

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; and churches. Lastly, an inventory of community facilities plans and projects is provided.

UTILITIES

MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT (SEWER) SYSTEMS

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates municipal and industrial wastewater treatment systems through the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit program. Plans for new or improved wastewater treatment facilities must be reviewed and approved by the DNR. A “sewerage system” is defined by the DNR as all structures including sewage treatment facilities, conduits and pipes, by which sewage is collected, treated, and disposed of, except plumbing inside and in connection with buildings served, and service pipes, from building to street main. Private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) are excluded from the definition of sewerage systems and are handled separately. 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 Land Use Services Department.

Areas served by these municipal wastewater treatment systems are also illustrated on Maps 10.1 (A – C), 2024 Land Use, found at the end of this document.

PRIVATE ON-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

A POWTS, as defined in s. 145.01(12), Wis. Stats., is 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 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. 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 issuance of a sanitary permit, and 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 in 1980 adopted 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 and renamed Wisconsin Administrative Code SPS 383 in 2011. Part of this newer code is the requirement all Wisconsin counties complete a POWTS inventory and maintenance tracking program, which Door County has done.

In Door County there are approximately 16,000 POWTS, of which approximately 2,000 are holding tanks and the remainder, drain-field type systems.

WATER SUPPLY

Although Door County is surrounded by the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, the primary source of drinking water for county residents and visitors is groundwater. Due to the geology of the county, groundwater resources are readily impacted by land use and surface activities. 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 geological 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. Known problems for both municipal and private wells in Door County, based on historic events, limited monitoring, and professional judgement, 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.

Surface and groundwater are used for domestic, livestock, industrial, commercial, and public purposes in Door County. According to the 2015 United States Geological Survey, Door County's total water usage was at 5.04 million gallons per day (MGD). Domestic water usage was at 1.55 MGD and irrigation water usage was at 0.67 MGD. This is opposed to domestic water usage being at 1.5 MGD in 2005; irrigation water usage was at 1.25 MGD. Therefore, between 2005 and 2015, domestic water usage increased by 3% while irrigation water usage fell by 46%.

MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEMS

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has set protective drinking water standards for more than 90 contaminants since 1974. This includes drinking water regulations issued since the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) that strengthen public health protection. In Wisconsin, the DNR regulates public water systems to ensure they are following the SDWA standards. The state of Wisconsin has more public water systems than anywhere else in the nation. A "Public Water system" provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year. A public water system may be publicly or privately owned, including municipalities, schools, and businesses.

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
Type	groundwater	groundwater	groundwater
Number of people served	9,500	1,000	122

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Municipal Waterworks Operators.

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 groundwater 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 include the City of Sturgeon Bay and portions of some Villages and Town.

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 in the water resources of Wisconsin. Chapter 6, Natural Resources, details 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

As of 2020, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Wisconsin ranked 23rd in the country for total energy consumed per capita, at 290 million BTU, or roughly 84,991 kilowatt hours (kWh). The estimated, total energy consumption for Door County is the county's population (30,066) multiplied by the per capita kWh consumed (84,991). Therefore, roughly a total of 2.5 billion kWh is consumed annually in Door County. Wisconsin's electricity generation source mix consists mainly of natural gas and coal, at around 70%; roughly 30% of electricity is generated by petroleum, nuclear, hydroelectric, and nonhydroelectric renewables. Except for a few small home-based alternative energy systems, all of the county's energy 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 system that services over 8,800 customers in the City of Sturgeon Bay and the Towns of Clay Banks, Nasewaupée, Sevastopol, and Sturgeon Bay. Utility staff are responsible for maintaining four substations with current capacity of over 122 megawatts and more than 292 miles of overhead and underground conductor. Over 3,300 transformers regulate the voltage measured by 8,800 meters used by its customers.

SBU is customer-owned and a member of Wisconsin Public Power, Inc. (WPPI), a Wisconsin-based power company serving 51 customer-owned electric utilities. Through WPPI, these public power utilities share resources and own generation facilities that provide reliable, affordable electricity to more than 200,000 customers in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa. WPPI supplies electricity to approximately 60% of the load served by municipal electric systems in Wisconsin.

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 10,081 miles of transmission lines and more than 582 electric 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 that outlines systems limitations and solutions for each of their five zones in Wisconsin. The 2022 report has no projects planned or proposed for Door County.

NATURAL GAS AND OTHER HEATING FUELS

WPS provides natural gas to the City of Sturgeon Bay and southern and Central Door, including the Towns of Brussels, Forestville, Gardner, Nasewaupée, 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

Per the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), renewable energy is “energy from sources that are naturally replenishing but flow-limited; renewable resources are virtually inexhaustible in duration but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time.” The major types of renewable energy include biomass (i.e., wood, biofuels), hydropower, geothermal, wind, and solar. Using renewable energy sources can play an important role in energy security and in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas.

In April 2022, the Wisconsin Office of Sustainability and Clean Energy (OSCE) published the Wisconsin Clean Energy Plan (CEP) as directed by Governor Tony Evers through Executive Order #38. The CEP seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- Putting Wisconsin on a path for all electricity consumed within the state to be 100% carbon-free by 2050;
- Ensuring that the State of Wisconsin is fulfilling the carbon reduction goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement;
- Reducing the disproportionate impacts of energy generation and use on low-income communities and communities of color;
- Maximizing the creation of, and equitable opportunities for, clean energy jobs, economic development and stimulus, and retention of energy investment dollars in Wisconsin;
- Improving reliability and affordability of the energy system;
- Strengthening the clean energy workforce through training and education, while retaining workers affected by the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy sources; and
- Protecting human and environmental health by reducing ecosystem pollution from fossil fuels.

