to the person. Additionally, written notice shall be sent to every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the Town of Caledonia and the clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the Town of Caledonia.

The Town will publish a class one notice at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. The notice shall include the date, time, and place of the public hearing; a summary, which may include a map of the comprehensive plan or amendment to such a plan; the name of an individual employed by the local governmental unit who may provide additional information regarding the proposed ordinance; information relating to where and when the comprehensive plan or amendment to such a plan may be inspected before the hearing, and how a copy of the plan or amendment may be obtained.

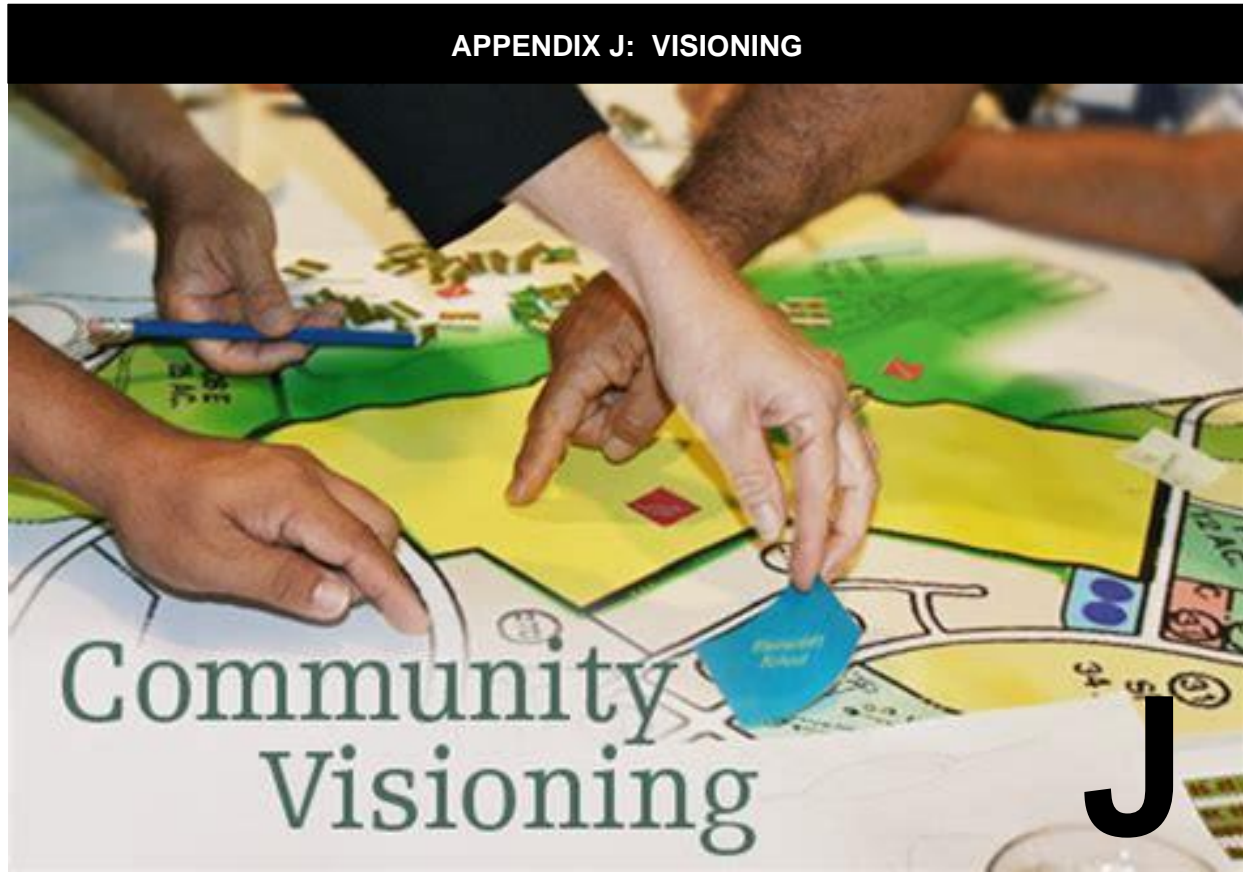
The Town of Caledonia Plan Commission will adopt a resolution to recommend the draft plan and/or amendment to the Town Board, after the public hearing. A public hearing will be held in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001(4)(d) prior to Town Board approval of the comprehensive plan and/or amendment. Subsequent to the public hearing and on the recommendation from the Plan Commission, the Town Board shall enact an ordinance adopting the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan and/or amendment. The Town of Caledonia shall send a letter with a link to the comprehensive plan update to all of the following: every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the Town of Caledonia, the clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the Town of Caledonia,

the Wisconsin Department of Administration, East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and the local public libraries serving the Town of Caledonia.



APPENDIX J

VISIONING



INTRODUCTION

A visioning session worksheet was distributed to Plan Commission members to answer on what the future of Caledonia should look like. The visioning exercise was completed by Plan Commission members and divided into four main questions regarding community Issues: **Opportunities, Change, Preservation, and Creation**. At the May 11, 2020 PC meeting, the 2017 Community Survey analysis from UW-Extension of Waupaca County was reviewed and discussed. Please see this document attached at the end of Appendix J.

PURPOSE AND GOALS

The purpose of the exercise was to explore broad community level issues and opportunities in order to derive feedback. Information gleaned from the worksheet responses will be used to help guide future development and re-development opportunities in a manner that is beneficial for residents, businesses, property owners and the Town of Caledonia community.

CONCEPTS AND RESPONSES

1. Opportunities

List what you feel are the major opportunities within the Town of Caledonia?

- Build upon the assets that make our town a safe and nurturing place to raise a family with access to high quality schools, environmental learning and recreational opportunities.
- Build on the Town's Park Plan through a cooperative agreement with the School District of New London.
- Commercial opportunities such as a convenience store/gas station and daycare and possibly other small businesses.
- Town of Caledonia is virtually a blank slate, plenty of opportunity for planning/reserving areas for future development, i.e. parks, government building police/fire, senior housing.
- We are located next to a major highway with quick access to Appleton/Oshkosh and Stevens Point as well as being minutes away from New London.
- Lots of rural and town history.

2. Change

What do you want to change in the Town of Caledonia?

- Access to a convenience store.
- The apathy and social isolation.
- We need a gas station and grocery store to purchase the basic food necessities: milk, bread, etc.
- Improve emergency services: fire & law enforcement
- I would like to see more community gathering places for all ages and interests, i.e. a restaurant that is not primarily a bar. I would like Caledonia to have more places that can be a destination for families like a park/gym or a store that offers a variety of items.
- More reliable phone and internet services.

3. Preservation

What do you want to preserve in your community?

- The beauty and small town nature of the community.
- The local elementary school (Readfield Elementary School)
- The rural environment with peace and quiet.
- Although we are not part of the ag preservation program, I would like to see larger tracts of productive agricultural land be preserved for the continuation of agriculture rather than seeing farm land divided and divided into smaller parcels for rural residential housing.
- Continue to carry out the recommendations from the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee that had responsibilities for residents, town officials, mine owners/operators
- Rural character of the Town, open spaces, clean air and water.
- Community organizations.
- Our public school.

4. **Create**

- A “work from home” friendly community with access to high speed internet and reliable cell phone service.
- A commitment to nature conservancy: The township seen as an escape from urbanization with easy access to hospital; police and fire protection; urban conveniences.
- Careful management of agricultural activities as the nature of the business changes from family farm to corporate enterprises.
- Access to a spectrum of housing options from apartment and starter homes to affordable and appealing senior living.
- A cohesive community feeling.
- A social bond in the community between the residents who have lived here most of their lives and those who have recently moved into the Town of Caledonia.
- An ongoing set of activities that will appeal to many segments of the residents.
- Another park/outdoor educational area to benefit K-12 students, young adults, families, and older residents.
- Social support plan to meet the needs of an aging population: housing, home healthcare, transportation when no longer driving.
- Guidelines to avoid potential conflicts among neighbors over roosters, horses, and concentration of animals in rural residential setting.
- Improve fire, law enforcement, and emergency services.
- Trail system for bicycling and walking that is safer for residents engaging in those activities.
- Create “no horn” quiet zones along railroad lines where possible in the township.
- More gathering places for families; encourage more bike and walking destinations.
- More reliable phone and internet services.
- Create and enforce ordinances that are fair and keep residents safe.

Town of Caledonia

Continuing Issues and Critical/Additional Issues Shaping the Town’s Future

March 9, 2020

Caledonia Plan Commission

Chapters 3 & 6 Population & Housing

Critical issues shaping the Town’s future:

- Create affordable housing for all age ranges with a mix of single-family, two-family and multi-family housing.
- Encourage creation of a social support plan to ensure meeting the needs of an aging population: housing, home healthcare, transportation when not driving, etc.

ECWRPC: investigate/report: Expand demographic knowledge of the community. For example, determine how many people reside in the township, the number of people who work outside the township, etc.

Chapter 7 Transportation (local & regional/state transportation issues)

Continuing issues:

- Encourage town board to fund, repair & maintain town roads
- Continue and expand established truck routes
 - Ensure that Implements of Husbandry (IoH) traffic control meets residents' needs
 - Address concern that IoH may compromise local roads and shoulders
- Include town board research, position statement, & resolution from 12-12-2019-ATV/UTV use of town roads special board meeting

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Identify potential road extensions to aid future land development process consistent with our preferred land use map.
- Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic. Note: This concept must be called out in the text of the Comp Plan, otherwise the map rules
- Consider local public transit in some form to support an aging population.

Issue of importance to a minority of town residents:

- Advocate for the retention of the Guhl Road railroad crossing

Chapter 8 Utilities & Community Facilities

Continuing issues:

- Identify and map current Internet and cell reception weaknesses and explore opportunities for reliable, affordable, and robust high-speed internet and cell service.
- Promote, support, and expand the current Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan (CORP). In particular, support the following:
 - Develop second park in northern part of town using CORP survey data
 - Collaborate with the school district and other partners on joint outdoor recreation projects.
 - Include off-road bicycling opportunities in future park development
 - Support efforts of the Friends of the Readfield Park (FoRP) to encourage and support more Park and Pavilion usage.
 - Identify interested landowners who will support bicycle and walking trails with land donations or easements
 - Connect with existing bike trail systems where feasible

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Promote Readfield School to help attract new families into the community.
- Explore MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) for stormwater management and how it pertains to town land and water management and drainage issues.

Chapter 9 Agricultural, Natural, & Cultural Resources

Continuing agriculture issues:

- Preserve the rural character of the township
- Slow the loss of ag, forest land, and large parcels through subdivisions by identifying in the text of the comp plan clear criteria where the town would like ag retention to not move to AWT and PVRF to not move to AWT. Questions: Can we identify by criteria? Is this legal?
- Create guidelines to avoid potential conflicts among neighbors over roosters, horses, and concentration of animals in rural residential setting. Question: Revise husbandry units for township?

Continuing natural resources issues:

- Balance current and future needs for extraction of mineral resources with potential adverse impacts on the community. (current Goal 4, p. 5-3.)
 - Include the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee's research and recommendations
- Maintain groundwater and surface water quality. (current Goal 2, p. 5-2)
 - Address concern for ag land purchased solely for manure spreading by large corporate farms.

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Check ag/livestock farming increase and reconsider setbacks
- Discourage rural blight including the accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter. (current objective 5.1, p. 5-3)

Chapter 5 Economic Development

Continuing issues:

- Encourage new businesses to locate in the town (examples gas station/convenience store and specifically encourage day care facilities)
- Identify potential development/redevelopment areas within town for business establishment or relocation
- Monitor the cyclical non-metallic mining industry and local operators.

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Support and promote the town as a "work from home friendly" community as internet and cell service improves. (See Chapter 4 issues)
- Provide expertise to property owners regarding their land use (i.e., permitting, building, development, recreational, etc.)
- Establish a model land development agreement that is fair to the developer, new residents, and the town (4.4, p. 4-13)

ECWRPC: investigate/report/incorporate into planning process and the plan:

- Work with the Planning Commission to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the township from the perspective of what the Town of Caledonia can offer a

prospective business and what the township lacks that a new business would require or desire.

Chapter 10 Intergovernmental Cooperation

Continuing issues:

- Encourage informal cooperation with town officials in adjacent towns.
- Foster mutually beneficial interagency projects and agreements between the town and the School District of New London.

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Coordinate with Waupaca County and surrounding communities to plan for aging population
- Work with adjoining towns to improve overall communication and identify opportunities to work together. Develop formalized agreements in writing if possible.
- Work with the county to improve their site plan process.
- Goal 5 (5.6) Encourage a town ordinance that will discourage accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter and enforce local and county ordinances. Work toward enforcement with adjacent towns.
- Work with county and neighboring towns to minimize/eliminate unsightly and inappropriate land uses that discourage any type of constructive use of such properties and neighboring properties.
- Re-evaluate fire, road maintenance, law enforcement agreements in place

Chapter 4 Land Use

Continuing issues:

- Update and revise the Future Land Use Map as necessary. Note: Continue parcel-based land use planning with written guidance in Plan for transition areas
- Ensure the text in the new Comp Plan is updated to help facilitate the Future Land Use Map.

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

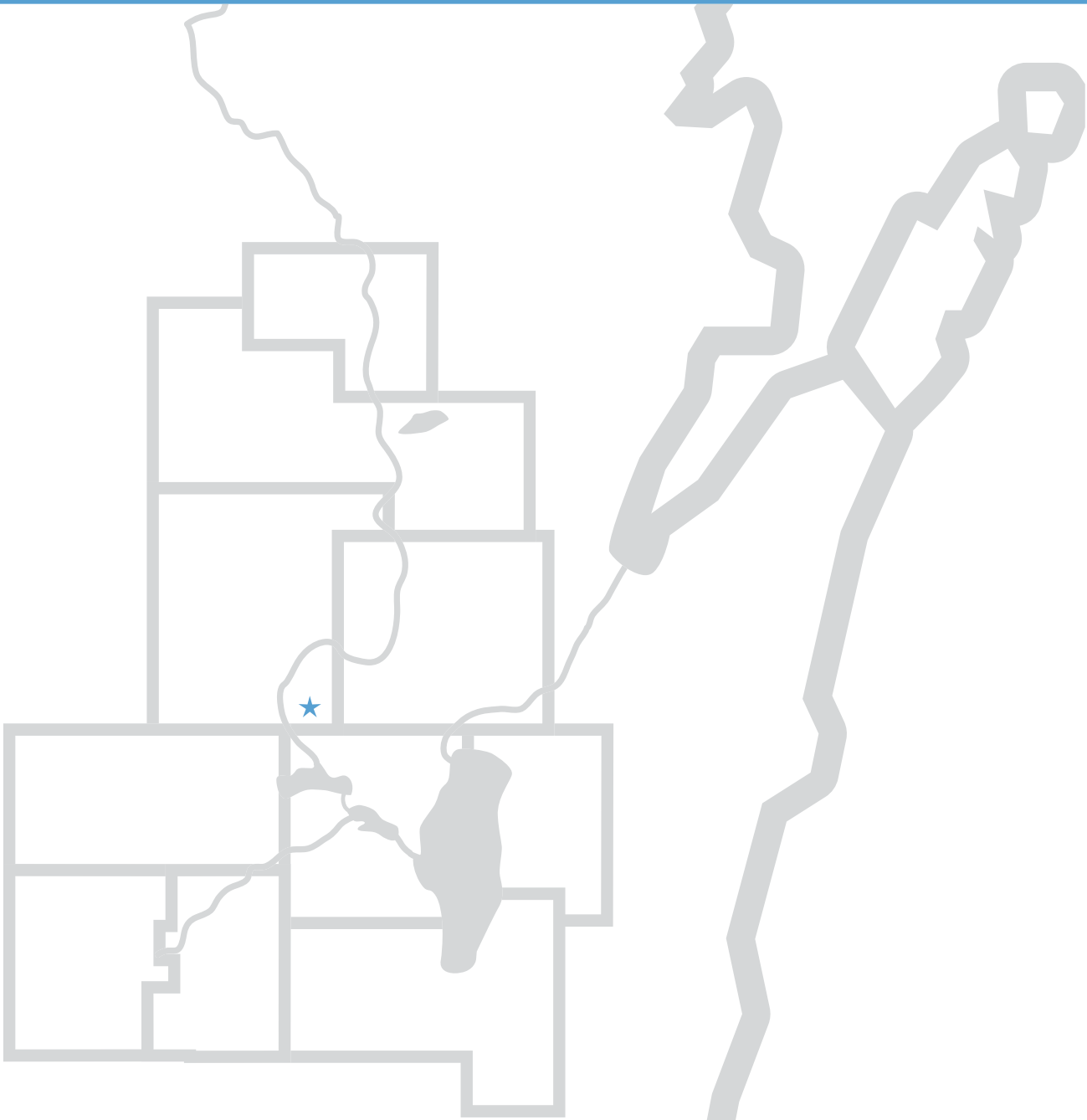
- Educate Residents and future residents on zoning ordinances and local town processes for land division, conditional use permits, and other land-related uses.
- Publicize/promote wise use of all types of land (wetlands, Ag land, forest)
- Update all land use acreage.
- Development review with owners, realtors, developers and county and town entities re site plans, permits, land use issues, etc.-MS BF,CD

Chapter 2 Framework and Implementation

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Develop a marketing plan for new residents on the unique opportunities and amenities of the town
- Develop a marketing plan for developers of multiple types of housing

Town of Caledonia Community Survey, 2017



**Updated
April, 2020**

TOWN OF CALEDONIA COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

A survey was conducted by the Extension Waupaca County – University of Wisconsin – Madison in September of 2017. Town residents had an opportunity to provide input via two ways: via a printed survey mailed to each household in the Town and through an online survey. The purpose of the survey was to solicit input from residents and landowners regarding land use and development issues prior to embarking an update to the Town of Caledonia's existing Comprehensive Plan.

The survey contained a series of questions covering demographics, quality of life, natural resources, housing and development, transportation, agriculture & land use and economic development.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Demographics

- 50.3 percent of the respondents were male.
- 54.9 percent of the respondents were age 55 or older.
- 51.4 percent of the respondents were employed outside of the home.
- 30.6 percent of the respondents were retired.
- 84.4 percent of the respondents were rural resident's non-farm).
- 68.8 percent of the respondents were two adult households.
- 50.3 percent of the respondents had no children under the age of 18 in the household.
- 47.4 percent of the respondents have lived in the Town for at least 20 years.
- 48.5 percent of the respondents have completed an associate degree or higher educational achievement.
- 37.0 percent of the respondents have an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.
- In 54.9 percent of households, at least one person has a daily commute of 20 to 45 minutes.

Quality of Life

- 80.9 percent of respondents rate the overall quality of life in the Town of Caledonia as good or very good.
- The top three (very important/somewhat important) quality of life issues that influenced people's decision to live in the Town of Caledonia were: natural beauty/surrounding (93.6%); small town atmosphere/rural life style (90.8%); and crime rate (89.6%).
- The bottom three (very important/somewhat important) quality of life issues that influenced people's decision to live in the Town of Caledonia were: schools (44.5%); born here or nearby/close to family and friends (52.0%); proximity to convenience store/gas station (57.8%).
- The top three services, rated highest by Town of Caledonia respondents were: recycling/trash pickup/composting programs; access to health care (hospital, clinics, assisted living, nursing homes); road maintenance.

- The bottom three services rated lowest by Town of Caledonia respondents were: high speed internet; mobile (cell) phone coverage; and high school. (*Note the reason that the high school was rated more poorly was that there were a high number of people with no opinion.*)
- About 40 percent (40.1%) of respondents felt that the Town should consider supporting high speed internet improvements. While about 36 percent (35.8%) felt that the Town should consider supporting improvements in cellphone coverage/service.
- About a quarter (23.4%) of respondents felt that the Town should consider the number of towers (density in the Town).
- About a third (31.1%) of respondents felt that the Town should consider the location of towers.
- Opposition to roadway advertising (billboards) was split, about a third opposing (38.2%), a third not opposing (34.1%) and 17.9 percent, may or may not oppose.

Natural Resources

- Respondents were most supportive (strongly agree/somewhat agree) of identifying, protecting and preserving woodlands (93.6%); wildlife corridors (land that knits together wetlands woods & fields) (89.0%); and river corridors (86.1%).
- While still supportive, respondents were slightly less supportive of farmland (83.2%), parks (79.8%) and prairies land/grasslands (80.3%).

Housing and Development

- About half of the respondents (49.7%) agree (strongly/somewhat agree) that residential growth is desirable.
- The top three types of housing units that participants felt more are needed were (strongly agree/somewhat agree): single-family housing (63.0%); housing subdivisions (fill existing subdivision first) (60.1%); and senior housing (43.4%).
- The bottom three types of housing units participants felt were less needed were (somewhat/strongly disagree): apartments (54.9%); housing subdivisions (create new subdivisions) (49.7%); and condominiums (49.1%).
- Over half of the respondents (52.6%) support “cluster” concept subdivisions, which have smaller lots and permanently preserve open space compared with 35.8% which prefer a traditional rural housing development.

Transportation

- About four-fifths (83.8%) agree (strongly/somewhat) that the overall road network meets the needs of Caledonia residents.
- About two-thirds (67.1%) agree (strongly/somewhat) that the overall condition of roads in the Town are acceptable for present needs.
- Less than half (49.7%) agree that biking and walking lanes would be desirable along public roadways in the Town.
- The number of trains per day minimally or has no impact at all on about two-thirds (65.9%) of respondents activities and/or quality of life.

- Heavy commercial truck traffic minimally or has no impact at all on about two-thirds (62.4%) of respondents activities and/or quality of life.

Agriculture & Land Use

- Slightly less than half of respondents (46.8%) feel that it is very important that farmland be retained for agricultural purposes in the Town. Another third (38.2%) felt that this was somewhat important.

Economic Development

- Respondents felt that following types of economic/business development were the most appropriate in the Town of Caledonia: ag production (crops and livestock); direct sales of farm products (vegetables, fruit, meat, trees); home based businesses (beauty salon, small machine repair, professional accounting services, etc.); and ag service businesses.
- Respondents felt that the following types of economic/business development were the least appropriate in the Town of Caledonia: frac sand mining; junk/salvage yards; and corporate/large scale farms (over 700 dairy cows or 1,000 beef steers/cows, large scale poultry or pig farms)..

DEMOGRAPHICS

What is your gender?

Gender	Count	Percent
Female	71	41.0%
Male	87	50.3%
Prefer not to share	9	5.2%
No Response	6	3.5%
Total	173	100.0%

Which age range best describes your current age?

Age Range	Count	Percent
18-24	1	0.6%
25-34	8	4.6%
35-44	32	18.5%
45-54	32	18.5%
55-64	41	23.7%
65+	54	31.2%
No Response	5	2.9%
Total	173	100.0%

Please share your current employment status

Employment Status	Count	Percent
Employed outside the home	89	51.4%
Self-employed	14	8.1%
Unemployed	3	1.7%
Retired	53	30.6%
Other	10	5.8%
No Response	4	2.3%
Total	173	100.0%

A total of 10 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. Many of the comments indicated that the participant combined more than one employment status. The most common comment combined retired or semi-retired with self-employment and/or employed outside the home.

Which of the following best describes your residential status in the Town of Caledonia?

Employment Status	Count	Percent
Farmland owner	17	9.8%
Rural resident (non-farm)	146	84.4%
Non-resident landowner	1	0.6%
Renter	0	0.0%
Other	2	1.2%
No Response	7	4.0%
Total	173	100.0%

A total of two comments were received and are found in the Appendix.

Number of adults age 18 or older in your household:

Number Adults	Count	Percent
0	1	0.6%
1	18	10.4%
2	119	68.8%
3	15	8.7%
4	4	2.3%
5	1	0.6%
No Response	15	8.7%
Total	173	100.0%

Number of children under 18 in your household:

Number Children	Count	Percent
0	87	50.3%
1	19	11.0%
2	20	11.6%
3	8	4.6%
4	4	2.3%
No Response	35	20.2%
Total	173	100.0%

If you are a town resident, how long have you lived in the Town of Caledonia?

Years Lived in Town	Count	Percent
Less than 1 year	3	1.7%
More than 1 year, but less than 5 years	19	11.0%
At least 5 years, but less than 10 years	16	9.2%
At least 10 years, but less than 15 years	29	16.8%
At least 15 years, but less than 20 years	14	8.1%
At least 20 years, but less than 30 years	37	21.4%
30 years or more	45	26.0%
I do not reside in the Town of Caledonia	4	2.3%
No Response	6	3.5%
Total	173	100.0%

Please share your highest level of education:

Educational Attainment	Count	Percent
Less than high school	1	0.6%
High school graduate	37	21.4%
Some college/tech	45	26.0%
Associate's/degree	22	12.7%
Bachelor's degree	40	23.1%
Advanced degree	22	12.7%
No Response	6	3.5%
Total	173	100.0%

Please share your annual household income range:

Annual Household Income	Count	Percent
Less than \$29,999	9	5.2%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	21	12.1%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	28	16.2%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	34	19.7%
\$100,00 - \$149,999	50	28.9%
\$150,000 or more	14	8.1%
I do not reside in the Town of Caledonia	1	0.6%
No Response	16	9.2%
Total	173	100.0%

If one or more adults in your household works outside the home, how many minutes (one-way) each day does it take the one with the furthest commute?

Daily Commute	Count	Percent
Less than 20 minutes	24	13.9%
20 - 45 minutes	95	54.9%
More than 45 minutes	5	2.9%
I do not reside in the Town of Caledonia	1	0.6%
No Response	48	27.7%
Total	173	100.0%

QUALITY OF LIFE

How would you rate the overall quality of life in the Town of Caledonia?

Overall Quality of Life	Count	Percent
Very good	67	38.7%
Good	73	42.2%
Average	28	16.2%
Poor	2	1.2%
Very poor	0	0.0%
No Response	3	1.7%
Total	173	100.0%

Identify the importance of the following quality of life issues that influenced your decision to live in the Town of Caledonia.

Quality of Life Issues	Very Important		Somewhat Important		Unimportant		Very Unimportant		No Opinion		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Housing cost	39	22.5%	90	52.0%	21	12.1%	4	2.3%	11	6.4%	8	4.6%	173	100.0%
Property taxes	65	37.6%	75	43.4%	18	10.4%	2	1.2%	7	4.0%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Crime rate	93	53.8%	62	35.8%	2	1.2%	2	1.2%	9	5.2%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
Natural beauty/surrounding	115	66.5%	47	27.2%	4	2.3%	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	3	1.7%	173	100.0%
Small town atmosphere/rural lifestyle	113	65.3%	44	25.4%	11	6.4%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	173	100.0%
Born here or nearby/close to family and friends	55	31.8%	35	20.2%	37	21.4%	24	13.9%	15	8.7%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Proximity to job	30	17.3%	78	45.1%	38	22.0%	13	7.5%	10	5.8%	4	2.3%	173	100.0%
Proximity to the Fox Valley	35	20.2%	95	54.9%	27	15.6%	7	4.0%	3	1.7%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
schools	47	27.2%	53	30.6%	32	18.5%	19	11.0%	17	9.8%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
Recreational opportunities	29	16.8%	79	45.7%	42	24.3%	7	4.0%	8	4.6%	8	4.6%	173	100.0%
Proximity to convenience store/gas station	19	11.0%	58	33.5%	72	41.6%	10	5.8%	9	5.2%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
Other	9	5.2%	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	9	5.2%	151	87.3%	173	100.0%

A total of 8 comments under other were received and are found in the Appendix. A total of 21 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. High property taxes was the most common issue identified (8), followed by poor internet (2).

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia.

Quality of Services	Very Good		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor		No Opinion		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Fire protection	38	22.0%	57	32.9%	39	22.5%	3	1.7%	5	2.9%	29	16.8%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
Police protection	17	9.8%	52	30.1%	60	34.7%	14	8.1%	5	2.9%	23	13.3%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
Ambulance service	25	14.5%	51	29.5%	49	28.3%	6	3.5%	6	3.5%	34	19.7%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
Access to health care (hospital, clinics, assisted living, nursing homes)	25	14.5%	64	37.0%	56	32.4%	12	6.9%	2	1.2%	12	6.9%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
High speed internet	3	1.7%	16	9.2%	31	17.9%	44	25.4%	62	35.8%	13	7.5%	4	2.3%	173	100.0%
Module (cell) phone coverage	5	2.9%	19	11.0%	48	27.7%	57	32.9%	38	22.0%	3	1.7%	3	1.7%	173	100.0%
Park and recreational facilities	11	6.4%	65	37.6%	72	41.6%	8	4.6%	1	0.6%	14	8.1%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
Public school system	27	15.6%	71	41.0%	30	17.3%	4	2.3%	0	0.0%	39	22.5%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
Elementary school	46	26.6%	54	31.2%	24	13.9%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	45	26.0%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
Middle school	22	12.7%	57	32.9%	35	20.2%	4	2.3%	0	0.0%	53	30.6%	2	1.2%	173	100.0%
High school	20	11.6%	56	32.4%	35	20.2%	6	3.5%	0	0.0%	53	30.6%	3	1.7%	173	100.0%
Recycling/trash pick up/composting programs	40	23.1%	80	46.2%	36	20.8%	9	5.2%	3	1.7%	2	1.2%	3	1.7%	173	100.0%
Road maintenance	19	11.0%	46	26.6%	79	45.7%	15	8.7%	10	5.8%	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	173	100.0%
Other	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%	6	3.5%	159	91.9%	173	100.0%

A total of 8 comments under other were received and are found in the Appendix. The most common service indicated was snow plowing (3). A total of 30 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. Road maintenance, including maintaining ditched and snow plowing was the most common service identified (9), followed by the need for high speed internet (5) and better cellphone coverage (3).

Respondents were asked to elaborate on items that they rated poor or very poor. 91 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. By far the most common complaint was for faster internet speeds (62) followed by poor cellphone coverage/dropped calls (43). Other concerns included fire protection (8), police presence (8), road maintenance (9), speeding (5) and recycling/trash collection (5).

Which concerns about telecommunications towers should be considered (choose all that apply):

Telecommunications Services	Count	Percent
High speed internet	130	40.1%
Cell phone coverage/service	116	35.8%
Cable television	57	17.6%
None	14	4.3%
Other	3	0.9%
No Response	4	1.2%
Total	324	100.0%

Which concerns about telecommunications towers should be considered (choose all that apply):

Telecommunication Tower Concerns	Count	Percent
Number of towers (density in Town)	73	23.4%
Location of towers	97	31.1%
Height of towers	34	10.9%
Lighting of towers	39	12.5%
None/No restrictions	49	15.7%
Other	12	3.8%
No response	8	2.6%
Total	312	100.0%

A total of 13 comments under other were received and are found in the Appendix. Many comments supported more towers.

Are you opposed to roadway advertising/billboards?

Opposition to roadway advertising/ billboards	Count	Percent
Yes	66	38.2%
Maybe	31	17.9%
No	59	34.1%
Other	14	8.1%
No Response	3	1.7%
Total	173	100.0%

A total of 14 comments under other were received and are found in the Appendix. Responses were somewhat supportive, though most felt there should be limitations.

NATURAL RESOURCES

How strongly do you feel that the Town of Caledonia should identify, protect, and preserve the following list of natural resources?

Natural Resources	Strongly Agree		Somewhat Agree		Neither Agree or Disagree		Somewhat Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Farmland	81	46.8%	63	36.4%	19	11.0%	5	2.9%	1	0.6%	4	2.3%	173	100.0%
Prairie land/grasslands	80	46.2%	59	34.1%	24	13.9%	4	2.3%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
River corridors	100	57.8%	49	28.3%	17	9.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Wetlands	91	52.6%	49	28.3%	21	12.1%	4	2.3%	1	0.6%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Woodlands	110	63.6%	52	30.1%	6	3.5%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%	173	100.0%
Wildlife corridors (land that knits together wetlands, woods & fields)	103	59.5%	51	29.5%	14	8.1%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%	173	100.0%
Parks	81	46.8%	57	32.9%	26	15.0%	2	1.2%	1	0.6%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Other	4	2.3%	1	0.6%	5	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	163	94.2%	173	100.0%

One comment was received under “Other”: people. An additional 12 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. Some participants supported natural resource preservation.

HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT

Residential growth is desirable in the Town of Caledonia.

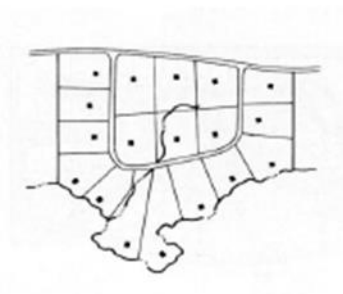
Residential Growth is Desirable	Count	Percent
Strongly agree	30	17.3%
Somewhat agree	56	32.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	39	22.5%
Somewhat disagree	29	16.8%
Strongly disagree	14	8.1%
No response	5	2.9%
Total	173	100.0%

More of the following housing units are needed in the Town of Caledonia:

Housing Types	Strongly Agree		Somewhat Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Somewhat Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Affordable housing	26	15.0%	34	19.7%	60	34.7%	13	7.5%	23	13.3%	17	9.8%	173	100.0%
Condominiums	8	4.6%	13	7.5%	52	30.1%	36	20.8%	49	28.3%	15	8.7%	173	100.0%
Apartments	8	4.6%	17	9.8%	37	21.4%	44	25.4%	51	29.5%	16	9.2%	173	100.0%
Duplexes	11	6.4%	19	11.0%	54	31.2%	34	19.7%	41	23.7%	14	8.1%	173	100.0%
Housing subdivisions (fill existing subdivisions first)	48	27.7%	56	32.4%	28	16.2%	14	8.1%	17	9.8%	10	5.8%	173	100.0%
Housing subdivisions (create new subdivisions)	5	2.9%	25	14.5%	42	24.3%	44	25.4%	42	24.3%	15	8.7%	173	100.0%
Seasonal & recreational homes	8	4.6%	20	11.6%	82	47.4%	23	13.3%	26	15.0%	14	8.1%	173	100.0%
Senior housing	21	12.1%	54	31.2%	52	30.1%	20	11.6%	14	8.1%	12	6.9%	173	100.0%
Single family housing	44	25.4%	65	37.6%	39	22.5%	6	3.5%	7	4.0%	12	6.9%	173	100.0%

Traditionally, rural housing developments have been designed on large lots as in the Option A diagram. An alternative layout is the “cluster” concept, which has smaller lots and permanently preserved open space as in Option B. Please choose one to indicate your preference.

OPTION A



OPTION B



Response	Count	Percent
Option A	62	35.8%
Option B	91	52.6%
No Response	20	11.6%
Total	173	100.0%

TRANSPORTATION

Please choose your level of agreement with the following statements.

Transportation Statements	Strongly Agree		Somewhat Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Somewhat Disagree		Strongly Disagree		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
The overall road network (roads and highways) of the Town of Caledonia meets the needs of its residents.	51	29.5%	94	54.3%	14	8.1%	6	3.5%	3	1.7%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
The overall condition of roads in the Town of Caledonia is acceptable for present needs.	33	19.1%	83	48.0%	18	10.4%	25	14.5%	8	4.6%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Biking lanes and walking lanes would be desirable along public roadways in the Town of Caledonia.	39	22.5%	47	27.2%	29	16.8%	23	13.3%	30	17.3%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%

A total of 28 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. Some comments mentioned bike/pedestrian infrastructure, some in support and some not as supportive. Another issue with multiple comments was the speed of traffic (3 comments).

Please choose the appropriate answer for your situation regarding the following statements.

Transportation Statements	Substantially		Moderately		Minimally		No Impact at All		No Opinion		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
To what degree does the number of trains daily impact your activities and/or your quality of life?	22	12.7%	30	17.3%	49	28.3%	65	37.6%	0	0.0%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
To what degree does heavy commercial truck traffic impact your activities and/or your quality of life?	25	14.5%	31	17.9%	61	35.3%	47	27.2%	0	0.0%	9	5.2%	173	100.0%

A total of 32 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. Multiple concerns were raised regarding the number of trains, delays caused by trains, noise, speed and whistles blowing especially at night. A number of concerns were raised regarding the amount of truck traffic, engine breaking, noise, dust and frequency and speed of trucks serving Rawhide.

AGRICULTURE & LAND USE

How important is it that farmland be retained for agricultural purposes in the Town?

Farmland Importance	Count	Percent
Very Important	81	46.8%
Somewhat important	66	38.2%
Neither important nor unimportant	17	9.8%
Somewhat unimportant	0	0.0%
Not at all important	4	2.3%
No Response	5	2.9%
Total	173	100.0%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

How appropriate are the following types of economic/business development for the Town of Caledonia:

Housing Types	Very Appropriate		Somewhat Appropriate		Somewhat Inappropriate		Very Inappropriate		No Opinion		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Ag production (crops and livestock)	95	54.9%	55	31.8%	8	4.6%	0	0.0%	9	5.2%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Direct sales of farm products (vegetables, fruit, meat, trees)	72	41.6%	80	46.2%	7	4.0%	1	0.6%	9	5.2%	4	2.3%	173	100.0%
Corporate/large scale farms (over 700 dairy cows or 1,000 beef steers/cows, large scale poultry or pig farms)	4	2.3%	38	22.0%	40	23.1%	78	45.1%	9	5.2%	4	2.3%	173	100.0%
Ag service businesses	40	23.1%	89	51.4%	20	11.6%	4	2.3%	15	8.7%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
Farming and other equipment resale	28	16.2%	79	45.7%	36	20.8%	8	4.6%	15	8.7%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Retail/commercial	22	12.7%	71	41.0%	47	27.2%	19	11.0%	9	5.2%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
Convenience stores/gas stations	52	30.1%	65	37.6%	26	15.0%	14	8.1%	11	6.4%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
Grocery Stores	43	24.9%	61	35.3%	27	15.6%	23	13.3%	13	7.5%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Daycare	30	17.3%	60	34.7%	23	13.3%	12	6.9%	41	23.7%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%

How appropriate are the following types of economic/business development for the Town of Caledonia:

Housing Types	Very Appropriate		Somewhat Appropriate		Somewhat Inappropriate		Very Inappropriate		No Opinion		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Storage businesses	12	6.9%	64	37.0%	46	26.6%	23	13.3%	22	12.7%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Dog boarding & kennels	21	12.1%	62	35.8%	47	27.2%	9	5.2%	27	15.6%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Privately owned campgrounds/resorts	28	16.2%	74	42.8%	31	17.9%	13	7.5%	21	12.1%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Golf courses	15	8.7%	61	35.3%	39	22.5%	27	15.6%	25	14.5%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Shooting ranges for firearms	30	17.3%	68	39.3%	31	17.9%	19	11.0%	19	11.0%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Archery ranges	34	19.7%	83	48.0%	19	11.0%	12	6.9%	20	11.6%	5	2.9%	173	100.0%
Commercial compost site (area residents drop off materials)	45	26.0%	67	38.7%	24	13.9%	16	9.2%	14	8.1%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Community based residential facilities (adult day care, assisted living, nursing homes, etc.)	21	12.1%	75	43.4%	28	16.2%	18	10.4%	24	13.9%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Home based businesses (beauty salon, small machine repair, professional accounting services, etc.)	52	30.1%	82	47.4%	16	9.2%	3	1.7%	14	8.1%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%

How appropriate are the following types of economic/business development for the Town of Caledonia:

Housing Types	Very Appropriate		Somewhat Appropriate		Somewhat Inappropriate		Very Inappropriate		No Opinion		No Response		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Industrial/manufacturing	16	9.2%	53	30.6%	40	23.1%	40	23.1%	18	10.4%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Gravel pits (non-metallic mining)	10	5.8%	58	33.5%	46	26.6%	37	21.4%	16	9.2%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Frac sand mining	5	2.9%	30	17.3%	37	21.4%	73	42.2%	22	12.7%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Junk/Salvage yards	5	2.9%	34	19.7%	42	24.3%	68	39.3%	17	9.8%	7	4.0%	173	100.0%
Auto repair	23	13.3%	101	58.4%	22	12.7%	10	5.8%	11	6.4%	6	3.5%	173	100.0%
Other	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%	165	95.4%	173	100.0%

One comment was received under “Other”: health and wellness. An additional 18 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. Comments were varied. Respondents were not supportive of large farming operations or businesses that would negatively impact groundwater.

Please feel free to add your comments on specific concerns not addressed in the survey that you would like the Planning Commission to consider when revising the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan.

A total of 41 comments were received and are found in the Appendix. Comments were varied and included a number of topics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Please share your current employment status (Other).

Housewife
Employed outside the home and self-employed (2 responses)
Retired and part-time professional
Work in the home
Retired, but farm part-time
I am retired, but self-employed as grain farmer
Semi-retired, self-employed, outside of home
I am retired, husband is disabled
Employed outside the home and retired

Which of the following best describes your residential status in the Town of Caledonia (Other)?

Own land/business
Hobby Farm

QUALITY OF LIFE

Identify the importance of the following quality of life issues that influenced your decision to live in the Town of Caledonia (Other).

2+acre developed subdivision
husband's sales territory
Need for Fiber Internet
Faster Internet Speeds
Cell Phone Service & Internet Service
Grain Farmers
Quietness
Hospital

Note: Every response indicated that this was very important.

Identify the importance of the following quality of life issues that influenced your decision to live in the Town of Caledonia (Comments):

When I say "no opinion" it means we found a house that worked for us in a location that was near family & jobs. We didn't take proximity to a gas station, lack of daycare, police/fire coverage, and lack of local activities into account. IF WE MOVE, it will be due to internet/cell issues and searching for more recreational activities (esp for kids) and better middle/high schools... as well as an inability to find another home in the town since there aren't typically many houses for sale.
Taxes are very high. We have lived in Luxemburg, Green Bay and this area is really high for a rural area.
Property taxes are unbelievable-way way way too high.
We chose the subdivision that had enough land to keep distances between houses at 100+ feet. Restrictive covenants to discourage shacks and unkempt yards was a must. Natural gas was nice as well.
Property taxes are outrageous. We didn't realize they would increase so much since we moved here. Some people have more land and a newer house and pay half of what we pay just because we are in this town.
Tax rate is too high. Zoning rules are unfair for new houses.
Please influence the powers that be to bring us GOOD high speed internet. Fiber would be awesome. Century Link having a competitor would be good enough.
Wish taxes were lower.
Close to Appleton and Fox Valley.
The Highway W road construction project is and was a complete joke. I understand this was a Waupaca County project but it is very obvious by Bill Abba's big "Thank you!" to the county that he had not spoken with anyone that lives along the "improvement". The length of the project was ridiculous, we had to drive to Weyauwega to pick up packages (rain, snow, sleet, or ice won't stop the post office but I guess gravel does), car wash expenses tripled, and now no one feels safe walking down the road because of the speed of the traffic (posted 55 MPH means 65+ to many). There was zero communication from the county to the impacted residents. Some kind of project time frame communication may have eased some of our angst but even the construction crew had different opinions about what was going to happen and when. When calls were made to the county in search of any information the stories received were inconsistent. This was the worst planned and executed project I have ever had the misfortune of witnessing. Come talk to the people on W, Bill Abba, before offering up a Thank You that you had no right to give.
Retired - Proximity to job non-applicable. Property Taxes too high for residential retired people.
We love the wild life!
We like the area although taxes are too high.
Only negative is Rawhide. We've been broken into.
Retired.
We need a closer Gas station (illegible) @Rt 96 & Rt 45!

Identify the importance of the following quality of life issues that influenced your decision to live in the Town of Caledonia (Comments - continued)

The speed limit NEEDS to be lowered we've had our mail box taken out 3 times now by reckless drivers at our own expense. Now with new road they're going faster yet. Hwy 96 has lower speed limits.
We homeschool so the school district was of no concern/interest to us.
Born and raised here. Great church and school community.
Property taxes were not an issue until we were re-assessed. We are looking at building again but probably re-locating due to taxes.
Property taxes are too high. We have lived here 14 years and ours doubled in the 1st couple of years.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia (Other).

Sidewalks/Trails
snow removal
Winter Snow Plowing
Speed Limit on Hwy W
Tornado sirens
Century Tel
Entertainment/things to do
Snow Plowing

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia (Comments).

Road maintenance is a joke-pave the whole Road i.e. Klemp Road-huge pot holes.
Chip gravel on the roads is a terrible decision.
The Town Board's 5 year and long range roads maintenance plan plus the truck route plans have increased the condition of our roads. Planning is important when the costs of road maintenance are so great.
Have been hit by a car while walking because there are no sidewalks or trails.
The town of Caledonia has GOT to seriously consider making improvements and availability to services such as high speed internet (via: cable TV/phone lines) to keep up with the changing technology of today's lifestyle. Many of us living here commute into the Fox Cities for work but could work from home if a more reliable version of high speed internet was available to us. The download speeds, stability/reliability and security of satellite/cell phone internet is not up to par with what larger corporations and companies allow for employees to work from home but MANY of us would love to have the option to do it if we could have these services.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia (Comments - Continued).

No Wi-Fi or internet cable service available.
Cell phone coverage is spotty- need more towers.
Hospital in New London - awful! Roads done by Waupaca County crews - inept job - for money it cost!!!!
W was under construction for over a year.
Absolutely hate when they toss down gravel for cars to drive over to wear it away. They say this helps the roads last longer?
Internet options are horrible and slow.
We don't have a computer.
I live by Rawhide and there is still a disconnect between Rawhide and Waupaca Sheriff's in regards to informing the neighbors of escapees and potential risk to the neighbors. There is always a delayed response by Waupaca Sheriff by they time they are informed of an escapee. Neighbors contact each other if we see unusual activity instead of Rawhide taking the initiative to find out cell phones and text information - especially when young children are around.
It is so far to go for bulk garbage drop off. It would be convenient for quarterly bulk pick up of larger items. A used oil drop off site would be extremely helpful.
We just moved to the area, therefore still forming opinion on many items.
Lack of high speed internet is baffling. Areas around the state much more remote than us have much better access. This is VERY frustrating! Our children have to be carted into town to do any online homework they have due for classes.
Taxes need to be controlled to attract people to the township.
I work from home and need high speed internet. Cell phone coverage is very poor at our location so I need to use the internet for access. Having slow/inconsistent internet makes it very difficult to do my job.
Cell phone coverage is poor and inconsistent.
Aurora has 1 clinic in Fremont with limited services.
I put no opinion on some because we have never used these, but they are important to us.
Consider cutting of weeds or road right-of-ways on a 4 time basis in season.
We should feel free to leisurely walk in our neighborhood for exercise, visit with our neighbors and enjoy the beauty and natural surroundings that are life.
ambulance, so it is difficult to rate them. Also, as previously mentioned, we homeschool so we have no opinion on the various schools.
Road Maintenance - Believe side roads are being over looked, mainly patch jobs.
The Town Park could use a lot more trees to make it look more like a park. the limestone ledge north of Readfield would make a beautiful hiking area. Based on my children's comments, most middle schoolers have an "I don't care" attitude when they get to high school. The high school seems to push college instead of preparing students for anything else after high school. A sledding hill somewhere would be nice.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia (Comments - Continued).

Schools: Middle school and high schools' standards are too low. Seems to cater to students who don't do well or refuse to do their work rather than instill a sense of responsibility. Too many group projects where good students have to carry the poor students. Too much emphasis on 4 yr. college.
Road maintenance improving.
Clean town to live in.
Digging into yards - stones and damaging driveways (Snow Plowing).

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below.

There is no cell phone coverage on Hwy W and Hwy 45 in sections. Coverage at our house - as well as many areas of town - is deplorable. Switching carriers isn't helpful since literally no one seems to have coverage in some of the local areas. For insurance purposes, we effectively don't have fire protection. I never see police in this area, ever, except when there's an accident. Based on my one call to 911, I really hope I never have an emergency at home because I don't believe emergency personnel would get to me in time to be helpful.
I live on Kanaman Rd and there isn't any cable and cell phone reception is only one or two bars.
Cell phone service sucks no matter what carrier you have.
High speed internet: Very difficult to get quality high speed internet at a reasonable price.
Pay taxes to a school district and have no children-way too much money for a school with poor outcomes.
FIRE; I am resigned to the fact that if our home were to ever start on fire, we would lose everything. No offense to the volunteer fire departments, but they are just too far away. AMBULANCE; My neighbor once needed an ambulance for his wife having a heart attack. I first realized that there was a problem when I heard the sirens. The sirens kept going circling the area unable to locate the address, or road for that matter. The crew that arrived was not a paramedic crew and were not even able to do CPR correctly. I hope that over the years that have passed there have been improvements made. By the way the woman died.
INTERNET & CELL PHONE; I understand the internet short comings but I do have a very hard time trying to understand why we should have to have cell service that is so bad that I still have to go out into the driveway to have good service.
The traffic on Hwy 45 is terrible, there are numerous semis using jack brakes, speeding, trying to cross it to get to our mail box is downright dangerous. There is never any police patrolling the road or watching for speeders We have to have satellite internet and that is spotty at best The roads in Waupaca county are terrible.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below (Continued).

Poor coverage for Sprint cellular. No access to broadband internet outside of DSL, which isn't sufficient.
High speed Internet doesn't exist. With higher speeds, I could work from home saving commuting costs.
DSL internet is too slow and CenturyLink is our only provider. Broadband would be a major improvement.
Should have cable access.
Road maintenance doesn't last and patches just get worse the following year.
Difficult to get reliable internet service. Only one cell phone provider works for us here and we must be outside to call someone on the phone. No police presence unless something happens at Rawhide. Speeding by people working or delivering to Rawhide is atrocious! My daughter has almost been hit by ridiculous speeders. We need a police presence here.
The wireless is not good here. We have the best we can get and it's not very good. Also, the cell phone coverage in Readfield is not good.
Poor coverage and options.
The County Rd W project has taken too long.
Internet service is incredibly slow, and having only one ISP in the township translates into high costs for poor service. At times, the service is not stable, and technical support is provided by staff in the Philippines. It is difficult to understand their English. Cell service is also spotty and not available in parts of the township. There is not sufficient law enforcement staffing in the county to provide more than the most minimal service to town residents.
We have had to get a signal booster just to use cell phones in and around our home.
Internet is spotty out here, some neighbors don't have any access. Even when you do it is only 10mb/s, there are extremely rural communities that do better than that. Parks- we need more things to do, hiking areas and the like, get bored out here, doing the same hiking trail all the time.
Service providers are too far away.
There are certain parts of my house that I can't get cell phone reception in. Century Link tells us our house doesn't exist whenever we call them, despite using their internet service. The nearest fire station is six miles away. There is low crime, but cars speed through town at 50-70 mph often, and I have two kids.
Need a high speed internet service, maybe cable.
Not enough choices.
Not happy with the fire rescue because walked through my living room during winter and stained my white carpet. The head of the Dale fire and rescue had no respect for us either. The snow removal is not good due to not road always cleaned later than what some people have to go to work. Also, knocked over a few mailboxes while plowing.
If my house starts on fire or I have a medical emergency either my house will burn to the ground or I'll die before help arrives.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below (Continued).

CenturyLink is the only unlimited high speed internet that I can find available and I think they're terrible. I'm home based for my job so it's very important that I have it so I just have to deal with it.
Desperately need high speed internet, NOT satellite, and our cell signal is spotty at best and has been forever.
All communities need to have a long term plan in place for their main infrastructure. These items are all too often neglected because of their long term life span or their immediate cost but the cost averaging for these items needs to be divided out over their life expectancy. It is pay me now or pay me later but the price to pay later is extremely more expensive than it is right now. How can it be a good idea to put new roads in when we can't take care of the old ones. There needs to be a budgeted amount for repairs tied to the amount being spent on new roads and based on the mileage of the old roads. Cell coverage and internet access are critical to keeping new life in the community growing. A dollar amount needs to be budgeted based on how much the new life is worth to the community.
Fire Protection: (Response time concerns vs. property taxes we pay) We feel that our township should consider having it's own small volunteer fire department in a centralized location to ensure a faster response time than having to rely on our surrounding cities and townships to respond, which are longer. We pay a PREMIUM for taxes here in Caledonia and honestly, do not understand what all of that money goes toward. It would be nice to justify the higher taxes we pay if we had our own fire protection. High Speed Internet: The town of Caledonia has GOT to seriously consider making improvements and availability to services such as high speed internet (via: cable TV/phone lines) to keep up with the changing technology of today's lifestyle. Many of us living here commute into the Fox Cities for work but could work from home if a more reliable version of high speed internet was available to us. The download speeds, stability/reliability and security of satellite/cell phone internet is not up to par with what larger corporations and companies allow for employees to work from home but MANY of us would love to have the option to do it if we could have these services. Cell Phone Coverage: We have sketchy/spotty service in our area, no matter what carrier we use. Some have good luck with US Cellular and Verizon, but only in certain areas. We have been long time customers with Verizon and have been mostly satisfied, however in the recent year it seems the coverage and reliability has gone down hill. It would be nice to have better, more consistent coverage as cell phones for most of us, have taken over traditional land lines. Road Maintenance: Most concern is with snow removal. I feel that when it snows, we are some of the last roads to get plowed and when we do get plowed it is not the best which creates safety concerns for buses and commutes to main roads to get to work. Also, how the roads are treated once plowed...there seems to be A LOT of sand dropped, but very little salt. Sand does not melt the snow and ice, it mostly only creates a muddy mess. A better ratio of salt to sand usage would be a safer, more effective option during the long winter months to keep our roads safe for travel.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below (Continued).

Not many options for internet or cell phone coverage.
I have little choice in high speed internet. It is expensive to have Hueghes net or some other dish on my house. Same with phone coverage. I still have land line because my cell phone coverage is spotty on cut off road.
The Town should never use Waupaca County black topping services. The road is terrible!!!
Internet is too slow and sometimes inaccessible. Cell coverage is weak and frequently drops calls.
Internet is limited, not very fast and expensive. Cell phone service no matter the carrier is very poor. Must have home phone yet for reliable service. Must go outside home to talk on cell phone and than still sometimes unreliable.
Internet we have is expensive and slow. No other choices available.
I have Verizon and my coverage at my house it poor for cell. Internet not much good options satellite is not high-speed.
The internet and cell phone capabilities in the area are substandard. Cell phones rarely work at Readfield Elementary and numerous other areas in the town.
Bellin Rd. has big holes all over. Every year it's just refill the holes and Do Over year after year instead of doing it right the first time. There ARE school buses going down this road everyday. Also the wear and tear on everyone else's vehicle is also important.
There are no options for high speed internet where we live. It makes working from home difficult.
Internet options are horrible and slow.
Access to internet services is very limited. Cell phone service is also very poor. Recycling should be every other week.
High speed internet service is not good and what there is in the rural areas is overpriced. Most cell phone service is spotty.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Speed Internet is not high speed! CenturyLink has good people but does a bad job of providing our area with the even average services. - Cell service is basically non-existent for us. - Recycling/trash pickup is inconsistent in timing and we find garbage and recycle in the yard after a pickup. - Road maintenance. Bellin Rd is a mess. Gets useless patch jobs. Snow plowing only happens in time for buses - i.e. no school, no plow.....some of us have to still have to get to work to be able to pay taxes for poor road service.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below (Continued).

<p>High speed internet is not capable of being very fast by today's standards, need to update to fiber optic cable.</p> <p>Trash program is sufficient, recycling program is poor at best. More items need to be recycled by company and it should pick up weekly. Lawn and yard waste pickup would also be an excellent addition. I'm definitely willing to pay for said upgrades.</p> <p>The county highway W project took over 2 years to complete. Things are left unfinished. fences still up, yards not fixed, etc.</p>
<p>DSL is the only option for Internet access competition would improve options and prices due to the landscape and the major cellular suppliers not supporting this area Cell service is marginal at best</p> <p>Only picking up recycling twice per month I feel most households put recyclables in the trash because the bins get over full especially on 5 Wednesday months</p>
<p>High speed internet service is not good and what there is in the rural areas is overpriced. Most cell phone service is spotty.</p>
<p>Will not go to Waupaca or New London for doctors. Internet I have high speed which is a laugh. Can not use Netflix it is to slow. I can see two towers and still have areas where there is poor reception.</p>
<p>No broadband service living 1/4 mile off of a state highway!</p>
<p>The satellite internet is very slow and has a cap. That is very annoying.</p>
<p>Our internet options are very poor and expensive where we live. We live between Hwy W and the Wolf River (Seefeld Rd.). My hope is that the grant money being giving to Waupaca Online will be used to expand into our area. Thanks.</p>
<p>Feel like there should be more options available to us. but living in a small town community its understandable.</p>
<p>Police only because we never see the Sheriff's Dept. in the town on local roads. Not that we need it but it is a great deterrent to see a squad once in a while.</p>
<p>Phone, lots of places where you drop calls.</p>
<p>Cell coverage is very poor.</p> <p>Internet without a "dish" is impossible.</p>
<p>Internet: Most areas doing have cable</p> <p>Parks: Town hall is the only place. No trails</p> <p>Recycling: Need more opportunities for waste oil and hazardous materials.</p>
<p>Poor service.</p>
<p>We need better internet and phone coverage to work from home.</p>

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below (Continued).

<p>We are over paying for the fire dept. We need to look at other departments in our are that are cheaper and have better coverage and closer to our town. Why does Dale need a million dollar water truck, New London and Fremont have good excellent equipment and they don't charge nearly as much as Dale does and Dale runs around like a good old boys club and are very rude and unprofessional. I suggest paying Dale less and having Fremont cover the western part of our town, like New London does to the north of our town</p>
<p>We need more options than CenturyLink, Poor service and mixed speeds throughout the town. 3gb is not high speed. The park next to the town hall is nice. It would be great to have nature and atv trails around the town.</p>
<p>I wish we had different and better options for internet and a few of the roads in the area are in rough shape.</p>
<p>We get poor phone reception, and few, crappy choices for internet.</p>
<p>CenturyTel is the only option for services and they do not provide the best options. Cell service is spotty depending on where you live.</p>
<p>I believe that the trash & recycling containers should be larger, or have two of each, to avoid trash bags being thrown out along the road.</p>
<p>See the above comment. Still drop cell calls near Bean City and below the ridge at Highway W and Gruetzmacher Rd. Sometimes also on Manske Rd between Bean City</p>
<p>They leave the doors open in the winter time. Made me angry!</p>
<p>Trash, I have to haul my trash about an 1/8 mile to the nearest cross road. This is BS, Internet service is limited to Hugesnet ant that is far from ideal. Cell phone service is poor with all carriers. In todays world cell phone and internet are necessities and we are need reliable services.</p>
<p>Rarely, if ever, see a patrol car.</p>
<p>Ambulance - We are so far out from it. Cell phone - always dropping calls - changed multiple carriers.</p>
<p>Cell phone coverage is poor and inconsistent. Aurora has 1 clinic in Fremont with limited services.</p>
<p>We will suffer slower growth in higher income family growth if we don't address high speed internet access very soon.</p>
<p>The internet service is so bad it hinders both my husband and myself to work from home, both our employers offer this but we cannot.</p>
<p>Rawhide problems - runaways - break ins. No updates on all the police calls to Rawhide in the Press Star or any news papers. Why is it all hidden?</p>
<p>Either non-existent or poor reception.</p>

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below (Continued).

<p>Already mentioned the concern re: speed limit, we have lots of young children living on Hwy W - we'd like to be able to walk w/out cars speeding by and honking at us, we live here we are not passing thru!!</p>
<p>We have high speed internet through Century Link and is NOT adequate or predictable. We had a fiber optic cable installed down our road by C.L. last year but it hasn't changed anything.</p>
<p>Century Link is only Internet Provider - slow speed and poor infrastructure.</p>
<p>Concerned with railroad tracks in Dale impeding Fire/EMS from arriving in a timely manner.</p>
<p>Phone service "Land Lines" - For the past 5 to 6 months been calling Century Link to fix a problem with the 667 and 446 lines - their no record of us calling "Because they hang up on us " or you can't understand the person answering calls - may check with Sue Mathisen 446-3936</p>
<p>Current internet is useless - we will change as soon as I find something better.</p>
<p>We are in desperate need of internet service and reliable cellphone service. We are living in the dark ages. We can't pay bills online, contact government agencies, work from home. PLEASE fix this.</p>
<p>Cell phone calls always drop where we are located and down by the R on Cutoff Road we get no cell phone reception.</p>
<p>There is no high speed internet available where we live. Satellite is only option and it is not great. Cell phone reception is iffy. Have to go outside to make a call. Many side roads could use maintenance or widening (Kanaman, Bean City, Manske) due to higher traffic. Hwy 45 should be 4 lanes, dangerous turning off of.</p>
<p>High speed internet is rare and expensive basic internet through Century Link is 1.5mhps. They call that high speed but it is very slow. It is barely enough to watch a smart TV.</p>
<p>Never see police Cell coverage is atrocious with dropped calls constantly. But Century Link is so terrible, I don't want to deal with them for home phone or interment either.</p>
<p>Signal strength and speed for Verizon, Cellcom, Cellular One weak or non-existent. CenturyTel DSL slow.</p>
<p>Have terrible cell phone and internet, need new towers.</p>
<p>Cell phone coverage is bad - drop calls.</p>
<p>High speed internet: CenturyLink is the only real option in my area (no cable TV available here) and it has been slower than it was in the past over the last several months.</p>
<p>Because we have woods all around us, high speed internet doesn't work as well as we'd like. As we are driving in some areas, cell phones won't have coverage.</p>

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia - For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below (Continued).

Timeliness of plowing is good - too much concern after about plowing road signs and ditches - damaging yards, driveways and mail boxes.
Limited choices Dropped calls.
Internet service is terrible - we need more options.
High speed internet of 25 mbps is not high speed. For us that live in this area we are stuck with very unreliable internet and for me it actually effects my job. We deserve affordable high speed internet just like other areas are getting. We need cable/spectrum in our area.

Which concerns about telecommunications towers should be considered (choose all that apply) (Other):

Coverage
Dangers of radio frequencies are becoming more alarming, don't need any more exposure!
All of these elements need to be considered and sometimes limited but reasonableness should always prevail.
Build all the towers.
Need more towers in Town.
Whatever it takes to get faster internet speeds and better cell coverage.
Let's get a tower first.
Mostly hidden from view important.
Restrictions that are safety related or over population of towers if they are not needed for service. People not liking them is not a good reason to deny service...make sure they are denied service if the decision goes that way.
I have no knowledge.
Already have one (tower) in backyard.
Coverage area-all should be considered, but coverage is key.
Yikes. I certainly don't want one in my backyard, especially if there are no restrictions.

Are you opposed to roadway advertising/billboards (Other)?

I guess it's okay along highways, in small quantities, but believe they should have to be regulated/professionally designed. I detest the "billboard" on Brehmer and Hwy 45.
As above, with limits and reasonableness.
Only if it is very dense and the lighting illuminates the night's sky. For example Hwy 41 by Oshkosh.
As long as they aren't continuously lit up at night.
Please no pro life or religious billboards nearby.
NO BILLBOARDS PLEASE!!!
OK with it on highway 96.
Limited on highways-no lights.
If not a distraction to drivers.
Maybe - depends on size.
Maybe - very minimal advertising - some informational.
Yes, opposed and billboards without approval should be removed.
I am not opposed to billboards, but I think there should be a limit on the number allowed, because they do NOT add to natural beauty.
Maybe - I know they are not allowed on the new 4-lane highway 10 in our township!

NATURAL RESOURCES

How strongly do you feel that the Town of Caledonia should identify, protect, and preserve the following list of natural resources (Other):

People

How strongly do you feel that the Town of Caledonia should identify, protect, and preserve the following list of natural resources (Comments):

I think nature/green space should be preserved to ensure a rural feel, but I'm not particular about which type of nature or how it's accomplished.
How would you protect and preserve farmland and grasslands? Are you considering forbidding a farmer from selling his farm to a developer, are you considering buying the farms and grassland, or are we going to pass laws that prohibit or limit the number of acres? Way too many question for this topic.
The State of Wisconsin is doing such a POOR JOB protecting our natural resources. If we have to step up, let's make sure we are protecting these resources locally.

How strongly do you feel that the Town of Caledonia should identify, protect, and preserve the following list of natural resources (Comments - Continued):

Powered parachutes destroy the tranquility of the town, disrupt the wildlife, and make family functions unbearable. Should have noise limits in the town.
I am very much in favor of protecting our natural lands and natural resources. Sometimes the rules and regulations are too much though.
Did not move here to use a park. City people need parks.
The natural habitat protection is very important to us.
Do not let the Canadian National expand by additional dual tracks - they could do this in more rural type counties like west of City of Waupaca.
My husband had a stroke and needs to take walks for exercise - there are a number of other people who take walks on this road as well. He cannot move quickly to get off onto the gravel and be stable!!
Again, the limestone ledge area north of Readfield is an area of great natural beauty that could be an attraction for visitors if it were set up something like a county park.
Try to keep rural feel as grow.
Nice town Seems nice and clean.

TRANSPORTATION

Please choose your level of agreement with the following statements (Comments).

Roads are in great shape; however, with the amount of tractor traffic it would be ideal to have wider roads so you don't have to pull off the paved road when you encounter a tractor coming from the opposite direction. Walking/biking lanes would be amazing - especially if there were more destinations for the trails!

Walk ways would be nice but a second priority to road condition.

We love to walk and ride bikes, I am concerned with all the extra costs associated with bike lanes and sidewalks. Installation and upkeep. I would go along with road projects adding a foot or two to upcoming projects to give a little more room for these activities for safety reasons.

Perhaps bike lanes and sidewalks along highways but I don't feel there is a need on less traveled roads.

We bike all the time and would highly utilize bike paths for exercise and transportation!

Absolutely biking lanes or a trail that runs along side of Hwy W in particular. I really like to bike but will not go on W (the road I live on) because it is too dangerous. I'd happily give the right-a-way for a trail built on our land. Northern Wisconsin has done this with great success (Boulder Junction/St. Germain area).

The recent approval of a true roads 5 year and long range plan has ensured that roads are better maintained and reviewed on a regular basis. The current supervisor tasked with roads is very responsive to residents.

Please choose your level of agreement with the following statements (Comments - Continued).

How are speed limits enforced in the Town of Caledonia. IF we make bike lanes/walking lanes, the speed of vehicles is an imperative to monitor.
Still don't think I would trust a bike or walk lane on 96 or any other hwy around here because of the curves and speed limits.
Roads to narrow for bike lanes and walking lanes.
Town needs to respond quicker in clearing snow off all roads. I.e. should not wait until storm is over or should not wait until the morning shift to start. Tired of seeing snow plows on the road when snow has already been cleared.
I like to walk and bike along the highways, but disagree that taxpayer money should be spent to widen the roads for walking/biking - it would also require removal of large mature trees and woods. I would prefer to see a trail that links to the Wisconsin trail in Medina.
Attempts should be made to connect to existing biking and walking trails.
If elderly or retired people want to stay in the township this will be important.
I would like to see ATV being allowed along the roads.
It would be nice to have public trails, particularly along the Hwy W corridor, since there is not a safe way to bike or walk along this road.
Didn't move here to have bike or walk lanes. We all have property to walk and ride on.
No one should be on a public roadway with so many distracted drivers unless they want to get injured or killed.
We need to increase the road maintenance budget! State of Wisconsin has reduced funds sent to us. Many roads need repair, but we have minimal funds.
Kanamann Road is being used far more heavily by non-residents rather than town residents. Traffic loads are creating a dangerous situation. I will move out of town if not addressed in some fashion.
The (new) county trunk W is absolutely terrible to walk or bike on. The road has turned into a race track. Posted speeds should be 45mph that way the people might slow down to 65 mph. Should have radar on it from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
We need a safe and stable place to walk, bike, skate/rollerblade.
We would very much like to see biking/walking lanes added along our public roadways for safety reasons and to encourage those activities.
Biking and walking lanes are not necessary as long as speed limits are enforced for safety
Town roads are too narrow to add bike or walking lanes.
The town should consider using private businesses more versus just using the County for road creation and maintenance. The county is an expensive option for the taxpayers. Highway 45 is dangerous to turn off of - need turn lanes.
It is very dangerous turning off of Hwy 45. Traffic travels faster than speed limit and don't slow down when vehicles are stopped waiting to turn. Cars pull out into on coming traffic rather than slow down or stop for vehicles turning off of Hwy.
Biking lanes would be desirable but should be in designated areas separate from the road right of way if possible not on shoulder.
Create several trails with donations of land/grants/or other contributions.

Please choose the appropriate answer for your situation regarding the following statements (Comments).

Would like to see reduction in train and truck traffic.
I live on W and the truck traffic is loud and scary when I am attempting to walk. The long train delays in Dale are often 5 to 8 minutes definitely impacting travel into the Valley.
It's mostly the engine breaking on Hy45 near Kanaman Rd.
Trains should not have to blow whistle at night especially when there are crossing gates and lights. STOP BLOWING THE HORN.
The amount of truck traffic is terrible on 45, dump trucks and semis. The use of jack brakes in front of our house causes things to fall off the walls and tables. The speed limit is too high approaching 45/96 cars never slow down. Traffic on the weekends causes backups to our house
As long as the heavy truck traffic is relegated to truck routes built to support them I'm fine with them. I'm not sure what the Town wants to do about the amount of trains. The railroads are regulated by the federal government and are as powerful as the utility companies. I'm happy that they have repaved the crossings in the area but to enforce a horn ban the Town will have to pay a lot of money to install the appropriate barriers needed to stop cars from going around the gates or worse yet build overpasses. The Canadian National line is a major artery between Western Canada and Chicago, this line will be very busy for a long time and because the railroad was here since the 1870's, residents will have to live with the noise and long trains.
Doesn't a lot of trains and trucks mean the economy is doing well?
Rawhide traffic again is ridiculous. They speed all the time! Dangerous and loud!
The number of trains moving between 10PM and 7AM is unbelievable. Sometimes 3-4 trains in two hour segment. Plus they blow there horn at intersections that no vehicles cross the whole night!!!!
The trains in particular are louder, faster and more frequent in the recent years. There are times when 3 trains go by in the course of 15-20 minutes. We are unable to have a conversation or watch TV when a train goes by. In the night, they sometimes wake us up; especially with the horns blowing...some are really long and loud, others not quite as bad but bad enough. This really negates one of the reasons people live out in the country, peace and quiet. Being close enough to the quarries on Guhl Rd also have an impact; I'm much less likely to walk on that road as I was when I first moved here. Those are big trucks coming and going from Go Green. I'm grateful that the push for frac sand mining has diminished here in our town.
It is rare that I am able to leave my home and travel to Hwy. 96 without encountering a train. I always build at least 5-10 minutes into my travel time because of train traffic. At times, the trains move very slowly or stop on the tracks, blocking traffic for 5-10 minutes. Re: trucks One must be very careful about trucks exiting the gravel pit on Guhl Road because the trucks do not always come to a complete stop before entering the town road.

Please choose the appropriate answer for your situation regarding the following statements (Comments - Continued).

