

CHAPTER 9: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an inventory of utilities and community facilities serving Door County, including: municipal wastewater treatment (sewer) systems; private on-site wastewater treatment systems; water supply systems; storm water management systems; electric service; natural gas; renewable energy; telecommunications; administrative facilities; solid waste (garbage) disposal and recycling; road maintenance; protective and emergency services; educational facilities; libraries; health care facilities; child care facilities; cemeteries; churches; and recreational resources. Lastly, an inventory of community facilities plans and projects is provided.

UTILITIES

MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT (SEWER) SYSTEMS

Sewerage systems in Wisconsin are subject to Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administrative rules. A "sewerage system" is defined by the DNR as the collection of all structures, conduits, and pipes by which sewage is collected, treated, and disposed of, with the exception of building plumbing and the service pipes from the buildings to the municipally-owned sewers. Private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) are excluded from the definition of sewerage system and are handled separately. The DNR, through the Bureau of Watershed Management, regulates the discharge from sewerage systems into waters of the state with Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater permits. Sewer facilities located in Door County authorized via this program are listed below in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Sewer Facilities, Door County

Facility	Service Area/Capacity
Baileys Harbor Wastewater Treatment Facility	Baileys Harbor "downtown"
Egg Harbor Wastewater Treatment Facility	Village of Egg Harbor
Ephraim Wastewater Treatment Facility	Village of Ephraim
Fish Creek Sanitary District 1 Wastewater Treatment Facility	Fish Creek (part of Town of Gibraltar)
Forestville Wastewater Treatment Facility	Village of Forestville
Maplewood Sanitary District No. 1	Maplewood (part of Town of Forestville)
Sevastopol Sanitary District No. 1 Wastewater Treatment Facility	Institute and Valmy (both in Town of Sevastopol)
Sister Bay Wastewater Treatment Facility	Approximately one-half of the Village of Sister Bay and part of the Town of Liberty Grove.
Sturgeon Bay Utilities Wastewater Treatment Facility	City of Sturgeon Bay and one parcel in the Town of Nasewaupée, but also accepts and treats septic and holding tank waste from other areas of the county.
Wisconsin DNR Peninsula State Park Wastewater Treatment Facility	Peninsula State Park

Source: Door County Planning Department.

Areas served by these municipal wastewater treatment systems are also illustrated on Maps 10.1 (A – C), 2014 Land Use, found at the end of this document. Areas served by these treatment systems make up approximately 21% of all parcels and 31% of all housing units in Door County.

PRIVATE ON-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

A POWTS, as defined in s. 145.01(12), Wis. Stats., is a “a sewage treatment and disposal system serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure. This term also means an alternative sewage system approved by the department including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure, or a system located on a different parcel than the structure.”

A POWTS employs biological and mechanical processes to remove the viruses, bacteria, and other contaminants contained in most domestic wastewater discharged from a dwelling or public building. A POWTS is designed to remove organic matter, nutrients, nitrates, and pathogens (disease-causing bacteria, viruses, parasites, and other micro-organisms) from wastewater. The ability of a POWTS to remove or break down chemical pollutants varies for different substances. A POWTS is generally not designed to treat chemicals and pharmaceuticals; research remains underway as to the impact these have on groundwater quality and the treatment capabilities of a POWTS to keep these from entering groundwater. Medications and hazardous chemicals, paints, paint thinners, antifreeze, and substantial amounts of chlorine-treated water should never be disposed of in any type of wastewater treatment system, including municipal systems.

Private property owners are required to obtain a sanitary permit for a POWTS prior to obtaining a building permit, per s.145.195, Wis. Stats. The general process for obtaining a permit for a vacant lot requires a soil test, system design, state/county plan review, county-issued state sanitary permit, and finally, system installation. This process may take months to complete. There are a number of different types of POWTS permitted in Wisconsin, with widely varying installation and maintenance costs depending on the size and type of system. Which type of POWTS may be installed is based on soil depth and suitability, in addition to other site conditions of the property that may include but are not limited to slope, topography, and setbacks. State and county regulations set minimum allowable distances between wastewater system components and buildings, property lines, wells, water lines, and streams.

Most septic systems consist of a septic tank that disposes of effluent to a drain field. The most common POWTS are in-ground/conventional, mound, and at-grade systems. Holding tanks do not provide any on-site treatment and are considered a system of last resort, but are also regulated as POWTS. The most common types of POWTS and the typical depth of soil required for each are as follows:

- In-Ground/Conventional: > 48 inches
- At-Grade: 36 inches - 48 inches
- Mound: ~6 inches - < 36 inches
- Holding Tank: < ~6 inches

As a way to mitigate the limitations of the various soil types and site conditions, the Wisconsin Department of Commerce originally created in 1980 what is now COMM 83, Wis. Admin. Code in order to provide “uniform standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection, and management of POWTS, so that they are safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.” COMM 83 was revised in 2000 to allow the use of new technologies for POWTS sewage systems. The revised code gives property owners flexibility to meet environmental performance standards and achieve the same desired end result as prescriptive means. For example, the code now allows the use of soil absorption systems, such as mound systems, on sites with at least six inches of suitable existing soil. Prior to the revisions, a holding tank would have been the only alternative for these types of sites.

In Door County, there are approximately 14,000 POWTS, of which 3,500 are holding tanks. In the past ten years, approximately 50% of all new POWTS installed have been conventional-type systems.

WATER SUPPLY

Although surrounded by Lake Michigan and Green Bay, the primary source of drinking water for Door County residents is groundwater. Due to the geology of the county, groundwater is easily impacted by surface activities and surface waters. As discussed in Chapter 6, Natural Resources, the county's generally thin soils over fractured bedrock, soils with high permeability rates, karst features, and closed depressions all contribute to the high potential for groundwater contamination. These geologic factors are also the primary reasons for the rapid movement of groundwater, which gives Door County aquifers an extremely quick recharge time. Because of the high number of private wells – roughly two-thirds of the county's households rely on private wells – relatively little consistent information/data exists on the status of groundwater in Door County. What is known is based on historic events, limited monitoring, and professional judgment. Known problems for both municipal and private wells in Door County have included primarily bacterial contamination and nitrates. Nitrates have not been an issue for municipal water systems, but have been a problem for some private wells.

Both surface and groundwater in Door County is used for domestic, livestock, industrial, commercial, and public purposes. According to United States Geological Survey water use data collected between 1979 and 2005, total water use in Door County was as low as 3.3 million gallons per day (MGD) in 1985 and as high as 6.9 MGD in 2000. In 1979, total water usage was at 3.75 MGD and remained relatively steady until 2000, when it jumped to 6.85 MGD. Domestic water use hit its highest level in 2005 at about 1.5 MGD, increasing by 20% from its low of 1.25 MGD in 1979. Irrigation also hit its highest level in 2005, at about 1.25 MGD, increasing by 400% from its low of .25 MGD in 1979. Between 1979 and 2005, the proportion of groundwater use in the county decreased from over 99% to about 72%, with surface water supply making up the other 28%.

MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEMS

Since 1974, the Environmental Protection Agency has set national safety standards for over 80 contaminants that may occur in drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 gives the EPA responsibility for setting national drinking water standards for public water systems, which are administered in Wisconsin through the DNR, in cooperation with the Public Water System Owners and Operators. A "Public Water System" means a system for provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system can either be a community system, serving entities such as a municipality, mobile home park, or subdivision; or a non-community system, serving entities like a school, factory, or wayside.

Three areas in Door County are served by municipal water systems: 1) the Village of Sister Bay and an adjacent portion of the Town of Liberty Grove; 2) Maplewood (part of the Town of Forestville); and 3) the City of Sturgeon Bay. These systems, detailed in Table 9.2, provide water for a little less than one-third of all households in Door County.

Table 9.2: Municipal Water Systems, Door County

	City of Sturgeon Bay	Village of Sister Bay & Town of Liberty Grove	Maplewood
Supplier	Sturgeon Bay Utilities	Sister Bay Utilities	Maplewood Sanitary District
Source	wells	wells	wells
Storage Capacity	ground - 1,350,000 gal.; overhead - 700,000 gal.	standpipe - 100,000 gal.; tower - 150,000 gal.	none
System Capacity	4,968,000 gal./day	1,610,000 gal./day	136,000 gal./day with one well out of service or 272,000 with both wells running
Average Consumption	1,600,000 gal./day	winter - 130,000 gal./day; summer - 340,000 gal./day	6,179 gal./day
Peak Consumption*	2,500,000 gal./day	498,000 gal./day	38,000 gal./day
Connections (# of meters)	3,965 residential; 450 commercial; and 40 industrial; serving an est. 9,000 people	Village - 776 residential & 185 commercial; Town - 138 residential & 20 commercial	44 residential & 6 commercial, serving an estimated 122 people

Source: DNR, 2008.

*Peak consumption is the highest quantity of water consumed over a given time period, most commonly expressed as daily or hourly.

PRIVATE WELLS

Private wells are those that are not part of a public water supply, have fewer than 15 connections, and serve fewer than 25 people. Private wells are not subject to federal regulations, but are regulated by the Private Water Supply Program of the DNR under NR 812, Well and Pump Code, and NR 146, Well Driller and Pump Installer Licensing Code. Wisconsin has had well and pump regulations since 1936 and has been recognized as a national leader in well construction and pump installation standards. The Well and Pump Code is based on the premise that if a well and water system is properly located, constructed, installed, and maintained, the well should provide safe water continuously without the need for treatment.

Due to Door County’s high risk for groundwater contamination, the county has requirements above and beyond the typical state requirements for well-drilling in place, such as additional casing requirements. The well casing is a steel or plastic pipe that lines the well, keeping it from caving in and protecting contamination of the ground water by surface water. In 1971, based on the findings of a study conducted by the Wisconsin Geological Survey of the county’s groundwater, the county set casing depths for two different “zones”, with minimum requirements of 100 feet and 170 feet depending upon which zone the well was located within. (State-wide, wells constructed prior to 1957 were required to have a uniform minimum casing of 40 feet; between 1957 and 1971, a uniform minimum casing of 100 feet was required. Currently, state-wide requirements vary depending on site conditions.) Since 2006, the transition areas between those zones are now required to have a minimum of 140 feet of casing. In some situations, the DNR grants variances for construction and/or usage of a well with less than the minimum required casing amounts. The DNR may also recommend more casing based on known contamination in an area.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Stormwater runoff is rain and melting snow that flows off building rooftops, driveways, lawns, streets, parking lots, construction sites, and industrial storage yards. In urbanized areas, pipes are laid underground in order to capture runoff from streets and parking lots. Unlike sanitary sewer pipes, which collect wastewater from homes and businesses and convey it to a wastewater treatment plant, storm sewer pipes are separate and collect stormwater runoff from inlets, catch basins, or drains

located along street curbs and in parking areas. Rural areas typically have a system of open ditches and culverts. There are no municipal treatment systems for stormwater in Door County, so stormwater generally gets discharged untreated into waterbodies. Individual developments, depending upon the type, size, and location of the project, may have an on-site detention/retention system, including rain gardens, swales, wet ponds, bioretention systems, or other infiltration practices.

The majority of stormwater infrastructure found in Door County are ditch and culvert systems located in rural areas. Areas with a storm sewer system are the City of Sturgeon Bay; the Towns of Baileys Harbor, Gibraltar, Liberty Grove, and Sevastopol (Institute and Valmy); and the Village of Ephraim.