To achieve these goals, the CEP outlines seven key strategies to maximize environmental and economic benefits, to maximize clean energy job creation, and to center environmental justice in Wisconsin’s clean energy transition.

1. Launch an Equity First Program

2. Launch a systemic approach to clean energy workforce development and an intentional effort to employ Wisconsin workers and businesses
3. Increase public and private sector investment in the deployment of clean energy in Wisconsin
4. Strengthen energy efficiency standards and goals
5. Fast-track opportunities in buildings and industry
6. Accelerate electric vehicle adoption
7. Accelerate government-led efforts

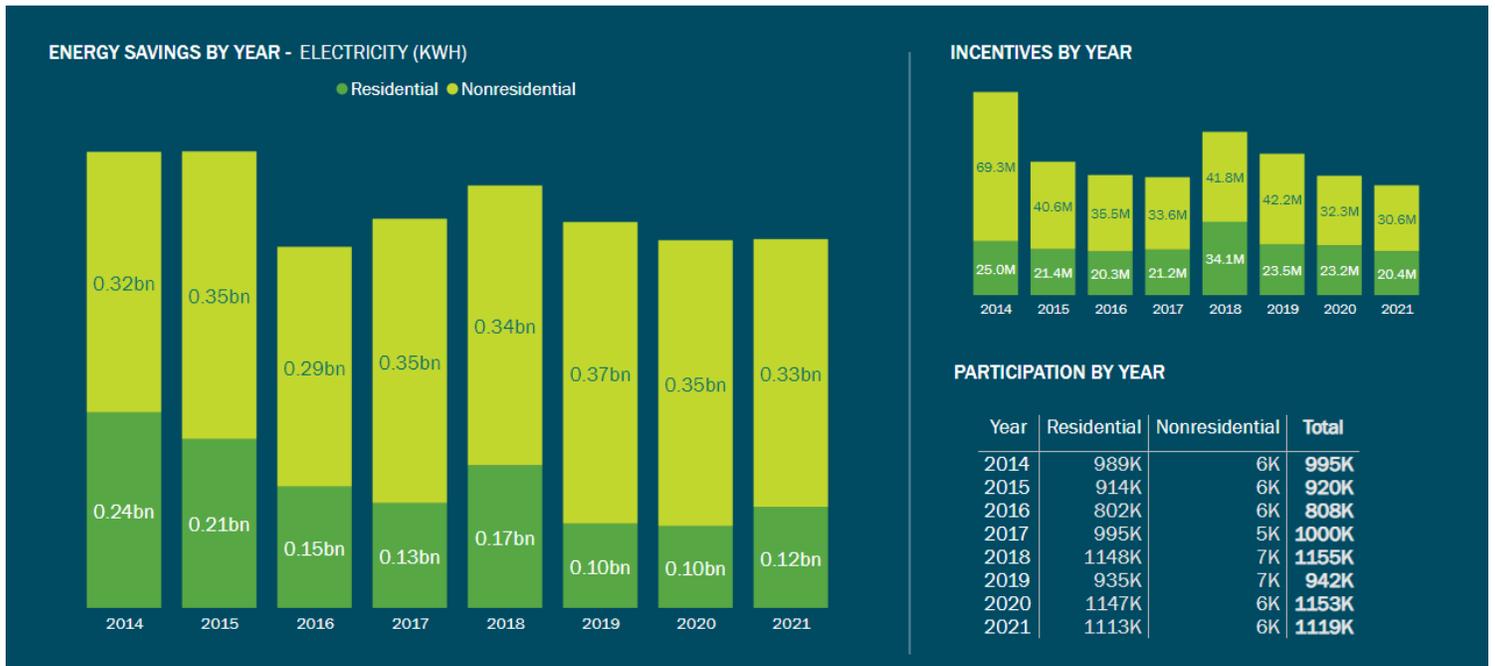
These seven strategies are crucial for the state's clean energy transition. Summaries of all the strategies can be found in the CEP available at the OSCE website, which is listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of the chapter.

The Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation (OEI) works under the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, its mission being to develop Wisconsin's energy landscape to be secure, environmentally responsible, and growing the state's economy for all. The OEI oversees the State Energy Office, which is responsible for energy security, data, and stakeholder support, and the Focus on Energy Program, the statewide energy efficiency and renewable energy program for residents and businesses (further discussed below). The OEI also administers the Energy Innovation Grant Program which supports a wide variety of energy projects related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, energy storage, energy planning, and more. Municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals, and like entities are all eligible to apply; manufacturers are also allowed to apply as defined by s. 77.51 (7h), Wis. Stats.

Focus on Energy

Focus on Energy® is a consortium of public and private energy agencies working together to install cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable energy projects with the goals to create jobs, upgrade local infrastructure, and improve the environment. Sturgeon Bay Utilities and Wisconsin Public Service (WPS) are both partners in the Focus on Energy® program. The program saved nearly half a billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and saved approximately \$51 billion in energy costs for the year 2021. (See Figure 9.1 below.) Both residential and nonresidential participation has remained steady over the past decade. Over twenty-one (21) Focus on Energy® projects have been completed in Door County as of 2021, including solar electric, solar hot water, and wind projects.

Figure 9.1: Focus on Energy®: Energy Savings, Incentives, and Participation by Year, 2014-2021



Source: Focus on Energy®.