How about the train whistles? Sheesh, 24 hours/day and how often do they sound the whistles? Is this a requirement? At 3 AM, it does seem excessive. A informational email to town residents would be helpful. I don't like to complain, but sleeping with windows open is a rarity for me.
Create Quiet Zones and speed limits for trains.
Sometimes I cannot get out of my driveway for several min.
Rawhide Boys Ranch has frequent traffic and larger trucks/trailers that drive too fast. This was a bigger concern when my kids were small, but I have neighbors with young kids that I worry for their safety.
Trains aren't the problem, it's their horns at all hours of the day. They blow them too much and too often. It is ridiculous in the early morning hours to blow their horns so much in an extremely rural light traffic area.
The new truck traffic along Guhl Rd is annoying. Going for walks on the road is hard and driving is difficult. Also the noise and the dust from the trucks is obnoxious.
They affect us every day, but not necessarily bad. Except when I am late for work, because of waiting for a train in Dale.
We don't travel south as often any longer.
We chose to move here. The railroad and feed mill were already here. If we don't like either, then we should not have chose to live here.
Gravel trucks from the many quarries in our area cause serious damage and premature wear to our roads! The quarries and truckers do NOT pay a fair proportion of taxes to support our road budget!
Too many CN trains per hour; noise level is substantial if you live close to. Trucks - probably nothing can be done about this.
Rawhide trucks and deliveries (high speed).
Large SLOW farm equipment on Hwy 45 is a real pain! Causes large back ups.
There are many semis that travel this road - isn't this damaging not to mention unsafe.
I would not build a home near the train tracks due to the noise. The same goes for a major highway.
Have to wait sometimes in Dale for train or take a different way to avoid it. Semi traffic on Hwy 45 is heavy and takes a toll on the roads.
Truck traffic should be limited to a specific route to limit road damage.
Could trains not blow their whistles? That would help. Farm equipment and trucks are hazards with such narrow roads. Wide tractors just don't allow cars to fit around them = dangerous.
Increased train traffic over the past several years and non-metallic mining has decreased quality of life because of noise.
Heavy commercial truck traffic on top of Steinburg lane and Cty Trk W (dangerous).
I don't think trains cause any problems not does truck traffic cause problems.
Now that we gave lights and gates at RR crossings - can we get a "no horn" set up - like Oshkosh does?

Please choose the appropriate answer for your situation regarding the following statements (Comments - Continued).

When a 4-lane highway is built 200 feet from your home, you will NEVER get a good night sleep again! Semi noise is awful! The smell of exhaust is awful! DAILY!! Should be a law against this!

How appropriate are the following types of economic/business development for the Town of Caledonia (Comments):

Good luck-they will get taxed out of business.

The businesses in the Township are going to reflect the need for them. Currently there is a substantial need for agriculture support such as Larsen Coop etc. I would oppose the large scale dairy farms though. Sure they smell horrible but the amount of waste that is produced can risk the water supply for everyone. Cash crop farms are more manageable and would support local businesses that are already here.

I foresee the Town of Caledonia becoming a bedroom community over the next 20 years. With that said there will be a number of businesses that will come to cater to these needs such as convenience, grocery stores, restaurants, daycare's etc. I would love it if Kwik Trip would locate to the corner of Highway 45 and 96 or by the Highway 10/45 interchange.

With the potential growth will there need to be public utilities such as water and sewer to support this? Can the residents support the infrastructure needed to make this possible?

The Readfield community should be kept as a rural setting, and buck the trend of how quickly a buck can be made.

We got excited when we saw that something was being built on 96 by Hunters, until we saw it was a huge storage garage complex. Ugly already and it's not even completed. Not complimentary to what we had hoped Caledonia would want in our "downtown" area. I've heard the same comment from other residents. Definitely not a draw for people considering moving to our community. We were hoping in would be something more in keeping with the needs of our residents, like convenience shopping, small cottage industry type business, daycare, something like that. Bummer.

This is a poorly-phrased question: just because a business / industry / or personal interest is legal in the Township, does NOT make it "appropriate". Too many factors go into considering "appropriateness". A better term would be "desirable"; and that would change some votes.

I am opposed to frac sand mining especially when it impacts nearby resident areas.

If we are looking at mega-farms, we must be sure about water quality for surrounding homes. Privately owned campgrounds must be outside residential areas, similar to the campground where 96 meets 49 and 10.

The storage sheds going up all over the place are an eyesore! (Readfield) They look so ugly, they may be necessary but can they be placed out of sight? Grow trees around them?

How appropriate are the following types of economic/business development for the Town of Caledonia (Comments):

The new storage on 96 being built is an eyesore already.
Have strong concerns in regard to the effects of businesses on ground water. Must be closely monitored, water quality is an attraction to this area.
Again, if I don't like what's around me, then I need to move where those things are.
More small business is needed to provide services and to contribute taxes to our town.
We need better enforcement of existing county zoning ordinances for inappropriate/non-conforming use of properties in the town.
Caledonia has an appropriate number of bars and bars/food types. More walking and biking trails would be appreciated.
We bought our house in a rural area so we could enjoy a quiet laid back community not one where we are awoken by speeding cars and trucks starting at 5:00 a.m.
Businesses need to be good neighbors. Adding businesses to area that drive out neighbors should be avoided.
Large mega farms - quarries, frac mining threaten our quality of life.
Town's too small for most.

Please feel free to add your comments on specific concerns not addressed in the survey that you would like the Planning Commission to consider when revising the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan.

Keeping taxes low should remain a priority.
We are a rural setting and heavy industry is OK if their is a industrial park set for it.
It would seem that the Town of Caledonia pays taxes for all of Waupaca county. How can a home in the Town of Fremont-same size, worth, acres be so much less in taxes?
I enjoy living here and realize that country living does come with shortcomings in certain areas. The town government seems to do a good job managing the day to day business of the town. I do believe that our taxes are higher than I feel they should be. Graichen Sanitation does a very good job.
In keeping with the infrastructure theme I would be hesitant to encourage apartment complexes or multi-family housing units. Unless a costly infrastructure upgrade to address water and sewer usage and needs is undertaken by Readfield or the township I cannot see the viability of these type of facilities. Another observance I have is when first constructed multi-family units fetch a decent rent and are in good condition. As they age the residents that are willing to pay higher rent for a nice place move on to a newer facility and the rent goes down to keep units filled. The tenants that can afford the lower rent at times bring with them crime and domestic issues. Property values in this area decrease and after a while the tax base can no longer support the infrastructure needed for the facilities. This causes strain on others in the community to increase the amount in taxes paid to maintain those areas. Keeping Caledonia rural by encouraging single family subdivisions where lots are an acre at a minimum would most likely be the most sustainable growth for this community.

Please feel free to add your comments on specific concerns not addressed in the survey that you would like the Planning Commission to consider when revising the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan (Continued).

<p>One concern I have is horses on the town roads. I have no problem with them being on the roads, but they do leave a large pile of horse droppings. Why can't the owners be respectable enough to have buckets on their horses to control this type of littering. Which legally it is littering.</p>
<p>Tax Rate is too high compared to other county's.</p>
<p>It is important to work to keep and enhance the rural nature of Caledonia, looking beyond what was just the needs of farmers in the past. I would like us to find ways to attract a diversity of residents where all feel welcome, not those who have lived in this area all their lives. I've been a resident of Caledonia for almost 37 years and still have the feeling of being an outsider, which I know is typical of small communities but anything we can do to be intentional in attracting people outside of current residents is very important. With the Fox Valley expanding, more people are looking for places outside of the cities that provide a good quality of life and feeling of community. Intentional living areas, described on a previous page, with shared green space, combined with basic amenities, and a trail system to tie it together, is definitely a great way to attract new residents to our community. Enjoying a country lifestyle which doesn't include mowing acres of land in the summer and feeling isolated from neighbors in the winter would really help. We have friends who would like to live out in the country but can't find any homes around here that are smaller for empty-nesters. It could be a real niche for Caledonia as we think about the future. Farming will always be very important but there are other needs as well. Thanks for your work! Nancy Schanke</p>
<p>"Urban Sprawl" is a hot topic and the source of division between interest groups, residents, and government entities. It is critical that everyone understands what true urban sprawl is. I would argue that Caledonia Twp. has pockets of it, disguised as "rural living".</p>
<p>I have not had to access police or fire coverage which is why I rated it average. I DID have to access ambulance service on a very cold and snowy night in January. I am grateful for the EMTs who responded and how much they helped me out. We are lucky to have the hospital proximity in New London or I would have had to go to Appleton. I am appreciative of the recent road updates. It does seem that Highway W is taking a long time to be open for use. Is it the center lining or the side lines that are taking the time. Communication is paramount to eliminate "bitching" about things like this. With most folks having internet, is there a website for the Town of Calendonia, that should be sent to residents so that we can access to get updates.</p>
<p>This area can be a nice place to live, we need to have more things to do, if you don't like fishing there isn't much to do in this area, increase the high speed internet availability (think fiber-optic), and do things to make this place more beautiful, stop the building of ugly structures, or hide them.</p>
<p>Eliminate the noise pollution! Subdivisions were planned, approved and developed - eliminate the noise to improve the quality of life of those residents.</p>
<p>We moved from Appleton for the small town/country life so making this more like that I believe is not what people are looking for.</p>

Please feel free to add your comments on specific concerns not addressed in the survey that you would like the Planning Commission to consider when revising the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan (Continued).

As I see parts of all communities grow older and become a bit neglected in areas, I would investigate rules that make residents responsible for taking care of the property they own. In my mind taking older residential, agricultural, industrial or commercial areas and rejuvenating them is a much more efficient use of resources than taking virgin area and creating new developments. Owner's and government need to be responsible for taking care of what they have before taking on new projects. In order for someone to start a new project they should first be able to prove that they are taking care of what they have. Jason Sturn 920-858-4355

Please consider lowering taxes in the town of Caledonia! If we see no improvements at all based on the results of this survey, then we are being GROSSLY overtaxed compared to our neighboring town of Mukwa. The same property size and value in Mukwa pays HALF the taxes as we do here in Caledonia. They have better services (i.e. Cable TV/Cell coverage/fire protection response time) then Caledonia residents and pay HALF the taxes we do for the comparable property size. Even if we DO see improvements in the town of Caledonia based on the results of this survey (and I hope we do see improvements), we should NOT see any tax increases! We've paid high taxes for many years in this township and there should be more than enough tax money banked for us to have improvements without tax increased.

Subdivisions property taxes need to be reevaluated and they shouldn't pay at lower agricultural rates since they are housing not farming.

Taking away my drive way was very poor decision for us as now we have a longer driveway that is normally blown shut in the winter and undriveable. Now will impact getting to work on time and children out to the bus through deep drifted snow and no way out of our driveway to get them to school. Should have been discussed with home owners to come up with a better alternative. Address has to change also, major inconvenience! I don't feel there is a need for storage units in the Caledonia township. Road repairs take way too long. Road can be completed in a few weeks not years and months. Major inconvenience Again. Tax collection is only one day, Normal people have jobs and cannot get to the township to pay and have to make other arrangements. Even on Saturdays, plus probably wont be able to get out of the long drifted shut driveway to pay for them.

Water Quality, Noise Levels, Zoning Businesses to limited areas.

Affordable High Speed Internet for all residents is a must! My kids struggled with it for school projects and I'm sure it is 10 X worse for kids to complete school projects that are all internet based. It also is a must for potential home businesses or remote access from work in poor weather, sick kids, etc.. This should be a priority!

Please feel free to add your comments on specific concerns not addressed in the survey that you would like the Planning Commission to consider when revising the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan (Continued).

The Town of Caledonia is a rural "community". It appears we have city dwellers who moved here for the open air and now are pushing for more city conveniences and making sure their property investment is a growth investment instead of for the reason they moved here initially which is the country atmosphere. (Possibly they moved here because lots were lower cost...don't mess with the rural status.) Moving next to a farm and complaining about the smell is someone who is not showing enough intelligence to be able to make a purchasing decision.

A walking trail that would connect to the WLOWASH trail system that could be used for the Snowmobiles in the winter and biking and walking in the summer would increase the recreation in the town.

I support anything that gets people involved in the community and supports the natural environment that this area is known for.

None, thank you.

Preserving farmland and woodland is important. Some of the best farm land now has houses planted on it (petit farm)

There is marginal farmland that can be used for housing without reducing agricultural production.

The small town vibe is something that is dispersing in a lot of community's, we need to keep that. We need to try to keep the community together, it feels like the town board/ planning commission wants our little town to turn into Greenville. Caledonia has been a farming community forever but the last 15 years it seems they want the farmer to fail by letting all these subdivisions go in or making more hoops for them to jump through or plain charging them because their land happens to need a ditch that has never been there since the road was built or they want to clean out a drainage ditch so help drain their land or making the land value so high that farmers can't even afford to buy more land. we need to look back and see where we came from and keep that in mind when making all these asinine rules/laws. It seems that the people in the community that have the deepest pockets are the ones that are heard or get their way, it was blood, sweat and hard work that built this town more than the green back that made this community the way it is.

We need more options than CenturyLink, Poor service and mixed speeds throughout the town. 3gb is not high speed. The park next to the town hall is nice. It would be great to have nature and atv trails around the town.

We need as many options as available for high speed internet and cable tv. At this point our only option, and not a very good one, is CenturyLink

It would also be nice to have a regular grocery store near by.

The traffic on hwy96 is terrible and always speeding. This hwy has many intersections and driveways. I have witnessed many near misses with farm machinery and other vehicles. It is only a matter of time before a major accident occurs.

Now that most travelers have hwy 10 as a high speed option it would be nice if we could get the speed limit dropped between Fremont and the hwy 45 intersection.

Please feel free to add your comments on specific concerns not addressed in the survey that you would like the Planning Commission to consider when revising the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan (Continued).

Where do we get to complain about the blow off, from corn, drying at the mill? Why do multiple busses pick up at single homes, and run the same roads. Why couldn't they transfer kids at schools? Gas and drivers cost too much!
We need to protect our rural setting but we also have to keep up with the times to attract future growth and services. Attracting growth will mean that we have to keep up with the times and build an infrastructure that will attract families to the township.
We are unhappy with the tax burden compared to other WI communities.
Moved here for privacy, quiet seclusion. All this stuff is found in the city. Trying to escape the city.
Develop commercial business like gas station @ Rt 96 and Rt 45 intersection! PLEASE!!
To preserve the rural setting do not allow or promote 4-6-8 family type apartment buildings. Preserving ability to have family type horse facilities and activities Do not be like Greenville Lot sizes should be minimum of 2 acres.
Lowering speed limits and signs and some sort of accountability and/or enforcement.
Why don't we have tornado sirens? Please offer more protection for children getting on busses. Commuters often speed by and avoid following traffic signs.
Please do something to provide internet service to ALL tax payers in the town.
No comment section for the Housing and Development section. Rental units for young adults or aging population. Also need stricter rules for developers and subdivisions. If allowing subdivisions, all roads must be up to county standards BEFORE lots can be sold. The developer must register the subdivision with the state and pay all fees for converting the land, not just sell lots and market it as a subdivision with when these requirements are not met.
Most important issues are to protect natural resources water especially drinking water and recreational water. Quarries and mines threaten our property values.
I'd like rules enforced. No sense making rules about horses, truck routes, speed limits, etc. if no one cares if the rules are broken.
Develop ordinance re "outdoor" clutter and strage and sales promotion of used quipment, etc. with appropriate enforcement.
Please continue to consider the natural beauty and rural nature of our area in your planning. We chose to live here for these qualities and would not like to see overdevelopment.
In regards to residential growth - NO - It doesn't lower my property tax so no NEVER.
The size of the town.

Town of Caledonia Community Survey

Thank you for sharing your thoughts with the Town of Caledonia Plan Commission - **we appreciate your time on these important matters!** Your answers will be **completely confidential** and will only be shared in the aggregate, tallied with all other answers we receive. The survey should be returned or postmarked by September 30. If you have any questions, please contact the Town of Caledonia clerk. **Thank you!**

Alternatively, you may take this survey online at: <http://bit.ly/2wUfFGG>

Quality of Life

How would you rate the overall quality of life in the Town of Caledonia?

- Very good
- Good
- Average
- Poor
- Very Poor



University of Wisconsin-Extension

Identify the importance of the following quality of life issues that influenced your decision to live in the Town of Caledonia.

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	No Opinion
Housing Cost	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Property taxes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Crime rate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natural beauty/surroundings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Small town atmosphere/ rural lifestyle	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Born here or nearby/close to family and friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Proximity to job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Proximity to the Fox Valley	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Schools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreational opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Proximity to convenience store/gas station	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments.

Rate the quality of the following services in the Town of Caledonia.

	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	No opinion
Fire protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ambulance service	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access to health care (hospital, clinics, assisted living, nursing homes)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High speed internet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mobile (cell) phone coverage	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Park and recreation facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public School System	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Elementary school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Middle School	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High School	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recycling/trash pick up/composting programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Road maintenance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments.

For each item above that you rated "poor" or "very poor," please share your specific concerns in the space below.

Which telecommunications services should the Town consider supporting improvements in:
(choose all that apply)

- High speed internet
- Cell phone coverage/service
- Cable television
- None
- Other _____

Which concerns about telecommunications towers should be considered (choose all that apply):

- Number of towers (density in the Town)
 - Location of Towers
 - Height of towers
 - Lighting of towers
 - None/No restrictions
 - Other _____
-

Are you opposed to roadway advertising/billboards?

- Yes
- Maybe
- No
- Other _____

Natural Resources

How strongly do you feel that the Town of Caledonia should identify, protect, and preserve the following list of natural resources:

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Farmland	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prairie land/grasslands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
River corridors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wetlands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Woodlands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wildlife corridors (land that knits together wetlands, woods, & fields)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments.

Housing & Development

Residential growth is desirable in the Town of Caledonia.

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree

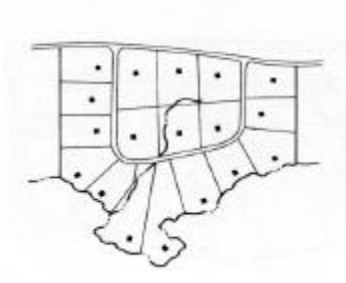
More of the following housing units are needed in the Town of Caledonia:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Affordable housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Condominiums	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Apartments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Duplexes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing subdivisions (fill existing subdivisions first)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing subdivisions (create new subdivisions)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seasonal & recreational homes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senior housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Single family housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Traditionally, rural housing developments have been designed on large lots as in the Option A diagram. An alternative layout is the “cluster” concept, which has smaller lots and permanently preserved open space as in Option B. Please choose one to indicate your preference.

Option A

OPTION A



Option B

OPTION B



Transportation

Please choose your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
The overall road network (roads and highways) of the Town of Caledonia meets the needs of its residents.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The overall condition of roads in the Town of Caledonia is acceptable for present needs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biking lanes and walking lanes would be desirable along public roadways in the Town of Caledonia.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments.

Please choose the appropriate answer for your situation regarding the following statements.

	Substantially	Moderately	Minimally	No impact at all	No opinion
To what degree does the number of trains daily impact your activities and/or your quality of life?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To what degree does heavy commercial truck traffic impact your activities and/or your quality of life?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments.

Agriculture & Land Use

How important is it that farmland be retained for agricultural purposes in the Town?

- Very Important
- Somewhat Important
- Neither Important nor Unimportant
- Somewhat unimportant
- Not at all important

Economic Development

How appropriate are the following types of economic/business development for the Town of Caledonia:

	Very appropriate	Somewhat appropriate	Somewhat inappropriate	Very inappropriate	No opinion
Ag production (crops and livestock)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Direct sales of farm products (vegetables, fruit, meat, trees)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Corporate/large scale farms (over 700 dairy cows or 1,000 beef steers/cows, large scale poultry or pig farms)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ag service businesses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Farming and other equipment resale	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Retail/commercial	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convenience stores/gas stations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grocery Stores	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Daycare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Storage businesses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dog boarding & kennels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Privately owned campgrounds/resorts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Golf courses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shooting ranges for firearms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Archery ranges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial compost site (area residents drop off materials)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community based residential facilities (adult day care, assisted living, nursing homes, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Home based businesses (beauty salon, small machine repair, professional accounting services, etc)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Industrial/manufacturing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gravel pits (non-metallic mining)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frac sand mining	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Junk/Salvage yards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Auto repair	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments.

Please feel free to add your comments on specific concerns not addressed in the survey that you would like the Planning Commission to consider when revising the Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan.

Demographics.

Your answers will be completely confidential and will only be shared in the aggregate. They will be tallied with all other answers we receive. They are not linked to any individual's records.

What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Prefer not to share

Which age range best describes your current age?

- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65+

Please share your current employment status.

- Employed outside the home
- Self-employed
- Unemployed
- Retired
- Other _____

Which of the following best describes your residential status in the Town of Caledonia?

- Farmland owner
- Rural resident (non-farm)
- Non-resident landowner
- Renter
- Other _____

Number of adults age 18 or older in your household: _____

Number of children under 18 in your household: _____

If you are a town resident, how long have you lived in the Town of Caledonia?

- Less than 1 year
- More than 1 year, but less than 5 years
- At least 5 years, but less than 10 years
- At least 10 years, but less than 15 years
- At least 15 years, but less than 20 years
- At least 20 years, but less than 30 years
- 30 years or more
- I do not reside in the Town of Caledonia

Please share your highest level of education:

- Less than high school
- High school graduate
- Some college/tech
- Associate's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Advanced degree

Please share your annual household income range

- Less than \$24,999
- \$25,000 - \$49,999
- \$50,000 - \$74,999
- \$75,000 - \$99,999
- \$100,000 - \$149,999
- \$150,000 or more
- I do not reside in the Town of Caledonia

If one or more adults in your household works outside the home, how many minutes (one-way) each day does it take the one with the furthest commute?

- Less than 20 minutes
- 20 - 45 minutes
- More than 45 minutes
- I do not reside in the Town of Caledonia

PLEASE RETURN TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

TOWN OF CALEDONIA SURVEY
University of Wisconsin – Extension
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

Any additional questions should be directed to: caledoniaclerk@gmx.com 920-667-4773



APPENDIX K

POLICIES & PROGRAMS

APPENDIX K: POLICIES AND PROGRAMS



INTRODUCTION

Growth and development patterns do not occur separately. Over time, federal, state and local policies have directed the amount and location of development. State transportation policies and state land use legislation such as NR121, farmland preservation, natural resource protection and real estate tax codes have influenced growth and settlement. Local attitudes towards growth and accompanying zoning legislation, transportation and utility investments and tax and land subsidies also influence the type and amount of growth and development which occurs in each community.

Policies which impact growth and development have been developed over time by different agencies and different levels of government with varying missions and objectives. The resulting policies and programs are sometimes complementary and sometimes contradictory. It is the interaction of these various policies and market influences that determine actual growth patterns. Although many current federal and state policies and subsidies still encourage expansion, other policies such as the 14 land use goals developed by the state also encourage communities to accommodate growth in perhaps a more efficient manner than they have in the past. The adopted comprehensive plan legislation encourages communities to develop comprehensive plans, but provides communities with the opportunity to determine their own growth patterns. As a result, the type of development which will occur in the future is still open to debate. The Framework Plan Chapter 2 contains all the local policies and strategies the Town should take in the next 10 to 20 years as it shapes its future.

Appendix K provides policies and programs sorted by comprehensive planning element that can be utilized by the Town of Caledonia to assist in the implementation of goals, strategies and recommendations set forth in this plan.

3. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES



Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region.

The core goal of the Issues and Opportunities section is:

- To promote communities that are more attractive or desirable places to live. That is, communities that are economically prosperous, have homes at an affordable price, respect the countryside, enjoy well designed and accessible living and working environments, and maintain a distinct sense of place and community.

The intent of this goal is to minimize the negative effects of sprawl development and provide a cost-effective variety of services and infrastructure that will meet the changing demographics of the overall population.

Federal Programs

United States Department of Commerce

Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA). The Economics and Statistics Administration collects, disseminates and analyzes broad and targeted socio-economic data. It also develops domestic and international economic policy. One of the primary bureaus within the ESA is the U.S. Census Bureau. The majority of information analyzed in this chapter was collected and disseminated by the Census Bureau, which is the foremost data source for economic statistics and demographic information on the population of the United States. The Census Bureau conducts periodic surveys and decennial censuses that are used by federal, state, and local officials and by private stakeholders to make important policy decisions. The Bureau produces a variety of publications and special reports regarding the current and changing socio-economic conditions within the United States. It develops national, state and county level projections and also provides official measures of electronic commerce (e-commerce) and evaluates how this technology will affect future economic activity.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA)

Demographic Services Center. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Demographic Services Center is responsible for developing annual population estimates for all counties and all minor civil divisions (MCD) in the state. They develop annual estimates of the voting age population by MCD and population estimates by zip code. The Demographic Services Center also produces annual county level housing unit and household estimates. The Demographic Services Center also develops population projections by age and sex for all Wisconsin counties, and produces population projections of total population for all municipalities.

Wisconsin State Data Center (WSDC)

The Wisconsin State Data Center is a cooperative venture between the U.S. Bureau of the Census, DOA, the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and 35 data center affiliates throughout the state.¹ The U.S. Bureau of the Census provides census publications, tapes, maps and other materials to the WSDC. In exchange, organizations within WSDC function as information and training resources. DOA is the lead data center, and the Applied Population Laboratory functions as the coordinating agency throughout the state. Local data center affiliates, such as East Central, work more closely with communities and individuals within their region.

Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA)

Demographic Services Center. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Demographic Services Center is responsible for developing annual population estimates for all counties and all minor civil divisions (MCD) in the state. They develop annual estimates of the voting age population by MCD and population estimates by zip code. The Demographic Services Center also produces annual county level housing unit and household estimates. The Demographic Services Center also develops population projections by age and sex for all Wisconsin counties, and produces population projections of total population for all municipalities.

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Applied Population Laboratory (APL). The Applied Population Laboratory is located with the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. They conduct socio-economic research, give presentations and publish reports and chartbooks. They will contract to do specific studies or school district projections. APL also functions as the coordinating agency for the WSDC and the lead agency for the Wisconsin Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC).

¹ Wisconsin Department of Administration, <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Intergovernmental-Relations/Demographic-Services-Center/US-Census-State-Data-Centers/>. Accessed 10/15/15.

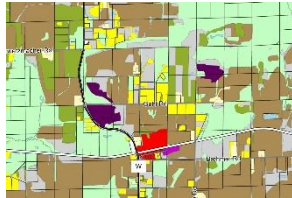
Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Planning for our Future Program. This program element promotes, builds awareness and coordinates the implementation of the Commission's Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan and locally adopted Comprehensive Plans. It also includes the Commission's Health and Planning work element. Examples of work under this program element include: population information and projections, comprehensive planning and implementation assistance.

- **State Data Center Affiliate.** East Central receives census materials and Demographic Service Center publications from DOA, plus additional information and reports from other State agencies. This information is maintained within its library, used for planning purposes and published within East Central reports. Information and technical assistance regarding this data is also provided to local governments, agencies, businesses and the public upon request.
- **Official Regional Population Projections and Household Growth.** While DOA provides base level population projections for the State, local conditions such as zoning regulations, land-locked communities, and local decisions regarding land use development can influence the accuracy of these base line projections. As a result, East Central has the authority to produce official population projections for the region. East Central also estimates future household growth.

4 LAND USE



State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Zoning Ordinances:

Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001 requires that if a local governmental unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan:

- Official mapping ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (6).
- Local subdivision ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 236.45 or 236.46.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.69.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (7).

- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 60.61 or 60.62.
- Shorelands or wetlands in shorelands zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for land use, which states:

East Central will promote land use patterns which foster healthy communities, preserve individual community identity, enhance personal mobility, reduce the cost of services and protect our natural environment.

The Milestone #3 report contains four land use “plan guidelines” which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. “Plan guidelines” include: LU-1: Land Consumption and Development, LU-2: Regional and Community Character, LU-3: Balancing Community Interests and Property Rights, and LU-4: Regional and Local Sustainability.

County Policies

Waupaca County:

Waupaca County - Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The Waupaca County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan’s land use element provides the following goals:

- Plan for land use in a way that integrates and harmonizes the future vision of Waupaca County with those of its towns, cities, and villages.
- Plan for a desirable pattern of land use that contributes to the realization of the county’s, towns’, cities’, and villages’ goals and objectives.

County Code of Ordinances. The Waupaca County Code of Ordinances regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems, land divisions, land uses and other ordinances that may be relevant to the Town of Caledonia. Several chapters that relate to land use are summarized below.

Chapter 32 – Shoreland Protection Ordinance. This chapter regulates lands in the unincorporated areas of Waupaca County which are: (1) Within one thousand (1,000) feet of the ordinary high-water mark of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages; (2) Within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high-water mark of navigable rivers, bayous, or streams, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater; and (3) Wetlands depicted on Wisconsin Wetland Inventory Maps for Waupaca County or on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer and which are at least partially within the shoreland area.

Such wetlands and adjacent contiguous wetlands shall be regulated as if they were entirely within the shoreland area.

Chapter 36 – Floodplain Ordinance. This chapter regulates all areas that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or other maps approved by DNR.

Chapter 37 – Subdivision Ordinance. The ordinance facilitates division of larger parcels of land into smaller parcels of land through two methods: Certified Survey Maps (CSMs) and Plats. Certified Survey Maps create up to four new lots, parcels or tracts from the parent parcel. Plats are required for land subdivisions that create five or more lots created from the parent parcel. The ordinance also contains design standards for streets, blocks, setbacks and utility easements.

Chapter 38 – Non-metallic Mining Ordinance. This chapter regulates the location construction, installation, alteration, design, operation, and use of all Nonmetallic Mining Sites.

Chapter 39 – Non-metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance. This chapter establishes a local program to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites on which nonmetallic mining takes place in Waupaca County. (May, 2015)

Waupaca County Farmland Preservation Plan, adopted November, 2014. The 12 identified goals of the Waupaca County Farmland Preservation Plan are (1) Preserve the rural character of large areas of Waupaca; (2) Preserve a strong agricultural economy; (3) Preserve a healthy natural environment; (4) Promote a strong balance of landowner rights and community benefit County; (5) Foster effective, cooperative government units; (6) Support agriculturally related businesses; (7) Respect local Comprehensive Plans and encourage development that is consistent with those Plans; (8) Identify areas of Waupaca County suitable for long term preservation and viability of diverse agriculture enterprises and resources. Protect or encourage protection of those areas for the benefit and use of current and future generations; (9) Maintain Waupaca County as a productive and economically viable agricultural area. Keep farming economically viable in Waupaca County through the 21st century; (10) Encourage compact, economically and environmentally sustainable development in Non-Farm Areas; (11) Maintain the viability, operational efficiency and productivity of the County's agriculture resources for current and future generations; and (12) Balance the protection of farmland with the exercise of development rights in rural areas.

Waupaca County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan, April 2012. The LWRM) addresses soil and water quality concerns using local, state and federal programs. The goals of the Waupaca County Land and Water Resource Management Plan are to: Protect and improve the quality of surface water resources; Improve surface water quality by implementing erosion control and other stormwater management standards and Practices; Conserve and protect productive agricultural lands in Waupaca County; Protect Groundwater Quality and Quantity; Effectively administer ordinances under LWCD jurisdiction, permits issued by LWCD and programs the LWCD is financially responsible to maintain and monitor; Maintain, protect and improve Waupaca County surface water resources; Establishment of point/nonpoint nutrient trading program in Waupaca County in the future; Demonstrate program effectiveness; Spend local & state cost-share & staffing dollars effectively; and Improve forest management on private lands in Waupaca County; Inform and Educate the public about the mission, goals and objectives of the Waupaca County LWCD.

Waupaca County 5 Year Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2013 -2017. The *Waupaca County 5 Year Outdoor Recreation Plan, adopted in 2015*, describes existing conditions, projects future growth, and offers recommendations to guide the future growth and development of recreational facilities in Waupaca County. The plan identifies six goals: (1) Provide sufficient park and recreation facilities to meet the demand of Waupaca County residents and guests without adversely affecting existing natural resources; (2) Preserve for posterity the characteristics and diversity of the natural resources of Waupaca County; (3) Provide access to the diverse water resources of the County by various means; (4) Promote healthy lifestyles by providing well maintained recreational facilities and trails; (5) Provide a planned system of parks and recreation areas that contain a diversity of recreational activities; and (6) To link major county and community recreation areas by utilizing trails, natural watercourses and transportation or utility rights-of-ways.

Local Policies

Town of Caledonia:

Code of Ordinances². The Town of Caledonia's Code of Ordinances regulates land divisions and land uses. Several chapters that relate to land use are summarized below.

Title VIII: Land Use

8.2 Building Regulations

This amended ordinance is for the Town to: a) regulate the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, removal, or demolition of all buildings and structures after the effective date of this ordinance, and b) obtain information regarding the type, size, and location.

8.5 Land Development & Developers Agreements

The purpose of this Ordinance is to regulate and control the division of land within the limits of the Town of Caledonia, Waupaca County, Wisconsin and, in addition, to: A. Promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. B. Promote the planned and orderly layout and use of the land as identified in the Town's Comprehensive Plan C. Encourage the most appropriate use of the land throughout the Town. D. Ensure that the design of the road system will not have a negative long-term effect on neighborhood quality, traffic flow, and safety in the Town. E. Conserve the value of prime agricultural soils in the Town. F. Enforce the goals and policies set forth in the Caledonia Town Comprehensive Plan G. Create reasonable rules and regulations governing the division and platting of land, the preparation of plats, and promote the proper monumenting of subdivided land and conveying by accurate legal description.

8.7 Zoning. County Chapter 34 regulates 15 zoning districts including: R1 Single-Family Residence; R2 Single and Two-Family Residence; R3 Multifamily Residence; MH Planned Community Mobile Home; RT Rural Transitional; B1 Downtown Commercial; B2 Neighborhood Convenience Retail; B3 Highway Commercial Overlay; I1 Industrial; I2 Industrial; IP Industrial Park; AM Airport Municipal; AI Airport Industrial; C Conservancy; and PUD Planned Unit Development.

² <https://townofcaledonia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Town-of-Caledonia-Codified-Ordinances.pdf>.

Existing Comprehensive Plans. This plan is an update to Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan that was adopted in September 2007. Waupaca County and the adjacent communities have smart growth comprehensive plans that have been developed and adopted in compliance with SS. 66.1001. The following is a listing of the adopted comprehensive plans: Waupaca County (2007).

Town of Dale	Outagamie County	September 2009
Town of Fremont	Waupaca County	July 2007
Town of Hortonia	Outagamie County	August 2015
Town of Mukwa	Waupaca County	September 2006
Town of Royalton	Waupaca County	August 2007
Town of Weyauwega	Waupaca County	May 2007
Town of Winchester	Winnebago County	November 2006
Town of Wolf River	Winnebago County	November 2009

These plans should be taken into consideration when decisions along an adjoining border are being made.



5 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Regional and County Policies

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for economic development, which states:

The East Central Region has diversified employment opportunities including well paid knowledge based jobs. The regional economy benefits from advances in research and technology and supports entrepreneurialism and local business ownership. The region conducts collaborative economic development efforts across jurisdictional boundaries of governments, educational institutions, and other economic development entities. The preservation of natural resource amenities supports tourism opportunities, assists in attracting an educated workforce and enhances the quality of place for residents in the region.

The Milestone #3 report contains five economic development “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. More Information is available at: <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/>.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Report:

The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission annually creates a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) report, which evaluates local and regional population and economic activity. Economic development trends, opportunities, and needs are identified within the CEDS report. All communities, which are served by the Commission, are invited to identify future projects for economic development that the community would like to undertake. Those projects are included within the CEDS and may become eligible for federal funding through the Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works grant program. Additional information can be found at <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/ceds/>.

County Policies

Waupaca County:

Waupaca County - Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The Waupaca County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan's economic development element provides the following goals:

- Support the organizational growth of economic development programs in the county and region.
- Maintain the utility, communication, and transportation infrastructure systems that promote economic development.
- Balance the retention and expansion of existing business with entrepreneurial development and new business attraction efforts.
- Maintain a quality workforce to strengthen existing businesses and maintain a high standard of living.

Local Policies

Town of Caledonia

Market Analysis, Inventory and Trends Report. The market analysis establishes a broad understanding of the town's demographics, and market potential.

Federal, State, Regional, Local and Private Programs

Federal Programs

Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):

Susan Harwood Training Grants Program. These training grants are awarded to nonprofit organizations for training and education. They can also be used to develop training materials for employers and workers on the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of safety and health hazards in their workplaces. Grants fall into two categories; Target Topic Training and Training Materials Development. The Target Topic Training grants are directed towards specific topics chosen by OSHA. Follow-up is required to determine the extent to which changes were made to eliminate hazards associated with the chosen topic. The Training Materials Development grants are specifically aimed at creating classroom quality training aids. Aids which are

developed under the grant program must be ready for immediate self-study use in the workplace. Information regarding the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program can be found at <https://www.osha.gov/dte/sharwood/>.

Small Business Administration (SBA):

7(a) Loan Guaranty Program. This is SBA's primary and most flexible loan program, with financing guaranteed for a variety of general business purposes. It is designed for start-up and existing small businesses, and is delivered through commercial lending institutions. The major types of 7(a) loans are: Express Programs, Export Loan Programs and Special Purpose Loans Program. More information is available at:

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

CDC/504 Loan Program. This program provides long-term, fixed-rate financing to acquire fixed assets (such as real estate or equipment) for expansion or modernization. It is designed for small businesses requiring "brick and mortar" financing, and is delivered by CDCs (Certified Development Companies)—private, non-profit corporations set up to contribute to the economic development of their communities. More information is available at:

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

Microloan Program. This program provides small (up to \$35,000) short-term loans for working capital or the purchase of inventory, supplies, furniture, fixtures, machinery and/or equipment. It is designed for small businesses and not-for-profit child-care centers needing small-scale financing and technical assistance for start-up or expansion, and is delivered through specially designated intermediary lenders (nonprofit organizations with experience in lending and technical assistance). More information is available at:

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

Disaster Assistance Loan Program. This program provides low-interest loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and most private non-profit organizations to repair or replace real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, inventory and business assets that have been damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster. More information is available at:

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/11421>.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA):

Rural Business Investment Program. This program provides a Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC) license to newly formed venture capital organizations to help meet the equity capital investment needs in rural communities. More information is available at:

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-investment-program>.

United States Department of Labor:

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal government job training and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and unemployment insurance benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems. More information on grant opportunities can be found at: https://www.doleta.gov/grants/find_grants.cfm.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

One Cleanup Program. The One Cleanup Program is EPA's vision for how different cleanup programs at all levels of government can work together to meet that goal and ensure that resources, activities, and results are effectively coordinated and communicated to the public. The EPA has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Wisconsin DNR to provide a single, consolidated approach to environmental cleanup. More information regarding the program can be found at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/brownfields/rrprogram.html>.

United States Economic Development Administration (EDA):

The Town of Caledonia qualifies for economic distress criteria (for Public Works or Economic Adjustment investments) based on per capita income which is less than 80% of the national average per capita income.³ More information is available at: <https://www.eda.gov/programs/eda-programs/>.

Public Works Program. This program empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment. A 50-50 match is required.

Economic Adjustment Program. This program assists state and local interests in designing and implementing strategies to adjust or bring about change to an economy. The program focuses on areas that have experienced or are under threat of serious structural damage to the underlying economic base. Under Economic Adjustment, EDA administers its Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Program, which supplies small businesses and entrepreneurs with the gap financing needed to start or expand their business.

Local Technical Assistance. This program helps fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent leaders in the public and nonprofit sectors in distressed areas from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues.

State Programs

There are many state programs that communities can consider utilizing to meet their stated goals and objectives. While not an all-inclusive list, there are several programs that the Town of Caledonia should consider and are addressed below.

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

Community Development Block Grant for Economic Development (CDBG-ED). CDBG-ED grant funds are awarded to local governments to assist businesses to create or retain jobs for individuals with low and moderate income. Additional information regarding the CDBG-ED program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

³ U.S. Census Tract 55135101100; U.S. Bureau of Census, Labor Statistics, and Economic Analysis calculations generated by StatsAmerica.

CDBG Public Facilities Funds (CDBG-PF). CDBG-PF funds help support infrastructure and facility projects for communities. Some examples of eligible projects include streets, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, sidewalks, and community centers. Additional information regarding the CDBG-PF program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

CDBG Planning Funds. CDBG Planning grant funds support community efforts to address improving community opportunities and vitality. Grants are limited to projects that, if implemented, are CDBG eligible activities. Additional information regarding the CDBG Planning funds program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

CDBG Public Facility - Economic Development (CDBG PF-ED). CDBG PF-ED grants are awarded to local government for public infrastructure projects that support business expansion or retention. Additional information regarding the PF-ED funds program can be found at <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development>.

CDBG Emergency Assistance (EAP). The CDBG-EAP program assists communities to recover from a recent natural or manmade disaster. Eligible activities include repair of disaster related damage to dwellings, assistance to purchase replacement dwellings, and repair and restore public infrastructure and facilities. <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/CDBG-EAP>.

Venture Capital Investment Program. The venture capital investment program was created as part of 2013 Wisconsin Act 41. This program will help create jobs and promote economic growth in Wisconsin by identifying new investors for Wisconsin, bringing new capital to Wisconsin investments, and cultivating Wisconsin entrepreneurship. Additional information is available at: <https://www.swib.state.wi.us/wisconsin-venture-capital>.

Wisconsin Department of Revenue:

Tax Incremental Financing (TIF). TIF is a means of financing costs incurred by units of government to promote development within a defined area or “district”. The unit of government establishes boundaries for the TIF district, and the taxes on the increased property value within that district are used to pay the costs incurred to make the development possible.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation:

Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program. The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program provides 50% state grants to governing bodies, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor and airport projects that help attract employers to Wisconsin, or encourage business and industry to remain and expand in the state. Additional information regarding the TEA program can be found at the following website <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-business/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/default.aspx>.

State Infrastructure Bank Program. This program is a revolving loan program that helps communities provides transportation infrastructure improvements to preserve, promote, and encourage economic development and/or to promote transportation efficiency, safety, and mobility. Loans obtained through SIB funding can be used in conjunction with other programs.

Additional information regarding the State Infrastructure Bank Program can be found <https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR). The WDNR Remediation and Redevelopment program oversees the investigation and cleanup of environmentally contaminated sites (e.g. "brownfields." The program is comprehensive, streamlined, and aims to consolidate state and federal cleanups into one program. More information can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Economic Growth and Resiliency Program. The primary focus of this program element is to coordinate and promote the federal Economic Development Administration's (EDA's) programs with public and private stakeholders throughout the region. East Central also coordinates and communicates with State of Wisconsin economic development agencies and programs, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDA). Examples of work under this program element relating to economic development include: access to EDA grants for eligible projects, development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS 5-year update) and subsequent CEDS annual reports, database of industrial parks, facilitation of joint economic development efforts, industrial site plans, industrial site data, ESRI Business Analyst Market Assessments/Profiles, EMSI Economic Impact Scenario Modeling, tourism development and marketing, local economic development strategy process/reports, global trade/exporting information, heritage tourism planning, maintain/update the "Farm Fresh Atlas" map, GDBG grant assistance/administration, business development grants, tourism grants and historic preservation grants. Additional information on some of the programs is provided below:

- **EMSI Developer.** EMSI Developer is used by ECWRPC to provide economic data to requesting economic development entities or municipalities in the East Central WI Region as a service of WEDC. EMSI data is composed of comprehensive information on industries, occupations, demographics - as well as things like occupational skills, education, training, and even the names and size of companies in your region broken down by industry. EMSI links more than 90 data sources from federal sources like the Bureau of Labor Statistics to state and private sources. Additional information on EMSI Analyst is available at <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/economic-data-resources/>.
- **Global Trade Strategy.** As part of the Economic Development Administration's Community Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, ECWRPC developed a study to increase exports for small to medium size companies in NE Wisconsin. This program assists communities impacted by trade with economic adjustment through the: (1) coordination of federal, State, and local resources; (2) creation of community-based development strategies; and (3) development and provision of programs that help communities adjust to trade impacts. The Community TAA Program is designed to provide a wide range of technical, planning, and infrastructure assistance and respond adaptively to pressing trade impact issues. Fond County was one of nine counties identified by the Department of Labor as being significantly impacted by global trade.

More information on the Global Trade Strategy is available at <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/economic-data-resources/>.

New North, Inc.:

New North's mission is "to harness and promote the region's resources, talents and creativity for the purposes of sustaining and growing our regional economy." New North maintains a number of regionally based economic development committees charged with addressing the following initiatives:

- Fostering regional collaboration
- Focusing on targeted growth opportunities
- Supporting an entrepreneurial climate
- Encouraging educational attainment
- Encouraging and embracing diverse talents
- Promoting the regional brand

For more information on the New North, visit <http://www.thenewnorth.com/>.

Fox Valley Workforce Development (FVWDB):

FVWDB functions as a catalyst between public and private partnerships. By anticipating and developing solutions for tomorrow, our goal is to achieve an environment of accessible, high quality, efficient and affordable training or employment opportunities for today.

CAP Services:

CAP Services, a private non-profit organization offers nearly 3 dozen programs in housing and transportation, job skills and economic security, community and real estate development, child and family development, health and welfare and safety and advocacy and community engagement. Additional information on CAP Services can be found at: <https://capservices.org/>.

County Programs

Waupaca County Economic Development Corporation:

The Waupaca County Economic Development Corporation assists in the retention and expansion of local businesses, as well as helping businesses relocate in Waupaca County. The WCEDC also markets the County for business and industrial development, takes an active role in entrepreneurial and workforce development, and assists the County and Municipalities with grants, loans and other economic development programs.

- **Waupaca County's Revolving Loan Fund (RLF).** RLF has been established through its participation in the Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. This fund is designed to make direct business loans on a companion basis with other funding sources (private sector loans, government loans/grants, equity investments, etc.) for the purposes of acquisition of land, buildings, equipment and fixed assets, new construction, expansion or remodeling of buildings, working capital, buy-

outs by purchase of assets or stock. More information is available at:
<https://www.wcedc.org/financial-resources/>.

Local Programs

Town of Caledonia:

Revolving Loan Fund. The purpose of the revolving loan fund is to make loans to businesses wishing to expand or locate in the town. Eligible activities include: (1) Acquisition of land, buildings, and fixed equipment; (2) Site preparation and the construction or reconstruction of buildings or the installation of fixed equipment; (3) Clearance, demolition or the removal of structures or the rehabilitation of buildings and other such improvements; (4) The payment of assessments for sewer, water, street, and other public utilities if the provision of the facilities will directly create or retain jobs; and (5) Working capital (inventory and direct labor costs only).

New London Area Chamber of Commerce:

The New London Area Chamber of Commerce mission is “To be the unified voice of the local businesses. Their job is to retain and attract business by developing and maintaining close relationships with the owners, managers and employees. The chamber is responsible for cultivating a competitive and positive culture, educating our businesses and providing the necessary connections in order to grow and prosper”. New London Connect is an app that provides news and information about the school district and other events.

Private Programs

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation:

WEDC is a quasi-public agency and is the state’s lead economic development agency. It works collaboratively with more than 600 regional and local partner organizations, educational institutions and other government offices to help businesses, communities and individuals take advantage of new opportunities for growth and job creation through innovative market-driven programs.

Main Street Program. The Main Street program assists communities ranging from towns with populations of less than 1,000 to large neighborhoods in Milwaukee and Green Bay. Communities selected to participate in the Wisconsin Main Street Program initially receive five years of free, intensive technical assistance. The end goal is to enable participating communities to professionally manage a downtown or historic commercial district that is stable, physically attractive, competitive and visible. Additional information can be found at <http://inwisconsin.com/community-development/programs/main-street-program/>.

Connect Communities Program. The Connect Communities Program helps local planners leverage the unique assets of their downtowns and urban districts, providing technical assistance and networking opportunities to local leaders interested in starting a downtown revitalization effort. It also provides access to additional financial and technical assistance programs. Additional information on the Connect communities Program is available at: <http://inwisconsin.com/community-development/programs/connect-communities-program/>.

Capacity Building Grant Program. Capacity Building (CAP) Grant funds are designed to help strengthen Wisconsin's economic development network by assisting organizations and local and regional economic development groups to further the goals of WEDC in its efforts to foster an advanced economic development network within the state of Wisconsin. Additional information regarding the CAP grants can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/capacity-building-grants/>.

Brownfield Program. Wisconsin's Brownfield Program provides grant funds to assist local governments, businesses, non-profits and individuals with redeveloping commercial and industrial sites that have been adversely impacted by environmental contamination documented in Phase I and II Environmental Reports. Additional information regarding the Brownfield Program can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/brownfields-grant-program/>.

Entrepreneurial Micro-Grant (EMG) Program. The EMG Program provides early-stage technology-based companies with services and funding to support their efforts in obtaining significant federal grant funding. Additional information is available at: <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/entrepreneurial-micro-grant/>.

Enterprise Zone Tax Credit. The program supports job creation, job retention, capital investment, training and Wisconsin supply chain investment by providing companies with refundable tax credits that can help to reduce their Wisconsin state income tax liability or provide a refund, thereby helping to enhance their cash flow to expand the expansion project's scope, accelerate the timing of the project or enhance payroll. Additional information regarding the Enterprise Zone Tax Credit program can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/enterprise-zone-tax-credit/>.

Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB). IRBs are tax-exempt bonds that can be used to stimulate capital investment and job creation by providing private borrowers with access to financing at interest rates that are lower than conventional bank loans. The IRB process involves five separate entities – the borrower, lender, bond attorney, issuer, and WEDC. WEDC allocates the bonding authority or the volume cap for the program under Wis. Stat. §238.10 and the Policy on the Allocation of Volume Cap. The municipalities and counties sell the IRBs and loan the proceeds to eligible businesses undertaking eligible projects. Additional information regarding the Industrial Revenue Bond program can be found at <https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/industrial-revenue-bond/>.

Wisconsin Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit. The manufacturing and agriculture tax credit is available to individuals and entities for taxable years that begin on or after January 1, 2013, for manufacturing and agricultural activities in Wisconsin. The tax credit is available for income derived from manufacturing or agricultural property located in Wisconsin and will offset a significant share of Wisconsin income taxes. The credit is a percentage of "eligible qualified production activities income. Additional information regarding the Wisconsin Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit program can be found at <http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/wisconsin-manufacturing-and-agriculture-credit/>.

Training Grants. Rodrigues Training grants are available to any business making a firm commitment to locate a new facility in Wisconsin or expand an existing facility within the state, and are upgrading a product, process or service that requires training in new technology and industrial skills. Grants fund business upgrades to improve the job-related skills of its full-time

employees. Additional information regarding Training Grants can be found at <http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/training-grants/>.

Minority Business Development Revolving Loan Fund. The Minority Business Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (MRLF) is designed to support minority business development through business creation, business expansion and minority community business attraction. This is accomplished through direct grant assistance to qualifying minority business associations in Wisconsin. Grant assistance is provided to minority business associations for Revolving Loan Funds, technical assistance and used as a pass through to fund training. Additional information is available at <http://inwisconsin.com/inside-wedc/transparency/programs/minority-business-rlf/>.

Wisconsin Housing & Economic Development Authority (WHEDA):

Small Business Loan Guarantees. WHEDA small business loan guarantees help reduce the financial risk to small business lenders and ensure that qualified Wisconsin small businesses have access to funding. More information is available at: <https://www.wheda.com/Business-Lending/Financing-Products/>.

Agriculture Loan Guarantees. Farms and agricultural businesses play a major role in our state's economy and continued growth. Since 1985, WHEDA has supported agricultural based businesses through its loan guarantee products. More information is available at: <https://www.wheda.com/Business-Lending/Financing-Products/>.

WHEDA Participation Lending Program (WPLP). The WPLP is intended to provide Wisconsin businesses with financing that could not otherwise be secured through traditional lending. The program partners WHEDA with local community Participating Lenders, banks, credit unions, economic development corporations, community development financial institutions, small business investment corporations, and other entities that provide commercial loans in the state. More information is available at: <https://www.wheda.com/Business-Lending/Financing-Products/>.

6 HOUSING

State Programs



Land and Water Resource Management Planning Program (LWRM).

The land and water resource management planning program (LWRM) was established in 1997 by Wisconsin Act 27 and further developed by Wisconsin Act 9 in 1999.⁴ Although both Acts are designed to reduce non-point pollution, Wisconsin Act 27 regulates rural and agricultural sources while Wisconsin Act 9 regulates urban sources. Counties are required to develop LWRM plans and revise these plans every five years. Only counties with DATCP approved LWRM plans are eligible to receive annual funding through the soil and water resource management grant program. Plans must be developed through a

⁴ Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. <http://datcp.wi.gov>.

locally led process that identifies local needs and priorities and describes how a county will implement runoff control standards for farms and urban areas. All LWRM plans must be approved by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Community Development and Affordable Housing. This program element incorporates the Commission's ongoing efforts to help address regional land use and housing issues which have a strong relationship with the regional economic development strategy for the region. Examples of work under this program element relating to land use include: neighborhood planning, zoning ordinance assistance, urban/rural development strategies, downtown redevelopment, waterfront/riverfront planning, subdivision ordinance assistance, and historic preservation.

State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

Wisconsin Consolidated Housing Plan, 2015-2019. The *Wisconsin 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan*, developed by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing (DOH), details the Division's overall strategy for addressing housing, community, and economic development needs. The plan defines how the Division of Housing will distribute grant funds to local governments, public and private organizations, and businesses. Additional information is available at: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Consolidated-Plan>.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for housing, which states:

In 2030 in the East Central Wisconsin region, a dynamic housing market fosters community and neighborhood cohesion. Varied types of quality housing are integrated with community facilities and various transportation alternatives. This housing market meets the needs of urban and rural households of all types, ages, income, cultures and mobility status.

The Milestone #3 report contains four housing plan guidelines, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be view at the following link: <http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm>.

County Policies

Waupaca County:

Waupaca County - Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The Waupaca County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan's housing element provides the following goals:

- Encourage the maintenance of an adequate housing supply that will meet the needs of current and future residents on a county-wide scale.
- Support housing development that maintains the attractiveness and rural character of the county.
- Support the maintenance and rehabilitation of the county's existing housing stock.

The Town of Caledonia housing regulation follows the Waupaca County Ordinance in which all plats are reviewed by the Plan Commission under ch. 236, Wis. Stats., including divisions under a Town subdivision or other land division ordinance adopted under sec. 236.45, Wis. Stats. (f) The location, character and extent or acquisition, leasing or sale of lands for (i) public or semipublic housing; (ii) slum clearance; (iii) relief of congestion; or (iv) vacation camps for children. (g) The amendment or repeal of any ordinance adopted under sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats., including ordinances relating to: the Town Planning Commission; the Town master planning or the Town comprehensive plan under sec. 66.1001, Wis. Stats.

Federal, National Private, State, Regional and Local Programs

Funding and technical assistance for housing programs are available from several federal, state, and regional agencies. A listing of these programs follows.

Federal Programs

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development:

Multi-family Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of multi-family programs through the state. These programs fund facility purchases, construction, rehabilitation, lead based paint abatement, energy conservation and accessibility improvements. For more information, visit HUD's website at:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/mfh/grants.

Public Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of public housing programs for the development/redevelopment or management of public housing authorities, rental assistance through the Section 8 program and some limited homeownership opportunities. General information can be found at:

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/programs.

Affordable Housing Program. The National Housing Trust Fund is a program designed to complement existing Federal, state and local efforts to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing for extremely low-income and very low-income households, including homeless families. Grantees are required to use at least 80 percent of each annual grant for rental housing; up to 10 percent for homeownership housing; and up to 10 percent for the grantee's reasonable administrative and planning costs. Eligible activities include: real property acquisition; site improvements and development hard costs; related soft

costs; demolition; financing costs; relocation assistance; operating cost assistance for rental housing (up to 30% of each grant); and reasonable administrative and planning costs. General information can be found at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/htf/>.

Single Family Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of single family home programs, including homebuyer education and counseling, down payment assistance, rehabilitation, weatherization, mortgage insurance and reverse mortgages. For general information, visit HUD's website at: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/sfh. . Some of these products, such as FHA loans, are available through approved lending institutions. Access to HUD single family home programs can also be obtained through Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) or the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Division of Housing. Information about products WHEDA provides can be found on WHEDA's website at: <http://www.wheda.com/root/>. For information about products provided through the DOA, visit the Wisconsin Department of Administrations Division of Housing website at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOA/DEHCRMainPage.aspx>.

Special Needs Programs. HUD also funds programs for special need populations through the state. Information regarding emergency shelter/transitional housing programs or housing opportunities for people with AIDS can be found at the Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Housing website at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOA/DEHCRMainPage.aspx>.

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council:

Community Reinvestment Act. Through the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), banks/financial institutions help meet the credit/investment needs of their markets with the primary purpose of community development. This is in part accomplished through direct grants/investments or loans to nonprofits or agencies to develop affordable housing. Direct loans are also given to individual households of which a certain percentage must go to low moderate income households. More information can be obtained from their website: <http://www.ffiiec.gov/cra/default.htm> or from your local financial institution.

United States Department of Veterans Affairs:

Home Loan Guaranty Service. The Veterans Administration provides a variety of benefits for eligible veterans and their dependents. Housing products include low cost loans for purchase, construction or repair of owner-occupied housing. General information can be obtained from the Veteran's Affairs at: <http://www.benefits.va.gov/homeloans/>.

Veteran Housing and Recovery Program. The Veteran Housing and Recovery Program (VHRP) help homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness. This program is designed to help homeless veterans receive job training, education, counseling and rehabilitative services needed to obtain steady employment, affordable housing and the skills to sustain a productive lifestyle. General information on this program is available at: <http://dva.state.wi.us/Pages/benefitsClaims/VHRP.aspx>.

Waupaca County Veterans Service Office. Additional information for veterans and their dependents at the following website: http://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/departments/veterans_service_office/index.php.

National Private Programs

National Association of Home Builders (NAHB):

The National Association of Home Builders is a trade organization that represents the building industry. They provide information and education about construction codes and standards, national economic and housing statistics, a variety of housing issues, jobs within the housing industry and information about local builders who are members of their organization. Visit their website at: <http://www.nahb.org/> for more information.

National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC):

NLIHC is a national advocacy group which conducts research on low income housing issues, provides information and data on a variety of housing or housing related issues affecting low income families and publishes reports and data regarding low income housing issues and legislation. Their mission is to end the affordable housing crisis for low income families. Information about NLIHC and its activities can be found at: <http://www.nlihc.org/>. NLIHC also has a number of state partners. Wisconsin has two State Coalition Partners, the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, Inc. and Wisconsin Community Action Association. For information about the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, visit their website at: <http://www.wphd.org/>. For information about Wisconsin Community Action Association, visit their website at: <http://wiscap.org/>.

State Programs

University of Wisconsin – Extension:

Homeowner Resources. UW-Extension provides a number of publications and materials to aid homeowners. Topics include home care, home maintenance and repair, life skills, financial information, gardening, landscaping, pest control, etc. These publications may be accessed online at: <http://uwex.edu/resource-center/>.

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP):

Consumer Protection. DATCP publishes a number of resources for renters, landlords and homeowners. These publications can be found on DATCAP's website at: https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/ConsumerProtection.aspx.

Wisconsin Department of Administration - Division of Energy, Housing and Community Resources:

The Department of Administration – Division of Housing helps to expand local affordable housing options and housing services by managing a number of federal and state housing programs and providing financial and technical assistance. Visit their website at: <http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing> for additional information.

Community Development Block Grant Emergency Assistance Program (CDBG-EAP). The CDBG-EAP program assists local units of government that have recently experienced a natural or manmade disaster. CDBG-EAP funds may be used to address damage, including: repair of disaster related damage to the dwelling unit, including repair or replacement of plumbing,

heating, and electrical systems; acquisition and demolition of dwellings unable to be repaired; down payment and closing cost assistance for the purchase of replacement dwellings; assistance is limited to 50 percent of the pre-market equalized assessed value; publicly owned utility system repairs for streets, sidewalks and community centers. Additional information is available at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Small Cities Housing Program. These funds are primarily used for rehabilitation of housing units, homebuyer assistance, and small neighborhood public facility projects. CDBG dollars are flexible and responsive to local needs.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Revolving Loan Fund. CDBG housing funds are loaned to low and moderate-income (LMI) households (households at or below 80% of county median income) to make needed repairs to their homes. These funds are also loaned to local landlords in exchange for an agreement to rent to LMI tenants at an affordable rate. CDBG housing funds are repaid to the community when the borrower moves or when the unit ceases to be the borrower's principal place of residence. Loan to landlords are repaid on a monthly basis. Loans repaid to the community are identified as CDBG-Revolving Loan Funds (CDGB-RLF).

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO). A CHDO is a private nonprofit housing development corporation which among its purposes is the development of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons. CHDO's may qualify for special project funds, operating funds and technical assistance support associated with the state's HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). Additional information on CHDO can be found at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Housing Cost Reduction Initiative (HCRI). The HCRI program provides housing assistance to low- and moderate-income (LMI) households seeking to own or rent decent, safe, affordable housing. Funds are awarded to communities and local housing organizations to fund a range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for low income homeowners, homebuyers, and renters. Additional information on the HCRI program can be found at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

HOME-Homebuyer and Rehabilitation Program (HHR). The HHR program provides funding for (1) Homebuyer assistance to eligible homebuyers for acquisition (down payment and closing costs), acquisition and rehabilitation, or new construction; (2) Owner-occupied rehabilitation for essential improvements to single-family homes serving as the principal residence of LMI owners; and (3) Rental rehabilitation to landlords for making essential repairs to units rented to tenants at or below 60% of the county median income. Additional information on the HHR program can be found at <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). The Neighborhood Stabilization Program provides assistance to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. Additional information on the NSP program can be found at: <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Rental Housing Development (RHD). The Rental Housing Development (RHD) Program assists eligible housing organization, including Community Housing Development Organizations

(CHDOs), with funds to develop affordable rental housing. Additional information on the RHD program can be found at:
<https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/AffordableHousingPrograms.aspx>.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services:

Lead-Safe Wisconsin. Funds are available for individuals and organizations working toward reducing lead-based paint hazards through home renovation and repair. There are different grants available. Many focus on low and moderate-income homeowners or property owners with tenants with low to moderate incomes. Some funding opportunities are aimed at special groups, such as veterans and rural residents. Additional information on Lead-Safe Wisconsin can be found at: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/index.htm>.

Wisconsin's Focus on Energy:

Focus on Energy is Wisconsin utilities' statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource program. It offers a variety of services and energy information to energy utility customers throughout Wisconsin. To learn about the programs and services they offer, visit their website at: <http://www.focusonenergy.com>.

Wisconsin Historical Society:

Historic Preservation. The Wisconsin Historical Society offers technical assistance and two tax credit programs for repair and rehabilitation of historic homes in Wisconsin. One tax credit program provides state tax credits; the other program provides federal tax credits. The Wisconsin Historic Society also provides grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations for conducting surveys and developing historic preservation programs. For additional information, visit: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/>.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA):

WHEDA Foundation. The WHEDA Foundation awards grants to local municipalities and nonprofit organizations through the Persons-in-Crisis Program Fund to support the development or improvement of housing facilities in Wisconsin for low-income persons with special needs. Special needs is defined as homeless, runaways, alcohol or drug dependent, persons in need of protective services, domestic abuse victims, developmentally disabled, low-income or frail elderly, chronically mentally ill, physically impaired or disabled, persons living with HIV, and individuals or families who do not have access to traditional or permanent housing. For more information, visit WHEDA's web site at <https://www.wheda.com/WHEDA-Foundation/>.

WHEDA Multi-family Products. WHEDA offers a number of multi-family home products, including tax credits, tax exempt bond funding, construction, rehabilitation and accessibility loans, asset management and tax credit monitoring services. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA's web site at <https://www.wheda.com/WHEDA-Foundation/>.

WHEDA Single Family Products. WHEDA offers a number of single family home products, including home improvement or rehabilitation loans, homebuyer assistance and homebuyer education. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA's web site at <https://www.wheda.com/WHEDA-Foundation/>.

Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living. The WI Department of Health and Family Services and the WI Housing and Economic Development Authority in partnership with NCB Development Corporation's Coming Home Program, a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation created Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living. This website is a resource guide for providers, developers and consumers. Additional information on Affordable Assisted Living is available at <http://www.wiaffordableassistedliving.org/index.html>.

WIHousingSearch.org:

The WIHousingSearch.org is a searchable statewide data base designed to help connect those looking for affordable housing with those providing housing and housing services. The website is searchable by location, unit size, availability, accessibility and cost of rent. Landlords and property managers can list their properties; they are also responsible for updating information about their properties. Renters can search for housing and services to fit their needs. WIHousingSearch.org is funded by Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wisconsin Department of Health Services and Wisconsin Division of Housing. Additional information on WIHousingSearch.org and to search the database can be found at <http://www.wihousingsearch.org/index.html>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Community Development and Affordable Housing. This program element incorporates the Commission's ongoing efforts to help address regional land use and housing issues which have a strong relationship with the regional economic development strategy for the region. Examples of work under this program element relating to housing include: housing assessments and housing data, support for government, non-profit and for-profit agencies and they address housing issues.

CAP Services:

CAP Services, a private non-profit organization offers nearly 3 dozen programs in housing and transportation, job skills and economic security, community and real estate development, child and family development, health and welfare and safety and advocacy and community engagement. Additional information on CAP Services can be found at: <https://capservices.org/>.

Local Programs

Town of Caledonia Code of Ordinances:

Title IV.8.2 Building Regulations:

The purpose of this amended ordinance is for the Town to: a) regulate the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, removal, or demolition of all buildings and structures after the effective date of this ordinance, and b) obtain information regarding the type, size, and location.

The Waupaca County Housing Authority is a public housing authority in the county that provides housing assistance to low income residents through the management of Low Rent Public Housing.



7 TRANSPORTATION

State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT):

Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020. Wisconsin's State Trunk Highway system, consisting of approximately 11,800 miles of roads, is aging and deteriorating while traffic congestion is increasing. In response to this critical issue, WisDOT, in partnership with its stakeholders, has developed the *Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020*, a 21-year strategic plan that considers the highway system's current condition, analyzes future uses, assesses financial constraints and outlines strategies to address Wisconsin's preservation, traffic movement and safety needs. The plan is updated every six years to reflect changing transportation technologies, travel demand and economic conditions in Wisconsin. A copy of the plan is available at: <https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/hwy2020-plan.pdf>.

Connections 2030 Long Range Multimodal Transportation Plan. Connections 2030 addresses all forms of transportation; integrates transportation modes; and identifies policies and implementation priorities to aid transportation decision makers when evaluating program and project priorities over the next 20 years. The plan is organized around transportation themes rather than modes. The seven themes are to (1) Preserve and maintain Wisconsin's transportation system; (2) Promote transportation safety; (3) Foster Wisconsin's economic growth; (4) Provide mobility and transportation choice; (5) Promote transportation efficiencies; (6) Preserve Wisconsin's quality of life; and (7) Promote transportation security. The plans policies were written using the seven themes as a base. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/c2030-plan.aspx>.

Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020. The *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan (WSBTP) 2020* specifically addresses the future needs of bicycle transportation. The *WSBTP* provides suggestions for both intercity (rural) and urban/suburban bicycle facilities. The suitability of rural roads for bicycle traffic is primarily determined by the paved width of the road and the volume of traffic. To be bicycle accessible, high volume roads (greater than 1,000 vehicle trips per day) should have a paved shoulder. Most State Trunk Highways located on the Priority Corridor System meet these criteria. No improvements were recommended for low volume roads (less than 1,000 vehicles per day). Finally, separated multi-use paths (trails) were also promoted as a viable option to increase bicycle transportation opportunities within rural areas. Urban improvements should include designated bicycle lanes within the street area, widened lanes, and paved shoulders. Larger urban parks often have both paved and unimproved multi-purpose trail systems, which commonly parallel rivers or other scenic corridors. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/bike/2020-plan.pdf>.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020. The *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* provides a long-range vision to address Wisconsin pedestrian needs. It offers basic descriptions of existing and emerging pedestrian needs over the next 20 years, with a set of recommendations

to meet those needs. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/ped/2020-plan.pdf>.

Wisconsin Guide to Pedestrian Best Practices. The Wisconsin Guide to Pedestrian Best Practices provides detailed design, planning and program information for improving all aspects of the pedestrian environment. The guide serves as a companion document to the *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* to assist in the implementation of the goals, objectives and actions of the plan and serve as a reference or guidebook for state and local officials. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/ped.aspx>.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030. The *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030* builds off the policies and issues identified in *Connections 2030*, Wisconsin's statewide long-range transportation plan adopted in October 2009. It provides an inventory and evaluation of the Wisconsin Airport System's 98 airports and an implementation plan to meet established goals and objectives. More information is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/sasp/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030. The Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030 is the statewide long-range rail transportation plan. It provides a vision for freight rail, intercity passenger rail and commuter rail, and identifies priorities and strategies that will serve as a basis for Wisconsin rail investments over the next 20 years. A copy of the plan is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/railplan/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin State Freight Plan. The Wisconsin State Freight Plan was started in early 2014 and is anticipated to be completed in 2017. Once completed, it will provide a vision for multimodal freight transportation and position the state to be competitive in the global marketplace by ensuring critical connections to national freight systems remain, or become, efficient. More information on this planning effort is available at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/sfp/default.aspx>.

Access Management System Plan. The State Access Management Plan (SAMP) was adopted as part of the *Connections 2030* statewide long range multimodal transportation plan in October of 2009, and defines the vision and policy for appropriate access on Wisconsin's state trunk highway system. More information is available at: <https://wisconsindot.gov/rdwy/fdm/fd-07-05.pdf>.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan, 2018-2022. The Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) produces a four-year plan of highway and transit projects for the state of Wisconsin. Revised every year, the plan is a compilation of all highway (state or local) and transit (capital or operating) projects in urban and rural areas. The STIP plan adopts the Transportation Improvement Programs prepared by the state's 14 metropolitan planning organizations by reference. The STIP plan is approved by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration. Additional information is available at: <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/stip.aspx>.

Six Year Highway Improvement Program: 2017-2022. This highway improvement program covers only the 11,746-mile state highway system which is administered and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). Additional information is available at: <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/6yr-hwy-impr/overview/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin’s Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP). SHSP is a statewide, comprehensive, and data-driven plan that implements the framework for supporting the safety goals. The SHSP examines a variety of issue areas that affect highway safety in Wisconsin. Additional information is available at: <https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/safety/education/frms-pubs/strategichwy-17-20.pdf>.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for transportation, which states:

In 2030, the East Central region will have an efficient regional transportation network which provides options for the mobility needs of all people, goods, and services.

The Milestone #3 report contains five transportation “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. These plan guidelines are (1) Effects of Sprawl Development on Transportation, (2) Transportation Funding and Priority Plans and Projects, (3) Regional Connectivity, (4) Balance Between Transportation and the Environment, and (5) Alternative Modes of Transportation and Mobility. The plan can be view at the following link: <http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/2030-regional-comprehensive-plan-2030/>.