Stormwater management in the Lake Michigan Basin (including Door County) has gained more attention in recent years with regard to water quality issues: more development creates greater runoff and increased susceptibility to water pollution. Polluted runoff contributes to habitat destruction, fish kills, reduction in drinking water quality, harbor and stream siltation, and reduced recreational value. Both voluntary and regulatory programs designed by the DNR are in place in order to decrease the impact of polluted runoff into the water resources of Wisconsin. Chapter 6, Natural Resources, discusses the problems related to runoff and the DNR programs implemented through the Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department that are in place to manage both urban and agricultural runoff.

ENERGY

ELECTRIC SERVICE

Door County's total annual electrical consumption is approximately 570 million kilowatt hours, with a kilowatt peak load equal to or greater than 110,000 kilowatts per hour. Peak load is the highest amount of electrical demand or "load" for a given time period, most commonly expressed as daily or hourly. Door County's total electrical consumption by county residents and visitors translates into the use of over 500,000 tons of coal annually. Except for a few small home-based alternative energy systems, all of the county's energy for electricity is imported from outside the county.

Wisconsin Public Service (WPS) supplies the majority of power to Door County's residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial customers, except for the Sturgeon Bay Utilities service area and the Town of Washington.

Sturgeon Bay Utilities (SBU) maintains an electric distribution system that services over 8,300 customers in the City of Sturgeon Bay and the Towns of Clay Banks, Nasewaupée, Sevastopol, and Sturgeon Bay. Utility staff members are responsible for maintaining three substations with current capacity of over 98 megawatts and over 281 miles of overhead and underground transmission lines. Over 3,300 transformers regulate the voltage measured by 9,400 meters used by its customers.

SBU is customer-owned and a member of Wisconsin Public Power, Inc. (WPPI). WPPI, created to provide reliable, low-cost power and services to its member/owners, is a regional power company serving 50 customer-owned electric utilities. Through WPPI, these public power utilities share resources and own generation facilities that provide reliable, affordable electricity to more than 190,000 homes and businesses in Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, and Iowa. WPPI supplies electricity to approximately 60 percent of the load served by municipal electric systems in Wisconsin, based on energy sales.

The Washington Island Electric Cooperative Inc., a private electric service utility established in 1945, serves approximately 700 year-round residents and 1,300 seasonal residents on Washington Island.

Transmission Lines

Most electric power for the county is transmitted along high voltage electric transmission lines owned and operated by the American Transmission Company (ATC). The ATC, formed in 2001, is a transmission-only utility that owns and operates approximately 9,350 miles of transmission lines and 500 substations. It serves approximately two-thirds of Wisconsin, including Door County. Four transmission lines run through Southern Door to the City. Only one transmission line serves all of northern Door County (north of the Dunn station). Major transmission lines within Door County include 138 kilovolt lines. Smaller electric transmission lines (69 kilovolt) also traverse throughout the county.

The ATC publishes an annual 10-year Transmission System Assessment Summary Report that outlines systems limitations and solutions for each of their five zones in Wisconsin. The September 2014 report recommends rebuilding a 69 kilovolt line between Dyckesville and the City, to be in service by the year 2016. ATC also plans to upgrade equipment at the Canal substation.

NATURAL GAS AND OTHER HEATING FUELS

WPS provides natural gas service to the City of Sturgeon Bay and Southern and Central Door, including the Towns of Brussels, Forestville, Gardner, Nasewaupsee, Sevastopol, Sturgeon Bay, and Union. County residents and businesses without natural gas service have individual on-site tanks for liquid propane or fuel oil, purchased from other private vendors. Wood stoves and pellet stoves have also become increasingly popular as energy costs rise and renewable energy sources receive greater attention in the media. Pellets are made from recycled sawdust, wood shavings, corn, walnut and peanut shells, and similar biomass wastes that are ground up, compressed, and extruded.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Renewable energy is from sources that may be maintained in a constant supply over time and there are five categories: water, sun, wind, biomass (e.g., wood, manure, and other agricultural byproducts), and geothermal energy (heat stored within the earth). Use of renewable energy reduces the negative environmental impacts of burning fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas. It can also increase the diversity of an area's energy mix by tapping into local energy sources, thus increasing energy independence and reliability.

Wisconsin's State Energy Office is responsible for encouraging generation of electric power and transportation fuels from renewable resources to capture more of the emerging bioindustry and renewable energy market, making clean energy more affordable, and creating good-paying jobs through the production of renewable energy. Specific responsibilities include:

- ensure and facilitate implementation of energy independence initiatives;
- serve as the single point of contact and ombudsperson for businesses, local units of government, and non-governmental organizations pursuing bio-development, energy efficiency, and energy independence;
- develop energy independence policy options;
- identify federal funding opportunities and facilitate state/local government and private sector application for funding; and
- perform duties necessary to maintain federal designation and federal funding.

In 2006, state administration set a strategic goal to generate 25% of Wisconsin's electricity and transportation fuels from renewable resources by 2025. In 2008, administration introduced Clean Energy Wisconsin, a plan detailing strategies to promote renewable energy, increase energy

security, create new jobs, and improve the environment. The plan also outlines a program called the Wisconsin Energy Independent Community (WEIC) partnership. The WEIC program was a voluntary agreement between local communities and the Office of Energy Independence to help meet the state's energy independence goals. Communities that participate in the program commit to adopting the state's "25 by 25" goal of generating 25% of its electricity and transportation fuels from renewable resources by 2025. Communities can gain additional recognition by advancing through three levels of participation. At each level, communities agree to meet goals such as participating in community education and communication efforts, enacting municipal purchasing and green building standards, and preparing a community energy audit and plan.

Participation in the WEIC partnership was to provide communities with access to state and federal funding, increased technical assistance, and improved energy efficiency, resulting in savings to local budgets and capital. The WEIC program also positioned the state and local communities to receive funding from the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant program authorized by Congress in 2007 and administered by the U.S. Department of Energy. As a result, Wisconsin received \$11.7 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding. This grant closed on March 6, 2013, most likely due to the failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to reach agreement on \$1.2 trillion in cuts to federal spending, which triggered automatic cuts in the federal government known as sequestration. Those cuts went into effect March 1, 2013 after Congress and the President failed to agree on a plan to stop them.

Prior to the closing of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant program, Door County passed a resolution in 2009 supporting the state "25x25 Goals" for energy independence. An ad-hoc committee was to be created in order to develop and make recommendations to the Property Committee with respect to advance energy independence within Door County and to coordinate and support those efforts approved by the Property Committee and/or County Board. The county has not yet established this committee.

In 2011, S&S Ag Enterprises, Inc. a Door County custom-heifer raising facility with approximately 5,500 heifers, completed construction of an anaerobic digester, a concrete vessel that holds the manure where bacteria breaks it down to produce methane. This methane is collected and piped to a generator where electricity is produced and sold to Wisconsin Public Service. It is estimated that the electricity produced powers 750 homes annually.

Focus on Energy

Focus on Energy, a consortium of public and private energy agencies, has worked with Wisconsin residents and businesses since 2001 to install cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Information, resources, and financial incentives from Focus on Energy help to implement projects that otherwise would not be completed, or to complete projects sooner than scheduled. The program intends to help Wisconsin residents and businesses manage rising energy costs, promote in-state economic development, protect the environment, and control the state's growing demand for electricity and natural gas. Over 21 Focus on Energy projects have been completed in Door County, including solar electric, solar hot water, and wind projects.

Wisconsin Public Service NatureWise Program

Wisconsin Public Service offers a mix of wind and biomass-produced electricity through its Nature-Wise program. It can be purchased for \$2.40 extra per month for 100 kilowatt-hours, which represents 15-20% of a typical customer's monthly electric use.

Sturgeon Bay Utilities/Wisconsin Public Power Incorporated Renewable Energy Program

Through SBU's membership in WPPI, customers have access to energy from renewable resources. The residential Renewable Energy Program and Green Power for Business program allow any customer of a utility participating in WPPI the option to purchase electricity from clean energy

sources at an extra cost. Renewable resources include electricity generated by two wind turbines located on the Buffalo Ridge in southwest Minnesota; wind farms in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties, Wisconsin and Joice, Iowa; and a biogas-to-energy facility in Wisconsin's Fox Valley.

Financial assistance is also available through SBU's Renewable Energy Incentive program for installation of renewable energy systems at homes or small businesses. Rebates and low-interest loans are available for residential customers who install qualifying solar water heating, photovoltaic panels, or small-scale wind turbine systems. SBU also offers evaluations to determine if a renewable energy system makes sense at a specific location.

Wind Energy

In 2007, Focus on Energy commissioned a study to produce maps showing predicted long-term mean annual wind speed at 30, 40, 60, 70, and 100 meters above ground. These maps were produced by incorporating meteorological, topographic, and land cover data into a computer simulation tool. Some of the best wind resources in the state of Wisconsin are found along the coastal areas of Lake Michigan, extending from the Illinois-Wisconsin border to Washington Island on the lake side, and from just north of Door County's southern border to Washington Island on the Green Bay side. Patches of inland areas were also found to have significant wind power, located primarily between the southern border of the county extending north to the Towns of Jacksonport and Egg Harbor, and also an area in the Town of Liberty Grove.

Before the Great Recession, the Office of Energy Independence reported that wind energy could provide 7% of all renewable energy state-wide in 2025. Subsequent to this report, an article published by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Center for Land Use Education in their Land Tracker Newsletter (Fall 2008) projected a total of 114,000 acres of land state-wide would be required in order to achieve the 7% wind energy production. Though not considered predictive, the study randomly selected locations throughout high wind regions in Wisconsin where wind turbines could be located in order to achieve this goal, including three sites in southern Door County located near the Door-Kewaunee border. These three sites would be comprised of a total of 48 turbines (16 turbines per site) and 1,920 acres (640 acres per site). The study assumes each turbine would require 40 acres of land. Information on where to find the article publishing this study is provided in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of this chapter.

Solar Energy

Prior to the Great Recession, the Office of Energy Independence reported that solar energy could provide 5% of the state's renewable energy in 2025, mostly achieved through small increases in urban areas. According to the same study described above, 11,000 acres of land state-wide could produce enough solar energy to meet this goal. The study project map shows the City of Sturgeon Bay as a possible area for producing solar energy, most likely in the form of rooftop solar panels.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications is the exchange of information over significant distances by electronic means. The medium of signal transmission can be electrical wire or cable, optical fiber, or electromagnetic fields. Free-space transmission and reception of data by means of electromagnetic fields is called wireless.

The simplest form of telecommunications takes place between two stations. However, it is common for multiple transmitting and receiving stations to exchange data amongst themselves. Such an arrangement is called a telecommunications network, of which the internet is the largest example. On a smaller scale, examples include:

- corporate and academic wide-area networks (WANs)
- telephone networks
- police and fire communications systems

- taxicab dispatch networks
- groups of amateur radio operators

A broadcast network, consisting of a single transmitting station and multiple receive-only stations, is also considered a form of telecommunications. Radio and television broadcasting are the most common examples.

Prior to 2012, much of the county had access to only dial-up internet, a slow and cumbersome method of using the internet over a phone line. The Door County Economic Development Technology Council, formed in 2000 and consisting of information technology professionals from leading area companies, local elected officials, and other concerned citizens, has been working on improving the reliability of and access to telecommunications technology for the county. The Technology Council took the lead in educating the community on the importance of broadband telecommunications, a much faster method of using the internet and telecommunicating, for future economic development. The Council has commissioned and released studies on the available telecommunications infrastructure in the County, a Technology Needs and Market Study, and a feasibility study for fiber to the home telecommunications deployment.

