

VILLAGE OF FORESTVILLE

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Village of Forestville
123 S. Forestville Avenue
P. O. Box 6
Forestville, WI 54213
Phone: (920) 856-6886

Resolution No: 2-2011

**APPROVING AND RECOMMENDING THE ADOPTION OF
Village of Forestville COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2030**

WHEREAS, Beginning on January 1, 2010, if a local governmental unit engages in any of the following: official mapping established or amended under s. 62.23(6); local subdivision regulation under s. 236.45 or 236.46; county zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 59.69; city or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 62.23(7); town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 60.61 or 60.62; or zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under ss. 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231, such actions must be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan;

WHEREAS, the Village of Forestville ("Village") developed its Comprehensive Plan ("Plan") in accordance with the requirements of Section 66.1001 Wisconsin Statutes, the draft of said plan and accompanying maps being sponsored for public open house meetings and public hearing.

WHEREAS, the Village adopted and followed written procedures that fostered public participation (e.g., opportunity for written and verbal input, and publicly-noticed public input meetings) in every stage of the preparation of the Plan.

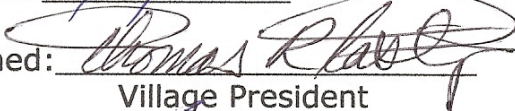
WHEREAS, the Plan was presented to the public at various stages for input, review, and comment at Special Meeting October 1st and Public Hearing October 29th and November 1st.

WHEREAS, the Plan was prepared by the Village in cooperation with other local governmental units located within Door County.

WHEREAS, the Plan will take effect and be in full force from and after January 1, 2010, and be applicable to the Village of Forestville.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Forestville approves the Plan, all maps, and all other descriptive materials contained therein as given to the Board Members and posted at the Village Hall.

Dated: 11/09/09

Signed: 
Village President

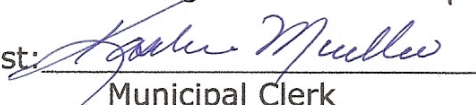
Attest: 
Municipal Clerk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	4
OVERVIEW OF WISCONSIN’S COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING LAW	4
CHAPTER TWO: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES	5
CHAPTER THREE: HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	11
CHAPTER FOUR: AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES	29
CHAPTER FIVE: HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	33
CHAPTER SIX: UTILITIES	38
CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMUNITY FACILITIES	41
CHAPTER EIGHT: TRANSPORTATION	43
CHAPTER NINE: LAND USE	47
CHAPTER TEN: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION	53
CHAPTER ELEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION	54

Maps In Report

Forestville 1899
 Soil Associations and Prime Farmland
 Current Use Map
 Future Use Map
 Watersheds
 Major Wetlands Areas

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of Wisconsin’s Comprehensive Planning Law, which mandated development of this village comprehensive plan, followed by brief descriptions of the contents of this plan volume and the process used to develop this plan.

OVERVIEW OF WISCONSIN’S COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING LAW

Wisconsin’s Comprehensive Planning Law—1999 Wisconsin Act 9, codified in Section 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes—also referred to as the “Smart Growth” legislation, was signed into law on October 27, 1999. This legislation defined a comprehensive plan, detailed numerous land use regulations and programs that needed to be consistent with a comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010, and listed mandatory procedures for adopting a comprehensive plan. Comprehensive plans are required by this state law to incorporate a twenty-year vision, although plans are to be updated no less than every ten years. Since its initial adoption, the Comprehensive Planning Law has been amended several times, most significantly with regard to the consistency requirement. According to the amended version of s. 66.1001, Wis. Stats., beginning on January 1, 2010, the actions of a town, village, city, or county with regard to any official mapping program, or zoning or subdivision ordinance, must be consistent with that community’s comprehensive plan. The Village of Forestville, with both zoning and subdivision ordinances, is clearly required to have a comprehensive Smart Growth plan in place by 2010.

The Comprehensive Planning Law does not mandate how a community should grow. Rather, it offers an outline of the topics to be addressed and information required within a plan. From these, the community is supposed to develop its goals and policies, thereby providing a rational basis for local land use decisions. The law does require public participation, including the requirement that the governing body adopt a written public participation plan detailing how the plan will be developed, adopted, implemented, and updated. Plans must also include specific objectives, policies, and programs, including agencies that will be responsible for implementation items and the timeframes within which those implementation measures will occur.

While a municipality may choose to include additional topics, a comprehensive plan must include at least the nine—referred to as “elements” in the legislation—listed below and as defined by the Comprehensive Planning Law:

- Issues and Opportunities
- Housing
- Transportation
- Utilities and Community Facilities
- Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources
- Economic Development
- Intergovernmental Cooperation
- Land Use
- Implementation

CHAPTER TWO: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Per s. 66.1001 (2)(a), Wis. Stats., the Issues and Opportunities element of a comprehensive plan shall include “Background information on the local governmental unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals, and programs of the local governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local governmental unit over a 20-year planning period. Background information shall include population, household, and employment forecasts that the local governmental unit uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age distribution, educational levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.”

Background information on the local governmental unit

The Village of Forestville was established and incorporated in 1960. The village is governed by the village board, which consists of five elected officials, and four trustees in addition to the village president. The village board shall be vested with all the powers of the village not specifically given to some other officer. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Village Board shall have the management and control of the village property, finances, highways, streets, navigable waters and the public service, and shall have the power to act for the government and good order of the village, for its commercial benefit and for the health, safety, welfare and convenience of the public, and may carry its powers into effect by license, regulation, suppression, borrowing, taxation, special assessment, appropriation and other necessary or convenient means to govern.

VILLAGE ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Village of Forestville has elected officials which consist of a Village President and four (4) Village Trustees for a two year term. The clerk/treasurer is an appointed position for two years.