County Policies

Waupaca County:

Waupaca County - Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The Waupaca County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan’s transportation element provides the following goals:

- Provide a safe, efficient, and cost-effective transportation system for the movement of people and goods.
- Support the development and use of multiple modes of transportation.
- Develop a transportation system that effectively serves existing land uses and meets anticipated demand.
- Provide leadership and coordination to highway and transportation planning throughout Waupaca County.

County Code of Ordinances. The Waupaca County Code of Ordinances regulates transportation facilities. Several chapters may be relevant to the Town of Caledonia and/or the 1.5 mile extraterritorial area. These chapters, relating to transportation are summarized below.

Chapter 7 – Traffic Code. The Traffic Code regulates the speed limits on county highways within the unincorporated areas of the county.

Chapter 8 – Parking Regulations. The Parking Regulations controls parking, stopping, abandoned vehicles, etc.

Local Policies

Town of Caledonia:

Title IV: Code of Ordinances. The Town of Caledonia Code of Ordinances regulates transportation facilities.

4.2 Traffic Rules 4.3 Stopping, Standing and Parking 4.4 Play Vehicles, Bicycles and Snowmobiles (RESERVED) 4.5 Driveway Clearance & Access 4.6 Weight Limits 4.7 Wolf River / Boating 4.8 Truck Route for the Go Green, Guhl Road Stone Quarry

Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2016-2020. The Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, describes existing conditions, projects future growth, and offer recommendations to guide the future growth and development of recreational facilities.

Federal, State, Regional and Local Programs

Federal Programs

Department of Transportation (DOT):

Surface Transportation Program - Rural STP-R. The objective of the STP-R is to improve federal-aid-eligible highways outside of urban areas. Projects must meet federal and state requirements. Communities are eligible for funding on roads classified as major collector or higher. More information can be found at: <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-business/local-government/astnce-pgms/highway/stp-rural.aspx>.

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). The TAP allocates federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act funds to transportation improvement projects that "expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment. Projects that met eligibility criteria for the Safe Routes to School Program, Transportation Enhancements, and/or the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program will be eligible TAP projects. More information on the TAP can be found at <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-business/local-government/astnce-pgms/aid/tap.aspx>.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT):

WisDOT is responsible for planning, building and maintaining Wisconsin's network of state highways and Interstate highway system. The department shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems - from highways to public transit and other modes. WisDOT plans, promotes and financially supports statewide air, rail and water transportation, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities. A few of the funding opportunities are listed below; more information on other WisDOT associated funding opportunities (various programs) is available at:

<http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/default.aspx>.

Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program. This program helps counties, cities, villages, and towns rehabilitate or replace existing bridges on Wisconsin's local highway system based on the sufficiency rating. The program operates on a cost-shared basis with federal and state funds accounting for 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information on the Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/localbridge.aspx>.

General Transportation Aid. Road maintenance is partially funded by disbursement of the state transportation fund. The largest portion of the fund is from General Transportation Aids. The state provides an annual payment to each county and municipality that funds a portion of the local governments' costs for activities such as road construction, filling potholes, snow removal, and other related transportation maintenance. Disbursements from the account are determined by the total mileage of local roads within the municipality or by a formula based on historic spending. This information must be reported annually. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/gta.aspx>.

Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP). This program provides funding to improve or replace seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city or village streets. New roads are not eligible. LRIP funds pay up to 50% of total eligible costs while the remaining amounts must be matched by the local government. The program has three basic programs: County Highway Improvement (CHIP); Town Road Improvement (TRIP); and Municipal Street Improvement (MSIP). Additional discretionary funds are available for high cost projects. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/lrip.aspx>.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program. This program provides funding for projects that construct or plan for bicycle or bicycle/pedestrian facilities. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/gta.aspx>.

Disaster Damage Aids. Towns, villages, cities or counties may apply for financial aid due to disaster damage to any public highway under its jurisdiction that is not on the State Trunk or Connecting Highway systems. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/disaster.aspx>.

Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP). This program is designed to provide transportation for low-income workers to jobs, training centers, and childcare facilities through enhanced local transportation services. Funding is provided by a combination of federal, state, and local funds. This program provides a crucial link to allow low-income workers to remain in the workforce. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/transit/wetap.aspx>.

Local Transportation Enhancement Program (TE). This program provides funds that increase multi-modal transportation within a region while enhancing the community and the environment. Eligible projects include multi-use recreational trails, landscaping, or the preservation of historic transportation structure. Funds cover up to 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/te.aspx>.

Transportation Economic Assistance Grant Program (TEA Grant). This program provides a 50% state grant to local governments, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor, and airport projects that are necessary to help attract employers to Wisconsin. These grants have a performance based incentive and successful funding requires that businesses and industries created by the grant program retain and expand local economies in Wisconsin. More information can be found at <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/tea.aspx>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

East Central Wisconsin Regional Safe Routes to School (SRTS). The SRTS is a national and international movement to create safe, convenient and fun opportunities for children to bicycle and walk to and from schools. The goal of the program is to enable and encourage children K-8th grade, including those with disabilities, to walk and bike to school. The East Central Wisconsin Regional SRTS Program focuses on empowering local communities and school districts with the resources and knowledge needed to implement SRTS activities.



8 UTILITIES, COMMUNITY FACILITIES, AND PARKS

Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

Federal Policies

Water Pollution Control Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1977), more commonly known as the Clean Water Act, established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into surface waters. Effluent standards for wastewater treatment plants and other industrial facilities were established by this landmark legislation. The legislation also provided grants to communities to assist with planning and construction of upgraded facilities. Today, increasing levels of growth and changing treatment standards have caused more recent expansions and improvements of these systems.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Drinking water standards are set by the USEPA. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the USEPA to set primary standards, while individual public water systems must ensure that they are met. Drinking water standards apply to public water systems which supply at least 15 connections or 25 persons at least 60 days of a calendar year. Standards have been set for 90 chemical, microbiological, radiological, and physical contaminants. Non-enforceable guidelines are also set for secondary standards for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects such as poor taste or odors.

State Policies

Wisconsin Administrative Code:

Chapter SPS 383 Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems. Formally COMM 83, Chapter SPS 383 establishes uniform standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection and management of a private onsite wastewater treatment system, POWTS, so that the system is safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.

Chapter 287 Solid Waste Reduction, Recovery and Recycling. Chapter 287 regulates solid waste reduction, recovery and recycling the state, as well as littering and enforcement requirements. The law requires that every citizen in Wisconsin must have residential recycling service or drop-off centers within easy access and should be provided with recycling education and outreach.

Chapter NR-110 Sewerage Systems. Chapter NR-110 regulates site-specific facility planning and sanitary sewer extensions. Decisions regarding the extension or expansion of wastewater collection facilities are made primarily at the local level.

Chapter NR-809 Safe Drinking Water. Drinking water standards are also maintained at a state level. NR-809 regulates the design, construction, and proper operation of public water systems. The WDNR also assures that regulated contaminants are adequately monitored.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for utilities and community facilities, which states:

Efficient, cost effective community facilities are provided, which enhance the quality of life and ensure prosperity and economic stability for all. The emphasis in service provision is on cooperative planning, fostering collaboration, enhancing partnerships, sharing resources and transcending boundaries, as appropriate. In 2030, there are regional opportunities for the sustainable and safe management of solid waste and recycling, collection, processing and disposal activities. A well-managed and planned public and private water supply provides for the region’s citizens and industry. The region is served by a variety of well-functioning public and private wastewater treatment systems, which are capable of accommodating future growth, while limiting the inherent conflicts caused by both urban and rural development patterns. Adequate, cost effective, environmentally conscientious utility infrastructure exists to support industry and the general population. There are cost effective, efficient, quality emergency and non-emergency services to ensure public safety. A variety of meaningful educational options and opportunities exist for all students. Children and adults in the region are provided with accessible educational, informational and recreational library services and materials in an economically efficient and timely manner. There is a collaborative regional forum to create and implement a strategic framework for the continuum of care

for the health and wellbeing of the residents of the region. Through cooperative efforts, park, open space, and recreational facilities and programs are protected and preserved and there are plans for new facilities. There are community facilities which meet the needs of various groups, including youth, elderly, and minorities, in a balanced and financially responsible manner.”

The Milestone #3 report contains nine utilities and community facilities “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan guidelines are (1) Waste: Garbage and Recycling, (2) Public and Private Wastewater Treatment, (3) Public and Private Water Supply, (4) Electric, Gas and Telecommunications, (5) Public Safety, (6) Education and Libraries, (7) Health and Childcare, (8) Local Parks and Recreational Facilities, and (8) Wind Energy. The plan can be view at the following link:

<http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm>.

County Policies

Waupaca County:

Waupaca County - Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The Waupaca County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan’s utilities and community facilities element provides the following goals:

- Support the efficiency, quality, and coordinated planning of county government, community facilities and services, and utilities.
- Provide quality and accessible parks and recreational facilities.
- Ensure proper disposal of wastewater to protect groundwater and surface water resources.
- Ensure that the county’s water supply has sufficient capacity, remains drinkable, and is available to meet the needs of residents, businesses, industry, and agriculture.
- Ensure that roads, structures, and other improvements are reasonably protected from flooding.
- Promote effective solid waste disposal and recycling services that protect the public health, natural environment, and general appearance of land use in the county.
- Ensure the provision of reliable, efficient, and well-planned utilities to adequately serve existing and planned development.
- Support access to quality health and child care facilities.
- Ensure a level of police protection, fire protection, and emergency services that meets the needs of existing and planned future development patterns.
- Promote quality schools and access to educational opportunities.

County Code of Ordinances. The Waupaca County Code of Ordinances regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems. These chapters, relating to Utilities and Community Facilities are summarized below.

Chapter 35 – Sanitary Ordinance. This ordinance regulates the location, construction, installation, alteration, design, and use of all private sewage disposal systems.

Chapter 48 - Mobile Service Facilities and Support Structures Ordinance. This ordinance regulates by conditional use permit the siting and construction of any new mobile service support structure and facilities.

Waupaca County 5 Year Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2013 -2017. The *Waupaca County 5 Year Outdoor Recreation Plan, adopted in 2015*, describes existing conditions, projects future growth, and offers recommendations to guide the future growth and development of recreational facilities in Waupaca County. The plan identifies six goals: (1) Provide sufficient park and recreation facilities to meet the demand of Waupaca County residents and guest without adversely affecting existing natural resources; (2) Preserve for posterity the characteristics and diversity of the natural resources of Waupaca County; (3) Provide access to the diverse water resources of the County by various means; (4) Promote healthy lifestyles by providing well maintained recreational facilities and trails; (5) Provide a planned system of parks and recreation areas that contain a diversity of recreational activities; and (6) To link major county and community recreation areas by utilizing trails, natural watercourses and transportation or utility rights-of-ways.

Local Policies

Town of Caledonia:

Code of Ordinances. The Town of Caledonia Code of Ordinance contains numerous titles that address utilities and community facilities. These sections are found below:

Title III – Public Works. This title regulates the official map, street grades, street and sidewalk excavations and openings, contracts, obstructions and encroachments, snow and ice removal, public improvements and assessments, driveways and culverts, house numbering system, etc.

Section 3.3 – Solid Waste and Recycling. This section regulates garbage and rubbish collection, ambulance service, etc.

Title V, Section 5.6 and 5.7 – Parks and Recreation. This section regulates parks, trees and shrubs, etc.

Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2016-2020. The Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, adopted in 2016, describe existing conditions, projects future growth, and offer recommendations to guide the future growth and development of recreational facilities.

Federal, State, and Regional Programs

Federal Programs

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):

- **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program.** The Clean Water Act also established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two–phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of

controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff.

Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA):

FEMA offers several annual grant awards to fire departments. Eligible project costs include equipment, supplies, training, emergency work (evacuations, shelters, etc.), and mobilization/demobilization activities. All municipal jurisdictions with a population of less than 50,000 are eligible to receive funding. Recipients must provide a 10 percent match for all project costs. Additional information on FEMA grants is available at <http://www.fema.gov/grants>.

Other Federal Agencies:

Federal regulation of telecommunications, radio, and television towers is currently under the auspices of the **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)**, the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**, and the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**. The FCC issues licenses for new telecommunication facilities by determining the overall need, coordinates frequencies, and regulates tower placement. Communication towers must be located at the most central point at the highest elevation available. The FAA regulates tower height, coloring, and lighting to ensure aircraft safety. OSHA regulates the occupational exposure to non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation emitted from radio, microwave, television, and radar facilities.

State Programs

Public Service Commission (PSC):

Public utilities in Wisconsin are regulated by the PSC, an independent regulatory agency. The PSC sets utility rates and determines levels for adequate and safe service. More than 1,400 utilities are under the agency's jurisdiction. PSC approval must be obtained before instituting new rates, issuing stock or bonds, or undertaking major construction projects such as power plants, water wells, and transmission lines. Additional information on the Public Service Commission is available at <http://psc.wi.gov/>.

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

- **Community Development Block Grant – Public Facilities (CDBG – PF).** CDBG-PF funds help support infrastructure and facility projects for communities. Some examples of eligible projects include streets, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, sidewalks, and community centers. Additional information regarding the CDBG-PF program can be found at <https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/CDBGPublicFacilitiesProgram.aspx>.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

- **Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program.** Begun in the 1970s, the Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program regulates the collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste. The solid waste administrative codes are extensive and include Chapter 502, Solid Waste Storage, transportation, transfer, incineration, air curtain destructors, processing, wood burning, composting and

municipal solid waste combustors; Chapter 518, Land spreading of solid waste; and ATCP 34, Clean sweep program. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waste/solid.html>.

- **Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship.** The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Created by the state legislature in 1989, \$60 million dollars per year is utilized to purchase lands for parks and other recreational purposes. An important component of the program is the cooperation between the DNR and local governments and non-profit organizations. The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.). More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stewardship/>.
- **Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP).** The Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) is one of two Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) loans that are jointly managed and administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration. It offers loans and hardship grants to any town, village, city, county utility district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, metropolitan sewerage district or federally recognized American Indian tribe or band to construct or modify municipal wastewater systems or construct urban storm water best management practices. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html>.
- **Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP).** The Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) is one of two Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) loans that are jointly managed and administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration offers loans to any city, village, town, county, sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, or municipal water district to construct or modify public water systems to comply with public health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html>.
- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) program.** The Department regulates the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state through the WPDES program. Individual (e.g., site-specific) WPDES permits are issued to municipal and industrial facilities discharging to surface water and/or groundwater. As of 2012, approximately 358 industrial facilities require individual WPDES permits and approximately 649 municipalities held individual WPDES permits. WPDES general permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for specific categories of industrial, municipal and other wastewater discharges. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/permits.html>.
- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Program.** The NPDES program is administered by the WDNR through NR-216. The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Program regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. Recent Phase II requirements will require six minimum control measures to be addressed by communities and other local entities: public education, public participation, illicit discharges, construction site pollutant control (≥ 1 acre in size), post

construction site stormwater management, and pollution prevention. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/dischargeypes.html>.

Department of Public Instruction (DPI):

The Wisconsin Constitution as it was adopted in 1848 provided for the establishment of district schools that would be free to all children age 4 to 20. Subsequent laws allowed a property tax to be collected to fund school programs. Today, the Department of Public Education (DPI) oversees the operations of school systems and sets state standards for educational curricula, teacher certification standards, and other educational programs.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation:

State Trunk Highway Fire Call Claim program. Wisconsin law provides a mechanism for local governments to recover up to \$500 of their costs for responding to fire calls on highways maintained by the state. More information about the State Trunk Highway Fire Call Claim program is available at: <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/default.aspx>.

Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP):

The Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP) is the statewide association for Wisconsin's sixteen (16) Community Action Agencies and three single-purpose agencies with statewide focus. CAP Services, a member of WISCAP covers Waupaca County.

Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL):

- **State Trust Fund Loan Program.** The State Trust Fund Loan Program offers loans to municipalities, lake districts, metropolitan sewerage districts and town sanitary districts for a wide variety of municipal purposes.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):

Sustainable and Efficient Community Services and Facilities Program. This program element implements the requirements of the "Smart Growth" planning legislation for the Community Facilities and Utilities plan element and incorporates the Commission's ongoing NR-121 sewer service area (SSA) planning function. In addition to SSA planning, the Commission provides assistance in the following areas: electric transmission line project reviews, capital improvement programs, resource recovery and recycling/composting and solid waste management planning.

- **Sewer Service Area Planning.** This function is derived from ECWRPC being designated by the WDNR as the 208 Water Quality Management Planning Agency for the region. The Commission acts in an advisory and regulatory role for Sewer Service Area (SSA) Plans and has prepared detailed long range plans for 26 wastewater treatment plants to address growth and ensure water quality within the region. In addition, the Commission acts in an advisory capacity to WDNR and provides recommendations on various plan updates, amendments, facilities plans, and sewer

extensions. Additionally the Commission provides population and development projections for facility siting and sewer service area planning.

Recreation and Heritage Opportunities Program. The Recreation and Heritage Opportunities work program element encompasses planning activities associated with meeting the open space and recreational needs of the region as a whole, as well as plans for individual governmental jurisdictions. Examples of work under this program element include: park and open space plans, park site plans, park funding and programming information, recreation inventories, recreation surveys, park needs assessments, water trail planning and ADA accessibility issues.

Natural Resource Management. The Natural Resource Management planning element ensured that the region's natural resources and unique environmental features are identified and managed as an integral part of planning and development throughout the region. This program element includes hazard mitigation planning, stormwater and watershed management and the NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program Administration.



9 AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, NATURAL, and MINING RESOURCES

Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

Federal Policies

Clean Water Act (1977). The Clean Water Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

State Policies

Wisconsin State Statutes:

- **Chapter 91 Farmland Preservation.** This chapter requires the county to adopt a Farmland Preservation Plan. It addresses Farmland Preservation zoning and agricultural enterprise areas.

Wisconsin Administrative Code:

- **Chapter SPS 383, Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems.** Formally COMM 83, Chapter SPS 383 establishes uniform standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection and management of a private onsite wastewater treatment system, POWTS, so that the system is safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.
- **Chapter NR-103, Water Quality Standards for Wetlands.** Chapter NR-103 establishes water quality standards for wetlands.

- **Chapter NR-115, Wisconsin’s Shoreland Management Program.** Chapter NR-115 requires counties to adopt zoning and subdivision regulations for the protection of all shorelands in unincorporated areas.
- **Chapter NR-116, Wisconsin’s Floodplain Management Program.** Chapter NR-116 requires municipalities to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances.
- **Chapter NR-135, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation.** Chapter NR-135 was established to ensure that non-metallic mining sites are properly abandoned. This law promotes the removal or reuse of non-metallic mining refuse, removal of roads no longer in use, grading of the non-metallic mining site, replacement of topsoil, stabilization of soil conditions, establishment of vegetative groundcover, control of surface water flow and groundwater withdrawal, prevention of environmental pollution, development and reclamation of existing non-metallic mining sites, and development and restoration of plant, fish and wildlife habitat if needed to comply with an approved reclamation plan.
- **Chapter ATCP 49, Farmland Preservation.** This chapter implements Wisconsin's farmland preservation program under Ch. 91, Stats. The purposes of the farmland preservation program are to preserve agricultural lands, to promote soil and water conservation, to promote orderly land use planning and development, and to provide tax credits for owners of farmland covered by the program.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan “Shaping the 21st Century”. East Central adopted Milestone #3, its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed three separate chapters for agriculture, natural and cultural resources:

Agricultural Resources Vision: *In 2030, agriculture is an important feature of the economy and lifestyle of the East Central region. Development pressures have been diverted away from prime farmland and ample, un-fragmented agricultural districts exist. Farming is practiced on the most productive soils. A variety of farm types and sizes are operating successfully. The region’s farming community supplies both local and global markets. Citizens, local officials, and farmers are aware of and continuously address interrelated economic and land use issues. The viable and stable farm economy, in terms of farm income and prosperity, reflects concerted efforts by the private and public sectors to balance free market forces and government programs for land conservation.*

Natural Resources Vision: *In 2030, the importance of natural resources, including their link to the regional economy, quality of life, and cost effective service provision is recognized. Natural resource planning is sustainable, consistent and coordinated in order to protect and build a strong sense of ecological place. The Winnebago Pool Lakes and the Fox/Wolf River systems are recognized as the backbone of the region’s ecological resources. Geologic resources that are significant from an aesthetic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, or commercial extraction purpose, have been identified, inventoried, preserved and protected to meet the development and societal*

needs of the region. The region has proactively addressed public access, recreation, open space, and trail facilities in order to meet the needs of its citizens; enhance the quality of life and environment; realize tax savings and other economic benefits; and to maintain and improve the region's tourism economy. The region is comprised of well-defined urban and rural spaces which improve the individual's perception of 'sense of place', while communities within the region have maintained their individual character and identity. Within the region, surface water resources are planned for in a watershed-based manner that embraces and encourages the use of 'green infrastructure' concepts. The proactive protection of natural features not only contributes to water quality, but also to the long term sustainability and economic benefit of the region.

Cultural Resources Vision: *In the year 2030, the region is recognized as a leader in the state for preservation of its cultural resources. It provides public access to resource protection tools and the political advocacy necessary to ensure protection for, and appreciation of, our diverse ethnic heritage, both historic and prehistoric.*

The Milestone #3 report contains four agricultural, five natural, and five cultural resources “plan guidelines”, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving each vision. The plan can be view at the following link:
<http://www.eastcentralrpc.org/planning/compplan/milestone3/MS3Final/ms3final.htm>.

County Policies

Waupaca County:

Waupaca County - Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The Waupaca County Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2007. The plan's agricultural, natural and cultural resource element provides the following goals:

- Maintain the viability, operational efficiency, and productivity of the county's agricultural resources for current and future generations.
- Balance the protection of farmland with the exercise of development rights in rural areas.
- Balance future development with the protection of natural resources.
- Protect groundwater and surface water quality and quantity.
- Protect air quality.
- Preserve green space for the purpose of protecting related natural resources including wildlife habitat, wetlands, and water quality.
- Preserve and protect woodlands and forest resources for their economic, aesthetic, and environmental values.
- Balance future needs for the extraction of mineral resources with potential adverse impacts on Waupaca County.
- Provide leadership and coordination to natural resource protection efforts throughout Waupaca County.
- Preserve rural character as defined by scenic beauty, a variety of landscapes, attractive design of buildings and landscaping, undeveloped lands, farms, small town atmosphere, small businesses, and quiet enjoyment of these surroundings.
- Preserve significant historical and cultural lands, sites, neighborhoods, and structures that contribute to community identity and character.

- Strengthen opportunities for youth in Waupaca County including youth-oriented activities and facilities and additional job opportunities.

County Code of Ordinances. The Waupaca County Code of Ordinances regulates shoreland protection, floodplains and non-metallic mining and reclamation and other ordinances that may be relevant to the Town of Caledonia and its planning area. Several chapters that relate to agricultural, natural and cultural resources are summarized below.

Chapter 32 – Shoreland Protection Ordinance. This chapter regulates lands in the unincorporated areas of Waupaca County which are: (1) Within one thousand (1,000) feet of the ordinary high-water mark of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages; (2) Within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high-water mark of navigable rivers, bayous, or streams, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater; and (3) Wetlands depicted on Wisconsin Wetland Inventory Maps for Waupaca County or on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer and which are at least partially within the shoreland area. Such wetlands and adjacent contiguous wetlands shall be regulated as if they were entirely within the shoreland area.

Chapter 36 – Floodplain Ordinance. This chapter regulates all areas that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or other maps approved by DNR.

Chapter 38 – Non-metallic Mining Ordinance. This chapter regulates the location construction, installation, alteration, design, operation, and use of all Nonmetallic Mining Sites.

Chapter 39 – Non-metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance. This chapter establishes a local program to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites on which nonmetallic mining takes place in Waupaca County.

Waupaca County Farmland Preservation Plan, adopted November, 2014. The 12 identified goals of the Waupaca County Farmland Preservation Plan are (1) Preserve the rural character of large areas of Waupaca; (2) Preserve a strong agricultural economy; (3) Preserve a healthy natural environment; (4) Promote a strong balance of landowner rights and community benefit County; (5) Foster effective, cooperative government units; (6) Support agriculturally related businesses; (7) Respect local Comprehensive Plans and encourage development that is consistent with those Plans; (8) Identify areas of Waupaca County suitable for long term preservation and viability of diverse agriculture enterprises and resources. Protect or encourage protection of those areas for the benefit and use of current and future generations; (9) Maintain Waupaca County as a productive and economically viable agricultural area. Keep farming economically viable in Waupaca County through the 21st century; (10) Encourage compact, economically and environmentally sustainable development in Non-Farm Areas; (11) Maintain the viability, operational efficiency and productivity of the County's agriculture resources for current and future generations; and (12) Balance the protection of farmland with the exercise of development rights in rural areas.

Waupaca County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan, April 2012.

The LWRM) addresses soil and water quality concerns using local, state and federal programs. The goals of the Waupaca County Land and Water Resource Management Plan are to: Protect and improve the quality of surface water resources; Improve surface water quality by implementing erosion control and other stormwater management standards and practices;

Conserve and protect productive agricultural lands in Waupaca County; Protect groundwater quality and quantity; Effectively administer ordinances under LWCD jurisdiction, permits issued by LWCD and programs the LWCD is financially responsible to maintain and monitor; Maintain, protect and improve Waupaca County surface water resources; Establishment of point/nonpoint nutrient trading program in Waupaca County in the future; Demonstrate program effectiveness; Spend local & state cost-share & staffing dollars effectively; and Improve forest management on private lands in Waupaca County; Inform and educate the public about the mission, goals and objectives of the Waupaca County LWCD.

Local Policies

Town of Caledonia:

Code of Ordinances Title VIII. The Town of Caledonia's Code of Ordinances regulates land divisions and land uses. Several chapters that relate to agricultural, natural and cultural resources are summarized below and parallel the county ordinances.

Waupaca County Chapter 36 – Shoreland, Wetland and Flood Plain. This chapter regulates floodplain and shoreland-wetland zoning. Floodplain zoning regulates all areas that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood. Shorelands area defined as lands which are within: 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages; or 300 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable rivers or streams or to the landward side of the floodplain whichever distance is greater.

Federal, State, Regional and Local Programs

Federal Programs

US Environmental Protection Agency:

- **National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program.** The Clean Water Act established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two-phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges and industrial/municipal effluents which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/npdes>.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP):

DATCP has a number of programs related to agricultural development, conservation assistance, farm and rural services, farmland preservation, etc. A few of the programs are highlighted below:

Working Land Initiative. The Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative was signed into law in 2009 and is comprised of the following three programs Farmland Preservation Program, Agricultural Enterprise Program, Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Program (note

the PACE program is currently not funded.). More information is available:
<https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Homepage.aspx>.

- **Farmland Preservation Program.** Counties are required to revise their farmland preservation plans to meet the new requirements which are designed to better protect farmland. A grant that covers up to 50 percent of the cost of preparing a farmland preservation plan is available to all counties.
- Local governments may choose to adopt and have certified a farmland preservation zoning ordinance to ensure that landowners covered by the ordinance are eligible to claim farmland preservation tax credits.
- **Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) Program.** AEA's are part of Wisconsin's Working Lands Initiative. An AEA is an area where the local community has prioritized preservation of farmland and agricultural development. Once an area is officially designated as an AEA, eligible farmers owning land within the area may enter into a farmland preservation agreement with the state. This enables the landowners to receive tax credits in exchange for agreeing to keep their farm in agricultural use for at least 15 years.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR):

- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program.** The NPDES program is administered by the WDNR through NR-216. The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPEDS) Storm Water Program regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. Recent Phase II requirements will require six minimum control measures to be addressed by communities and other local entities: public education, public participation, illicit discharges, construction site pollutant control (1 or more acres in size), post construction site stormwater management, and pollution prevention. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/permits.html>.
- **Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Grant Programs.** The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Four Stewardship grant programs are available: Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space (UGS) grants, Urban Rivers (UR) grants, and Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR). The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.). More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stewardship/grants/applylug.html>.
- **Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program.** Shoreland zoning can enhance the quality of surface water, protect wildlife habitat, and improve its aesthetic appearance. The Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program is a cooperative effort between state and local governments. Local governments are allowed to adopt shoreland and floodplain zoning to direct development in compliance with state minimum standards. Specific ordinances regulate zoning for wetlands (NR-103), shorelands (NR – 115), and floodplains (NR – 116). Cities and villages can adopt similar zoning ordinances under

NR – 117. More information is available at:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ShorelandZoning/Programs/program-management.html>.

- **Forest Crop Law and Managed Forest Law.** In 1927, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted the Forest Crop Law (FCL), a voluntary forest practices program to encourage sound forestry on private lands. It has promoted and encouraged long-term investments as well as the proper management of woodlands. This law allowed landowners to pay taxes on timber only after harvesting, or when the contract is terminated. Since the program expired in 1986, participants are not allowed to re-enroll in the program. Since 1986, the Managed Forest Law has replaced the Forest Crop Law. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestlandowners/tax.html>.
- **The Managed Forest Law (MFL)**, enacted in 1985, encourages the growth of future commercial crops through sound forestry practices. To be eligible, a landowner must own at least 10 contiguous acres of woodlands. The landowner must implement a forestry management plan for future commercial harvests on the land. Contracts can be entered for a period of either 25 or 50 years. Portions of the land enrolled are open to public access for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sight-seeing, and hiking. The program recognizes individual property owners' objectives while providing for society's need for compatible recreational activities, forest aesthetics, wildlife habitat, erosion control, and protection of endangered resources. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestlandowners/tax.html>.
- **Urban Forestry Grants.** Urban Forestry Grants are provided to cities, villages, towns, counties, tribes and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations. More information is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/urbanforests/grants/index.html>. These grants fall into three categories:
 - Regular grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to \$25,000. Grants are to support new, innovative projects that will develop sustainable urban and community forestry programs, not to subsidize routine forestry activities.
 - Startup grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to \$5,000. These simplified grants are available to communities that want to start or restart an urban forestry program.
 - Catastrophic storm grants are used to fund tree repair, removal or replacement within urban areas following a catastrophic storm event for which the governor has declared a State of Emergency under s. 166.03, Wis. Stats.

Wisconsin Historical Society:

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) provides funds for conducting surveys to identify and evaluate historical, architectural, and archaeological resources, nominating properties and districts to the National Register, and carrying out a program of comprehensive historic preservation planning and education. These are available to local units of government and non-profit organizations. Although funding is limited, the DHP identified target communities during each funding cycle. In recent years the DHP has favored underrepresented communities: unincorporated communities or villages or fourth-tier cities with a population less than 5,000. A set of funds is also designated for use by Certified Local Government (CLG) status communities. In addition, many private funding sources specifically target smaller communities in the more rural parts of the state. Other specific programs are listed below.

- **Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Subgrants.** The Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Subgrants provide funds for surveys to identify and evaluate historical, architectural and archaeological resources, nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and for carrying out a program of historic preservation planning and education. More information is available at: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ro:20,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3314>.
- **Historic Homes Tax Credit Program.** The Historic Homes Tax Credit Program offers a 25 percent Wisconsin income tax credit for homeowners who rehabilitate historic, non-income-producing personal residences <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ro:40,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3136>.
- **Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit.** This program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to owners as a direct reduction in the federal income taxes. To qualify, buildings must be income producing historic buildings, must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or contribute to the character of a National Register Historic District. More information is available at: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3215&dsDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3>.
- **Wisconsin Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program.** This program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to owners as a Wisconsin income tax credit. More information is available at: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3215&dsDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3>.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):

Recreation and Heritage Opportunities. The Recreation and Heritage Opportunities work program element encompasses planning activities associated with meeting the open space and recreational needs of the region as a whole, as well as plans for individual governmental jurisdictions. This program element also includes historic and agricultural preservation. Examples of work under this program element include: park and open space plans, park site plans, park funding and programming information, recreation inventories, recreation surveys, park needs assessments, water trail planning and ADA accessibility issues.

Natural Resource Management. The Natural Resource Management planning element ensured that the region's natural resources and unique environmental features are identified and managed as an integral part of planning and development throughout the region. Examples of work under this element include: Niagara Escarpment planning, air quality management,

aquatic invasive species, environmental impact review, endangered resources reviews, groundwater resource management, green infrastructure planning, floodplain management, hazard mitigation planning, lakes management planning, the NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program Administration, water quality management, stormwater and watershed management and wetlands protection/management.

Page intentionally left blank.



APPENDIX L
PLAN ADOPTION

TOWN OF CALEDONIA PLAN COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO 2021-05--01

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE UPDATE TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
OF THE TOWN OF CALEDONIA, WISCONSIN

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 62.23 (2) and (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town of Caledonia is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in sections 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, according to the general purposes set forth in section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, the Town Board adopted said Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Caledonia, Wisconsin June 18, 2007; and

WHEREAS, section 66.1001, of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that a comprehensive plan shall be updated no less than once every 10 years, and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission has prepared an update to that 2007 plan, titled the *Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update 2040*, and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission finds that the *Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update 2040*, contains all the required elements specified in Section 66.1001(2) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*; and

WHEREAS, the Town has duly noticed and held a public hearing on the draft plan, following the procedures in Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes and the public participation procedures adopted by the Town Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Plan Commission recommends approval of the *Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update 2040* to the Town Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Plan Commission does hereby also recommend that the Town Board enact an Ordinance adopting the *Town of Caledonia Comprehensive Plan Update 2040*.

Adopted this 10th day of May, 2021

Aye 4 Nay 0 Excused 1 Abstained 0


Marvin Schneider, Plan Commission Chair


Attest: Helen Adams, PC Secretary

TITLE VIII LAND USE - 8.1 – Comprehensive Planning - No. 2021-05-01

**AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE TOWN OF CALEDONIA YEAR 2040
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

The Town Board of the Town of Caledonia, Waupaca County, Wisconsin, does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: Pursuant to sections 60.22(3) and 62.23 (2) and (3), Wisconsin Statutes, the Town of Caledonia is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in sections 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 2: The Town Board of the Town of Caledonia has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every state of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by section 66.1001(4)(a), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 3: The Town of Caledonia Plan Commission, by a majority vote of the entire commission recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the Town Board the adoption of the document entitled "*Town of Caledonia Year 2040 Comprehensive Plan*"

Section 4: The Town of Caledonia has provided numerous opportunities for public engagement in accordance with the Public Participation Plan adopted by the Town Board including public informational meetings, open Plan Commission meetings, public opinion surveys, news releases, newsletters, social media posts, webpage posts, and a planning process website. A public hearing was held on April 28, 2021 in compliance with the requirements of Section 66.1001(4), Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 5: The Town Board of Caledonia does by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document the "*Town of Caledonia Year 2040 Comprehensive Plan*" to be the township's official comprehensive plan pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)(c), Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 6: This ordinance shall take effect upon the passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Town Board and publication/posting as required by law.

ADOPTED this 11th day of May, 2021.

Voting Aye: 2

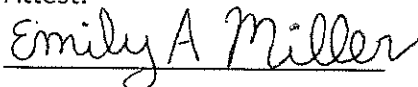
Voting Nay: 0

Absent: 1 excused

Published/Posted on: 5/11/2021, 2021


Paula Pagel, Town Chair

Attest:



Emily Miller, Town Clerk



SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Continuing Issues to be Included in the Updated Comp Plan

Finalized 3-9-2020

Chapters 3 & 6 Population & Housing

Critical issues shaping the Town's future:

- Create affordable housing for all age ranges with a mix of single-family, two-family and multi-family housing.
- Encourage creation of a social support plan to ensure meeting the needs of an aging population: housing, home healthcare, transportation when not driving, etc.

ECWRPC: investigate/report: Expand demographic knowledge of the community. For example, determine how many people reside in the township, the number of people who work outside the township, etc.

Chapter 7 Transportation (local & regional/state transportation issues)

Continuing issues:

- Encourage town board to fund, repair & maintain town roads
- Continue and expand established truck routes
 - Ensure that Implements of Husbandry (IoH) traffic control meets residents' needs
 - Address concern that IoH may compromise local roads and shoulders
- Include town board research, position statement, & resolution from 12-12-2019-ATV/UTV use of town roads special board meeting

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Identify potential road extensions to aid future land development process consistent with our preferred land use map.
- Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic. Note: This concept must be called out in the text of the Comp Plan, otherwise the map rules
- Consider local public transit in some form to support an aging population.

Issue of importance to a minority of town residents:

- Advocate for the retention of the Guhl Road railroad crossing

Chapter 8 Utilities & Community Facilities

Continuing issues:

- Identify and map current Internet and cell reception weaknesses and explore opportunities for reliable, affordable, and robust high-speed internet and cell service.
- Promote, support, and expand the current Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan (CORP). In particular, support the following:
 - Develop second park in northern part of town using CORP survey data
 - Collaborate with the school district and other partners on joint outdoor recreation projects.

- Include off-road bicycling opportunities in future park development
- Support efforts of the Friends of the Readfield Park (FoRP) to encourage and support more Park and Pavilion usage.
- Identify interested landowners who will support bicycle and walking trails with land donations or easements
- Connect with existing bike trail systems where feasible

Additional issues shaping the Town’s future:

- Promote Readfield School to help attract new families into the community.
- Explore MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) for stormwater management and how it pertains to town land and water management and drainage issues.

Chapter 9 Agricultural, Natural, & Cultural Resources

Continuing agriculture issues:

- Preserve the rural character of the township
- Slow the loss of ag, forest land, and large parcels through subdivisions by identifying in the text of the comp plan clear criteria where the town would like ag retention to not move to AWT and PVRF to not move to AWT. Questions: Can we identify by criteria? Is this legal?
- Create guidelines to avoid potential conflicts among neighbors over roosters, horses, and concentration of animals in rural residential setting. Question: Revise husbandry units for township?

Continuing natural resources issues:

- Balance current and future needs for extraction of mineral resources with potential adverse impacts on the community. (current Goal 4, p. 5-3.)
 - Include the Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee’s research and recommendations
- Maintain groundwater and surface water quality. (current Goal 2, p. 5-2)
 - Address concern for ag land purchased solely for manure spreading by large corporate farms.

Additional issues shaping the Town’s future:

- Check ag/livestock farming increase and reconsider setbacks
- Discourage rural blight including the accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter. (current objective 5.1, p. 5-3)

Chapter 5 Economic Development

Continuing issues:

- Encourage new businesses to locate in the town (examples gas station/convenience store and specifically encourage day care facilities)
- Identify potential development/redevelopment areas within town for business establishment or relocation

- Monitor the cyclical non-metallic mining industry and local operators.

Additional issues shaping the Town’s future:

- Support and promote the town as a “work from home friendly” community as internet and cell service improves. (See Chapter 4 issues)
- Provide expertise to property owners regarding their land use (i.e., permitting, building, development, recreational, etc.)
- Establish a model land development agreement that is fair to the developer, new residents, and the town (4.4, p. 4-13)
- **ECWRPC: investigate/report/incorporate into planning process and the Plan:**
 - Work with the Planning Commission to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the township from the perspective of what the Town of Caledonia can offer a prospective business and what the township lacks that a new business would require or desire.

Chapter 10 Intergovernmental Cooperation

Continuing issues:

- Encourage informal cooperation with town officials in adjacent towns.
- Foster mutually beneficial interagency projects and agreements between the town and the School District of New London.

Additional issues shaping the Town’s future:

- Coordinate with Waupaca County and surrounding communities to plan for aging population
- Work with adjoining towns to improve overall communication and identify opportunities to work together. Develop formalized agreements in writing if possible.
- Work with the county to improve their site plan process.
- Goal 5 (5.6) Encourage a town ordinance that will discourage accumulation of junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, and roadside litter and enforce local and county ordinances. Work toward enforcement with adjacent towns.
- Work with county and neighboring towns to minimize/eliminate unsightly and inappropriate land uses that discourage any type of constructive use of such properties and neighboring properties.
- Re-evaluate fire, road maintenance, law enforcement agreements in place

Chapter 4 Land Use

Continuing issues:

- Update and revise the Future Land Use Map as necessary. Note: Continue parcel-based land use planning with written guidance in Plan for transition areas
- Ensure the text in the new Comp Plan is updated to help facilitate the Future Land Use Map.

Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Educate Residents and future residents on zoning ordinances and local town processes for land division, conditional use permits, and other land-related uses.
- Publicize/promote wise use of all types of land (wetlands, Ag land, forest)
- Update all land use acreage.
- Development review with owners, realtors, developers and county and town entities re site plans, permits, land use issues, etc.-MS BF,CD

Chapter 11 Implementation

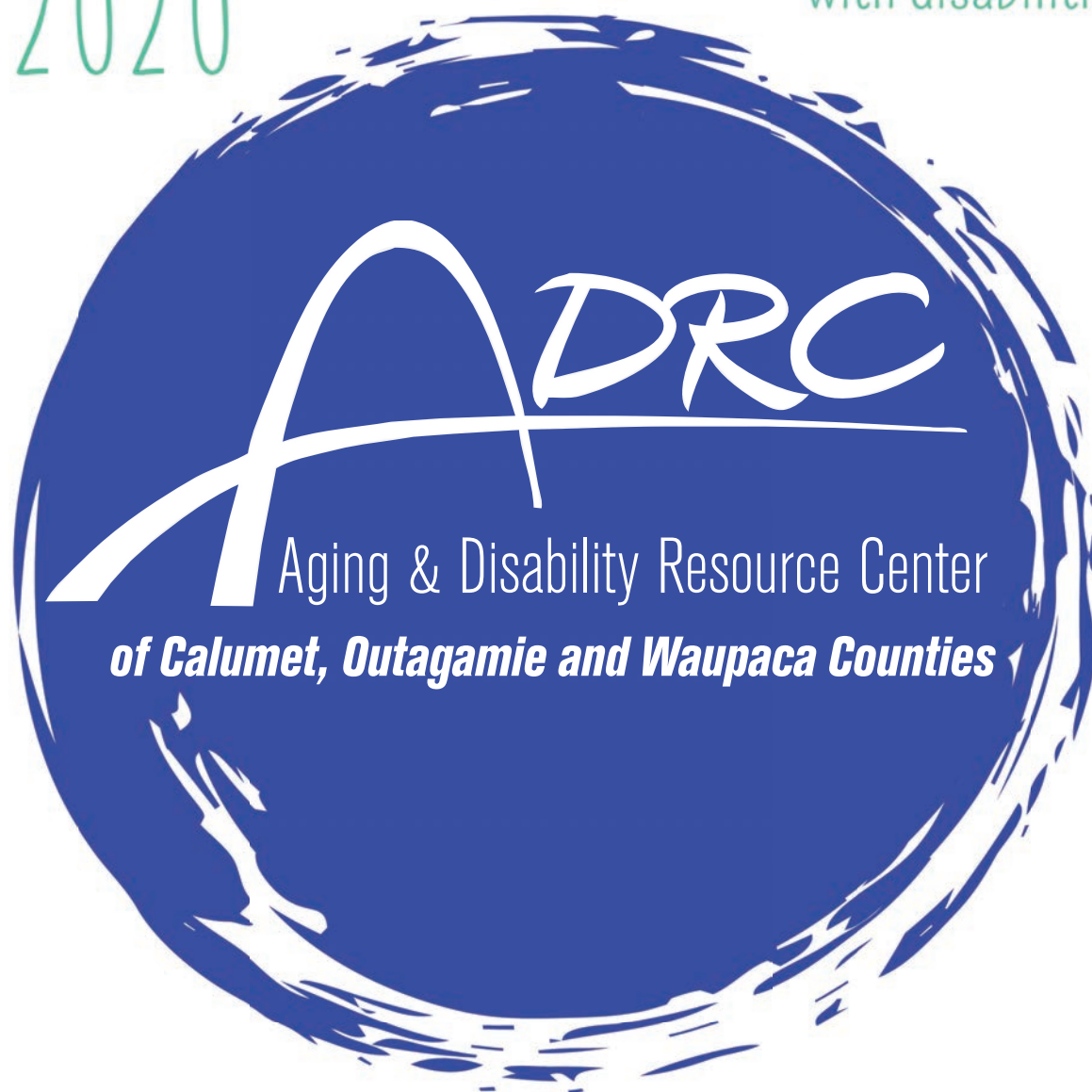
Additional issues shaping the Town's future:

- Develop a marketing plan for new residents on the unique opportunities and amenities of the town
- Develop a marketing plan for developers of multiple types of housing

THE SOURCE

2020

A comprehensive
guide for seniors
and persons
with disabilities



WAUPACA COUNTY BRANCH



St. Joseph Residence

Caring For Our Community since 1967

Serving New London and surrounding communities including Bear Creek, Shiocton, Hortonville, Dale, Medina

“Short-Term Care Unit”

Complex Medical Care & Physical Rehabilitation

- Post Hospital and Surgical Care
- Certified Wound Nurse
- Certified Medical Director
- IV Administration / Pain Mgmt.
- Excellent Skilled Nursing Care
- Physical, Occupational, & Speech Therapies available 7 days a week
- Pre-planned Surgery Reservations
- Furnished Private Suites
- Outpatient & Home Therapy
- Appointment Transportation
- Medicare Five Star Quality Care Provider ★★★★★



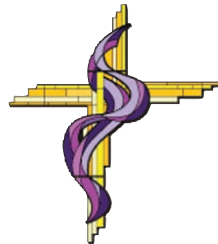
**The Washington Center
Assisted Living Apartments**
500 W. Washington Street

Trinity Terrace Assisted Living
1835 E. Division Street

**Monarch Meadows
Memory Care Assisted Living**
107 E. Beckert Rd

**Funding Options Available
for Assisted Living**

*Compassionate Skilled
Care Close to Home*



“Our Newest Community” Monarch Meadows Memory Care

Assisted Living Care for
Alzheimer's/Dementia/Memory Loss

- “Friend to Friend” Care Approach
- Safe and Secure Living Environment
- Daily Engagement & Socialization
- Sister Hughes Rose Garden Courtyard



Call for a tour today! (920) 982-5354 www.stjosephresidence.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abuse: Elder & Domestic	7	Food: Pantries, Grocery Delivery, Senior Dining Sites, Other	44	Medicare: How to Get Drug Coverage	66
Abuse: Elder Adult/Adult-At-Risk	7	Eat Right When Money is Tight!	41	Medicare Resources for Wisconsin Residents	67
Adaptive Equipment: Driving Aids & Van Conversion Companies	10	Food Pantries	44	Memory Services	67
Adaptive Medical Equipment	8	Fellowship-Food-Fun	45	Mobile Phones: Low Use/ Low Cost Options	85
Adult Day Services	11	Grocery Delivery	45	Narcotics Anonymous Meetings	16
Advocacy	11	Online Grocery Ordering For Pickup ...	45	Notes	89-90
Resources For Families with Special Needs Children	14	Senior Dining Sites: Other	46	Nursing Homes	68
Aging Agencies	5	Foot Care	46	Nutrition & Senior Dining Sites	69
Aging & Disability Resource Center Information	4	Fuel-Heat Assistance	46	Pharmacies, Prescriptions, Drug Programs	69
Alcohol, AODA	14	Gambling Problems	47	Iola	69
Alzheimer's Disease, Dementia Services	16	GPS Trackers	17	New London	69
Memory Disorder Clinics	18	Grandparent Support	48	Shawano	69
Assisted Living: Elderly	19	Guardianship	48	Waupaca	69
Adult Family Home (AFH)	19	Health Promotion Opportunities	84	Incontinence Supplies	69
Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRF)	19	Health Services & Programs	48	Other	70
Residential Care Apartment Complexes (RCAC)	23	Hearing Resources	49	Physical Therapy	71
Apartment Complexes with Support Services	23	Home Care: Health and/or Home Services	51	Recreation	71
Assisted Living: Developmentally Disabled	24	Senior Downsizing, Decluttering & Moving	54	Recreation: Camp for Children and Adults	72
Adult Family Home (AFH)	24	Home Repair and Maintenance	54	Week Long Overnight Camps	72
Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRF)	24	Hospice	54	Recreation: Day Camps	72
Autism Support Websites	12	Hospitals & Specialty Clinics	55	Recreation: For Disabled	71
Behavioral Health	24	Housing: Emergency & Other	56	Rehabilitation	73
Benefit Assistance	24	Emergency	56	Rental Assistance	74
Brain Injury and Disability Services	26	Other	57	Representative Payee	74
CAP Services	27	Housing: How to Choose the Right Assisted Living Facility	21	Respiratory Therapy	74
Economic Development	27	Housing with Supportive Services: Options for Older People	22	Respite	74
Health	27	Housing: Rental Assistance	57	For Adults	74
Housing	28	Housing: Senior Independent	60	For Children and Adults	75
Intervention Services	28	Housing: Skilled Nursing Facilities	64	Senior Centers	75
Care Management	29	Housing: Subsidized or Low-Income Disabled	59	Social Security	75
Caregiver Support	30	Housing: Subsidized or Low-Income Elder	58	Special Needs Support Websites	27
Community Living: Are you ready to move back home?	87	How to Contact Your Local and State Legislators	88	Support Groups	76
Consumer Information and Protection ...	32	Information Assistance	61	Brain Injury Support Groups	77
Counseling	33	Infusion Therapy	61	Support Programs & Services	77
Crisis Hotline	34	Legal Services	61	Program Descriptions	77
Dental	35	Libraries	62	Tax Assistance	43
Disability Benefit Specialist Program	25	Lifeline: Personal Emergency Response Systems	63	Thrift Stores	79
Disability Resources	36	Long Term Care Insurance from Consumer Affairs	63	Transition Care Management Program ...	48
Resources for the Developmentally Disabled	37	Medical Alert/Emergency Response System	31	Translator Services: Interpreting Service Agencies	80
Driving: At What Age Should a Person Quit	85	Medical Entitlements	66	Transportation	80
Elder Benefit Specialist Program	25	Medical Equipment for Loan and/or Purchase	63	Senior	80
Employment: Elder & Disabled	38	Equipment for Loan	65	Specialized	81
Financial Assistance	38			Veterans Services	81



www.yourADRCresource.org

**1-866-739-2372
(TOLL FREE)**

For persons with hearing or speech
impairments, CALL Wisconsin
Relay Text Telephone
(TTY) 7-1-1

CALUMET COUNTY

206 Court St.
Chilton, WI 53014

920-849-1451

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

401 S. Elm St.
Appleton, WI 54911

920-832-5178

WAUPACA COUNTY

811 Harding St.
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400



*Your no-cost, single point of contact
for information and assistance.*

We can help you sort through all of the options available and make informed decisions about:

- Maintaining your independence
- Choices for long-term care and related services
- Medicare benefits and other health-related benefits
- Social Security benefits
- Health and wellness programs
- Support services and resources in your community

We provide unbiased information about the providers and services in your community, their availability, and costs. Our team of professionals will work with you to find the right fit of options for your individual situation and provide the information you need to make the best decisions.

■ **WHO WE SERVE**

The Aging & Disability Resource Center of Calumet, Outagamie and Waupaca Counties serves adults who are in need of information and assistance, benefit specialist services, and health and wellness programs. This includes people who meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Have a developmental disability
- Have a physical disability
- Have a mental health issue
- Have substance abuse issues
- Are over age 60
- Are young adults with a disability who are transitioning to adulthood
- Are families, caregivers, or advocates for any of these individuals



Call for an appointment to meet with us at one of our locations, at your home or at another location in the community.

■ **OUR PURPOSE AND MISSION**

Our mission is to offer adults, families and the community a single point of contact for information and assistance, plus individualized service planning to enhance self-sufficiency and quality of life. We want to help people make the best decisions to prevent or postpone the need for long-term care services and preserve personal resources for as long as possible.

www.yourADRCresource.org

AGING AGENCIES

■ GREATER WISCONSIN AGENCY ON AGING RESOURCES

1414 MacArthur Road, Suite A
Madison, WI 53714

608-243-5670

www.gwaar.org

Robert Kellerman, Executive Director

The Greater Wisconsin Agency on Aging Resources provides advocacy, planning, coordination and information to multiple county and tribal aging departments and administers federal and state aging funding to counties.

■ BUREAU OF AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCES

1 W. Wilson Street, Room 450
P.O. Box 7851
Madison, WI 53707-7851

Consumer Inquiries: 608-266-2536

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/dph/badr.htm>

Donna McDowell, Bureau Director

The Bureau of Aging and Disability Resources is the state administrative agency for the Older Americans Act and other federal and state aging programs.

■ DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST

Waupaca County Department
of Health & Human Services
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

See Benefit Assistance

■ ELDERCARE LOCATOR

715-258-6400 • 800-677-1116

www.eldercare.gov

9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Eastern Standard Time,
Monday through Friday

Spanish speaking information specialists are on duty. The Eldercare Locator is a public service of the U.S. Administration on Aging. It is the first step to finding resources for older adults in any U.S. community. Just one phone call or Web site visit provides an instant connection to resources that enable older persons to live independently in their communities. The service links those who need assistance with state and local area agencies on aging and community-based organizations that serve older adults and their caregivers.

■ ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST

Waupaca County Dept. of Health & Human Services
Aging & Disability Resource Unit
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

See Benefit Assistance

■ WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6300

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Provides a myriad of services to the general public. Divisions include: Public & Community Health, Family & Community Services, Aging & Disability Resources, Community Behavioral Health, Child & Youth Services, and Economic & Employment Support.

■ WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

AGING & DISABILITY RESOURCE UNIT

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) are the

The Source

2020

Publisher: Patrick J. Wood

General Manager: Dave Wood

Sales Staff: Jeanie Testin, Kevin Jacobs,
Matt Rice, Mick Gotta

Graphic Designer: Jamie Baumann

Director of Circulation: Perry Merckx



Published by:

Multi Media Channels, LLC
1990 Godfrey Drive,
Waupaca, WI 54981
For information please call
715-258-3207

Buyers' Guide

© Copyright Multi Media Channels LLC 2020. All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication or any of its contents may be reproduced, copied, modified, or adapted without the prior written consent of Multi Media Channels LLC.

first place to go to get accurate, unbiased information on all aspects of life related to aging or living with a disability. ADRCs are friendly, welcoming places where anyone -- individuals, concerned families or friends, or professionals working with issues related to aging or disabilities -- can go for information specifically tailored to their situation. The ADRC provides information on a broad range of programs and services, helps people understand the various long term care options available to them, helps people apply for programs and benefits, and serves as the access point for publicly-funded long term care. These services can be provided at the ADRC, via telephone, or through a home visit, whichever is more convenient to the individual seeking help. The following services are available through the Aging & Disability Resource Center:

■ **ALZHEIMER’S FAMILY & CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM**

Provides caregiver support and funding for respite care and adult day care for a family member of any age having Alzheimer’s or any other irreversible dementia.

See Caregiver Support

■ **DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST**

A Disability Benefit Specialist (DBS) is trained to counsel people ages 18-59 with physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, and/or mental illness and substance abuse issues about private or public benefits. DBSs are experts at helping people with extensive paperwork that is often required in benefit programs. Disability Benefit Specialists are continually trained by Disability Rights Wisconsin attorneys knowledgeable in disability benefits and who work closely with other state and local professionals.

Disability Benefit Specialists help answer questions and solve problems related to Social Security, Medicare, health insurance and other public and private benefits for people with disabilities. Services may include assistance with application and appeals procedures. Services are free and confidential.

See Benefit Assistance

■ **ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST PROGRAM**

An Elder benefit specialist is a person trained to help persons, age 60 or older, who are having a problem with their private or government benefits. They receive ongoing training and are monitored by attorneys knowledgeable in elder law. The attorneys are also available to assist older persons in need of legal representation on benefit matters.

Who Should Seek Help

From An Elder Benefit Specialist?

- Residents 60 years of age and older who need assistance on public and private benefit issues.

- Older persons who need help in organizing the paperwork to apply for benefits.
- Older persons who have been denied a benefit that they think they are entitled to receive.

What can an Elder Benefit Specialist Do?

- Work closely with federal, state and local professionals connecting older persons to needed resources.
- Advocate on the your behalf with other parties.

Benefit Specialists can help you with a variety of programs and issues, including:

- Medicare Part A, B & D
- Medicare Supplemental Insurance;
- Medicare Advantage Plans (Part C)
- Social Security
- Medical Assistance
- Homestead Tax Credit or Referral
- Housing & Utility Issues
- Wisconsin SeniorCare
- Food Share
- Legal Benefits and other concerns affecting people 60 and older.

See Benefit Assistance

■ **INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE**

AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER (ADRC)
715-258-6400

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Under Health & Human Services select ADRC and/or Aging/Disability Newsletter

www.youradrcresource.org

Connects older adults, their families and caregivers with much needed information, services and programs in the community. Even if an older family member lives outside of the county or state, the department will help families access the services and agencies needed. The Aging & Disability Resource Unit also publishes a quarterly newsletter – the ADRC Connection.

■ **LONG-TERM CARE OPTIONS COUNSELLING**
AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER

715-258-6400

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Under Health & Human Services select ADRC

www.youradrcresource.org

The Aging and Disability Resource Center helps individuals and their families determine medical and other support needs as well as how to obtain those supports, so that individuals can remain independent and safe in their own homes. Options counselling also addresses eligibility for

public funding and provides direction regarding how individuals can best use personal resources to pay for service needs. Options counselling is scheduled in the home of the individual.

■ **NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM (NFCSP)**

Supports and assists family caregiver with information and assistance in accessing services along with counselling, training, support groups and funds for respite care and supplemental services.

See Caregiver Support

■ **NUTRITION PROGRAM FELLOWSHIP, FOOD & FUN**

Provides an opportunity for persons age 60 and over and their spouses to enjoy a nutritious meal in a social setting at one of seven sites. For home bound individuals, home-delivered meals are available. All meals provided by this program are on a contribution basis, with donations a very necessary part of the budget.

See Food – Senior Dining Sites

■ **TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM**

Helps older and disabled adults access services and programs they need in order to remain independent. The Volunteer Driver Program provides certified drivers who provide rides for necessary medical appointments within Wisconsin.

See Transportation and Volunteer Opportunities

■ **VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

This program is essential to helping the department meet the growing needs of older adults. Volunteers play a key role in the Congregate and Home Delivered Meal programs, and Volunteer Driver Program and many other key programs, too numerous to mention, within the agency.

See Volunteer Opportunities

ABUSE: ELDER & DOMESTIC

TO REPORT ELDER ABUSE, PLEASE CALL:

■ **ELDER FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT PROJECT**

Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups
30 West Mifflin St, Suite 406,
Madison, WI 53703

800-488-2596 • 608-224-0606

www.cwag.org

Provides information, advocacy and referral to elder victims of financial abuse.

ABUSE

ELDER ADULT/ADULT-AT-RISK

■ **WHAT IS AN ELDER ADULT/ADULT-AT-RISK?**

Any adult (18-59) who has a physical or mental condition that substantially impairs his or her ability to care for his or her needs – or elder adult (age 60 and older) and who has experienced, is currently experiencing, or is at risk of experiencing abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation as defined below:

Physical/Sexual Abuse is the intentional or reckless infliction of physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition. It includes, but is not limited to beating, choking, burning, inappropriate medication, tying, locking a person up and a violation of criminal assault law.

Financial Exploitation is the misuse of an elder adult/adult-at-risk's money or property. It includes deception, diverting income, mismanagement of funds, taking money or possessions against a person's will, failure of a fiscal agent to fulfill his or her responsibilities, identity theft and financial transaction card crimes.

Neglect occurs when a caregiver's failure to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, medical or dental care results in significant danger to the physical or mental health of an elder adult/adult-at-risk person in their care.

Self-Neglect occurs when there is significant danger to an individual's physical or mental health because the individual is responsible for his or her own care but fails to obtain adequate care, including food, shelter, clothing, or medical or dental care.

■ **WARNING SIGNS OF ELDER ADULT/ADULTS-AT-RISK ABUSE:**

- Sudden changes in behavior or finances
- Physical injuries, dehydration or malnourishment
- Extreme withdrawal, depression or anxiety
- Absence of basic care or necessities
- Kept away from others
- Unsanitary living conditions
- Personal items missing

■ **SPEAK UP FOR ELDERS/ADULTS-AT-RISK!**

How to report suspected abuse regarding an elder adult/adult-at-risk:

**Waupaca County Adult Protective Services
715-258-6400 or after hours toll free 1-866-739-2372**

All calls can be made anonymously and you do not need to prove that abuse is occurring. A social worker will investigate your suspicions and based on circumstances will offer support, assistance, or connections to the right services.

■ ELDER RIGHTS PROJECT

Civil legal aid for victims

844-614-5468

Our toll-free, state-wide intake line is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 4:00 pm.

www.legalaction.org/ERP

Elder Rights Project is a collaboration of Legal Action of Wisconsin and Wisconsin JudiCare

Ways we may help you:

- 1) Obtain restraining orders
- 2) Revoke abusive powers of attorney
- 3) Recover stolen money and property
- 4) Get public benefits
- 5) Stop abuse
- 6) Evict abusers
- 7) Prevent evictions caused by abuse
- 8) Solve other civil legal problems

Serving elder abuse victims across Wisconsin

■ WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – AGING & DISABILITY RESOURCE UNIT

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

Help for families of all ages in crisis.

CRISIS HOTLINE: 800-719-4418

Report Elder Abuse Monday-Friday 8-4 to **715-258-6400**
Monday through Friday after 4 pm, Saturday, Sunday and
Holidays call the Crisis Hotline: **800-719-4418**

■ WISCONSIN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1245 E Washington Avenue, Suite 150
Madison, WI 53703

608-255-0539

www.endabusewi.org

Advocacy network for domestic violence victims.

■ WISCONSIN COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT, INC

2801 West Beltline Highway, Suite 202
Madison, WI 53713

608-257-1516

www.wcasa.org

ADAPTIVE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

■ 101 MOBILITY OF NORTHEAST WISCONSIN

2312 W Nordale Drive
Appleton, WI 54911

(920)738-7000

appleton.101mobility.com

101 Mobility is the largest supplier of mobility equipment in the country; but each location is locally

owned and operated to give you the best personalized service available. Our focus is for individuals to live independently in their own home. We are dedicated to helping clients with disabilities and those who desire to age-in-place to get in and out of their homes easily, move up and downstairs with ease, shower and bathe in comfort with complete access and easy movement between a wheelchair, bed, chair or car. 101 Mobility only uses factory trained and certified installers, provides free onsite evaluations, and offers a 1 year service warranty in addition to the manufacturer's warranty. We specialize in stairlifts, scooters, power chairs, lift chairs and auto lifts.

■ A & J MOBILITY

Greg Heinen Mobility Consultant
gbsales2@aandjvans.com

1330 Mid Valley Drive
DePere, WI 54115

877-830-1330, 920-632-4882

Cell: 920-368-1604

Fax: 920-632-7167

www.aandjmobility.com

■ BILL-RAY HOME MOBILITY, LLC

1110 W Kennedy Avenue, Suite C
Kimberly, WI 54136

920-257-4001

<https://www.billrayhomemobility.com/>

Friendlybeds.com is a subsidiary of Bill-Ray Home Mobility.

The makers of Friendly Beds which provide heavy-duty framework that goes over all ready existing beds, keeping your life as normal as possible yet giving heavy duty assistance for safety, mobility and overall independence.

■ CP

2801 South Webster Street
Green Bay, WI 54301

920-337-1122

www.wearecp.org

Providing persons with comprehensive assistive technology services and loan closet with augmentation devices.

■ ERICKSON HOME MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

8 South Main Street
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-2106

ericksonscantonville.com

Wheelchairs, scooters, ramps, lifts and other handicap equipment

- **GT MOBILITY & SERVICES LLC**
Green Bay: 844 Ontario Road, Green Bay, WI 54311
920-491-8384
Stevens Point: 2833 Stanley Street,
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-341-2712
Sun Prairie: 222 Linnerud Drive, Sun Prairie, WI 53590
608-395-2350
www.gtmobility.com
- **LARSEN-WINCHESTER LIONS - LOAN LOCKER**
Used Medical Equipment: 920-427-3244
Build Ramps: 920-427-3236
<https://e-clubhouse.org/sites/larsenwinchester/index.php>
(leave message--your call will be returned)
Store open on Tuesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and
6 p.m. to 7 p.m. No appointment required.
Location: We are located in the town of Larsen two
buildings behind Clayton Town Hall and Fire Department
building next to Trailhead park.
- **LINCARE**
1760 Prospect Ct, Suite 112,
Appleton, WI 54914-9036
Phone #: 920-735-1261
Fax #: 920-735-1269
www.lincare.com
The mission of Lincare is to set standards of excellence for
providing respiratory care, infusion therapy and medical
equipment to patients in the home. Our company's
success, which is characterized by responsiveness and
clinical excellence, has been founded on the dedication
of our professionals to quality care. Physicians, caregivers
and patients trust Lincare to provide the quality care they
expect and deserve.
- **MOBILITY 4 VETS WHEELCHAIR SHOP INC.**
270 Grand Seasons Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-281-6175
<https://www.mobility4vets.com/>
Used Scooters, wheelchairs, walkers, etc. Quality repairs
and services for the mobility needs of Veterans, their
families, and others in need of such service.
- **MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATION**
2625 Development Drive, #10
Green Bay, WI 54311
920-499-4571
www.mda.org
- **NUMOTION**
920 N. Westhill Boulevard
Appleton, WI 54914
800-942-8313 • 920-749-3777
www.numotion.com
Adult and pediatric custom rehab medical equipment.
Equipment sales, rental and service. Retail showroom.
Provides wheelchairs, medical equipment and rental
equipment for sale or loan. Specializing in mobility
products.
- **OFFICE FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED**
2331 E. Lourdes Drive
Appleton, WI 54915
Contact person: Jean Kenevan
920-831-2090
Fax: 920-831-2091
www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/blind
- **OFFICE FOR THE DEAF & HARD OF HEARING**
200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 511
Green Bay, WI 54301
Contact person: Nancy Harbison
920-659-7317
www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/odhh/index.htm
- **SWEET MEDICINE PRESCRIPTIONS PLUS**
155 N. Main Street
Iola, WI 54945
715-445-3117
- **TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
PURCHASE PROGRAM (TEPP)**
North Tower, 6th Floor
Hill Farms State Office Building
4822 Madison Yards Way
Madison, WI 53705
(608) 266-5481
<https://psc.wi.gov/pages/programs/tepp.aspx>
Helps persons with disabilities buy equipment they need
in order to use basic telephone services.
- **THEDACARE AT HOME**
800-984-5554
www.thedacare.org
• **Waupaca:** 710 Riverside Drive,
(Located inside ThedaCare Physicians
Mon. – Thurs.: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Fri.: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
• **Appleton:** 3000 E. College Avenue, Suite A,
(Located in Kensington Place Mall)
Mon. – Thurs.: 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Fri.: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., Sat.: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

- **New London:** 1405 Mill Street,
(Located inside ThedaCare Medical Center)
Mon. – Thurs.: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Fri.: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
- **Oshkosh:** 2100 Omro Road,
(Located in Westgate Plaza)
Mon. – Thurs.: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Fri.: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
- **Shawano:** 100 County Road B,
(Located inside ThedaCare Physicians)
Mon. – Thurs.: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Fri.: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

■ **USED HOME MEDICAL EQUIPMENT - USEDHME.COM**

P.O. Box 952
Green Bay, WI 54305
920-471-7900

Email: gdewane1@gmail.com

A free listing service where people can buy, sell or donate used home medical equipment. Mobility scooters, powerchairs, stairlifts, wheel chair accessible conversion vans, liftchairs, mobility batteries, patient lifts, scooter lifts, powerchair lifts, daily living aids, porchlifts, vertical lifts, portable ramps and bariatric equipment.

■ **LARSEN-WINCHESTER LIONS CLUB**

P.O. Box 92
Larsen, WI 54947
RAMP BUILDING PROGRAM:
By Appointment **920-427-3236**

■ **WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF THE BLIND & VISUALLY IMPAIRED**

754 Williamson Street
Madison, WI 53703
800-783-5213 • 608-255-1166
www.wcblind.org

■ **WISCONSIN TALKING BOOK & BRAILLE LIBRARY**

813 West Wells Street
Milwaukee, WI 53233
Milwaukee: 414-286-3045
Elsewhere in Wisconsin: 800-242-8822
email: wtbbl@milwaukee.gov
www.talkingbooks.wi.gov

Services: Recorded books, magazines, “talking books” and playback equipment loaned free of charge.

■ **WISLOAN**

877-463-3778 • 414-988-5333
email: wcoordinator@ifmobility.org
www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/disabilities/wistech/wisloan.htm

Provides financing options to allow Wisconsin residents to purchase assistive technology devices.

ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT: DRIVING AIDS & VAN CONVERSION COMPANIES

■ **A & J MOBILITY**

1330 Mid Valley Drive
DePere, WI, 54115
877-830-1330 • 920-632-4882
Cell: 920-368-1604
Fax: 920-632-7167

www.aandjmobility.com

Contact person: Greg Heinen Mobility Consultant

Email: gbsales2@aandjvans.com

Adaptive equipment for cars, trucks, and vans. Vehicle lifts, Bruno lifts, wheelchair equipment, vehicle modifications, etc.

■ **BACH MOBILITIES**

1617 N. 28th Street
Escanaba, MI 49829
906-789-9490
Toll free: 800-828-2224
Fax: 906-787-1473

Email: bachmobilities@outlook.com

www.bachmobilities.com

■ **ERICKSON AUTO TRIM AND MOBILITIES**

644 Valley Road, Menasha, WI 54952
920-731-7910 • 800-731-7910
www.myericksonmobility.com

■ **GT MOBILITY & SERVICES**

Green Bay: 844 Ontario Road, Green Bay, WI 54311
(I-43 Industrial Park)
920-491-8384 • 877-741-8413
Stevens Point: 2833 Stanley Street,
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-341-2712 • 800-859-9041

www.gtmobility.com

Adaptive equipment for cars, trucks and vans. Vehicle lifts, platform lifts, stair lifts, lift recliners, scooters, Bruno lifts, wheelchair equipment, portable ramps, vehicle modifications, Toiletvators, etc.

■ ROLLX VANS

6591 W. Highway 13
Savage, MN 55378
800-956-6668 • 952-890-7851
www.rollxvans.com

ADULT DAY SERVICES

■ CAHOOTS ADULT DAY SERVICES

Amherst: 128 County Road KK, Amherst, WI 54406
715-824-4341
Clintonville: 61 Anne Street
715-460-3349
Waupaca: 1035 Royalton Street
715-802-5002
www.cahootsads.com

■ CLARITY CARE INC.

424 Washington Avenue
Oshkosh, WI 54901
920-236-6560 • 877-674-2273 • 800-947-3529 (TDD)
www.claritycare.org/cc/default.asp
Provide services to persons with developmental disabilities and the Elder. Services include residential, home health, vocational employment, Respite, CBRF and day services.