Nsight/Cellcom began building a new fiber optic network in Door County in 2011 and started offering 4G services in 2012. This broadband network runs through the City all the way up to Gills Rock, delivering high-speed Internet access, increasing capacity for data services, and expanding the wireless network. High-demand users, including the Sturgeon Bay Industrial Park, the hospital, and the shipyards, feed directly off the fiber line. Households and businesses not directly on the fiber line can still benefit because the line connects to all Nsight/Cellcom wireless tower sites in Door County, enabling enhanced wireless services.

Telecommunication Providers

Door County's internet and mobile service providers and areas can be viewed on the Door County Web Map, listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of this chapter. The map shows what service providers and data speeds are available at a specific site or property within the county. The map can also show the service coverage area for each of the providers in the county.

The telecommunications service provider information on the Door County Web Map is based on data provided to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission by the providers. This map is intended for planning and general use only; the service provider needs to be contacted for site-specific service availability.

Radio Stations

There are four radio broadcasting companies with offices and/or transmitters in Door County.

- **The Lodge 106.9.** Established in 2008, The Lodge plays rock music broadcast from a tower in Baileys Harbor that primarily covers Northern Door. The Lodge also acquired WSRG (97.7 FM), which transmits from Sturgeon Bay.
- **Nicolet Broadcasting, Inc.**
 - WBDK (96.7 FM) Rock
 - WRKU (102.1 FM) Rock
 - WRLU (104.1 FM) Country
 - WSBW (105.1 FM) Rock

- **WDOR (910 AM & 93.9 FM).** Since 1951, WDOR has provided adult contemporary music, daily local and national news, and sports coverage.
- **Wisconsin Public Radio.** Wisconsin Public Radio is a civic and cultural resource that reflects the values and resources of the University of Wisconsin and the State of Wisconsin.
 - WPNE Green Bay (89.3 FM)
 - WHID Green Bay (88.1 FM)
 - WHND Sister Bay (91.9 FM)
 - WHDI Sister Bay (89.7 FM)
- **Bethesda Christian Broadcasting (BCF, formerly WFFF).** WFFF first went on the air in 1991, playing contemporary Christian music for parts of Wisconsin and Michigan.
 - WLNI (88.5)
 - WFFF (90.5 FM)
- **Radio 74 Internationale:** WQQA (91.7 FM) is a Christian radio station licensed broadcasting from the Village of Forestville.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

County administrative facilities include the Door County Government Center, Justice Center, and other facilities, as listed below. Note that county departments and oversight committees are discussed in more detail in Chapter 10, Intergovernmental Cooperation.

The Door County Government Center is located at 421 Nebraska Street in the City of Sturgeon Bay and houses the County Board Chair office as well as the following county departments:

- County Administrator
- County Clerk
- Corporation Counsel
- Finance
- Human Services (created via merger of Community Programs and Social Services in 2013)
- Information Systems
- Land Information Office
- Maintenance
- Planning
- Public Health
- Real Property Listing
- Register of Deeds
- Sanitarian
- Soil and Water Conservation
- Treasurer
- UW-Extension
- Veteran Services

The Door County Justice Center is located at 1201 S. Duluth Avenue in the City of Sturgeon Bay and houses the following county departments:

- Child Support
- Circuit Court
- Clerk of Circuit Court
- District Attorney
- Register in Probate
- Sheriff

Other county facilities are:

- Cherryland Airport, 3538 Park Drive, Sturgeon Bay
- Emergency Management, 319 South 18th Ave, Sturgeon Bay (also two satellite locations, in the Village of Sister Bay and the Town of Brussels)
- Highway Department, 1001 South Duluth, Sturgeon Bay (also three shop facilities in the City of Sturgeon Bay, Village of Sister Bay, and Town of Brussels)
- Library, 107 South Fourth Avenue, Sturgeon Bay (and seven branch locations)
- Museum, 18 North Fourth Avenue, Sturgeon Bay
- Parks Department, 3538 Park Drive, Sturgeon Bay
- Senior Resource Center, 832 North 14th Street, Sturgeon Bay

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Broadly defined, solid waste is any material no longer used for its originally intended purpose that will be discarded, treated to reclaim its original properties, or processed to be used for an alternative purpose. Wisconsin's DNR Waste and Materials Management Program (WMMP) is responsible for proper management of solid waste and working with local governments, private industry, organizations, and individual citizens to reduce waste, increase reuse, and recycle. The WMMP requires licenses and permits for facilities or activities related to collecting, storing, transporting, treating, and disposing of solid waste. Listed below are types of facilities that may require a license or permit:

- landfills
- storage facilities
- transfer facilities
- solid waste processing facilities
- incinerators
- woodburning facilities
- yard and food residual composting facilities
- municipal solid waste combustors

Access to information on sites and facilities operating at sites that are regulated by the WMMP is available on the DNR website through the Solid and Hazardous Waste Information System.

In 1997, Door County adopted a Solid Waste Management ordinance that is administered by the Door County Highway Department. The department is also responsible for performing the ongoing maintenance and regulatory testing of the closed Door County Landfill in the Town of Nasewaupée (off Hainesville Road). In 2008, the Highway Department conducted the county's first electronics equipment collection and recycling program, using funds from the DNR annual household recycling grant. Since 2008, they have sporadically conducted "clean sweep" collections of hazardous and toxic materials.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - LICENSED SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

A few municipalities in Door County provide solid waste collection services for residents through public works departments or contracts with private haulers. Throughout the majority of the county, residents must contract with private haulers for waste pick-up or take waste themselves to a collection site where the municipality has arranged for private haulers to collect garbage and recycling. Listed below are the types of facilities licensed by the DNR and definitions of those facilities. Licensed facilities in Door County can be found at the DNR Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System Web site listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of this chapter. Individual municipalities should be contacted for further information regarding their solid waste and recycling programs.

- **Solid Waste Landfills** - A facility, not classified as a landspreading or surface impoundment facility, where solid waste is disposed on land by utilizing the principles of engineering to confine the solid waste to the smallest practical area, to reduce it to the smallest practical volume, and to cover it with a layer of earth or other approved material as required.
- **Solid Waste Storage/Processing (Non-Landfill) Facilities** - A facility for the storage of solid waste on a temporary basis in such a manner as not to constitute ultimate disposal of solid waste. Solid waste is baled, shredded, pulverized, composted, classified, separated, combusted, or otherwise treated or altered by some means to facilitate further transfer, processing, utilization, or disposal. Processing facilities do not include operations conducted by scrap metal, paper, fiber, or plastic processors, which are excluded from the definition of solid waste facilities.
- **Solid Waste Transfer Facilities** - A facility at which transferring of solid waste from one vehicle or container to another, generally of larger capacity, occurs prior to transporting to the point of processing or disposal.
- **Solid Waste and/or Recyclables Transporters** - An operation which transports vehicles, containers, or other means of conveying solid waste from the primary source of collection and includes all activities up to such time as the waste is delivered to a facility for transfer, processing, treatment, or disposal.
- **Solid Waste Woodburning** - A facility for open burning of dry, unpainted, and untreated wood; stump; or other woody materials. This term does not include air curtain destructors, incinerators, or municipal solid waste combustors.

RECYCLING

Wisconsin's Solid Waste Reduction, Recovery and Recycling Law was enacted in 1990 in order to create new ways to manage solid waste and encourage reduction, reuse, and recycling of the state's solid waste. This law effectively made recycling a mandatory activity by prohibiting certain materials from being disposed of in landfills within the state. Recycling is regulated under Ch. 287, Wis. Stats. and administered by the DNR through NR 542 to 548, Wis. Admin. Code.

A Wisconsin community must have an approved recycling program in order to use a Wisconsin landfill for disposal of municipal solid waste generated in that community. Door County has a county-wide recycling ordinance and a recycling program approved by the DNR and administered by the Door County Highway Department. The county's recycling ordinance, effective in 1995, promotes recycling, composting, and resource recovery.

In order to receive state grants, the Highway Department works with local units of government that also have recycling programs approved by the DNR. Once grant funds are received from the state, the Highway Department redistributes these funds to local governments based on their prorated collection volumes to the total amount collected. In 2011, the Highway Department secured \$78,997 in state grants, which was redistributed to the 14 local governments with approved recycling programs – the Towns of Baileys Harbor, Brussels, Egg Harbor, Gardner, Gibraltar, Jacksonport, Liberty Grove, Nasewaupsee, Union, Washington; the Villages of Egg Harbor and Sister Bay; and the City of Sturgeon Bay.

Individual municipalities are responsible for implementing their recycling programs. The City of Sturgeon Bay has curbside pickup of recyclables or residents can bring their recyclables to the Waste Management facility located at 1509 Division Road. The villages as well as each of the towns either maintain a local recycling drop-off center for their residents, contract with a private hauler, or require residents to dispose of recyclables on their own. Individual municipalities should be contacted for more specific information.

In 2011, Door County property owners involved in community-sponsored programs recycled 1,688 tons of paper and cardboard, and 1,081 tons of commingled aluminum, glass, and plastics.

OPEN BURNING AND TRASH INCINERATION

Open burning is defined by the DNR as burning any material outdoors without any air pollution controls in place. Burning in an unconfined area, a container, or a pile are all considered to be open burning. Under state law, individual homeowners can legally burn small quantities of their own dry leaves, plant clippings, brush, and clean, untreated, unpainted wood. Local ordinances may be more stringent and may prohibit burning of certain materials (like leaves and other yard wastes) or may prohibit open burning entirely. Burning of any of these materials is discouraged because it pollutes the air, can cause health problems, and is a fire hazard.

Before burning, it is advisable to contact the local fire authority to find out if a local or state burning permit is needed or if emergency burning restrictions are in effect. Generally, businesses, industries, and municipalities need DNR approval and a license to burn any waste materials, including clean wood waste or brush. State law prohibits anyone (including homeowners or businesses) from burning recyclable materials banned from landfills, garbage, wet materials, combustible rubbish, oily substances, asphalt materials, plastic of any kind, and rubber products.

Door County has an Outdoor Refuse Burning and Fireworks Ordinance, originally adopted in 1988. The purpose of the ordinance is to protect residents from air pollution and fire hazards due to open burning, outdoor burning, and refuse burning. Permits are issued by municipal fire chiefs, clerks, or other designated officials.

WISCONSIN CLEAN SWEEP

Wisconsin Clean Sweep was created in 2003 by the merger of the Agricultural Clean Sweep Program and the Household Hazardous Waste Grant Program. Its mission is to assist communities in improving and sustaining public health, environmental, and animal safety by reducing risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals, pesticides, and prescription drugs. The program is administered by the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection and uses money from the state's Recycling Fund to provide grants to counties, cities, towns, regional planning commissions, and other municipalities to collect unwanted chemicals, pesticides, and drugs. Grants can be provided for temporary or one-day collections, and permanent facilities or continuous collections.

The Door County Sheriff's Department collects prescription drugs 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Clean Sweeps are scheduled occasionally throughout the county.

COMPOSTING

Since 1993, when yard materials were banned from landfill disposal, many communities and individuals have taken up composting. Composting of yard, garden, and vegetable food materials can replenish vital soil organic matter, microorganisms, and nutrients for crops. All composting operations, other than household, are subject to DNR rules. DNR regulation of composting operations varies, depending on the size of the operation and the materials being composted. Local ordinances may also apply to any type of composting, from household to large-scale commercial operations.