Wisconsin Public Service NatureWise Program

Wisconsin Public Service’s NatureWise program supports renewable energy by supplying clean, safe, locally sourced wind and biogas to participants. Joining the program helps to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, cut down on greenhouse gas emissions, preserve resources for future generations, earn LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification, and support continued production and expansion of local renewable energy resources.

Sturgeon Bay Utilities/Wisconsin Public Power Incorporated Choose Renewable Program

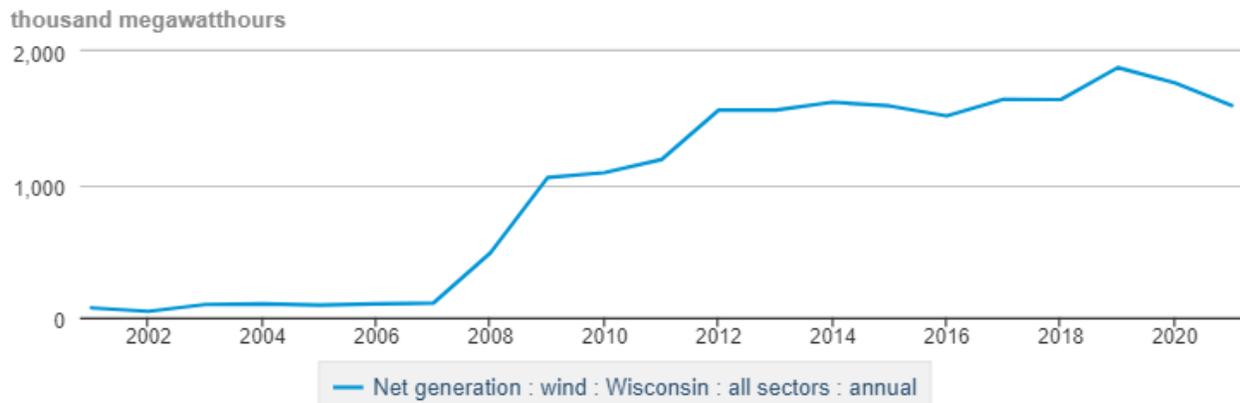
Through SBU’s membership in WPPI, customers have access to energy from renewable resources. The Choose Renewable program is available to residents and businesses to purchase renewable energy to power their homes and businesses. It starts as low as \$2 per month and 100% of the renewable energy mix (solar, wind, and biogas) is generated in the Midwest, either Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Iowa. Renewable resources include electricity generated by wind turbines in southwest Minnesota; wind farms in Wisconsin and Iowa; and a biogas-to-energy facility in Wisconsin’s Fox Valley.

Financial assistance is also available through SBU’s Renewable Energy Incentives 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

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, wind energy accounted for 2.5% of Wisconsin’s electric grid generation mix in 2021, generating an annual total of 1,593.479 megawatt hours, or 1,593,479 kilowatt hours, of electricity. (See Figure 9.2 below.) The state has experienced more than a 1,300% increase in net wind generation since 2007.

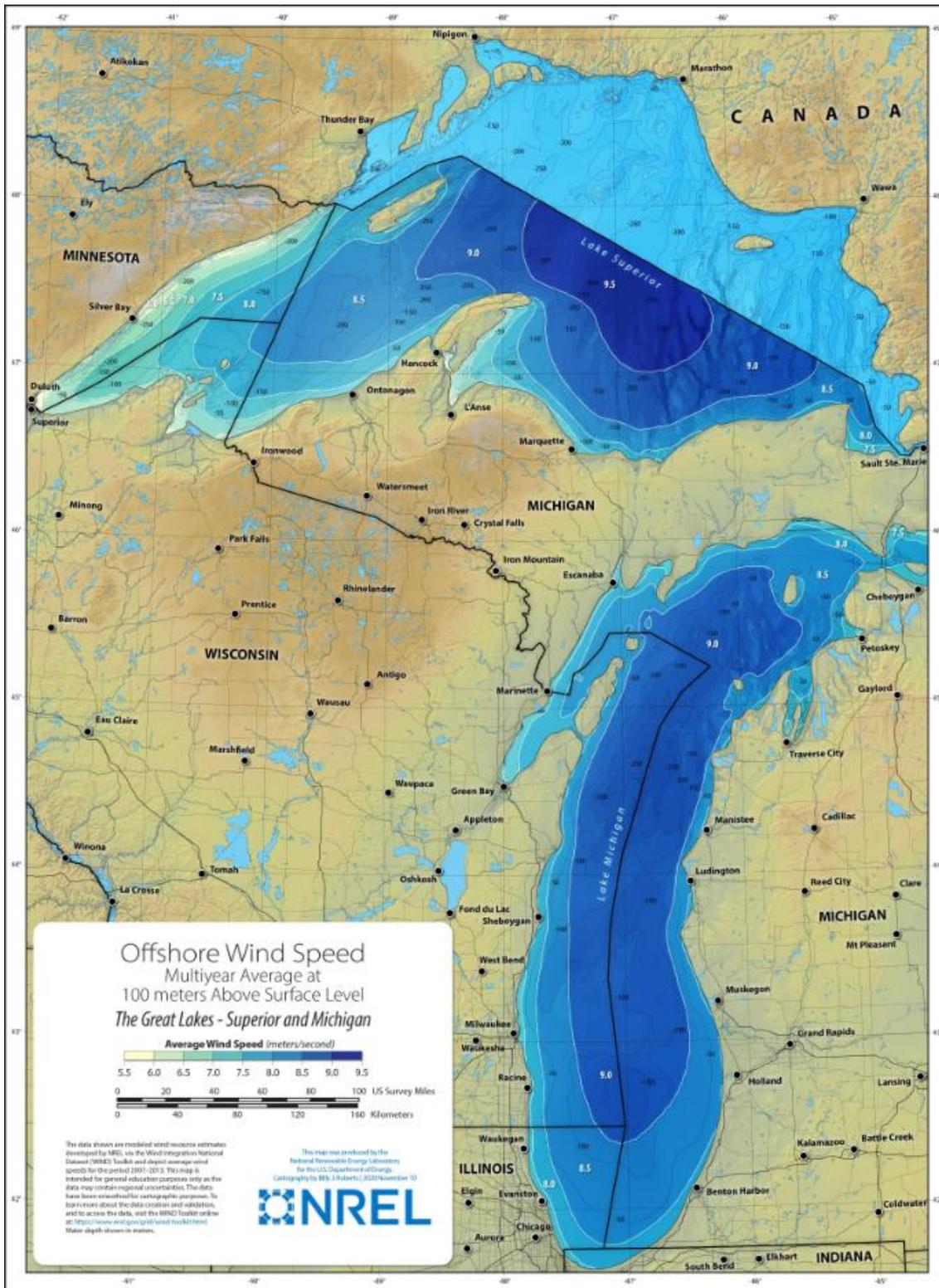
Figure 9.2: Net Generation from Wind 2001-2021, Wisconsin