■ CROSSROADS CARE CENTER OF WEYAUWEGA

717 E. Alfred Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983
920-867-3121
[www.crossroadscarecenter.com/
Weyauwega-nursing-home/](http://www.crossroadscarecenter.com/Weyauwega-nursing-home/)

■ GREENTREE HEALTH & REHAB CENTER

70 Greentree Road
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-2194
www.greentreehealthandrehab.com

■ NEW LONDON ADULT DAY SERVICES – DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Lutheran Social Services
500 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-9267
[www.lsswis.org/Locations/New-London---
Adult-day-care.htm](http://www.lsswis.org/Locations/New-London---Adult-day-care.htm)

ADVOCACY

■ AARP - AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS

National: 888-687-2277
www.aarp.org
Wisconsin: 866-448-3611
Email: wistate@aarp.org
www.aarp.org/states/wi

A national organization serving the needs of people age 50 and older through advocacy, research and consumer information.

■ ACT NOW (OPTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING)

Green Bay Office:

Hours: Mon. -Fri., 8:00 am – 4:30 pm
555 Country Club Road
Green Bay, WI 54313
920-490-0500

Toll Free: 888-465-1515

Fax: 920-490-0700

TTY: 920-490-0600

Fox Valley Office: Fox Valley Office has limited staff.

Phone during regular hours, office visits by appointment only.

2331 E Lourdes Drive, Room 208

Appleton, WI 54914

John: 920-997-9999

Alyson: 920-882-9309

Fax: 920-997-9381

www.optionsil.com/advocacy/act-now/

Legislative advocacy network for persons with disabilities or the Elder

■ ARC – WAUPACA COUNTY CHAPTER #1244

45 20th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
920-982-5084

Email: prschoen@charter.net

For Developmentally Disabled Individuals

■ ASSOCIATION OF MATURE AMERICAN CITIZENS

888-262-2006

amac.us

If you are looking for an organization that offers exceptional benefits and also stands up for the values that have made America great, you've come to the right place! Welcome to AMAC – The Association of Mature American Citizens – the fastest growing 50+ organization in America!

■ **AUTISM SOCIETY FOX VALLEY**

PO Box 266

Little Chute, WI 54929

920-558-4602 • 888-428-8476

General email: info@autismfoxvalley.org

Contact person: Diane Nackers

Email: bnack5@gmail.com

www.autismfoxvalley.org

Provides information, advocacy, support and education to persons with autism and their families

■ **AUTISM SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN**

1477 Kenwood Drive

Menasha, WI 54952

888-428-8476 • 9220-558-4602

Email: asw@asw4autism.org

www.asw4autism.org

Provides information and advocacy about autism and provides resource links.

■ **BOARD ON AGING AND LONG TERM CARE (BOALTC)**

Long Term Care Ombudsman Program

1402 Pankratz Street, Suite 111

Madison, WI 54704-4001

715-345-5229 • 800-815-0015

Fax: 608-246-7001

AUTISM SUPPORT WEBSITES:

■ **STUDENTS WITH AUTISM**

<https://www.justgreatlawyers.com/students-with-autism>

■ **GUIDE TO HELPING KIDS WITH AUTISM SLEEP BETTER**

<https://www.sleepjunkie.org/autism-and-sleep/>

■ **AUTISM RESOURCE CENTER**

https://www.aacap.org/aacap/families_and_youth/resource_centers/autism_resource_center/home.aspx

■ **CREATING AN AUTISM FRIENDLY HOME**

<https://www.bigrentz.com/blog/sensory-friendly-home-modifications-autism-sensory-processing-disorder>

■ **AUTISM SUPPORT NETWORK RESOURCES**

<http://www.autismsupportnetwork.com/resources>

■ **MOVING WITH KIDS WITH AUTISM**

<https://www.yourstoragefinder.com/moving-with-autism>

■ **30 WAYS TO CELEBRATE AUTISM AWARENESS MONTH**

<https://praacticalaac.org/praactical/30-ways-to-celebrate-autism-awareness-month/>

■ **TRAVELING WITH KIDS WITH AUTISM**

<https://www.thezebra.com/traveling-autism>

Email: BOALTC@Wisconsin.Gov

Medigap Helpline: 800-242-1060

Part D Helpline: 855-677-2783

www.longtermcare.wi.gov

Protects and promotes the rights of long term care consumers. Responds to complaints and problems of nursing home and community based residential facility residents and their families.

■ **BRAIN INJURY ALLIANCE WISCONSIN**

PO Box 46285,

Madison, WI 53744

Helpline: 262-790-9660

Mobile: 608-206-6426

Fax: 262-790-9670

Email: admin@biaw.org

www.biaw.org

Provides advocacy, education, information, resources, prevention and support services to persons with brain injury.

■ **DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST**

Waupaca County Department of Health & Human Services Aging & Disability Resource Center

811 Harding Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

*Serves people ages 18-59

See Benefit Assistance.

■ **DISABILITY RIGHTS OFFICE**

Federal Communications Commission

Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau

445 12th Street SW

Washington, DC 20554

Voice: 202-418-2517

Videophone: 844-432-2275

TTY: 888-835-5322

Email: DRO@fcc.gov

www.fcc.gov/cgb/dro

It is a very high priority with us that people with disabilities, such as a hearing, visual, speech or other types of disability, get the same opportunities as everyone else to telecommunicate.

■ **DISABILITY RIGHTS WISCONSIN**

131 W. Wilson Street, Suite 700

Madison, WI 53703

608-267-0214 • 800-928-8778

www.disabilityrightswi.org

■ **ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST**

Waupaca County Department
of Health & Human Services
Aging & Disability Resource Center
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

*Serves people age 60+

See Benefit Assistance

■ **GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL INC.**

2932 Highway 47 North
Lac du Flambeau, WI
Mailing address: PO Box 9, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

715-588-3324

Fax: 715-588-7900

www.glitc.org

■ **GREATER WISCONSIN AGENCY ON AGING RESOURCES**

1414 MacArthur Road, Suite A
Madison, WI 53714

608-243-5670

Fax: 866-813-0974

Email: info@gwaar.org

www.gwaar.org

Provides advocacy, planning, coordination and information to multiple county and tribal aging departments. Administers federal and state aging funding to counties.

■ **KATIE BECKETT PROGRAM**

608-692-2865

www.compasswisconsin.org

The Katie Beckett Program is a special eligibility process that allows certain children who are residents of Wisconsin with long-term disabilities or complex medical needs, living at home with their families, to obtain a Wisconsin Medicaid card. Certain criteria must be met.

■ **LONG-TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM**

715-345-5229 • 800-815-0015

longtermcare.wi.gov

Responds to complaints and problems of nursing home and community based residential facility residents and their families.

■ **NAMI FOX VALLEY, INC.**

Appleton: 211 E. Franklin Street, Appleton, WI 54911

Waupaca: 815 W Fulton Street, Suite 6, Waupaca, WI 54981

920-954-1550

www.namifoxvalley.org

Provides advocacy, education and support to persons

with brain disorders and mental illness.

■ **OPTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING INC.**

Appleton: 2331 E Lourdes Drive, Room 208
Appleton, WI 54914

920-997-9999 • 920-882-9309

Green Bay: 555 Country Club Road, P O Box 11967
Green Bay, WI 54313

888-465-1515

www.optionsil.com

Assists persons living independently who have disabilities by providing advocacy, peer support, assistive/medical equipment, skills training, benefits counselling, etc. .

■ **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT – HOUSING DISCRIMINATION**

Hotline: 800-669-9777

https://www.hud.gov/faqs/fairhousing

Provides information on fair housing rights and responsibilities. Accepts housing complaints.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES AGING & DISABILITY RESOURCE UNIT**

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) are the first place to go to get accurate, unbiased information on all aspects of life related to aging or living with a disability. ADRCs are friendly, welcoming places where anyone — individuals, concerned families or friends, or professionals working with issues related to aging or disabilities — can go for information specifically tailored to their situation. The ADRC provides information on a broad range of programs and services, helps people understand the various long term care options available to them, helps people apply for programs and benefits, and serves as the access point for publicly-funded long term care. These services can be provided at the ADRC, via telephone, or through a home visit, whichever is more convenient to the individual seeking help.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6300

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Provides a myriad of services to the general public. Divisions include: Public & Community Health, Family & Community Services, Aging & Disability Resources, Community Behavioral Health, Child & Youth Services, and Economic & Employment Support.

■ **THE WISCONSIN BOARD FOR PEOPLE WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (BPDD)**

101 E. Wilson Street, Room 219
Madison, WI 53703

888-323-1677 • 608-266-7826

www.wi-bpdd.org

■ **WISCONSIN PARKINSON ASSOCIATION**

16655 W. Bluemound Road
Brookfield, WI 53005

414-312-6900

www.wiparkinson.org

Advocacy, support and educational programs for persons with Parkinson disease and their families.

RESOURCES FOR FAMILIES

WITH SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN

Statewide agencies supporting Wisconsin families who have a child with a disability:

■ **GREAT LAKES INTERTRIBAL COUNCIL CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS PROGRAM AND BIRTH TO 3 PROGRAM**

Mailing address: P.O. Box 9

Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

2932 Highway 47 N

Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

715-588-3324 • 800-472-7207

Fax: 715-588-7900

www.glitc.org

■ **NORTHEAST REGIONAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS (CYSHCN)**

Children's Hospital of Wisconsin – Fox Valley

Concorde Building

325 Commercial Street, Suite 400

Neenah, WI 54956

920-969-5325 • 877-568-5205

www.northeastregionalcenter.org

■ **WISCONSIN FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTER FOR EDUCATION, TRAINING & SUPPORT (WIFACETS)**

600 W. Virginia Street, Suite 501

Milwaukee, WI 53204

414-374-4645 • 877-374-0511

Fax: 414-374-4655

www.wifacets.org

Providing opportunities to enhance the quality of life for children and adults with disabilities and their families.

■ **WISCONSIN FAMILY TIES**

16 N Carroll St,

Madison, WI 53703

800-422-7145 (This number, parents only please.)

608-267-6888 (Other)

Email: info@wifamilyties.org

www.wifamilyties.org

A statewide not-for-profit organization run by families for families that include children and adolescents who have emotional, behavioral and mental disorders - without judgment - because we've been there too.

■ **WELL BADGER RESOURCE CENTER**

800-642-7837 (24/7, 365 days a year.)

(During business hours, line is answered by parent specialists who have children with special needs).

wellbadger.org

Does your child, ages 0-21, have special needs? Do you have questions and don't know where to get answers?

We provide specialized information and referral

services in the following areas: financial assistance, early intervention, advocacy, support groups, medical/health counselling, transportation and assistive technology.

■ **WISCONSIN STATEWIDE PARENT-EDUCATOR INITIATIVE (WSPEI)**

608-266-1781

dpi.wi.gov/sped/families

ALCOHOL, AODA

■ **ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS**

P.O. Box 435

Stevens Point, WI 54481

AA Hotline: 888-292-6677

www.aawidistrict04.org

Other areas:

Appleton Hotline: 920-731-4331

Oshkosh Helpline: 920-410-4620

www.district02aa.org

■ **ASCENSION**

1531 S. Madison Street

Appleton, WI 54915

920-730-4411

<https://healthcare.ascension.org/Specialty-Care/Behavioral-Mental-Health>

Alcohol and drug abuse treatment

■ **ASCENSION -MINISTRY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE (Counselling ONLY)**

190 Grand Seasons Drive

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-8459

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS – MEETING LIST

AA Hotline: (888) 292-6677 • Website: <http://www.aawisdistrict04.org> • Address: P.O. Box 435, Stevens Point, WI 54481

DAY	TIME	TYPE	NAME	LOCATION
SUNDAY	8:30 am	Closed	Sunday Morning Big Book	WI Veterans Home – Marden Center (Waupaca)
	10:30 am	Open	Serenity Seekers	2617 Club (Stevens Point)
	7:30 am	Open	New Beginnings	Ascension Behavioral Health (Stevens Point)
MONDAY	6:45 am	Closed	Early Risers	2617 Club (Stevens Point)
	6:00 pm	Closed	Higher Ground Big Book	St. Mark's Episcopal Church (Waupaca)
	6:30 pm	Open	Open Door Meeting	Peace Lutheran Campus (Amherst)
	7:30 pm	Open	Round Lake	WI Veterans Home – Marden Center (Waupaca)
TUESDAY	10:30 am	Closed	Amherst Serenity Group	Peace Lutheran Church (Amherst)
	5:30 pm	Open	Freedom by Choice	Foundations for Living (Waupaca)
	6:30 pm	Closed	To the Point	2617 Club (Stevens Point)
	7:30 pm	Closed	By the Book	St. Paul's Methodist Church (Stevens Point)
WEDNESDAY	10:30 am	Closed	Plover Pick-A-Stick	Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (Plover)
	5:15 pm	Open	One Day at a Time	2617 Club (Stevens Point)
	5:30 pm	Closed	Surrender to Win	Waupaca Senior Center (Waupaca)
	6:30 pm	Closed	Third Legacy Group	Community Church (Stevens Point)
THURSDAY	10:00 am	Closed	The Nomads Group	St. Mary Magdelene Church (Waupaca)
	6:00 pm	Closed*	Step Sisters (Women's Group)	Peace Lutheran Campus (Amherst)
	6:30 pm	Open	Salvation Army	Salvation Army Hope Center (Stevens Point)
	6:30 pm	Open	The Speakeasy Group	Faith Community Church (Waupaca)
	7:00 pm	Closed	Main Street Group	Northland Lutheran Church (Iola)
FRIDAY	Noon	Open	New Beginnings	Ascension Behavioral Health (Stevens Point)
	5:15 pm	Open	More About Alcoholism	2617 Club (Stevens Point)
	6:00 pm	Open*	New Freedom (Women's Group)	St. Mark's Episcopal Church (Waupaca)
	6:30 pm	Open	Live a Better Life	2617 Club (Stevens Point)
	7:30 pm	Closed	Easy Does It	Our Savior's Lutheran Church (Iola)
	7:30 pm	Open**	Round Lake	WI Veterans Home – Marden Center (Waupaca)
	8:00 pm	Open	BYOB (Bring Your Own Book)	St. Bronislava Parish (Plover)****
SATURDAY	8:00 am	Closed	Saturday Morning	Peace Lutheran Campus (Amherst)
	9:00 am	Open	Round Lake & Steps & Traditions	WI Veterans Home – Marden Center (Waupaca)
	8:00 pm	Open***	Ya Hey Dere	St. Paul Lutheran Church (Stevens Point)

* Women's Group **First Friday – Open Speaker Meeting ***Last Saturday – Open Speaker Meeting ****Handicap Accessible

**NOTE: All meetings are non-smoking. Anyone may attend an open meeting.
Closed meetings are only for those who have a desire to stop drinking.**

AL-ANON AND ALATEEN FAMILY GROUPS FOR FRIENDS AND FAMILIES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH ALCOHOLISM

CITY	DAY	TIME	NAME	LOCATION
Clintonville	Thursday	7:00 pm	Thursday Evening Group AFG	Methodist Church 24 13 th Street
Manawa	Wednesday	7:00 pm	Wednesday Night Group AFG	St. Paul's Lutheran Church 742 Depot Street
Shawano	Tuesday	7:00 pm	Step into Recovery AFG	Zion Lutheran Church 1254 S. Lincoln St.
	Saturday	8:00 am	Saturday Morning Early Risers AFG	ThedaCare Medical Center 100 Cty. Road B
Waupaca	Monday	6:00 p	Sweet Serenity AFG	Trinity Lutheran Church 206 E. Badger Street
	Tuesday	10:00 am	Hope Renewed AFG	Faith Community Church N2541 Cty Road K

■ **ASCENSION- MINISTRY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH** (Outpatient/ Residential)

• Ascension St. Michaels at Prentice Street
209 Prentice St. N, Stevens Point, WI

715-344-4611

• Ascension St. Michael's at Maria Drive
3398 E Maria Dr., Stevens Point, WI

715-341-7441

• Ascension St Michael's Hospital
900 Illinois Ave., Stevens Point, WI

715-346-5000

■ **FAMILY SERVICES OF NORTHEAST WISCONSIN, INC.**

1810 Appleton Road
Menasha, WI

920-739-4226

www.familyservicesnew.org

Alcohol and drug abuse assessment and counselling

■ **LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES OF WISCONSIN AND UPPER MICHIGAN**

3003 N. Richmond Street, #A
Appleton, WI 54911

920-730-1322

www.lsswis.org

■ **THE MOORING PROGRAMS**

607 W. 7th Street
Appleton, WI 54911

920-739-3235 • Toll free: 1-877-747-2253

mooringcasa.com

■ **MOORING HOUSE - MEN'S FACILITY**

Intensive Inpatient Program
Transitional Phase
Apartment Program
After Care (Maintain Recovery)

607 W. 7th Street
Appleton, WI 54911

Toll free: 1-877-747-2253

■ **THEDACARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH - MENASHA**

1095 Midway Road
Menasha, WI 54952

920-720-2300

<https://www.thedacare.org/Hospitals-and-Clinics/Behavioral-Health/Behavioral-Health-Menasha.aspx>

Alcohol and substance abuse counseling

■ **THEDACARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH - WAUPACA**

(Counselling ONLY)
902 Riverside Drive, Suite 204
Waupaca, WI 54981

920-720-2300

<https://www.thedacare.org/Hospitals-and-Clinics/Behavioral-Health/Behavioral-Health-Waupaca.aspx>

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – COMMUNITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6304 • 715-258-6305

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS MEETINGS

STEVENS POINT		
DAY	TIME	LOCATION
Sunday	6:30 pm	Celebration Church 4701 Industrial Park Rd
Monday	6:30 pm	Celebration Church 4701 Industrial Park Rd
Tuesday	8:00 pm	2617 Club 1578 Strongs Ave
Wednesday	8:00 pm	Peace Campus Lutheran Center 1517 Maria Drive (Rear Entrance Lower Level)
Thursday	6:30 Pm	2617 Club 1578 Strongs Ave
Friday	7:00 pm	Ascension Behavioral Health Residential Treatment Facility 201 North Prentice (Front Entrance)
Saturday	6:30 pm	2617 Club 1578 Strongs Ave
WAUPACA		
DAY	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday	7:00 pm	Saint Mary Magdalene Catholic Church N2845 Shadow Rd
Thursday	7:00 pm	Saint Mary Magdalene Catholic Church N2845 Shadow Rd
Saturday	12:30 pm	United Methodist Church 720 Demarest Ave
Sunday	12:30 pm	Fellowship Baptist Church N3548 Cty Hwy E

**ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE,
DEMENTIA SERVICES**

■ **ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION OF GREATER WISCONSIN CHAPTER
Green Bay - Chapter Office**

3313 S. Packerland Drive, Suite E
De Pere, WI 54115

920-469-2110

www.alz.org/gwwi

Helpline: 800-272-3900

(24 hours a day, 365 days a year)

Provides Alzheimer's-related information and referral for support services, including the Helpline, educational and respite care programs, support groups, etc.

■ **ALZHEIMER'S CENTER OF EXCELLENCE**

ThedaCare Behavioral Health

444 N. Westhill Boulevard

Appleton, WI 54914

920-720-2300

www.thedacare.org

Provides accurate diagnosis and comprehensive treatment in helping Alzheimer's disease and dementia patients.

■ **ALZHEIMER'S FAMILY & CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM (AFCSP) AND ALZHEIMER'S NATIONAL FAMILY & CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM (NFCSP)**

Waupaca County Department of Health

& Human Services – Aging & Disability Resource Unit

811 Harding Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

See Caregiver Support

■ **CAREGIVER SUPPORT GROUP FOR FAMILY CAREGIVERS AND FRIENDS**

Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC)

715-258-6400

www.youradrcresource.org

Several caregiver support programs are held throughout the area. Please call for the one most convenient for you.

Information is also available for support groups for long distance caregivers. The ADRC will help you to locate one nearest you. Funding may be available to help with respite and transportation to a support group or other caregiver support program. Just what you need to get the support and care for you.

See Caregiver Support

■ **FOX VALLEY MEMORY PROJECT**

1800 Appleton Road

Menasha, WI 54952

Contact person: Lynn An Clausing Rusch,
Program Coordinator

920-225-1711

Email: jill@foxvalleymemoryproject.org

www.foxvalleymemoryproject.org

GPS Trackers for elders who wander:

<https://www.alzstore.com/gps-tracker-watch-elderly-p/0950.htm>

https://www.amazon.com/Tycho-Real-time-Tracking-Geo-Fence-Anti-Lost/dp/B078LQQZCQ/ref=sr_1_4?crd=3HUPZF5UPKP93&keywords=alzheimers+gps+products&qid=1567187460&s=gateway&sprefix=alzheimers+products+GP%2Caps%2C175&sr=8-4

Suggestions if you have a loved one who wanders:

- Door chimes is a quick solution, or put a lock up higher so if they are in the home together the lock is out of reach or in a place that he/she won't necessarily think to look.
- The Alzheimer's Association is a good resource period because they can help with several different things.
 - a) A medical bracelet with her name, his contact information and a statement of her diagnosis so if he/she does wander off if someone sees him/her they at least know who she is.
 - b) Make sure an updated photo is handy so if he/she should go missing and a Silver Alert is needed that will be handy.
 - c) Put a big STOP Sign picture on the doors as that may trigger him/her to not go out the door.

GPS

ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION COMFORT ZONE & COMFORT ZONE CHECK-IN 1-877-259-4850 www.alz.org	Comfort Zone plans start at \$39.99 per month \$45 activation fee Comfort Zone Check-in plans start at \$9.99 per month
BRICK HOUSE SECURITY 1-800-654-7966 www.brickhousesecurity.com	Personal GPS tracking devices Cost ranges from \$150-300
GREATCALL 1-866-360-4744 www.greatcall.com	Lively Wearable \$49.99/device \$14.99/monthly + activation Lively Mobile \$49.99/device \$14.99/month + activation
MOBILEHELP 1-800-908-4792 www.mobilehelp.com	Mobile device only. U.S. based 24/7 emergency monitoring Monthly \$41.95 No activation fee

■ **GERIATRIC MEMORY DISORDERS CLINIC**
Froedtert Hospital • East Clinic
4th Floor Internal Medicine Clinic
9200 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee WI 53226
414-805-3666
www.froedtert.com/memory-disorders

■ **HOME SAFETY FOR DEMENTIA CARE**
Email: thiscaringhome101@gmail.com
www.thiscaringhome.org
Provides information on best practices and home safety for dementia care and social networking to caregivers to share information.

■ **NEUROSCIENCE GROUP OF NORTHEAST WISCONSIN**
1305 W. American Drive,
Neenah, WI 54956
920-725-9373
Toll free: 800-201-1194
Fax: 920-720-7392
neurosciencegroup.com
Provides dementia diagnosis and management.

■ **SAFE RETURN**
800-272-3900
www.alz.org/help-support/caregiving/safety/medicalert-safe-return
Alzheimer's Association Safe Return® is a nationwide identification, support and enrollment program that provides assistance when a person with Alzheimer's or a related dementia wanders and becomes lost locally or far from home. Assistance is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If an enrollee is missing, one call immediately activates a community support network to help reunite the lost person with his or her caregiver. Safe Return faxes the enrolled person's information and photo, if provided, to local law enforcement. When the person is found, a citizen or law official calls the 800 number on the identification products and Safe Return notifies listed contacts. The nearest Alzheimer's Association office provides information and support during the search and rescue efforts.

■ **WISCONSIN ALZHEIMER'S INSTITUTE**
www.wai.wisc.edu

MEMORY DISORDER CLINICS

■ **ASPIRUS MEMORY CLINIC**
2720 Plaza Drive, Suite 1400B
Wausau, WI 54403
715-847-2004 • 866-236-1573

■ **CARE PARTNERS CLINTONVILLE**
59 Industrial Avenue
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-460-3466
www.carepartners-countryterrace.com/

■ **CENTER FOR SENIOR HEALTH AND LONGEVITY**
Sinai Samaritan Medical Center
845 N 12th Street,
Milwaukee, WI 53233
414-219-7300
Primary care and other consult services available.

■ **FROEDTERT HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE**
Community Memorial Medical Commons
Geriatric Memory Disorders Clinic
Senior Health Program
W129 N7055 Northfield Drive, Suite 302
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051
262-253-5400
<https://www.froedtert.com/locations/health-center/north-hills-health-center>

■ **FROEDTERT HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE**
Neurology Memory Disorders Clinic
414-805-3666 • 800-272-3666
<https://www.froedtert.com/memory-disorder>

■ **GERIATRIC MEMORY DISORDERS CLINIC**
Froedtert Hospital
East Clinic, 4th Floor Internal Medicine Clinic
9200 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee WI 53226
414-805-3666
<https://www.froedtert.com/senior-health>

■ **MANAWA COMMUNITY LIVING CENTER**
400 E. 4th Street
Manawa, WI 54949
920-596-2566
www.manawacommunitylivingcenter.com

■ **MARSHFIELD CLINIC - NEUROSCIENCES**
MEMORY DISORDERS CLINIC
• Marshfield Clinic Chippewa Center
2655 County Highway I, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
715-726-4200
• Marshfield Clinic Eau Claire Center
2116 Craig Road, Eau Claire, WI 54701
715-858-4500
https://www.marshfieldclinic.org/?page=neuro_services_adultNeurology

■ **PSYCHIATRY-ALZHEIMER'S CENTER OF EXCELLENCE**

ThedaCare Behavioral Health
1095 Midway Road
Menasha, WI 54952
920-720-2300 • 800-501-8247

■ **UW-HEALTH HOSPITAL AND CLINICS MEMORY ASSESSMENT CLINIC**

2880 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53705
608-263-7740 • 800-323-8940
<http://www.wai.wisc.edu/clinics/madison.html>

ASSISTED LIVING: ELDERLY

ADULT FAMILY HOME (AFH)

■ **AURORA RESIDENTIAL ALTERNATIVES #118**

N2349 Ashley Court
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-256-0485

■ **CLARITY CARE PINE STREET**

359 Pine Street
Manawa, WI 54949
920-596-2633

■ **COMFORTS OF HOME OF IOLA**

410 E. Ellefson Street
Iola, WI 54945
715-445-5325

■ **MAPLECREST DAVIS AFH**

E5753 N. Water Drive
Manawa, WI 54949
920-596-2417

■ **PARK LANE**

207 Park Lane
Clintonville, WI 54929
920-236-6560

■ **PARTRIDGE**

530 Partridge Drive
New London, WI 54961
920-236-6560

■ **PHEASANT**

531 Pheasant Drive
New London, WI 54961
920-236-6560

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (CBRF)

■ **BEACON HOUSE**

307 W. Cook Street
New London WI 54961
920-982-7352

■ **CARE PARTNERS ASSISTED LIVING**

59 Industrial Avenue
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-460-3466 • 715-460-3477
Email: cp44clintonville@cpalct.com
www.carepartners-countryterrace.com

■ **GARDEN PARK HOUSE**

109 W. Lake Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-2191

■ **KINDRED HEARTS**

Clintonville: 76 W. Greentree Road, 54929,
715-823-7300
New London: 1706 Taubel Boulevard, 54961,
920-982-0686
www.khearts.com



GARDEN PARK HOUSE
A state licensed community based residential facility
109 West Lake Street
Waupaca, WI

Just like home!

WE TAKE PRIDE IN PROVIDING THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

- Private Rooms
- Short- or long-term stays
- Cozy "like home" atmosphere

(715) 258-2191 • gardenparkhouse.com

■ **MANAWA COMMUNITY LIVING CENTER - ASSISTED LIVING**

401 E. 4th Street
Manawa, WI 54949
920-596-2566

■ **MCKINLEY HOUSE**

75 N. Park Street
Clintonville WI 54929
715-582-3032

■ **MONARCH MEADOWS MEMORY CARE CBRF**

107 E. Beckert Street,
New London WI 54961
920-982-5354
www.stjosephresidence.com

■ **PARK VISTA – THE LEGACY**

1403 Churchill Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
Contact person: Kelley Robinson – RN Administrator
kelley.robinson@parkvistaliving.org
715-942-0047
parkvistaliving.org
22 Bed CBRF Class CNA facility. 55 and older persons
requiring intermediate care needs or dementia services.
Private rooms with full bathrooms. Spa Room with
whirlpool tub. Secured door system, emergency pendants,

emergency pull cords. Nurse available. 24/7 staff access.
Respite services available. Peaceful, park-like setting
nestled up to Waupaca's Crystal River. Secured patio area.
Free w/c accessible transportation services. Social, physical
and creative activities. Home cooked meals served daily.

■ **STRONG HAVEN**

N3501 Highway 110
Weyauwega, WI 54983
920-867-2801

■ **THE PINES CBRF BETHANY HOME, INC.**

1226 Berlin Street,
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-5521

■ **THE WILLOWS IOLA LIVING ASSISTANCE, INC.**

515 W Iola Street,
Iola, WI 54945
715-445-4487

■ **TRINITY TERRACE**

1835 Division Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-9589
stjosephresidence.com



Park Vista
retirement living

Independent Living • Assisted Living • Respite

*We recognize the importance of senior living and believe
in making possible the happiness that we each hope
to have throughout our lives.*

950 Highway QQ • Waupaca, WI 54981
(715) 256-0100

Park Vista

— The Legacy —

*Park Vista - The Legacy is committed to person
centered care for residents with advanced care needs.*

1403 Churchill Street • Waupaca, WI 54981
(715) 942-0047

www.parkvistaliving.org

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY

■ WHAT IS ASSISTED LIVING?

Assisted living facilities offer housing alternatives for older adults who may need help with dressing, bathing, eating, and toileting, but do not require the intensive medical and nursing care provided in nursing homes.

Assisted living facilities may be part of a retirement community, nursing home, senior-housing complex, or may stand-alone. Licensing requirements for assisted living facilities vary by state and can be known by as many as 26 different names including: residential care, board and care, congregate care, and personal care.

■ WHAT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED?

Residents of assisted living facilities usually have their own units or apartment. In addition to having a support staff and providing meals, most assisted living facilities also offer at least some of the following services:

- Health care management and monitoring
- Help with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, and eating
- Housekeeping and laundry
- Medication reminders and/or help with medications
- Recreational activities
- Security
- Transportation

■ HOW TO CHOOSE A FACILITY?

A good match between a facility and a resident's needs depends as much on the philosophy and services of the assisted living facility as it does on the quality of care.

The following suggestions can help you get started in your search for a safe, comfortable and appropriate assisted living facility:

- Think ahead. What will the resident's future needs be and how will the facility meet those needs?
- Is the facility close to family and friends? Are there any shopping centers or other businesses nearby (within walking distance)?
- Do admission and retention policies exclude people with severe cognitive impairments or severe physical disabilities?
- Does the facility provide a written statement of the philosophy of care?
- Visit each facility more than once, sometimes unannounced.
- Visit at meal times, sample the food, and observe the quality of mealtime and the service.
- Observe interactions among residents and staff.

- Check to see if the facility offers social, recreational, and spiritual activities?

- Talk to residents.
- Learn what types of training staff receive and how frequently they receive training.
- Review state licensing reports.

■ THE FOLLOWING STEPS SHOULD ALSO BE CONSIDERED:

- Contact your state's long-term care ombudsman to see if any complaints have recently been filed against the assisted living facility you are interested in. In many states, the ombudsman checks on conditions at assisted living units as well as nursing homes.

- Contact the local Better Business Bureau to see if that agency has received any complaints about the assisted living facility.

- If the assisted living facility is connected to a nursing home, ask for information about it, too. (Information on nursing homes can be found on the Medicare website at <http://www.medicare.gov/nhcompare/home.asp>).

■ WHAT IS THE COST FOR ASSISTED LIVING?

Although assisted living costs less than nursing home care, it is still fairly expensive. Depending on the kind of assisted living facility and type of services an older person chooses, the price costs can range from less than \$10,000 a year to more than \$50,000 a year. Across the U.S., monthly rates average \$1,800 per month.

Because there can be extra fees for additional services, it is very important for older persons to find out what is included in the basic rate and how much other services will cost.

Primarily, older persons or their families pay the cost of assisted living. Some health and long-term care insurance policies may cover some of the costs associated with assisted living. In addition, some residences have their own financial assistance programs.

The federal Medicare program does not cover the costs of assisted living facilities or the care they provide. In some states, Medicaid may pay for the service component of assisted living. Medicaid is the joint federal and state program that helps older people and those with disabilities pay for health care when they are not able to afford the expenses themselves.

For information on local resources call the Aging and Disability Resources Center at 715-258-6400.

HOUSING WITH SUPPORTIVE SERVICES: OPTIONS FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The following describes the various options available to older people who need supportive services in their place of residence. Choice of a suitable alternative depends on a number of factors, including lifestyle preferences, the level of support needed, cost, and the options available in a particular community. Some of the options are subject to specific government regulation, while others are not.

■ IN HOME CARE

Care services can be provided to older people in their own home or apartment. Homemaker, chore services, home delivered meals, home health care, attendant care, and transportation are some of the services that make it possible for people with long term care needs to remain in their homes. These can be arranged through public social service agencies, purchased from private agencies, or provided by family and friends. While most services are unregulated, home health agencies are licensed by the state and services arranged under the Community Options and Medicaid waivers are monitored by a case manager.

■ SENIOR HOUSING/INDEPENDENT LIVING APARTMENTS

Senior housing is multi-unit rental housing that is specially designed for and marketed to elder tenants. Most offer studio and/or one bedroom apartments and some have a recreation room or other common space for social gatherings. There may be a manager available to make referrals, organize events, or assist with independent living. Tenants may individually arrange for supportive services from outside providers, as with any in-home care. No license or special regulation is required for the facility.

■ RESIDENTIAL CARE APARTMENT COMPLEX (RCAC)

RCACs combine apartment housing with supportive, personal and nursing services. Residents have their own apartments, including full bath and kitchen facilities, and retain control over their personal space, care decisions and daily routines. Services are individually tailored to each resident's capacities and preferences and are adjusted as necessary to avoid requiring people to move when their condition deteriorates with age. Facilities may provide up to 28 hours of service per resident per week. RCACs are either registered or certified. Certified facilities will be monitored by the state and eligible to receive Medical Assistance waiver funding, registered facilities will not.

■ ADULT FAMILY HOME

An adult family home is a residence where one to four unrelated adults live and receive meals, supervision, and personal care. Many adult family homes, especially those with only one or two paying residents, are private homes where elder or people with disabilities live with a foster family. Others are staffed homes. Adult family homes caring for one or two unrelated adults are certified by the county; homes caring for three or four residents are licensed and regulated by the state.

■ COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (CBRFS)

Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRFS) are staffed group living arrangements that provide room, board, supervision and other supportive services to five or more unrelated adult residents. Typically, residents have either a private or shared sleeping room and share living, dining and bathroom space with other residents of the facility. CBRFS are intended for people who cannot live independently but are neither acutely ill nor need extensive amounts of nursing care. Facilities vary in size from five residents to over 100. Some are houses, others are facilities. Some serve a frail elder population; others serve people with disabilities, people with Alzheimer's disease, or a mixed group of residents. All CBRFS must be licensed by the state.

■ NURSING HOME

A nursing home is a health care facility which provides room, board, and 24 hour a day care. Residents may be admitted for short-term respite or recuperative stays or for long-term care for chronic conditions. Nursing homes are licensed by the state. Most are also certified for Medicare and Medicaid, which provide public funds to cover the cost of care for eligible residents.

■ FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information on licensed, registered or certified facilities, visit the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services web site at <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/bqaconsumer/AssistedLiving/AsLivindex.htm>

For a listing of senior housing projects, see Federally Assisted Housing Inventory at www.wheda.com.

■ **WAUPACA ELDER CARE**
 510 River Street
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-9681
www.waupacaeldercare.com

■ **WHISTLING PINES NORTH LLC**
 121 County Road QQ
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-256-9193

RESIDENTIAL CARE APARTMENT COMPLEXES (RCAC)

■ **ASTER ASSISTED LIVING OF CLINTONVILLE**
 38 N. Main Street
 Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-4344
asterseniorcommunities.com/our-locations/aster-assisted-living-of-clintonville

■ **BETHANY PINES**
 1226 Berlin Street
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-5521
<http://www.bethanyofwaupaca.com/living-options/assisted-living/>

■ **LIVING OAKS**
 505 W. Iola Street
 Iola, WI 54945
715-445-4440
iolaseniorliving.com/living-oaks

■ **PARK VISTA RETIREMENT LIVING**
 950 County Road QQ
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-256-0100
www.parkvistaliving.org

■ **THE WASHINGTON CENTER**
 500 Washington Street
 New London, WI 54961
920-982-5354
stjosephresidence.com/

APARTMENT COMPLEXES WITH SUPPORT SERVICES

■ **BUTTERNUT RIDGE APARTMENTS**
 185 Chet Krause Drive,
 Iola, WI 54945
715-445-2412
iolaseniorliving.com/butternut-ridge-apartments/
 Eligibility requirements: Age 55 and over.

Quality Care ~ Close To Home



Adjoining to Iola Living Assistance, Butternut Ridge offers one and two bedroom independent apartments with optional services including meal plans, laundry, housekeeping, beautician and transportation.



165 S. Chet Krause Dr.
 Iola, WI 54945



Living Oaks is a 24-apartment Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC) offering one or two bedrooms with customized levels of care to best fit each tenant's needs.



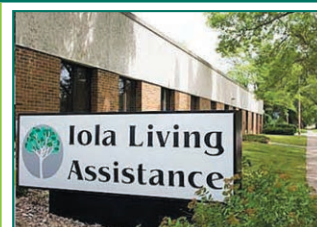
505 W. Iola St.
 Iola, WI 54945



The Willows is a brand new 24 unit Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF) including an 8 unit secured memory neighborhood along with 2 hospice suites.



515 W. Iola St.
 Iola, WI 54945



Iola Living Assistance is a community-owned skilled nursing facility that continuously provides superior care and attention to both short and long term residents. Our entire staff works together to allow an environment that provides our residents with compassion and loving support.



185 S. Chet Krause Dr.
 Iola, WI 54945

Call us today to see what level of care best fits your loved one's needs.
715-445-2412

05481248

■ **MARIAN HEIGHTS APARTMENTS**

101 E. Beckert Road
New London, WI 54961

920-982-5354

stjosephresidence.com/independent-living

■ **THE WASHINGTON CENTER**

500 Washington Street
New London, WI 54961

920-982-5354

stjosephresidence.com/assisted-living/the-washington-center/

ASSISTED LIVING: DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED

ADULT FAMILY HOME (AFH)

■ **AURORA RESIDENTIAL ALTERNATIVES #118**

N2349 Ashley Court
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-256-0485

■ **CLARITY CARE PINE STREET**

359 Pine Street
Manawa, WI 54949

920-596-2633

■ **MAPLECREST DAVIS AFH**

E5753 N. Water Drive
Manawa, WI 54949

920-596-2417

■ **MORNING STAR RESPITE LLC
ADULT FAMILY HOME SERVICES**

707 W McKinley Avenue
Little chute, WI 54140

920-415-6055

Fax 920-273-6116

■ **PARK LANE**

207 Park Lane
Clintonville, WI 54929

920-236-6560

■ **PARTRIDGE**

530 Partridge Drive
New London, WI 54961

920-236-6560

■ **PHEASANT**

531 Pheasant Drive
New London, WI 54961

920-236-6560

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (CBRF)

■ **BEACON HOUSE**

307 W. Cook Street
New London, WI 54961

920-982-7352

■ **MCKINLEY HOUSE**

75 N. Park Street
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-3032

■ **STRONG HAVEN**

N3501 Highway 110
Weyauwega, WI 54983

920-867-2801

■ **WHISTLING PINES NORTH LLC**

125 Highway QQ, Building K
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-256-9193

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

■ **GERIATRIC INPATIENT PROGRAM AT ASCENSION MERCY
HOSPITAL FOR BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CARE**

500 South Oakwood Road,
Oshkosh, WI 54904

920-223-3530

BENEFIT ASSISTANCE

■ **ACCESS**

This is a fast, easy-to-use Internet tool that can help you or someone you know to:

- Find out which low or no-cost health, nutrition and other programs they might be eligible for.
- Apply online for FoodShare, Medicaid/BadgerCare and the Family Planning Waiver Program.
- Get up-to-date information about the status of his/her FoodShare, Medicaid/BadgerCare and Family Planning Waiver Program.
- Get answers to common questions about benefits.

access.wisconsin.gov/access

■ **ASK MEDICARE**

www.medicare.gov

Provides easy access to Medicare information

■ **DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST**

Waupaca County Department of Health
& Human Services

Aging & Disability Resource Center

811 Harding Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

*Serves people ages 18-59

See Benefit Assistance.

ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST PROGRAM

■ **WHAT IS AN ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST?**

An Elder Benefit Specialist is a person trained to help persons aged 60 and older who are having a problem with their private government benefits.

Benefit Specialists are continually trained and monitored by attorneys knowledgeable in elder law issues.

■ **HOW CAN AN ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST HELP?**

An Elder Benefit Specialist can help by providing you with accurate and current information on your benefits; by advocating on your behalf with other parties involved; and by explaining other possible solutions; and if necessary, by referring you to an appropriate attorney.

■ **WHAT CAN AN ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST HELP YOU WITH?**

- Medicare Supplemental Insurance
- Legal Benefits and other concerns affecting people 60 and older
- Homestead Tax Credit or Referral
- Medical Assistance
- Medicare Part A, B and D
- Food Share
- Housing and Utility Issues
- Social Security
- Medicare Advantage Plans (Part C)
- Wisconsin SeniorCare

**Elder Benefit Specialist for Waupaca County
Waupaca County Department of Health and Human Services 715-258-6400**

■ **ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST PROGRAM**

An Elder benefit specialist is a person trained to help persons, age 60 or older, who are having a problem with their private or government benefits. They receive ongoing training and are monitored by attorneys knowledgeable in elder law.

See Elder Benefit Specialist Program below.

DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST PROGRAM

■ **WHAT IS A DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST?**

A Disability Benefit Specialist is trained to counsel persons 18 years to 59 with physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, mental illness and/or substance use disorders about private or public benefits. They are experts at helping persons with extensive paperwork that is often required in benefit programs. Disability Benefit Specialists are continually trained by Disability Rights Wisconsin attorneys knowledgeable in disability benefits. They work closely with other state and local professionals.

■ **WHO SHOULD SEEK HELP FROM A DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST?**

- Persons who want to know more about private or public benefits
- Persons who need help in organizing their paperwork and applying for benefits
- Persons who have been denied a benefit they think they are entitled to

■ **WHAT CAN A DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST HELP YOU WITH?**

- Medicaid (Medical Assistance)
- Social Security Disability (SSDI)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Medicare, including Part D
- Prescription Drug Assistance
- FoodShare
- Low-Income Tax Credits
- Insurance Issues
- Housing and Utility Issues (as they relate to disability)

**For Disability Benefit Specialist assistance
in Waupaca County, call the Aging
and Disability Resource Center -
Waupaca County branch (ADRC)**

715-258-6400

866-739-2372 – toll free

7-1-1

www.youradrcresource.org

■ **GOVERNMENT BENEFITS**

https://www.benefits.gov/benefit-finder#benefits&qc=cat_1

Free Web site to find government benefit and assistance programs you may be eligible to receive.

■ **LONG-TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM**

715-345-5229 • 800-815-0015

longtermcare.wi.gov/section_detail.asp?linkcatid=1953&linkid=1014&locid=123

Responds to complaints and problems of nursing home and community based residential facility residents and their families.

■ **SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

607 W. Northland Avenue
Appleton, WI 54911

877-694-5495 • 800-772-1213

www.ssa.gov

Addresses questions and concerns relating to Social Security including retirement, survivors and dependents, disability, Medicare, Medicare Part D and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

■ **STATE OF WISCONSIN BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE**

Lynn M. Tank

Insurance Agent

OFFERING THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS:

- Individual Health Insurance/ "Obamacare"
- Medicare Supplements with top rated carriers
- Medicare Advantage Plans
- Medicare Part D Prescription Plans



05322404

**NOW OFFERING!
AUTO - HOME - FARM
INSURANCE**

Office: (920)250-6051
lynntins@hughes.net
221 W. North Water St • New London

1402 Pankratz Street, Suite 111
Madison, WI 53704

800-815-0015

MEDIGAP HELPLINE: 800-242-1060

longtermcare.wi.gov

8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mon-Fri

The Medigap Helpline provides insurance counseling to persons regarding Medicare, supplements, hospitals, cancer and long-term care insurance.

■ **TRICARE PROGRAM**

1-800-444-5445

www.tricare-east.com

For Veterans and dependents.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE OFFICE**

811 Harding Street,
Waupaca, WI 545981

715-258-6475

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Click on Departments and select Veterans Services

■ **WISCONSIN HEALTH INSURANCE RISK**

SHARING PLAN (HIRSP)

800-828-4777

http://longtermcare.wi.gov/sublink.asp?linksubcat2id=1992

Offers health insurance to Wisconsin residents who are unable to find adequate health insurance coverage or who have lost their employer sponsored group health insurance.

■ **WISCONSIN OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE**

Madison: 800-236-8517

608-266-3585

oci.wi.gov/Pages/Homepage.aspx

Provides current information regarding Wisconsin insurance policies. Regulates and enforces Wisconsin insurance laws.

BRAIN INJURY & DISABILITY SERVICES

■ **BRAIN INJURY RESOURCE CENTER OF WISCONSIN INC.**

511 N. Grand Avenue
Waukesha, WI 53186

262-770-4882

Fax: 262-436-1747

Email: Admin@bircofwi.org

www.bircofwi.org

CAP SERVICES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

■ SKILLS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

101 Tower Road
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-9575, Ext. 216

<https://capservices.org/what-we-do/job-skills-economic-security/skills/>

Provides education and updating of skills. Must meet income guidelines, work 20 hours a week and reside in one of the following counties: Waupaca, Waushara, Portage, Outagamie.

■ WORK-N-WHEELS

CAP Services, Inc.
 1608 W. River Drive
 Stevens Point, WI
715-343-7110

www.capservices.org/what-we-do/housing-transportation/

Contact person: Sollita Franc, Lending Coordinator
715-343-7110

Email: sfranc@capmail.org

Auto loan program designed to help income eligible families/individuals with assistance in obtaining affordable and dependable vehicles. Car loans available at 0%. Maximum loan of \$5000. 2 ½ years to repay. Autos must be needed for work related activity.

SPECIAL NEEDS SUPPORT WEBSITES:

■ **RENTERS RIGHTS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**
<https://www.justgreatlawyers.com/renters-rights-and-housing-assistance-for-people-with-disabilities>

■ **MANAGING YOUR CHILD'S TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD**
<http://www.mychildwithoutlimits.org/cgi-sys/suspendedpage.cgi>

■ **GUIDE TO REMODELING A HOME FOR ADULTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**
<https://www.bigrentz.com/how-to-guides/home-modifications-young-adults-special-needs>

■ **SPECIAL NEEDS CHECKLIST: HOW DISABILITY-FRIENDLY IS YOUR CITY?**
<https://www.yourstoragefinder.com/special-needs-checklist-how-disability-friendly-is-your-city>

■ **VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR ADULTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**
<https://www.vocationaltraininghq.com/best-vocational-training-programs-disabled/>

HEALTH:

■ MINISTRY DENTAL CLINIC - DENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

3504 E. Maria Drive
 Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-342-8060

The Ministry Dental Clinic was developed in partnership with Delta Dental and St. Michael's Hospital in Stevens Point. Services are provided for Medical Assistance and BadgerCare recipients residing in Waupaca County.

■ PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER DENTAL CLINIC

825 W. Fulton Street,
 Waupaca, WI 54981
920-731-7445 for appointments.
www.partnershipchc.org



INDEPENDENT SENIOR LIVING - for 55+

For info, tours & applications please contact us today!
 1-877-377-1434 | rentals@capmail.org | capservices.org/rentals

- 1-or 2-bedroom, 1 level apartment
- Refrigerator, stove, garbage disposal, dishwasher (most units)
- Washer and dryer or hookups (most units)
- Community room (most locations)

FEATURES:

- Attached garage, private entry, covered porch (most units)
- Microwave (some units)
- Roll-in shower, low-lip shower, or tub
- Air conditioner • Mailboxes on site
- Smoke-free property

- Heat
- Sewer
- Hot and Cold Water

RENT INCLUDES:

- Snow Removal
- Lawn Care
- Garbage Service

• Some locations include electric

- Adams • Berlin • Brillion
- Iola • Manawa • Mauston
- Waupaca • Wausau (high-rise w/elevator)
- Wisconsin Rapids (2 locations)

LOCATIONS:

- Clintonville • Colby (2 locations)
- Montello • Nekoosa • Seymour
- Weyauwega

Income restrictions may apply. CAP Services is an equal opportunity employer/provider.

**Transforming People
and Communities**

06476533

HOUSING:

■ FIRST-TIME HOME BUYERS ASSISTANCE

715-343-7108

Contact person: Sue Murphy, NMLS #238345

608-297-2801

Email: smurphy@capmail.org

<https://capservices.org/what-we-do/housing-transportation/hba/>

Deferred loans for down payment and closing costs are available to eligible first-time low- to moderate-income home buyers. Deferred loans for home rehabilitation are also available to participants.

■ HOUSING REHABILITATION

715-343-7142

Contact person: Mona Aubut, Housing Program Specialist

Email: maubut@capmail.org

<https://capservices.org/what-we-do/housing-transportation/rehab/>

For information or to request application
State-of-the-art weatherization to reduce the energy usage and rehabilitation to improve the living conditions of low-income home owners and renters.

■ RENTALS

877-377-1434

Email: rentals@capmail.org

<https://capservices.org/what-we-do/housing-transportation/rentals/>

For apartment availability or to request application. Income & age restrictions may apply. Wheelchair accessible. Equal housing opportunity. CAP Services is an equal opportunity employer/provider. See HOUSING: Senior Independent for CAP senior housing locations.

■ WAUPACA TOWNHOMES

730 LeRoy Butler Drive

Waupaca, WI 54981

877-377-1434

Email: rentals@capmail.org

www.capservices.org/rentals

Low - moderate income housing. Fixed rent. Income restricted.

(These rentals not based on 30% of income.)

■ WEATHERIZATION

715-258-6820 • 715-343-7142

<https://capservices.org/what-we-do/housing-transportation/rehab/>

Assist with home weatherization, insulation, furnace repair, etc. Must apply for and receive energy assistance.

INTERVENTION SERVICES:

■ ELDER ABUSE

715-258-6400

■ FAMILY CRISIS CENTER

1616 West River Drive,
Stevens Point, WI 54481

800-472-3377

<https://capservices.org/what-we-do/health-wellness-safety/fcc/>

Emergency shelter, counseling and legal advocacy are provided to victims of domestic abuse and their children and to runaway youth. Staff assists victims in identifying constructive alternatives to the problems they are experiencing.

■ LOCAL FAMILY CRISIS CENTER

101 Tower Road, #1
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-256-0996

The Family Crisis Center (FCC) provides assistance to victims of domestic violence and their families, friends and care providers. Services include shelter, a 24-hour-a-day toll-free crisis line, walk-in counseling, accompaniment for medical care and legal proceedings, referrals, and support groups. All services are free of charge and confidential.

■ SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM SERVICES

715-258-9575, Ext. 240

Contact person: Fran Beilke

Email: fbielke@capmail.org

Education and crisis intervention services are provided to victims of sexual assault and their families.

■ SUPPORT GROUPS

Family Crisis Center: 715-256-1136, Ext. 215

DAAP: 715-256-1136, Ext. 20

Support groups for domestic abuse victims and for children of domestic violence. The Family Crisis Center also offers a 20-week domestic abuse alternatives program (DAAP) to abusers.

■ TRANSITIONAL LIVING

715-256-1136, Ext. 201

Short-term housing and supportive services are provided to domestic abuse victims who have chosen to live apart from their abuser until permanent, adequate and affordable housing can be found.

CARE MANAGEMENT

■ ARC ANGELS

Toll Free: (877) 832-8032

www.arcangelscare.com

Navigating the health care system is a difficult process, especially for the elderly. Our Geriatric Care Managers assist clients in this process with compassion, dignity and respect offering:

- Comprehensive Patient Care Advocacy
- Maintaining Continuity of Care with Health Care Team
- Referrals to Appropriate Specialists, Services and Programs
- Arrange and Accompany to appointments with documentation
- Assisting with insurance, Applications, New Patient Documentation
- Home Safety Evaluations, Assistance with Equipment Purchases and Installation
- Functioning as Liaison for Families, Guardians and Physicians
- Weekly client visits complete with electronic communication and written reports to families providing recommendations for client care needs
- Assistance in Crisis Situations
- Prescription Fulfillment, Medication Monitoring

To schedule a consultation, please call or visit our website.

■ COMMUNITY CARE, INC.

102 Grand Seasons Drive

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-256-3400

www.communitycareinc.org/

■ GOOD PEOPLE

Milwaukee Office: 414-289-8373

Madison offices: 608-223-0073

800-608-8003

www.goodpeople.us

Provides live-in caregivers to enable person to stay in their home. Provides no cost, no obligation evaluation and assessment and place carefully chosen compatibility, and substitutes for caregiver's days off.

■ LAKELAND CARE, INC.

500 City Center

Oshkosh, WI 54901

877-227-3335 • 920-456-3200

www.lakelandcareinc.com

Offers care management services to help eligible elders and adults with disabilities live independently – at home or in their community through the Family Care Program.



Compassionate People To Care For Those You Love.

Honoring Life and Commitments.

- *Medication Reminders*
- *Meal Planning and Preparation*
- *Companionships and Conversation*
- *Light Housework and Laundry*
- *Assist with Bathing, Dressing and Grooming*
- *Monitor Diet and Eating*
- *Respite Care*
- *Errands and Shopping*
- *Accompany to Appointments*

*Serving the Counties of Waupaca, Shawano, Outagamie,
Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, Marathon, Wood and Portage*
Quality and Affordable Companion and Home Care Services.

Geriatric Care Management Services available.

For More Information, Please Contact Us at (877) 832-8032. • arcangelscare.com

05405295

CAREGIVER SUPPORT

See *RESPITE, SUPPORT GROUPS*

■ ALZHEIMER'S NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM (NFCSP)

Waupaca County Department
of Health & Human Services
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6400

■ ARC ANGELS SENIOR HOME CARE

5733 Grande Market Drive, Suite C
Appleton, WI 54913
920-832-8032 • 877-832-8032

www.arcangelscare.com

Medical and non-medical assistance, home helper and companionship. Serve areas of Waupaca, Shawano, Outagamie, Calumet and Brown counties.

■ BRIGHTSTAR

35 Park Place Suite 100,
Appleton, WI 54914
866-618-7827

Local phone: 920-882-7277

Fax: 920-882-7277

Contact person: Carol

www.brightstarcare.com

Provides in-home, private, medical and non-medical care.

■ CANCER SUPPORT

Contact person: Katie Norming, ThedaCare Oncology
920-364-3654

■ CAREGIVER SUPPORT GROUP FOR FAMILY CAREGIVERS AND FRIENDS

Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC)
715-258-6400

Several caregiver support programs are held throughout the area. Please call for the one most convenient for you. Information is also available for support groups for long distance caregivers.

The ADRC will help you to locate one nearest you. Funding may be available to help with respite and transportation to a support group or other caregiver support program. Just what you need to get the support and care for you.

■ CAREGIVER SUPPORT NETWORK

866-843-9810

www.wisconsincaregiver.org

Are you caring for an older adult, relative, child or a person with a disability? We offer respite information, assistance, education and support.

■ EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Waupaca County Department of Health & Human Services – Health Services Division
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6388

Contact person: Nicole Lauritzen

Email: Nicole.lauritzen@co.waupaca.wi.us

The Early Intervention Program provides developmental, educational and therapeutic services for families who have children between the ages of birth to three years old and have a delay in development (communication, movement, learning, social-emotional or self-help skills) or a diagnosed condition (Down's Syndrome, prematurity, autism, etc.). The Early Intervention Program offers service coordination, developmental, speech and language, occupational and physical evaluations, therapies and special instruction. All services are provided in the child's natural environment (home, daycare, Grandma's house, park, etc.). The Early Intervention Program is funded through county, state and federal funds, and insurance and parental cost share.

■ FAMILY CAREGIVER ALLIANCE

FAMILY CARE NAVIGATOR

800-445-8106

https://www.caregiver.org/family-care-navigator?tid=82&page=1

■ FAMILY CAREGIVERS ROCK NONPROFIT

PO Box 2434
Appleton, WI 54912
www.FamilyCaregiversRock.org

"Making Family Caregiver Wishes Happen!"

■ FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Waupaca County Department
of Health & Human Services
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6300

Provides individual support and services to families that include a child with severe disabilities. The Family Support Program was designed to relieve some of the stress, to preserve the child's place in the family and

ensure that parents get the help they need without having to give up parental responsibilities and control.

The amount of Family Support dollars each family receives is based on the costs of the family's needs as identified in the service plan and the availability of resources from other programs and/or community resources. There is a maximum yearly amount of Family Support funding available per child.

While there are no limits on family income for the purposes of eligibility for the Family Support Program, families may be assessed a parental fee for services they receive. However, funding is limited and program eligibility is not a guarantee that the family will receive services.

■ **HOME HELPERS**

1907 American Drive, Suite A6
Neenah, WI 54956
920-757-9610

Medical and non-medical in home care.

■ **INDEPENDENCE FIRST**

V/TTY: 414-291-7520:
www.independencefirst.org

A nonprofit agency directed by, and for the benefit of, persons with disabilities. We effectively facilitate empowerment of individuals with disabilities through: education, advocacy, independent living services and coalition.

■ **LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES OF WISCONSIN AND UPPER MICHIGAN**

3003 A North Richmond Street
Appleton, WI 54911
920-730-1326

https://www.lsswis.org/Locations/Appleton-MainOffice.htm

Offers support, expertise, resources and hope for older adults suffering from a variety of issues. Individual, couple and family counseling services available. Rates based on a sliding-fee donation scale.

■ **NORTHEAST REGIONAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS (CYSHCN)**

Children's Hospital of Wisconsin--Fox Valley
Concorde Building

325 Commercial Street, Suite 400
Neenah, WI 54956

920-969-5325 • 877-568-5205

www.northeastregionalcenter.org

MEDICAL ALERT/EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM	
BILL-RAY HOME MOBILITY, LLC/FREEDOM ALERT 920-257-4001 920-915-8433 (stocked in Appleton) www.friendlybeds.com www.logicmark.com	Monthly fee: None Activation fee: None Purchase equipment for one time price of \$295; second pendant is \$115
DIRECT LINK (HOME HELPERS) 866-311-1154 (toll-free) 920-757-9610 (local) www.directlink911.com	Monthly fee: \$37 Activation fee: \$30 (1x/set-up fee)
FAMILY FIRST LLC 888-887-9169 www.familyfirst medicalalarms.com	Monthly fee: \$34.95 Six months: \$179.70 Activation fee: None
LIFE WATCH USA 800-716-1433 www.lifewatch-usa.com	Monthly fee: \$31.95 Activation Fee: \$50
MINISTRY/AFFINITY/ ASCENSION LIFEDIRECT 920-223-3048 www.affinityhealth.org	Monthly fee: \$33 (landline) \$50 (cell) Activation fee: \$40
MOBILE HELP 1-800-992-0616 www.mobilehelp.com	Monthly fee: \$29 Classic/\$41.95 Duo Activation fee: None Classic: base and button Duo: base, button, mobile device with GPS
SAFETY CHOICE PERS (COMFORT KEEPERS) 920-215-0992 www.comfortkeepers.com	Monthly fee: call to inquire Activation fee: call to inquire
ST PAUL ELDER SERVICES/ ST PAUL AT HOME: BOB 920-766-6020 www.stpauelders.org	Monthly fee: call to inquire Activation fee: call to inquire
THEDACARE LIFELINE 920-738-6391 • 800-242-1306 ext 4773	Monthly fee: \$34 Activation fee: \$40
USA MEDALERT 262-909-3636 www.usamedalert.com	Monthly fee: \$34.95 Activation fee: None
VRI MEDICAL ALARMS 1-800-860-4230 www.vricares.com	Monthly fee: #29.95 Activation fee: None

■ **RCI REACH, ROSALYNN CARTER INSTITUTE FOR CAREGIVING @ MOSAIC FAMILY HEALTH**

Valley Memory Project Mosaic Family Health
229 S. Morrison Street,
Appleton, WI 54911

920-997-8407

Contact person: Beth Belmore, MSE

920-998-8436

Email: Beth.Belmore@mosaicfamilyhealth.org

http://www.rosalynncarter.org/FoxValley/

■ **RECOVER HEALTH**

801 W Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-2130

www.recoverhealth.org

Mon.-Fri.: 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m.

RN on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Eligibility requirements based on medical necessity. Provides the following: skilled nursing; physical, occupational, speech and respiratory therapies; personal care, homemaker and companion services.

■ **RIGHT AT HOME**

2100 Omro Road, Suite H
Oshkosh, WI 54904

920-651-9400

www.rahhomecare.com

Covering the entire Waupaca county. Meal preparation, laundry, light housekeeping, hygiene, bathing, grooming, safety supervision, transportation and medication reminders. Serve both the elder and disabled people. Available 24/7.

■ **TAKING CARE OF YOU:
POWERFUL TOOLS FOR CAREGIVING**

Contact person: Deb Brunner

715-258-0442 • 715-252-3892

This is a 6-week program that is offered at least two times a year. If you need respite or supervision for your loved one so that you can attend, please call for arrangements

■ **TODAY'S CAREGIVER MAGAZINE**

www.caregiver.com

■ **WELL BADGER RESOURCE CENTER**

800-642-7837 (24/7, 365 days a year.)

(During business hours, line is answered by parent specialists who have children with special needs).

wellbadger.org

Does your child, ages 0-21, have special needs? Do you

have questions and don't know where to get answers? We provide specialized information and referral services in the following areas: financial assistance, early intervention, advocacy, support groups, medical/health counseling, transportation and assistive technology.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES - AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER (ADRC)**

715-258-6400

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Under Health & Human Services select ADRC and/or Aging/Disability Newsletter

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Under Health & Human Services, click on ADRC

www.youradrcresource.org

Connects older adults, their families and caregivers with much needed information, services and programs in the community. Even if an older family member lives outside of the county or state, the department will help families access the services and agencies needed. The Aging & Disability Resource Unit also publishes a quarterly newsletter – The ADRC Connection.

■ **WISCONSIN FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT**

866-843-9810 • 800-449-4481

www.wisconsinicaregiver.org

Providing information, assistance, respite, support and education.

CONSUMER INFORMATION AND PROTECTION

■ **BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU**

Northeast Wisconsin Regional Office
10019 W Greenfield Avenue,
Milwaukee, WI 53214

920-734-4352 • 800-273-1002

wisconsin.bbb.org

■ **CONSUMER CREDIT COMPLAINT HOTLINE**

800-452-3328

www.wdfi.org

■ **DISABILITY BENEFIT SPECIALIST**

Waupaca County Department of Health & Human Services Aging & Disability Resource Center
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

*Serves people ages 18-59.

See Benefit Assistance.

■ **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION**
Bureau of Consumer Protection: 800-422-7128
www.datcp.state.wi.us
Wisconsin's No Call List: 866-966-2255
nocall.wisconsin.gov

■ **ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST PROGRAM**
 An elder benefit specialist is a person trained to help persons, age 60 or older, who are having a problem with their private or government benefits. They receive ongoing training and are monitored by attorneys knowledgeable in elder law.
See Elder Benefit Specialist Program on Page 25.

■ **IDENTITY THEFT**
Medicare: 800-633-4227
HHS Office of the Inspector General: 800-447-8477
Federal Trade Commission ID: 877-438-4338
 To report misuse of personal information or identity theft.
www.ftc.gov/idtheft

■ **LONG-TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM**
715-345-5229 • 800-815-0015
longtermcare.wi.gov
 Responds to complaints and problems of nursing home and community based residential facility residents and their families.

■ **TENANT RESOURCE CENTER**
 1202 Williamston Street, Suite A
 Madison, WI 53703
 Mon. - Fri.: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Rental rights questions (Toll-free, outside of Dane County): **877-238-RENT (7368)**
 UW-Madison office: **608-216-2321**
www.tenantresourcecenter.org
 The Tenant Resource Center is a nonprofit, membership organization dedicated to promoting positive relations between rental house consumers (tenants) and providers (landlords) throughout Wisconsin. By providing information and referrals, education about rental rights and the responsibilities, and access to conflict resolution, we empower the community to obtain and maintain quality affordable housing.

■ **WISCONSIN CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION**
800-422-7128

■ **WISCONSIN OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE)**
Madison: 800-236-8517

oci.wi.gov/Pages/Homepage.aspx
 Provides current information regarding Wisconsin insurance policies. Regulates and enforces Wisconsin insurance laws.

COUNSELING

■ **ASCENSION BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**
 190 Grand Seasons Drive
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-8459
 Outpatient, mental health and AODA

■ **ASCENSION BEHAVIORAL HEALTH OUTPATIENT SERVICES**
 1531 S. Madison Street
 Appleton, WI 54915
920-738-2000
www.affinityhealth.org

■ **ASCENSION BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PSYCHOLOGIST**
 2700 W. Ninth Avenue
 Oshkosh, WI 54904
920-223-2000

■ **ASCENSION-MINISTRY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE** (Counseling ONLY)
 190 Grand Seasons Drive
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715- 295-5300

■ **ASCENSION-MINISTRY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AT ST MICHAELS** (Outpatient/ Residential)
 209 Prentice Street N.
 Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-344-4611

■ **CATHOLIC CHARITIES**
 N2845 Shadow Road
 Waupaca, WI 54981
920-680-7450
www.gbdioc.org
 Counselling for adults, children, families, and couples regardless of religious background, race or nationality. Fee paid by insurance, Medicaid or Medicare sliding fee scale.

■ **CHRISTIAN FAMILY COUNSELING**
 1011 N. Lynndale Drive
 Appleton, WI 54914
920-731-9798

■ **HELPING OTHERS PREVENT AND EDUCATION ABOUT SUICIDE (HOPES)**

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
800-273-8255
TTY: 800-79TTY (4889)
suicidepreventionlifeline.org

■ **NAMI FOX VALLEY INC**

Appleton: 211 E. Franklin Street
Appleton, WI 54911
920-954-1550
Waupaca: 815 W. Fulton Street, Suite 6
Waupaca, WI 54981
920-954-1550 (by appointment only)
www.namifoxvalley.org

Provides advocacy, education and support to persons with brain disorders and mental illness

■ **PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER**

825 W. Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
920-731-7445

www.partnershipchc.org

Providing dental care for you. Always accepting new patients. Sliding fee available. No insurance? We can help. BadgerCare+ & most insurances accepted.

■ **PROJECT WISHOPE**

200 N Main Street,
Waupaca, WI 54981
844-947-4673

https://www.wishope.org/

Wisconsin Behavioral Health Resources

OUR MISSION: At WisHope it is our mission to provide resources, education, and support to Wisconsin communities and individuals impacted by addiction and mental health.

OUR VISION: Our vision is to inspire communities and individuals into taking action by providing them the tools, support, and resources needed to make change within their community. We do this through education, planning, and support.

■ **SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS CENTER**

17 Park Place, Suite 400
Appleton, WI 54914
920-733-8119 • 800-722-7797
www.sacc-foxcities.org

■ **THE SAMARITAN COUNSELING CENTER**

Menasha: 1478 Kenwood Drive, Suite 1,
Menasha, WI 54952
920-886-9319

New London: 709 W. Pine Street,
New London, WI 54961

920-982-7863

Oshkosh: 110 Church Avenue,
Oshkosh, WI 54901

920-235-1678

www.samaritan-counseling.com

■ **THEDACARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH - MENASHA**

1095 Midway Road
Menasha, WI 54952

920-720-2300

■ **THEDACARE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH - WAUPACA**

(Counseling ONLY)
902 Riverside Drive, Suite 204
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-256-1475

www.thedacare.org

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES – COMMUNITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PSYCHIATRIC & COUNSELING SERVICES**

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6304

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY SURVIVORS OF SUICIDE SUPPORT GROUP**

Crystal River Inn,
E1369 Rural Road,
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-5333

Email: crystalriverbb@gmail.com

Meet other survivors, share your experience, or just listen as other share. Our group is open to anyone 17 and older. 3rd Thursday of the month, 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm

CRISIS HOTLINE

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS**

24-HOUR EMERGENCY

800-719-4418

■ **SUICIDE PREVENTION HOTLINE**

800-273-8255

DENTAL

■ AFFORDABLE DENTURES

1800 W. Mason Street, Unit C
Green Bay, WI 54303

920-397-5609

www.affordabledentures.com

■ ASCENSION DENTAL CLINIC

Medical Arts Plaza
3504 E. Maria Drive
Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-342-8060

The Ministry Dental Clinic was developed in partnership with Delta Dental and St. Michael's Hospital in Stevens Point. Services are provided for Medical Assistance and BadgerCare recipients residing in Waupaca County. Serves individuals with ForwardHealth benefits.

■ DONATED DENTAL SERVICES

6737 W. Washington Street, Suite 2360
West Allis, WI 53214-0173

866-812-9840 • 888-338-6852

www.wda.org

Must be disabled, chronically ill or age 65+ (or be the dependent of someone in listed categories) and either

have no insurance or are not able to find dentist that accepts Medical Assistance insurance. There is a waiting list. Services provided at various locations.

■ FAMILY HEALTH MEDICAL & DENTAL CENTER/LA CLINICA

400 S. Townline Road
Wautoma, WI 54982

920-787-5514

www.famhealth.com

A community and migrant health center that provides primary medical and dental services to the area's underserved population. All people, all ages needing care are welcome - we are not limited to who we can serve. We accept Medical Assistance patients and have fees based on income for those without insurance.

■ FOX VALLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Dental Hygienist Student Clinic

920-735-4884

Offering cleanings, which includes x-rays and fluoride treatments from September to the end of April. Will mail records, x-rays to a dentist. Does not take any insurance. Pricing: Children 12 and under: \$20, adults age 13-54: \$30, Seniors age 55+: \$20.

Simplifying Healthcare Options



JMS is an Independent Health Insurance Agency Specializing in:

- Medicare • Dental & Vision
- Individual ACA

We have over 30 years experience and stand behind our strong customer service values.

We educate you on the products available & re-evaluate your coverage options at renewal to be sure you have what is right for you.

1-800-236-8557 staff@jmsbrokerage.com

Office Located in Appleton, but will also travel to you in the surrounding cities.

www.jmsbrokerage.com

05405718

■ MARQUETTE DENTURE PROGRAM

1801 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53201

414-288-7151

The Marquette University School of Dentistry is recruiting for its annual complete denture-education program. The program provides 50 eligible patients with a new set of complete dentures for free. Interested participants should need a new set because of age, wear, lost or broken set, or due to loss of fit over time. Each participant is expected to attend screening appointment and then seven (7) weekly. Each visit will be approximately three (3) hours long. Participants MUST attend ALL sessions. Screenings for potential patients will begin immediately at the Marquette University School of Dentistry located at 1801 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee. Each potential participant must pay for an x-ray (\$20) due at the time of the screening.