Household composting operations require no contact with, or license or approval from, the DNR for up to 50 cubic yards of yard, manure, and vegetable food materials. On-site farm composting of certain agricultural wastes (crop residue, manure, and animal carcasses utilized for agricultural purposes) also does not require any license or approval. The DNR provides technical assistance for composting operations of all sizes, and may conduct inspections and pursue enforcement, particularly in response to complaints.

Door County has only one municipal composting site, owned and operated by the City of Sturgeon Bay. People residing within the city limits may dispose of leaves, brush, grass clippings, etc. Disposal of brush at this site by contractors or landscapers is prohibited, although grass clippings and leaves are accepted.

According to the DNR, Wisconsin generates 500,000 tons of materials annually – including food scraps – that could be composted and made into useful products. DNR staff are working with nonprofits, local governments, and businesses to facilitate the growth and expansion of composting operations in Wisconsin.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

The Door County Highway Department is responsible for maintaining the county highway system for the safety and convenience of people traveling through Door County. The department also provides for the general maintenance of state highways, under contract with the state and construction work on local roads, under agreements with various local municipalities. More information on the county’s roadway system can be found in Chapter 7, Transportation.

POSTAL SERVICES

Table 9.3 shows U.S. Postal Service locations serving Door County residents and businesses.

Table 9.3: Post Offices, Door County

Post Office	Zip Code
Baileys Harbor	54202
Brussels	54204
Egg Harbor	54209
Ellison Bay	54210
Ephraim	54211
Fish Creek	54212
Forestville	54213
Sister Bay	54234
Sturgeon Bay	54235
Washington Island	54246

Source: United States Postal Service

Note: The Algoma, Casco, and Luxemburg post offices in Kewaunee County also serve some southern Door County residents.

PROTECTIVE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Protective and emergency services in Door County include law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency services (including ambulance services and emergency management).

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Door County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement services and operates the county jail. The department oversees the operation of the 911 Dispatch Center, providing dispatch services for the Sheriff's Department, Sturgeon Bay Police Department, County Ambulance, DNR, State Patrol, and the Coast Guard. The Towns of Baileys Harbor, Gardener, Gibraltar and Washington also have their own constable.

Door County Jail

The Door County jail has a maximum capacity of 143 inmates. The jail, housing both male and female inmates, is authorized for state inmates, but is not certified for juveniles.

FIRE STATIONS

Fire protection for Door County residents is provided by the fire departments listed below.

- Baileys Harbor Fire
- Brussels-Union-Gardner (BUG) Fire
- Egg Harbor Joint Fire
- Ephraim Fire
- Gibraltar Fire and Rescue
- Jacksonport Fire
- Sister Bay/Liberty Grove Fire (two shared locations)
- Southern Door Fire
- Sturgeon Bay Fire
- Washington Island Fire

Each department, most of which are primarily staffed by volunteers, maintains mutual aid agreements with neighboring departments to ensure there is adequate response and coverage during large fire events.

Insurance Service Office Public Protection Classification

The adequacy of fire protection is evaluated by a private company, the Insurance Service Office (ISO). ISO collects information on municipal fire-protection efforts in communities throughout the United States, providing an objective, nationwide standard. These standards help communities and fire departments evaluate their public fire-protection services and in planning and budgeting for facilities, equipment, and training. Throughout the United States, insurers of homes and businesses use ISO's Public Protection Classifications (PPC) in calculating premiums.

ISO analyzes the relevant community-level data using a manual to review the fire-fighting capabilities of individual communities, called the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule. This manual measures the major elements of a community's fire-suppression system and develops the PPC grading, a number from 1 to 10. Class 1 represents the best protection, while Class 10 indicates that the area's fire protection does not meet ISO's minimum criteria. As of 2008, Door County municipal PPC ratings range from Class 4 to Class 10. A community's PPC rating depends on the analysis of several components of fire protection, including:

- fire alarm and communication systems, such as telephone systems, telephone lines, staffing, and dispatching systems;
- the fire department itself, such as equipment, staffing, training, and geographic distribution of fire companies; and

- the water supply system, such as the condition and maintenance of hydrants and evaluation of the amount of water available compared with the amount needed to suppress fires.

PPC ratings are no longer available on the ISO website, but ratings are released free of charge to municipal fire chiefs.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Door County Emergency Services Department is charged with two primary functions in two separate divisions.

- The Emergency Ambulance division provides emergency care and transport of the sick and injured from three locations in the county. The home base for the Door County Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is located in the City of Sturgeon Bay, with staffed satellite units in the Village of Sister Bay and Town of Brussels.
- The Emergency Management division is charged with the mitigation, planning, and response to natural and human-made disasters in the county.

Emergency Ambulance Division

The State of Wisconsin describes a desirable emergency medical response as a chain of survival. It lists the links of that chain as follows:

1. Easy and absolute access to a public safety answering point.
2. The dispatch or sending of trained people to the caller who can assist and determine which resources are needed to address the problem.
3. The transport and care of those sick and injured parties to an appropriate medical facility.
4. The diagnostic and definitive care of the sick and injured at the receiving facility.
5. The transportation of the diagnosed sick and injured on to a specialized facility for specialized treatment not offered locally.

Door County owns and operates emergency ambulance services, one of only two or three other counties in the state that does this. Municipal-owned and operated emergency ambulance services are often regarded as what communities should work toward when considering consolidation or regionalization of services. The Door County system is a “complete” emergency response network, accessed by dialing 911, where the “call-taker” and the call “dispatcher” is the same person. While this arrangement might not work in an urban area, in a small community it avoids transferring calls or repeating information. Many counties in the state have multiple call centers in various cities which result in confusion and transfer of emergency calls that sometimes get lost.

When a call for emergency medical assistance comes into the dispatch center, the dispatcher passes the information on to multiple agencies. Information first goes to one of ten First Responder agencies in the county. First Responders are groups of trained volunteers supported by the local municipalities to provide emergency help. Often, they are on the scene prior to arrival of an ambulance and assist the ambulance crew in directions to the home, care of the patient, extraction of the patient from the home. They will also assist family members and other tasks necessitated by an emergency. They generally do not get involved in the transport of the patient, but will at times assist the ambulance transport team when asked.

Following determination of need for care and transport to a medical facility, the patient will be transported by a county-operated ambulance crew. The crew may be Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) or paramedics depending on the needs of the patient. The difference between an EMT and a paramedic is the amount of training the technician received, and the skills s/he can perform.

Door County Memorial Hospital has 24-hour emergency care staffed by physicians and nurses. EMS of Door County transports over 1,400 people each year to the emergency department, and the department handles thousands more on a walk-in basis. Sometimes patients are better served by a specialty care hospital in an urban area. Following a local diagnostic, an emergency hospital-to-hospital transporter will be called if it is determined that more definitive care is needed.

Paratran Ambulance Service is a private business offering emergency hospital-to-hospital transports and scheduled non-emergency transports from nursing homes and community-based residential facilities to Door County Memorial Hospital. EMS and Paratran also provide assistance to each other in times of crisis and overflow.

Washington Island also operates a rescue squad with two fully-equipped ambulances tied into the county's 911 dispatch system. They work in conjunction with Door County Memorial Hospital and, depending on the seriousness of the injury or ailment, coordinate transportation off the island with either emergency helicopter, ferry, or U.S. Coast Guard service. The island also has a clinic that is open during weekdays, staffed by two year-round physician assistants.

Door County Emergency Management

Door County Emergency Management directs and supports response agencies and departments within Door County, such as federal and state emergency management agencies, and local military, professional, and volunteer groups, in the event of a disaster or emergency (fires, hazardous material spills, nuclear attack, etc.). Emergency Management provides organized analysis, planning, decision-making tools, and assignment of available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards. Door County Emergency Management has two offices, one in the City of Sturgeon Bay and the other in the Village of Sister Bay.

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Door County has five public school districts and four private/parochial schools. (See Table 9.4.) Children in the county may also be home-schooled, or utilize the state's open enrollment program to receive education in public school districts located outside of Door County. Map 1.1, found at the end of this document, shows the public school districts in the county. There are also around 100 children throughout the county who are schooled at home.

POST-HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

Door County is part of the Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NWTC) District of the Wisconsin Technical College System. The NWTC campus is located in Sturgeon Bay in a 60,000 square-foot facility. A total of 20 associate degree programs are offered. The college is known for its Diesel and Heavy Equipment Technician technical diploma and Diesel Equipment Technology associate programs. It is also known for its Hotel and Restaurant Management associate's degree program, where students can learn technical, management, financial, and other skills necessary to run a successful lodging, convention, or food service business. Culinary courses are offered to program students and area residents.

The college also offers a Practical Nursing technical diploma and Nursing Associate's Degree programs. Other programs include Nursing Assistant, Welding, Supply Chain Management, Landscaping/Horticulture, Applied Engineering Technology, Jewelry Repair & Fabrication, Leadership Development program, and Office Assistant. Basic education assistance is available to prepare individuals for the General Education Development (GED)[®] and the High School Equivalency Diploma. NWTC is also home to the Learning in Retirement program for retired or semi-retired individuals.

The nearest four-year universities are located in Green Bay and the Fox Valley, including University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, St. Norbert College, and Lawrence University.

Table 9.4: Public and Private/Parochial Schools, Door County

School	Grades	2008 Enrollment	2012 Enrollment	# Change
Gibraltar				
Elementary	K - 5	257	242	-15
Middle	6 - 8	148	134	-14
High	9 - 12	206	205	-1
Total		611	581	-30
Sevastopol				
Elementary	K - 6	248	222	-26
Junior High	7 - 8	70	127	57
High	9 - 12	217	142	-75
Total		535	491	-44
Southern Door				
Elementary	PreK - 5	516	523	7
Middle	6 - 8	278	237	-41
High	9 - 12	422	392	-30
Total		1,216	1,152	-64
Sturgeon Bay				
Sunset Elementary	Early childhood; PreK; Challenge Program	79	187	108
Sawyer Elementary	K - 2	250	189	-61
Sunrise Elementary	3 - 5	217	262	45
Thomas J. Walker Middle	6 - 8	231	237	6
Sturgeon Bay High	9 - 12	477	393	-84
Total		1,254	1,268	14
Washington Island				
Elementary	K - 8	46	24	-22
High	9 - 12	32	37	5
Total		78	61	-17
Private/Parochial				
St. John Bosco Grade School	K - 8	140	114	-26
St. Peter's Evangelical	PreK - 8	99	83	-16
Peninsula Christian School	3 - 12	7	9	2
Zion Lutheran	PreK - 8	30	26	-4
Total		276	232	-44

Source: Coordinated Educational Services, 2012.

LIBRARIES

The Door County Library is a consolidated public library system with eight libraries located around the county. The library in Sturgeon Bay includes administrative services to support all library sites and also houses the Miller Art Museum.