The Village President appoints the Trustee to various committees for the village. Villages provide various services to its residents and have a degree of home rule and taxing jurisdiction over them. The home rule authority granted to villages allows them to make their own decisions about their affairs, administration, and much of their public policy, subject to state law. In order to incorporate as a village, a community must have at least 150 citizens in a rural area.

ZONING AND ORDINANCES

The village has a Code of ordinance that is followed as close as possible. Copies of all the ordinances can be seen at the library or by asking any board member to read their copy. The Village Board works actively to update the ordinance as warranted and will be working to get all ordinances up to date.

The village has strict zoning on all building. All new building is inspected by State Uniform Code Personnel.

Population

The Village of Forestville consists of 429 residents, see table 2.1, as reported from the 2000 census. Population by age groups can be viewed as table 2.2. Estimated population projections are attached as table 2.3.

Households

The Village of Forestville consists of 219 households with a median income reported as \$39,167 in 1999 up 55% from 10 years prior, and can be compared to neighboring county data on table 2.4. The median age of residents in the Village of Forestville is 40.6 years. A trend of such age from census data can be viewed as table 2.5. Education levels of residents can be viewed as table 2.6.

Employment Forecast

Note that because economic development is further addressed in Chapter 5 of this comprehensive plan, it is recommended that readers review said chapter for relevant data on the economic development for the Village of Forestville. The employment figures can be viewed on the attached table 2.7 from census data.

Because there is a strong relationship between population, housing costs and the economy, it is important to consider all of these factors and to be balanced to maintain the rural character of the village. Attracting young families, keeping the village costs under control, and to keep those on fixed incomes in their homes and businesses in the village are all important issues. Figures attained in this section should be used as a guide to trends, issues and opportunities.

Note also that the national economy is in a state of recession likes of which have not been seen since The Great Depression at the time of the plan. Information obtained in this Employment forecasts are bleak but the future is optimistic.

In these times building and development is down, but the existing home market has become more affordable, thus creating opportunities for more homeowners and home improvements. Owners occupying homes for a longer term create more local, long term and dependable employees. This in return results in consumers driving the local economy, and a need for more consumer products and goods.

Agriculture and its associated activities have long played important roles in Forestville's social and economic systems, but agriculture everywhere faces decreasing diversity. Fewer and fewer local, small family farms remain in operation. With the increase in "Mega Farms" more workers may relocate to the Village of Forestville while working in agriculture, but it to is relatively limited in its diversity or threatened by various outside forces. While agriculture directly affects Forestville's economy, it is also closely intertwined with community character. A struggling agricultural economy leaves rural land vulnerable to potentially sprawling new residential development, as agricultural operators are forced to sell land in order to support themselves or retire. This threatens the area's rural community character, aesthetically, economically, and environmentally. Additionally, the loss of agricultural areas to new development was identified as a threat to the small-town flavor of the village.

Another potential business opportunity may be created based on the village's increasing number of older constituents who will require specialized services as they age. There is potential in establishing medical institutions that would serve an aging population, as well as enhance economic development and produce local jobs.

The Village of Forestville will use the demographic trends, age distribution, education levels, income levels and employment characteristics in developing a comprehensive plan and addressing issues and opportunities.

For planning purposes, an issue is typically defined as an internal weakness or an external threat that needs to be addressed, while an opportunity is an internal strength or an external trend that could be capitalized upon.

GENERAL MISSIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

As identified by persons participating in a comprehensive planning meetings. The issues listed here, therefore, are not necessarily to be considered as conclusions based on fact or opinions shared by Village elected officials or staff.

- Overall issues deal mostly with a quality of life. Maintaining quiet and safe homes and a friendly community with an affordable cost of living. The ability to sustain the small town atmosphere, and having facilities and utilities that don't economically strain the village.
- Protect ground and surface water quality is continually monitored and maintained for use as drinking water.
- Attempt to use renewable energy resources whenever possible.
- Maintaining our park so it can be used by children and grandchildren and there is nearby natural recreation that is promoted and enhanced recreational opportunities.

ISSUES

- Sewer system
- Traffic
- Maintenance of roads and park
- Low income house site and number of police calls to the village
- Future assessments

Opportunities

- Quiet Homes
- Safe neighborhoods
- Affordable homes
- Parks
- Public library with wireless internet access
- Ease of travel to neighboring communities
- Local service businesses
- "Green" tourist activities such as the bike trail and fishing
- Local fire and rescue department

LIST OF PLAN GOALS

- Develop, maintain, and up-grade utilities, community facilities, and services in an efficient, coordinated, and cost-effective manner to service the current and future needs of the community's residential and commercial uses.
- Provide a variety of quality affordable housing and economic opportunities for the current and future population.
- Improve communication and knowledge between all levels of government and residents, and support or initiate cooperative efforts on issues requiring multi-jurisdictional coordination.
- Protect and enhance the area's surface and ground water quality.
- Engage public and private agencies in joint planning efforts to acquire, maintain, and improve public recreation infrastructure in order to provide adequate and safe public recreation space.
- Maintain, preserve, and enhance the community's rural atmosphere and agricultural heritage.

- Preserve existing agriculture and promote more sustainable agricultural operations, providing local food sources to serve present and future generations.
- Expand strong existing industries and businesses in the village, while promoting new industries, trends, and economic development implementation ideas that fit the Village of Forestville.
- Establish or enhance local education and coordination efforts regarding agricultural preservation and natural resource protection.
- Protect lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, steep slopes, wildlife habitat, and other natural features.
- Preserve historic sites and character.
- Develop a transportation system that is safe, economical, efficient, integrated, inter-modal, and interconnected, and adaptable to changes in demand and technology at the lowest possible environmental and social cost.
- Develop and support cultural and historical festivals, events, and activities and increased membership/participation levels for cultural and historical organizations.