■ MARSHFIELD DENTAL CENTER

1307 N. Saint Joseph's Avenue
Marshfield, WI 54449

715-221-5600

Monday - Friday, 8am. - 5pm

Serves all patients regardless of ability to pay or insurance status. Those who lack dental care are priority.

■ WISCONSIN DENTAL ASSOCIATION (WDA)

6737 W. Washington Street, Suite 2360
West Allis, WI 53214

414-276-4520

www.wda.org

Call for Reduced-rate dental clinics through the state

DISABILITY RESOURCES

See ADAPTIVE & Medical Equipment

■ KATIE BECKETT PROGRAM

608-692-2865

<http://www.compasswisconsin.org/programs/the-katie-beckett-program/>

The Katie Beckett Program is a special eligibility process that allows certain children who are residents of Wisconsin with long-term disabilities or complex medical needs, living at home with their families, to obtain a Wisconsin Medicaid card. Certain criteria must be met.

■ LARSEN-WINCHESTER LIONS – LOAN LOCKER

Used Medical Equipment: 920-427-3244

Store open on Tuesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. No appointment required.

e-clubhouse.org/sites/larsenwinchester/page-6.php

■ MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PURCHASE PLAN (MAPP)

Waupaca County Department
of Health & Human Services

811 Harding Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6368

For individuals with disabilities who have some type of employment. Contact the pre-screener for economic and employment support.

■ NORTHEAST REGIONAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS (CYSHCN)

Children's Hospital of Wisconsin--Fox Valley

Concorde Building

325 Commercial Street, Suite 400

Neenah, WI 54956

920-969-5325 • 877-568-5205

www.northeastregionalcenter.org

■ OPTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

Green Bay Office: 555 Country Club Road

Green Bay, WI 54313

Mail: P.O. Box 11967, Green Bay WI 54307

888-465-1515

Fox Valley Office: 2331 E Lourdes Drive, Room 208

Appleton, WI 54914

John: 920-997-9999

Alyson: 920-882-9309

Fax: 920-997-9381

www.optionsil.com

Committed to empowering people with disabilities to lead independent and productive lives by providing advocacy, peer support, information and referral, independent living skills training and community education.

■ SPECIAL OLYMPICS INC

202-628-3630 • 800-700-8585

www.specialolympics.org

Athletes with intellectual disabilities compete

■ WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES AGING & DISABILITY RESOURCE UNIT

811 Harding Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) are the first place to go to get accurate, unbiased information on all aspects of life related to aging or living with a disability. ADRCs are friendly welcoming places where anyone -- individuals, concerned families or friends, or

professionals working with issues related to aging or disabilities — can go for information specifically tailored to their situation. The ADRC provides information on a broad range of programs and services, helps people understand the various long term care options available to them, helps people apply for programs and benefits, and serves as the access point for publicly-funded long term care. These services can be provided at the ADRC, via telephone, or through a home visit, whichever is more convenient to the individual seeking help.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY ARC – FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS**

Contact personnel: Ron & Pat Schoen
920-982-5084

■ **WELL BADGER RESOURCE CENTER**

800-642-7837 (24/7, 365 days a year)
(During business hours, line is answered by parent specialists who have children with special needs).

wellbadger.org

Does your child, ages 0-21, have special needs? Do you have questions and don't know where to get answers? We provide specialized information and referral services in the following areas: financial assistance, early intervention, advocacy, support groups, medical/health counseling, transportation and assistive technology.

RESOURCES FOR THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED

■ **THE ARC – WISCONSIN DISABILITY ASSOCIATION**
arcwi.org

Information about the history and current goals of the association.

■ **AUTISM SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN**

1477 Kenwood Drive
Menasha, WI 54952
920-558-4602
Toll Free: 888-428-8476
www.asw4autism.org

Provides information and links regarding autism.

■ **BRAIN INJURY ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN**

262-790-9660 • 800-882-9298 (toll free)
www.biaw.org

No brain injury is too mild to ignore or too severe to lose hope.

■ **COVEY**

1930 Algoma Boulevard
Oshkosh, WI 54901
920-424-4071
www.covey.org

■ **DISABILITY RIGHTS WISCONSIN**

131 W. Wilson Street, Suite 700
Madison, WI 53703

800-928-8778

www.disabilityrightswi.org

Protection and advocacy for people with disabilities.

■ **DOWN SYNDROME ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN**

11709 W. Cleveland Avenue, Suite 2
West Allis, WI 53227

414-327-3729 • 866-327-DSAW (3729)

Email: info@dsaw.org

www.dsaw.org

■ **INDEPENDENCE FIRST**

Main office: 414-291-7520

www.independencefirst.org

Covers current disability laws on accessibility, education, housing, etc. and tells you how to protect your rights.

■ **SOCIAL SECURITY**

877-694-5495

www.ssa.gov

Good information on disability benefits.

■ **WAISMAN CENTER - MADISON**

800-532-3321 • 608-263-3301

www.waisman.wisc.edu

Specialty clinics in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin Hospital for those with developmental disabilities. This site is also helpful for those with severe and multiple disabilities. The Waisman Center is very involved with research.

■ **WISCONSIN BOARD FOR PEOPLE WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES**

608-266-7826 • 888-332-1677

TTY/TDD: 608-266-6660

www.wi-bpdd.org

Provides information on advocacy and legislative issues important to those with developmental disabilities. Click on "Links" at the top of the page and you will find connections to many other interesting sites. BPDD also created a way for people to be informed of upcoming legislative issues and gives recommendations on how to respond to legislators.

■ **WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES - BUREAU OF LONG-TERM SUPPORT, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SECTION**

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/long-term-care-support.htm

Links to all services available to Wisconsin residents.

EMPLOYMENT: ELDER & DISABLED

■ DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (DVR)

1802 Appleton Road,
Menasha, WI 54952

920-832-2759

<https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/dvr/>

■ GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF NORTH CENTRAL WI INC

805 W. Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-942-0574

Helps persons with disabilities and other barriers to employment. Programs create jobs, offer training, and match assistive technology. Addresses education and developmental or diversity issues.

■ SENIOR SERVICE PROGRAM

920-468-1161 (WI telecommunications Relay 711)

<https://www.curativeconnections.org/>

Provides job training for low-income persons who are age 55 or older.

■ VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Menasha Job Center: 1802 Appleton Road,
Menasha, WI 54942

920-997-3272 • 920-832-2756 (TTY)

Waupaca Job Center: 1979 Godfrey Drive,
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-8832

www.jobcenterofwisconsin.com

Eligibility requirements: Military veterans with other than dishonorable discharges.

■ WISCONSIN JOB CENTER

1979 Godfrey Drive,
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-8832

www.wisconsinjobcenter.org

www.waupacajobcenter.com

Fox Cities Workforce Development Center

- Apply online FoodShare, BadgerCare Plus, Family Planning Only Services, and Medicaid
- Get up-to-date information about the status of his/her FoodShare, Medicaid, Badger Care Plus and Family Planning Services.
- Get answers to common questions about benefits.

www.access.wi.gov

■ AT & T - LIFELINE SERVICE

800-440-9853 (to sign up for Lifeline Wisconsin)

www.att.com/lifeline

For Residential Customers Only.

Not to be confused with emergency lifeline services. For more detailed information on eligibility and discounts. Now phone service is even more affordable.

Because phone service is so important in today's world, AT&T believes everyone should have access to it. They offer two discounted telephone service plans to make basic phone service even more affordable for qualified customers

- Regular Lifeline Wisconsin - makes basic phone service even more affordable for qualified customers with discounted phone service and the ability to add additional services and features.
- Enhanced Lifeline Wisconsin - offers a deeper discount to qualified Wisconsin customers who live on current or former reservation or tribal land, as defined in Title 25 - Code of Federal regulations, Section 20.1, Paragraph (v).

To qualify, a household must participate in one of the following: Food Stamps, Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Medical Assistance (Title 19, including BadgerCare), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), WI Homestead Property Tax Credit, Wisconsin Works, Childcare.

■ WISCONSIN LIFELINE INFORMATION

www.phone-bill-assistance.com/lifeline/WI

Lists all the phone companies that offer Lifeline Programs in Wisconsin.

■ COMMUNITY OPTIONS PROGRAM/FAMILY CARE

Waupaca County Department
of Health & Human Services

715-258-6400

Community Options help people who need long-term care to stay in their own homes and communities. If you need services to remain in your home, are being admitted to a Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF) or are already in a nursing facility and want to return home, you can request an assessment at no cost to you. The assessment determines the feasibility of

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

■ ACCESS

This is a fast, easy-to-use Internet tool that can help you or someone you know to:

- Determine if you may be eligible for help for FoodShare, BadgerCare Plus, Medicaid, SeniorCare, Medicare Part D, The Emergency Food Assistance Program, Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program, and the State Life Insurance Fund.

remaining home by taking into account capabilities, special needs and the availability of caregivers to help.

■ **EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: FORWARD SERVICE CORP**

1990 Godfrey Drive, Suite 126
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-802-6281

Services available in Waupaca County include: Emergency Assistance, FSET (Whether you call them food stamps, food share, SNAP, or QUEST card – they all qualify you for the FSET program. It's free, it works, and it can help you get a job that works for you and your family. Our dedicated team can help you plan your career, learn new skills, get the transportation, and much more.), Wisconsin Works (Having a great career is an important part of being a strong parent, but there's a lot more. Our caring team is here to provide one-on-one case management for job-seeking parents. This includes everything from securing childcare to getting the training and support network needed to thrive.), WETAP (You shouldn't have to pass up on your dreams because you can't find a way to get there. WETAP is here to help. This program provides no-interest vehicle repair and purchase loans across our service area.), and Upward Bound (This is life-changing. At school, you'll have access to tutoring and support. During the summer, you'll get the chance to experience college life by living on a college campus and taking classes. Throughout it all, you'll make friends and gain experiences that will ensure your success after high school).

■ **ENERGY SERVICES FOR WAUPACA COUNTY**

1300 Royalton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6820

■ **ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

For appointment: 715-258-6820

The Energy Assistance Program helps households once each heating season to supplement heating and electric costs. Households with heat and/or electric included in their rent are also eligible if they do not receive rental assistance. Households must complete a simple application and interview and must provide income verification for the three months prior, recent utility bills and social security cards for household members. Energy Services staff may assist with the application. Home visits may be scheduled for persons unable to leave their home to apply due to physical limitation.

• **FEMA PROGRAM** - Individual Assistance can include grants to help pay for temporary housing, home repairs and other disaster-related expenses not covered by insurance or other aid programs. Low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

will also be available to cover residential and business losses not fully compensated by insurance. Grants do not have to be repaid, but loans from the SBA must be repaid. For small businesses only, SBA offers Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) to help meet working capital needs caused by the disaster.

1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or TTY 1-800-462-7585

www.fema.gov

• **HOMETOWN** - Alliant Utility customer - income eligibility requirements. Grant to apply to utility bill up to \$400.00. Funds are limited and based on availability.

[www.alliantenergy.com/BillPayOptions/](http://www.alliantenergy.com/BillPayOptions/AssistanceandFinancing/HometownCareEnergyFund)

[AssistanceandFinancing/HometownCareEnergyFund](http://www.alliantenergy.com/BillPayOptions/AssistanceandFinancing/HometownCareEnergyFund)

• **KEEP WISCONSIN WARM** - One-time grant of up to \$700 to assist with heating costs and some electric. Funds are limited and based on availability.

800-891-WARM (9276)

www.kwwf.org

■ **FOUNDATIONS FOR LIVING**

1421 Churchill Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-942-2725

Fax: 715-942-2727

wwwFOUNDATIONSforlivingwaupaca.com

Hours 9am-4pm M-F

A non-profit ministry offering emergency overnight shelter, residential and non-residential transitional living housing, a Community Clothes Closet, some furniture, a Share and Care closet with non-food essential household goods for people in need, financial assistance through Salvation Army, St. Vincent de Paul, and the Veterans Assistance Foundation, educational opportunities and support so that people in Waupaca County can be healthy in mind, body, and spirit, living independent and productive lives to the best of their ability.



Make a difference in our community. Extend a helping hand —volunteer.

**1421 Churchill Street
715-942-2725**

05480978

■ SALVATION ARMY

• **New London: Bread of Life Assistance Center**

301 E. Beacon Avenue
New London, WI 54961
Monday 9am – 11:30am • Tues & Weds 9am – 12pm
920-982-2034 or 920-538-3249

• **Clintonville:**

26B 10th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
Tuesday 10am - 1:00 pm
920-570-5149

• **Waupaca:**

1421 Churchill Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
Mon & Tues 9 – 4 • Thurs & Fri 9 - 4
715-942-2725

salvationarmy1690@att.net

Limited vouchers for emergency situations: shelter, rent, utilities, heat, food, emergency prescriptions. Funds are limited and there is a maximum amount for each category and maximum amounts of assistance available each year.

After hours contact Waupaca County Sheriff's Department: 715-258-4466.

■ WEATHERIZATION - ENERGY CONSERVATION

715-258-6820

www.weccusa.org

www.capservices.org – Click on Weatherization.

To be eligible, homeowners or renters must qualify for and receive Energy Assistance. Priority for weatherization of these homes is determined by the state. Homeowners, whose annual income is at or below 60 percent of Wisconsin State Median Income, receive weatherization services at no cost. Landlords whose tenant's annual income is at or below 60 percent of Wisconsin State Median Income and pay the heating bill also receive this service at no cost to the landlord. If the tenant's heat is included with the rent, there is a nominal 15% fee of the actual cost of the project that is charged to the property owner.

■ FINANCIAL INFORMATION & SERVICE CENTER (FISC) CONSUMER CREDIT COUNSELING SERVICE

800-366-8161

Waupaca Branch: 715-942-1599

Goodwill Industries:

Menasha: 1800 Appleton Road, Menasha, WI 54952
920-886-1000

Waupaca: 805 W. Fulton Street, Waupaca, WI 54981
715-942-1599

Oshkosh: 1600 W. 20th Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54902
920-966-1200

www.fisc-cccs.org

FISC helps people of all income levels with a wide variety of financial concerns. FISC offers proven workshops and practical counseling that have helped thousands of people find increased financial security. When money concerns seem overwhelming, talk with a certified counselor who can help you gain control over your money and remove tension and stress. We can show you how to get out of debt and reach your financial goals.

Our mission is to help families and individuals improve the quality of their lives through the teaching and application of sound financial principles. FISC does not make loans, offer insurance or sell investment products.

Here are a few of the reasons why people come and see us:

- When people are getting by but cannot seem to save money.
- When people experience major lifestyle changes.
- When an employer has downsized people.
- When people are worried or concerned about money.
- When people are planning for retirement.
- When people are considering bankruptcy.
- When financial issues are affecting relationships.

As a Consumer Credit Counseling Service, we offer affordable debt repayment plans for those clients with creditor issues. FISC is the Financial Information Service Center, Inc., a program of Goodwill Industries of North Central Wisconsin, Inc..

■ GOVERNMENT BENEFITS

<https://www.benefits.gov/>

Free Web site to find government benefit and assistance programs you may be eligible to receive.

■ HOME ACCESSIBILITY ASSISTANCE LOAN PROGRAM OPTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

Home Program Coordinator
555 Country Club Road
P.O. Box 11967

Green Bay, WI 54307-11967

888-465-1515, Ext. 122

www.optionsil.com

For more information, contact Steve LaFrombois:

StevEL@optionsil.org

Program provides deferred payment no interest loans to low- and moderate-income level persons with disabilities for the purpose of making accessibility modifications and general home repairs to their owner-occupied home. The loan must be paid when the property is sold, transferred or ceases to be the borrower's principle place of residence. Types of

projects eligible to receive a grant include ramp construction, bathroom, kitchen and bedroom modifications and additions. Must meet criteria for eligibility.

■ **HOMESTEAD TAX CREDIT PROGRAM**

Waupaca County Department of Health & Human Service
 - Aging & Disability Resource Center (ADRC)
 811 Harding Street
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6400

www.revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/ise-home.aspx

Elder Benefit Specialist: Peggy Strey

Waupaca County ADRC's Disability Benefits Specialist will assist qualified disabled adults in filing for Homestead Tax Credit. Waupaca County ADRC's Elder Benefit Specialist will assist those 60 years and older in filing for Homestead Tax Credit. Appointments can be made by phoning 715-258-6400. The program provides cash benefits to homeowners and renters who meet eligibility requirements. To qualify the applicant must have an annual income of less than \$24,680, rent or own Wisconsin property in which one lives and be a legal resident of Wisconsin.

■ **HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM**

CAP Services
For information or application: 715-343-7142
 Low interest repair loan to income-eligible homeowners deferred to sale of home. Funds available for repair or replacement of things like roof, windows, furnace, well, septic, etc. Not for mobile homes.

■ **LEAVEN**

1475 Opportunity Way
 Menasha, WI 54952
920-738-9635

www.leavenfoxcities.org

Provides emergency financial assistance on a short-term basis to needy persons who do not qualify for or whose needs cannot be met by existing agencies. Available to people in Outagamie (including all city of New London residents), Calumet and Northwest Winnebago Counties.

■ **LIFELINE AND LINK-UP PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

Lifeline offers qualified, low-income customer's discounts on their basic monthly telephone bills either land line or wireless. Contact your local telephone provider for more information and tell them you would like to apply for this type of assistance.

<https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/lifeline-support-affordable-communications>

EAT RIGHT WHEN MONEY IS TIGHT!

Have you ever found yourself choosing between buying groceries and paying for medicine at the end of the month? Or maybe you've found yourself skipping fruits



and vegetables and opting for cheaper, less nutritious foods so you have money to pay your utility bill? We believe these are choices no one should have to make. And that's why we'd like to make sure you are familiar with a benefit you may be eligible for called FoodShare. It's a monthly benefit deposited on a debit-like card, the QUEST Card, to help with buying food. This can free up money for bills, medications and other necessities. It's a completely free benefit to those who are eligible. Eligibility is based on income and certain expenses; many people who are working or receiving Social Security are eligible.

Plus, claiming FoodShare benefits helps your local community. The USDA estimates that for every \$5 spent in FoodShare benefits, about \$9 circulates through local businesses and to our farmers. Claiming benefits you are eligible for is a great way to stretch your grocery budget while supporting your local community!

Applying is fast, easy, and confidential. We have a team of FoodShare Outreach Specialists who would be happy to assist you with the process.

Call our FoodShare Helpline toll-free at **1-877-366-3635** or locally at **715-257-4558; 920-644-5448; 608-467-1657** and we can answer any questions you may have and set up a time to help you apply.

Household Size	You may qualify if your total monthly household income is less than:
1	\$2,024
2	\$2,744
3	\$3,464
4	\$4,184
For each additional member add \$720	

■ **LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICE (LSS) FINANCIAL COUNSELING:**

Serving Wisconsin and Upper Michigan
33 N. 25th Street E
Superior, WI 64880

715-394 2054 • 888-577-2227

Email: mkrivinc@lsswis.org

www.conqueryourdebt.org

LSS is a non-denominational, non-profit certified by the NFCC to provide counseling services:

- Free Budget and Credit Counseling
- Debt Management Plans
- Required Bankruptcy Pre-Filing Counseling and Bankruptcy Pre-Discharge Education
- Credit Report Reviews
- Access by Phone, internet and In-Person (in Superior)

■ **NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR CREDIT COUNSELING**

800-388-2227

www.nfcc.org

■ **PAN FOUNDATION**

panfoundation.org/index.php/en

■ **PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL LOAN PROGRAM**

For application: 800-755-7835

If you are age 65 or older, own your own home in Wisconsin, have an annual household income below \$20,000 and meet other qualifications, you may apply to Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) for a loan to pay your property taxes. The loan principle and interest does not have to be repaid until you transfer ownership of your property or you no longer live in it.

Only available from Jan. 1 to June 30. Maximum amount allowable is \$2,500 per year. Can apply annually, however, total deferral amount cannot exceed 50% of home's value as assessed on current property tax bill. Interest rate is subject to annual changes and is set Oct. 15 of each year.

■ **RURAL HOUSING INC.**

608-238-3448 • 888-400-5974

Limited amount of Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) funding available to fix broken pipes, pumps, hot water heaters, etc. To be eligible the client must be elder or disabled. Funding is limited, therefore, aid is not always available.

■ **ST. VINCENT DE PAUL OF APPLETON, INC**

1924 W. College Avenue

Appleton, WI 54914

920-739-1679 Ext.4

www.svdppappleton.org

Appleton office will forward client information to the local contact person. St. Vincent de Paul is a Catholic church based charity but clients do not have to be Catholic to benefit. They are able to help with crisis funds for living and medical expenses, etc in emergency situations.

■ **TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PURCHASE PROGRAM (TEPP)**

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

P.O. Box 7854

Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7854

Voice: 800-231-3305

TT: 800-251-8345

psc.wi.gov/Pages/Programs/TRS.aspx

Helps persons with disabilities buy equipment they need in order to use basic telephone services.

■ **TENANT RESOURCE CENTER**

1202 Williamston Street, Suite A

Madison, WI 53703

Office: 608-257-0143

Outside Dane County, Housing Counselor:

877-238-7368

9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon-Fri

www.tenantresourcecenter.org

The Tenant Resource Center (TRC) offers free counseling for tenants and landlords interested in learning more about their rental rights and responsibilities. Information on state and local rental laws and regulations and lease screening services are available. The TRC may also refer clients to other agencies, when appropriate, to assist them with their needs.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Division of Economic and Employment Support

811 Harding Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6368

Medical Assistance, FoodShare (food stamps), BadgerCare Plus and Child Care Assistance. Provides public assistance programs for low-income individuals and households who meet program requirements.

May also apply online, check benefits, and submit reviews at **www.access.wi.gov**.

To contact the Call Center for the East central Income Maintenance Consortium, **1-888-256-4563**.
Fax verification of information and changes to:
1-855-293-1822.

■ **WEATHERIZATION - ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM - ENERGY SERVICES FOR WAUPACA COUNTY**

1300 Royalton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6820

CAP Services, Stevens Point: 715-343-7142

Information Call Center: 866-432-8947

www.weccusa.org

www.capservices.org – Click on Weatherization.

Assists with home weatherization: insulation, furnace repair, etc. Must meet income guidelines. CAP Services Weatherization works with Energy Assistance offices in Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, and Waushara counties to make your home more energy efficient and to assist with heating costs. Call your local Energy Assistance office.

■ **WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

265 W. Northland Avenue
Appleton, WI 54911

920-832-2727

www.revenue.wi.gov

Provides information regarding filing of income tax returns, Homestead Credit claims, sales tax, withholding, etc.

■ **WISPACT, INC.**

226 Corporate Drive
Madison, WI 53714

608-268-6006

Fax: 608-252-8449

www.wispact.org

WisPact is a trust that holds and manages an individual's resources yet allows them to become eligible or remain eligible for public assistance benefits such as Medical Assistance (MA), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Community Options Program (COP), Community Integration Program (CIP), Family Care, Katie Beckett and Medicaid Purchase Plan (MAPP).

■ **WISLOAN**

Options for Independent Living

920-490-0500 • 888-465-1515

TTY: 920-490-0600

www.optionsil.com

Helps residents with disabilities purchase assistive technology or home modifications.

TAX ASSISTANCE

■ **AARP TAX ASSISTANCE**

www.aarp.org/money/taxaide

Provides free tax counseling

■ **HOMESTEAD TAX CREDIT PROGRAM**

Waupaca County Department of Health & Human Service
- Aging & Disability Resource Center (ADRC)

CAP Services

101 Tower Road

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6400

www.revenue.wi.gov/Pages/FAQS/ise-home.aspx

Elder Benefit Specialist: Peggy Strey

Waupaca County ADRC's Disability Benefits Specialist will assist qualified disabled adults in filing for Homestead Tax Credit. Waupaca County ADRC's Elder Benefit Specialist will assist those 60 years and older in filing for Homestead Tax Credit. Appointments can be made by phoning 715-258-6400. The program provides cash benefits to homeowners and renters who meet eligibility requirements. To qualify the applicant must have an annual income of less than \$24,680, rent or own Wisconsin property in which one lives and be a legal resident of Wisconsin.

■ **IRS – FREE TAX PREPARATION**

www.irs.gov/individuals/free-tax-return-preparation-for-you-by-volunteers

Free tax preparation for those 60 years of age or older.

■ **PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL LOAN PROGRAM**

For application: 800-755-7835

If you are age 65 or older, own your own home in Wisconsin, have an annual household income below \$20,000 and meet other qualifications, you may apply to Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) for a loan to pay your property taxes. The loan principle and interest does not have to be repaid until you transfer ownership of your property or you no longer live in it.

Only available from Jan. 1 to June 30. Maximum amount allowable is \$2,500 per year. Can apply annually, however, total deferral amount cannot exceed 50% of home's value as assessed on current property tax bill. Interest rate is subject to annual changes and is set Oct. 15 of each year.

■ **WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE (VITA) PROGRAM**

Wisconsin Department of Revenue
608-266-2772 – Choose 'Option 1 (individual income)'
www.revenue.wi.gov
https://capservices.org/what-we-do/job-skills-economic-security/vita/

Coordinated with Department of Revenue to provide income tax assistance to low-income individuals. Focus is on Homestead credit, earned income credit, and other state tax help. Volunteers trained by the Internal Revenue Service and the Wisconsin Department of Revenue prepare basic income tax returns free of charge at VITA sites. Some VITA sites offer free IRS electronic filing of tax returns.

■ **THE TAXPAYER COUNSELING FOR THE ELDER (TCE) PROGRAM - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE**

800-906-9887
www.irs.gov/individuals/tax-counseling-for-the-elderly

Ask for a location in your area that offers TCE, VITA or AARP tax assistance.

TCE offers free tax help to individuals who are age 60 or older. Trained volunteers from non-profit organizations provide free tax counseling and basic income tax return preparation for senior citizens. Volunteers who provide tax counseling are often retired individuals associated with nonprofit organizations that receive grants from the IRS.

FOOD: PANTRIES, GROCERY DELIVERY, SENIOR DINING SITES, OTHER

FOOD PANTRIES:

■ **BETHANY'S FIRESIDE GRILL "TO-GO"**

1226 Berlin Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-942-1428
7 days/week 8 am -6 pm, pick up
Choose from a full restaurant menu and nutritious daily specials!

■ **CHRISTIAN FOOD PANTRY**

St. John's Community Resource Center
209 S. Pearl Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-0970 • 920-570-2225
Contact: Jerry, Manager
920-446-2418

Open Monday, Noon to 2:00 p.m.
and Thursday, 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Proof of residency is required, will provide vouchers for St. John's Community Thrift Store and the Salvation Army.

■ **CLINTONVILLE AREA FOOD PANTRY**

26B 10th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
Located in the basement.
Access from parking lot behind the building.

715-823-5461
Monday, 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
and Thursday, 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Emergency food 24 hrs. No charge if you meet certain guidelines.

■ **DALE FOOD PANTRY**

N848 Industrial Drive
Dale, WI 54931
920-982-5141 • 920-779-6705
Wednesday, Noon to 1:30 p.m. and 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.

■ **IOLA AREA FOOD PANTRY**

Our Savior's Lutheran Church
395 E. Iola Street
Iola, WI 54945
715-445-3394 • Church: 715-445-2666
Hours as needed

■ **MANAWA FOOD PANTRY**

114 2nd Street, P.O. Box 181
Manawa, WI 54949
920-596-3744
Monday: 9:00 a.m. to Noon

■ **MAMA'S HOUSE OF HOPE FOOD PANTRY**

St. John's Church
318 E. Garfield Avenue
Marion, WI
715-754-5201
www.stjohnsmarion.org
Every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 3:00 to 4:00 p.m.
Marion school district residents only.

■ **MATTHEW 25:35 FOOD PANTRY**

189 N. Main Street
Iola, WI 54945
Contact person: Larae McMorrow
715-412-1611

■ **NEW LONDON COMMUNITY CUPBOARD**

Located at the Washington Center
600 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-8522
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. to Noon

■ **RUBY'S PANTRY**

717 10th Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
651-674-0009
Waupaca@rubyspantry.org
Program of Home and Away Ministries. \$20/bag of food. 3rd Saturday of month. Doors open at 8:00am, distribution 9-10:30am

■ **SCANDINAVIA LUTHERAN CHURCH**

105 Church Street
Scandinavia, WI 54977
715-467-2367 (Call in advance.)

■ **WAUPACA FOOD PANTRY**

800 Churchill Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-256-1645 (During hours of operation.)
or 211 in emergency
Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.
Waupaca school district residents only.

■ **WEYMONT FOOD PANTRY**

310 E. Main Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983
920-867-3026
Monday 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. and 5:30 to 7 p.m.
Closed on holidays. Proof of residency and identification required each time. Will open on Tuesday, if Monday is a holiday.

GROCERY DELIVERY:

■ **ECONO FOODS**

278 S. Main Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-5147
Deliver Mon., Tue., Thurs., & Fri. until 3:30 p.m.
Fee based on distance.

■ **PIGGLY WIGGLY- WAUPACA STORE ONLY**

<https://www.instacart.com/Piggly-Wiggly/Fast-Delivery>

■ **PICK 'N SAVE-WAUPACA**

<https://www.instacart.com/Pick-n-Save/Fast-Delivery>

ONLINE GROCERY ORDERING FOR PICKUP:

■ **PICK 'N SAVE**

955 W Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
picknsave.com
1) Shop online & choose a time for pickup...as soon as today!
2) Relax while your order is handpicked
3) Enjoy all the time you saved!

SENIOR DINING SITES: FELLOWSHIP-FOOD-FUN

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY NUTRITION PROGRAM**

715-258-6400
For nutrition site questions and information.
www.co.waupaca.wi.us
Click on Senior Meal Sites under Health/Human Services. Seniors age 60 and older and their spouses are invited to attend congregate meals at any of the following seven sites. Information of interest to seniors and a variety of social activities are scheduled on a regular basis at each dining site.

Meals are served at the Senior Centers/Nutrition Sites, Monday through Friday - see serving times below. Please make reservations by Noon the day before by calling the senior dining site.

■ **CLINTONVILLE SENIOR CENTER**

Clintonville Community Center
30 S. Main Street
715-823-7667
Monday through Friday, 11:30 a.m.

■ **IOLA SENIOR CENTER**

Living Oaks
505 W. Iola Street
715-445-2548
Monday through Friday, 11:00 a.m.

■ **MANAWA SENIOR NUTRITION CENTER**

Little Wolf Town Hall
E6325 County Road N
920-596-3320
Monday through Friday, 11:30 a.m.

■ **MARION SENIOR CENTER**

Lions Point
325 W. Garfield Avenue
715-754-2482
Monday through Friday, 11:30 a.m.

■ **NEW LONDON SENIOR CENTER**

Washington Center
600 W. Washington Street
920-982-8522
Monday through Friday, 11:30 a.m.

■ **WAUPACA SENIOR NUTRITION CENTER**

Trinity Lutheran Church
206 E. Badger Street
715-258-9598
Monday through Friday, 11:30 a.m.

■ **WEYAUWEGA NUTRITION CENTER**

City Hall
109 E. Main Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983
920-867-3213
Monday through Friday, 11:30 a.m.

OTHER:

■ **THE BREAD BASKET**

First United Methodist Church
720 Demarest Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-3400
Tuesday evening, 4:45 to 6:00 p.m. - FREE community meal. City of Waupaca residents can call a taxi for paid transportation to and from the hall.

■ **FOOD SHARE PROGRAM**

- ALSO KNOWN AS FOOD STAMPS.
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6368
Waupaca County Department of Health & Human Services - Division of Economic and Employment Support

■ **COMMUNITY MEAL**

First Presbyterian Church
200 S. Pine Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983
920-867-2880
Free meal offered on the 1st Monday of every month, 5:00 to 6:00 p.m.

■ **HOME DELIVERED MEALS**

Aging and Disability Resource Center
715-258-6400
Available to people who are confined to their homes because of illness. An assessment is done to determine eligibility.

FOOT CARE

■ **MANAWA COMMUNITY NURSING CENTER**

400 E. 4th Street
Manawa, WI 54949
920-596-2566
Clinic for all ages.
1st Thursday of each month, 8:00 a.m. to Noon.
First come, first served. Diabetics are welcome.
(\$10 charge)

■ **NEW LONDON SENIOR CENTER**

Washington Center
600 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961
920-538-2974
Contact person: Julie at Valley VNA Senior Services for appointment and cost.

Hosts a clinic for foot care for diabetic & non-diabetics the 2nd & 4th Friday of each month.
All ages are welcome.

■ **WAUPACA SENIOR CENTER**

407 School Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-4437 (Call to schedule appointment.)
Thursdays, by appointment. Donation accepted for care.

■ **WEYAUWEGA NUTRITION SITE**

City Hall
109 E. Main Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983
Please call for appointment.
920-867-3213

FUEL-HEAT ASSISTANCE

■ **ENERGY SERVICES FOR WAUPACA COUNTY**

1300 Royalton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6820

■ **ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

715-258-6820 (Call to schedule appointment.)
The Energy Assistance Program helps households once each heating season to supplement heating and electric costs. Households with heat and/or electric included in their rent are also eligible if they do not receive rental assistance. Households must complete a simple application and interview and must provide income verification for the three months prior, recent utility bills and social security cards for household members. Energy

Services staff may assist with the application. Home visits may be scheduled for persons unable to leave their home to apply due to physical limitation.

• FEMA PROGRAM

Individual Assistance can include grants to help pay for temporary housing, home repairs and other disaster-related expenses not covered by insurance or other aid programs. Low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) will also be available to cover residential and business losses not fully compensated by insurance. Grants do not have to be repaid, but loans from the SBA must be repaid. For small businesses only, SBA offers Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) to help meet working capital needs caused by the disaster.

1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or TTY 1-800-462-7585.

www.fema.gov

• HOMETOWN

Alliant Utility customer - income eligibility requirements. Grant to apply to utility bill up to \$400.00. Funds are limited and based on availability.

www.alliantenergy.com/BillPayOptions/AssistanceandFinancing/hometownCareEnergyFund

• KEEP WISCONSIN WARM

One-time grant of up to \$700 to assist with heating costs and some electric. Funds are limited and based on availability.

www.kwwf.org

■ FEEL THE LOVE

Provide comfort in your community

NOMINATE YOUR NEIGHBORS IN NEED!

Lennox' Feel The Love program brings much needed heating and cooling equipment to deserving families across the U.S. and Canada who need a helping hand. Lennox donates the HVAC equipment, participating Lennox dealers donate installation materials and time, and the family that receives the donation pays NOTHING! Nominees are selected to receive donated HVAC equipment based on a range of criteria, including (but not limited to) involvement in their community, military service, or financial hardship. Essentially, if you think someone needs and/or deserves it, send us your nomination and tell us their story.

For more details on the Feel The Love program, or to nominate someone you know, visit **www.feelthelove.com**. The deadline for nominations is August 31, 2019. Installations take place October 5-6, 2019.

■ SALVATION ARMY

• New London: Bread of Life Assistance Center

301 E. Beacon Avenue

New London, WI 54961

Monday 9am – 11:30am • Tues & Weds 9am – 12pm

920-982-2034 or 920-538-3249

• Clintonville:

26B 10th Street

Clintonville, WI 54929

Tuesday 10am - 1:00 pm

920-570-5149

• Waupaca:

1421 Churchill Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

Mon & Tues 9 – 4 • Thurs & Fri 9 - 4

715-942-2725

salvationarmy1690@att.net

Limited vouchers for emergency situations: shelter, rent, utilities, heat, food, emergency prescriptions. Funds are limited and there is a maximum amount for each category and maximum amounts of assistance available each year. .

■ WEATHERIZATION - ENERGY CONSERVATION

715-258-6820

www.weccusa.org

www.capservices.org – Click on Weatherization.

To be eligible, homeowners or renters must qualify for and receive Energy Assistance. Priority for weatherization of these homes is determined by the state. Homeowners, whose annual income is at or below 60 percent of Wisconsin State Median Income, receive weatherization services at no cost. Landlords whose tenant's annual income is at or below 60 percent of Wisconsin State Median Income and pay the heating bill also receive this service at no cost to the landlord. If the tenant's heat is included with the rent, there is a nominal 15% fee of the actual cost of the project that is charged to the property owner.

GAMBLING PROBLEMS

■ WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON PROBLEM GAMBLING

1585 Allouez Avenue

Green Bay, WI 54311

800-426-2535 (800-GAMBLE-5)

www.wi-problemgamblers.org

GRANDPARENT SUPPORT

- **AARP - GRANDPARENT INFORMATION CENTER**
202-434-2296
<https://www.aarp.org/home-family/friends-family/>
Provides information along with referrals to over 600 support groups.
- **GREATER WISCONSIN AGENCY ON AGING RESOURCES**
1414 MacArthur Road, Suite A
Madison, WI 53714
608-243-5670
www.gwaar.org
Contact person: Robert Kellerman, Executive Director
The Greater Wisconsin Agency on Aging Resources provides advocacy, planning, coordination and information to multiple county and tribal aging departments and administers federal and state aging funding to counties.
- **NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM**
Waupaca County Department of Health & Human Services Aging & Disability Resource Center (ADRC)
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6400 • 866-739-2372
<https://acl.gov/programs/support-caregivers/national-family-caregiver-support-program>

TRANSITION CARE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME

ARC Angels

ARC Angels has created an affordable package to transition your patients home safely, getting them to their PCP, ensuring medication compliance, and following all discharge orders. Our program also includes an RN who is available to answer any questions or concerns. This added benefit enables clients to return to their homes, making a successful discharge.

Three packages are available.

RN assessment required which includes: complete assessment, home assessment, communication with health care provider/facility and family members, established care plan, and offers any recommendations for outside services, if needed.

For more information: (877) 832-8032
www.arcangelscare.com

- **UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION
GRANDPARENTING TODAY**
fyi.uwex.edu/grandparenting/wisconsin-resources/

GUARDIANSHIP

- **GUARDIANSHIP ISSUES**
www.gwaar.org
- **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES AGING & DISABILITY RESOURCE UNIT**
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6400
www.co.waupaca.wi.us
Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) are the first place to go to get accurate, unbiased information on all aspects of life related to aging or living with a disability. ADRCs are friendly, welcoming places where anyone — individuals, concerned families or friends, or professionals working with issues related to aging or disabilities — can go for information specifically tailored to their situation. The ADRC provides information on a broad range of programs and services, helps people understand the various long term care options available to them, helps people apply for programs and benefits, and serves as the access point for publicly-funded long term care. These services can be provided at the ADRC, via telephone, or through a home visit, whichever is more convenient to the individual seeking help.
- **WISCONSIN GUARDIANSHIP SUPPORT CENTER**
Greater Wisconsin Agency on Aging Resources, Inc.
855-409-9410
www.gwaar.org

HEALTH SERVICES & PROGRAMS

- **AIDS RESOURCE CENTER OF WISCONSIN**
633 C W Wisconsin Avenue
Appleton, WI 54911
800-359-9272
www.arcw.org
Provides aggressive HIV education and prevention, access to comprehensive services for persons affected by HIV disease and clinical research on HIV treatment. Anonymous HIV-antibody testing.
- **ASCENSION NURSE DIRECT**
920-738-2230 • 800-362-9900
www.affinityhealth.org
Twenty-four hour call in health services

■ DIABETES EDUCATION

Riverside Medical Center - 900 Building
800 Riverside Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-1162

Provides diabetic education for improved diabetes management. American Diabetes Association recognized program.

■ FAMILY HEALTH MEDICAL & DENTAL CENTER/LA CLINICA

400 S. Townline Road
Wautoma, WI 54982

920-787-5514

<http://www.famhealth.com/>

A community and migrant health center that provides primary medical and dental services to the area's underserved population. All people, all ages needing care are welcome - we are not limited to who we can serve. We accept Medical Assistance patients and have fees based on income for those without insurance.

■ IOLA LIVING ASSISTANCE

185 S. Chet Krause Drive
Iola, WI 54945

715-445-2412

Whirlpool bath service available for a cost of \$25, payable at time of service. No insurance will be billed.

■ PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

1814 N. Appleton Road, Door #3
Menasha, WI 54952

920-731-7445

www.partnershipchc.org

Provides services to all people, regardless of their ability to pay, in the area of the state known as the Fox Valley: Appleton, Neenah, Menasha and neighboring communities. In addition to serving people with difficulty accessing high-quality health care due to geographic, financial or language barriers, the clinic also serves homeless individuals and individuals at imminent risk of homelessness.

■ PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER DENTAL SITE

• **Appleton:** 5337 W. Grande Market Drive
Appleton, WI 54913

920-731-1445

• **Waupaca:** 825 W Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

920-731-7445

Sliding fee available. No insurance? We can help.
BadgerCare+ and most private insurances accepted.

■ HEALTHY CONNECTIONS

Waupaca County Reproductive Health & Testing Clinic
Waupaca County Courthouse
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6323

Tuesday: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., appointment or walk-in.
Wednesday: 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., appointment or walk-in.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. to Noon, walk-in contraceptive refills only.

Contraceptive services, pregnancy and HIV testing, STD testing and treatment, emergency hormonal contraception (EHC).

■ RURAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

100 County Road B, Shawano, WI 54166

715-524-1488

Sustain health and safety of farm families.
(Shawano, Waupaca, Outagamie and Marathon counties)

■ THEDACARE ON CALL

920-830-6877 • 800-236-2236

Free phone service staffed by representatives and registered nurses to answer your health questions and help you find a physician. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

■ WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES - HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6323

■ WISCONSIN WELL WOMAN PROGRAM (WWWP)

Winnebago County Health Department

211 N Commercial Street
Neenah, WI 54956

Phone: 920-727-8650

Fax: 920-886-6166

Contact: Susan Garcia Franz
sgarciafranz@co.winnebago.wi.us

Provides coverage for mammograms and pap tests for women ages 45 to 64. Must meet income eligibility guidelines.

HEARING RESOURCES

■ ABUNDANT LIFE HEARING & HEALTH

2525 Washington Street
Manitowac, WI 54220

920-682-4990

■ **AMERICAN ACADEMY OF AUDIOLOGY**

To find an audiologist in your area.

703-790-8466

www.audiology.org

■ **DIVINE SAVIOR HEALTHCARE**

2817 New Pinery Road

Portage, WI 53901

608-742-4143

https://dshealthcare.com/audiology_speech_pathology

■ **FOUNDATION FOR SIGHT AND SOUND**

888-580-8886

www.foundationforsightandsound.org

■ **HEARING LIFE**

1440 S. Oneida Street, Suite N

Appleton, WI 54915

920-731-9579

■ **HEARING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION**

202-975-0905

www.hearing.org

■ **OFFICE FOR THE DEAF & HARD OF HEARING**

PO Box 7851

1 West Wilson Street, Room 558,

Madison, WI 53707-7851

855-359-5252

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/odhh/index.htm

■ **STARKEY HEARING TECHNOLOGIES**

6700 Washington Avenue S.

Eden Prairie, MN 55344-3476

800-328-8602

<https://www.starkey.com/>

Hear Now is a national nonprofit program committed to assisting deaf and hard-of-hearing persons with limited financial resources who permanently reside within the U.S. to acquire hearing aids. Call Hear Now to discuss your eligibility.

■ **MIRACLE EAR**

1439 Churchill Street, Suite 201B

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-718-4350

See your local Miracle Ear Center to see if you meet eligibility requirements for the Miracle Ear foundation program.

■ **SPEECH-LANGUAGE, PATHOLOGY & AUDIOLOGY RESOURCES**

American Speech-Language Hearing Association (ASHA)

2200 Research Boulevard

Rockville, MD 20850

800-638-8255

www.asha.org

Contact for more information about hearing loss, disorders of speech, language or swallowing or referral to an ASHA-certified audiologist or speech-language pathologist.

■ **SPEECH, LANGUAGE, HEARING CLINIC**

University of Wisconsin Stevens Point

College of Professional Studies

1901 4th Avenue

Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-346-3667

www.uwsp.edu/csd/Pages/CommunityOutreach/clinic/clinic.aspx

■ **STARKEY HEARING TECHNOLOGIES:**

HEAR NOW FOUNDATION

Twin Cities Office:

6801 Washington Avenue S., Suite 200

Minneapolis, MN 55439

866-354-3254

Fax: 952-828-6900

Email: info@starkeyfoundation.org

<https://www.starkeyhearingfoundation.org/Hear-Now>

Looking for hearing aid help in the United States?

Contact our Hear Now Program **800-328-8602**

Email: hearnow@starkeyfoundation.org

■ **TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

PURCHASE PROGRAM (TEPP)

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin

P.O. Box 7854

Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7854

Voice: 608-231-3305 • TTY: 800-251-8345

<https://psc.wi.gov/Pages/Programs/TEPP.aspx>

Helps persons with disabilities buy equipment they need in order to use basic telephone services.

■ **WISCONSIN LIONS HEARING AID PROGRAM**

Referral: 877-463-6953

www.wlf.info

Provides hearing instruments for adults and children who cannot afford them.

■ **WISCONSIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS RELAY SYSTEM (WTRS)**

The WTRS is an important public service available for everyone, including the thousands of people who are deaf, hard-of-hearing, deafblind or speech disabled. The service works by providing a link between text telephone users and conventional telephone users. Callers can access the relay 24 hours a day through either a toll free number or by dialing 711. Operator's process calls by voicing everything the text telephone user types and typing everything they hear from the conventional telephone user.

How do I connect to WTRS?

Dial 7-1-1 from any phone in Wisconsin or the appropriate WTRS toll free number below to connect to the Wisconsin Relay System. Give the operator the area code and number you want to call. During a relay call, the operator will voice everything typed by the TTY user and type everything said by the telephone user.

Dial 711 or

TTY: 1-800-947-3529 • Voice: 1-800-947-6644

Speech to Speech: 1-800-833-7637

Spanish to Spanish: 1-800-833-7813

HOME CARE: HEALTH AND/OR HOME SERVICES

■ **ASCENSION AT HOME**

Home Health & Hospice Services
816 W. Winneconne Avenue, Neenah, WI 54956
920-486-2261

www.ascensionathome.com

As a member of Ministry Home Care, the interdisciplinary team provides comprehensive home health and hospice services including skilled nursing care, physical therapy, speech/language pathology, occupational therapy, home health aides, grief support services, social work support and spiritual support. Specialty programs include home telemonitoring and PATH™ (Palliative Approach to Treatment at Home). With their partners in Affinity Home Care Plus, they also offer home infusion services, respiratory therapy services, home medical equipment and services.

■ **AGING & DISABILITY RESOURCE UNIT**

WAUPACA COUNTY DEPT OF HEALTH
& HUMAN SERVICES
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6400 • 866-739-2372
www.co.waupaca.wi.us

www.youradrcresource.org

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) are the first place to go to get accurate, unbiased information on all aspects of life related to aging or living with a disability. ADRCs are friendly welcoming places where anyone -- individuals, concerned families or friends, or professionals working with issues related to aging or disabilities -- can go for information specifically tailored to their situation. The ADRC provides information on a broad range of programs and services, helps people understand the various long term care options available to them, helps people apply for programs and benefits, and serves as the access point for publicly-funded long term care. These services can be provided at the ADRC, via telephone, or through a home visit, whichever is more convenient to the individual seeking help.

■ **ARC ANGELS SENIOR HOME CARE**

5733 Grande Market Drive, Suite C
Appleton, WI 54913
920-832-8032 • 877-832-8032

www.arcangelscare.com

Medical and non-medical assistance, home helper and companionship. Serve areas of Waupaca, Shawano, Outagamie, Calumet and Brown counties.

■ **BRIGHTSTAR**

47 Park Place, Suite 375
Appleton, WI 54914

Contact person: Carol

920-882-7277 • 866-618-7827

www.brightstarcare.com

Provides in-home, private, medical and non-medical care.

■ **CHRISTIAN SERVANTS HOME CARE, LLC**

W5866 Easter Lily Drive,
Appleton, WI 54915

715-281-7965

Email: msichristianservants@gmail.com

https://www.christianservantshomecare.com/

https://www.msichristianservants.com/

■ **CLARITY CARE INC.**

424 Washington Avenue
Oshkosh, WI 54901

920-236-6560 • 800-947-3529 (TDD)

https://www.claritycare.org/

www.information@claritycare.org

Provide services to persons with developmental disabilities and the Elder. Services include residential, home health, vocational employment, Respite, CBRF and day services.

■ **HOME HELPERS**

1907 American Drive, Suite A6
Neenah, WI 54956
920-757-9610 • 866-311-1154
https://www.homehelpershomecare.com/
Non-medical in-home care, CNA personal care.

■ **LINCARE**

1760 Prospect Court, Suite 112
Appleton, WI 54914
920-735-1261
Toll free: 877-735-1261
www.lincare.com
The mission of Lincare is to set standards of excellence for providing respiratory care, infusion therapy and medical equipment to patients in the home. Our company's success, which is characterized by responsiveness and clinical excellence, has been founded on the dedication of our professionals to quality care. Physicians, caregivers and patients trust Lincare to provide the quality care they expect and deserve.

■ **LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES - SENIOR CONNECTION**

3003 A N. Richmond Street
Appleton, WI 549141
920-730-1326

Fax: 920-734-2824

Email: srcon@lsswis.org

An Information, Assistance & Referral program of Lutheran Social Services, for older adults and their families. Providing information regarding: Housing, Meal Programs, Caregiver Resources, Medical Alert, Legal Services. As well as both Agency and Private Hire options relating to Home Health Care, Errands, Handyman and Yard Services.

■ **MANOR HEALTH SERVICES - APPLETON**

1335 S. Oneida Street
Appleton, WI 54915
920-731-5177
Hospice care: 920-731-6646
https://www.heartland-manorcare.com/Appleton

■ **PRN HOME HEALTH & THERAPY**

1101 E South River Street
Appleton, WI 54915
Contact: Mary Boyce Sales Manager
Cell: 920-257-8140
Phone: 920-997-1473



Experienced Home Care

When You Need It Most...

Live life your way in the comfort of home!
From a few hours to 24/7 care, we're there when & where you need us.

Serving the Fox Valley for 14 years.

- Flexible care from 2 hours to 24/7
- Free Consultation
- Live-in Care
- Dementia Care
- Personal Care
- Medication Reminders
- Transportation
- Companionship
- Light Housekeeping
- Grocery Shopping
- Meal Preparation
- Much More!

(920) 722-2273

homehelpershomecare.com

Each office is independently owned & operated.

05/31/2020

■ **RECOVER HEALTH**

801 W. Fulton Street, Suite A
Waupaca, WI 54981

Contact personnel: Tanya or Jackie

715-258-2130

www.recoverhealth.org

8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mon-Fri,

RN on call 24/7, 365 days a year.

Eligibility requirements based on medical necessity. Provides the following: skilled nursing; physical, occupational, speech and respiratory therapies; personal care, homemaker and companion services. Medicare certified.

■ **REST ASSURED**

877-338-9193

www.restassuredsystem.com

Rest Assured is a web-based "Telecare" system that connects you with real people using the latest wireless technology over the internet. It's secure. It gives you freedom. It lets you stay in your own home.

Rest Assured offers in-home support services as you need them provided by specially trained caregivers, who you get to know personally. Rest Assured Telecaregivers communicate face-to-face, through our Live Interactive Network Companion (LINC; a 15-inch touch screen). Family members can also use the system to check in and chat face-to-face with their loved ones from anywhere in the world.

■ **RIGHT AT HOME**

2100 Omro Road, Suite H
Oshkosh, WI 54904

920-651-9400

www.rahhomecare.com

Covering the entire Waupaca county. Meal preparation, laundry, light housekeeping, hygiene, bathing, grooming, safety supervision, transportation and medication reminders. Serve both the elder and disabled people. Available 24/7.

■ **SYNERGY HOMECARE**

204 S. Main Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

(715) 942-8100

24 hour hotline: (715) 942-8102

email: kevinbaker@synergyhomecare.com

www.synergyhomecare.com

Synergy HomeCare provides non-medical home healthcare services to all age groups. Our dependable caregivers are experienced and matched to your specific needs. They are thoroughly screened, continually trained and background checked to ensure your safety and quality of service. Synergy is an affordable,

compassionate and respected choice for families who want to keep their family members at home. Let us be that perfect puzzle piece to help your family improve the quality of life for your loved ones. Our services are offered hourly, daily, 24 hour (continuous) and live-in. We can be reached 24 hrs - 7 days a week.

Some of our services:

- Companionship
- Meal Planning/Prep
- Light Housekeeping
- Transportation/Errands
- Medication Reminders
- Respite Care for Family
- Surgery/Cancer Recovery
- Personal Care
- Alzheimer's/Dementia Care
- Help with Bills/Pets
- Showering and Bathing
- Errands and Doctor Appointments

■ **THEDACARE AT HOME**

920-969-0919 • 800-984-5554

www.thedacare.org

• **Appleton – Main Showroom**

3000 E. College Avenue, Suite A
Appleton, WI 54915

(Located in Kensington Place Mall)

920-969-0919

Monday – Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

• **Berlin (Sleep Equipment and Sleep Supplies)**

191 Memorial Drive

Berlin, WI 54923

(Located on the lower level of the Berlin Physician Clinic)

Monday – Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **New London**

1405 Mill Street

New London, WI 54961

(Located inside New London Family Medical Center)

920-531-2140

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **Oshkosh**

2100 Omro Road
Oshkosh, WI 54904
(Located in Westgate Plaza)

920-237-5690

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **Shawano**

100 County Road B
Shawano, WI 54166
(Located inside ThedaCare Physicians)

715-524-1500

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **Waupaca**

710 Riverside Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981
(Located inside ThedaCare Physicians)

715-256-3151

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
Closed Saturday and Sunday

■ **TRANSITIONS AT HOME**

1902 Post Road
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-544-2322
www.TransitionsHealth.org

■ **VALLEY VNA SENIOR SERVICES**

1535 Lyon Drive
Neenah, WI 54956,
Phone: 920-727-5555
Toll Free: 866-930-8862
Oshkosh Area: 920-426-1931
New London: 920-538-2974
Fax: 920-727-5552
www.valleyvna.org
Non-medical supportive home care

SENIOR DOWNSIZING, DECLUTTERING & MOVING

■ **JDOG JUNK REMOVAL & HAULING**

633 Hyland Avenue
Kaukauna, WI 54130
920-541-5364
Email: foxvalley@jdog.com
https://www.jdogjunkremoval.com/locations/wisconsin/fox-valley-junk-removal/

Senior Transitions: Downsize, declutter and move the painless way with JDog Junk Removal & Hauling. JDog can help you regain independence in your home and downsizing needs, we are here every step of the way. Assistance with moving, removal and responsible disposal. Single items to full-house clean-outs, no job is too big.

■ **LONG'S SENIOR TRANSITIONS**

2301 W. Everett Street
Appleton, WI 54914
920-734-3260
Fax 920-734-4219
Email: jean@TransitionsWithJean.com
Owner: Jean Long Manteufel

**HOME REPAIR
AND MAINTENANCE:**

■ **SEPTIC REPAIR:**

www.rd.usda.gov/newsroom/news-release/usda-announces-funding-available-septic-system-repairs

HOSPICE

■ **ASCENSION AT HOME**

Home Health & Hospice Services
816 W. Winneconne Avenue
Neenah, WI 54956
920-486-2261

www.ascensionathome.com/

As a member of Ministry Home Care, the interdisciplinary team provides comprehensive home health and hospice services including skilled nursing care, physical therapy, speech/language pathology, occupational therapy, home health aides, grief support services, social work support and spiritual support. Specialty programs include home telemonitoring and PATH™ (Palliative Approach to Treatment at Home). With their partners in Affinity Home Care Plus, they also offer home infusion services.

■ **ASCENSION AT HOME**

Home Health & Hospice Services
1840 Post Road, Suite 5
Plover, WI 54467
715-204-3440

www.ascensionathome.com

The interdisciplinary team provides comprehensive home health and hospice services including skilled nursing care, physical therapy, speech/language pathology, occupational therapy, home health aides, grief support services, social work support and spiritual support. Specialty programs include home telemonitoring and

PATH™ (Palliative Approach to Treatment at Home). With their partners in Ministry Home Care Plus, they also offer home infusion services, respiratory therapy services, home medical equipment and services.

■ **COMPASSUS**

3237 Riverside Drive, Green Bay, WI 54301

920-321-2004

Provides hospice care, comfort and compassion for the whole family.

■ **HEARTLAND HOSPICE**

1145 W. Main Avenue, Suite 205

DePere, WI 54115

866-216-5708

www.heartlandhomehealth.com

■ **SOUTHERN CARE HOSPICE SERVICES**

914 Furman Drive, Suite 1

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-942-8201

www.southerncarehospice.com

Our mission is to honor life and offer compassion to individuals and their families when facing a life-limiting illness.

■ **THEDACARE AT HOME HOSPICE**

920-969-0919 • 800-984-5554

www.thedacare.org

Provides hospice services in the home or in facilities for Waupaca and some surrounding counties.

■ **UNITY - LEADERS IN HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE**

920-338-1111 • 800-990-9249

A caring not-for-profit partnership of Bellin Health, St. Mary's and St. Vincent Hospitals. Serving portions of Waupaca County.

www.unityhospice.org

HOSPITALS & SPECIALTY CLINICS

■ **ASCENSION NE WISCONSIN – ST. ELIZABETH CAMPUS**

1506 Oneida Street

Appleton, WI 54915

920-738-2000

<https://healthcare.ascension.org/Locations/Wisconsin/WIAPA/Appleton-Ascension-NE-Wisconsin-St-Elizabeth-Campus>

■ **ASCENSION ST. MICHAELS**

900 Illinois Avenue

Stevens Point, WI 54481

General: 715-346-5000

Urgent Care: 715-343-3100

<https://healthcare.ascension.org/Locations/Wisconsin/WIAPM/Stevens%20Point%20Saint%20Michaels%20Hospital>

■ **CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF WISCONSIN**

8915 W. Connell Court

Milwaukee, WI 53226

Main switchboard: 877-266-8989

Clinic appointments: 877-607-5280

www.chw.org

Autism behavior, communication evaluation program for children with complex developmental problems, comprehensive multi-specialty team evaluations for young children with autism, pervasive developmental delay, atypical developmental patterns, behavior-adjustment problems, communication delays and disorders. The multi-specialty team includes: developmental pediatrician, pediatric psychologist, pediatric social worker, speech-language pathologist. Services provided: family centered, coordinated diagnostic evaluation by a multi-specialty team, recommendations regarding treatment and educational programs, counseling parents about diagnosis, intervention, prognosis, referral to other specialists as needed, e.g. audiology, child psychiatry, genetics, neurology and ophthalmology. Follow-up evaluations to monitor child's progress.



H.A.J. HOLLY & SONS
FUNERAL HOME
www.hollyfuneralhome.com
715-258-4020

Caring for our area communities since 1865



We can assist YOU in PRE-NEED ARRANGEMENTS regarding traditional funeral services, irrevocable funeral trusts, cremation services, or a personalized monument. Call for an appointment today!

■ **CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF WISCONSIN – FOX VALLEY**

130 Second Street
Neenah, WI 54956

920-969-7970

Pediatric Unit: 920-969-7900

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit: 920-969-7990

Central Scheduling: 877-607-5280

www.chw.org/foxvalley

■ **MARSHFIELD CLINIC - PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT**

Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics

1000 N. Oak Avenue
Marshfield, WI 54449

715-387-5251

www.marshfieldclinic.org

Marshfield Clinic Children's developmental and behavioral pediatrics program specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of common childhood behavioral problems including: parenting difficulties, aggressive-acting out behavior, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity, Disorder (ADHD), school-related problems and tic disorders. We also evaluate and treat children with the less common developmental disorders including: autism, mental handicaps, developmental delays, cerebral palsy and fetal alcohol syndrome.

■ **MARSHFIELD MEDICAL CENTER**

611 Saint Joseph Avenue
Marshfield, WI 54449

715-387-5511 • 800-782-8571

www.marshfieldclinic.org/locations/centers/marshfield%20medical%20center

■ **THEDACARE MEDICAL CENTER - NEW LONDON**

1405 Mill Street
New London, WI 54961

920-531-2000 • 888-982-5330

www.thedacare.org

■ **THEDACARE MEDICAL CENTER - WAUPACA**

800 Riverside Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-1000

www.thedacare.org

■ **THEDACARE REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER - APPLETON**

1818 N. Meade Street
Appleton, WI 54911

920-731-4101

www.thedacare.org

■ **THEDACARE REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER - NEENAH**

130 Second Street
Neenah, WI 54956

920-729-3100

www.thedacare.org

■ **THEDACARE MEDICAL CENTER – SHAWANO**

100 County Road B
Shawano, WI 54166

715-526-2111 • 800-743-2924

<https://www.thedacare.org/Hospitals-and-Clinics/thedacare-medical-center-shawano.aspx>

■ **WAISMAN CENTER**

University of Wisconsin Madison
1500 Highland Avenue
Madison, WI 53705-2280

608-263-3301

www.waisman.wisc.edu

The Waisman Center has ten specialty clinics that provide services and support for people with developmental disabilities and their families.

HOUSING: EMERGENCY & OTHER

EMERGENCY:

■ **HARBOR HOUSE**

Domestic Abuse Shelter
720 W. 5th Street
Appleton, WI 54914

920-832-1666

Toll free: 800-970-1171

<https://www.harborhousewi.org/>

■ **HOMELESS CONNECTIONS**

400 N. Division Street
Appleton, WI 54911

920-734-9192

Homeless shelter for adult or family.

■ **HOPE CENTER - SALVATION ARMY**

1600 Briggs Street
Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-341-2437

www.sastevenspoint.org

■ **NEW COMMUNITY SHELTER**

301 Mather Street
Green Bay, WI 54303

920-437-3766

<http://newcommunityshelter.org/>

■ **WARMING SHELTER - FOUNDATIONS FOR LIVING**

1421 Churchill Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-942-2725

Open October through April.
Accepting guests at 6:30pm.

OTHER

■ **ENERGY SERVICES FOR WAUPACA COUNTY**

1300 Royalton Street, Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6820

Assistance for temporary crisis situations only and Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP). Funding is limited.

■ **GATEWAY REALTY**

715-258-9050

■ **HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF**

310 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2289

414-297-3214 • 800-225-5342

TTY: 800-877-8339

www.hud.gov

■ **LEAVEN**

1475 Opportunity Way
Menasha, WI 54952

920-738-9635

https://www.leavenfoxcities.org/

Provides emergency financial assistance on a short-term basis to needy persons who do not qualify for or whose needs cannot be met by existing agencies. Leaven only serves Waupaca County residents who live in New London

■ **RURAL HOUSING INC.**

4510 Regent Street, # 2C
Madison, WI 53705

608-238-3448 • 888-400-5974

www.wisconsinruralhousing.org

Offers assistance with back taxes and mortgages to prevent homelessness. Limited funds also available for emergency water repairs. Must spend 30% of gross income on housing costs and be low-income.

■ **TOMORROW'S HOME FOUNDATION**

258 Corporate Drive, Suite 200 C
Madison, WI 53714

608-255-1088

www.tomorrowshomefoundation.org

The Tomorrow's Home Foundation was created in 2000 for

several purposes:

- Provide emergency assistance grants designed to provide critical repairs so that individuals and families can stay in their manufactured or mobile home.
- Create a method and mode for disposing of old, uninhabitable mobile homes that were blighting the countryside.
- Educate the manufactured and modular housing industry.
-

■ **USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

5417 Clem's Way
Stevens Point, WI 54482

715-345-7600

https://www.rd.usda.gov/

Low interest home loans and home repair loans. Repair grants are available to those ages 62 and older. Eligibility is based on income and county residency.

HOUSING: RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Eligibility for a rental voucher is based on family income and size.

■ **HORIZON MANAGEMENT GROUP INC. –
SECTION 8 VOUCHERS**

224 N. 6th Street
LaCrosse, WI 54602-2829

800-944-4866 • 608-784-2935

- Subsidized housing is when a person lives in an apartment unit/complex where your rent is based on your income.
- Section 8 is a voucher that allows you to live in an apartment, duplex, etc. of your choice, but still received help with your rent. Again, it is based on your income. Section 8 moves with you.
- It is very popular because of the freedom it offers. Because of this, it has a very long waiting list.

New London area: Apply at Franklin House Apartments (up to a five mile surrounding radius).

505 Division Street
New London, WI 54961-1480

920-982-8509

www.nlha.org

The rest of Waupaca County would receive Section 8 Vouchers through: Allegiant Property Management, LLC

412 South 3rd Street
La Crescent, MN 55947

1.888-393-3282

Fax: 507-551-2068

www.allegiantpropertymgmtllc.com

■ **ELIZABETH MANOR**
951 Elizabeth Street
Shawano, WI 54166
715-524-2132

HOUSING: SUBSIDIZED OR LOW-INCOME ELDER

Rent is based on 30% of adjusted income

■ **CAMELOT APARTMENTS**

210 W. Garfield Avenue
Marion, WI 54950
920-835-5150

Subsidized housing for elder, handicapped or disabled. If there are no vacancies, applicants will be put on a waiting list. Rents are based on 30% of tenant's adjusted yearly income for rent and utilities.

■ **COUNTRYSIDE ESTATES**

Waupaca: 517 Wisconsin Avenue
Waupaca, WI 54981
Clintonville: 350 Morning Glory Drive
Clintonville, WI 54929
262-446-9144.

■ **FRANKLIN PARK APARTMENTS**

505 Division Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-8509

Public housing for low income, elder and disabled.

■ **MAPLE LEAF APARTMENTS**

451 Grove Street
Manawa, WI 54949
715-460-6288 • TDD # 800-750-0750

Subsidized housing for all households, including elder and disabled.

■ **MARILOT APARTMENTS**

101 Riverview Drive
Marion, WI 54950
920-835-5150

Subsidized housing for elder, handicapped or disabled. If there are no vacancies, applicants will be put on a waiting list. Rents are based on 30% of tenant's adjusted yearly income for rent and utilities.

■ **MEADOW VIEW APARTMENTS**

Lake View
Managed by Horizon Management Group
625 Pleasant Street

Scandinavia, WI 54977
1-800-944-4866

■ **Forest**

210 Frogner Street
Iola, WI 54945
800-944-4866

■ **PINEWOOD APARTMENTS**

120 High Street, Embarrass, WI 54933
715-823-2866

■ **ROBERT OLEN APARTMENTS**

20 Wilson Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-5443

Subsidized housing for the elder, handicapped or disabled only, regardless of age.

■ **SENIOR CONNECTION - WASHINGTON CENTER**

500 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961
920-538-1511
We will meet with you to discuss housing options and information.

■ **SUN VALLEY MANOR APARTMENTS**

25 N. 12th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-3541

Low income housing for elder and disabled.

■ **VALLEY CREST APARTMENTS**

151 Morning Glory Drive
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-5443

Office hours: Mon. - Thurs., 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Subsidized housing for all households, including elder and disabled.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY APARTMENTS**

715-258-0335

Iola: Whispering Pines Apartments,
420 Water Street, Iola, WI 54945

Manawa: Robinway Center Apartments,
400 Center Street, Manawa, WI 54949

New London: Oaklawn Apartments,
315 Oshkosh Street, New London, WI 54961

Waupaca: Alpine Haven West,
400 S. Western Avenue, Waupaca, WI 54981

Weyauwega: Riverbend Manor Apartments,
402 N. East Street, Weyauwega, WI 54983

■ **WOODLAND HILLS**
500 High Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-580-5360 (Carlson Management)
Subsidized housing for all households, including elder and disabled.

■ **YE OLDE FIRE HOUSE APARTMENTS**
222 N. Main Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-281-9555

HOUSING: SUBSIDIZED OR LOW-INCOME DISABLED

Rent is based on 30% of adjusted income.

■ **CAMELOT APARTMENTS**
210 W. Garfield Avenue
Marion, WI 54950
800-346-8581 (Wisconsin Management Company)
Subsidized housing for elder, handicapped or disabled. If there are no vacancies, applicants will be put on a waiting list. Rents are based on 30% of tenant's adjusted yearly income for rent and utilities.

■ **COUNTRYSIDE ESTATES**
Clintonville: 350 West Morning Glory Drive,
Clintonville, WI 54929
Waupaca: 517 Wisconsin Street, Waupaca, WI 54981
Rental information: Volunteers of America of Wisconsin,
825 Pleasant St.
Waukesha, WI 53186
262-446-9144 • 888-862-9472
www.voawi.org – click on WI for applications
Housing for people with disabilities

■ **FRANKLIN PARK APARTMENTS**
505 Division Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-8509
Public housing for low income, elder and disabled.

■ **MAPLE LEAF APARTMENTS**
51 Grove Street
Manawa, WI 54949
Manager: 920-596-2570
Subsidized housing for all households, including elder and disabled.

■ **MARILOT APARTMENTS**
101 Riverview Drive

Marion, WI 54950
920-835-5150
Subsidized housing for elder, handicapped or disabled. If there are no vacancies, applicants will be put on a waiting list. Rents are based on 30% of tenant's adjusted yearly income for rent and utilities.

■ **MEADOW VIEW APARTMENTS**
210 Frogner Way, Iola, WI 54945
625 Pleasant Street, Scandinavia, WI 54977
800-944-4866 (Horizon Management Group, Inc.)

■ **ROBERT OLEN APARTMENTS**
20 Wilson Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-5443
Subsidized housing for the elder, handicapped or disabled only, regardless of age.

■ **SUN VALLEY MANOR APARTMENTS**
25 N. 12th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-3541
Low income housing for elder and disabled.

■ **VALLEY CREST APARTMENTS**
151 Morning Glory Drive
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-5443
Office hours: 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Mon.-Thur.
Subsidized housing for all households, including elder and disabled.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY APARTMENTS**
715-258-0335
Iola: Whispering Pines Apartments,
420 Water Street, Iola, WI 54945
Manawa: Robinway Center Apartments,
400 Center Street, Manawa, WI 54949
New London: Oaklawn Apartments,
315 Oshkosh Street, New London, WI 54961
Waupaca: Alpine Haven West,
400 S. Western Avenue, Waupaca, WI 54981
Weyauwega: Riverbend Manor Apartments,
402 N. East Street, Weyauwega, WI 54983

■ **WAUPACA TOWN HOMES**
730 LeRoy Butler Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981
877-377-1434
Email: rentals@capmail.org

■ **WOODLAND HILLS**

500 High Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-580-5360 (Carlson Management)

Subsidized housing for all households, including elder and disabled.

■ **BUTTERNUT RIDGE APARTMENTS**

185 Chet Krause Drive
Iola, WI 54945

715-445-2412

Eligibility requirements: age 55 and over.