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Net Generation from Wind*.

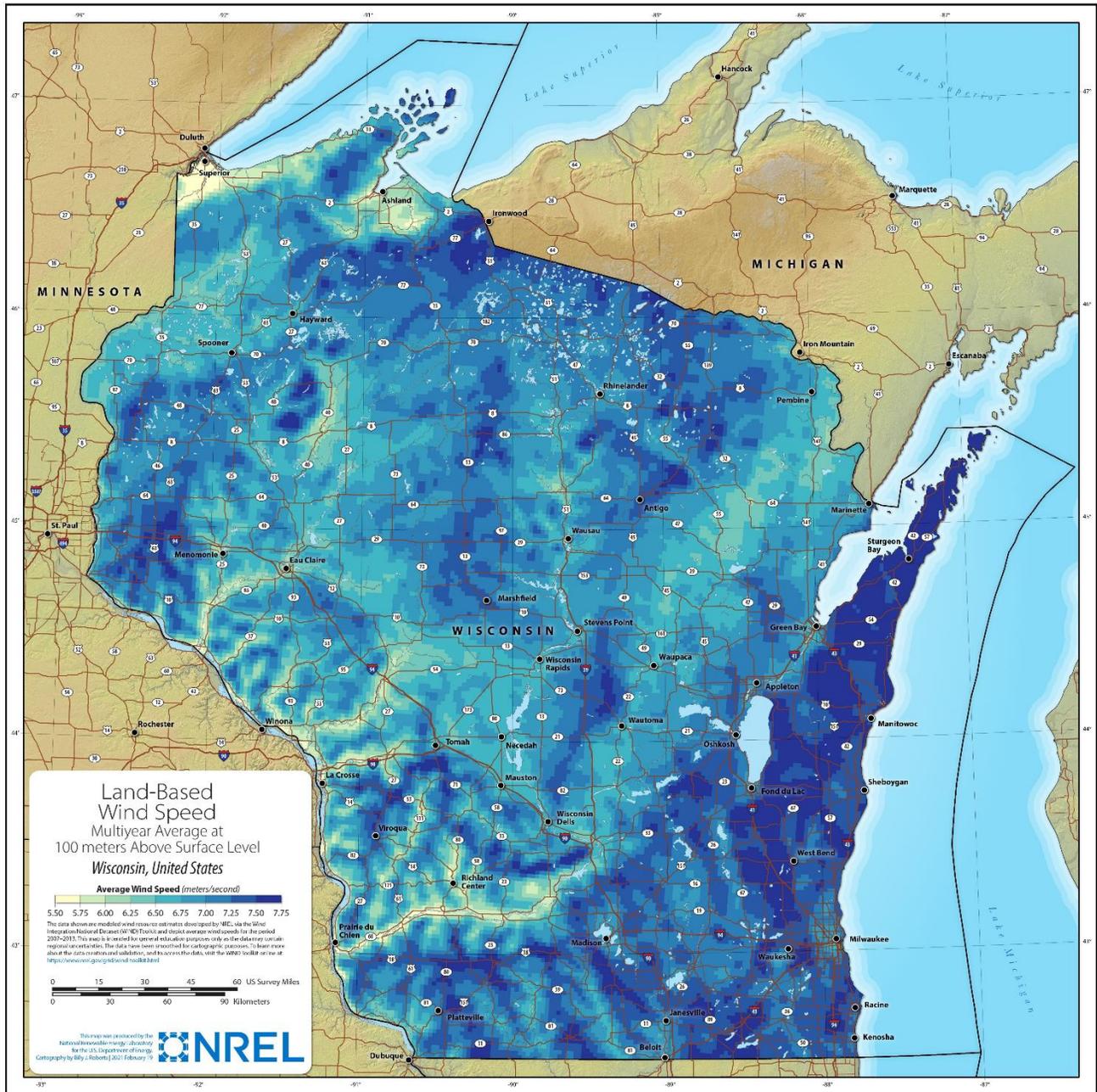
In 2020, the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE’s) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) produced an Offshore Wind Speed map for the Great Lakes, displaying the multiyear average (2007-2013) wind speeds at 100 meters above surface level. This map provides a general indication of where good or poor wind resources are located. 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 bay side. These areas have average wind speeds ranging from 7 to 9.5 meters per second. (See Figure 9.3.) Inland areas were also identified to have significant wind power by the NREL. All of Door County had multiyear average wind speeds greater than 7 meters per second. (See Figure 9.4.)