VISION STATEMENT FOR DOOR COUNTY

In the year 2030, the Village of Forestville has an exceptional quality of life preserved for both present and future generations through a sustainable quiet and safe neighborly balance between its costs of living, economic activities, social systems, the preservation of its natural environment, the community is using green technologies and reducing our dependency on fossil fuels with public transportation available. The rural character is maintained as the village has room for growth with large areas of undeveloped agricultural area and use of multiple sanitary districts. People are making a living filling affordable housing as the economy grows jobs are produced in the village and with people commuting to neighboring communities, thus keeping rural areas in agricultural use and preserving rural character at the same time. Public access to and recreational opportunities are widespread utilizing the park and the water with an increase in tourism.

Table 2.1: Historical Population Levels, 1960-2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Village of Forestville	NA	349	455	470	429

**Table 2.2: Population by Age Groups per 2000 census.
School age working and voting age retirement**

Age	5-11	%	12-14	%	15-17	%	16+	%
Village of Forestville	44	10.3	24	5.6	14	3.3	264	61.5

Age	18+	%	18-64	%	65+	%	TOTAL
Village of Forestville	332	77.4	258	60.1	74	17.2	429

Table 2.3: WDOA Population Projections, , 2000-2030

2000 Census WDOA Population Projection # Change % Change

Population by year 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2000-2025 2000-2025

Village of Forestville	429	429	425	421	416	407	397	-37	-8.6%
-------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	--------------

Table 2.4: Population Projections, 2000-2025

Census Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	# Change	% Change
Door County	26,961	29,023	30,112	30,645	30,800	30,218	2,257	8.1
Kewaunee County	20,187	20,765	21,343	21,909	22,457	22,917	2,730	13.5
Brown County	226,658	237,515	248,529	259,912	269,812	281,348	54,690	24.1
Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,563,896	5,751,470	5,931,386	6,110,878	6,274,867	911,192	17.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 2000; Wisconsin Department of administration

Table 2.5: Median Age, 1970-2000

Year	1970	1980	1990	2000
Village of Forestville	32.3	28.2	35.3	40.6

Table 2.6 Education Levels of Residents

Village of Forestville	Number	%
Less than 9th grade	9	3
9th to 12th no diploma	32	11
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	181	61
Some college no degree	42	14
Associate degree	13	4
Bachelor's degree	18	6
Graduate or Professor	2	1

Total (Age 25+) 297

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000, SF-3.

Table 2.7: Employed Persons by Occupation,

Village of Forestville	Number	Per Cent	Total
Occupations			
Construction, extraction, and Maintenance	37	17	
Production, transportation, and material moving	64	29	
Management, professional, and related occupations	37	17	
Service	23	10	
Sales and office	61	27	
Farming, fishing, and forestry	2	1	
Total Employed			224

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000, SF-3 (sample data).

CHAPTER THREE: HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Per s. 66.1001(2)(e), Wis. Stats., the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources consistent with zoning limitations under [s. 295.20 \(2\)](#), parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.” (Note that s. 295.20(2), Wis. Stats., outlines a property owner’s right to register and potentially later extract nonmetallic mineral resources, as well as how those rights may be protected from changes in planning or zoning designations.)

Note: This chapter will address the historic and cultural resource aspects of these statutory requirements, while Chapter 4 will address the agricultural and natural resource aspects.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUES

As identified by persons participating in the comprehensive planning group and Public Hearing meetings.

- Uncertain support for cultural activities
 - Losing/not attracting young people (housing and job issues) – need people to cultivate!
 - Decreasing government dollars for arts, culture, etc.
- Changing trends affecting long-term ties with the county – Door County’s market overall is aging.
 - Door County seen as a place with little for kids to do
- We need on-going outreach to municipal officials to make sure they become more involved in local historical and arts non-profits.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT CONDITIONS

Cultural resources in the county are abundant and open to the public

- Forestville Branch Library
- Belgian American Club
- Door County Historical Society
- Door County Advocate
- Algoma Record Herald
- Local Churches and Cemeteries
- Older Forestville Residents
- Door County Library Laurie History Room

Door County Museums and Other Historical Sites

Bayview Site – Whitefish Dunes State Park Town of Sevastopol
 Bjorklunden Stavkirke (Chapel) Town of Baileys Harbor
 Cana Island Lighthouse Town of Baileys Harbor
 Corner of the Past/Old Anderson House Museum Village of Sister Bay
 Door County Historical Museum City of Sturgeon Bay
 Door County Maritime Museum, Gills Rock Town of Liberty Grove
 Door County Maritime Museum, Sturgeon Bay City of Sturgeon Bay
 Eagle Bluff Lighthouse Peninsula State Park
 Ephraim Foundation Museums Village of Ephraim

- Anderson Barn Museum
- Anderson Store Museum
- The Svallus
- Pioneer Schoolhouse
- Thomas Goodletson Cabin

 Historic Iverson House
 Erskine Root Cellar Town of Jacksonport
 Fairfield Center for Contemporary Art City of Sturgeon Bay
 Gibraltar Town Hall Town of Gibraltar
 Gus Klenke Garage Town of Liberty Grove
 Historic Village at the Crossroads at Big Creek City of Sturgeon Bay
 Jackson Harbor Maritime Museum Town of Washington
 Jacobsen Museum Town of Washington
 Liberty Grove Historical Society Museum Town of Liberty Grove
 Miller Art Museum City of Sturgeon Bay
 Pottawatomie Lighthouse (located on Rock Island) Rock Island State Park
 The Clearing Town of Liberty Grove
 The Hardy Gallery (houses the Francis Hardy Center for the Arts) Village of Ephraim
 The Historic Noble House Town of Gibraltar
 Thordarson Estate Rock Island State Park
 Washington Island Farm Museum Town of Washington
 Whitefish Dunes State Park/Bayview Site Whitefish Dunes State Park