HOUSING: SENIOR INDEPENDENT

■ **ANGELUS SENIOR APARTMENTS**

205 S. Division Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-256-9469 • 715-281-6515

■ **ASTER RETIREMENT COMMUNITY**

38 N. Main Street
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-4344

www.angeluscommunities.com

■ **BETHANY SHADOW WOODS**

1226 Berlin Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-5521

■ **CAP SERVICES SENIOR HOUSING**

877-377-1434

Email: rentals@capmail.com

www.capservices.org/rentals

• **Iola Senior Village:**

110 S. Townline Road, Iola, WI 54945

• **Olen Park Senior Village:**

72 E. 7th Street, Clintonville, WI 54929

• **Waupaca and Fox Fire Senior Village:**

2830 Otter Drive, Waupaca, WI 54981

• **Weyauwega Senior Village:**

202 S. Lincoln Street, Weyauwega, WI 54983

• **Wolf River Senior Village:**

615 Depot Street, Manawa, WI 54949

Units are for ages 55+.

Income restrictions may apply.

Wheelchair accessible. Equal Housing Opportunity.

■ **IOLA SENIOR VILLAGE**

110 S Townline Road
Iola, WI 54945

877-377-1434 (CAP Services)

■ **MARIAN HEIGHTS APARTMENTS**

101 E. Beckert Road
New London, WI 54961

920-982-5354

■ **MIDSTATE INDEPENDENT LIVING CONSULTANTS**

3262 Church Street,
Stevens Point, WI 54481-5321

800-382-8484 • 715-344-4210

Email: milc@milc-inc.org

www.milc-inc.org

Assists individuals who are disabled to remain in their homes and live as independently as possible.

■ **OLEN PARK SENIOR VILLAGE**

72 East 7th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929

877-377-1434 (CAP Services)



There's No Place Like Home...

Sign a one year lease and receive one month free rent!
Seasonal stays, come in the fall and go home in the spring!
\$500 Off your first month's rent or No Cost for Furnished Rooms!

Respite Caregivers... need a break?
Accommodations for 2 days to 3 months!

To learn more about how you can enjoy our beautiful facility and take advantage of our limited offers, please call Carrie at 920-622-4144.

Rosemore Village
Independent Living • Assisted Living
CBRF Extended Care • Respite Care
830 High Street Wild Rose, WI (920) 622-4141
Family Owned and Operated
"We're family when yours is not around"

05253744

■ **ROSEWOOD GLEN APARTMENTS**

409 Partridge Drive
New London, WI 54961
920-982-9602

Eligibility requirements: Age 55 and over. Income limits.

■ **WAUPACA SENIOR VILLAGE**

N2830 Otter Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981
877-377-1434 (CAP Services)

■ **WEYAUWEGA SENIOR VILLAGE**

202 S Lincoln Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983
877-377-1434 (CAP Services)

■ **WOLF RIVER SENIOR VILLAGE**

615-627 Depot Street
Manawa WI 54949
877-377-1434 (CAP Services)

INFORMATION ASSISTANCE

*For connection to community services, dial 2-1-1 -
Get the information you need with just one phone call.*

■ **AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER**

Waupaca County Courthouse, 2nd Floor
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6400 • 866-739-2372
www.co.waupaca.wi.us • www.youradrcresource.org

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) are the first place to go to get accurate, unbiased information on all aspects of life related to aging or living with a disability. ADRCs are friendly welcoming places where anyone -- individuals, concerned families or friends, or professionals working with issues related to aging or disabilities -- can go for information specifically tailored to their situation. The ADRC provides information on a broad range of programs and services, helps people understand the various long term care options available to them, helps people apply for programs and benefits, and serves as the access point for publicly-funded long term care. These services can be provided at the ADRC, via telephone, or through a home visit, whichever is more convenient to the individual seeking help.

■ **SENIOR CONNECTION**

The Washington Center
500 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961
920-538-1511

■ **UNITED WAY 211 INFORMATION & REFERRAL**

A Community Service of United Way, Fox Cities, Inc.
1455 Midway Road
Menasha, WI 54952
920-954-7200
www.211now.org

■ **UNITED WAY OF NEW LONDON**

920-982-4089

INFUSION THERAPY

■ **LINCARE**

1760 Prospect Court, #112
Appleton, WI 54914
920-735-1261

www.lincare.com

The mission of Lincare is to set standards of excellence for providing respiratory care, infusion therapy and medical equipment to patients in the home. Our company's success, which is characterized by responsiveness and clinical excellence, has been founded on the dedication of our professionals to quality care. Physicians, caregivers and patients trust Lincare to provide the quality care they expect and deserve.

■ **OPTION CARE**

888-479-2799
http://optioncare.com/

LEGAL SERVICES

■ **AARP - ADVOCACY ORGANIZATION FOR SENIORS**

888-687-2277
www.aarp.org

■ **ELDER BENEFIT SPECIALIST PROGRAM**

An elder benefit specialist is a person trained to help persons, age 60 or older, who are having a problem with their private or government benefits. They receive ongoing training and are monitored by attorneys knowledgeable in elder law.

See Elder Benefit Specialist Program on Page 25.

■ **ELDER RIGHTS PROJECT -
SEE LEGAL ACTION OF WISCONSIN**

■ **GREATER WISCONSIN AGENCY ON AGING RESOURCES(GWAAR)**

608-243-5670

<https://gwaar.org/>

Answers questions about the law in Wisconsin relating to guardianships, protective placements, conservatorships, powers of attorney for health care and finances, living wills and DNR orders. Gwaar also provides Legal information, specialized in Elder- Law, Case Consultation and referrals.

■ **FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT**

Federal: 1-866-4-USWAGE

■ **LAWYER REFERRAL AND INFORMATION SERVICE - STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN**

P.O. Box 7158

Madison, WI 53707-7158

800-362-9082

www.wisbar.org

■ **LEGAL ACTION OF WISCONSIN**

404 N. Main Street

Oshkosh, WI 54901

920-233-6521 • 800-236-1128

Legal assistance to low income persons in non-criminal matters.

■ **NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ELDER LAW ATTORNEYS, INC. (NAELA)**

1577 Spring Hill Road, Suite 310

Vienna, VA 22182

703-942-5711

Email: naela@naela.org

www.naela.org

■ **SENIOR CONNECTION**

The Thompson Center on Lourdes

2331 Lourdes Drive

Appleton, WI 54915

920-939-3088

An Information, Assistance & Referral program of Lutheran Social Services, for older adults and their families. Providing information regarding: Housing, Meal Programs, Caregiver Resources, Medical Alert, Legal Services. As well as both Agency and Private Hire options relating to Home Health Care, Errands, Handyman and Yard Services.

■ **STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN**

5302 Eastpark Boulevard

Madison, WI 53718

800728-7788

<https://www.wisbar.org/Pages/default.aspx>

Wisconsin lawyers, expert advisors, serving you.

■ **STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER**

1025 Clark Street, Room 302

Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-345-5382

www.wispd.org

Legal representation for indigent persons charged with a state crime.

■ **TENANT RESOURCE CENTER**

1202 Williamston Street, Suite A

Madison, WI 53703

Office: 608-257-0143

Mediation: 608-257-2799

Outside Dane County : 877-238-7368

(Housing Counselor)

www.tenantresourcecenter.org

9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon-Fri

The Tenant Resource Center (TRC) offers free counseling for tenants and landlords interested in learning more about their rental rights and responsibilities.

Information on state and local rental laws and regulations and lease screening services are available. The TRC may also refer clients to other agencies, when appropriate, to assist them with their needs.

■ **WISCONSIN JUDICARE, INC**

715-842-1681 • 800-472-1638

www.judicare.org

Judicare has expanded its Telephone Helpline to assist callers with their Landlord-Tenant, Social Security Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, security deposit, and utilities questions. Eligible individuals calling the Telephone Helpline will receive legal information, telephone counsel and advice, brief services, or referrals to other organizations for assistance.

LIBRARIES

www.infosoup.org

Library system access and to request books, etc. to be put on hold and sent to library location of your choice.

■ **CITY OF CLINTONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY**

75 Hemlock Street

Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-4563

■ **CITY OF MARION PUBLIC LIBRARY**

120 N. Main Street
Marion, WI 54950
715-754-5368

■ **CITY OF NEW LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY**

406 S. Pearl Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-8519

■ **CITY OF WAUPACA PUBLIC LIBRARY**

107 S. Main Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-4414

■ **CITY OF WEYAUWEGA PUBLIC LIBRARY**

301 S. Mill Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983
920-867-3742

■ **IOLA VILLAGE LIBRARY**

180 S. Main Street
Iola, WI 54945
715-445-4330

■ **NEUSCHAFER COMMUNITY LIBRARY**

317 Wolf River Drive
Fremont, WI 54940
920-446-2474

■ **SCANDINAVIA PUBLIC LIBRARY**

349 N. Main Street
Scandinavia, WI 54977
715-467-4636

■ **STURM MEMORIAL LIBRARY**

130 N. Bridge Street
Manawa, WI 54949
920-596-2252

LIFELINE: PERSONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEMS

■ **ADVANCE SECURITY SOLUTIONS**

2210 Pinehurst Drive
Middleton, WI 53562
608-831-1688

www.advancecable.com

In-home personal emergency reporting systems used in the case of not only medical emergencies, but also fire or burglary emergencies.

■ **AMERICAN RED CROSS LIFELINE**

515 S. Washburn Road
Oshkosh WI, 54904
800-959-6989

www.redcross.org

This system offers either a CarePartner communicator and/or a Lifeline telephone which connects you to help 24 hours a day. A personal help button is available when you are away from home or even in the bath or shower. There is a one-time activation fee and monthly costs.

■ **GREAT CALL LIFELINE SERVICE**

800-918-8543

www.greatcall.com

■ **THEDACARE LIFELINE**

PO Box 8025
Appleton, WI 54912-8025
920-729-2221 • 920-738-6391

LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE FROM CONSUMER AFFAIRS

www.consumeraffairs.com/insurance/ltc.html

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR LOAN AND/OR PURCHASE

See ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT

■ **ERICKSON HOME MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**

8 S. Main Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-2106 • 800-342-3085

<https://ericksonscantonville.com/>

■ **GREAT LAKES ORTHOTICS & MEDICAL SUPPLY**

2105 E Enterprise Avenue, Suite 114,
Appleton, WI 54913
920-968-2240

<https://glakesorthotics.com>

Ankle Braces/Walking Boots
Diabetic Shoes and Inserts
Knee Braces
Back Braces
Neck Braces
Hip Braces
Insurance Accepted

HOUSING - SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES

FACILITY	# OF BEDS	PAYER SOURCE	THERAPIES	SPECIALTIES	OTHER
Bethany Home 1226 Berlin Street Waupaca, WI 54981 715-258-5521	104 beds private rooms available	Private Pay, Medicare, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy	IV, Wound Care, Bariatric, Trach	Hospice, Respite Care, Dementia Friendly with a Secured Unit including Memory Care
Crossroad Care Center of Weyauwega 717 E. Alfred St. Weyauwega, WI 920-867-3121	Licensed for 60 beds Private rooms available	Private Pay, Medicare, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy	Bariatric, IV, Wound Care, Peritoneal Dialysis, Trach	Hospice, Respite, Specialized in dementia with Music and Memory Programs without a Secured Unit but Wanger Guard Available
Greentree Health Care Center 70 Green Tree Rd. Clintonville, WI 715-823-2194	Licensed for 60 beds Private rooms available	Private Pay, Medicare, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy		Hospice, Respite, Dementia Friendly but does not have a secured unit for those with wandering issues, it is a locally controlled facility
Iola Living Assistance 185 Chet Krause Dr. PO Box 237 Iola, WI 715-445-2412	Licensed for 50 beds Private Rooms Available	Private Pay, Medicare, Medicare Advantage Replacement Plans VA Benefits, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy	Medically complex Wound care, IV antibiotic, Ortho	Hospice, Family Environment, Massage & Aroma Therapy Intergenerational Community Involvement, Weekly Entertainment
Manawa Community Nursing Center 100 E. 4th St. Manawa, WI 920-596-2566	Licensed for 15 beds All rooms are private but can do double	Private Pay, Medicare, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy		Hospice, Respite, Dementia Specialist on staff With Music Therapy Programs, Facility Has an Intimate Feel , Great Life Enrichment Program and an Attached 10 Bed CBRF
Pine Manor Health Care 1625 E. Main St. Clintonville, WI 715-823-3135	Licensed for 95 beds Private rooms available	Private Pay, Medicare, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy	IV Therapy Wound care	Hospice, Respite, Long Term Care, Dementia Friendly with a Secured Unit, Admissions 24/7
St. Joseph Residence 107 E. Beckert Rd. New London, WI 920-982-5354	Licensed for 97 beds Private Rooms Available	Private Pay, Medicare, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance Community Care	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy	Wound Care, IV, Ortho, Trach, TPN, Medically Complex	Out Patient Therapy, Hospice, Respite Care, Nurse practitioner, Specialized Post Acute Care Rehab Services
Wisconsin Veterans Home - King N2665 County Rd. QQ King, WI 715-258-4256	721 beds private rooms available	Private Pay, Medicare, VA Benefits, Private Insurance, Medical Assistance	Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy, Work Therapy	IV Antibiotics, TPS, Wound Care, Trach, Pic Lines, Catheter Care, Peritoneal	Hospice, Dementia Speicalist with a secured memory care unit, smoking shelter and credit union on campus, coffee shop, fishing and boating, bowling, theater, library, fitness room, Memory Café

■ **HANGER CLINIC**

2984 Voyager Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311

920-469-0555

www.hangerclinic.com/locations/pages/green-bay.aspx

■ **LINCARE**

1760 Prospect Court, Suite 112
Appleton, WI 54914 – 9036

Phone: 920-735-1261

FAX: 920-735-1269

www.lincare.com

The mission of Lincare is to set standards of excellence for providing respiratory care, infusion therapy and medical equipment to patients in the home. Our company's success, which is characterized by responsiveness and clinical excellence, has been founded on the dedication of our professionals to quality care. Physicians, caregivers and patients trust Lincare to provide the quality care they expect and deserve.

■ **ORTHOTIC AND PROSTHETIC SOLUTIONS**

Monroe Bio Technology
1818 N Meade Street,
Appleton, WI 54911

920-738-5355

342 S. Webster Ave
Green Bay WI 543011

920-435-3002

<http://www.monroebiotech.com/>

EQUIPMENT FOR LOAN:

■ **LARSEN-WINCHESTER LIONS CLUB MEDICAL EQUIPMENT LOAN LOCKER**

920-427-3244

Tuesday: 10-1 and Saturday 12-1

We currently do not have the personnel resources to meet people at other times of the week so if you need something, please come see us on Tuesday or Saturday! We are located in the town of Larsen two buildings behind Clayton Town Hall and Fire Department building next to Trailhead Park. Over the years, our club has collected over one million dollars' worth of new and used medical equipment either by donation or purchase.

- This equipment is then lent out to persons in need with only a minimal amount of paperwork.
- When the equipment is returned, it is repaired, if necessary, and reissued.
- There is no charge for this equipment but donations are welcome. Donations help to replace worn equipment and fund community projects.

■ **NUMOTION**

920 N. Westhill Boulevard
Appleton, WI 54914

920-749-3777 • 800-924-8313

www.newmotion.com

■ **AMERICAN RED CROSS NORTHEAST WISCONSIN CHAPTER**

515 S. Washburn Street, Suite 201
Oshkosh, WI 54904

920-733-4481 • 800-727-0477

www.newredcross.org

Mon. - Fri.: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

■ **SWEET MEDICINE PRESCRIPTIONS PLUS**

155 S. Main Street, Iola, WI 54945

715-445-3117

Crutches available for rent; other equipment available for purchase.

■ **THEDACARE AT HOME**

800-984-5554

www.thedacare.org

• **Appleton – Main Showroom**

3000 E. College Avenue, Suite A
Appleton, WI 54915

(Located in Kensington Place Mall)

920-969-0919

Monday – Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

• **Berlin (Sleep Equipment and Sleep Supplies)**

191 Memorial Drive

Berlin, WI 54923

(Located on the lower level of the Berlin Physician Clinic)

Monday – Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **New London**

1405 Mill Street

New London, WI 54961

(Located inside New London Family Medical Center)

920-720-2300

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **Oshkosh**

2100 Omro Road
Oshkosh, WI 54904
(Located in Westgate Plaza)

920-237-5690

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **Shawano**

100 County Road B
Shawano, WI 54166
(Located inside ThedaCare Physicians)

715-524-1500

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
Closed Saturday and Sunday

• **Waupaca**

710 Riverside Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981
(Located inside ThedaCare Physicians)

715-256-3151

Monday – Thursday: 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (Closed 12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
Closed Saturday and Sunday

MEDICAL ENTITLEMENTS

See ADVOCACY - Elder and Disability Benefit Specialist Services

■ **MEDICARE**

www.medicare.gov

Medicare is a federal health insurance program for people age 65 or older, some disabled people and people with end stage renal disease. Eligibility is based on your entitlement to a Social Security benefit. Part A is hospital insurance and Part B is medical insurance. Application for Medicare should be made with the Social Security Administration. For more information on the Medicare Program contact your county Benefit Specialist. Contact the ES Call Center at **1-888-256-4563** to apply for the following:

■ **QUALIFIED MEDICARE BENEFICIARY PROGRAM - QMB**

The QMB program is available to help pay medical costs for persons who have low income and assets, but are above the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) eligibility limits.

For those who qualify, it can pay:

1. The Medicare part B premium.
2. The part A and part B Medicare deductibles.

Medicare

HOW TO GET DRUG COVERAGE

Medicare offers prescription drug coverage to everyone with Medicare. If you decide not to join a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan when you're first eligible, and you don't have other creditable prescription drug coverage, or you don't get Extra Help, you'll likely pay a late enrollment penalty.

To get Medicare drug coverage, you must join a plan run by an insurance company or other private company approved by Medicare. Each plan can vary in cost and drugs covered.

■ **2 WAYS TO GET DRUG COVERAGE**

1. Medicare Prescription Drug Plan (Part D). These plans (sometimes called "PDPs") add drug coverage to Original Medicare, some Medicare Cost Plans, some Medicare Private Fee-for-Service (PFFS) Plans, and Medicare Medical Savings Account (MSA) Plans.

2. Medicare Advantage Plan (Part C) (like an HMO or PPO) or other Medicare health plan that offers Medicare prescription drug coverage. You get all of your Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance) coverage, and prescription drug coverage (Part D), through these plans.

Medicare Advantage Plans with prescription drug coverage are sometimes called "MA-PDs." You must have Part A and Part B to join a Medicare Advantage Plan.

■ **HOW TO JOIN A DRUG PLAN**

Once you choose a Medicare drug plan, here's how you may be able to join:

Enroll on the Medicare Plan Finder at www.medicare.gov/find-a-plan/questions/home.aspx or on the plan's website.

- Complete a paper enrollment form.
- Call the plan.
- Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227).

When you join a Medicare drug plan, you'll give your Medicare number and the date your Part A and/or Part B coverage started. This information is on your Medicare card.

■ **JOINING A MEDICARE DRUG PLAN MAY AFFECT YOUR MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLAN**

If your Medicare Advantage Plan (Part C) includes prescription drug coverage and you join a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan (Part D), you'll be disenrolled from your Medicare Advantage Plan and returned to Original Medicare.

For more information go to www.Medicare.gov

3. The 20% co-insurance for part B if you are not currently receiving Social Security, but could purchase Medicare coverage, you may still be eligible and the program could pay both part A and part B premiums.

■ **SPECIFIED LOW-INCOME MEDICARE BENEFICIARY PROGRAMS (SLMB AND SLMB+)**

The SLMB programs pay the Medicare part B premium, but do not pay Medicare co-payments or deductibles.

■ **MEDICAID-MEDICAL ASSISTANCE (MA)**

The Medicaid program is a cooperative federal and state program that provides medical care to individuals with low income and little or no assets. There are two basic types of MA benefits: those received in an institutional/long-term care setting such as a nursing home or hospital and those received in the community.

MEDICARE RESOURCES FOR WISCONSIN RESIDENTS

Medigap Part D and Prescription Drug Helpline (For people ages 60+): **1-855-677-2783**

Disability Drug Benefit Helpline (For people under age 60): **1-800-926-4862**

Medigap Helpline (Medicare supplement and Medicare Advantage information for all ages): **1-800-242-1060**

Benefit specialists in your county or tribe (Medicare and other benefits issues):

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/benefit-specialists/counties.htm>

MEMORY SERVICES

■ **ASPIRUS MEMORY CLINIC**

2720 Plaza Drive, Suite 1400B
Wausau, WI 54401

715-847-2004 • 866-236-1573 (toll free)

The Aspirus Memory Clinic targets its services to older adults in the north central Wisconsin area who are experiencing memory difficulties which may be the result of Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. An important aspect of our care is assessing the needs of the families and caregivers, and linking them with the community support services that will help them deal with the diagnosis, and with immediate and future needs. The clinic is staffed by a physician, a nurse practitioner, and a clinical social worker. We are also thankful to have the Greater Wisconsin Chapter of the Alzheimer's Association working with us as a close consultant to provide

ongoing support and education for patients, families and caregivers, and the clinic staff.

The clinic provides a comprehensive assessment of the patient including a complete physical exam and health history, a psycho-social evaluation, and neurobehavioral testing to help determine the diagnosis and etiology of the patient's presenting problems. Patients, families, and caregivers will be linked with appropriate medical and support services in the community> The patient's primary care provider will be provided a complete assessment report with treatment recommendations.

*The Aspirus Memory Clinic is open Wednesdays. For more information, or to make an appointment, please contact the clinic.

■ **MARSHFIELD CLINIC**

Memory Disorders Clinic
1000 N. Oak Avenue
Marshfield, WI 54449

715-387-5350 • 800-782-8581

For more information, or to make an appointment, please contact the clinic.

■ **MEMORY CARE CENTER**

Neuroscience Group Memory Clinic
1305 W. American Drive
Neenah, WI 54956

920-725-9373

www.neurosciencegroup.com

For more information, or to make an appointment, please contact the clinic.

■ **PREVEA HEALTH MEMORY ASSESSMENT CLINIC**

Prevea East DePere Health Center
3860 Monroe Road, De Pere, WI 54115

920-272-3313 • 888-277-3832

Clinic is held on Tuesday afternoons from noon to 4:00 p.m. For more information, or to make an appointment, please contact the clinic.

■ **PREVEA HEALTH MEMORY ASSESSMENT CLINIC**

Prevea St. Mary's Health Center
1715 Dousman Street
Green Bay, WI 54303

920-272-3313 • 888-277-3832

Clinic is held Thursdays from 8:00 am to noon.

For more information, or to make an appointment, please contact the clinic.

NURSING HOMES

A skilled nursing home is a health care facility that provides nursing services 24 hours a day. Persons needing extensive supervision, those with complex health plans needing rehabilitative services (occupational, physical or speech therapy) or those who do not have supportive living services available would benefit from nursing home care.

Costs vary according to the services and the level of care provided. The daily rate should include room and board, activities, social services and nursing care. Medications, personal items, therapy, and dental and foot care are typically not included in the daily rate. Nursing homes have admissions agreements that include information about the daily rate, policies regarding transfers, discharges and handling of resident funds, plus resident rights and responsibilities. Nursing homes are licensed and surveyed by state and federal regulators. There are a variety of ways to pay for nursing home costs. Medicare pays for limited nursing home stays as long as the stay meets their requirements. Long-term care or supplemental insurance may pay for some nursing home stays. Medical Assistance may cover unlimited stays once financial criteria are met. Private pay or veterans benefits may also be used. Discuss financial requirements and questions you have with the nursing home administrator and/or social worker.

■ BETHANY HOME

1226 Berlin Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-5521

<http://www.bethanyofwaupaca.com/>

■ CROSSROADS CARE CENTER OF WEYAUWEGA

717 E. Alfred Street
Weyauwega, WI 54983

920-867-3121

<https://crossroadscarecenter.com/weyauwega-nursing-home/>

■ GREENTREE HEALTH & REHAB CENTER

70 Greentree Road, Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-2194

<https://greentreehealthandrehab.com/>

■ IOLA LIVING ASSISTANCE

P.O. Box 237
185 S. Chet Krause Drive
Iola, WI 54945

715-445-2412

<http://iolaseniorliving.com/>

■ MANAWA COMMUNITY NURSING CENTER

400 E. Fourth Street
Manawa, WI 54949

920-596-2566

■ ST. JOSEPH RESIDENCE

107 E. Beckert Road
New London, WI 54961

920-982-5354

<https://stjosephresidence.com/>

■ THE PINES POST ACUTE AND MEMORY CARE

1625 E. Main Street
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-3135 • 866-825-9152

<https://pinemanorhealthcarecenter.com/>

■ WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME

N2665 County Road QQ
King, WI 54946

715-258-5586

<https://dva.wi.gov/Pages/veteransHomes/VeteransHomeKing.aspx>

■ WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME

21425G Spring Street
Union Grove, WI 53182

262-878-6700

866-669-8387 (866-NOW-vets)

dva.wi.gov/Pages/veteransHomes/VeteransHomeUG.aspx

■ NURSING HOME RELOCATION – COMMUNITY RELOCATION AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER (ADRC)

715-258-6400 • 866-739-2372

Or contact your nursing home social worker.

www.youradrcresource.org

You may be eligible for Community Relocation.

Are you ready to move back home? With some help, you can manage on your own again. Through the Community Relocation Initiative, you may be able to live in an assisted living facility or your own home or apartment while still receiving the services you need. This initiative gives people a choice as to where they will receive long-term care. An individualized care plan will be developed to help you successfully transition back into your community.

This program is available to you if you:

- Currently reside in a nursing home and are expected to stay long term.
- Are 65 years of age or older or have a physical

disability.

- Your nursing home care is currently paid for by WI Medicaid.
- You have an ongoing need for long-term care services.

If you are a Waupaca County resident living in a nursing home and are interested in this program, please contact the Aging & Disability Resource Center for more information.

■ LONG-TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

715-345-5229 • 800-815-0015

longtermcare.wi.gov

Responds to complaints and problems of nursing home and community based residential facility residents and their families.

NUTRITION & SENIOR DINING SITES

See **FOOD**

PHARMACIES, PRESCRIPTIONS, DRUG PROGRAMS

IOLA:

■ SWEET MEDICINE PRESCRIPTIONS PLUS

155 S. Main Street
Iola, WI 54945

715-445-3117

Mail service available. Delivery within city limits of Iola.

NEW LONDON:

■ WAL-MART PHARMACY

1717 N. Shawano Street
New London, WI 54961

920-982-7906

<https://www.walmart.com/store/1471/new-london-wi/details>

Mail service available.

SHAWANO:

■ DRIER PHARMACY

117 S. Main Street
Shawano, WI 54166

715-526-2011 • 800-295-4231

<https://stores.healthmart.com/dreierpharmacy/stores.aspx>

Mail service available. Delivery within city limits.

■ THEDACARE PHARMACY

100 County Road B
Shawano, WI 54166

715-526-3456 • 800-335-3456

Mail service available. Delivery within city limits.

■ WALGREENS

401 E. Green Bay Street
Shawano, WI 54166-2541

715-524-5600

<https://www.walgreens.com/locator/walgreens-401+e+green+bay+st-shawano-wi-54166/id=7615>

■ WAL-MART PHARMACY

1244 E. Green Bay Street
Shawano, WI 54166-2208

715-524-5983 • 800-364-6805

<https://www.walmart.com/store/2271/shawano-wi/details>

Mail service available.

WAUPACA:

■ K MART PHARMACY

830 W. Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-4285

<https://pharmacy.kmart.com/newrx-landing>

Mail service available.

■ PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY ASSOCIATES & RX CONSULTANTS

105 N. Western Avenue
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-256-2880 • 888-590-5004

Mail service available.

■ STRATTON'S DRUG STORE

107 N. Main Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-7057

Mail service available.

■ WALGREENS

925 W. Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-9228

<https://www.walgreens.com/locator/walgreens-925+w+fulton+st-waupaca-wi-54981/id=9699>

INCONTINENCE SUPPLIES

■ J&B MEDICAL, INC.

50496 W. Pontiac Trail
Wixom, MI 48393

General Inquiries: 1-800-980-0047

Wisconsin Medicaid Members: 1-800-737-0045

OTHER:

■ **BADGER RX GOLD**

A prescription drug program that makes prescription medications accessible and affordable to people in Wisconsin who are uninsured or underinsured. The Badger Rx Gold Web site has information about the program, covered medications, how to apply, etc.

www.badgerrxgold.com

■ **MEDICARE - PART D**

Social Security Administration
607 W. Northland Avenue
Appleton, WI 54911

877-694-5495

Your Benefit Specialists may assist you with enrollment of Part D

See Elder Benefit Specialist Program on Page 25.

■ **NEEDY MEDS**

www.needymeds.org

Information on medicine and healthcare assistance programs to find help with cost of medicine.

■ **PARTNERSHIP FOR PRESCRIPTION ASSISTANCE**

800-477-2669

www.pparx.org

■ **SENIORCARE**

Contact your EBS – Elder Benefit Specialist

See Aging & Disability Resource Center

See Benefit Assistance

800-657-2038 • 800-657-2038

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/seniorcare/index.htm

SeniorCare is a Prescription Drug Assistance Program for Wisconsin residents who are 65 years of age or older who meet the eligibility criteria.

- What are the eligibility requirements? For Wisconsin residents age 65+ the annual enrollment fee of \$30 per person is required with the application form. In addition, participants are subject to certain annual out-of-pocket expenses depending on their annual income, as shown in the table.
- How do I apply? Contact either number listed above or check the Web site.

■ **STATE OF WISCONSIN PRESCRIPTION DRUG RESOURCE CENTER**

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/guide/freeprescr.htm>

Drugs from Canada

Just across the border and in many other countries citizens can walk into their corner drugstore and buy the same

safe prescriptions we have here, but at a fraction of the price. But too many citizens of this country are forced to make unbearable choices between food and medicine. If the federal government isn't willing to take on the drug companies and fight for more affordable prices, states like Wisconsin will have to lead the way.

This Web site gives our citizens the ability to buy certain prescriptions at significantly lower prices from pharmacies that have been visited and found to be safe, reputable and reliable by inspection on behalf of several state governors. It also provides information about SeniorCare, the new Medicare drug benefit and other programs that may be an option for you.

The goal is to let consumers make an informed choice among all of the available options - including local pharmacies, lower price generics available domestically, safe Canadian pharmacies and through a pharmacy benefit manager who will find the lowest price from several countries.

866-732-0305

Fax Orders: 866-732-0306

www.CanadaWayDrugs.com

We are your one stop shop for getting your medications at affordable prices. We are dedicated to provide you with the best service. Your orders are processed and mailed within five days.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY FREE PRESCRIPTION DISCOUNT CARD** **715-258-6201**

<http://www.countyrxcard.com/waupaca/>

NACo Prescription Discount Card Program

Through a partnership with the National Association of Counties (NACo), the free Prescription Discount Card program provides area residents with a card that offers an average of 24% savings off the retail price of prescription medications not covered by insurance.

The card can be used by those who do not have insurance or by those who have prescriptions not covered by insurance. The card can also be used on some pet medications and is accepted at most pharmacies throughout the county.

The free discount cards may be used by all Waupaca County residents, regardless of age, income or existing health coverage. The Waupaca County Prescription Discount Cards are available at the courthouse.

■ **WI MEDIGAP PRESCRIPTION DRUG HELPLINE**

Age 60 and over: **1-855-677-2783**

Under age 60: **1800-926-4862**

PHYSICAL THERAPY

■ ORTHOPEDIC & SPINE THERAPY

www.ostpt.com

Appleton: 4000 N. Providence Avenue,
Appleton, WI 54913

920-968-0814

Clintonville: 114 E. Greentree Road,
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-3336

New London: 315 Burton Road, Suite 107,
New London, WI 54961

920-982-3670

Shawano: 205 W. Green Bay Street,
Shawano, WI 54166

715-526-5433

Waupaca: E3277 Apple Tree Lane,
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-526-0358

RECREATION

The Waupaca County Senior Nutrition Program and the Senior Centers in Waupaca County provide a variety of senior activities including education, exercise, entertainment, birthday parties, card playing and other games, information and assistance, and internet access for seniors. See Nutrition - Senior Dining Sites and Senior Center sections for locations, etc.

■ AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL - NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS

www.nps.gov/fees_passes.htm

The America the Beautiful - National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass - Senior Pass is a lifetime pass for U.S. citizens or permanent residents age 62 or over. The cost is \$10. The pass provides access to, and use of, federal recreation sites that charge an entrance or standard amenity. The pass admits the pass holder and passengers in a non-commercial vehicle at per-vehicle fee areas and pass holder plus 3 adults, not to exceed 4 adults, at per-person fee areas - children under 16 are admitted free. The pass can only be obtained in person at the park. The Senior Pass provides a 50 percent discount on some expanded amenity fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, swimming, boat launch and specialized interpretive services. In some cases where expanded amenity fees are charged, only the pass holder will be given the 50 percent price reduction. The pass is non-transferable and generally does NOT cover or reduce special recreation permit fees or fees charged by concessionaires.

■ CLINTONVILLE HIGH SCHOOL RECREATION CENTER

330 N. Harriet Street
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-7215, Ext. 7

<https://www.clintonville.k12.wi.us/rec-center/>

All county residents welcome. Fee based on residency and age.

■ IOLA-SCANDINAVIA FITNESS & AQUATIC CENTER

445 S. Jackson Street
Iola, WI 54945

715-445-2411, Ext. 1504

www.iola.k12.wi.us (Click on Fitness & Aquatic Center)

All county residents welcome. Fee based on residency and age. Discounts apply to students (ages 12 to 17) and seniors age 60 and over.

■ WAUPACA RECREATION CENTER

407 School Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-4435

<https://www.cityofwaupaca.org/parksnrec/rec-center/>

RECREATION: FOR DISABLED

■ THE SOAR FOX CITIES

211 E Franklin Street, Suite A
Appleton, WI 54911

920-731-9831

Email: info@soarfoxcities.com

www.soarfoxcities.com

For Individuals with Differing Abilities

Year-round social and respite programs.

Camps: Offered for youth and adults.

Special Olympics: Basketball, softball, swimming, bowling, gymnastics, power lifting, track and field, tee-ball and golf are offered throughout the year for athletes and teams to participate in.

■ CHALLENGE THE OUTDOORS INC

901 Anderson Drive
Green Bay, WI 54304

920-593-6300

www.ctoforme.org

Challenge The Outdoors is dedicated to serving the recreational needs and desires of the physically challenged sports person. We offer special hunts and fishing events throughout the year.

■ SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WISCONSIN - WAUPACA AREA

715-467-1887 • 715-258-4121

Contact: Michelle Vaughn

715-630-5153

Email: thevaughnfarm@gmail.com

- Special Olympics offer sports programs for school age children and adults within the community.
- Track season starts the year off, beginning in April and ending in June. Practices are held at the Waupaca High School - schedule determined by coach. There are a variety of events to choose from.
- Golf starts in June and runs through August. Practices are held at two Waupaca golf courses: Royal Oaks and Hidden Waters. There is no fee for participants.
- Bowling starts in September and runs through early December.
- Basketball starts in early January and runs through March.

■ WAUPACA RECREATION CENTER

407 School Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-4435

<https://www.cityofwaupaca.org/parksnrec/rec-center/>

■ UNIVERSAL PLAYGROUND

Department contact: 920-832-5905

www.appletonparkandrec.org/parks,-pavilions-and-trails/parks-recreational-areas/universal-playground

Located at Memorial Park off Ballard Road in Appleton. Handicapped designed. Accessible to children of all ages. The field is located on the corner of Capital Dr. and Witzke Blvd.

RECREATION: CAMP FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

WEEK LONG OVERNIGHT CAMPS:

■ CAMP AWESUM MOON BEACH

1487 Moon Beach Road
St. Germain, WI 54558

715-479-8255

Email: CampAwesum@yahoo.com

<https://ucci.org/camp-awesum/>

Welcomes eight to sixteen year olds who are on the Autism Spectrum for a fun-filled week at summer camp. The camp is located at beautiful Moon Beach Camp in St. Germain, WI.

■ LIONS CAMP

3834 County Road A
Rosholt, WI 54473

715-677-4969

www.wisconsinlionscamp.com

The Lions Camp offers specific summer programs for visually impaired, deaf and hard of hearing and cognitively disabled individual's ages 9-17 years. No cost to individuals enrolled in school programs with referral from teacher.

■ SPECIAL TOUCH CAMP

P.O. Box 25
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-2713

specialtouch.org

For those with physical and developmental disabilities ages 10 years and older. Held at Spencer Lake Christian Center in Waupaca. Children under age 10 can attend but must bring their own caregiver. Special Touch Ministry is a national organization.

■ WISCONSIN BADGER CAMP

P.O. Box 723
Platteville, WI 53818

608-348-9689 (main office open year round)

www.badgercamp.org

For children and adults with developmental disabilities. No age restrictions. Wisconsin Badger Camp's mission is to provide a positive natural environment where individuals with developmental challenges can learn about their surroundings and realize their full potential. Through a group living experience, campers develop friendships and expand their social skills. Everyone, regardless of the severity of their disability, is welcome at Badger Camp. Camp applications are processed as received, beginning in early February, with no geographic or age limitations. Badger Camp's primary objectives are program and safety related. In essence, Wisconsin Badger Camp provides safe, fun, and unique programming in a supportive outdoor environment that is available to all individuals with developmental disabilities.

RECREATION: DAY CAMPS

■ CAMP HOPE

Contact: Kathryn Herzog, Director

920.560.3716

Email: kherzog@ymcafoxcities.org

Contact: Shelly Seif, Registrar

920.954.7641

Email: sseif@ymcafoxcities.org

<https://www.ymcafoxcities.org/camp-hope>

Camp Hope is a 2-week long day camp for children ages 6-15 with physical and cognitive disabilities. This camp

gives children the opportunity to experience outdoor activities in a safe setting built around special themes each day. Swimming, field trips and a carnival help round out this exciting camp.

Each year we can take only 45 campers, so...REGISTER TODAY!

Camp Hope is supported by the YMCA of the Fox Cities' Annual Campaign and United Way Fox Cities.

■ **KELLER'S LAKE DAY CAMP**

715-823-2823

Contact person: Cindy Carrick

For individuals ages 5 years and above with developmental and physical disabilities. Usually takes place the first week in August.

■ **STATE PARK CAMPING/CABINS**

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

608-266-2621

General questions: 888-936-7463

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/parks/camping/cabinopenings.html>

(7 Days • 7 a.m.-10 p.m.)

There are seven cabins for people with disabilities in Wisconsin State Parks. There are rustic cabins at Copper Falls and Blue Mound state parks and cabins with more amenities at Mirror Lake, Buckhorn, High Cliff and Potawatami state parks and Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit. Call or visit the Web site to reserve.

■ **SUPERVISED VACATIONS FOR ADULTS**

Allows adults to travel on day or overnight trips to in-state or out-of-state attractions. Supervision is provided and all costs are usually included except personal spending. Local pick-up/drop-off may be available.

• **Able Trek Tours**

800-205-6713 • 608-524-3021

www.abletrektours.com

• **Lamers Tour and Travel and RCDD Tours**

800-236-1240

www.lamerstourandtravel.com

• **Going Beyond Travel**

262-512-1252

goingbeyondtravel.com

• **Search Beyond Adventures, Inc.**

800-800-9979

www.searchbeyond.com

900 Illinois Avenue
Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-346-5190

• **Lymphedema Program:** This is not a support group; this is a treatment to assist in dealing with this issue.

• **Low Vision Program:** Occupational Therapist provides tips and techniques to help those with low vision issues manage their daily activities, etc.

■ **BETHANY HOME**

1226 Berlin Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-5521

<http://www.bethanyofwaupaca.com/rehabilitation-services/>

■ **CARDIAC MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**

Ascension St. Michaels at Plover

2401 Plover Road

Plover, WI 54467

715-295-3946

<https://healthcare.ascension.org/Locations/Wisconsin/WIAPM/Plover-Clinic-Saint-Michaels-Hospital>

■ **GREENTREE HEALTH & REHAB CENTER**

70 Greentree Road

Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-2194

www.greentreehealthandrehabilitation.com

■ **IOLA LIVING ASSISTANCE**

P.O. Box 237

185 S. Chet Krause Drive

Iola, WI 54945

715-445-2412

www.iolalivingassistance.org

■ **MANAWA COMMUNITY NURSING CENTER**

400 E. Fourth Street

Manawa, WI 54949

920-596-2566

www.manawacommunitylivingcenter.com/

■ **OFFICE FOR THE BLIND & VISUALLY IMPAIRED**

Local contact: Deen Amusa

Stevens Point, WI

Phone: 715-315-9970

Fax: 608-244-5773

Madison: 888-879-0017

REHABILITATION

■ **ASCENSION ST MICHAELS HOSPITAL**

Rehabilitation Services

■ **OFFICE FOR THE DEAF & HARD OF HEARING OF NORTH EASTERN REGION**

200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 511
Green Bay, WI 54301

920-659-7317

TEXTNET/HYLRELAY: 888-241-9430

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/odhh/index.htm

■ **PINE MANOR HEALTH CARE CENTER**

1625 E. Main Street
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-3135 • 866-825-9152

pinemanorhealthcarecenter.com

■ **ST. JOSEPH RESIDENCE**

107 E. Beckert Road, New London, WI 54961

920-982-5354

stjosephresidence.com

■ **THEDACARE MEDICAL CENTER - NEW LONDON**

1405 Mill Street
New London, WI 54961

920-531-2000

www.thedacare.org

■ **THEDACARE MEDICAL CENTER - WAUPACA**

800 Riverside Drive, Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-1000

ThedaCare Aquatic Program – Rehab Services:

715-258-1053

www.thedacare.org

■ **TRANSITIONS AT HOME**

1902 Post Road
Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-544-2322

www.TransitionsHealth.org

RENTAL ASSISTANCE

See HOUSING

REPRESENTATIVE PAYEE

■ **HEARTLAND EMBRACE, INC**

E3443 Appletree Lane
Waupaca, WI 54981

Mailing Address: PO Box 384, Waupaca WI 54981

715-412-4957

www.heartlandembrace.com

■ **OSHKOSH FAMILY, INC**

36 Broad St. #300

Oshkosh, WI 54901

920-231-9520

<http://www.oshkoshfamily.org/>

■ **PAYMENT PARTNERS**

1800 Appleton Road
Menasha, WI 54952

920-968-6984 • 800-366-8161

www.paymentpartner.org

<https://www.goodwillincw.org/programs/financial/paymentpartner/>

A service of Financial Information and Service, Inc. (FISC) offering representative payee services and Bill Pay Program

RESPIRATORY THERAPY

■ **LINCARE**

1760 Prospect Court, Unit 112
Appleton, WI

877-735-1261 • 920-735-1261

www.lincare.com

The mission of Lincare is to set standards of excellence for providing respiratory care, infusion, therapy and medical equipment to patients in the home. Our company's success, which is characterized by responsiveness and clinical excellence, has been founded on the dedication of our professionals to quality care. Physicians, caregivers and patients trust Lincare to provide the quality care they expect and deserve.

RESPIRE

See ADULT DAY SERVICES, CAREGIVER SUPPORT, DISABILITY RESOURCES, NURSING HOMES and RECREATION.

Respite care for adults and children with developmental disabilities is designed to provide caregivers with a break from their 24-hour, 7-day-a-week responsibility. Respite not only gives the caregiver a break, but also gives the person with disabilities an opportunity for growth and socialization. If the person you care for is on the Community Integration Program, the Community Options Program or the Family Support Program, these programs would cover the cost of respite. The family can also privately pay for respite.

FOR ADULTS:

■ **COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (CBRF)**

Group homes that serve adults with developmental disabilities. There is a set rate for respite. A free-from-communicable-disease statement from a physician is

also required. See Housing – Assisted Living – Elder, Adult Family Homes.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS:

■ COVEY

Respite House
1325 Eastman Street
Oshkosh, WI 54901
920-424-4073

■ EASTER SEALS RESPITE PROGRAM & CAMP WAWBEEK

Toll-free: 800-422-2324

Voice: 608-277-8288

Fax: 608-277-8333

TTY: 608-277-8031

<https://camp.eastersealswisconsin.com/easter-seals-camps/respite-camp/>

For people with physical disabilities and little or no cognitive disabilities.

Camp Wawbeek: In Wisconsin Dells the program offers both weekend (Sept.-May) and weeklong (June-Aug.) respite. One-to-one staffing is available and individuals need not be able to communicate needs.

■ RESPITE CARE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN (RCAW)

Respite Care Association of Wisconsin (RCAW) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit charitable organization organized in 1987 to support and advocate for quality systems of respite care for Wisconsin families.

Our mission is to 'promote, support, and expand quality statewide respite care across the lifespan'.

Our purpose is to:

- collaborate with respite care agencies and others interested in respite care for the purpose of sharing ideas and expertise and to provide support for each other.
- work closely with the appropriate government agencies and private agencies or groups to insure the continuation and replication of quality respite services.
- promote and support the concept of quality in the delivery of respite care.
- initiate, sponsor and promote educational programs and research.
- provide consultation and disseminate information.

In 1999, Wisconsin adopted state Lifespan Respite Care legislation and contracts with RCAW to administer the program.

Lifespan Respite Care funds through a grant from Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Division of Medicaid Services.

I invite you to view our website for more information:

Our website: <https://respitecarewi.org/live/>

Our programs: <https://respitecarewi.org/live/our-programs/>

SENIOR CENTERS

See FOOD - Senior Dining Sites

■ CLINTONVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER

30 S. Main Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
715-823-7667

■ MARION SENIOR CENTER

Lions Point
325 W. Garfield Avenue
Marion, WI 54950
715-754-2482

■ NEW LONDON SENIOR CENTER

Washington Center
600 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961
920-982-8522

■ WAUPACA SENIOR CENTER

407 School Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-4437

SOCIAL SECURITY

■ SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

607 W. Northland Avenue
Appleton, WI 54911
877-694-5495
www.ssa.gov

■ SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

Social Security Administration

The Supplemental Security Program is a needs-based program available to people whose monthly income falls below certain limits. It pays monthly checks to people who are 65 or older, blind or have a disability and who don't own much or have a lot of income. SSI isn't just for adults; monthly checks can also go to disabled and blind children. People who get SSI usually get food stamps and Medicaid. Medicaid helps pay doctor and hospital bills.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

811 Harding Street
Waupaca WI 54981
Elder Benefit Specialist:

715-258-6400

Aging & Disability Resource Center,
Disability Benefit Specialist:

715-258-6400

SUPPORT GROUPS

■ **ASCENSION NURSEDIRECT**

800-362-9900

Affinity Health System's NurseDirect not only answers medical questions, but can provide information about their practitioners and the support groups available in your area. In addition, they offer community classes which help people of all ages be proactive in leading a healthier lifestyle. From smoking cessation to heart disease screenings, babysitting instruction to cancer support groups, childbirth education to events for seniors, Affinity Health System is committed to caring for your health.

■ **BETTER BREATHERS COPD (CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE)**

Support group meeting 6 times per year. Offers support and education for those with lung diseases.

Rotates Between St Elizabeth Hospital

1506 S. Oneida St Appleton

920-738-2558

and ThedaCare Medical Center

1818 N. Meade St. Appleton

920-738-5364

Please call for location

■ **BRAIN INJURY SUPPORT GROUP(S)**

SOAR Fox Cities

211 E. Franklin Street, Suite A

Appleton, WI 54911

920-731-9831

www.SOARfoxcities.com

■ **CAREGIVER SUPPORT GROUP (LED BY BETHANY HOME)**

Waupaca Senior Center

715-258-4437

2nd Wednesday of each month, 1:30 – 3:00 pm

For information call Hannah at

715-942-1440

■ **COVEY**

1930 Algoma Boulevard,
Oshkosh, WI 54901

920-424-4071

https://www.covey.org/ (click on "down to earth")

■ **EPILEPSY SUPPORT GROUP**

Epilepsy Foundation of Central Northeast Wisconsin
41 Park Ridge Drive, Suite C

Stevens Point, WI 54481

http://www.epilepsywisconsin.org/

2nd Wednesday of the month at Portage County Library
Prairie Room 4:00 pm

1001 Main Street

Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-341-5811

■ **MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SELF-HELP GROUP**

Call Larry: 715-258-5933

for more information

Multiple Sclerosis Self-Help Group meets occasionally.

■ **REMEMBERING THROUGH SHARING**

920-729-2087

A support group for parents who have experienced a miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, stillbirth or newborn death. This is a wonderful environment for sharing and growth.

■ **SOAR FOX CITIES**

For Individuals with Differing Abilities

211A East Franklin St.

Appleton, WI 54911

920-731-9831

Email: info@soarfoxcities.com

www.soarfoxcities.com

Program Descriptions:

Special Olympics: Basketball, softball, swimming, bowling, gymnastics, power lifting, track and field, tee-ball and golf are offered throughout the year for athletes and teams to participate in. Ext. 109.

Kids on the Block: An educational puppet program, which performs for young children throughout the Fox Valley providing a fun twist to educating youth about differing abilities, medical concerns and social issues. Kids on the Block is available upon request for schools, youth groups and churches. Ext. 111.

Advocacy: The SOAR Fox Cities provides guardianship services as well as advocacy during the individual education process (IEP). Ext. 100.

■ **ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL**

1506 S. Oneida Street
Appleton, WI
920-738-2558

BRAIN INJURY SUPPORT GROUPS:

■ **ABILITY RESOURCE CENTER**

115 Washington Avenue
Oshkosh, WI 54901
920-236-9230
2nd Thursday alternating months,
10:30 am-12:00 noon

■ **MAKING NEW CONNECTIONS**

2990 Voyager Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311
920-866-9493
Contact person: Karen Feld
Fourth Wednesday - 7:00 to 9:00 pm

■ **CURATIVE CONNECTIONS**

2900 Curry Lane
Green Bay, WI 54311
920-468-1161
Meets once a quarter. Call for date.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS & SERVICES

■ **ABILITY RESOURCE CENTER**

115 Washington Avenue, Suite A
Oshkosh, WI 54901
Contact person: Bob Poeszci
Email: bob@arcwinnebago.com
2nd Thursday (alternate months) 10:30am-12:00pm

■ **ADDICTION INTERVENTION TEAM**

Lutheran Social Services
920-730-1326

■ **AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY**

Patient Services: 800-227-2345
www.cancer.org

■ **INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE**

AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER (ADRC)
715-258-6400
www.co.waupaca.wi.us
Under Health & Human Services select ADRC and/or
Aging/Disability Newsletter
www.youradrcresource.org
Connects older adults, their families and caregivers with
much needed information, services and programs in the

community. Even if an older family member lives outside of
the county or state, the department will help families access
the services and agencies needed. The Aging & Disability
Resource Unit also publishes a quarterly newsletter – the
ADRC Connection.

■ **MIRACLE PT. BRAIN INJURY SOCIETY**

St. Nicholas Hospital/Francis Room.
3303 Superior Avenue
Sheboygen, WI 53081
920-459-4642
1st Monday 6:30-8:30pm (Sept.-May)

■ **SOAR FOX CITIES, INC.**

211 E. Franklin Street
Appleton, WI 54911
920-731-9831
Email: info@soarfoxcities.org
www.soarfoxcities.com
For Individuals with Differing Abilities

■ **ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL**

1506 S. Oneida Street
Appleton, WI 54915
920-725-0943 x 111 • 920-731-9831
Call for information.

■ **TBI SUPPORT GROUP OSHKOSH**

Aurora Medical Center
855 N. Westhaven Drive
Oshkosh, WI 54904
920-233-3655
4th Thursday, 6:30-8:30pm

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY ARC - FOR
DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED**

45 20th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929
920-982-5084
Contact person: Ron & Pat Schoen

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS:

■ **DOWN SYNDROME ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN DSAW**

211 East Franklin Street,
Appleton, WI 54911
920-460-9494
Contact person: Maria

- Monthly family gatherings are held the second
Thursday of each month from 6:30 to 8 p.m. at Prince
of Peace Lutheran Church, 2330 Calumet in Appleton.
- Meetings offer parents information and support. Ext.
100.

■ **SPECIAL OLYMPICS WISCONSIN**

2310 Crossroads Drive, Suite 1000
Madison, WI 53718

Phone: 608-222-1324

FAX: 608-222-3578

www.specialolympicswisconsin.org

- Basketball, softball, swimming, bowling, gymnastics, power lifting, track and field, tee-ball and golf are offered throughout the year for athletes and teams to participate in. Ext. 109.

■ **KIDS ON THE BLOCK (KOTB)**

SOAR Fox Cities
211 E. Franklin St., Suite A
Appleton, WI 54911

Phone: 920-731-9831

Fax: 920-725-1531

Email: info@soarfoxcities.com

Mon – Thur / 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

SOAR Fox Cities staff and volunteers use a troupe of life-sized puppets to provide disability/diversity awareness education to elementary school aged children. Each presentation involves a puppet performance followed by educational conversation with the children. The message is people with disabilities have many abilities to share, and that we are all more alike than we are different! Performances take place at schools, daycare centers, churches, public libraries, club facilities, camps, scouting meetings and awareness fairs in the greater Fox Cities area. Skit topics include, Cerebral Palsy, Blindness, Deafness, Autism, Spina Bifida, Multiculturalism, Childhood Cancer, Down Syndrome, Learning Disabilities, Having a Sibling with a Disability, Diabetes, Abuse, and Divorce.

■ **ADVOCACY:**

The Arc Fox Cities empowers youth and adults with differing abilities through its social, recreational and educational programs, support groups, camps, Special Olympics Sports Program, family programs, advocacy groups and community education. The Arc programs serve individuals from age 3 through adulthood. As the single largest provider of programs of this type in the Fox Cities, The Arc improves the lives of the families we serve by offering them structured programs, social events, respite opportunities and a place to feel comfortable and find support. We provide programming and services for over 1,000 individuals with developmental disabilities. As most of our participants live at or below poverty level, we find it imperative to offer our services at no or low-cost. To learn more about the Arc Fox Cities visit their website, **www.arcfoxcities.com**. If you are interested in volunteering for fundraisers, at our office or at any programming, please call Lori at **920-724-0943**.

■ **AFFINITY NURSEDIRECT**

800-362-9900

Affinity Health System's NurseDirect not only answers medical questions, but can provide information about their practitioners and the support groups available in your area. In addition, they offer community classes which help people of all ages be proactive in leading a healthier lifestyle. From smoking cessation to heart disease screenings, babysitting instruction to cancer support groups, childbirth education to events for seniors, Affinity Health System is committed to caring for your health.

■ **ALS ASSOCIATION**

3333 N. Mayfair Road, Suite 104
Wauwatosa, WI 53222

414-763-2220

www.alsawi.org

■ **ARC WISCONSIN**

P.O. Box 201
Stoughton, WI 53589

608-422-4250

arcwi.org

Information about the history and current goals of Arc Wisconsin.

■ **AUTISM SOCIETY OF THE FOX VALLEY**

PO Box 266
Little Chute, WI 54140

920-558-4602 • 888-428-8476

www.autismfoxvalley.org

■ **BRAIN INJURY ALLIANCE OF WISCONSIN**

PO Box 46285
Madison, WI 53744

Phone: 1 (262) 790-9660 • Mobile: (608) 206-6426

E-Mail: admin@biaw.org

www.biaw.org

■ **COVEY**

1930 Algoma Boulevard
Oshkosh, WI 54901

920-424-4071 • 800-261-1895

www.covey.org

■ **DOWN SYNDROME ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN – FOX CITIES**

211 E. Franklin Street
Appleton, WI 54912

920-460-9494

Email: info@arcfoxcities.com

www.dsawfoxcities.org

- A parent-run group that works with the ARC Fox Cities to provide information, resources and opportunities for families of individuals with Down syndrome.
- Provides new parent information packets to three area hospitals – St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, Appleton Medical Center and Theda Clark Medical Center.
- Maintains an e-mail network and mailing list to keep families informed of local and statewide resources, services, organizations and activities.
- If you wish to be added to the Down Syndrome Family Network e-mail group or mailing list, please contact us.

■ **MARION AREA FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER**

120 N. Main Street
Marion, WI 54950
715-754-2491

Information and access to needed services, monthly programming, etc.

■ **MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATION**

2625 DEVELOPMENT Drive, #10
Green Bay, WI 54311
920 499-4571
greenbay@mdausa.org
www.mda.org

■ **SENIOR CONNECTION**

Washington Center
500 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961
920-538-1511

■ **SPINA BIFIDA WISCONSIN, LTD.**

830 N. 109th Street, Suite 6
Milwaukee, WI 53226
414-607-9061
www.sbwis.org • <https://www.facebook.com/sbwis/>
• twitter.com/sbwis

■ **THE WISCONSIN PARKINSON ASSOCIATION (WPA)**

Parkinson Diese Support Group
ThedaCare – Riverside Medical Center
902 Riverside Drive, Maasch Room A
Waupaca, WI 54981
920-538-0144
Meets 3rd Wednesday at 2:00 pm.

■ **UNITED WAY 211 INFORMATION & REFERRAL**

A Community Service of United Way, Fox Cities, Inc.
107 E. Beckert Road,
New London, WI 54961
920-982-4089
<https://www.unitedway.org/>

■ **UNITED WAY OF GREATER NEW LONDON**

P.O. Box 104
New London, WI 54961
920-982-4089

■ **WAUPACA FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER**

515 School Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-256-1621

<https://supportingfamiliesogether.org/family-resource-centers/>
Information and access to needed services, monthly programming, etc.

■ **WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON PROBLEM GAMBLING**

1585 Allovez Avenue
Green Bay, WI 54303
800-426-2535 (800-GAMBLE-5)
www.wi-problemgamblers.org

THRIFT STORES

■ **ST. JOHN’S THRIFT STORE**

107 W North Water Street,
New London, WI
920-982-4141

■ **THE BRIDGE THRIFT STORE MISSION OF HOPE**

519 N Shawano Street,
New London, WI 54961
920-249-4705
Open Friday & Saturday 10:00 am -5:00 p.m.
All proceeds go towards Mission of Hope House.

■ **WAUPACA THRIFT STORE**

123 E. Fulton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-3111



TRANSLATOR SERVICES: INTERPRETING SERVICE AGENCIES

■ UNITED TRANSLATORS INC

622 W. Airport Road,
Menasha, WI 54952

Phone: (920) 944-8433

Cell: (920) 422-4171

Toll Free: (877) 968-0040

Fax: (920) 882-2154

E-mail: unitedtranslators@outlook.com

<https://www.unitedtranslatorsinc.com/>

Professional interpreters and translators.

TRANSPORTATION

SENIOR:

■ CLINTONVILLE TAXI

217 Industrial Avenue
Clintonville, WI 54929

715 863-1980

Service area: City of Clintonville

M-F 7:30 am to 12:00 Midnight, Saturday: 9:00 Am to
12:00 Midnight, closed Sunday,

■ NEW LONDON TRANSIT

New London Senior Center
600 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961

920-982-8523

Mon. - Fri.: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Service area: City limits of New London.

Transportation for seniors (60 and over) and individuals
with disabilities.

■ MTM

Medicaid (M.A.) consumers must contact MTM to arrange
transportation.

5117 W. Terrace Suite 400, Madison

Hours: 7:00 am – 6:00 pm

866-831-4130

www.mtm-inc.net/wisconsin

To schedule transportation: **Call 866-907-1493** at least two
business days in advance, unless your trip is urgent. If you
call less than two business days prior to your appointment
and the trip is not urgent, we might ask you to reschedule
your appointment. Members and medical facilities may
also conveniently schedule transportation online. For TTY
services, call 711.

■ R&R TRANSPORT

715-281-4169 (24/7)

■ WAUPACA TAXI

(Operated by Brown Cab Services.)

705 Redfield Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-2880

M-Th 6:30 am-10:00 pm (King M-F 6:30 am-7:30 pm)

Friday 6:30 am-2:30 am, Saturday 7:30 am-2:30 am, (

Saturday King 7:30 am-7:30 pm) Sunday 8:00 am-4:00 pm

Service area: 6-mile radius from city of Waupaca.

Wheelchair cab available. Grocery help to your front door.

Please note this is a shared ride taxi, so allow extra time to
get to your appointments. Waupaca Taxi is proud to service
the needs of the elderly and the disabled. We are equally
proud to serve all families and individuals whether they
need to be our everyday customers, or they simply choose
to use us once in a while. People sometimes use us because
a car is at the repair shop — or because a regular driver is
under the weather — or for many other reasons. Call us,
we're here for you.

■ WAUPACA COUNTY VOLUNTEER TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

811 Harding Street

Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6279

Call and leave full name and phone number. A request for
transportation requires a 72-hour advance notice. Eligibility
requirements: Elder - age 60 and over, disabled - regardless
of age, on Medical Assistance and/or working with approved
agency programs.

■ WORK-N-WHEELS

CAP Services, Inc.

1608 W. River Drive

Stevens Point, WI

Contact person: Sollita Franc, Lending Coordinator

715-343-7110

email: sfranc@capmail.org

<https://capservices.org/what-we-do/housing-transportation/wnw/>

Auto loan program designed to help income eligible
families/individuals with assistance in obtaining affordable
and dependable vehicles.

Car loans available at 0%. Maximum loan of \$5000. 2 ½ years
to repay. Autos must be needed for work related activity.

SPECIALIZED:

■ KOEPPEN'S

217 Industrial Drive, P.O. Box 207
Clintonville, WI 54929

715-823-5711 • 1-800-622-5711

Fax: 715-823-1368

Email: dkoepfen@kmedtran.com

Koepfen's is a transportation service for the elderly and people with disabilities who cannot utilize conventional means of public and private transportation to get to and from medical appointments. Koepfen's transports our patients when they specify, offering them convenience and flexibility in their schedule. Koepfen's guarantees that our passengers get to and from their destinations by taking them directly into their doctor's waiting room or specific hospital floor or department; when we drive them home again we see them safely into their house or room. At Koepfen's, our staff is professionally trained to provide safe and comfortable transportation for clients with any physical, emotional or developmental handicap. Koepfen's provides our patients with safe and dependable transportation they need to keep their appointments. Koepfen's also provides wheelchair transportation to family outings such as weddings, birthdays, reunions and funerals. Specializing in Dialysis and Radiation Patients that need to be transported on a regular basis.

■ METRO MEDICAL TRANSPORT

E9321 Crain Road
New London, WI 54961

920-982-6059

Mon. - Fri.: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Sat.: 7:00 a.m. to Noon

■ NEW LONDON TRANSIT

New London Senior Center
600 W. Washington Street
New London, WI 54961

920-982-8523

Mon. - Fri.: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Service area: City limits only of New London.
Transportation for seniors (60 and over) and individuals with disabilities.

VETERANS SERVICES

■ BLINDED VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

125 N. West Street, 3rd Floor
Alexandria, VA 22314

202-371-8880 • 800-669-7079

www.bva.org

■ VETERANS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

N2665 County Road QQ
King, WI 54946

715-258-6528

For homeless veterans and veterans that are in threat of becoming homeless due to a variety of reasons. Provide safe shelter and arrange programs suited to individual needs.

■ VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Waupaca Job Center
1979 Godfrey Drive
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-8832

www.dwd.wisconsin.gov/veterans

Eligibility requirements: Military veterans with other than dishonorable discharges.

■ WAUPACA COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE OFFICE

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6475

www.co.waupaca.wi.us

Click on Departments and select Veterans Services Aids veterans or their dependents in securing benefits and presenting claims under federal and state regulations.

■ WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

201 W. Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 7843
Madison, WI 53707

800-947-8387 • 608-266-1311

dva.state.wi.us/Pages/Home.aspx

VISION RESOURCES

■ AMERICAN COUNCIL OF THE BLIND

6731 W. Greenfield Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53214

414-302-5123

www.acb.org

■ EYECARE AMERICA - VISION RESOURCES

877-887-6327

www.aao.org/eyecare-america

The foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology

We offer two programs:

1. Seniors program, for people 65 or older, U.S. citizens or legal residents, who have not been seen by an ophthalmologist in 3 or more years. They receive a medical eye exam and care for up to one year at no out-of-pocket cost for the physician's services.

2. A glaucoma program, for people determined to be at increased risk by their age, race and glaucoma family history. Those eligible and uninsured receive a glaucoma exam at no charge. Those eligible with insurance are billed (normal office procedure).

■ **FOUNDATION FOR SIGHT & SOUND**

888-580-8886

www.foundationforsightandsound.org/helpamerica

■ **OFFICE FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED**

3262 Church Street, Suite 1

Stevens Point, WI 54481

888-879-0017

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/blind

Contact person: Deen Amusa, Stevens Point, WI

715-315-9970

Email: nurudeen.amusa@dhs.wisconsin.gov

Rehabilitation specialists provide in-home instruction on independent living skills and adaptive equipment, information, resources and referral for related services.

■ **WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF THE BLIND & VISUALLY IMPAIRED**

754 Williamson Street

Madison, WI 53703

800-783-5213 • 608-255-1166

www.wcblind.org

The Wisconsin Council of the Blind & Visually Impaired is a private, non-for-profit agency. Its mission is to promote the dignity and independence of the people in Wisconsin who are blind and visually impaired by providing services, advocating legislation and educating the general public. Through in-home evaluations, state-wide educational events, and the Sharper Vision Store, we serve those who are in need. WCBVI is funded through an annual drive, private grants and bequests.

■ **WISCONSIN TALKING BOOK AND BRAILLE LIBRARY (WTBBL)**

813 West Wells Street

Milwaukee, WI 53233-1436

Phone: (414) 286-3045

Toll-free within Wisconsin: (800) 242-8822

Fax: (414) 286-3102

Email: wtbbl@milwaukee.gov

www.talkingbooks.wi.gov

Services: Recorded books, magazines, "talking books" and playback equipment loaned free of charge.

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Volunteer opportunities for all ages are also available at the Senior Nutrition Dining Sites to deliver meals to the Homebound and assist with the serving of the meals.

■ **ASCENSION AT HOME - HOSPICE**

Home Health & Hospice Services

816 W. Winneconne Avenue

Neenah, WI 54956

Phone 920.486.2261

Fax 844.887.0048 (Hospice)

844.887.0047 (Home Health)

Who We Are: Hospice is about helping individuals dying of terminal illnesses live each day to the fullest in a pain-free environment, with dignity and peace.

As a hospice volunteer, you can be a part of this incredible journey.

Volunteers serve in many ways. Duties vary, but volunteers most often:

- Listen to concerns.
- Keep the patient company.
- Provide a link to the hospice staff.
- Offer support and comfort.

Please call 920-727-2000 for more information.

What We Do: At Ascension At Home Hospice, volunteers are needed to work with hospice patients in their homes and care facilities throughout the Fox Valley/Lake Winnebago region, including Appleton, Chilton, Oshkosh and all of the surrounding communities. We especially need volunteers for our Veteran Visit program. When a veteran is on hospice, they are matched with a volunteer who is also a veteran. The volunteer visits the patient to thank them for their service and present them with items to commemorate their service. We are also in need of sewers who can help out with our Memory Bear program. Memory Bears are precious keepsakes, lovingly hand crafted by volunteers. The projects can fit into whatever free time you have and work can be done in your home. If you play a musical instrument or have a pet that is full of love, contact us and we will help you discover ways to provide comfort to our hospice patients and their families.

Make each day count...become a hospice volunteer.

■ **ASCENSION HOME CARE**

Home Health & Hospice Services

2501 Main Street

Stevens Point, WI 54481

Home Health: 800-397-9685

Hospice: 800-398-1297

www.ministryhealth.org

Hospice Volunteer Opportunities: Hospice is about living each day to the fullest. It's about helping individuals dying of terminal illness live each day in a pain-free environment, with dignity and peace. As a hospice volunteer, you can be

a part of this incredible journey. For more information on volunteering, contact your local agency.

HOSPICE IS ABOUT

Hospice is about living each day to the fullest. It's about helping individuals dying of terminal illnesses live each day to the fullest in a pain-free environment, with dignity and peace. As a hospice volunteer, you can be a part of this incredible journey. Volunteers serve in many ways. Duties vary, but volunteers most often:

- Perform household chores.
- Run errands.
- Listen to concerns.
- Keep the patient company.
- Provide a link to the hospice staff.
- Offer support and comfort.

While caring for others, you can find new meaning in your own life, gain greater self-knowledge, and experience satisfaction from making a difference in people's lives! Volunteers often become more focused on the parts of life that matter most. Complete training and ongoing support is provided for all volunteers.

■ **BETHANY HOME/BETHANY PINES/BETHANY OUTREACH**

1226 Berlin Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-942-1412

Volunteers are needed in a variety of roles that enrich the lives of residents on our campus, help support the community and fit in volunteers' busy schedules. Training and support are provided. We welcome you to share your talents, build your skills and make a world of difference while doing so.

Volunteers are a vital part of the Bethany community. Donate your time and talents to make a difference in someone's life. Visit Website to print volunteer application and explore opportunities: <http://www.bethanyofwaupaca.com/support-bethany/volunteer-opportunities/>

■ **THEDACARE AUXILIARY/HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS**

Hospital volunteer opportunities available at all ThedaCare Hospitals.

Waupaca Contact: Andi Crane

715-258-1065

New London Contact: Joy Flohr

920-531-2092

Hospital Volunteer Application: <https://www.thedacare.org/~/%2Fmedia/ThedaCare%20Internet%20Files/06%20Get%20Involved/Adult%20Volunteer%20Application.pdf?la=en>

Hospice Volunteer Coordinator

Waupaca/New London sarah.lederer@thedacare.org,
Shawano/Clintonville angela.krueger@thedacare.org
Hospice Volunteer Application: <https://www.thedacare.org/~/%2Fmedia/ThedaCare%20Internet%20Files/06%20Get%20Involved/PS9006-Hospice-Volunteer-Application-Digital.pdf?la=en>

[org/~/%2Fmedia/ThedaCare%20Internet%20Files/06%20Get%20Involved/PS9006-Hospice-Volunteer-Application-Digital.pdf?la=en](https://www.thedacare.org/~/%2Fmedia/ThedaCare%20Internet%20Files/06%20Get%20Involved/PS9006-Hospice-Volunteer-Application-Digital.pdf?la=en)

■ **VOLUNTEER OMBUDSMAN**

Board on Aging & Long-Term Care
1402 Pankratz Street, Suite 111
Madison, WI 53704

800-815-0015

longtermcare.state.wi.us

The Volunteer Ombudsman program is designed to protect the rights of elder & disabled people living in long-term care facilities such as health care centers and nursing homes. To be a Volunteer Ombudsman it takes commitment, caring and concern for our aging and disabled population.

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

Volunteers for Waupaca County's
Department of Health and Human Services
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

Contact person: Denise Roman, Volunteer Coordinator

715-258-6277

Email: denise.roman@co.waupaca.wi.us

Volunteer application: <http://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/Volunteer%20Application%202018.pdf>

■ **WAUPACA COUNTY VOLUNTEER TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM**

811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6279

We provide volunteer transportation for elder and disabled citizens of Waupaca County with prioritized medical and nutritional transportation as the primary mission.