Figure 9.3: Offshore Wind Speed Multiyear Average, Wisconsin



Source: U.S. DOE National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Figure 9.4: Land-Based Wind Speed Multiyear Average, Wisconsin.



Source: DOE National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Per the non-profit Renew Wisconsin, there are 10 wind projects in Wisconsin that are presently generating electricity for utility use, with a combined total of 437 wind turbines. Currently, there are no wind farms in Door County.

Solar Energy

Solar energy is the fastest growing and most affordable source of new electricity in the country. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, in 2021, solar energy contributed 0.87% to the electric grid mix in Wisconsin.

The U.S. Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy's Solar Energy Technologies Office (SETO) funds projects at national laboratories, state and local governments, universities, nonprofit organizations, and private companies to improve the affordability, reliability, and domestic benefit of solar technologies on the grid. Currently, there are 16 active solar projects in Wisconsin being funded by SETO; there are none presently in Door County.

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.

FiberNet is Door County's broadband service that works to provide connectivity throughout the county. The Broadband Advisory Committee oversees FiberNet, collaborating with and providing advice and recommendations to the Broadband Department Coordinator and County Administrator, on a broad range of issues including:

- Establish a budget for the Broadband Department.
- General oversight for the Broadband Department.
- Review and provide feedback on policy and legislation regarding county broadband initiatives and help establish priorities.
- Convene regular meetings to discuss:
 - Public and private broadband project initiatives;
 - Future demand planning;
 - Recommendations on meeting current and future demands for economic development, education, healthcare, public safety, and tourism; and
 - Educate citizens, private industry, government agencies, and elected officials on broadband concerns.
- Consolidate any pertinent broadband information into the FiberNet Door County website.

- Provide a formalized process to engage and address concerns from citizens, private industry, elected officials, and local and state government.
- Create a work group to focus on digital literacy and inclusion.
- Create an education work group to represent school districts and secondary education in the county.
- Coordinate with the Communications Advisory Technical Subcommittee on the communication network to ensure the coordination of resources and network design.

RADIO STATIONS

There are six 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 (83.9 FM)
 - WHID Green Bay (88.1 FM)
 - WHND Sister Bay (91.9 FM)
 - WHDI Sister Bay (89.7 FM)
- *Bethesda Christian Broadcasting (BCF, formerly WPF)*. WPF first went on the air in 1991, playing contemporary Christian music for parts of Wisconsin and Michigan.
 - WLNI (88.5)
 - WPF (90.5 FM)
- *Radio 74 Internationale*. WQQA (91.7 FM) is a Christian radio station with licensed broadcasting from the Village of Forestville.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

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

- Aging & Disability Resource Center of Door County (ADRC)
 - ADRC of Door County
 - Transportation
 - County Cherryland Airport

- Emergency Management & Services
- Highway & Airport Department
- Justice Center
 - Child Support
 - District Attorney
 - Family Court Commissioner
 - Register in Probate
 - Sheriff
- Library
- Government Center
 - Corporation Counsel
 - County Administrator
 - County Clerk
 - Extension – Door County
 - Facility and Parks
 - Finance
 - Health and Human Services
 - Human Resources
 - Land Use Services
 - Register of Deeds
 - Soil and Water Conservation
 - Technology Services
 - Treasurer
 - Veterans Services

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. The DNR regulates solid waste through the Waste and Materials Management Program (WMMP), working with local governments, private industry, other organizations, and individual citizens to reduce waste and increase reuse and recycling. There are multiple types of facilities or activities related to collecting, storing, transporting, treating, and disposing of solid waste that require permits or licenses from the DNR through the WMMP. 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 residuals composting facilities; and
- Municipal solid waste combustors.

Access to information on sites and facilities that are regulated by the WMMP is available on the DNR website through the Waste Facility and Transporter Licenses lists. Additionally, the DNR formed the WMMP Study Group in 2016, a stakeholder working group serving as a forum for the program to receive

input from, and provide information to, stakeholder organizations. The study group provides the WMMP with constructive feedback on policy and technical issues and works collaboratively with DNR staff to find workable solutions.

In 1997, Door County adopted a Solid Waste Management ordinance that is administered by the Door County Highway Department. The department also performs the ongoing maintenance and regulatory testing of the closed Door County Landfill in the Town of Nasewaupee (off Hainesville Road).

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES – LICENSED SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING FACILITIES

A few municipalities in Door County provide solid waste collection services for residents through public works department 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 website 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 land-spreading 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 2021, the Highway Department secured \$86,648 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, and 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 biweekly curbside pickup of recyclables or residents can bring their recyclables to the Waste Management facility 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.

OPEN BURNING AND TRASH INCINERATION

Open burning is defined by the DNR as outdoor burning in an unconfined area, container, or pile. Wisconsin regulations generally prohibit open burning due to the associated health and environmental impacts; there are some exceptions for certain activities. 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 recyclables banned from landfills, garbage, wet materials, combustible rubbish, oily substances, asphalt materials, plastic of any kind, and rubber products.