National and State Registers of Historic Places, Door County

Anderson Dock Historic District V. Ephraim District
 Baileys Harbor Range Light T. Baileys Harbor District
 Baileys Harbor Town Hall--McArdle Library T. Baileys Harbor Building
 Bohjanen's Door Bluff Pictographs T. Liberty Grove Site
 Bouche, J.B., House T. Brussels Building
 Bullhead Point Historical and Archeological District C. Sturgeon Bay District
 Cana Island Lighthouse T. Baileys Harbor Building
 Carnegie Free Library (Sturgeon Bay Old Library) C. Sturgeon Bay Building
 Chambers Island Lighthouse T. Gibraltar Building
 Christina Nilsson (shipwreck) T. Baileys Harbor Site
 Church of the Atonement T. Gibraltar Building

Clafin Point Site T. Gardner Site
 Clearing, The T. Liberty Grove Site
 Cupola House V. Egg Harbor Building
 Draize, August, Farmstead T. Union Building
 Eagle Bluff Lighthouse T. Gibraltar Building
 Englebert, Frank and Clara, House T. Brussels Building
 Ephraim Moravian Church V. Ephraim Building
 Ephraim Village Hall V. Ephraim Building
 Falque, Joachine J., House T. Brussels Building
 Fleetwing (shipwreck) T. Liberty Grove Site
 Frank O'connor (bulk carrier) T. Baileys Harbor Site
 Free Evangelical Lutheran Church--Bethania Scandinavian
 Evangelical Lutheran Congregation V. Ephraim Building
 Gibraltar District School No. 2 V. Ephraim Building
 Globe Hotel T. Baileys Harbor Building
 Hillside Hotel V. Ephraim Building
 Iverson, Andreas, House and First Public School V. Ephraim Building
 Jischke's Meat Market V. Sister Bay Building
 Joint Brussels and Garner District School Number One T. Brussels Building
 Larson, L. A., & Co. Store C. Sturgeon Bay Building
 Little Lake Archeological District T. Washington District
 Louisiana (Shipwreck) T. Washington Site
 Louisiana Street/Seventh Avenue Historic District C. Sturgeon Bay District
 Meridian (schooner) Shipwreck Site T. Liberty Grove Site
 Monfils, Joseph, Farmstead T. Brussels Building
 Namur Belgian-American District T. Union District
 Noble, Alexander, House T. Gibraltar Building
 Peterson, Peter, House V. Ephraim Building
 Pilot Island Light T. Washington Building
 Pilot Island NW Site T. Liberty Grove Site
 Plum Island Range Rear Light T. Washington Structure
 Porte des Morts Site T. Liberty Grove Site
 Pottawatomie Lighthouse T. Washington Building
 Rock Island Historic District T. Washington Site
 Sherwood Point Light Station T. Nasewaupee Building
 Sturgeon Bay Canal Lighthouse C. Sturgeon Bay Structure
 Sturgeon Bay Post Office C. Sturgeon Bay Building
 Third Avenue Historic District C. Sturgeon Bay District
 Thordarson Estate Historic District T. Washington District
 Thorp, Freeman and Jesse, House and Cottages T. Gibraltar Building
 Vangindertahlen, Louis, House T. Brussels Building
 Vorous General Store T. Gibraltar Building
 Water Tower T. Washington Building
 Welcker's Resort Historic District T. Gibraltar District
 Whitefish Dunes--Bay View Site T. Sevastopol District
 Zachow, William, Farmstead T. Liberty Grove Building

Zahn, Albert, House T. Baileys Harbor Building
State Register Only
Iris (Shipwreck) T. Washington Site
Joys (Shipwreck) T. Washington Site
Michigan Street Bridge C. Sturgeon Bay Structure
Ocean Wave (Shipwreck) T. Sevastopol Site

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society

History of Village of Forestville

Forestville was the third township to be organized in Door County. Early settlement of the “Village of Forests” was largely because of an unfortunate incident.

Being located inland, Forestville’s settlement would probably have been later than it was, had it not been for its “back door,” the Wolf, or Ahnapee River. The Ahnapee, now a small river with little commercial impact, was at one time a deep river on which steamboats and barges navigated for more than 20 years.

The “incident” which led to the settlement of Forestville occurred in May, 1855, when the steamboat Lady Elgin stopped at Manitowoc to deliver freight. Among its passengers were four young Irishmen bound for Chicago and Galena, Illinois. While the boat was unloading its freight, the four young men went for a stroll to look over the village of Manitowoc and wandered a little too far. Suddenly they noticed the Lady Elgin backing away from the pier. They rushed back to get aboard, but it was too late. The steamer was underway. The men, James Keogh, Sr., and John, Richard, and Matthew Perry, were left behind at Manitowoc. Mrs. Keogh, who was aboard the steamboat with her children, begged the captain to go back for her husband, but to no avail.

While the four young men were standing on the pier berating the captain with choice Irish expletives, they were approached by an elderly gentleman who introduced himself as Major Joseph McCormick. He listened sympathetically to their tale of woe and then told them how fortunate they were to have been left behind. He promised the men if they came with him, he would show them the best place in the West where there were all kinds of ways to make money.

Visions of a First Class City

The men listened dubiously as McCormick went on to tell them about a new town in Door County, 40 miles north. He told them about his sawmill and his hotel. He spoke eloquently of the choice timber and excellent soil. There was a waterfall for power, he said, and a deposit of marble nearby. McCormick claimed all that was needed to make a first-class city were men who were willing to work.