The Door County Library is a member of the Nicolet Federated Library System, a state-funded agency that provides services to its member libraries. It also belongs to the OWLSnet Consortium, sharing materials with other public libraries in Shawano, Marinette, Florence, Kewaunee, Menomonie, Oconto, Outagamie, and Waupaca counties and the Oneida Nation. The county's eight library locations are listed below:

- Sturgeon Bay Library, City of Sturgeon Bay
- McArdle Library, Town of Baileys Harbor
- Egg Harbor Library, Village of Egg Harbor
- Ephraim Library, Village of Ephraim
- Fish Creek Library, Fish Creek (part of Town of Gibraltar)
- Forestville Library, Village of Forestville
- Sister Bay/Liberty Grove Library, Village of Sister Bay
- Washington Island Library, Town of Washington

HEALTH CARE

HOSPITAL AND CLINICS

Door County Memorial Hospital/Ministry Health Care, located in the City of Sturgeon Bay, is the only hospital in the county. Serving Door County since 1943, it is a fully accredited, acute care hospital and outpatient medical center with 25 licensed beds, a cancer center, and an outpatient center. The hospital provides an array of services and specialties that include home health care, a skilled nursing facility for long-term care and rehabilitation services, a rehabilitation services department, and the North Shore Medical Clinic. The hospital also has The Women's and Children's Health Center, specializing in obstetrics/gynecology and pediatrics. More than 175 physicians serve on the hospital and clinic medical staff.

Since the early 1990s, North Shore Medical Clinic has been a department of Door County Memorial Hospital with satellite locations in the City of Sturgeon Bay, Fish Creek (Town of Gibraltar), and the Town of Washington. Combined, these clinics offer both family and multi-specialty practice, including ear, nose, and throat (ENT), family medicine, internal medicine, neurology, orthopedics, podiatry, pulmonary medicine rheumatology, and urology. Comprehensive diagnostic and ancillary services are also available, including a fully equipped laboratory, X-ray facilities, bone densitometry, OB ultrasound, mammography, stress testing, and EKGs.

Other clinics and healthcare centers in the county include:

- ***Aurora Medical Group/Healthcare Center & Aurora BayCare Medical Center*** (a joint venture of Aurora Health Care and BayCare Clinic). Aurora has a Sister Bay clinic (Aurora Nor-Door Clinic) for urgent care as well as services such as x-ray, laboratory, and occupational health. Aurora Clinics located in the City of Sturgeon Bay are listed below.
 - Aurora Health Center
 - Aurora Dialysis Center – hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis services
 - Aurora Rehabilitation Center – inpatient and outpatient services, helping patients recover from illnesses, chronic conditions, and orthopedic or work-related injuries.
 - BayCare Clinic
 - Cardiology
 - Green Bay Eye Clinic
 - Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
 - Orthopaedic Surgery & Sports Medicine
 - Neurological Surgeons
 - Pharmacy
 - Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
 - Plastic Surgery
 - Urgent Care/Walk-In Care
 - Urological Surgeons

- **Prevea Door County Health Center**, City of Sturgeon Bay – Preventive Cardiology
- **Community Clinic of Door County**, Village of Sister Bay and City of Sturgeon Bay – a non-profit clinic providing common, non-emergency primary and mental health care to people without adequate health insurance.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

“Assisted Living Facility” is a term encompassing three types of facilities licensed, certified, or registered by the Wisconsin Department of Health. All assisted living facilities combine housing with services to help people remain as independent as possible. Door County has several assisted living facilities licensed by the Department of Health, including nursing homes, Adult Family Homes (AFH), Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRF), and Residential Care Apartment Complexes (RCAC).

NURSING HOMES

A nursing home is a place of residence for people who require constant medical oversight, but at a lower level than a hospital. Usually the residents are elderly, but the label “nursing home” can apply to places of care for the mentally or physically ill. There are three nursing homes in Door County.

- **Door County Memorial Hospital Skilled Nursing Facility**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Skilled nursing care for eight short-term beds (up to two months) and 22 long-term beds.
- **Golden Living Center-Dorchester Corporation** (also known as the Beverly Living Center – The Dorchester), City of Sturgeon Bay. A limited liability corporation (for-profit) providing short-term care and long-term nursing home care, intensive clinical care, and Alzheimer's care. Skilled nursing care provided for 138 beds.
- **Good Samaritan Society - Scandia Village** (Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan Society), Village of Sister Bay. Good Samaritan Society-Scandia Village is a senior living community, including independent living apartments, skilled nursing care for 60 beds, and a special care unit for those with Alzheimer's and dementia. As of 2013, Scandia Village was nearing the end of an \$8 million dollar capital campaign to add to the campus and remodel existing spaces.

ADULT FAMILY HOMES

AFHs are facilities where three or four adults unrelated to the operator reside and receive care, treatment, or services that are above the level of room and board, including up to seven hours per week of nursing care per resident. The AFH facilities in Door County change frequently and may be found at the Wisconsin Department of Health's Web site, listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of this chapter.

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

CBRFs are facilities where five or more unrelated people live together in a community setting. Services provided include room and board, supervision, support services, and may include up to three hours of nursing care per week. The CBRF facilities in Door County are:

- **Anna's Healthcare, Inc.**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of 70 for advanced aged, physically disabled, terminally ill, and irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's.
- **Cardinal Ridge Residential Care**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of 26 for advanced aged, developmentally disabled, and irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's.
- **The Gathering of Door County**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of 19 for advanced aged, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's, physically disabled, and terminally ill.

- **Hearthside**, Village of Sister Bay. Capacity of 15 for advanced aged, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's, and terminally ill.
- **HIL Florida** (Homes for Independent Living of Wisconsin, LLC), City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of six for the developmentally disabled.
- **Whispering Heights CBRF**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of 19 for advanced aged, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's, persons with AIDS, physically disabled, and terminally ill.
- **Whispering Pines**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of 19 for advanced aged, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's, physically disabled, and terminally ill.
- **Whispering Winds**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of 12 for advanced aged.
- **Woodview of Scandia**, Village of Sister Bay. Capacity of 20 for advanced aged, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's, and terminally ill.

RESIDENTIAL CARE APARTMENT COMPLEXES (RCAC)

RCACs are facilities where five or more adults live where services provided (listed below) to residents do not exceed 28 hours per week. Each apartment must have a lockable entrance and exit, a kitchen including a stove or microwave, and individual bathroom, sleeping, and living areas.

- Supportive services. Activities related to general housekeeping and transportation to community services and recreational activities.
- Personal assistance. Services related to activities of daily living (e.g., dressing, eating, bathing, and grooming).
- Nursing services. Health monitoring, medication administration, and medication management.

There are two RCAC facilities in the county:

- **Good Samaritan Society-Scandia Village** (Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan Society), Village of Sister Bay; 58 apartments.
- **Pine Crest Village LLC**, City of Sturgeon Bay; 43 apartments.

ADULT AND CHILD CARE SERVICES

ADULT DIRECT CARE

The Sunshine House, located in Sturgeon Bay, offers adult day care for the developmentally disabled. Services offered include feeding, mobility, activities, personal hygiene, and employment. Enhancement of abilities are also developed through one-on-one service, pre-vocational skills training, and more. More information about the Sunshine House's role in employing their clients can be found in Chapter 5, Economic Development.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

The Department of Children and Families licenses Wisconsin's child care centers. State law requires anyone caring for four or more children unrelated to the provider and under the age of 7 years to be licensed. There are two main categories of licensed care: Family Child Care (up to eight children in care at any one time) and Group Child Care (nine or more children in care at any one time). Day camp is another type of licensed program that is seasonal and oriented to the out-of-doors.

As of April 10, 2013, there were 15 licensed/certified childcare facilities in Door County, most of which were privately-owned and some of which operate in private homes. Three of the facilities are classified as “family” centers, with up to 8 children enrolled, 11 are classified as “group” centers, with 9 or more children enrolled, and there is one licensed “camp.” Eleven operate full-time, opening as early as 5:30 a.m. and closing as late as 5:45 p.m. Information detailing each childcare facility’s classification, hours, days of operation, and capacity is available through the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Web site, listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of this chapter. The Door County Human Services Department also has information on child day care services and certification. Some residents use unlicensed in-home/private childcare facilities located throughout the county and surrounding areas.

The group childcare facilities listed in Table 9.5 are licensed by the State of Wisconsin as of April 10, 2013.

Table 9.5: Group Childcare Facilities, Door County

Facility	Location	Capacity	Ages
Adventures Child Care, Inc.	Town of Brussels	39	6 wks. - 12 yrs
Barker Child Development Center	City of Sturgeon Bay	92	6 wks. - 12 yrs.
Door County Childcare Services, Inc.	City of Sturgeon Bay	87	6 wks. - 12 yrs.
Noah's Ark Child Care Center	City of Sturgeon Bay	40	6 wks. - 12 yrs.
Northern Door Children's Center	Village of Sister Bay	112	6 wks. - 11 yrs.
Peninsula Preschool, Inc.	Village of Ephraim	16	3 - 5 yrs.
Sturgeon Bay Head Start	City of Sturgeon Bay	39	3 - 5 yrs.
Washington Island Preschool	Washington Island	12	3 - 5 yrs.
YMCA Kids Club Southern Door	Brussels	25	4 - 10 yrs.
YMCA Kids Club Sturgeon Bay	City of Sturgeon Bay	20	3 - 11 yrs.
YMCA Kids Club Sunrise School	City of Sturgeon Bay	32	5 - 11 yrs.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Child and Family Services, April 10, 2013.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES

In addition to traditional religious services, Door County churches offer a variety of activities and services for both members and non-members, including food pantries, transportation, social activities, meals, and more. Contact individual municipalities and/or local information offices for specific church information.

A list of cemeteries in Door County, compiled based on county records and as published in Cemeteries of Wisconsin, can be found in Chapter 3, Historical and Cultural Resources (Table 3.5). Small family cemeteries, un-named cemeteries, and other burial sites may not be included in this list. Note that the Sturgeon Bay Library Laurie History Room has a list of everyone buried in Door County.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Door County has many outdoor recreational resource areas, including state, county, and local municipal parks and preserves, as well as physical recreation centers. Table 9.6 lists the location and acreage of the state and county parks. All parks, including municipal parks, are shown on Map 6.8, Preserved Lands, found at the end of this document.

There are also many preserved lands in the county offering public recreation opportunities in addition to those discussed below. Preserved lands are discussed in Chapter 6, Natural Resources, and depicted on Map 6.8. Note that not all lands depicted on the map are open to the public, such as certain lands under conservation easement and federal preserves.

Table 9.6: Door County Parks

Name	Geographic Location	Acreage
Ahnapee State Trail	City of Sturgeon Bay; Towns of Sturgeon Bay, Nasewaupée, Forestville; Village of Forestville	147
Baileys Harbor Ridges	Town of Baileys Harbor	40
Cana Island Lighthouse	Town of Baileys Harbor	11
Cave Point	Town of Sevastopol	19
Chaudoir's Dock	Town of Union	5
Door Bluff Headlands	Town of Liberty Grove	180
Ellison Bluff	Town of Liberty Grove (Ellison Bay)	195
Forestville Dam	Town of Forestville	72
Frank E. Murphy	Town of Egg Harbor	17
John Miles	City Sturgeon Bay	66
Lily Bay	Town of Sturgeon Bay	0.45
Lyle Harter-Matter Sanctuary	Town of Baileys Harbor	41
Meridian	Town of Jacksonport	140
Olde Stone Quarry	Town of Sevastopol	13
Percy Johnson Memorial	Town of Washington	5
Robert M. Carmody	Town of Gardner	8
Robert La Salle	Town of Clay Banks	29
Sugar Creek	Town of Gardner	37
Tornado Memorial	Town of Gardner	3
Newport State Park	Town of Liberty Grove	2,469
Peninsula State Park	Town of Gibraltar (Fish Creek)	3,624
Potawatomi State Park	Town of Nasewaupée	1,083
Rock Island State Park	Town of Washington (Rock Island)	820
Whitefish Dunes State Park	Town of Sevastopol	866

Source: Door County Land Information Office.