Door County has an Outdoor and Refuse Burning ordinance that is intended to promote the public health, safety, and welfare and to safeguard the health, comfort, living conditions, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the county due to the air pollution and fire hazards of 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 formed in 2003 as a grant program that provides reimbursement to communities that collect and dispose of household hazardous wastes, agricultural pesticides, and prescription drugs. Administered by the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, the mission of the program is to assist communities in improving and sustaining public health, environmental, and animal safety by reducing risk of exposure to hazardous/toxic materials. Grants may be awarded to counties, towns, villages, cities, tribes, sanitary, and sewerage districts, or regional planning commissions.

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, the most recent occurring in November 2022.

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 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. Onsite 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 two municipal composting sites, operated by the City of Sturgeon Bay and the Town of Washington. Because of its size, the Washington Island site is exempt from most DNR regulations, as it is less than 50 cubic yards. The City of Sturgeon Bay maintains the City's Compost Pile, located at Division Road, and residents within the City limits may dispose of leaves, brush, grass clippings, etc. Non-city residents that live in the Town of Sturgeon Bay or the Town of Sevastopol may purchase an annual permit to drop items at the City's compost site.

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 work 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: County Zip Codes

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 is a 143-bed direct supervision facility with the operational capacity of 109 inmates. The jail 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
- Nasewaupée
- Sister Bay/Liberty Grove Fire (two shared locations)
- Southern Door Fire

- Sturgeon Bay Fire
- Washington Island Fire

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

Insurance 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. 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 (DCES) is charged with the primary functions of providing emergency ambulatory services and implementing community educational safety programs. DCES operates out of four stations – Brussels, Sister Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Washington Island – housing ten ambulances, half of which are housed at the Sturgeon Bay station.

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, and 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 Medical Center 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.

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 Medical Center 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 one year-round physician and one year-round nurse practitioner.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Door County Emergency Management Department prepares for, responds to, and mitigates against both human-made and natural disasters within the county. This is accomplished in part through planning, training, and exercising which better prepares the public and response personnel to help minimize the loss of lives and property following a disaster. The Emergency Management Department works to:

- Maintain the Emergency Operations Center for Door County;
- Provide assistance to emergency response agencies and partners following emergencies or disasters;
- Develop and update emergency plans for all hazards impacting our community;

- Act as a liaison with local, state, and federal authorities during emergencies and disasters;
- Develop, coordinate, and conduct emergency management training/exercise programs; and
- Develop and distribute emergency management presentations, brochures, pamphlets, public service announcements, and other relevant information for civic organizations, businesses, and the public.

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Door County has five public school districts (see Table 9.4) and four private/parochial schools: St. John Bosco Grade School; St. Peter’s Evangelical; Peninsula Christian School; and Zion Lutheran. Map 1.1, found at the end of this document, shows the public school districts in the county.

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 on the north side of the city. There are over 30 associate degree, technical diploma, and certificate programs offered. The campus features spaces and real-world labs for diesel, welding, metallurgy, massage therapy, culinary, and nursing fields. The college is known for its Diesel and Heavy Equipment Technician technical diploma and Diesel Equipment Technology associate program. Additionally, the campus offers nearly 80 online degrees, diplomas, and certificates in business, digital arts, education, healthcare, IT, and many other fields.

Basic education assistance is available to prepare individuals for the General Education Development (GED)[®] and the High School Equivalency Diploma. NWTC Sturgeon Bay offers Business Resources to local businesses and entrepreneurs, and is also the home of the Learning in Retirement program for retired or semi-retired individuals. In addition, there is an NWTC Sister Bay Learning and Innovation Center which offers space for community meetings, classes, training, and more.

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 Schools, Door County 2022

School	2018 Enrollment	2022 Enrollment	# Change	% Change
Gibraltar	535	546	11	2.06%
Sevastopol	614	601	-13	-2.12%
Southern Door	1,011	995	-16	-1.58%
Sturgeon Bay	1,145	1,066	-79	-6.90%
Washington	80	67	-13	-16.25%

Source: Door County Pulse, 2022.

LIBRARIES

The Door County Library is a consolidated county public library with eight libraries located around the county. The library headquarters and administrative offices are located within the Sturgeon Bay location to provide support all library locations. The Sturgeon Bay location 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 Door County Library also belongs to WISCAT which allows for specialty item sharing throughout the United States.

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

The Door County Library offer books, movies, magazines, newspapers, puzzles, games, toys, and Library of Things equipment. Digital and on-line services include Books and e-audiobooks, the Door County Newspaper Archives, free 24/7 Wi-Fi access at every location, computers, printers, and copiers. The Library also uses space for event programming for children's story time, book discussions, play readings, and community meetings. Lastly, they organize the Door County Reads events every January-February.

HEALTH CARE

HOSPITAL AND CLINICS

Door County Medical Center (DCMC), located in the City of Sturgeon Bay, is an award-winning critical access hospital, having been the leader in health and wellness in Door and Kewaunee counties for more than 75 years. The medical center provides a wide range of specialties, including Primary Care, the Women's and Children's Center, the Door Orthopedic Center, Behavioral Health, General Surgery, the Door County Cancer Center, a skilled nursing facility, and rehabilitation services facilities, among others. More than 175 physicians serve on the medical staff at the main hospital, satellite clinics in Sturgeon Bay and Sister Bay, and rehabilitation services facilities throughout the county.