Keogh, thinking of his wife and family, was not interested. However, since there would not be another boat to Chicago for a week, all four of the men consented to go with the major and look over the new town site. They accompanied him in his Mackinac boat to Ahnapee, now Algoma, and from that point they rowed up the river for about 10 miles.

When the foursome arrived at the major's "town site," they were furious. His "sawmill" did not exist, his "hotel" was a wretched hut, and the rushing waterfall which was to drive the wheels of industry was but a small rapids. However, the timber was there in abundance, a huge forest which shut them in on every side.

In spite of being angry with the major's lies, the forest appealed to them. The men decided to stay, stake out a claim to land, and work for McCormick who promised them excellent pay. Keogh went to Chicago, returned with his wife and family, took land, and settled in Forestville. The Perry brothers did the same. A fourth brother, Samuel Perry, also took land in Forestville in the later 1850's, but soon moved to Ahnapee, where he became a prominent merchant and manufacturer.

First White Man

Major Joseph McCormick was the first white man to settle in Forestville. He was of Scottish-Irish descent, a big, breezy man with a commanding presence and an extremely loud voice. He had won his military title in the Mexican war and retained it all his life. McCormick claimed several tracts of land, but made formal entry only of the north half of the northeast ¼ of Section 29. The entry is dated August 1, 1855. Major McCormick discovered what he thought was a layer of marble a mile or two up the river from the present village. Here he built his home near what later became the railroad depot. Several years later he moved to Ahnapee.

Before his move, however, McCormick was responsible for bringing a great many settlers into Forestville. He spoke so persuasively of the marble quarries, the water power, and the timber resources, that many settlers were ferried up the river in 1855 and 1856. Some of these were John Stoneman, Andrew /Sloan, N. H. Rockwell, John Machinsky, Daniel Vaughn, Peter Thompson, and L. H. D. Shepherd. A number of German settlers also came during these years, and included Ernest, Franz, Robert, and Julius Bernhardt, Samuel and Michael Krueger, John Busch, Anton Schneider, and John Kumm.

In 1856, the Bernhardt brothers tried to make Major McCormick's dream of water power come true. Flowing into the river from the northeast was a good-sized creek on which they constructed a dam, making a 24-foot high waterfall. Below this they set up an overshot waterwheel, 24 feet in diameter, and here they operated the first sawmill. The lumber was shipped by way of the river. Later, when the land was cleared, this creek dried up and the mill was abandoned. Its remains, however, are still in evidence along the creek on the southeast side of the village.

By 1857, there were so many settlers near the site of the present village that steps were taken to organize a town. Forestville Township at that time included not only its present territory, but also the town of Clay Banks. The first town meeting was held November 3, 1857. Major McCormick was elected town chairman, L. H. Shepherd, clerk; and Samuel Bacon, treasurer. However, no official records of that meeting were kept. According to the oldest record book available, town officers for the year 1860 were: Peter Thompson, chairman; Daniel Vaughn and Anton Schneider, supervisors; John Stoneman, clerk; and Samuel Perry, Treasurer.

Designing Roads

A major project after organizing the township was laying out the roads. An entry dated November 25, 1857, in an old partially destroyed record book shows a road was laid out which would seem to be part of the present Highway 42. This road began at the main intersection of the village and ran south as far as the Kewaunee County line. However, the first formal application on record was on May 30, 1859. This was for the present town road called Mill Road which runs past the Forestville dam from a point beginning at the present County

Trunk J and running north as far as the Mark Schlise Cherry Orchard. The remainder of that road as far as Maplewood was laid out a few years later.

Most of the present town roads were laid out within the next 10 years, and for the most part have kept their original locations. Almost all of the roads were laid out to a generous width of four rods indicating the foresight of the early settlers.\

The early settlers led a simple, hard life, and produced almost everything they needed themselves. However, a new community creates a demand for certain businesses and industries. The first dry goods store was begun in 1856 by Major McCormick who shortly after took as his partner a Mr. Harrison. A prominent name in early merchandising was that of John Fetzer, who headed Fetzer & Company. Fetzer first built a foundry in Ahnapee, but sold out in 1867 and came to Forestville to engage in general merchandising. In 1872 he built a sawmill, gristmill, and flour mill, which stood near the Forestville dam.

Fetzer was an important man in the community and served as town chairman for about 20 years. He was active in state government as well, having served as a state senator. His sawmill, which employed 50 people, often put out 25,000 feet of lumber and 150,000 shingles in a single day. His flour mill had a capacity of 75 barrels of flour a day, and it became gathering center for farmers from all over southern Door County and northern Kewaunee County. Another prominent early merchant was Stephan Busch, of Busch & Company, who ran a general store in the 1870's.

First Blacksmith Shop

The Bernhardt brothers built the first blacksmith shop in 1856. Records show that in 1876, Joseph Roberts had a blacksmith and wagon shop at Forestville. Old-timers remembered Joseph Schneider, who was born in Forestville in 1859. He was a blacksmith there for many years after buying his father Anton's trade in 1878. Joseph employed three men in his business.

Miss Lydia C. Fittshur began a tailor shop in the fall of 1856. Records do not show how long she remained in business, as she married N. H. Rockwell shortly after.

School

The first school in Forestville was organized in 1859 and had an attendance of seven pupils. Miss Diana Dowd was the teacher. It is not certain where this first school was located, but around 1880 the town acquired the lot on the northeast corner of the main intersection for school purposes. A crude building with a packed earthen floor and rough wooden desks was built on that site. It was later sold to Joseph Stoneman and moved to the Stoneman lot which later became the Ray Dix property (135 E Main St). A second school was erected on the same lot, and for a time there was the "big school" and the "little school." The "big school" was moved shortly after the turn of the century and became a machinery and appliance storehouse for Mark Schlise, Inc (MainSt).