WEATHERIZATION

■ **WEATHERIZATION - ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM - ENERGY SERVICES FOR WAUPACA COUNTY**

1300 Royalton Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

715-258-6820

www.capservices.org - Click on Weatherization

Assists with home weatherization: insulation, furnace repair, etc. Must meet income guidelines. CAP Services Weatherization works with Energy Assistance offices in Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, and Waushara counties to make your home more energy efficient and to assist with heating costs. Call your local Energy Assistance office.



HEALTH PROMOTION OPPORTUNITIES

The Aging & Disability Resource Center along with Waupaca County Department of Health and Human Services offers Health Promotion classes to the public two times per year. Each Spring and Fall season, the below classes are offered at no cost to individuals 60+ years of age.

HEALTHY LIVING WITH DIABETES

Developed by Stanford University

This workshop is for individuals who have diabetes and who would like to learn how to manage and live healthfully with diabetes in their home. People who have taken this workshop show better health and increased confidence in managing their diabetes as well as improvements in blood sugar and A1C levels. This workshop meets for 2 ½ hours a week for six weeks. Topics discussed include monitoring blood sugars, healthy eating and nutrition, relaxation techniques, planning for the future, prevention and communicating effectively with friends, family and medical team.

STEPPING ON: FALLS PREVENTION WORKSHOP

Developed by Dr. Linda Clemson

Proven to reduce falls and build confidence in older people, this workshop is designed specifically for people who are: 1) at risk of falling, 2) have a fear of falling, or 3) who have fallen one or more times. Participants meet for two hours a week for seven weeks. Workshops are facilitated by trained Leaders and provide a safe and positive working experience. Classes are highly participative; mutual support and success build participant's confidence in their ability to manage their health behaviors, reduce their risk of falls, and maintain active and fulfilling lives.

LIVING WELL WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS: SELF-MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Developed by Stanford University

This workshop is designed for people who have one or more chronic conditions. A chronic condition is an on-going health problem or disease such as diabetes, heart disease, arthritis, and other long-term problems. This workshop meets for 2 ½ hours a week for six weeks. This workshop is best for anyone who: has, or lives

with someone who has one or more chronic conditions and is living in a home or apartment and not suffering from dementia. Benefits of this workshop include but are not limited to improved general health, fewer days of hospitalization, fewer out-patient health care visits and a healthcare cost savings.

**Call the Aging & Disability Resource Center –
Waupaca County Branch at 715-258-6400 for more information!**

MOBILE PHONES-OLDER ADULT AND LOW USE/COST OPTIONS

LARGE BUTTON DORO PHONEEASY CONSUMER CELLULAR 1-888-345-5509 www.consumercellular.com	Phone: \$50 (Flip-phone) Phone: \$200 (Smart Phone) Activation fee: none 250 minutes/month \$15 500MB/month \$10 AARP Discounts available
JITTERBUG 1-888-666-0382 www.jitterbugdirect.com	Phone: \$99.99 Activation fee: \$35 + \$10 S & H 200 minutes/month: \$14.99
SNAPFON EZTWO 1-800-937-1532 www.snapfon.com	Phone: \$29.99 Activation fee: \$35 300 minutes/month \$19.95 SOS Mobile Monitoring Service \$15/month
JUST5 BIB BUTTON AMPLIFIED 1-800-522-6294 www.maxiaids.com	Phone: \$89.95 Activation fee: varies 200 minutes/month: varies Use existing mobile plans or prepaid/monthly plans
GREATCALL JITTERBUG 1-866-360-4744 www.greatcall.com	Phone: \$149.99 (smart phone) Phone: \$99 (flip-phone) Activation fee: \$35 Monthly fee varies with options chosen: Jitterbug Flip: 200 minutes/month \$14.99 + activation Jitterbug Smart: 200 minutes #14.99, 300 texts \$3.00, 100 MB Data \$5/month + activation Option to build in health and safety apps
VALUE PLUS MOBILE 1-800-566-7587 www.valueplusmobile.com	Phone: Options range from \$39.99-149.00 Activation fee: \$35 30 minutes/month: \$5.00 60 minutes/month: #9.99 (other options available) Cell phone plans for seniors and low usage consumers. No annual contract.

AT WHAT AGE SHOULD A PERSON QUIT DRIVING?

There is no specific age at which a person can be considered too old to drive, as long as he or she remains healthy and if the declines that take place in the senses and other capabilities are normal. However, because our driver's license carries the greatest responsibility that each of us will ever have, we need to ask ourselves some questions regardless of our age.

- Do I have memory problems? • Am I sometimes afraid to drive?
- Do I feel aggressive when I drive? • Do I have trouble with my vision? Especially at night?
- Do I have trouble hearing? • Do I take medication that causes drowsiness, or stimulates?
- Do others honk their horn at me for no reason? • Do I have difficulty with heavy interstate traffic?
- How can I improve my driving skills?

You may wish to discuss this with a family member or medical provider.

Remember: If in doubt, DON'T DRIVE

What you should know before you apply for Social Security Disability Benefits

■ HOW DOES SOCIAL SECURITY DECIDE IF I AM DISABLED?

By law, Social Security has a very strict definition of disability. To be found disabled:

- You must be unable to do any substantial work because of your medical condition(s); and
- Your medical condition(s) must have lasted, or be expected to last, at least 1 year, or be expected to end in death.

■ MY DOCTOR SAYS I AM DISABLED. IS THAT ENOUGH TO QUALIFY ME FOR DISABILITY BENEFITS?

No. You cannot get disability benefits solely because your doctor says you are disabled.

■ I AM GETTING DISABILITY PAYMENTS FROM MY JOB OR OTHER AGENCY. CAN I AUTOMATICALLY GET SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFITS?

No. Social Security disability laws are different from most other programs. For example, Social Security does not pay benefits for partial disability.

■ HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO MAKE A DECISION?

It takes 3 to 5 months to get a decision. This depends on how much time it takes to get your medical records and any other evidence needed to make a decision.

■ CAN I DO ANYTHING TO SPEED UP THE DECISION?

Yes. You can speed up the decision by being prepared for your interview. You can also speed things up by making sure you have the information Social Security requests of you regarding your work history and medical records.

■ HOW DOES SOCIAL SECURITY MAKE THE DECISION?

Your application is sent to a state agency that makes disability decisions. The state has medical and vocational experts who will contact your doctors and other places where you received treatment to get your medical records.

The state agency may ask you to have an

examination or medical test. You will not have to pay for any examination or test. If the state does request an examination, make sure you keep the appointment.

■ IF SOCIAL SECURITY DECIDES THAT I AM DISABLED, WHAT TYPES OF BENEFITS CAN I RECEIVE?

Social Security pays disability benefits under two programs:

- Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) for insured workers, their disabled surviving spouses and children (disabled before age 22) of disabled, retired or deceased workers.
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for people with little or no income and resources.

■ CAN I APPLY FOR DISABILITY BENEFITS ONLINE?

Yes. Simply log on to: www.socialsecurity.gov/applyfordisability/ for more information about applying online. Note: You cannot apply for SSI online.

■ WILL MY PERSONAL INFORMATION BE KEPT SAFE?

Yes. Social Security protects the privacy of those they serve. As a Federal agency, they are required by the Privacy Act of 1974 (5U.S.C.522a) to protect the information they get from you.

■ WHAT IF I AM MORE COMFORTABLE SPEAKING IN A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH?

Free interpreter services are provided to help you conduct your Social Security business.

■ WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

You can visit their website at www.socialsecurity.gov, or call 1-800-772-1213 or TTY 1-800-325-0778 for deaf and hard of hearing.

Your local Aging & Disability Resource Center (715-258-6400) may also be able to provide assistance with other questions you may have if you are disabled.

Resource: Social Security Adult Starter Kit Fact Sheet

CONNECTIONS TO COMMUNITY LIVING

Are you ready to move back home?

If you are a Waupaca County resident and are interested in this program, please contact ADRC at 715-258-6400 or your nursing home social worker.

A community living specialist will set an appointment to meet with you and your family in the nursing home.

During the meeting, the community living specialists will assess whether you are eligible for the program by:

- Discussing your health care needs
- Discussing your preferences for the type of help you need
- Discussing your personal interests and availability of family and friends
- Discussing home care and residential options and preferences
- Explaining program policies and procedures
- Discuss financial eligibility for Medicaid services

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR COMMUNITY RELOCATION

This program, administered through county government, is available to you if you meet the following:

- Currently reside in a nursing home and are expected to stay long-term
- Are 65 years of age or older or have a physical disability
- Your nursing home care is currently paid for by Wisconsin Medicaid
- Have an ongoing need for long-term care services



WITH SOME HELP, YOU CAN MANAGE ON YOUR OWN AGAIN

With Connections to Community Living you may be able to live independently with services in your own home or in an assisted living environment.

The Community Living Specialists works with you to develop an individualized service plan to ensure that you have a successful transition back to the community knowing any resources available to you.

DEVELOPING A RELOCATION PLAN

If you would like further information on the connections to Community Living Program, speak to your nursing home social worker and they will contact the Community Living Specialist, (or you may contact the ADRC yourself) who will work with you, your family and the nursing home to:

- Determine what your needs will be and what services are available for you.
- Develop a safe plan with services for you to return to the community.
- Have conducted contact during the relocation process.
- Continue to provide information on available resources to support your long term care needs.

We are committed to giving you a choice about where you live, while making sure you receive appropriate care.

HOW TO CONTACT YOUR LOCAL AND STATE LEGISLATORS

If you are unsure who your local legislator is, go to www.legis.state.wi.us on the Internet. Click on the "Who are My Legislators" link and enter your address for the answer.

To find your town and/or county government representation go to www.co.waupaca.wi.us on the Internet and click on the Directory of Public Officials link.

COMMUNICATION TIPS

■ TIPS ON TELEPHONING YOUR LEGISLATOR

You can also reach federal legislators through the U.S. Capitol Switchboard at (202) 224-3121.

Staff members usually handle calls to the legislator's office. Therefore, it is important to ask to speak with the staff member who handles your issue of interest. Be sure to identify yourself and request to leave a brief message with the legislator that states the purpose of your call, e.g., "Please tell Senator/Representative (Name) that I support/oppose (S. ___/H.R. ___)."

Also, it is important to state the reasons why you support or oppose the bill. You may ask for your legislator's position on the bill if it is not known and you may also request a written response to your telephone call/message.

■ TIPS ON WRITING YOUR LEGISLATOR

The letter is still one of the more widely used methods of

communicating with a legislator's office. Writing a letter gives you, as a constituent, the opportunity to express and defend your position on an issue. Your letter will be most effective if you follow a few simple guidelines:

1.) Your purpose for writing should be stated in the first paragraph of the letter. If your letter pertains to a specific piece of legislation, identify it accordingly, e.g., House bill: H. R. ____, Senate bill: S. ____.

2.) Be courteous. Even if the legislator has taken positions you disagree with, be respectful.

3.) Get to the point quickly, and address only one issue in each letter. As a rule of thumb, it is best to limit your letter to one page.

4.) Be sure to include information and your own personal reasons for supporting or opposing a piece of legislation. Legislators are not only influenced by who supports legislation, but also why.

■ TIPS ON EMAILING AN ELECTED OFFICIAL

In general, the same guidelines for writing a letter apply to email messages. With an email message to a legislator, however, it is very important to include your street address in the email. This is the only way a legislator has of knowing that you are a constituent. In some instances, emails without street addresses may not receive a response.

NicoletCoffee.com
You'll Love Our Fresh as the Northwoods Tastes

Roasted and Shipped the Same Day!

Three coffee bags are shown in the bottom left corner: DEAR PAWS, SMOULDERING, and SMOULDERING CARAMEL. A Facebook icon is in the bottom right corner.



**SYNERGY[®]
HomeCare**
*The Most Trusted Name
in Home Care*

- Personal Care
- Homemaking
- Companionship
- Meal Preparation
- Medication Reminders
- Errands / Appointments

Call for your
FREE CARE Assessment
(715) 942-8100
www.synergyhomecare.com

05228563

You CAN Stay At Home!

ROOF REPAIR & REPLACEMENT



**Bob
Gould Construction
and Roofing LLC**

Call for a **FREE ESTIMATE**
Office **715-824-3758**
Cell **715-340-7847**

We recycle
all of our used
shingles

Member **GOLDEN SANDS**
Home Access Modification
Quality Assurance System

Special thanks to the Fahmers, the Wojciehoskis and the Mikleshs for their roofing projects and allowing me to share the examples of my work.

05479639

Medicare Open Enrollment



Schedule NOW!



**Secure Heritage
Insurance Agency**
Make Your Insurance Work for You

Call Today @ 715-544-1062
or stop in at 1052 Main St., 101
(Downtown Stevens Point)
www.secureheritageinsurance.com



05479707

Living *Life* to the fullest



We're making a difference in our community!

Because we are a part of the neighborhood, we feel a strong commitment to our patients and their families & friends. At Crossroads, we provide excellent healthcare that aligns with your needs and supports your values.



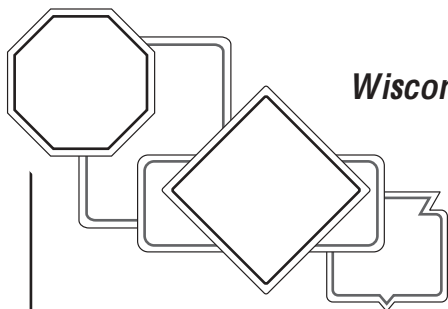
- ♣ 24 Hour Skilled Nursing
- ♣ Short & Long Term Care
- ♣ Superior Rehabilitation Services
- ♣ Comprehensive Wound Care
- ♣ Infusion Therapy

Weyauwega

717 E. Alfred St., Weyauwega, WI 54983

P: 920.867.3121 **F:** 920.867.3997 • www.cccwega.com





Using Weight Limits to Protect Local Roads

Wisconsin's extensive local road system is a lifeline for our state and local economies. Farms and businesses depend heavily on these roads to move manufactured, forest and agricultural products. Highway and street agencies need them to economically transport road-building materials. The public also relies on truck transportation to receive goods at reasonable prices. However, heavy truck loads can damage local road pavements, especially in spring when they are weakened because they are saturated with water.

Local officials have a responsibility to preserve our investment in roads by protecting them from excess damage caused by trucks carrying heavy loads. They have the authority to restrict truck weights under state statutes. However, local officials must carefully balance the public good in protecting roads against the legitimate need for efficient transportation.

We can't do anything to control the weather, but we can regulate how much weight is carried on certain roads, especially during spring thaw. According to a national study by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), reducing truck weights by just 20% between late February and early May can increase the life of vulnerable pavements by 62%. Cutting weights in half increases pavement life by 95%. To be most effective, truck weight control programs should be coordinated with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, adjoining local road agencies, the trucking industry, and the public.

This bulletin describes the causes of spring weakness in roads, how heavy loads do damage, and the characteristics of vulnerable roads. Techniques are introduced for determining which roads need protection in spring and when roads are vulnerable, along with guidelines on how to set weight limits. Year round restriction on roads and bridges is also discussed briefly. Another Wisconsin Transportation Information Bulletin, *How Vehicle Loads Affect Pavement Performance, No. 2*, discusses in more detail how heavy trucks damage pavements.



As spring thaw weakens pavements, trucks carrying heavy loads can damage them.

How freezing affects pavements

A road's design is based on a reasonable estimate of the average loads it will carry during its projected life. That is why Interstate highways carrying thousands of trucks a day have thick concrete pavements while rural roads, built for local traffic and a few trucks, are often a few inches of compacted gravel or asphalt laid on a shallow base. Soil types and local drainage characteristics also affect design and load capacity.

To build roads, designers use calculations based on strength and moisture tests of the natural soil or subgrade. The road base and surface depth are then designed for the average condition. Roads can be designed for the worst soil conditions but the cost is usually not justified by the expected use.

When the weather gets cold, pavements and the water trapped within them freeze near the surface. As cold temperatures persist and go lower, the frost line moves deeper into the soil. Frost depth may range from relatively minor—one or two feet during mild winters in southern Wisconsin—to extremes of five to eight feet during severe winters in the northern part of the state.

Frost action and frost heaves

Pavements can be severely damaged in winter by frost heaves from water freezing in the soil. Damage can be particularly bad when the heaving is greater in one pavement section than another or when it occurs next to structures that don't move, like bridges or manholes.

There are three critical factors in frost heave: freezing temperatures, a source of water, and susceptible soils. Frost heave results not just from the natural expansion of water as it freezes, but from the buildup of a series of ice layers, called lenses, that form at the freezing front as it penetrates downward. This can cause heaves of a few inches to several feet.

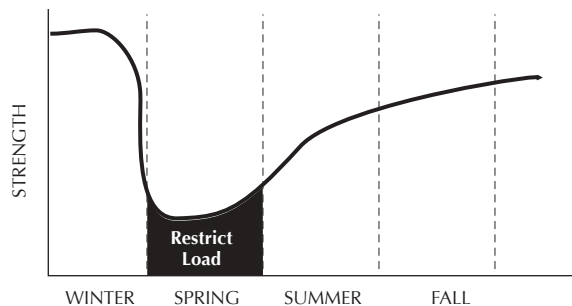
Water comes from the normal water table. Problems are more severe when the water table is near the pavement surface, but significant frost heaving can occur even when it is many feet below the actual frost depth.

Frost-susceptible soils are fine-grained like silt and clay. These permit water to move from the water table to the freezing front through capillary action. Silt is usually the worst because it has enough capillary action to move water and its pore spaces are big enough to transmit large amounts of water. Granular soils like sand have relatively large pore spaces which generally do not have sufficient capillary action to be frost susceptible.

Spring thaw

In spring, roads begin to thaw from both the top and bottom. As ice in the pavement melts, water saturates the road's base and subgrade. These layers lose strength, like a handful of mud compared to dry soil. As thawing continues, melt water becomes trapped in the upper subgrade, unable to drain away through the frozen soils below. Pavements weaken considerably in a very short time under these conditions.

The weakness can continue for weeks or months after the pavement is completely thawed. It takes a long time for water to leave the pavement because frost-susceptible silt and clay soils are relatively slow to drain.



Variation in pavement strength throughout the year.

How heavy vehicles damage roads

Without adequate support, a pavement or gravel surface deflects too much under trucks carrying heavy loads, developing cracks or ruts. These then let more moisture penetrate, worsening the cycle until the road fails completely. The amount of damage a road sustains is directly related to the weight of the load and how often it is applied, according to tests by AASHTO (the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials). Passenger autos and light duty vehicles are not a problem. It is trucks carrying legal weight loads of up to 80,000 GVW over weakened surfaces which do the damage. When trucks carry loads that are heavier than the statutory weight limit, the potential for damage is much higher.



Another factor is the amount of weight and number of tires on each axle. Damage increases rapidly with higher axle loads and actually worsens at a faster rate than the load increases. A nine-ton axle load, for example, causes about ten times more damage than a five-ton axle load. Distributing a vehicle's weight and its payload over more axles and tires makes the load lighter at each point of contact, reducing damage to the road.

However, low-inflation tires do not protect roads from damage. It has been commonly assumed that large loads carried by off road equipment would have little adverse affect because they have flotation tires or treads that allow them to work in soft soils. In actual field tests, the South Dakota DOT showed that off road equipment with axle loads that exceeded legal limits caused damage to asphalt, sealcoat, and gravel roads and shortened pavement life.

Imposing restrictions on truck weight limits is a reasonable and practical way to protect vulnerable local roads when they are at their weakest. Spring weight limits should begin with the first thawing and continue until the pavement is again strong enough to carry normal loads.

Choosing roads for spring weight restrictions

Consider the following factors in deciding which roads or segments should have restrictions.

- **Pavement thickness** Asphalt surfaces of two inches or less, or total pavement less than 12 inches thick.
- **Type of subgrade** Fine-grained subgrade soils, like silts and clays, and areas with a high water table and poor drainage.
- **Past experience** Areas with alligator cracking or rutting that break up every year and need frequent patching and repair.
- **Amount and type of truck traffic** Consider all truck traffic and especially seasonally higher volumes of trucks carrying heavy loads.
- **Surface deflection** Pavement sections where the surface deflects or bends 50% more during spring thaw than in summer. Also, increased deflection lower than 50% on weaker pavements where summer deflections are relatively high.
- **Pavement age/condition** Weight restrictions can protect your investment in new pavements and prolong the life of weak or aging pavements.

Year round restrictions — Class II and Class B roads

All public roads are considered to be Class A unless designated otherwise. Vehicle weight restrictions established in Chapter 348 are intended for travel on Class A highways. Some roads, designated Class II or Class B, have permanent weight restrictions, with some exceptions.

The state may designate certain highways as Class II. These are limited to legal loads. No overloads are allowed, even when the hauler has an overload permit. About 1600 miles of state highway, mostly in the north and west, are Class II.

State, county and local authorities may designate all or a portion of their systems as Class B highways under Sections 349.15 and 349.16, Wisconsin Statutes. This designation reduces the permitted weight, year round, not to exceed 60% of the legal load limits. It takes effect when signs are posted and remains in effect until the signs are removed.

Two types of loads are exempted under Class B designation. The rules now allow local pick-up and delivery of full legal loads. Also, waste haulers can haul their full legal load if, because of health concerns, the material must be removed from a septic or holding tank within 24 hours and if they minimize their travel on the weight-restricted roads.



Class B highway designation, which in general is permanent, not seasonal, is intended for situations where the pavement cannot withstand normal, legal truck weights. Such roads may not have been constructed to adequately handle these loads, or they may be roads through low areas with poor supporting soils. The Class B designation is well understood by industry. It is a reasonable option for local authorities when they believe it is necessary to protect pavement. WisDOT recognizes this local authority through administrative code. For example TRANS 255.12(6) requires explicit written permission for movement on Class B local roads even if a state permit has been issued.

Posting reduced load limits, such as a 24-ton limit, is an alternative for protecting roads in weak condition. Local officials may choose this option if the exemptions which were added in 2002 to Class B for local pickup and delivery are unacceptable.

Some bridges may also need protection. Although their strength is not affected by freezing, bridges may be weakened by age. Load limits should be determined by a competent bridge inspector or consulting engineer. As with roads, local agencies have authority to post weight limits for bridges under Chapter 349 of the Wisconsin Statutes. In addition to a sign at the bridge, there must be an advance warning sign at the nearest intersection.

Determining weight limit reductions

A weight reduction of just 20% during critical weeks in March and April can make a major difference in pavement life according to a study by the Federal Highway Administration. As weights are reduced further, potential pavement life increases even more.

Local agencies have the authority to determine seasonal weight limits on their road systems. About 50% of the normal limit is typical, but establishing limits that are consistent with those set by the state DOT and adjoining agencies on nearby roads is strongly recommended. For state highways WisDOT normally uses a

Load reduction	Increase in pavement life
20%	62%
30%	78%
40%	88%
50%	90%

spring weight limit of six tons per single axle and 10 tons per tandem axle.

To be effective, loads should be reduced at least 20%, while reduction over 60% may have little added benefit. Nationally, the average reduction is 44% which would lengthen

pavement life by about 88%, according to study results. Consider other factors also, however. Thin or weak pavements may need significant reductions during spring thaw; small or even modest load reductions will not prevent damage.

Since limits will be ineffective if local haulers do not cooperate with them, the most effective restrictions are reasonable and directly related to pavement damage.

Other remedial actions

Along with restricting load limits, consider other ways of protecting pavements. When haulers seek exemptions, consider including special requirements. For example, a load could be made in two smaller loads. The route could be modified so that pick-up or delivery is made at the start or end, or so that the route is traveled in a different direction. The goal is to minimize the length of travel and number of truck loads on weak road sections.

Another common approach to exceptions is to require that deliveries be made at night or in the early morning when roads may be stronger due to overnight freezing. Be careful not to overuse this approach. If substantial subgrade thawing has started, a light frost in the pavement surface offers limited value.

Physical changes can also help. For example, where pavements are shaded, you can increase exposure to sunlight by removing trees, billboards or other obstacles. Eliminate standing water in roadside ditches and fill pavement surface cracks to reduce the amount of water getting to the freezing zone.

Improve drainage in the roadbed by removing frost susceptible soils. A three foot combined depth of pavement and replacement base will prevent substantial subgrade freezing in the coldest winter in 10, according to the 1993 *AASHTO Design Guide*.

Install geosynthetics between the free water layer and the freezing zone. Optimal placement depth and whether multiple layers are needed remains to be determined, however. Geosynthetic

reinforcements may also limit damage during spring thaw by helping bridge weak areas and limiting pavement spread.

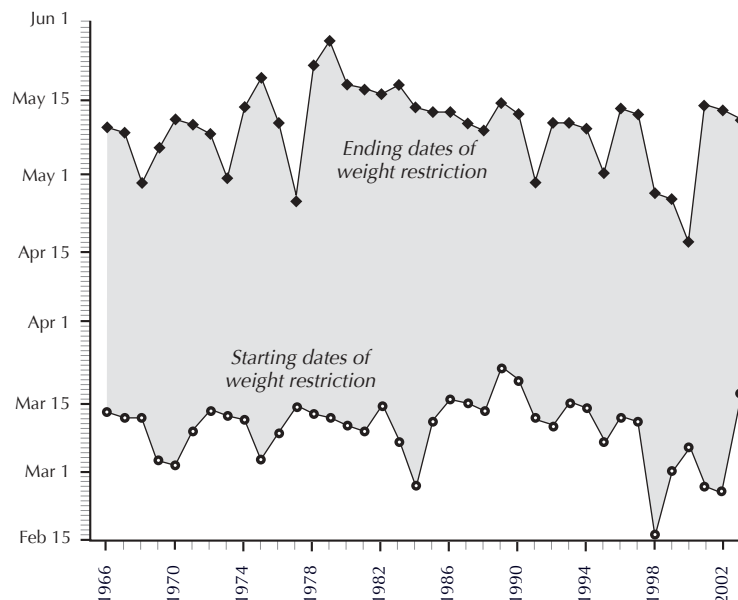
When to begin restrictions

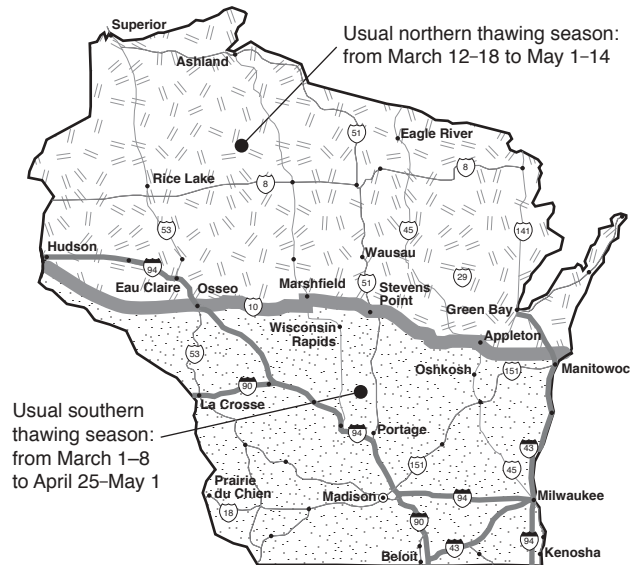
It can be difficult to determine when the thaw begins. In Wisconsin, it generally starts in early March and is complete by early May. According to 38 years of data from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), the average date for legal load restrictions on some state highways is March 10. Posting usually begins between March 1–8 in the southern half of the state and March 12–18 in the north. The posted road period generally ends between April 25–May 1 in the south and May 1–14 in the north. However conditions in the state can vary considerably from north to south, and even from road to road in the same county. Unusually warm winters also affect road posting dates. Local knowledge of typical thaw periods is extremely helpful.

Since a uniform system of spring weight restrictions is more understandable and enforceable, it is vital to coordinate with the Wisconsin DOT, the county, and adjoining road agencies. Also, when weight limits are not uniform or when some communities post limits and others don't, vulnerable unposted roads may be damaged by truck traffic taking alternate routes.

Local officials should time their road postings to coincide with the spring weight restrictions that WisDOT posts on the state highway system. The county highway department, WisDOT district maintenance office, and the WisDOT central maintenance office can tell you when they will begin.

Wisconsin Spring Weight Limits Season on Class II Road Sections





Thawing conditions can vary considerably from north to south.

To decide on a posting date, WisDOT uses information from frost tubes buried in pavements around the state. A liquid in the tubes changes color when it freezes. District maintenance staff check the tubes periodically to determine frost depth and location.

There are also about 60 automatic pavement and weather monitoring stations in place around the state. By watching reports from these stations on pavement surface temperatures and at 18 inches below the surface, county and state highway staffs can better predict when spring thawing is underway.

For local roads, you generally must use judgment and experience. However, a Thawing Index (TI)—calculated like heating degree days used by winter fuel suppliers—can help you predict when to begin restrictions. Figuring thawing degree days involves recording daily high and low air temperatures in your community and making a

simple calculation. For weaker or problem pavements you may want to record daily highs and lows at the site. Studies also show that the Thawing Index is more reliable for fine-grained soils than coarse-grained ones.

Begin using the Thawing Index when the average daily temperature rises above 29° F—chosen as a reference temperature because tests show that an asphalt pavement surface is 32° F when air temperature is about 29° F. For midwinter thaws, use 31° F as the reference temperature for the Thawing Index because of lower sun angle and increased cloud cover in midwinter.

You can use high and low temperature predictions from a five-day advance weather forecast to project when load restrictions must take effect. This will allow you to prepare the public and alert local heavy haulers.

Pavement thickness determines how many thawing degree days are needed for applying spring load restrictions. The FHWA study *Guidelines for Spring Highway Use Restrictions* has established “should” and “must” Thawing Index levels for thick and thin pavements (see below). The “should” level estimates thaw to the bottom of the base course. The “must” level estimates thaw to about four inches below the bottom of the base course.

When to remove restrictions

In general, keep weight restrictions in place until soils are completely thawed and drained to normal moisture levels. The most accurate way to tell is by testing for

Thawing Index levels for posting load restrictions on asphalt

Pavement structure	Thawing Index	
	“Should” Level	“Must” Level
THIN Asphalt 2” or less Base course 6” or less	10° F-days	40° F-days
THICK Asphalt more than 2” Base course more than 6”	25° F-days	50° F-days

Calculating the Thawing Index

Compute average daily temperature

1) Determine the average daily temperature by adding the day's high and low temperatures and dividing by 2.

High PLUS Low DIVIDED BY TWO EQUALS Average Daily Temperature

$38^{\circ} \text{ F} + 28^{\circ} \text{ F} \div 2 = 33^{\circ} \text{ F}$

Compute Thawing Index (TI)

2) Subtract the reference temperature (29° F for spring thawing or 31° F for midwinter thaws) from the Daily Average Temperature. The remainder is the TI for that day.

Average Daily Temperature MINUS Reference Temperature EQUALS Thawing Index

$33^{\circ} \text{ F} - 29^{\circ} \text{ F} = 4^{\circ} \text{ F-days TI}$

Sample calculation of Thawing Index for two days:

Day 1: 33° F - 29° F = 4° F-days
 Day 2: 35° F - 29° F = 6° F-days
 2-day TI total: 4 + 6 = 10° F-days



deflection. However, combining judgement and experience with an estimate based on the Thawing Index is very economical and will suffice in many cases.

To make this estimate you must know the Winter Freezing Index. The Freezing Index is calculated the same way as the Thawing Index, using 32° F as the reference temperature. Beginning when the average daily temperature has been below 32° F for several days, calculate daily average temperatures. (Add the high and the low for the day and divide by 2.) Subtract the average daily temperature from 32° F and record the result. Keep a running total until spring thawing begins. This total is the winter's freezing index in your area. High and low temperatures reported in the local media may also work well enough for this purpose.

To calculate the total number of thawing degree days until the thaw is complete, multiply the Winter Freezing Index by 0.3. For example, for a Winter Freezing Index of 1375° F-days, the Thawing Index would be 412° F-days: $0.3 \times 1375 = 412$

Implementing local weight limits

Authority

To institute a permanent weight limit on a road, the local elected board or council should pass an appropriate ordinance and post the necessary signs. For a temporary restriction like spring load limits, the "authority in charge of maintenance" can impose the limits under Section 349.16 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.

It may not be clear who is the "authority in charge of maintenance." It is best for the local board or council, at a regularly scheduled meeting, to specifically identify a person or position to have that authority. For county trunk highways, the highway commissioner is commonly chosen. Towns, villages or cities should designate their highway superintendent, road foreman, street superintendent, or similarly titled officer. The board or council should also give this person or position authority to issue special weight permits.

The local authority can impose weight limits on a highway or bridge that they believe will be damaged because of roadbed weakness or other special conditions. Signs must be posted to give notice of the restrictions, and these signs must conform to the current *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* and the *Wisconsin Supplement* to that manual. For bridges there must be an advance warning sign at the nearest intersection. Limits become enforceable as soon as signs are in place.



It can be complicated to analyze the capacities of individual pavements and bridges. Local authorities may use their judgement and knowledge of existing pavement conditions or may hire a consultant to conduct engineering analyses. Limits based on actual testing will stand up to potential litigation better than those based on experience alone.

Legal authority for establishing weight limits is found in Chapters 348 and 349 of the Wisconsin State Statutes. Chapter 348 establishes restrictions on the size, weight and loading of vehicles. Section 348.15 establishes specific truck weight limitations and exemptions.

Sections 348.25, 348.26 and 348.27 outline the provisions for permits for vehicles of excessive size and weight. Such permits are generally issued by the state Department of Transportation for state highways. Local officials also have authority to issue credentials for their road systems under Section 348.26(2).

Chapter 349 gives state and local agencies authority to regulate movement of heavy vehicles. Section 349.15 provides the authority to establish Class B highways on local roads. Section 349.16 gives the authority for local officials to impose special or seasonal weight limitations. Section 349.17 is the authority for cities, villages, and towns to establish designated truck routes.

Exemptions and enforcement

State statutes have many provisions permitting overloads for specific commodities such as milk and logs. As a result, some people believe that this special treatment applies to local roads with load restrictions. This is not the case. In fact, local weight limits override **all** special permits in the statutes. Local officials **may** make exceptions, but are not required to.

Once load limits are posted, numerous requests for exceptions are likely. Local agencies may make exceptions, but it is important to be consistent and reasonable. Overusing exceptions weakens the effectiveness of load limit programs.

Public agency vehicles are not exempt from weight and size restrictions. All statutory restrictions and locally adopted weight restrictions apply uniformly to public vehicles as well as private trucks.

To implement your authority to issue exemptions under Section 349.16(3) it is best to put the exemptions in writing. For commodities that will be exempted either seasonally or permanently, make a good faith effort to publish these rules. If, as a local official, you intend to exempt some commodities, you can still restrict their movement by specifying how often each day they may travel on a road. You may also require that they travel at specific times during the day, such as before 7:30 am when overnight temperatures may have temporarily strengthened the road. Like the basic exemptions, these restrictions should be in writing and publicized.

Before posting roads, local agencies should plan how to enforce the limits. Law enforcement officers can order an apparent violator off the highway and issue citations. Repeat violators must pay higher amounts, and the amount to be paid increases with the amount of weight over the limit.

State Patrol officers and county deputies are authorized to enforce weight limits. The State Patrol offers annual training sessions on enforcing truck sizes and weights for local law enforcement officials. Scales used to enforce weight laws must be certified accurate.

Haulers have another considerable incentive to comply. Under Section 86.02 of the Statutes, a party which has caused damage to the highway is liable for triple the cost to repair the damages. These are collected through civil court.

Speed enforcement is also important because damage is increased at high speed.

Permits

Haulers with loads over the weight and size limitations can request permits for travel on state trunk highways from the Wisconsin DOT. Permits can be for a single trip or multiple trips and are issued at the WisDOT central office in Madison.

Except for vehicles authorized in the Statutes to have excess axle weights (Sections 348.15(3) (bg, br, & bv), trucks which intend to also use local road systems must obtain permission from the local maintenance authority.

Local agencies should establish permit procedures and designate a person with authority to issue them. Assigning this to the same person who establishes weight limits is reasonable and convenient. However, if a different person is issuing permits—the town clerk, for example—it is a good idea to coordinate with the local authority which establishes the limits. Local permit forms may be individualized, but many local officials have found it useful to copy WisDOT forms.

Single trip permits authorize an overweight or oversized vehicle to make one trip over a designated route. The local authority should carefully select roads and bridges that can adequately handle the excess load. Determining these permitted routes can be complex and may require help from an engineering consultant.

When the state puts roads into “thaw status,” it reduces maximum weights for single trip permits. It also suspends the authority for moving overweight loads that are divisible (like garbage, logs, agricultural products), and declares certain vulnerable state highways as Class II roadways which limits the maximum weight during spring thaw to a GVW of 80,000. Class II roadways may also be temporarily posted for even lower weight limits.

Signing for weight restrictions

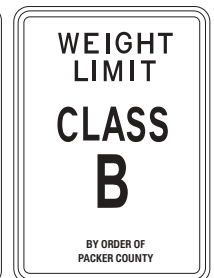
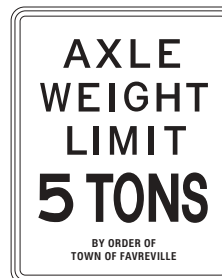
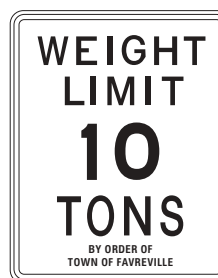
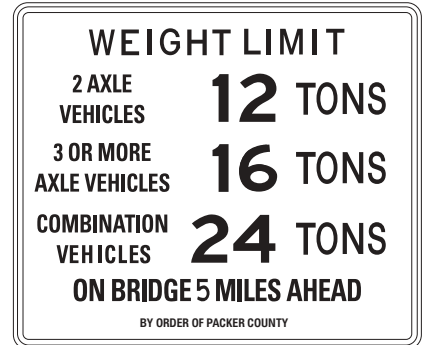
Weight restriction signs are regulatory and should be white with black lettering to conform with the federal *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)* and the *Wisconsin Supplement*. Uniform signing

improves cooperation and makes enforcement easier. All weight limit signs must say: “by order of” the local agency.

Class B highway signs should be installed at intersections with other highways.

Bridge weight restriction signs must follow instructions from WisDOT. These signs must include the gross weight and maximum limits for axle loads. Signs should be posted at the bridge and also far enough in advance that trucks can detour around the limited structure.

Permanent special weight signs must be permanently installed and designate the maximum gross weight.



Temporary weight limits such as spring load restrictions should also be on standard signs that are reflectorized and that meet the standards of the *MUTCD*. Hand painted and faded signs are not appropriate.



Communication

Effective communication with the public, your own agency, and affected haulers is essential. Alert the local media when weight restrictions are imminent. Remind drivers of public works trucks that weight restrictions apply to them too. Contact industries which make local deliveries or supply local services and tell them what the limits are and when limits will begin.

Consult with local haulers about ways to protect particularly vulnerable roads. For example, milk haulers could alter the order of pick up to lessen the weight at a bad site, or septic pumpers may limit how full their tanks are when traveling problem roads to service customers.

Large construction projects that require hauling heavy construction materials need special coordination in advance. Local officials and contractors should plan together well before the limits are imposed. They can agree on specific hauling routes using roads that are both strong enough and reasonably efficient.

Advance agreements with contractors and other heavy haulers can be very effective. Informal agreements or formal contracts assign responsibility to these haulers for repairing damage along their routes. Some agencies require bonds or escrow accounts in advance to ensure compliance. Inspecting haul routes ahead of time is important in enforcing these agreements. Photographing or video taping is also helpful in documenting existing condition. These techniques establish pavement conditions before spring thaw begins.

The alternative to advance agreements—establishing very restrictive weight limits after bids are in or construction is underway—can be very disruptive and costly, and may result in litigation. Both contractors and local agencies are responsible for this advance coordination.

Summary

Protecting local roads from damage by heavy vehicles is the responsibility of local authorities. *Wisconsin Statutes* provide adequate authority to exercise this control. In establishing weight restrictions, local authorities must use judgment and common sense to balance the need for protecting roads with maintaining commerce and an efficient transportation system. Close coordination with Wisconsin DOT and adjoining local agencies is essential to an effective program. Also, set a good example with your own agency. Be sure that all publicly-owned equipment observes the weight restrictions.

Resources

Guidelines for Spring Highway Use Restrictions, Federal Highway Administration, Report No. FHWA-TS-87-209, Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center, 6300 Georgetown Pike, McLean, VA 22101-2296. And related videotapes.

State Highway Maintenance Manual, Guideline 30.06, January 1, 1993, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, State Maintenance Engineer for Highways, PO Box 7916, Madison, WI 53707-7916.

How Vehicle Loads Affect Pavement Performance, Wisconsin Transportation Information Bulletin, No. 2, Wisconsin Transportation Information Center-LTAP, 432 N. Lake St., Madison, WI 53706.

Other references

Study Effects of Off-Road Equipment Tires on Flexible and Granular Pavements. An Executive Summary of the South Dakota Department of Transportation describes damage to test pavements. The report is available for download at: http://www.state.sd.us/Applications/HR19ResearchProjects/oneproject_search.asp?projectnbr=SD1999-15 (The 131 page report is a 4.4 MB pdf file.)

Frost Heave: What causes it and how we can interfere with it, Special Bulletin #19, November 1995. Written by Dr. Rich Reid, Asst. Prof. of Civil Engineering, South Dakota State University, for South Dakota Transportation Technology Transfer Service.

A Guide to Spring Highway Use Restrictions: When to Apply, How Long to Apply, and When to Remove. The Bridge Fact Sheet, Spring 1994, Michigan Local Technical Assistance Program, Houghton, Michigan.

Posting and Bonding Local Roads: A Solution to Damages Caused by Heavy Haulers, LTAP Technical Information Sheet #57, January 1994, by Alan L. Gesford, LTAP Engineer, Pennsylvania Local Roads Program, Penn State Harrisburg, 777 West Harrisburg Pike, Middletown, PA 17057-4898.

Walsh County's Load Limit Enforcement Program, by Harvey Melstad, in *The Center Line*, Fall 1990, North Dakota State University.

Legal Opinions by Attorney J.R. Habeck, in the newsletter of the Wisconsin Towns Association.

Bulletin No. 8 revised November 2003 © Copyright Wisconsin Transportation Information Center.

Wisconsin Transportation Bulletin is a series of fact sheets providing information to local town, municipal and county officials on street and highway design, construction, maintenance, and management. These fact sheets are produced and distributed by the Wisconsin Transportation Information Center, a project of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Engineering Professional Development, funded as a Local Technical Assistance Center by the Federal Highway Administration, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, and UW-Extension. UW-Madison provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX requirements.



Copies are available free while supplies last from the Transportation Information Center, 432 North Lake Street, Madison, WI 53706. Phone: 800/442-4615; e-mail: tic@epd.engr.wisc.edu; URL: <http://tic.engr.wisc.edu>

Plan Commission Decision Form

I. Findings of Fact

Name, address and phone number of applicant: _____

The applicant requests:

- Preliminary Site Plan
- Is a Certified Survey Map available? (CSM) or Plat of Survey
- Conditional use / special exception
- Zoning map / text amendment
- Comprehensive plan map / text amendment
- Other: _____

(Site Visit) Brief description of property and surrounding conditions: _____

Brief description of proposal: _____

II. Conclusions of Law

Comprehensive Plan Consistency

Zoning, subdivision and official mapping ordinances adopted or amended after January 1, 2010 must be "consistent" with an adopted comprehensive plan. Consistent means "furthers or does not contradict the objectives, goals, and policies" of the comprehensive plan. Local ordinances may require that proposed subdivision plats, planned unit developments, conditional uses, and other land use ordinances or approvals be reviewed for consistency with the comprehensive plan.

- The proposed development is consistent with the future land use recommendations contained in the comprehensive plan and shown on the future land use map.
- The proposed development is generally consistent with the vision, goals, objectives and policies contained in the comprehensive plan. (List supporting/conflicting statements below).

Describe reasons why proposal does or does not meet each standard: _____

Plat Recommendation Criteria

The plan commission may be authorized to approve preliminary or final plats. However, final plats that involve the dedication of streets, highways or other lands must be approved by the governing body. Plats that fall within the plat approval jurisdiction of a city, village or town must be referred to the plan commission for review and an advisory recommendation before the governing body takes final action. Approval of preliminary or final plats may only be conditioned on the factors described in Wis. Stat. § 236.13:

- The proposed plat complies with all local ordinance provisions *[describe local standards]*:
- The proposed plat is consistent with the comprehensive plan.
- The proposed plat provides required public improvements *[describe local standards]*:
- The proposed plat satisfies objections raised by state agencies.
- The proposed plat complies with provisions of Wis. Stat. Ch. 236.

Describe reasons why proposal does or does not meet each standard: _____

Conditional Use Permit Criteria

The plan commission / zoning board / governing body is authorized to grant conditional use permits when the standards found in section _____ of the zoning ordinance are met. [Modify the following list to reflect standards found in local ordinance]:

- The proposed use conforms with the purposes of the zoning district in which it is located.
- The proposed use will not be detrimental to the use or enjoyment of other property in the immediate vicinity or to the community as a whole.
- The proposed use will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so as to be harmonious and appropriate in appearance with the existing or intended character of the surrounding area.
- The proposed use will be adequately served by essential public facilities and services, including highways, streets, water, sewage, drainage, schools and emergency services.
- Adequate measures have or will be taken to prevent or control noise, odors, fumes, dust, vibrations, blasting from non-metallic mining, light, and other unusual activities or disturbances.
- Adequate measures have or will be taken to provide sufficient off-street parking and loading spaces to serve the proposed use.
- Adequate measures have been made to review the amount of animals and proper conditions supplied for the well-being. (husbandry) with inspections to take place for follow-up of care.

Describe reasons why proposal does or does not meet each standard: _____

Zoning Amendment Criteria

The plan commission is responsible for reviewing and providing a recommendation on proposed zoning amendments before final action is taken by the governing body. [Modify the following set of decision standards to reflect local priorities]:

- The amendment corrects an error made in the original ordinance.
- The amendment is consistent with the comprehensive plan.
- The amendment will not be detrimental to property in the immediate vicinity or to the community as a whole.
- The amendment will not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment (i.e. air, water, noise, stormwater management, soils, wildlife, vegetation, etc.), or the impact could be mitigated by improvements on the site or in the immediate vicinity.
- The amendment will not have a significant adverse impact on the ability to provide adequate public facilities or services (i.e. highways, streets, water, sewage, drainage, schools, emergency services, etc.).
- The amendment allows a more viable transition to planned land uses on adjacent properties than the current zoning designation.
- The amendment will not result in illegal "spot zoning" (i.e. use is inconsistent with surrounding properties and serves only a private, rather than public interests).

Describe reasons why proposal does or does not meet each standard: _____

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Criteria

The plan commission is responsible for reviewing and may recommend changes to the comprehensive plan by adopting a resolution by a majority vote of the entire commission.

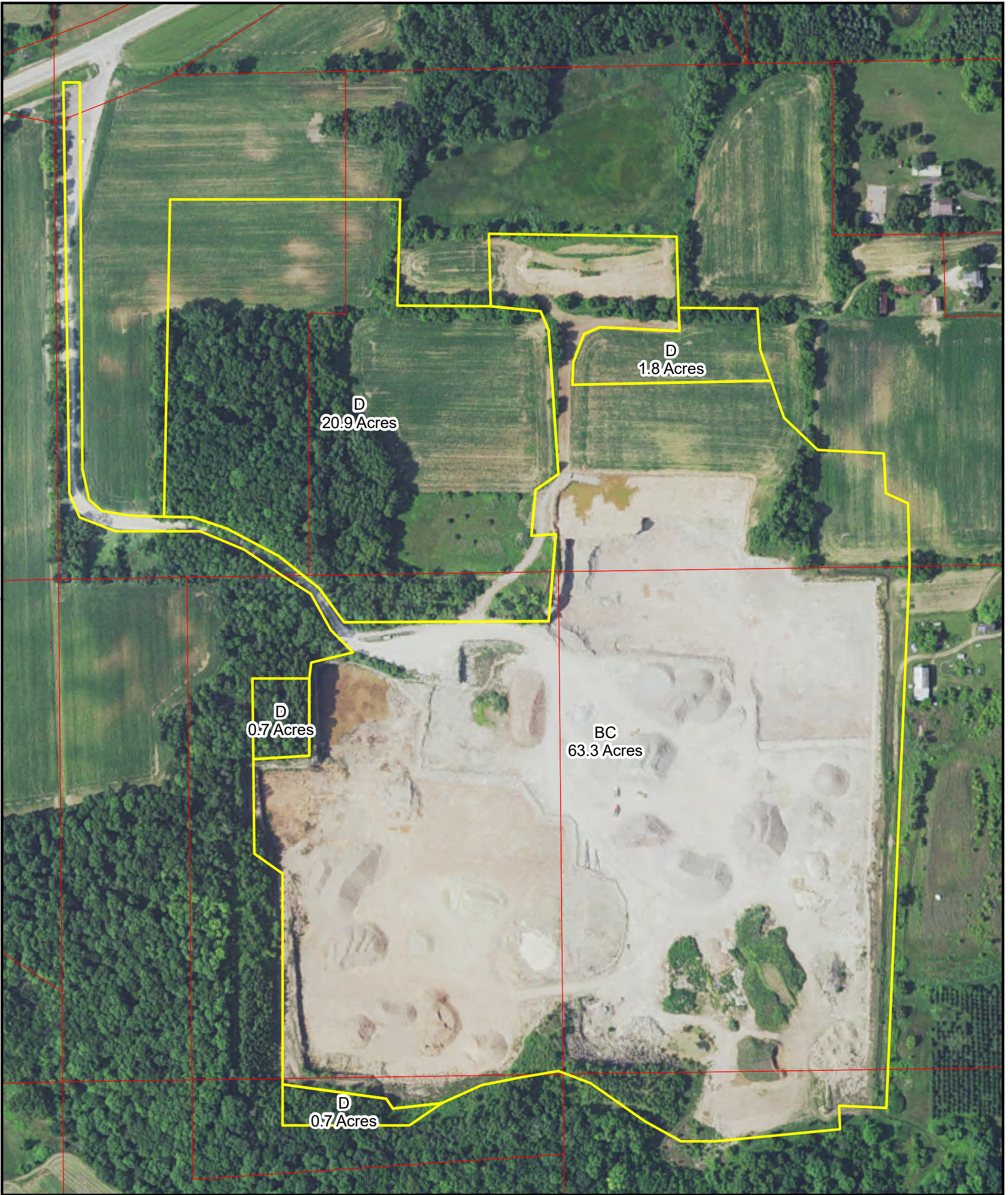
- The amendment corrects an error made in the original plan.
- The amendment is generally consistent with the vision, goals, objectives and policies contained in the comprehensive plan, or there is a change in community actions or characteristics that would justify the change.
- The amendment will not be detrimental to property in the immediate vicinity or to the community as a whole.

Dated: _____

Filed: _____



SUPPLEMENTAL MINING INFORMATION



UNRECLAIMED ACREAGE ESTIMATE NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program

Site Location: Waupaca County
T. Caledonia
Sec. 26, T21N, R14E

Landowner: W. Kalbus, R. Gorges, E. Kalbus, Faulks Bros. Operator: Faulks Bros.

With a fine tip pen, please draw in site (parcel) boundaries and label areas according to the scheme listed below:

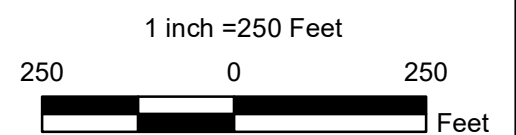
A = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and will NOT be active after such date (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = _____ Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

B = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and WILL be active after such date (subject to NR-135 requirements) = _____ Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

C = Area(s) mined BETWEEN 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (subject to NR-135 requirements) = 63 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

D = Future Reserves. Areas not previously mined and not planned for mining activity between 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 23 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

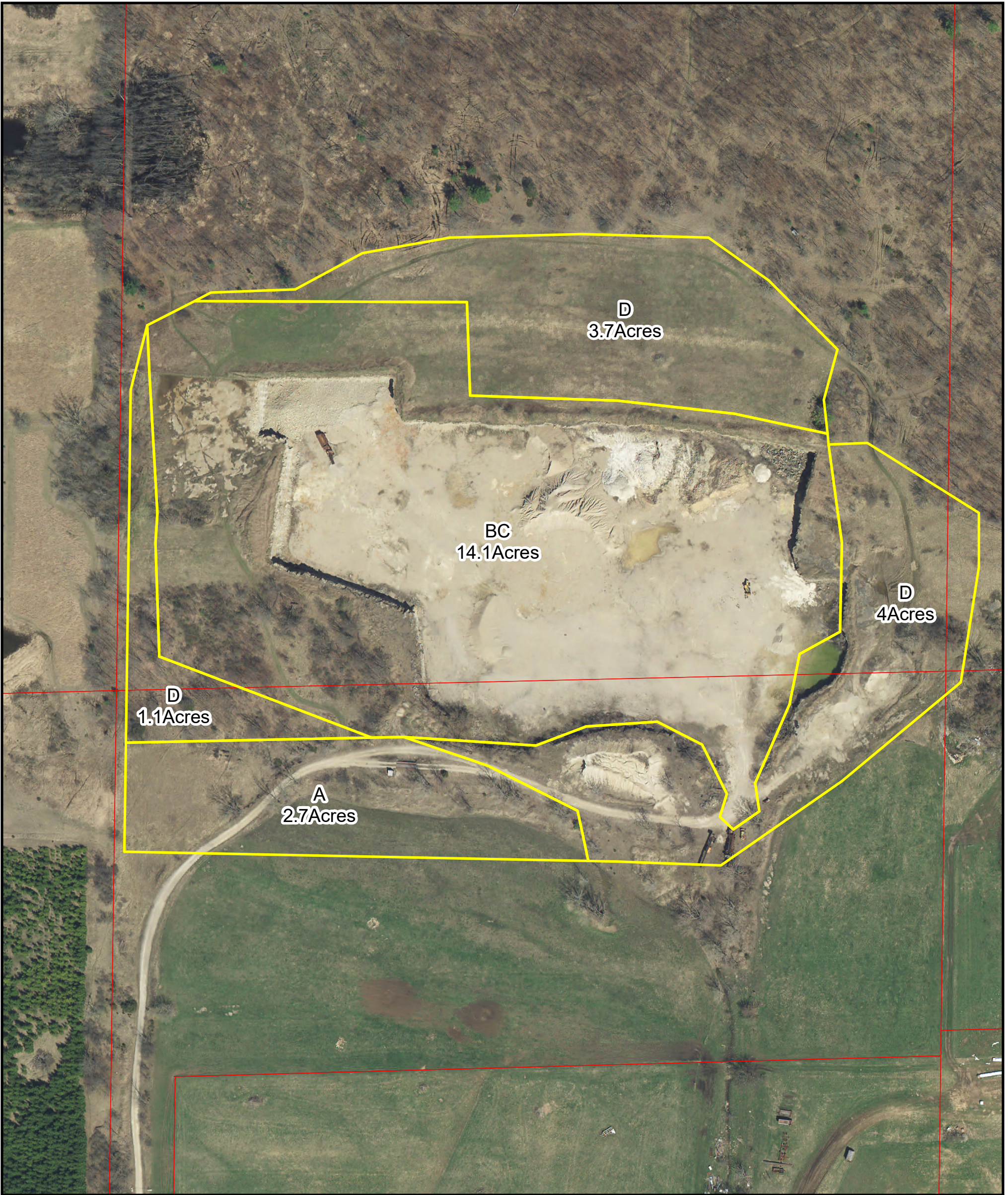
Applicant Signature and Date: _____



Updated: 1/29/08

Photo Source: 2015 ECWRPC

Permit No. (ECWRPC Use): 6900201



UNRECLAIMED ACREAGE ESTIMATE NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program

Site Location: Waupaca County
T. Caledonia
Sec. 13, T21N, R14E

Landowner: Go Green Recycling and Quarry

Operator: Go Green Recycling and Quarry

With a fine tip pen, please draw in site (parcel) boundaries and label areas according to the scheme listed below:

A = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and will NOT be active after such date (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 3 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

B = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and WILL be active after such date (subject to NR-135 requirements) = _____ Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

C = Area(s) mined BETWEEN 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (subject to NR-135 requirements) = 13 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

D = Future Reserves. Areas not previously mined and not planned for mining activity between 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 9 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

Applicant Signature and Date: _____

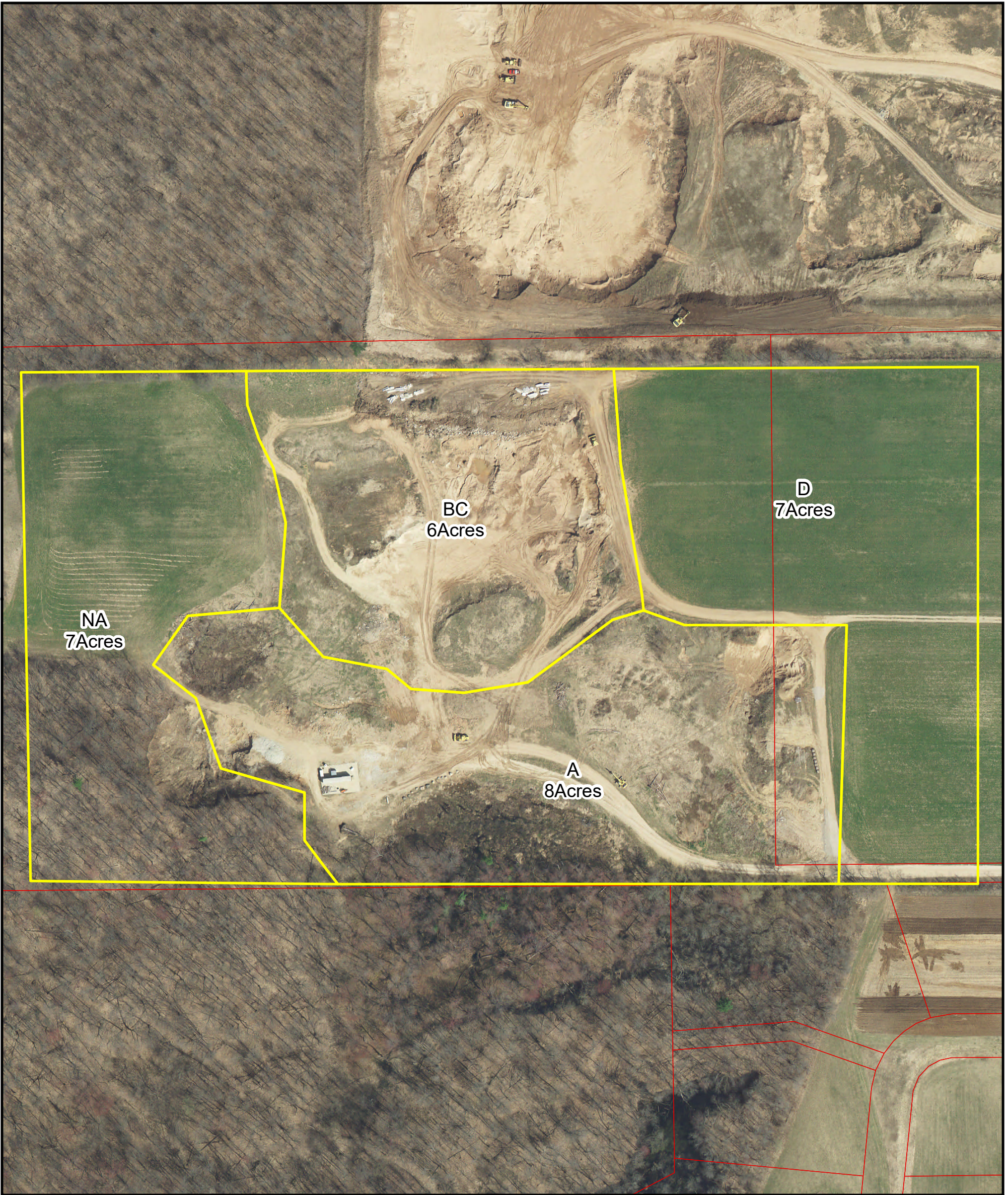


1 inch = 150 Feet



Photo Source: 2015 ECWRPC

Permit No. (ECWRPC Use): 6902501



UNRECLAIMED ACREAGE ESTIMATE NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program

Site Location: Waupaca County
T. Caledonia
Sec. 36, T21N, R14E

Landowner: John & Mary Rieckmann

Operator: Trico Excavating, Inc.

With a fine tip pen, please draw in site (parcel) boundaries and label areas according to the scheme listed below:

A = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and will NOT be active after such date (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 8 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

B = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and WILL be active after such date (subject to NR-135 requirements) = _____ Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

C = Area(s) mined BETWEEN 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (subject to NR-135 requirements) = 6 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

D = Future Reserves. Areas not previously mined and not planned for mining activity between 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 7 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

Applicant Signature and Date: _____

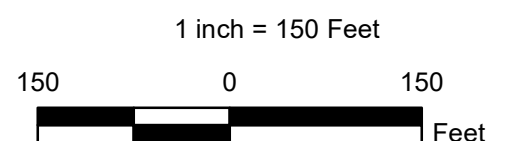
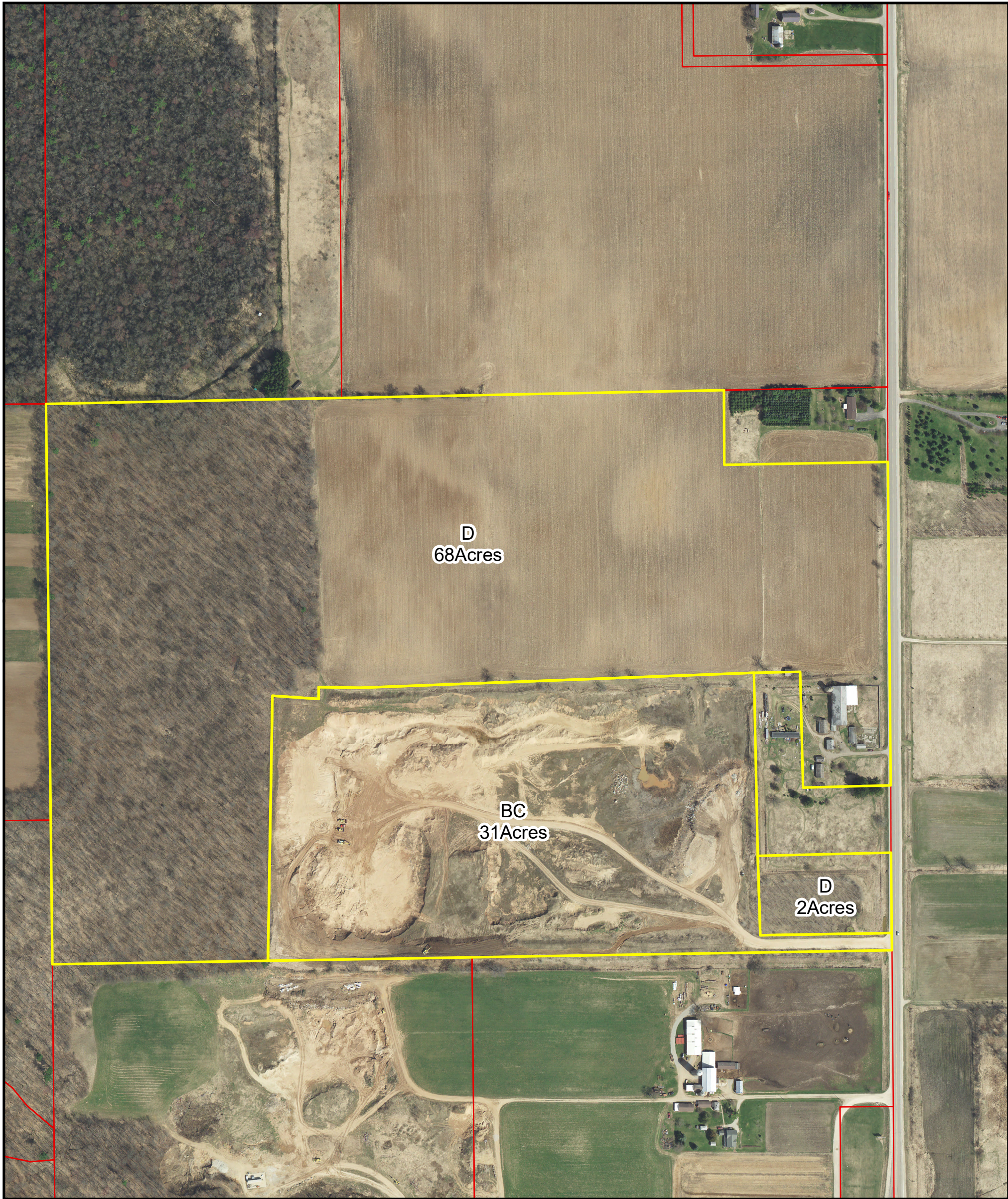


Photo Source: 2015 ECWRPC

Permit No. (ECWRPC Use): 6903401



UNRECLAIMED ACREAGE ESTIMATE NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program

Site Location: Waupaca County
T. Caledonia
Sec. 36, T21N, R14E

Landowner: Calnin & Goss, Inc.

Operator: Calnin & Goss, Inc.

With a fine tip pen, please draw in site (parcel) boundaries and label areas according to the scheme listed below:

A = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and will NOT be active after such date (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 0 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

B = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and WILL be active after such date (subject to NR-135 requirements) = Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

C = Area(s) mined BETWEEN 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (subject to NR-135 requirements) = 31 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

D = Future Reeserves. Areas not previously mined and not planned for mining activity between 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 70 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

Applicant Signature and Date: _____

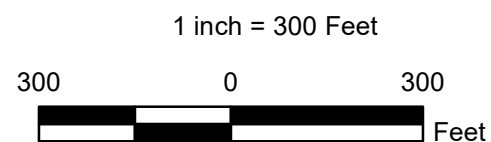
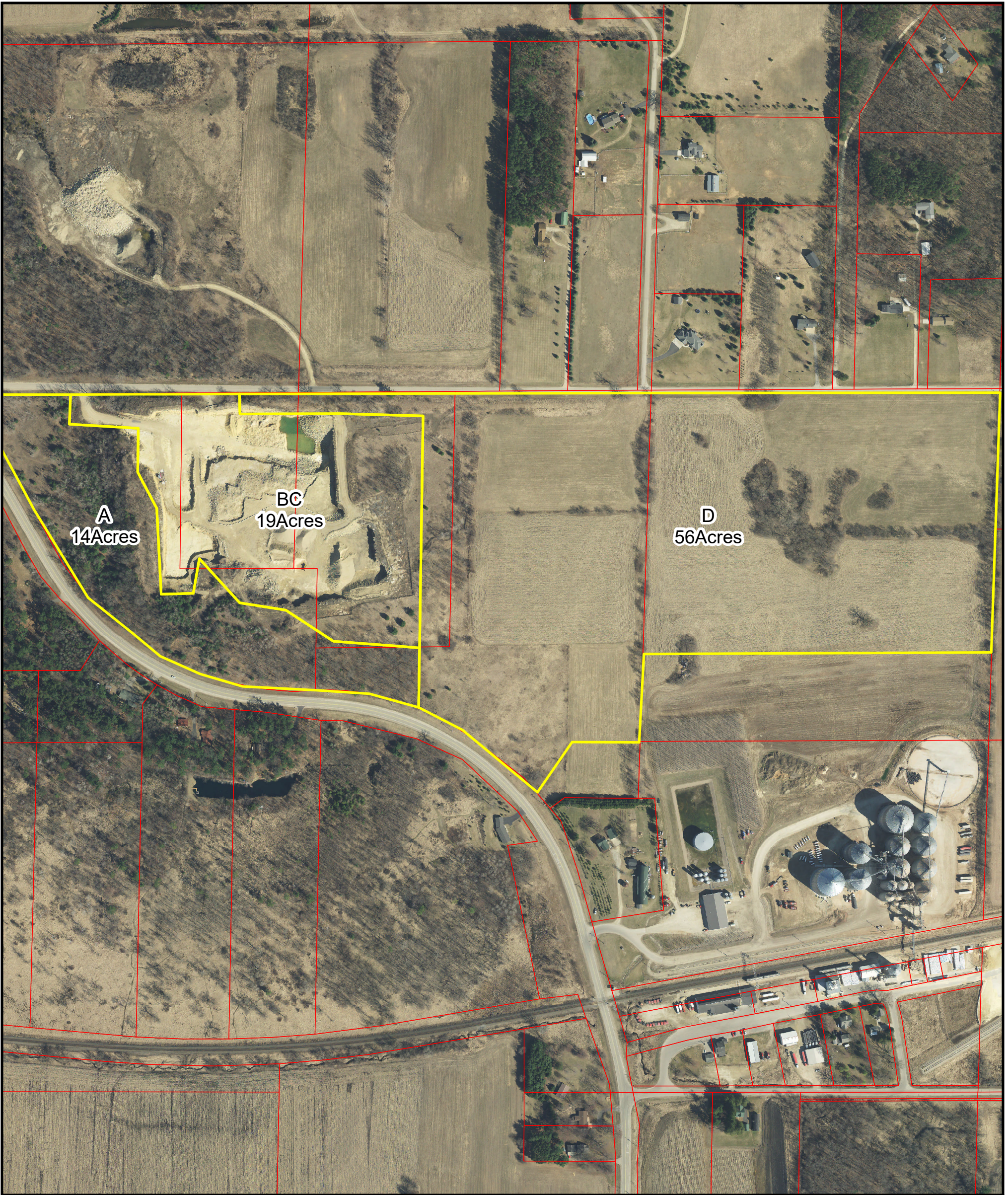


Photo Source: 2015 ECWRPC

Permit No. (ECWRPC Use): 6903501



UNRECLAIMED ACREAGE ESTIMATE NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program

Site Location: Waupaca County
T. Caledonia
Sec. 14, T21N, R14E

Landowner: Black Creek Limestone Co.

Operator: MCC, Inc.