In 2016, the Door County Medical Center began a partnership with Hospital Sisters Health System/Prevea (HSBS) to offer increased access to specialists. DCMC collaborates with other local organizations to address the health needs of the community. DCMC's myriad community involvements – including support for silent sporting events, arts and music events, afterschool programs, and youth sports – make the hospital a leader in community wellness. DCMC also supports school nursing programs in local public schools, as well as occupational and physical therapy and sports medicine, and partners with local employees through occupational health services and the Personal Health Team Program.

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
 - Orthopedic 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 and physically ill.

- **StoneBridge Healthcare**, Village of Sister Bay. StoneBridge Healthcare is a senior living community, including independent living apartments, skilled nursing care for approximately 60 beds, and a special care unit for those with Alzheimer’s and dementia.
- **Door County Medical Center Skilled Nursing Facility**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Skilled nursing care for eight short-term beds (up to two months) and 22 long-term beds; 2 of the 30 total beds are dedicated to end of life care.
- **Golden Living Center-Dorchester Corporation**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Golden Living Center-Dorchester is licensed for up to 138 residents.

ADULT FAMILY FACILITIES

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 website, 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 (and information on capacity where available) in Door County are:

- **Anna's Healthcare, Inc.**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of 62 for advanced aged, physically disabled, terminally ill, and irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's.
- **Cardinal Ridge Residential Care**, City of Sturgeon Bay. Capacity of approximately 26 for advanced aged, developmentally disabled, and irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's.
- **The Gathering of Door County**
- **Hearthside**, Village of Sister Bay. Capacity of 15 for advanced aged, irreversible dementia/Alzheimer's, and terminally ill.
- **HIL Florida**
- **Whispering Heights CBRF**
- **Whispering Pines**
- **Whispering Winds**
- **Woodview of Scandia**

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 live (e.g., dressing, eating, bathing, and grooming).
- Nursing services. Health monitoring, medication administration, and medication management.

There are two RCAC facilities in the county:

- **StoneBridge Healthcare**, Village of Sister Bay; 58 apartments.
- **Pine Crest Village LLC**, City of Sturgeon Bay; 43 Apartments.

ADULT AND CHILDCARE 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.

The Aging and Disability Resource Center, or ADRC, of Door County 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. More information about the ADRC can be found in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of the chapter.

CHILDCARE FACILITIES

The Department of Children and Families licenses Wisconsin’s child care centers. State law require 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 Childcare (nine or more children in care at any on time). Day camp is another type of licensed program that is seasonal and oriented to the out-of-doors.

As of January 16, 2023, there were 10 licensed/certified childcare facilities in Door County, most of which are privately-owned and some of which operate in private homes. One of the facilities is classified as a “family” center, with up to 8 children enrolled, and 9 are classified as “group” centers, with 9 or more children enrolled. Information detailing each childcare facility’s classification, hours, days of operation, and capacity is available through the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Website, listed in the Resources and Further Information section at the end of the 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 January 16, 2023.

Table 9.5: Group Childcare Facilities, Door County

Facility	Location	Capacity	Ages
Adventures Childcare, Inc.	Town of Brussels	39	6 wks. - 12 yrs.
Boys and Girls Club of Door County	City of Sturgeon Bay	45	5 yrs. - 9 yrs.
Door Community Child Development	City of Sturgeon Bay	83	6 wks. - 10 yrs.
Door County YMCA Camp Compass	City of Sturgeon Bay	80	3 yrs. - 13 yrs.
Door County YMCA Kids Club	City of Sturgeon Bay	50	4 yrs. - 12 yrs.
Northern Door Children's Center	Village of Sister Bay	112	6 wks. - 12 yrs.
Peninsula Preschool Inc	Village of Ephraim	16	3 yrs. - 6 yrs.
Sturgeon Bay Head Start	City of Sturgeon Bay	20	3 yrs. - 7 yrs.

The Ridges Day Camp	Town of Baileys Harbor	15	5 yrs. - 11 yrs.
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Source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, 2023.

PLACES OF WORSHIP AND CEMETERIES

In addition to traditional religious services, Door County places of worship 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 information on places of worship.

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. (See Table 3.7.) Small family cemeteries, unnamed cemeteries, and other burial sites may not be included in this list. Note that the Sturgeon Bay Laurie History Room has a list of everyone buried in Door County.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER INFORMATION

LOCAL AGENCIES

Aurora BayCare Medical Center ([Committed to High Quality Care | Aurora BayCare](#))

Cardinal Ridge Residential Care ([Cardinal Ridge Residential Care | Senior Living Green Bay WI](#))

Door County Broadband ([Door County Broadband – Experience The Bertram Difference!](#))

Door County Government ([Door County, WI | Official Website](#))

- **Aging and Disabilities Resource Center** ([Home - ADRC of Door County \(adrcdoorcounty.org\)](#))
 - o
- **Emergency Management** ([Emergency Management | Door County, WI](#))
- **Emergency Services** ([Emergency Services | Door County, WI](#))
- **Facilities and Parks** ([Facilities and Parks | Door County, WI](#))
- **FiberNet** ([Door County FiberNet | Door County, WI](#))
 - o **Broadband Advisory Committee** ([Broadband Committee | Door County, WI](#))
- **Health and Human Services** ([Health and Human Services | Door County, WI](#))
- **Highway and Airport** ([Highway and Airport | Door County, WI](#))
- **Land Use Services** ([Land Use Services | Door County, WI](#))
 - o **Sanitarian** ([Sanitarian \(POWTS\) | Door County, WI](#))
- **Library** ([Library | Door County, WI](#))
 - o **Baileys Harbor Branch** ([Baileys Harbor \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
 - o **Egg Harbor Branch** ([Egg Harbor \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
 - o **Ephraim Branch** ([Ephraim \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
 - o **Fish Creek Branch** ([Fish Creek \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
 - o **Forestville** ([Forestville \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
 - o **Sister Bay/Liberty Grove Branch** ([Sister Bay / Liberty Grove \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
 - o **Sturgeon Bay – Main Branch** ([Sturgeon Bay \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
 - o **Washington Island Branch** ([Washington Island \(doorcountylibrary.org\)](#))
- **Sheriff** ([Sheriff | Door County, WI](#))
- **Soil and Water Conservation** ([Soil and Water Conservation | Door County, WI](#))
- **Transportation** ([Transportation | Door County, WI](#))
- **Veterans Services** ([Veterans Services | Door County, WI](#))