Post Office

The first post office was begun in 1862 and was located on what is now State Highway 42 where the Henry Delarwelle farm was built. Until the coming of the railroad in 1894, the mail was brought in by boat and later by stagecoach. An item in the June 25, 1863, Door County Advocate noted a change in the post office and

postmaster at Forestville. The post office would be known as the Forestville Post Office, and “J. M. L. Parker will be the new postmaster and the post office will be located in his home,” the item stated.

Religion

The people who immigrated to this area brought their religions with them. In the beginning of Forestville’s settlement, all the pioneers lived on the east side of the river. In 1856, five brothers, Martin, Ferdinand, William, John, and Herman Miller became the first to settle on the west side. They were from Pomerania in Prussia and caused quite an immigration of other people from Prussia.

When it came time for the new settlers to build a Lutheran church, a controversy developed between the “east siders” and the “west siders” as to where the church should stand. Since they could not agree, they finally built two churches, one on each side of the river only a mile apart. They were both of the Lutheran denomination, but because of the feelings of resentment toward each other, they had different pastors. After the Great Fire of 1871, the Pomeranians moved northwestward, cleared the land, and made a beautiful farming section. In 1908 they deserted their little brown church at Forestville and built a new church at Kolberg, five miles to the northwest.

Church records of St. Peter’s Lutheran Church in the village show that it had its beginning in 1863. The first minister was Reverend Brockman. In 1875, the church obtained its first settled pastor, Reverend August Doehler. The old wooden structure was replaced with a brick edifice in 1891, and in 1904 a new parsonage was built next to the church. The original parsonage was sold and moved across the road. A Lutheran parochial school was started and the building still exists next to the parsonage.

Catholics of the area were served by Holy Name of Mary, a mission of Ahnapee, which was built in 1880 on the highway two miles north of Forestville. In the beginning, services were held only once a month, with Father Adalbert Sipin of Ahnapee officiating. The Catholics also built a parochial school across the road from the church. In 1901, Reverend Joseph Hammer was appointed first resident pastor, and a new brick church and rectory were erected at Maplewood. When the new church was built at Maplewood, school was held in the church basement for a time, but was soon discontinued. Miss Helena Schulte of Centerville in Manitowoc County served as the teacher for a number of years. Later she married Joseph Kohlbeck of Algoma.

Business Buildings

Credit for building the first hotel in Forestville goes to Martin Schmitz. Schmitz settled here in 1868, engaging in farming and in the cedar business. In 1860 he opened the Forestville House. (Town records show that the license fee for selling liquor at that time was \$25 per year. In 1882, attempts to raise the fee to \$100 and to close the saloons on Sunday, were both defeated, but shortly thereafter the fee was raised to \$75 per year.)

Schmitz was an influential member of the community, and in 1909 on the southwest corner of the main intersection erected the building which housed a variety of businesses throughout the years and had several apartments upstairs. After selling the Forestville House in 1913, he moved into one of his apartments.

Medical

The growing community soon required the services of a doctor. The first physician to settle in Forestville was Dr. G. Bartran, who was believed to have set up practice in 1890 and practiced until 1904, when Dr. Jeremiah Donovan took over his practice. Dr. Bartran's home and office overlooked the Ahnapee River, and the home was later owned by Edward Wells.

Farming

Farming was the primary occupation during the early years, although lumbering was important, as the land had to be cleared before it could be worked. Other early pioneer farmers besides those already mentioned included William Duve, Daniel Roese, Jacob Ashby, James Lockhart, Anton Theisen, John Schlise, Henry Brockhausen, Charles Zastrow, Gottfried Matzke, Patrick Writt, August Brandt, Casper Hettiger, John Bucholtz, John Rupp, and Ferdinand Wooler. Other farmers who settled in the area in the late 1860's included George Fowles, James Sullivan, John Wulf, Joseph Zettel, Joseph Bretl, Alexander Lawson, William Stueber, Henry Leege, and William Birdsall. The northern part of the township was not settled until about 1870. Some of the early pioneers of this area were Ferdinand Babler, Michael Breitle, Anton Brey, and Charles Zastrow. They emigrated from the Austrian-Bavarian border area. Almost all of these names are familiar ones, as their descendants still live in the township or in the county.

A number of these early farms have been in the same families for many years. At least two of them are "century farms;" that is, they have been in the family for 100 years or longer.

Rose Century Farm

A century farm still bearing the same family name is that of Wendelin Rose. Daniel Rose, Wendelin's grandfather, acquired the land in 1860. He ran the farm until 1892, when title passed to his son Frank. In 1930 Wendelin received title from his father, and he ran it with the help of his son Francis, who became the next owner.

Several other farms in the township have approached the century mark in family ownership, but as far as could be ascertained, have not quite reached that mark.

An interesting news story published in the August 13, 1863, Door County Advocate was titled "Accident at Forestville." It related that on August 9 the eldest son of John Stoneman accidentally shot a rifle ball through the thigh of his younger brother. (Names of the boys were not given.) The article went on to say that the newspaper did not have details on how the accident happened, but it was said to have been the result of carelessness. "We hope this will be a lesson to the boys for the future," the paper admonished. The family was tendered best wishes for a speedy recovery for their son.

Support Poor People

Several interesting items were noted in town board proceedings of those early years. In 1882 the town board decided to "post notices not to let horses, colts, sheep, and swine run at large on the public highway."

The town had a number of poor people who needed support, and almost every town meeting included bills for their board or clothing. It is interesting to note the amounts required for these items; for example, bids were let out for the support of one town pauper in 1883. Low bidder was Martin Schmitz, with a bid of \$5.37 ½ per month.