STATE PARKS

Door County has five state parks, more than any county in Wisconsin, described below and listed in Table 9.6. All are owned and managed by the DNR.

- Newport State Park**, Wisconsin’s only formally designated “Wilderness Park”, is located northeast of Ellison Bay in the Town of Liberty Grove on the tip of the Door Peninsula. The park contains 2,469 acres and 11 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline. Cool winds off Lake Michigan create habitats similar to boreal forests, supporting plant life typically found in Canada. The park contains evergreen and hardwood forests, wetlands, and upland meadows. It also offers an interpretive center, naturalist programs, camping sites, picnic areas, and 38 miles of hiking trails, 17 of which are open to off-road bicycles. In the winter, 26 miles of trails are available for cross-country skiing, including 12.5 miles for classical skiing and 2 miles for skate skiing. There are also 4.5 miles of trails open for snowshoeing.
- Peninsula State Park** is a 3,624-acre park in the Town of Gibraltar. Established in 1909, it is one of the largest and most well attended state parks in Wisconsin, receiving over one million visitors annually. The park has nearly seven miles of Green Bay shoreline and contains a landscape of forests, meadows, wetlands, and 150-foot rocky bluffs. The park offers a wide variety of summer and winter outdoor recreational activities, including: trails for nature study, hiking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, and road biking; camping; a swimming beach; a picnic area with concessions; a boat launch; a nature center; a lighthouse open for tours; and a 75-foot observatory tower offering views of Green Bay and the Village of Ephraim and Town of Gibraltar. The majority of the park is forested, mainly with white birch and other northern hardwoods.

- **Potawatomi State Park** is in the Town of Nasewaupee, on the shores of Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay. This 1,083-acre park ranges from flat or gently rolling terrain to steep slopes along the shoreline. Most of the park is heavily wooded. The park offers a variety of year-round activities, including camping, hiking, swimming, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. A 75-foot observation tower rises above the forest canopy, giving a panoramic view of Sawyer Harbor and Green Bay.
- **Whitefish Dunes State Park** is an 866-acre “day use” park set along Lake Michigan. It was established in 1967 to protect the fragile dune environment. Whitefish Dunes has more visitors than any other day use park in Wisconsin. Its shoreline, composed of sandy shoreline and rocky bluffs, extends nearly three miles. An observation deck offers views of the park’s forests, wetlands, and the shoreline. For people with disabilities, the park has an accessible beach grid system and interpretive loop. Whitefish Dunes has 14 miles of hiking trails, of which 11 are groomed for winter skiing. The park also offers a 2.5-mile multi-use winter trail for snowshoers and hikers. The park is a designated State Natural Area offering a combination of natural features including the Lake Michigan shoreline, shoreline on an interior lake, dense upland forest, a winding creek with wetlands, and the highest sand dunes in Wisconsin.
- **Rock Island** is a primitive island off the tip of Door County and northeast of Washington Island. Rock Island offers hiking trails, the oldest lighthouse in Wisconsin and 2,000 feet of beach. Vehicles are not allowed on the 912-acre island. Stone buildings, built by a wealthy inventor and his family, are available for touring.

COUNTY PARKS

Door County has 19 county parks – including the state-owned, county leased and operated Ahnapee Trail – comprising of approximately 1,029 acres. Tornado Memorial Park was the first county park, purchased and created by the Door County Board of Supervisors in 1927, followed by the purchase and creation of Robert La Salle Park in 1929 and Frank E. Murphy Park in 1933. The 19 county parks are listed in Table 9.6 and described below. Brief discussion regarding county parks is provided below and the recreation plan guiding parkland acquisition and management can be found in Chapter 10, Land Use.

- **Ahnapee State Trail** is owned by the State of Wisconsin, but leased to and maintained by Door County. It’s approximately 15 miles of trail (encompassing 147 acres), connecting the City of Sturgeon Bay to the City of Algoma, offers hiking, biking, horseback riding, nature study, and snowmobiling.
- **Baileys Harbor Ridges Park** is a 40-acre park in the Town of Baileys Harbor immediately adjacent to and surrounded by The Ridges Sanctuary. It offers a swimming beach, parking, and restroom facilities. The park is also home to two range light houses that are no longer in operation.
- **Cana Island Lighthouse** is an 11-acre park in the Town of Baileys Harbor. The island is accessible only via a rocky causeway. Tours of the lighthouse are offered during the summer season.
- **Cave Point Park** is a 19-acre park in the Town of Sevastopol immediately adjacent to Whitefish Dunes State Park. Cave Point features wave-worn limestone bluff edges and underwater caves. The park offers a one-half mile hiking trail, shoreline access, a picnic area, parking, and restroom facilities.

- **Chaudoir’s Dock Park** is a 5-acre park located in the Town of Union on Green Bay. The park offers a protective breakwater and dock, a boat launch, and restroom facilities.
- **Door Bluff Headlands** is a 180-acre, largely undeveloped park located in the Town of Liberty Grove, featuring scenic views of vertical bluffs and a variety of tree and plant species.
- **Ellison Bluff Park** is a 195-acre park located in the Town of Liberty Grove offering a picnic area, restrooms, parking, a viewing platform that overlooks Green Bay, and hiking trails.
- **Forestville Dam Park** is a 72-acre park in the Town of Forestville that lies along the east side of the Forestville Pond. The park features a small boat launch, picnic area, and parking areas as well as access to the Ahnapee State Trail and the Ahnapee River.
- **Frank E. Murphy Park** is a 17-acre park in the Town of Egg Harbor with a sand beach, boat launch, bathhouse for swimmers, picnic and restroom facilities, and a dock for fishing.
- **George K. Pinney Park** is a 13-acre park in the Town of Sevastopol with a fishing area, a boat launch, restroom facilities, and picnic areas.
- **John Miles Park** is a 66-acre park located in the City of Sturgeon Bay offering soccer fields, a playground, parking, picnic, restroom facilities, and stock car races in the summer.
- **Lily Bay County Park** is a 0.5-acre park located in the Town of Sturgeon Bay with a boat launch.
- **Lyle Harter-Matter Sanctuary** is an undeveloped 41-acre park in the Town of Jacksonport featuring a wildlife sanctuary serving as nesting ground for various species of waterfowl.
- **Meridian Park** is a 140-acre park located in the Town of Jacksonport, contiguous with Lyle-Harter-Matter Sanctuary. The park is largely undeveloped except for a small wayside located in the southeast corner of the park, on State Trunk Highway 57, which contains a monument noting the site’s location halfway between the equator and the North Pole. The wayside has picnic, parking, and restroom facilities.
- **Percy Johnson Memorial Park** is a 5-acre park in the Town of Washington on the eastern side of Washington Island. The park offers picnic, restroom, and swimming facilities.
- **Robert M. Carmody Park** is an 8-acre park in the Town of Gardner offering a large boat launch, parking, and restroom facilities.
- **Robert La Salle Park** is a 29-acre park located in the Town of Clay Banks with 440 feet of public access to Lake Michigan. The park offers swimming, a picnic area, parking, restrooms, and volleyball courts.
- **Sugar Creek Park** is a 37-acre park in the Town of Gardner with a boat launch, fishing, a picnic area, parking, restrooms, volleyball courts, and a disc golf course.
- **Tornado Memorial Park** is a 2.6-acre park in the Town of Gardner, with picnic and restroom facilities. It became the first county park in 1927 and the Door County Historical Society recognizes it as a historical site.

LOCAL PARKS

In addition to state and county parks, nearly all of Door County’s municipalities own and operate their own park and recreation systems. There are more than 70 municipal parks in the county – city, village, and town-owned – totaling approximately 630 acres.

RECREATION CENTERS

Door County has two YMCA locations, in the City of Sturgeon and Fish Creek (Town of Gibraltar). The YMCA offers a variety of programs for children, adults, and seniors. Both locations have a swimming pool, exercise room, weight room, and track. The Sturgeon Bay facility offers childcare, a young adult room, an outdoor track, and a gymnastics facility. Washington Island has a community recreation center.

RECREATIONAL MARINAS AND BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITIES

There are more than two dozen marinas located throughout Door County. Table 9.7 lists the major public and private harbors and marinas in the county. Activities available from these harbors and marinas include but are not limited to charter fishing, pier fishing, boat and boat slip rentals, cruises, and tours.

Table 9.7 Marinas, Door County

Municipality	Marina
Town of Baileys Harbor	Baileys Harbor Municipal Marina Baileys Harbor Yacht Club & Resort
Village of Egg Harbor	V. Egg Harbor Municipal Dock
Village of Ephraim	Anderson Dock Ephraim Municipal Dock Ephraim Yacht Harbor
Town of Gardner	Wave Pointe
Town of Gibraltar (Fish Creek)	Alibi Dock Marina Fish Creek Municipal Dock
Town of Liberty Grove	J.J.'s Dockside at Gills Rock Seaquist Bay Shore Wagon Trail Resort & Marina Wills Park Marina Yacht Works & Marina
Village of Sister Bay	Al Johnson's Marina Sister Bay Municipal Dock
Town of Washington	Jackson Harbor Town Dock Kap's Marina Shipyard Island Marina
City of Sturgeon Bay	Bay Marine Center Pointe Marina Great Lakes Yacht Services Harbor Club Marina Leathem Smith Marina Quarter Deck Marina Snug Harbor Inn Stone Harbor Marina Sturgeon Bay Marine Center

Source: Door County Planning Department.

Door County owns seven boat-launching facilities, listed below, maintained and operated by the county Parks Department. Residents and non-residents are required to pay a fee of \$5.00 per launch to use the county launch sites; permits can be purchased on an annual basis. Note that in addition to the county boat-launch facilities, there are many local boat-launch sites and road rights-of-way that provide access to Green Bay and Lake Michigan.

- Chaudoir's Dock, Green Bay (Town of Union)
- Forestville Dam, Ahnapee River (Town of Forestville)
- Frank E. Murphy, Horseshoe Bay (Town of Egg Harbor)
- George K. Pinney Park, Sturgeon Bay (Town of Sevastopol)
- Lily Bay, Lake Michigan (Town of Sevastopol)
- Robert M. Carmody, Little Sturgeon (Town of Gardner)
- Sugar Creek, Green Bay (Town of Gardner)

GOLF COURSES

Door County has eleven golf courses, listed below.

- Alpine Golf Course and Resort (36 holes), Town and Village of Egg Harbor
- Bay Ridge Golf Course (9 holes), Village of Sister Bay
- Cherry Hills Golf Course (18 holes), Town of Sevastopol
- Deer Run Golf Course and Resort (9 holes), Town of Washington
- Horseshoe Bay Golf Club (18 holes), Town of Egg Harbor
- Idlewild Golf Course (18 holes), Town of Nasewaupée
- Maxwellton Braes Golf Course (18 holes), Town of Baileys Harbor
- The Orchards at Egg Harbor Golf Course (18 holes), Village of Egg Harbor
- Peninsula State Park Golf Course (18 holes, plus 6-hole short course), Town of Gibraltar
- Stonehedge Golf Course and Driving Range (9 holes), Town of Egg Harbor
- 27 Pines Golf Course and Driving Range (9 holes), Town of Sturgeon Bay

ROUTES AND TRAILS

Bicycling

There are over 42 miles of off-road bike trails in four of the five state parks and a 12-mile multi-purpose trail that connects Algoma with Sturgeon Bay (the Ahnapee Trail). Well-known state park recreational paths include the Sunset Trail in Peninsula State Park and the Potawatomi Trail in Potawatomi State Park. The City of Sturgeon Bay and the Village of Sister Bay have the only urban shared-use paths intended for both recreational and transportation uses.