With a fine tip pen, please draw in site (parcel) boundaries and label areas according to the scheme listed below:

A = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and will NOT be active after such date (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 14 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

B = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and WILL be active after such date (subject to NR-135 requirements) = _____ Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

C = Area(s) mined BETWEEN 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (subject to NR-135 requirements) = 19 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

D = Future Reserves. Areas not previously mined and not planned for mining activity between 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 56 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

Applicant Signature and Date: _____

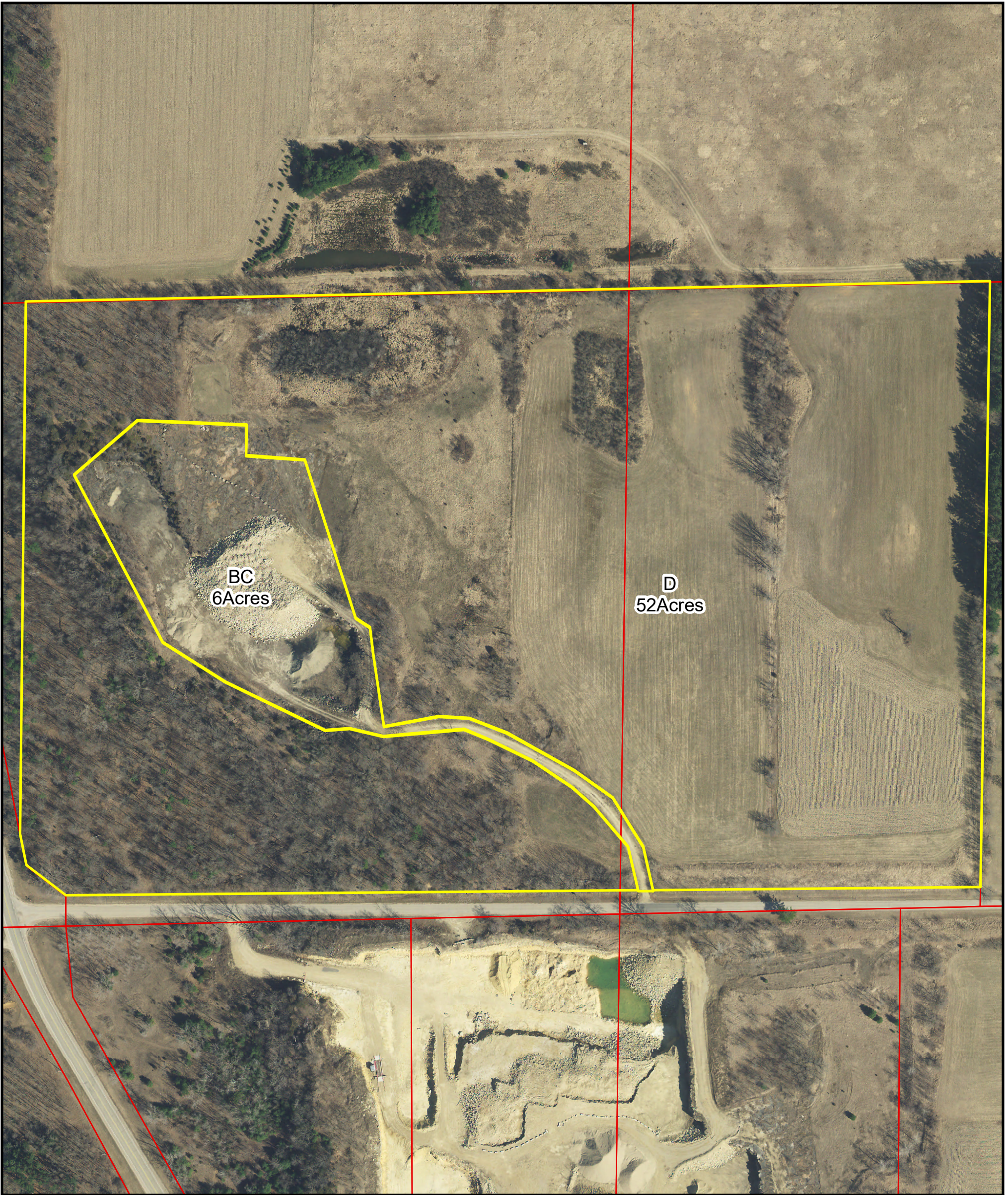


1 inch = 500 Feet



Photo Source: 2015 ECWRPC

Permit No. (ECWRPC Use): 6904501



UNRECLAIMED ACREAGE ESTIMATE NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program

Site Location: Waupaca County
T. Caledonia
Sec. 14, T21N, R14E

Landowner: Black Creek Limestone Co.

Operator: MCC, Inc.

With a fine tip pen, please draw in site (parcel) boundaries and label areas according to the scheme listed below:

A = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and will NOT be active after such date (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = _____ Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

B = Area mined prior to 8/1/01 and WILL be active after such date (subject to NR-135 requirements) = _____ Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

C = Area(s) mined BETWEEN 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (subject to NR-135 requirements) = 6 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

D = Future Reserves. Areas not previously mined and not planned for mining activity between 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 (not subject to NR-135 requirements) = 52 Acres (round to nearest whole acre).

Applicant Signature and Date: _____

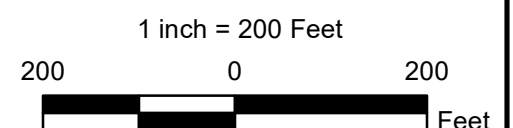


Photo Source: 2015 ECWRPC

Permit No. (ECWRPC Use): 6904601

REGISTRATION OF NONMETALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS



Pub. - WA 825 -2000

**Waste & Materials Management
P .O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921**

INTENT OF REGISTRATION

State law provides for the registration of the land, which contains economically viable (marketable) nonmetallic mineral deposits. Registration should encourage the identification, preservation and planning for ultimate development of marketable deposits. Registration of deposits also prevents future land uses such as the erection of permanent structures that would interfere with future mining of the deposit. The registration of a nonmetallic mineral deposit may **not** prevent any land use that was permitted under the current zoning the day before a site was registered.

CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION

Land containing a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit may be registered if two criteria are met. First, a registered professional geologist or a registered engineer must delineate the deposit and certify that it is a "marketable deposit" as defined in the rule, NR 135. Second, if the land is zoned, the existing zoning must allow mining as a permitted use or as a conditional use. If these criteria are not met, then the zoning authority may object to the proposed registration.

REGISTRATION PROCESS

The land which contains a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit may be registered by the landowner through the recording of a deed notice in the county registrar of deeds office for the county in which the land is to be registered. The registration must include: 1) a legal description of the property, 2) a certification as to the marketability of the deposit by a registered geologist or engineer, 3) evidence that the existing zoning permits or conditionally permits mining and 4) a statement of intent by the landowner not to undertake any action that would permanently interfere with mining. At least 120 days prior to registration, the landowner must notify all applicable zoning authorities of the intent to register the land. A zoning authority may object to the registration if it determines that the registration criteria are not met.

Note: An optional registration form **Registration of Marketable Nonmetallic Mineral Deposit** is available for your use. You may request it at: DNRWasteMaterials@Wisconsin.gov or by using the **Waste and Materials Management searchable guidance and publications index**.

DURATION AND RENEWAL

Registration lasts for a period of ten years and may be automatically renewed for an additional ten year period. After the expiration of the 20 year period of initial registration and automatic renewal, the land may registered again in accordance with the initial registration process.

ZONING AUTHORITY MAY OBJECT TO IMPROPER REGISTRATION

Zoning officials may object to a proposed registration of land which contains a nonmetallic mineral deposit if it is not marketable, or if the existing zoning prohibits mining. If the zoning officials chose to object they bear the legal burden to provide sufficient evidence to support their objection in court.

CONNECTION TO ZONING AND LAND USE PLANNING

Land use planning, zoning and the registration process are interrelated. When land use plans are prepared, the location and development of registered nonmetallic mineral deposits should be considered. Zoning cannot be changed to prohibit mining of a registered deposit during the registration period. However, if the land owner does not proceed to develop the deposit while the land is registered, the zoning may be changed in accordance with a lawfully adopted land use plan. Such a zoning change becomes effective upon the expiration of the registration.

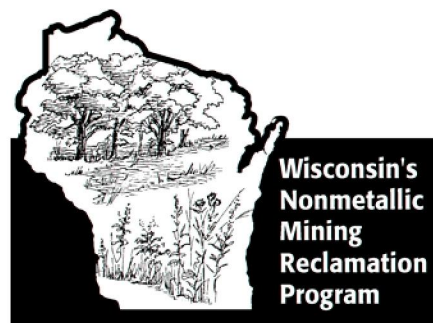
In conjunction with wise land use planning and zoning, the nonmetallic mineral registration provisions can help to reserve valuable and finite nonmetallic mineral resources for the needs of a future generation. Registration, land use planning and zoning should be used in a coordinated fashion to promote the future orderly development of identified nonmetallic mineral resources.

QUESTIONS

Contact 608/266-2111 or DNRWasteMaterials@Wisconsin.gov or <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/mining/nonmetallic/staff.htm> for further information.

Disclaimers: This document is intended solely as guidance and does not include any mandatory requirements except where requirements found in statute or administrative rule are referenced. This guidance does not establish or affect legal rights or obligations and is not finally determinative of any of the issues addressed. This guidance does not create any rights enforceable by any party in litigation with the State of Wisconsin or the Department of Natural Resources. Any regulatory decisions made by the Department of Natural Resources in any manner addressed by this guidance will be made by applying the governing statutes and administrative rules to the relevant facts.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. This publication is available in alternative format (large print, Braille, audio tape, etc.) upon request. Please call 608/266-2111 for more information.





WAUPACA COUNTY
NON-METALLIC MINING ORDINANCE

CHAPTER 38

Creation of Chapter 38 of the General Code of Ordinances, Nonmetallic Mining Ordinance. Created and enacted by the Waupaca County Board of Supervisors on May 19, 2015. Published and effective as of May 28, 2015.

**Create Chapter 38, Waupaca County General Code of Ordinances
Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance**

The Waupaca County Board of Supervisors does hereby enact that the current Section 6.07(6) of the Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 34 of the Waupaca County Code of Ordinances be repealed in its entirety. In its place, Chapter 38, Waupaca County Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance, is hereby created as a separate section of the zoning code:

WHEREAS, Wisconsin Statute §59.69 (5) authorizes the County Board to adopt a zoning ordinance and §59.692 mandates the county to zone by ordinance all shorelands in its unincorporated area; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin Statute §59.69(5)(e) authorizes the County Board to amend its zoning ordinance; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is intended to be a part of the Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance, notwithstanding its characteristic of being a stand-alone section located in a separate chapter of the Waupaca County Code; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed in the best interest of the County of Waupaca to create Chapter 38 Code of Ordinances, Waupaca County, Wisconsin, pertaining to Non-Metallic Mining.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Waupaca County Board of Supervisors does hereby enact as follows:

Chapter 38 [Non-Metallic Mining] is hereby created to read as follows:

Waupaca County Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance

Table of Contents

Part I General.....3

- Section 1 Title
- Section 2 Preamble and Findings
- Section 3 Statutory Authority
- Section 4 Effective Date
- Section 5 Intent, Purpose and Objectives
- Section 6 Applicability
- Section 7 Definitions
- Section 8 Severability
- Section 9 Restrictions Imposed Under Other Authority
- Section 10 Interpretation
- Section 11 Limitation of Action Challenging Validity of Ordinance
- Section 12 Exemptions
- Section 13 Registration

Part II Nonmetallic Mining Standards8

- Section 14 Permits Required
- Section 15 Prohibitions
- Section 16 Setbacks
- Section 17 Compliance with all County, Local, State and Federal Legal Requirements
- Section 18 Monitoring
- Section 19 Property Protection Safety and General Operating
- Section 20 Insurance
- Section 21 Environmental Protection Standards
- Section 22 Emergency Actions
- Section 23 Waiver of Liability
- Section 24 Dust and Mud
- Section 25 Blasting and Logs

Part III Permitting.....15

- Section 26 Permit Requirements
- Section 27 Permit Application Procedures

Part IV Administration23

- Section 28 Mining Permit Modification
- Section 29 Permit Transfer
- Section 30 Permit Suspension, Termination or Revocation
- Section 31 Emergency Review
- Section 32 Cancellation

Part V Enforcement.....25
Section 33 Right of Entry and Inspection
Section 34 Orders and Citations
Section 35 Penalties

Part VI Fees27
Section 36 Application/Plan Review Fee
Section 37 Modification Review Fee
Section 38 Previously Permitted Sites

Part VII Financial Assurance27
Section 39 Application Fees
Section 40 Insurance

Part I General

1. **Title.** This ordinance shall be cited as the Waupaca County Nonmetallic Mining Ordinance and referred to herein as “this Ordinance”.
2. **Preamble and Findings.** Nonmetallic Mining constitutes a legitimate and permissible activity in the State’s economy and, when performed responsibly, has the potential to beneficially impact County residents, natural areas and economics. Nonmetallic Mining may provide employment opportunities, needed construction, industrial and road-building materials and significant economic benefits to local communities. However, Nonmetallic Mining is not appropriate in all land use designations and, therefore, is regulated herein in accordance with county procedures for conditional use permits.
3. **Statutory Authority.** This Ordinance is adopted under authority of the Wisconsin Statutes including, without limitation, Secs. 59.51, 59.69, 295.12(1)(a) and Wisconsin Administrative Code, sec. NR 135.32.
4. **Effective Date.** The provisions of this Ordinance shall take effect upon proper adoption by the County Board of Waupaca County with an effective date of _____.
5. **Intent, Purpose and Objectives.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish a County Ordinance which systematically considers nonmetallic mining permit applications, and promotes the health, safety, prosperity, and general welfare of the people and communities of Waupaca County. The general intent of this Ordinance is to regulate the location, construction, installation, alteration, design, operation, and use of all Nonmetallic Mining Sites while considering the appropriate conservation, land and water resources objectives of the County. The objectives of this ordinance are to set forth rules and procedures to govern all aspects of Nonmetallic Mining within the County, establish procedures for the administration and enforcement of this Ordinance, and provide penalties for its violation. This Ordinance shall supplement the existing procedures set forth in Chap. 34 (Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance). In the event a specific process, procedure, standard or requirement in this Ordinance is different from or in conflict with Chapter 34 (Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance), this Ordinance shall control.
6. **Applicability**
 - 6.1. The requirements of this Ordinance apply to any and all operators of Nonmetallic Mining Sites within Waupaca County whose Conditional Use Permit application has not been approved prior to the Effective Date and any existing mines that expand beyond the boundaries defined in their current reclamation plan, unless an operator is exempt from regulation in accordance with Section 11 of this Ordinance. The Planning and Zoning Director may waive portions of the specified information request associated with the permit application process if in the Director’s opinion it is determined that, because of the nature or method of the operation, such information is not relevant or is unnecessary to a full and proper evaluation of the application. The Director shall provide notice to the Committee no later than at the public hearing on the permit application regarding

what information has been waived by the Director. The Committee, in its discretion, may demand an applicant provide any application information requested that was waived by the Planning and Zoning Director.

- 6.2. An operator subject to Nonmetallic Mining and Reclamation ordinances of a municipality within Waupaca County is not required to comply with this Ordinance unless that municipality has adopted County zoning provided, however, that the Applicant is required to comply with Chapter 43 of the Waupaca County Ordinances (Reclamation) in its entirety if the specific municipality does not have an approved Reclamation Ordinance consistent with Wis. Adm. Code Ch. NR 135.

7. Definitions

- 7.1. For the purposes of this Ordinance, unless specifically modified in this Section 7, all definitions contained in Wis. Admin. Code Ch. NR 135 are adopted herein. It is the intent of this Ordinance to apply common meanings to common terms that are used in this Ordinance and Wis. Admin. Code Ch. NR 135.
- 7.2. **Active Mine Site and Active Mine Boundary:** The expression upon the land surface of a more or less continuous series of points that when taken together enclose all activities and operations that occur at the mine site on a daily or weekly basis, together with all structures, processing areas, facilities, parking areas and interior haul roads that are integral to or directly serve the mining operation and all stockpiles, waste piles, settling ponds, retention ponds, detention ponds, and lay-down areas that are utilized by the mining operation.
- 7.3. **Applicant:** A person who has applied for a Nonmetallic Mining permit under this Ordinance.
- 7.4. **Application:** The application form, fees, information and any materials required to be submitted in accordance with this Ordinance. The Application is the basis for a permit decision by the Committee.
- 7.5. **Board:** The Waupaca County Board of Adjustment.
- 7.6. **Committee:** The Waupaca County Planning and Zoning Committee.
- 7.7. **Discontinued Use:** A property associated with a Non-Metallic Mining Site that at one time was an active Non-Metallic Mining Site, but has not paid the annual NR 135 operator fee by March 31st of any year.
- 7.8. **Enlargement:** Any increase in dimensions beyond the terms of the original permit.
- 7.9. **Exploratory Boring:** An excavation or opening deeper than it is wide that extends more than ten (10) feet below the ground surface for the purpose of obtaining information on the physical, chemical, radiological or biological characteristics of

geological formations or depth to groundwater, excluding any drill holes regulated by Wis. Admin. Code Ch. NR 141.25.

- 7.10. **Compliance.** Unless otherwise defined, Compliance means the Operator maintains legal authority to operate under required permits and safety guidelines issued and/or overseen by local, state or federal issuing or regulatory authorities. State or federal regulatory authorities shall exclusively determine the Operator's Compliance, unless the permit or regulation has been exclusively established by the County, in which case the County shall determine Operator's Compliance.
- 7.11. **Floodplain:** That land which has been or may be covered by flood water during a regional flood regardless of the length of time the area holds the flood. It includes the floodway, flood fringe, shallow depth flooding, flood storage, and coastal floodplain areas. Other relevant and related terms have the definitions established by Wis. Adm. Code Ch. NR 116.
- 7.12. **Hazardous Materials:** Any substance or combination of substances regulated as a "hazardous material" as that term is defined in state and federal law.
- 7.13. **Based on the Life of the Mine:** With respect to all un-reclaimed lands that are part of the mine site, the time period beginning at mine permit issuance and extending through the day on which the land is restored in accordance with the approved reclamation plan and all associated costs to be borne by the mine or mine Operator and payable in fulfillment of the mine permit and reclamation plan have been paid in full.
- 7.14. **Permit:** The Nonmetallic Mining Permit subject to the requirements of this Ordinance.
- 7.15. **Modification:** Any change or amendment to the original permit or conditions required under the permit whether requested by the Operator and approved by the County or determined by the County to be necessary.
- 7.16. **Native Plant Species:** One that is indigenous in a particular region, state, ecosystem and habitat without direct or indirect human activity.
- 7.17. **Nonmetallic Mining:** All of the activities, processes, operations and all other actions described under Wisconsin Admin. Code Sec. NR 135.03(13) that occur on a Nonmetallic Mining Site or Site.
- 7.18. **Nonmetallic Mining Structures:** Any buildings, facilities, permanent equipment or framework that is located on the Site. It includes, but is not limited to, mining and processing equipment, storage facilities and improvements, mechanical shops, paved parking surfaces and office space.

- 7.19. **Nonmetallic Mining Waste:** The non-marketable materials removed from the land prior to or during the Nonmetallic Mining process including an industrial sand mining process. It includes waste soil, rock, mineral, sand and all other materials, including but not limited to flocculants, that results directly from the operator's Nonmetallic Mining, and that is designated for disposal at the operator's designated Nonmetallic Mining site or elsewhere as authorized by the operator's licenses, permits, approvals and reclamation plan.
- 7.20. **Nonmetallic Mining Site or Site:** All of the areas defined by Wisconsin Admin. Code Sec. NR 135.03(16)(a).
- 7.21. **Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Plan** has the meaning and incorporates the requirements established by NR 135.
- 7.22. **Registered or Licensed Professional:** A person who is licensed as a professional pursuant to Wis. State Statute or Wis. Admin. Code.
- 7.23. **Significant subsidence:** Any cave ins, sinkholes, depressions, or settling of the surface or mine sides that will likely result in Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) violations or run-off, mudslides or releases to neighboring properties associated with a Nonmetallic Mining Site under this Ordinance.
- 7.24. **State Natural Area:** Has the meaning set forth in Wis. Stat. 23.27.
- 7.25. **Wetland:** Has the meaning established by Wisconsin State law: An area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions.
8. **Severability.** Should any portion of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected.
9. **Restrictions Imposed Under Other Authority.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish a County program for Nonmetallic Mining permitting in accordance with state law, including but not limited to, Wisconsin Administrative Code Chs. NR 135 and NR 340. This Ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, annul, impair or interfere with any existing laws, regulations, ordinances, rules, standards or permits that are not specific to Nonmetallic Mining previously adopted pursuant to other Wisconsin law. This Ordinance does not repeal, abrogate, annul, impair, limit or interfere with any existing requirements under Chapter 43 (Waupaca County Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance). In the event of a conflict between this Ordinance and Chapter 43, Chapter 43 shall control. In the event a specific process, procedure, standard or requirement in this Ordinance is different from or in conflict with Chapter 34 (Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance), this Ordinance shall control.

10. **Interpretation.** In both interpretation and application, this Ordinance shall be held to be the applicable requirements for Nonmetallic Mining in Waupaca County and shall not be considered a limitation or repeal of any other power granted by Wisconsin Statutes. Where any terms or requirements of this Ordinance may be inconsistent or conflicting, the more restrictive requirements or interpretation of this Ordinance shall apply. Where a provision of this Ordinance is specifically required to comply with Wisconsin Statutes Sec. 295, or environmental standards of Wisconsin Statutes, or Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 135 or environmental regulations, and where the provision is deemed to be unclear, the provision shall be interpreted to be consistent with the Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code requirements.
11. **Limitation of Action Challenging Validity of Ordinance.** Pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes Sec. 59.69(14), a land owner, occupant, County citizen or other person impacted by this Ordinance or any potential future amendment hereto, who claims that this Ordinance or its amendment is invalid because procedures prescribed by the statutes or other ordinance were not followed must commence a court action within six (6) months after adoption of this Ordinance or forever be barred from asserting such a claim.
12. **Exemptions.** The Ordinance does not apply to:
 - 12.1. The exempt activities listed in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 135.02(3)
 - 12.2. Any excavation, construction, dredging or enlargement subject to a permit under the requirements of Wis. Stat. Ch. 30 when the activity is not for the purpose of Nonmetallic Mining. However, should a Nonmetallic Mining Operation require a Chapter 30 permit this exemption shall not apply.
 - 12.3. Any excavation required pursuant to an order from a regulatory authority to abate environmental pollution.
 - 12.4. This Ordinance does not apply to the lawful use of a building, structure or lot for Nonmetallic Mining Operations which existed at the time this Ordinance, or an applicable amendment to this Ordinance, took effect and which is not in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, subject to the following conditions:
 - 12.4.1. If a nonconforming use is discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months, any future use of the building, structure or property shall conform to this Ordinance.
 - 12.5. In the event the County or a town within the County has prior to the effective date of this Ordinance entered into a local agreement to which the County or town is a party, including a development agreement or road agreement, that addresses Nonmetallic Mining activities, Nonmetallic Mining shall be permitted pursuant to the terms of the local agreement until such time that all activities under the local agreement are discontinued for a period of at least twelve (12) consecutive months.

13. Registration

- 13.1. Wisconsin Admin. Code Ch. NR 135 allows landowners to register land which contains economically viable Nonmetallic Mineral deposits. All registrations must comply with the requirements of NR 135 subchapter VI.

Part II Nonmetallic Mining Standards

14. Permits Required

- 14.1. **Conditional Use Permit Required.** Nonmetallic Mining is authorized pursuant to a Conditional Use Permit.
- 14.2. **Reclamation Permit Required.** Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation is authorized pursuant to a permit applied for and obtained in accordance with the requirements of Wis. Admin. Code Ch. NR 135 and Chapter 43 of the Waupaca County Nonmetallic Mining Ordinance. All Applicants intending to operate a Nonmetallic Mining Site subject to the review and permit requirements of this Ordinance must follow applicable Waupaca County reclamation requirements.

15. Prohibitions

- 15.1. Nonmetallic Mining is prohibited in all zoning districts other than Agricultural Enterprise (AE), Agricultural Retention (AR), Private Recreation and Forestry (PVRF), Agriculture and Woodland Transition (AWT), Rural Industrial-General (RI-G) and Rural Industrial-Intensive (RI-I).
- 15.2. Nonmetallic Mining activities are prohibited within any of the following described areas unless it can be demonstrated that the activities will not have an adverse impact upon the described area. The areas include both the above-ground portion and the underground portion extending vertically from the site boundaries within the specified setback areas.
 - (1) Within one hundred fifty (150) feet of any State Natural Area.
 - (2) Within a floodplain.

16. Setbacks

- 16.1. The setbacks in this section shall apply to all Nonmetallic Mining activity including, without limitation, the storage of waste materials, stockpiling, inventory, and equipment. The setback requirements do not apply to berms or other methods of landscape screening.
- 16.2. Where berms or screening of any kind is deemed unnecessary, the active Nonmetallic Mining operation shall be located at least fifty (50) feet from all exterior lot lines.

16.3. The active Nonmetallic Mining operation shall be located at least one hundred fifty (150) feet from public road centerline or one hundred (100) feet from the road right-of-way, whichever is greater. Adjoining Nonmetallic Mining operations are not subject to the exterior lot line setback for the lot line that is shared by those operations, if agreed to by the adjoining landowner or operator. This written agreement shall be recorded with the Register of Deeds as a deed restriction.

16.4. No active Nonmetallic Mining operation shall be conducted within five hundred (500) feet of a dwelling unit, commercial structure, or active farm building other than that of the owner or operator unless a written agreement with the adjacent landowner is approved by the Planning and Zoning Committee. This written agreement shall be recorded with the Register of Deeds as a deed restriction. This setback may also be increased depending on the size and scope of the mining operation on a case by case basis at the discretion of the Planning and Zoning Committee.

16.5. No active Nonmetallic Mining operation shall be conducted within thirteen hundred twenty (1320) feet of a recorded State or County Subdivision Plat.

16.6. The Planning & Zoning Committee may authorize berm construction to within twenty-five (25) feet of any exterior boundary of the tract.

17. Compliance with all County, Local, State and Federal Legal Requirements

17.1. The Operator must comply with all local, state and federal laws, permits, regulations, other requirements or obligations and amendments thereof.

17.2. Compliance with law includes, but is not limited to building permits, roadway limits, Department of Transportation licensing, blasting and noise standards, environmental, and occupational safety and health requirements.

17.3. Road Agreements. The Operator must comply with Road Agreements from the town and the County highway department for the transportation haul route in conformance with standards and requirements set forth by the town or county in substantial conformance with any Road Agreement.

17.4. Where other County approvals are necessary those approvals shall be incorporated into a permit upon issuance. The Applicant/Operator is responsible for ensuring that the County receives copies of any approval, permit extension, revision and reissuance.

17.5. For operations located within a Farmland Preservation Area, said operation shall also satisfy the requirements of Wis. Stats 91.46 (6).

18. Monitoring

- 18.1. Operator agrees to conduct monitoring activities, annually or more often if necessary, to ensure compliance with this ordinance and conditions associated with the permit. A checklist will be created using the conditions of the permit to track and archive compliance.

19. Property Protection Safety and General Operating

- 19.1. **Gating:** The Nonmetallic Mining Site shall be gated and locked during non-operating hours at all site entrances.
- 19.2. **Lighting:** Lighting shall be limited to that which is minimally necessary for safe mining operations, site accessibility and security. All lighting shall be shielded and pointed downward to avoid illuminating offsite. Nighttime lighting is limited to that reasonably necessary for security purposes, operations consistent with the permit and for any emergency repairs or hour extensions approved by the County.
- 19.3. **Site Enclosure:** Enclosures shall be installed so as to enclose and control access points and areas along highways, roadways or thoroughfares of the Mining Site. Enclosures may be solid wood slat, metal chain link or other fencing materials; vegetative; or berms.
- 19.4. **On-site Fuel Storage:** All petroleum products kept onsite and related to the mining operation shall be stored in state approved fuel storage and fueling areas. All petroleum product storage tanks shall provide leak proof containment consistent with applicable state and federal law. Where fueling trucks are used to refuel equipment onsite, all fueling must occur according to applicable state and federal law.
- 19.5. **Hours of Operation:** Nonmetallic Mining operations shall be limited to reasonable hours consistent with the characteristics of the property and neighborhood surrounding the operations, the impact of the operations on the community and residents thereof and the Operator's needs. The Nonmetallic Mining site shall only haul, produce and remove nonmetallic material from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday - Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays and no Sundays or Holidays, unless the Operator applies for and is granted alternate hours of operation as a condition of the conditional use permit. In order to be eligible to receive approval, the operator shall give the zoning office thirty (30) days' notice of a special exception to the granted hours of operation. The use of blasting will only be allowed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday – Friday, and not on any holidays.
- 19.6. **Hazardous Materials Storage:** Hazardous materials shall be stored in compliance with all state, federal and local laws.
- 19.7. **Berms and Screening:** Where practical, an earth berm and/or vegetative screen providing adequate screening of the mine site shall be erected and maintained to

screen the mine site. The Planning and Zoning Committee shall determine the practicality and necessity of aesthetic screening in each individual mining operation and include it as a permit condition. At a minimum, all mine sites shall comply with the following:

1. A berm shall be constructed along the adjacent road right-of-ways. The use of berms to create a "S" curve on an entrance or exit may be required;
2. The berm shall be at least ten (10) feet above the surface of the center adjacent road right-of-ways;
3. The outward-facing slopes of said berm shall not be steeper than three (3) horizontal units to one (1) vertical unit. The inner-facing slopes may be steeper, but must be stabilized and maintained to remain stable;
4. Prior to construction of said berm, the applicant shall present a detailed berm construction plan to the Planning and Zoning Office for approval. The plan shall include drainage, erosion control, seeding and any landscape features;
5. The berm shall be constructed within fourteen (14) days of stripped overburden and topsoil becoming available from the mine site or from suitable outside sources. The berm may be installed in phases at the discretion of the Planning and Zoning Committee;
6. Only clean overburden from the mining site or suitable outside sources shall be used in constructing the berm;
7. The exterior of the berm shall be kept free of invasive species (as determined by NR 40), trash and debris;
8. Additional fencing, screening or landscaping may be required as deemed necessary.

19.8. **Boring holes:** The Operator shall maintain compliance with Chapter 281 of the Wisconsin Statutes and NR 141.25 with respect to the abandonment of boreholes and exploratory drilling sites.

20. Insurance

20.1. **Insurance.** The Applicant must provide the County with a certificate of insurance prior to the commencement of any activity at the site. The certificate must demonstrate sufficient levels of insurance, as determined by the Committee, and be in accordance with general industry standards. In addition to any other review rights provided in this Ordinance, the Committee reserves the right to review permits granted under this Ordinance for purposes of evaluating the sufficiency of insurance and may order that the Applicant provide additional levels of insurance as a condition of the continued issuance of the permit.

21. Environmental Protection Standards

21.1. **General Compliance.** The Operator must comply with all applicable local, state and federal environmental protection laws.

21.2. **Air Emissions.** The Operator must comply with all state and federal requirements including but not limited to Wis. Adm. Code Sec. 407, 415, 440 and 445 and ensure proper air permitting.

21.3. **Groundwater.** The Operator must comply with all state and federal requirements intended to regulate groundwater in any manner. The Operator shall comply with relevant requirements of NR 809, 810, 812, 815, 820, 850 and 856 and Wis. Stats. Ch. 280.

21.4. **Groundwater Monitoring.**

1. The applicant shall send a certified letter, with receipt requested, to all neighboring properties, which have assessed structures in excess of a value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), which are located within thirteen hundred twenty (1,320) feet of the proposed perimeter of the mining extraction area. The letter shall notify the owner of the owner's right to have a baseline test performed within sixty (60) days of receipt of the letter on the landowner's well. The applicant shall be responsible for all well testing where the property owner has indicated in writing within the sixty (60) day period mentioned that they want to have their well tested and have granted permission for access and testing on the property. Mine operators are strongly encouraged to get written evidence from all property owners that choose not to participate in the baseline testing. Baseline testing shall test for, at a minimum, bacteria, turbidity and drawdown, or any chemicals which are in use by the nonmetallic mine operation. Testing must be completed and results obtained prior to commencing any permitted activity on site. Drawdown tests shall be conducted when requested in writing by a well owner who believes the quantity of water in the well has been impacted by the mining activities. All tests shall be performed by a qualified third party professional. Through baseline testing, if a well is found to be out of compliance, it must be brought up to code prior to being eligible for the well guarantee program.
 - a. Groundwater well guarantee. Mining operations will not adversely affect the quantity or quality of groundwater at off-site properties. If mining operations adversely affect an off-site water-supply well, the operator will repair or replace the well to provide the same quantity of groundwater obtained from the well prior to the mining operations. This guarantee applies to all existing wells located within thirteen hundred twenty (1,320) feet of the nonmetallic mine. The mining operator shall make a reasonable effort to measure the water levels in these wells prior to beginning quarry operations, so that property owners and operators will have a record of baseline conditions if a dispute arises.
2. All test results shall be provided to both the owner and the County within ten (10) days of receipt of the test results. If test results show that the well is not suitable for use as a result of the mining activity, the applicant shall take all reasonable steps to alleviate any problems including, but not limited to, immediately

providing a temporary water source, well repair, or code compliant well replacement. In no case shall bottled water be provided as a permanent solution. The applicant shall also be responsible for, at the applicant's option, either repairing the well, drilling a new well or casing a well, which was found compliant and safe at the time the Conditional Use Permit was issued which later revealed turbidity, or drawdown problems as a result of the mining activity. Wells that were not included in the baseline testing, due to the installation date, or an owner indicating a willingness to be exempt from the baseline testing, are not subject to these provisions.

- a. Any eligible owner claiming an adverse effect on groundwater supply shall provide written notice to the operator and the county, by certified mail, explaining the nature and the extent of the problem. Within thirty (30) days of written notice to the operator, the operator will make a written determination as to whether the groundwater problem was caused by its operations, and, if so caused, the amount of compensation to be provided to the owner. The operator will file its written determination with the County Zoning Director and send a copy by certified mail to the owner. The owner shall have seven (7) days to accept or decline the determination of the operator and any specific amount of compensation.
 - b. The owner shall, within thirty (30) days of his election not to accept the operator's determination, make a written determination as to whether the groundwater problem was caused by the operator's operations, and, if so caused, respond with the owner's resolution to the operator with a copy sent to the County Zoning Director. The owner shall file a written determination with the County Zoning Director. The Planning and Zoning Committee shall review the materials submitted by the operator and property owner and may request that the parties attend a meeting to further explain their positions. The Committee shall have no jurisdiction to force a resolution to a dispute under this paragraph and resolution of any dispute shall not impact an operator's permit hereunder unless operator fails to follow the procedures herein.
3. An applicant may install a residential well for use in the Nonmetallic Mining operation. High capacity wells and high capacity well systems, both as defined in Wis. Admin. Code NR 812.07, as amended, shall comply with Wisconsin State Law and Wisconsin Administrative Codes, concerning high capacity well systems.
 4. As part of the Conditional Use Permit, the Planning and Zoning Committee may require a qualified person to conduct a hydrologic study of the site if the mining activity will occur below the groundwater level. The study should characterize proposed dewatering effects on on-site and adjacent property water levels (groundwater quantity). On-site water supply wells or nearby private wells completed in the uppermost aquifer may also be used for monitoring purposes. Water levels should be measured in these wells on a quarterly basis for at least

three (3) years, and annually thereafter, in order to understand natural seasonal variation in water levels and to be able to differentiate the effects of natural variation from those related to mining operations

21.5. **Surface Waters.** Due to the prevalence of surface waters in Waupaca County it is likely that some applications will be for sites near waterways. The Operator must comply with all state and federal requirements intended to regulate surface waters. Applicants must comply with NR 200 et. seq., NR 135, 140, 299 and 340 requirements, Wis. Stats. Chs. 30, 31, 281 and 283.

21.6. **Wetlands.** The operator must comply with all federal and state requirements related to wetland regulations. Operators must receive proper DNR and US Army Corps of Engineers permits and approvals in accordance with Wis. Stats. Ch. 299, Wis. Adm. Code Chs. 103, 350, 351, 352 and 353 and under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act should its operation require such permits and approvals.

21.7. **Stormwater.** The operator is required to comply with state stormwater permitting requirements. Should the site discharge stormwater off site and/or to surface waters the operator must prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and comply with Wis. Stats. Admin. Code Ch. 216 and NR 151.

21.8. **Wastewater Discharges.** The operator is required to comply with all state, federal and local wastewater discharge requirements which may include specifications for wastewater discharge and pit dewatering.

22. **Emergency Actions.**

22.1. The operator must comply with all state and federal requirements for emergency actions, spills reporting, safety and human health emergencies. For example, the operator must comply with spill reporting requirements and Department of Labor reporting. Relevant legal standards include NR 600 and 700-749 and Wis. Stats. Chs. 291 and 292.

22.2. The operator shall maintain emergency contact information with the County. In the event the County must respond to an emergency at the Site the contact shall be notified as soon as reasonably possible. If the emergency contact is unavailable, the County shall notify the applicant or his/her agent identified on the application materials.

22.3. The County is not responsible for any damage it may cause to the Site in carrying out an emergency response.

23. **Waiver of Liability.** Issuance of a permit in no way creates any Site responsibility for the County. The Operator releases, waives and discharges any liability claims or causes of action against the County related to the issuance of a permit.

24. **Dust and Mud.** The Operator shall utilize appropriate Best Management Practices as specified by Wisconsin DNR. The Planning and Zoning Committee may require additional practices as deemed appropriate.

24.1. The operator shall make every effort to prevent tracking of dust, mud and debris to public roads. The operator will be required to clean up any dust, mud and debris that is tracked on a public road.

24.2. The Planning and Zoning Committee may require the paving of any access onto a public road.

25. **Blasting and Logs.**

25.1. **Blasting:** All blasting shall be done in compliance with State and Federal guidelines and requirements, including Chap. SPS 307.41 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. In addition to the regulations on blasting in Section 19.5, blasting hours may be regulated by the conditions placed on the Conditional Use Permit.

25.2. **Blasting Logs:** Blasting logs shall be provided to the County within forty-eight (48) hours, excluding weekends, of a written request from the County. Blasting logs shall include only the date, time and location of any blasting activities.

Part III Permitting

26. **Permit Requirements.** Nonmetallic Mining shall be permitted only as a Conditional Use in accordance with County zoning and only if a permit is obtained pursuant to the requirements of this Ordinance. Any permit obtained under this Ordinance shall be conditioned upon Operator obtaining all other applicable permits pursuant to any other applicable federal law, state law, Section of this Ordinance and the County Code of Ordinances in its entirety. A permit granted under Chapter 38 shall be also be deemed a permit granted under Chapter 34 (Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance). All operators seeking a Conditional Use Permit under this Ordinance shall apply on forms provided by the County and according to the policies of the Zoning Office as applicable to the Conditional Use Permit.

26.1 An application for a Nonmetallic Mining permit shall not be considered under this section unless all other necessary permits, licenses and approvals have been properly applied for in accordance with any applicable local, County, state and federal regulations. Complete regulatory approval applications must be submitted for all applicable local, county, state, federal permits and approvals and to each town in which any part of the proposed Nonmetallic Mine will be located. The Applicant is solely responsible for providing of all required information associated with the Nonmetallic Mining Permit. Any failure to provide information will result in an incomplete application and a process delay.

- 26.2 **Reclamation Plan:** Chapter 43 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance for Waupaca County must be followed. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC) administers the Reclamation Ordinance. Approval of a reclamation plan and issuance of a reclamation permit must be received and placed on file with the County prior to commencement of extraction activities.
- 26.3 **Permit Application Form:** The Applicant shall complete and submit the application form provided by the Planning & Zoning Office. The application shall include the following:
1. Filing Fees
 - a. The Applicant shall submit a fee in accordance with the Waupaca County Planning and Zoning Fee Schedule. The fee is intended to cover the anticipated actual costs of reviewing the Nonmetallic Mining Permit including, without limitation, any reasonable investigative, exploratory, review, analysis or similar activities undertaken by Waupaca County or experts.
 2. A Signed and Notarized Statement. The permit application must be complete with all notarized signatures and attachments.
- 26.4 **Operation Plans.** The application submitted for a Conditional Use Nonmetallic Mining Permit shall be accompanied by the following information and/or plans reasonably reflecting the best information available at the time of the application:
- 26.4.1 A land survey completed by a land surveyor registered in the State of Wisconsin showing the location of the tract or tracts of land with parcel identification numbers marked, to be included in the proposed mining operation, including the proposed mine boundary.
 - 26.4.2 The lateral extent of the proposed mine site at a scale not smaller than six hundred sixty (660) feet to the inch, with the mine site boundaries clearly shown.
 - 26.4.3 A topographic map of the property to be affected by the mine operation at contour intervals no greater than ten (10) feet and extending a minimum of one quarter (¼) mile beyond the proposed mine boundary at a scale not smaller than six hundred sixty (660) feet to the inch, with the mine site boundaries clearly shown.
 - 26.4.5 A map of all residential, agricultural and municipal wells within one quarter (¼) mile of proposed mine site boundaries.
 - 26.4.6 A general location map showing the location of the site vicinity and political boundaries of included towns and the County, including the following:

1. Names of owners of the tract or tracts of land to be mined and the property owners of the land within one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) mile of the Mine Site;
 2. Locate and label all existing buildings within one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) mile of the outer perimeter of the mine site;
 3. The location and name of all surface water, including lakes, private or public ponds, streams (including intermittent streams and headwaters), drainage ditches, wetlands, drainage patterns and other water features on the site and within one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) mile of the proposed mine boundaries.
 4. Cross-sections of the proposed nonmetallic mine at intervals of not more than three hundred (300) feet or at interval otherwise approved by the County, but including at least three parallel cross sections and one perpendicular cross section.
 5. A map at a scale of not less than four hundred (400) feet to the inch, showing the proposed sequence of mining, direction of mining, depth of mining, and estimated volumes of material to be removed. The map should also show the following existing or proposed features:
 - a. Stockpiles and storage yards.
 - b. On-site haul roads.
 - c. Proposed permanent or temporary structures with their identity marked.
 - d. Location of roadway access points.
 - e. Parking areas.
 - f. Buffer Zone.
 - g. Existing structures.
- 26.4.7 The dates of the proposed commencement and cessation of proposed mine construction and mine operation.
- 26.4.8 An estimated daily water budget that describes all the ways that water will be used in the Nonmetallic Mining operation including, but not limited to: the water required for the entire site whether for mining, human use, dust control or any function; the sources of water and all processes in which the water will be used, methods for treating, handling and disposing of water; volume of water consumed and discharged from the site as run-off, stormwater, dewatering or any other mechanism.
- 26.4.9 A description of all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes as defined by this Ordinance and state and/or federal standards, including fuel supplies that will be stored on site and a description of measures to be used for securing and storing all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes stored on site in accordance with Wis. Stats. Ch. 323.60.

- 26.4.10 A description of the measures that will be used to contain and remediate any spill or accidental discharge in accordance with Wis. Stats. Ch. 323.60.
- 26.4.11 A map of all proposed transportation routes, within the County, to be used to transport the Nonmetallic Mine materials from the mine to off-site processing plants or markets, including the frequency of traffic, type of vehicle used in transport, average loaded weight of vehicle, and the common schedule of travel to be used for transporting.
- 26.4.12 A description of measures to be taken to control noise, dust and vibrations from the operations, along with a statement of the proposed frequency of blasting, if any, to be used in the operation.
- 26.4.13 A description of the mining methods, machinery and equipment to be used for extraction and processing of extracted material.
- 26.4.14 A description of measures to be taken to screen the operation from view with earth banks, vegetative or other screening devices.
- 26.4.15 A lighting plan for the Nonmetallic Mining operation, including the type and style of lighting to be used and its power source.
- 26.4.16 A description of all fencing, gating and security measures in accordance with Section 19 of this Ordinance.

27 Application Review

27.1 Permit Application Procedures

- 27.1.1. Ten (10) hard copies and one (1) digital copy of the Application and all required materials shall be submitted in the County Zoning Office.
- 27.1.2. The Zoning Office will distribute one (1) copy of the Application to each member of the Planning and Zoning Committee, to other County Departments as necessary, to municipalities within five (5) miles of the proposed mine and file several copies for citizen review. Citizen review copies will be retained and made available by the Planning and Zoning Office.
- 27.1.3. The Zoning Office will forward a copy of the Application to the clerk of the town where the proposed mine is located, or the town chair if that particular town has designated the chair as the receiving party, along with a Town Recommendation Form. The consultation process may vary from town to town, and may involve the Town Plan Commission and/or Town Board. The town shall have forty-five (45) days from the date the application materials and Town Recommendation Form were forwarded by the Zoning Office to provide the Planning and Zoning Committee with a recommendation regarding the

Application. After forty-five (45) days, if the affected town has not provided a recommendation to the Committee regarding the Application, and provided the applicant has attempted to meet or has met with representatives of the Town, the Committee shall schedule the public hearing. The Zoning Administrator may, in his or her discretion, extend the deadline for a town to provide its recommendation to the Planning and Zoning Committee.

- 27.1.4. Factors to be Considered. The Committee shall consider the following provisions consistent with Section 14.05(2) of the Waupaca County Zoning Ordinance;
- a. The proposed Conditional Use will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so as to be compatible, and be appropriate in appearance with the existing or intended character of the general vicinity, and such use will not change the essential character of the same area such that the use will substantially impair or diminish the use, value, or enjoyment of existing or future permitted uses in the area.
 - b. The proposed Conditional Use will be consistent with all relevant aspects of the Town and County Comprehensive Plans.
 - c. The proposed Conditional Use will not substantially increase the erosion potential of the site; negatively affect wetlands, floodplains, or water bodies; or otherwise compromise surface or ground water quality based on topography, drainage, slope, soil type, vegetative cover, means of waste disposal and other relevant factors.
 - d. The proposed Conditional Use is located in an area that will be adequately served by, and will not impose an undue burden on, any of the improvements, facilities, utilities, or services provided by public agencies.
 - e. The proposed Conditional Use is in a location where access to streets and highways is suitable, and ingress and egress is designed to minimize traffic congestion and the potential effect on traffic flow.
- 27.1.5. Request for additional information. The County reserves the right to request additional information from the Applicant throughout the review process. Such requests will be in writing. The Applicant shall supply such information with urgency so as not to delay the review and subsequent proceedings. Should the County require additional time for review upon receiving the requested information it shall supply the relevant parties with a revised hearing schedule. This additional review time shall be limited to another thirty (30) days. However, if the Applicant does not respond within a reasonable time frame or supply appropriate and relevant information all time frames shall be suspended until such time as that occurs. The County must then supply a new notice with an adjusted schedule.
- 27.1.6. County's Ability to Employ Licensed Professionals. The County reserves the right to retain or appoint Licensed Professionals accredited in the field for which the individual is retained and/or legal professionals as it deems prudent

to examine the application and to make recommendations to the County on whether the Nonmetallic Mining Operation proposed by the applicant will meet the standards of this Ordinance, to assist in evaluating Conditional Use Permit requests, consider conditions, and to assist the County in administering and enforcing the Ordinance.

27.2. Allowed Time for Review

- 27.2.1. Allowed Time for Review and Notice. Within thirty (30) days of receiving a Nonmetallic Mining Permit application the County shall determine the completeness of the application. If the application is deemed to be complete the County shall provide notice to the Applicant of the completeness determination. The County shall also provide notice within thirty (30) days of receiving a complete application as required in accordance with Subsection 27.3. A complete Application is one which meets all requirements for a Nonmetallic Mining permit application and the applicable standards of this Ordinance.
- 27.2.2. If the County determines that the application is not complete it shall notify the Applicant in writing of the deficiencies. The County shall have another thirty (30) days for review and to make a subsequent completeness determination upon receiving the additional materials.
- 27.2.3. When a completeness determination is made, the County shall include all hearing information in the Notice provided to the Applicant. The information should include the date, time and location of the hearing. The County must schedule the hearing within forty-five (45) days of the completeness determination.
- 27.3. **Public Notice.** The County shall post notice outside the County land use offices, other relevant offices, and publish a Class 2 notice pursuant to Wis. Stats. 985.07(2) that briefly describes the proposed mine and the material to be mined and states that a completed application is being reviewed by the County, is available at the County zoning offices, or online at <http://www.co.waupaca.wi.us/zoning/Home.aspx> for review and that a hearing will be held on a specific date for consideration of the Application, the mining operation plan and various conditions.
- 27.3.1. The notice shall be forwarded to all adjacent towns and cities/villages local boards or committees and all landowners within three hundred (300) feet of the site.
- 27.4. **Public Comments.** During the review period, prior to the public hearing, the County shall accept public comments regarding the project. Comments shall be in writing and submitted to the attention of the Planning and Zoning Office.

27.5. Public Hearing. The Committee shall conduct a public hearing to hear testimony on the Nonmetallic Mining Permit application at a date, time, and location specified in the public hearing notice. In the event that the scope, range of uses, or geographic area of the request is substantially increased from that noticed or presented at the public hearing, the Committee shall cause to be noticed and conduct an additional public hearing before taking action on the request. As soon as possible following the final public hearing, the Committee shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed Conditional Use Permit requested through the application.

27.6 Permit Conditions.

27.6.1 The County may impose conditions that include, but are not limited to, restrictive provisions and proof of financial security for county and town road maintenance and repair, restrictions on hours of operation, restrictions on truck routes on town and county roads, restrictions on truck and traffic volume into and out of the mine site, and any other restrictions deemed necessary and appropriate to protect the public health, safety and welfare consistent with state and federal law. The County reserves the right to impose conditions or restrictions that are more stringent than the minimum conditions or restrictions imposed by this Ordinance.

27.6.2 Proposed permit conditions shall be published upon the notice of a permit decision. If the County determines that the permit should be issued, it shall provide the permit conditions to the Operator and others who received notice in accordance with Section 27.3.1. Permit conditions shall be reviewed by the operator and the operator shall file a statement that the Operator agrees to comply with all conditions.

27.6.3 The Operator must promptly disclose any and all notices received from any other governmental body or regulatory authority wherein Operator is notified that its operations are or may be ordered to be ceased or otherwise materially impacted.

27.7 Application Decision.

27.7.1 Decision on Mining Operation Plan. The County shall approve, conditionally approve or deny the Mining Plan and Application submitted in accordance with this Ordinance. Permit Applications that satisfy the requirements of this Ordinance shall be approved or conditionally approved. Any denial shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 27.8. A decision regarding the issuance, denial and conditions of a mining permit shall be made within sixty (60) days of the completion of the hearing required under Subsection 27.5. The decision shall be in writing. The decision does not constitute final action. Upon approval or conditional approval of the Application and Plan, a determination by the County that all necessary fees are paid, and permits have been received, the County shall issue the Conditional Use Permit which shall become

immediately effective. The Operator shall retain a copy of the Nonmetallic Mining permit approved under this subsection at the Mining Site, or if not practicable, at the Operator's nearest place of business.

- 27.7.2 Permits issued pursuant to this subsection shall require compliance with a reclamation plan that has been approved and satisfies the requirements of Chapter 43 of Waupaca County Code of Ordinances and provisions by the Applicant of financial assurance required in compliance with the reclamation permit and payable to Waupaca County prior to beginning mining. Nonmetallic Mining shall not be permitted without a valid reclamation permit and necessary financial assurances whether required by this Ordinance or in accordance with the reclamation permit requirements.
- 27.8 **Permit Denial.** If the review by the County results in a permit denial, the reasons for permit denial shall be supplied in a written statement to the Applicant. Reasons for denial shall be specifically stated and reflect reasoned consideration by the County. Denial shall occur if the Applicant cannot demonstrate compliance with this Ordinance.
- 27.8.1 Prior to denial, the County shall provide the Applicant with an opportunity to make corrections. If, after this opportunity, the Applicant fails to provide the County with adequate permit applications, reclamation plan, operation plan, financial assurance or any other submittal required by Wis. Admin Code Ch. NR 135, Subchapter I of Wis. Stats. Ch. 295 or this Ordinance, the permit shall be denied.
- 27.8.2 Denial shall occur if the proposed Nonmetallic Mining Site cannot be reclaimed in compliance with the reclamation standards contained in this Ordinance, Chapter NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code or subchapter I. of Wis. Stats. Ch. 295.
- 27.9 **Appeals Process.** Following any decision made by the Board of Adjustment, the Applicant may appeal in accordance with Wis. Stats. Sec. 59.694(10).

Part IV Administration

28 Mining Permit Modification.

- 28.1 A Nonmetallic Mining permit issued under this Ordinance may be modified in the event that the County determines that circumstances or factors that should have been properly considered when approving the permit were not considered because of inadvertent oversight or in the event that circumstances or factors have changed since the date that the permit was issued such that the permit should be modified to reflect the changed conditions or factors. Any applicant seeking a modification of the permit shall follow the procedures contained within this Ordinance related to the granting of a new permit.
- 28.2 The operator of any nonmetallic mine that holds a mining permit issued under this Ordinance shall request a modification of such permit if changes occur to the area to be mined, the nature of the planned reclamation, or other material aspects of mining required by the operation plan or reclamation plan approved pursuant to this Ordinance. A modification of the permit will require a new permit approval process pursuant to Section 27 of this Ordinance.

29 Permit Transfer. When one operator succeeds to the interest of another in an uncompleted site, the department shall release the first operator of the responsibilities imposed by the permit only if:

- 29.1 Both operators are in compliance with the requirements and standards of this Ordinance.
- 29.2 The new operator assumes the responsibility of the former Operator to complete the Nonmetallic Mining operation and reclamation of the entire project site in writing and consistent with all representations and warranties made in the application for a permit.
- 29.3 The new operator shows proof of financial responsibility in substantially the same manner and amount as required of the previous operator and agrees to maintain the fee deposit. A permit transferee may request modifications consistent with Section 27 of this Ordinance.
- 29.4 The new operator provides a certified statement attesting that it will continue to operate in accordance with all material elements of the operation plan and permit requirements.

30 Permit Suspension Termination or Revocation.

- 30.1 **Grounds.** Waupaca County may suspend or revoke a Nonmetallic Mining permit issued pursuant to this Ordinance if it finds the Operator has done any of the following:

- 30.1.1 Failed to submit a satisfactory reclamation plan within the time frames specified in this Ordinance or Chapter 43.
 - 30.1.2 Failed to submit required reports or answers to allowable inquiries by the County.
 - 30.1.3 Failed to comply with requirements of the reclamation permit.
 - 30.1.4 Failed to submit or maintain financial assurance as required by this Ordinance.
 - 30.1.5 Failed on a repetitive or material basis to follow the material elements of the approved Mining Operation plan.
 - 30.1.6 Failed to comply with notices of violation and/or right to cure time frames.
 - 30.1.7 Failed to obtain or maintain appropriate permits or authorization to conduct mining activities under state and federal law and regulations provided that the County shall impose revocation or suspension commensurate with the action taken by state and federal regulatory authorities.
 - 30.1.8 Failed to maintain Compliance with any state or federal permit, law, regulation or rule that results in Operator being ordered to not conduct mining activities provided that the County shall impose revocation or suspension commensurate with the action taken by state and federal regulatory authorities.
 - 30.1.9 Failed to supply the County a complete list of current or past compliance issues.
- 30.2 **Procedures.** If the County finds grounds for suspending or revoking a Nonmetallic Mining permit issued under this Ordinance, it will issue a special order suspending or revoking such permit in writing.
- 30.3 **Consequences.**
- 30.3.1 If the County makes any of the findings in sub. 30.1.1-30.1.9, it may suspend a Nonmetallic Mining permit for up to thirty (30) days. During the time of suspension, the Operator may not conduct Nonmetallic Mining at the Site, except for reclamation or measures to protect human health and the environment as ordered by the County pursuant to this Ordinance.
 - 30.3.2 If the County makes any of the findings in sub. 30.1.1-30.1.9 and the Operator has been previously notified, the County may revoke a Nonmetallic Mining permit. Upon permit revocation, the operator shall forfeit any financial assurances associated with the Nonmetallic Mining Permit it has provided pursuant to this Ordinance to the County. The County may use forfeited

financial assurances to cover any past, current or anticipated future costs, including without limitation staff costs, professional fees and related costs, associated with the permit revocation, including reclamation. Any remaining funds shall be returned to the Operator.

- 31 **Emergency Review.** The County may, with five (5) days notice to the Operator, require an emergency review for the Nonmetallic Mining permit. Emergency reviews shall be based on instances of significant non-compliance or immediate concerns for human health, safety or the environment. Should the County, through the emergency review, determine instances of non-compliance or other violations of the permit or county ordinance, the County may allow the operator not less than thirty (30) days to rectify any instances of non-compliance or other violations or show substantial improvement in addressing the matter of noncompliance. If after the time allowed, unresolved compliance violations remain, the permit may be revoked. The County is the sole determiner of revocation in emergency review.
- 32 **Cancellation.** An Operator may apply for a cancellation of a Nonmetallic Mining permit. The request for the cancellation shall be submitted by the Operator to the County in writing. Cancellation of the mining permit does not alleviate responsibility for reclamation requirements in accordance with the reclamation permit.

Part V Enforcement

- 33 **Right of Entry and Inspection.** For the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the provisions of subchapter I of Wis. Stats. Ch. 295, Chapter NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code, or this Ordinance, any authorized officer, agent, employee or representative of Waupaca County may inspect any Nonmetallic Mining Site subject to this Ordinance as provided below:
- 33.1 No person may refuse entry or access onto a Nonmetallic Mining site of a duly authorized officer, employee or agent of Waupaca County or the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources who presents appropriate credentials to inspect the site for Compliance with the Nonmetallic Mining permit, this Ordinance, Chapter NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code or subchapter I of Wis. Stats. Ch. 295.
- 33.2 Approved agents of the County shall be granted access to only those site records related to topics that the County has the authority to regulate under applicable law or this Ordinance. All such required records shall be made available to an approved agent within a reasonable time.
- 33.3 Any person who enters the site under this right of inspection shall obtain training and provide their own safety equipment needed to comply with any federal, state or local laws or regulations controlling persons on the Nonmetallic Mining Site.

- 34 **Orders and Citations.**
- 34.1 **Enforcement Orders.** The County may issue orders as necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Chapter and to promote and protect the public health, safety and general welfare.
- 34.2 **Mining Permit Orders.** Any order issued by the County to modify permit requirements, enforce the permit or notify the Operator of any suspension or revocation, or requiring a temporary cessation of activity shall be in writing and specify the necessity of the action, requirements of compliance, any time frames for right to cure and other information specific to the order.
- 34.3 **Citations.** The County may issue a citation under Wis. Stats. sec. 66.0113 and Chapter 25 of the Waupaca County General Code of Ordinances, to collect forfeitures to enforce subchapter I of Wis. Stats. Ch. 295, Chapter NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code, this Ordinance, a permit issued pursuant to this Ordinance. The issuance of a citation under this subsection shall not preclude proceeding under any other ordinance or law relating to the same or any other matter. Proceeding under any other ordinance or law relating to the same or any other matter shall not preclude the issuance of a citation under this subsection.
- 34.4 **Enforcement.** The County may submit any order issued under Section 35 to abate violations of this Ordinance to a district attorney, corporation counsel, municipal attorney or the attorney general for enforcement. The district attorney, corporation counsel, municipal attorney or the attorney general may enforce those orders.
- 35 **Penalties.** Any violation of subchapter I of Wis. Stats. Ch. 295, Chapter NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code, this Ordinance or a permit issued pursuant to this Ordinance may result in forfeitures as follows:
- 35.1 Any person who violates Chapter 43, Waupaca County Reclamation Ordinance, Wisconsin Administrative Code or an order issued pursuant to this Ordinance may be required to forfeit not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation. Each day of continued violation is a separate offense. While an order issued under this Ordinance is suspended, stayed or enjoined, this penalty does not accrue.
- 35.2 Activity prior to permit issuance. Any activity, including building, construction, excavation or other site preparedness activities at the site prior to issuance of the Mining Permit shall result in a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

- 35.3 Violations of this Ordinance are further subject to the forfeitures and penalties established in Chapter 25 of the Waupaca County General Code of Ordinances.

Part VI Fees

- 36 **Application/Plan Review Fees.** This Ordinance requires the regulatory authority to use its fees only for the administration of its mine permitting ordinance. The County shall establish a fee schedule which lists the fee associated with each requirement discussed in this section.
- 36.1 **Application Fee for Nonmetallic Mining Permit.** An Applicant for a Nonmetallic Mining Permit shall submit an application and plan review fee at the time the license applications and plans are submitted.
- 36.2 **Fee Applicability.** The fee shall cover all costs associated with the permitting process including review of mining application and plans, notices, publications, mailings, conducting public hearings and initial site inspections.
- 36.3 **Fee List.** The Planning and Zoning Office shall keep a Schedule of Fees bearing the pertinent effective date. The fees required by this Ordinance shall be established periodically but not greater than annually or on a semi-annual basis by the County in order to accurately reflect costs associated with review. Required fees may be established on an hourly basis for work to be performed by third-party experts accredited in the field for which the individual is retained, where reasonable and necessary.
- 37 **Modification Review Fee.** Any operator requesting a permit modification shall pay a modification review fee which shall be established in the same manner as application review fees.
- 38 **Previously Permitted Sites.** Any Applicant intending to re-open a previously permitted Nonmetallic Mining Site shall submit the Nonmetallic Mining Site Application Fee required by this Ordinance.

Part VII Financial Assurance

- 39 **Application Fees.** An Application Fee is required for each Applicant for a Nonmetallic Mine Permit under this Ordinance.
- 39.1 The Application Fee is intended to fund all application review, analysis and investigation activities including, without limitation, inspection costs, experts accredited in the field for which the individual is retained, legal fees and any other reasonable costs related to the issuance of a permit incurred by the County.

40 **Insurance.** In accordance with Section 20 of this Ordinance and in accordance with general industry standards, the County may require proof of appropriate insurance to protect the County from costs associated with damage, improper operation, environmental spills, releases or accidents and any other activity which may result in financial costs to the County. Such insurance shall be only for operational concerns and shall not be intended to fund any manner of reclamation.

40.1 Any insurance required in accordance with this Section and Section 20 may be discontinued only upon mine closure or the end of mining activities, though reclamation may still be ongoing.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Approval of the Planning & Zoning Committee and Upon enactment of the County Board of Supervisors, the creation will be in full force and effect within Waupaca County and each Town as provided in Section 59.69(5)e, Wis. Stats.

Approved on ____ day of May, 2015

____ ayes ____ nays

ATTEST:

Mary A. Robbins
Waupaca County Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Diane Meulemans
Corporation Counsel

Resident Feedback Summary
Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee
February 20, 2019

Goal

To involve the community in the process of assessing and learning about mining in the Town of Caledonia and the issues experienced by residents today and as the industry grows

Process

The five resident members of the committee solicited input from those residents it was felt were most impacted by mining in the Town. The Land Information Office of Waupaca County government was contacted to help identify the residents who live within $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of each of the five quarries, sand processing plant, and truck route in the Town of Caledonia. Names and addresses of 235 properties were obtained that were in the target areas. A letter was written by the resident reps and mailed to the 235 addresses before January 1, 2019. The letter requested feedback by January 25, 2019, and it could be provided in three ways: by email or by phone to resident committee members or by attending a town listening session scheduled for January 17, 2019, at the town hall. This input was compiled and will be presented to the full committee at the February 20, 2019, meeting.

Results

A total of 18 residents attended the listening session and expressed their concerns about mining in general and specific issues with operations in the Town. Additional feedback from emails and phone calls was received from about ten contacts. Topics covered a wide range of issues, and the most prevalent and concerning topics are summarized here. The resident members of the committee consolidated, prioritized, and summarized the result presented here.

What are the top three issues for mining?

- 1.) Blasting and its implications on property damage
- 2.) Lack of understanding of how mining will grow in the Town and how this will impact the residents' lives and the environment (air and water quality)
- 3.) Lack of communication with residents about mining operations has led to misperceptions about the operations and concerns about residents' health and environmental damage

Resident Feedback Summary
Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee
February 20, 2019

Mining in General

- How does nearby mining affect my property value?
- How do mines affect air quality by adding silica particles to the air? Who monitors?
- How might mining affect water quality and level of groundwater?
- How are mine reclamation plans enforced?
- How is reclamation “forced” when mines are closed?
- Is the Committee looking to develop ordinances to ensure compliance?
- How will frac sand mining and mining in general grow in the Town?
- Do mine operators contribute to road maintenance consistent with truck traffic?
- General concern about the loss of the rural lifestyle

Blasting in General

- Is blasting done to appropriate standards and monitored by outside groups?
- Are blasts minimized to avoid damage or disruption?
- How can upcoming blasts be communicated better?
- How does blasting impact septic systems, wells, foundations, and homes and how is damage compensated?

Observation: There seems to be a perception that blasting is occurring significantly more often than it really is

Go Green Quarry

- Blasting concerns including level and frequency of blasts and resulting property damage
- With adjacent neighbors, create greater boundary buffer setbacks from active mining
- Occasionally seven day operations with long hours and resulting noise
- Truckers often do not heed street signs, especially stop signs when leaving the quarry

MCC/Black Creek Limestone Quarry

Note: The quarry on Guhl Road has been inactive since 2013/14, with essentially no activity since that two year span. During the active period, the concerns were:

- Frequent blasting
- Considerable truck traffic

Resident Feedback Summary
Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee
February 20, 2019

Faulks Brothers Quarry

- Blasting with concerns focussed on septic system damage, wells, house damage (five broken windows)

Whitehaven Silica

- Can lighting be adjusted and aimed downward to avoid shining into homes all night long?
- Can fan noise be reduced?
- Is silica sand from outdoor sand piles discharged into the air to surrounding residents?

Truck Route

- Heavy truck traffic particularly on Hwy W
- Concern about wear and tear on local roads and is adequate compensation provided
- Safety issues for pedestrians and bikers along truck route
- Noise from trucks

Rathsack Quarry

- No mining operation concerns reported
- Some concern about quarry expansion and proximity to Woodland Hills subdivision

Calnin and Goss

- No mining operation concerns reported

Ad Hoc Non-Metallic Mining Committee

Recommendations to the Town Board

May 15, 2019

Residents

Attend mine tours, blasting demos, and educational sessions to become informed about mining

Discuss with the Town Board when uncertainty and questions exist

Educate yourselves with accurate, credible information

Contact and talk with mine owners directly about damage or specific mine concerns

Resident Representative to Ad Hoc Committee

Speak to neighbors and other residents about mining and provide accurate information to residents

Relay new concerns to town officials

Participate as needed in information sessions

Commit to attending an annual meeting with town board, mining, and sand processing representatives to keep current and help monitor and adjust plans

Mine Operators

Provide town officials with contact information for a point person for resident concerns to be listed on the town website and distributed to residents when issues arise

Set up mine tours and blasting demonstrations to inform residents

Observe blasts at close residents' homes to understand impact and deal directly with residents experiencing blasting issues

Set (reset) up method of communication for up-coming blasts. Use a town level database of nearby residents names and phone numbers to communicate (call or text) imminent blasts.

Participate as speakers at town mining information sessions

Find ways to get involved with the community such as setting up a mining information booth to meet residents & answer questions at Caledonia Days, Lions Chicken BBQ, and other town events

Commit to using the truck route for both loaded and empty trucks

Review 2015 Waupaca County Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance and incorporate appropriate elements

Given the tax revenue situation for the Town, find ways to help offset truck traffic wear and tear

Help lobby legislators to create a long term road maintenance strategy that provides reasonable resources and priority for town roads

Commit to sending a representative to an annual meeting with town board and resident representatives to monitor and adjust plans

Prior to any significant adjustment from current levels of operation activity, discuss with the Town Board so we can work together to communicate with residents

Report your experience to state mining professional groups to promote the committee's cooperation model

Monitor contracted independent truckers for compliance with laws impacting local roads

Sand Processing Plant

Provide town officials with contact information for a point person for resident concerns to be listed on the town website and distributed to residents when issues arise

Set up tours to inform residents

Adjust night lighting to avoid shining into neighbors' homes

Investigate and continue to reduce fan noise as much as is reasonable

Commit to sending a representative to an annual meeting with town board and resident representatives to monitor and adjust plans

Prior to any significant adjustment from current levels of operation activity, discuss with the Town Board so we can work together to communicate with residents

Find ways to get involved with the community such as setting up a mining information booth to meet residents and answer questions at Caledonia Days, Lions Chicken BBQ, and other town events

Help lobby legislators to create a long term road maintenance strategy that provides reasonable resources and priority for town roads

Commit to using the truck route for both loaded and empty trucks

Given the tax revenue situation for the Town, find ways to help offset truck traffic wear and tear

Town Board

Create a town level database to serve as a current resident call list for the Operators to use for blasting communications.

Create a mining section on the Town's website and add mine operators' and sand loading station contact information to the town's website for resident use

Set up multiple means of communicating with residents re: mining educational opportunities

In the town newsletters, town website, and other communications, provide a written summary of the Ad Hoc Committee's meetings and recommendations to the town board

Sponsor educational sessions on local mining concerns: blasting, health and safety issues, future of mining and invite mine operators to be speakers

At this point, do not expand or alter the existing truck route because of mining activity

Continue to work on making the truck route safer and less of an issue to residents

Expand the section on mining in the Town's Comprehensive Plan and include the Ad Hoc Committee's findings along with explanations and maps defining where future mining activity could potentially develop, consider means to further buffer areas adjacent to existing and future mine sites

*Conduct an annual special meeting with mining and sand processing operators and resident representatives to monitor and adjust plans and to maintain communication

* Conduct an annual special meeting with the Waupaca County Planning and Zoning Office to review learnings from the previous year to help improve the implementation and clarification of the 2015 Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance and discuss potential revisions and amendments
(* possibly combine these two meetings)

Report about the Non-Metallic Mining Committee experience to the Towns Association to promote town's cooperation model

And Finally,

The Town Board is asked to:

- accept, approve, and support the recommendations of Committee so implementation can begin
- review and discuss mining regularly in the township as we learn more, changes occur, and new information is available
- keep the connections open with all of the Committee members so we can work together to address current and future issues
- expand the trucking discussion to other industrial operations in the township in the months ahead
- acknowledge the efforts of Committee members who donated a considerable amount of time and effort to help the Town learn about and help manage mining

Thanks again to all Committee members!

EAST CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Jeff Nooyen, Chair
Alice Connors, Vice-Chair
Melissa Kraemer Badtke, Secretary-Treasurer

COMMISSION MEMBERS

CALUMET COUNTY

Alice Connors
Nicholas Kesler
Merlin Gentz
Tom Reinl
(David DeTroye, Alt.)

FOND DU LAC COUNTY

Martin Farrell
Brenda Schneider
Kay Miller
Allen Buechel
Charles Hornung

MENOMINEE COUNTY

Ruth Winter
Elizabeth Moses
(Jeremy Johnson, Alt.)
James Lowey

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Thomas Nelson
(Kara Homan, Alt.)
Lee Hammen
Jake Woodford
Jeff Nooyen
Michael Thomas
Nadine Miller

SHAWANO COUNTY

Thomas Kautza
Steve Gueths
VACANT

WAUPACA COUNTY

Dick Koeppen
VACANT
Brian Smith
DuWayne Federwitz

WAUSHARA COUNTY

Donna Kalata
Larry Timm
VACANT

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Jon Doemel
Shiloh Ramos
(David Albrecht, Alt.)
Ernie Bellin
Lori Palmeri
Robert Keller
Robert Schmeichel



EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Jill Michaelson
Ronald McDonald