Railroad

The coming of the railroad was a significant milestone in the development of Forestville. After several earlier propositions were defeated by action of the county board, on July 29, 1891, a proposition given by the Ahnapee and Western Railway Company was accepted, and work on the railroad was begun. By the latter part of July, 1894, regular train service had commenced. The coming of the first train was a great day in the history of the village and the entire citizenry was on hand for the occasion. A grand celebration was held in Sturgeon Bay early in August with a train excursion to the Bay featured as part of the celebration. Newspaper accounts related that **many** from Forestville attended the celebration and enjoyed their first train ride.

The first depot was located on the east side of the road, but later a new depot was built on the opposite side.

Brickyard, Bulk Plant, Sugar Beet Dump and Cattle Guard

The Forestville Brickyard began a thriving business around 1890. Originally started by John Bucholtz, the yard was purchased by Frank Rose about 1893 or 1894. The brickyard was located on the east side of the Ahnapee River, north of the present County Trunk J, at a site which later became the site of the Schmelzer Standard Oil bulk station. A copy of a contract between the Rose Brickyard and Bishop S. G. Messmer of Green Bay as trustee of Holy Trinity Congregation at Casco, discloses that Rose furnished 185,000 bricks for use in the construction of Holy Trinity Catholic Church at Casco, at the rate of \$4.50 per thousand bricks. This contract dated November 15, 1899, was kept by Wendelin Rose, Frank's son.

Many buildings in the Forestville and Maplewood area were constructed with the same brick, as it was a soft yellow color, attractive and much in demand. The brick was made by hand and was an interesting process to watch. First, the compound was mixed then poured into forms and allowed to set and dry. After all forms were filled, the brick was ready for the kiln. This part of the process was called "burning the brick."

At its peak, the brickyard employed about 30 men and could turn out nearly 30,000 bricks a day. An 1895 issue of the Door County Advocate, in discussing the progress of the brickyard, disclosed that 200,000 brick were ready for burning.

Sometime after the turn of the century, Rose sold the yard to Frank Moeller, who mechanized it somewhat with the installation of machinery. He ran it until about 1908, when the source of supply became scarce and the yard was discontinued.

The business boom caused by the coming of the railroad had its affect on other businesses as well. The hotel and saloon business thrived. The Hotel Central, the Forestville House, and the Rankin Place were all doing well. Farmers would come in from outlying areas with their teams and loads of hay and grain in season, put their horses in the stables provided by the hotels, have dinner, and do their shopping before returning home. "Going to town" in 1900 was an all-day affair.

John Fischer of Maplewood, who lived in Forestville for several years, told a fascinating story of migration. The Fischers hailed from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he had worked as a carpenter. At that time he became dissatisfied with conditions in Pittsburg and decided to go west. He found an ad in a Pittsburg newspaper placed by Reverend August Luebke of Forestville stating that the thriving community of Forestville was in need of a good carpenter and builder. The ad painted a glowing picture of life in Forestville, and so Fischer

answered the ad. After corresponding with Reverend Luebkekmann, he and his wife traveled here by train, arriving in May 1895. Fischer told of their disappointment upon their arrival. The depot was set low under the hill, and the village was not visible at all. He claimed that if their baggage had not been shipped by boat to Ahnapee, they would have turned right around and gone back east. However, when they got up the hill, they discovered a thriving community of about 150 people. Four saloons and hotels were in operation. Fetzner's store and flour mill were active, and the lumberyard and brickyard were in full swing. At that time Fischer remembered William Peroutky making brick for Frank Rose. Theodore Ellenbecker had a general store, and Dr. Bartran was the physician.

The local farmers would bring their sugar beets in to have them weighed and loaded onto rail cars at a building known as the Sugar Beet Dump. This building was about 50 ft high. This station for the railroad was operating in the 1940's

A cattle guard was built by the railroad, and every Wednesday cattle was shipped from Forestville.

Grain Elevators

The advent of the railroad brought about a new "Business Boom." At one time, three grain elevators were conducting business in the Village. Roads were lined with as many as 75 teams of horses a day, as this was the hub of activity, the shipping point for farmers in southern Door County and even northern Kewaunee County. The Cargill Grain Company was the first to start an elevator business. Sometime later, the Seyk Company of Kewaunee began operations, and soon August Froemming & Sons of Algoma built a third elevator in Forestville. Farmers hauled hay and grain to Forestville, and the railroad carried them to Chicago. Fifteen to 20 carloads were often shipped in a single day.

Cheese Factory

Fischer and his wife moved into a house across the road from a cheese factory run by Rudolph Bucholtz. (The cheese factory later became a tavern owned by Darrel DeBaker 210 W Main St.) According to June, 1894, item in the Door County Advocate Bucholtz received nearly 10,000 pounds of milk a day to serve his two cheese factories.

At the time of Fischer's arrival, the grain elevator business was thriving. A cattle guard was built by the railroad, and every Wednesday cattle was shipped from Forestville.

Some of the prices prevailing in local merchandising emporiums at the time were peas at 45 cents a bushel, oats, 17 cents a bushel, barley and rye at 50 to 60 cents a bushel, eggs at 6 cents per dozen, butter at 11 cents a pound, potatoes for 18 cents per bushel, cattle at 2.25 cents per pound live weight. A small basket of herring could be purchased for a dime. Eggs were traded for staples, and people raised most of their own food.

Transportation

Boats ran up the river until almost 1890. About that time, they quit hauling ties by boat and used skows instead. A skiff ran from Ahnapee to the Forestville Bridge.