Recreational Trails

In addition to the Ahnapee Trail, there are many other hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobile trails in the five state parks and county parks. Further information regarding miles and types of trails in the state and county parks can be obtained by contacting the DNR and Door County Parks Department, listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of this chapter. Also note that many of the preserved lands, discussed in Chapter 6, Natural Resources, and depicted on Map 6.8 at the end of this document, have hiking trails. (Note: Not all lands depicted on the preserved lands map are open to the public.) Information about different types of land-based trails is listed below.

- *Ice Age Trail.* The Ice Age Trail is a National Scenic Trail, located entirely within Wisconsin, winds for more than 1,000 miles along the edge of the last continental glacier in Wisconsin. Starting in Potawatomi Park, the trail connects to the Ahnapee State Trail and eventually ends at Interstate State Park on the Minnesota border. The Ice Age Trail is intended to be a premier hiking trail and conservation resource for silent sport and outdoor enthusiasts. The

trail traverses some of Wisconsin's most scenic landscapes and helps tell the story of the last Ice Age by highlighting Wisconsin's unique glacial features.

- *Snowmobile Trails.* There are approximately 212 state-funded miles of snowmobile trails in the county, as well as another 40+ miles of unfunded trails maintained by the private snowmobile clubs in the county (listed below).
 - Southern Door Snow Travelers, Little Sturgeon (Town of Gardner)
 - Door Central Snowgoers, Village of Egg Harbor
 - Top of the Thumb, Ellison Bay (Town of Liberty Grove) and Village of Sister Bay
 - Villagers, Villages of Ephraim and Sister Bay; Towns of Baileys Harbor and Gibraltar
 - Red River Riders, Town of Brussels
 - Door Drifters, Town of Sturgeon Bay
 - Door Pioneer Trailblazers, Carlsville (Town of Sevastopol)
- *Cross-County Skiing.* Door County has over 54 miles of groomed cross-country ski trails and six miles of designated snowshoe trails. These trails are located in Crossroads at Big Creek, Newport State Park, Peninsula State Park, Potawatomi State Park, and Whitefish Dunes State Park.
- *Horseback and Pony Riding.* There are several private horseback and pony riding facilities in the county. Horseback riding is allowed on the Ahnapee Trail.

Lake Michigan Water Trail

Water trails are aquatic pathways defined by regular, legal access points to the water and are primarily oriented around non-motorized boating. Water trails often serve other public recreation uses that require access to water, such as fishing, swimming, and sightseeing. Developed water trails offer access points with public amenities such as parking, picnic areas, restrooms, way-finding signs, and camping. Formally delineated water trails can be particularly helpful in planning and implementing infrastructure for shoreline segments where geographic conditions necessitate the installation of a dock, a staircase, or other types of structures necessary for access.

Lake Michigan's shore is over 1,600 miles long, with approximately 523 of those miles in Wisconsin. A consortium of agencies consisting of Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, DNR, Wisconsin Coastal Management Partnership, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Park Service published in 2011 a planning document entitled "Wisconsin's Lake Michigan Water Trail Project." The goal of the plan is to develop a new water trail along the Wisconsin shoreline of Lake Michigan by identifying gaps or zones where further public access is needed and targeting these areas for increased public land holdings. Additionally, the DNR plans to develop a branding strategy for local communities and private affiliates to use in their marketing and to provide educational opportunities that will encourage understanding of the Lake Michigan ecosystem.

The Water Trail plan shows Door County broken into three segments/maps: Green Bay East Shore, Northern Door County, and Sturgeon Bay to Two Creeks Buried Forest. According to the plan, there are 90 access points along the county's coastline, with varying degrees of accessibility, as described below:

- **Developed Access.** A site that provides water access via a public boat ramp or dock. (35 sites)
- **Carry-In Access.** A site with a beach that provides easy kayak access to the water with little user conflict from adjacent landowners. (32 sites)
- **Alternate Access.** Non-ideal carry-in access site that may be only a road that ends at the water. Alternate access sites may have a bit of a steep slope to the water, require wading or

paddling through marsh, or present minimal potential for user conflict from adjacent landowners. (7 sites)

- **Emergency Access.** Use of these sites (primarily road ends) is restricted by limited parking options, high user conflict potential, or agreements with site owners that only permit emergency egress. (16 sites)

The built-out Lake Michigan Water Trail ideally will have no more than five miles between sites with restroom access and no more than ten miles between sites with public camping. The plan identifies gaps along the trail where there are additional needs for access or public camping. Gaps identified in Door County are listed below:

- A 9.7 mile gap along the east shore of Green Bay in the Town of Nasewaupée, near Sturgeon Bay, that stretches from Sand Bay Lane to off Sherwood Point Road.
- A 6.6 mile gap along the Green Bay side of the Northern Door Peninsula, stretching from Sister Bay Beach to Ellison Bay Women’s Club. This gap runs along a stretch of bluff with no staircases, making public access difficult.
- A 4.0 mile gap across “Death’s Door” to Detroit and Washington Islands that is less than five miles long, but has significant needs and opportunities for providing safe passage.
- A 10.6 mile gap along the west shore of Washington Island from the Washington Island Ferry docks to Gudmundson Drive. This gap includes some bluff areas.
- A 29.3 mile gap along the Lake Michigan side of Door County, stretching from Sand Bay in the Town of Liberty Grove to Baileys Harbor Ridges Park. The North Bay Road and Bues Point Ramp sites break up this gap somewhat, but there is still more than five miles remaining between each site along this gap.
- A 6.8 mile gap stretching from Anclam Park in the Town of Baileys Harbor to CTH V/Lake Park Drive. Public access is available within this segment, but public camping is limited.

FISHING AND HUNTING

Strawberry Creek Chinook Facility

Fish spawning (egg-taking) keeps the Great Lakes stocked with non-native fish for sport fishing, including Coho and Chinook salmon, steelhead (migratory rainbow trout), and some brown trout. Salmon and trout are stocked in tributaries of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, where they imprint on the scent of the water before moving into the lakes. When the fish are adults, they return to their original tributaries to spawn, but the streams get too warm for the young fish to survive. The role of the DNR is to gather the eggs from the adults, hatch the eggs, and rear them at state fish hatcheries. When the fish are six inches long they are ready to smolt, trading in their large dark spots for a silvery sheen, after which they are released into tributary streams, where the cycle begins again.

Chinook salmon, also known as "King" salmon, were first introduced in Lake Michigan tributaries in 1887 but did not reproduce well and eventually disappeared. In the late 1960s, DNR fishery biologists from New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan began stocking them again as a way to control alewives, an exotic species of fish, and create a new sport fishery. Located in the City of Sturgeon Bay, the Strawberry Creek Chinook Facility was started by the DNR in 1969, the first Chinook salmon stocking program in the state. That year, approximately 65,000 fingerlings were stocked to boost the predator fish population and control an exploding invasive alewife population. Since 1969, an average of

200,000 fingerlings per year have been released from the facility. In 1972, a fish trap was constructed at the facility so that Chinook eggs could be collected from mature fish returning to the creek. The eggs are used for the DNR's Great Lakes stocking program and for other state and federal stocking programs. Surplus eggs are sold to a bait company and profits are returned to the overall fish propagation program.

Salmon naturally die after spawning. After processing at egg collection facilities, fish over 36 inches are sent to a company in Algoma where the fish are turned into liquid fertilizer. Fish over 36 inches are more hazardous to consume than smaller fish; the larger the fish, the more harmful pollutants accumulate in its fatty tissues. Fish that are less than 36 inches are donated to five local food pantries. In addition to spawning responsibilities, employees at the facility have been collecting detailed biological information about the spawning run since the late 1970s. This biological data provides important information on Chinook age, growth, movement, relative survival, and comparisons of various disease treatment techniques, and for other studies. The data is also being used to readjust stocking formulas for Wisconsin. The alewife population is at its lowest level since the 1970s – primarily due to invasive species such as the zebra and quagga mussels that compete with alewives for the same food – thus there is less food for the Chinook. For 2013, Wisconsin decided to reduce its Chinook salmon stocking levels by almost 38 percent, the equivalent of about 440,000 fish.

Hunting and Fishing Associations

- **Door County Fish Farm and Game Club.** A non-profit located in the City of Sturgeon Bay, the Door County Fish Farm and Game Club's mission is to preserve and promote the heritage of hunting, fishing, and trapping in Door County. The Club sponsors and supports activities such as:
 - youth pheasant hunt
 - Learn to Turkey Hunt program
 - raise and release pheasant chicks into the wild (2,400 annually)
 - organize and sponsor ATV rider safety programs
 - assist with local DNR hunter safety programs
- **Whitetails Unlimited.** Founded in 1982, Whitetails Unlimited is a national non-profit conservation organization, with its headquarters located in Sturgeon Bay. Whitetails Unlimited raises funds to support educational programs, habitat conservation, and preservation of the hunting tradition for the direct benefit of the white-tailed deer and other wildlife. The organization lists the following goals on its website:
 - Conduct a national educational campaign designed to address and instill in the general public, with emphasis on youth, a basic understanding of practical conservation measures.
 - Promote the acquisition, restoration, and management of wildlife habitat.
 - Preserve the hunting tradition for future generations.

Hunting and Trapping Opportunities

- **State Parks.** For hunting and trapping opportunities in Door County state parks, go to the DNR Web site listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of this chapter.
- **Nature Conservancy.** The Nature Conservancy allows hunting on its Shivering Sands, Kangaroo Lake, Mink River Estuary, and North Bay properties.
- **Door County Land Trust.** The Door County Land Trust allows hunting on the following properties:

- Bay Shore Blufflands Preserve Unit 1 (Town of Egg Harbor)
- Detroit Harbor Preserve (Town of Washington)
- Domer-Neff Preserve (Town of Washington)
- Ephraim Preserve at Anderson Pond (Village of Ephraim)
- Gilson-Peterson Forest (Town of Liberty Grove)
- Hibbards Creek Preserve (Town of Egg Harbor)
- Kangaroo Lake Preserve (Town of Baileys Harbor)
- Kellner Fen Preserve (Town of Sturgeon Bay)
- Lautenbach Woods Preserve - North Unit (Town of Egg Harbor)
- Lautenbach Woods Preserve - South Unit (Town of Egg Harbor)
- Legacy Preserve at Clay Banks (Town of Clay Banks)
- Mostek Preserve (Town of Washington)
- Oak Road Wetland Preserve (Town of Egg Harbor)
- Picha Forest (Town of Egg Harbor)
- Richter Community Forest Preserve (Town of Washington)
- Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal Nature Preserve (Town of Sturgeon Bay)
- Three Springs Preserve (Village of Sister Bay)
- White Cliff Fen (Town of Egg Harbor)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLANNING

Both the state and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission have developed bicycle and recreational trail plans for Door County. The county has also adopted both an outdoor recreation plan (see Chapter 10) and a county-wide bicycle, pedestrian, and recreational facilities plan (see Chapter 8). Many other municipalities have developed master plans for waterfronts, downtowns, bicycling, and outdoor recreation. Additionally, there are several municipal and non-profit plans to build educational facilities.