Door County Medical Center ([Door County Medical Center - Home \(dcmedical.org\)](#))

- **Pete and Jelaine Horton Center Skilled Nursing Facility** ([Door County Medical Center - Pete and Jelaine Horton Center Skilled Nursing Facility \(dcmedical.org\)](#))

Door County Peninsula Pulse ([Door County News - Door County Pulse](#))

Good Samaritan Society – Scandia Village ([Senior Living at Scandia Village | Sister Bay, WI | Good Samaritan Society \(good-sam.com\)](#))

Hearthside Assisted Living ([Hearthside | Assisted Living Services | Sister Bay, WI \(hearthsidesisterbay.com\)](#))

The Lodge 106.9 ([Home - fm 106.9 The Lodge \(1069thelodge.com\)](#))

Maplewood Sanitary District ([Maplewood Sanitary District – Town of Forestville \(forestvilletown.com\)](#))

Nicolet Broadcasting, Inc. ([Door County Daily News](#))

Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NWTC) – Sturgeon Bay Campus ([NWTC Sturgeon Bay - Northeast Wisconsin Technical College](#))

Pine Crest Village LLC ([Pine Crest Village: Rates & Fees \(doorpinecrest.com\)](#))

Prevea Door County Health Center ([Prevea Health at Door County Medical Center - Sturgeon Bay, WI | Prevea Health](#))

Sister Bay Utilities ([Utilities | Sister Bay, WI Government \(sisterbaywi.gov\)](#))

Sturgeon Bay Utilities (SBU) ([Sturgeon Bay Utilities | People you know. Service you trust. \(sbunet.com\)](#))

- **Choose Renewable Program** ([Renewable Energy Made Easy | Sturgeon Bay Utilities \(sbunet.com\)](#))

Sunshine House ([Home - Sunshine Resources of Door County](#))

Washington Island Electric Cooperative, Inc. ([WI Electric Co-Op \(wiecoop.com\)](#))

WDOR (910 AM & 93.9 FM) ([WDOR Door County 93.9 FM/910 AM – Local & Live Since 1951 | WDOR](#))

REGIONAL & STATE AGENCIES

American Transmission Company ([Home | American Transmission Company \(atcllc.com\)](#))

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin ([Public Service Commission of Wisconsin](#))

- **Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation** ([PSC Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation](#))
 - o **Energy Innovation Grant Program** ([PSC Energy Innovation Grant Program \(wi.gov\)](#))
 - o **Focus on Energy Program** ([Home | Focus on Energy](#))

Renew Wisconsin ([*Home - RENEW Wisconsin](#))

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection ([DATCP Home Homepage \(wi.gov\)](#))

- **Wisconsin Clean Sweep** ([DATCP Home Clean Sweep \(wi.gov\)](#))

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families ([| Wisconsin Department of Children and Families](#))

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ([Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources \(DNR\) | Wisconsin DNR](#))

- **Licensed Solid Waste Facilities** ([Waste facility and transporter licenses | | Wisconsin DNR](#))
- **Municipal Waterworks Operators** ([Municipal waterworks operators | | Wisconsin DNR](#))
- **Waste and Materials Management Program** ([Waste | Wisconsin DNR](#))
- **Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System** ([WPDES Permits | | Wisconsin DNR](#))

Wisconsin Office of Sustainability & Clean Energy ([Wisconsin Office of Sustainability & Clean Energy Home](#))

- **Wisconsin Clean Energy Plan** ([Clean Energy Plan - DML - Summary \(1\).pdf \(wi.gov\)](#))

Wisconsin Public Power, Inc. ([WPPI Energy](#))

Wisconsin Public Radio ([Wisconsin Public Radio | \(wpr.org\)](#))

Wisconsin Public Service ([Wisconsin Public Service](#))

- **NatureWise Renewable Energy Program** ([NatureWise® Renewable Energy Program | Wisconsin Public Service](#))

NATIONAL AGENCIES

National Fire Protection Association Insurance Service Office ([ISO Rating Resources \(nfpa.org\)](#))

Radio 74 Internationale ([Radio74 Internationale: Broadcasting nationwide.](#))

United States Department of Energy ([Department of Energy](#))

- **Energy Information Administration** ([Homepage - U.S. Energy Information Administration \(EIA\)](#))
- **National Renewable Energy Laboratory** ([National Renewable Energy Laboratory \(NREL\) Home Page | NREL](#))
- **Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy** ([Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | Department of Energy](#))
 - o **Solar Energy Technologies Office** ([About the Solar Energy Technologies Office | Department of Energy](#))

United States Environmental Protection Agency ([U.S. Environmental Protection Agency | US EPA](#))

United States Geological Survey ([USGS.gov | Science for a changing world](#))

United States Postal Service ([Welcome | USPS](#))