MASTER PLANNING

- **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources** - State Recreational Trails Network Plan (2003)
- **Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission** - Bicycle Transportation Facility Plan for the Bay-Lake Region (2002)
- **Door County**
 - Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Recreational Facilities (2014)
 - Parks and Open Space Plan, 2011 - 2015
- **City of Sturgeon Bay**
 - West Waterfront Redevelopment Plan (2011)
 - Bicycle Master Plan (2011)
- **Village of Egg Harbor**
 - Downtown Mixed-Use District Redevelopment Plan (2012)
 - Village Center Strategy (2010)
 - Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (2010)
- **Village of Sister Bay**
 - Downtown Redevelopment Plan and Implementation Strategy (2013)
 - Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2014-2018
- **Town of Baileys Harbor** - Bicycle Plan (2011)
- **Town of Gibraltar** - Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (2010)
- **Town of Sturgeon Bay** - Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Open Space Plan, 2008 - 2013

- **Town of Washington** - Detroit Harbor Enhancement Plan (2013)

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- **Greater Escarpment Organization of Door County** - Town of Liberty Grove. The mission of the Greater Escarpment Organization of Door County (GEO-DC) is to cultivate knowledge and stewardship of the Niagara Escarpment and its geological, ecological, and cultural wonders through raising awareness in people of all ages and from all walks of life. GEO-DC plans to build and operate an educational center which will coordinate escarpment education, research, and resource protection policy with Canada and the rest of the international community. The center will provide indoor and outdoor learning opportunities for people to learn about, experience, and appreciate the Niagara Escarpment.
- **Library and Niagara Escarpment Interpretive Center** - Village of Egg Harbor. The Village is planning a new building that will house the village library, public restrooms, a Niagara Escarpment interpretive center, visitor center, and other community services.
- **Ridges Sanctuary Interpretive Center** - Town of Baileys Harbor. According to the Ridges, the interpretive center will promote environmental stewardship and do the following:
 - Protect the Ridges and act as a model to help protect other natural areas throughout the Midwest.
 - Serve as a gateway to The Ridges and other natural areas throughout Door County, communicating the interplay of geology, hydrology, ecology, and land use.
 - Support programming and resource space to allow for expanded year-round educational programs that better serve members, the community, and Door County residents and to provide “relevant, meaningful learning experiences for children, adults and families.”
 - Create a visible entrance to the Sanctuary, orienting visitors to the site and its importance.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER INFORMATION

LOCAL AGENCIES

Door County Departments (<http://www.co.door.wi.gov>)

- **Aging and Disabilities Resource Center** (<http://adrcdoorcounty.org>)
An Aging and Disability Resource Center, or ADRC, offers the general public a single source for information and assistance on issues affecting older people (age 60 and older) and people with disabilities (age 18 and older) regardless of their income. Information and assistance is free and confidential.
- **Emergency Services.** Emergency Services consists of Emergency Management and Ambulance Service. Emergency Management establishes policies in accordance with federal, state and regional standards in developing and/or updating procedures in event of natural or human-made disasters, (fires, hazardous material spills, nuclear attack, etc.) and to assure a plan of action. Ambulance Services coordinates activities of the Emergency Medical Services Department in emergency transport and care of the sick and injured.
- **Parks** (<http://map.co.door.wi.us/parks>). Oversees development and operation of 19 county parks, totaling 792 acres.
- **Planning** (<http://map.co.door.wi.us/planning>). Administers wind energy facility and telecommunications tower ordinances.
- **Public Health.** Works collaboratively with the State Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Family Services to ensure the health of the community.
- **Highway.** Performs all the maintenance and construction work on the County Trunk Highway system. They also provide for the general maintenance of the State Highway under contract with the state and provides maintenance and construction work on local roads and streets under agreements with the various local municipalities.
- **Human Services.** Duties include: child welfare services, child neglect and abuse investigations, case management services, alternate care for children, juvenile court services, child day care services and certification, services to help people remain in the community, family planning; information and referral planning, and financial assistance. Human Services also includes the Aging and Disabilities Resource Center (<http://www.adrcdoorcounty.org>).
- **Sanitarian** (<http://map.co.door.wi.us/sanitarian>). Administers the private sewage program in Door County and is involved with other environmental health problems associated with the County.
- **Senior Resource Center.** Provides services or resources to older persons (60+) which will assist them to remain active participants in family and community life.
- **Sheriff** (<http://www.doorcountysheriff.org>). Provides law enforcement services and operates the county jail.

- **Soil and Water Conservation** (<http://map.co.door.wi.us/swcd>). Services include the preparation of conservation and construction plans for landowners to address the conservation and environmental needs of their land and land use, including nonpoint pollution of the ground or surface waters, soil erosion, well testing, surface water runoff, and more.

Door County Economic Development Corporation Technology Council

(<http://www.doorcountybusiness.com>)

The DCEDC Technology Council is a group of IT professionals who have been working since 2000 to improve reliability and access to the most up-to-date telecommunications technology for the entire county. The council has commissioned and released studies on the available telecommunications infrastructure in the county, including a Technology Needs and Market Study and a feasibility study for a new fiber-to-the-home telecommunications deployment.

Door County YMCA (<http://www.doorcountymca.org/index.php>)

The Door County YMCA has facilities in the City of Sturgeon Bay and in Fish Creek (Town of Gibraltar).

Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NWTC) - Sturgeon Bay Campus

(<http://www.nwtc.edu/SturgeonBay>)

NWTC is a two-year technical college, serving northeast Wisconsin by providing education, training, and life-long learning opportunities for individuals and businesses in order to develop a skilled workforce.

Sturgeon Bay Utilities (SBU) (<http://www.sbunet.com>)

SBU is a locally-owned and -operated electric, water, and wastewater utility, serving over 8,000 customers in the Sturgeon Bay area, founded in 1904 by the citizens of Sturgeon Bay. SBU also serves as a regional processing facility for wastewater and sewage both in the City of Sturgeon Bay and the entire Door Peninsula.

Sunshine House (<http://www.sunshinehouseinc.org>)

Since 1971, the Sunshine House Inc. has been providing services to Door County residents with special needs and/or disabilities. Services offered include direct care, transportation, work services, supported employment, and recreational activities.

Washington Island Electric Co-op. Phone: (920) 847-2541

Washington Island Recreation Center (<http://www.moslingreccenter.org>)

REGIONAL AND STATE AGENCIES

American Transmission Company (ATC) (<http://www.atcllc.com>)

ATC started business on January 1, 2001, as the first multi-state, transmission-only utility in the United States. ATC provides electric transmission service in an area from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, throughout the eastern half of Wisconsin, and into portions of Illinois. More than 9,300 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 500 substations provide communities with access to local and regional energy sources.

Focus on Energy (<http://www.focusonenergy.com>)

Focus on Energy works with eligible Wisconsin residents and businesses to install cost effective, energy efficient, and renewable energy projects. Focus on Energy provides information, resources, and financial incentives to help implement projects that otherwise would not be completed, or to complete projects sooner than scheduled.

University of Wisconsin–Extension (<http://www.uwex.edu>)

- **Solid and Hazardous Waste Education Center** (<http://www4.uwm.edu/shwec>). The Solid and Hazardous Waste Education Center's mission is to enhance Wisconsin's environment and economy by providing quality education, information, and technical assistance to promote the sustainable use of natural resources.
- **Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey** (<http://www.uwex.edu/wgnhs>). The survey conducts earth-science surveys, field studies, and research, providing objective scientific information about the geology, mineral resources, water resources, soil, and biology of Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point/Center for Land Use Education (<http://www.uwsp.edu/CNR/landcenter>)

A joint venture of UW-Extension and the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, CLUE creates learning opportunities for communities to help them make sound land use decisions and promote a sustainable Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (<http://dcf.wisconsin.gov>). The mission of the Children and Families is to promote the economic and social well-being of Wisconsin's children and families.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services (<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov>). The mission of Health Services is to protect and promote the health and safety of the people of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

- **State Park System** (<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/parks>). The Wisconsin State Park System provides places for outdoor recreation and for learning about nature and conservation.
- **Waste Management and Materials Program** (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/SturgeonBayServiceCenter>). The Waste Management and Materials Program develops policies and offers technical assistance to actively encourage the reduction, recycling, and reuse of wastes as raw material for new products. It also oversees the management of solid and hazardous waste through storage, treatment, and disposal.
- **Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System** (<http://sotw.dnr.state.wi.us/sotw/Welcomedo>). SHWIMS on the Web provides access to information on sites, and facilities operating at sites, that are regulated by the Wisconsin DNR Waste Management program. Activities that occur at facilities include landfill operation, waste transportation, hazardous waste generation, wood burning, waste processing, sharps collection, and more.

TELEPHONE SERVICE PROVIDERS

Telecommunication Providers (<http://map.co.door.wi.us/map>). Door County's internet and mobile phone service providers and service areas can be viewed on the Door County Web Map.

RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANIES

- FM 106.9 The Lodge (<http://www.fm1069thelodge.com>)
- Nicolet Broadcasting (<http://www.doorcountydailynews.com>)
- Magnum Broadcasting, Inc. Phone: (920) 743-6677
- WDOR (<http://www.wdor.com>)
- Wisconsin Public Radio (<http://www.wpr.org>)
- WPFf Radio (<http://www.wpff>)

SCHOOLS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- Gibraltar School District (<http://www.gasd.new.rschoolday.com>)
- Sevastopol School District (<http://www.sevastopol.k12.wi.us>)
- Southern Door County School District (<http://www.southerndoor.k12.wi.us>)
- Sturgeon Bay School District (<http://www.sturbay.k12.wi.us>)
- Washington School District (<http://www.islandk12.wi.us>)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

- Peninsula Christian School. Phone: (920) 743-6065
- St. John Bosco Catholic School (<http://www.johnboscoschool.org>)
- St. Peters Evangelical Lutheran School (<http://www.stpeterslutheran.net>)
- Zion Lutheran School. Phone: (920) 743-2325

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

- Aurora Health Center (www.aurorahealthcare.org)
- Door County Memorial Hospital/Ministry Health Care (<http://www.ministryhealth.org/DCMH/home.nws>)
- Prevea Door County Health Center (<http://www.prevea.com>)
- Community Clinic of Door County (<http://www.communityclinicofdoorcounty.org>)

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

Nursing Homes

- Door County Memorial Hospital Skilled Nursing Facility (<http://www.ministryhealth.org>)
- Golden Living Center - Dorchester (<http://www.beverlycares.com/BL>)
- Good Samaritan Society - Scandia Village Door County (<http://www.good-sam.com>)

Community-Based Residential Facilities

- Cardinal Ridge Residential Care (<http://www.cardinalridge.com>)
- Cornerstone of Sturgeon Bay (<http://www.cardinalridge.com>)
- Hearthside (<http://www.cordialcare.com>)
- Homes for Independent Living of WI LLC (<http://www.hil-wi.com>)
- Sturgeon Bay Senior Living (<http://sturgeonbayseniorliving.com>)
- Woodview of Scandia (Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan) (<http://www.good-sam.com>)

Residential Care Apartment Complexes

- Good Samaritan Society - Scandia Village (<http://www.good-sam.com>)
- Pine Crest Village LLC (<http://www.doorpinecrest.com>)