The stagecoach was another means of conveyance around this time. The coach ran from Brussels as well as from Sturgeon Bay, and carried both mail and passengers. Mrs. John Poh, Sr., whose family lived in the

Brussels area, recalled that the fare was 10 cents one way. Mrs. Poh also used the coach for trips to Sturgeon Bay when she was a girl. For this trip, the fare was 15 cents. She recalled one day as a young girl she took the coach to Sturgeon Bay to shop. When it came time to return home, she had spent all her money, and had no fare for the return trip. Her father was serving on the jury at the time and was staying at a Sturgeon Bay Hotel, so she had to go to his hotel to beg him for money to return home.

Forestville Dam

About 1870, after John Fetzer built the dam and the mill, John Poh, a young lad of about 15 came up from Manitowoc to work at the mill. Wages were about a dollar a day, and all the grain was wheeled in by hand. Poh worked for Fetzer until the turn of the century, when he bought the mill. John Gordon was the engineer at the time. Water power was used to grind the feed, and when the water level was low, steam was used. John Hettiger was another worker in the mill.

Poh ran the mill until 1922 when the wooden structure was washed out. Its earmarks remained and an old millstone was used in later years to hold down the diving board in a swimming area.

Eventually the rebuilding was undertaken by the town board. H. J. Teske, who was then town chairman, helped to make the dam a Works Progress Administration project. That dam was designed and built by Mark Schlise with the help of WPA labor, in the winter of 1934. In May, 1960, the waters of the Ahnapee River, swollen by a week of rain, smashed through an earth- and rock-filled dike at the dam, draining the artificial lake and flooding bottom lands downstream. In spite of this, both the main gate and the second gate of the dam remained intact. The dam was once again replaced by an upgraded structure around 1980.

Mail Delivery

The location of the post office changed frequently and was often in the home or business of the postmaster. The earliest location remembered by old-time residents was at the site of the Clinton Goodlet home. Bernard Awve had a store there, and Mrs. Awve served as post-mistress for many years.

A familiar figure during that era was that of Mrs. John Weber, the mail carrier. Mrs. Weber carried the outgoing mail to the train and the incoming mail from the train to the post office, making four trips a day. For this she received a salary of \$10 per month. Elders of the village recalled seeing her short, heavy-set figure, dressed in a huge greatcoat, wearing wool socks and men's shoes and in winter draped with scarves, trudging through the village with the mail sack slung over her shoulder.

Her husband John was another colorful character of the times. For a while the two were separated, and Weber lived in a shack below the river, with about 10 or 12 dogs for company. Each time he came to town his dogs would accompany him and would wait for him until he was ready to return to his shack. Then they would follow him home, barking and yipping all the way.

The post office had several other locations. At one time it was located next to the school in a house on the highway. The house became the home of Joseph Vogel. An 1895 Door County Advocate item stated that extensive improvements were made in the Forestville post office. It stated "260 private letter boxes were installed...and for a nominal fee of 25 cents, a private letter box could be leased for one year."

For many years, when the Perry Hardware Company was in operation, the post office was located in that building. Around 1940, Algoma Farmers Coop bought the building housing the post office from Schmiling and Kolstad, who in turn had purchased it from Tom Perry. Ground was broken for a new post office November of 1962. Postmaster Ken O'Hern said the new building would be ready for occupancy around March 1, 1963.

1893-1894 News

On December 31, 1892, the Door County Advocate reported: "While at Green Bay one day last week, Andy Sloan was the victim of a pretty serious run-away. His horse dashed up Main Street on their way home, during which time Andy was thrown out and pretty badly bruised. When near East River bridge, the team came in contact with a rig coming in the opposite direction and the occupants, a man and his wife, were also badly shook up, but fortunately no bones were broken. Before the horses could get clear of the snarl, they were caught by the men that had rushed to the rescue of the imperiled ones, and with the exception of some slight bruises both teams escaped injury. Andy was taken to the Reis Hotel, where his injuries were properly attended to, and on the following morning he had so far recovered as to be able to return to his home here."

Also about this time, the first telephone came to Forestville. From the Advocate files dated January 7, 1893, "Harlow Fuller will put a telephone into his Germania House next spring if not earlier." The telephone exchange was apparently located in John Fetzner's residence as an item in 1894 stated that the Forestville telephone station would be moved from Metzner's residence to his store.

Another item dated January 21, 1893, stated, "Joseph Schlise took two tons of fresh beef, pork, and mutton over to Menominee on Thursday, and he found a ready market for every pound." In 1894, Schlise entered into partnership with Joseph Stoneman in his butchering business.

About the local blacksmith, dated March 4, 1893, "The grippe has had a queer effect on Joseph Schneider, the blacksmith. He lost every particle of hair that he had on his head, including mustache and eyebrows, and he is as bald as a newborn infant."

February 24, 1894, "Three hogs on the farm of Henry Jennerjohn recently gave birth to an aggregate of 42 young. They are of the Chester White breed, and the owner says they will bring him \$2 each when about six weeks old."

Political Thought

And the following month, a hint of the political thought of the area: "The farmers are disposing of their sheep by the wholesale on account of the low price of wool. What a glorious heritage the party in power is leaving the people of the farming districts. But there are any number of people right in Forestville who will continue to vote Jackson, though the heavens fall."

Ice harvesting was a lucrative business at this time, and there were a number of ice houses on the Ahnapee River and Forestville Dam.

A humorous incident was reported in the Advocate by the Forestville news correspondent during the summer of 1895. At this time Forestville had a baseball team and was playing the Ahnapee nine one Sunday when the ball 'became unfit for use,' to quote the story. "As no other ball could be obtained, the game had to be called off at the end of the fourth inning, with the score 4-1 in favor of the Forestville nine."

Life within the next decade or two went on much as usual. Sometime after the turn of the century, Albert Jerovetz took over the blacksmith shop from Schneider. George Schmelzer followed Jerovetz in the trade, and may have been the village's last "smithy."

State Bank Organized

In 1909, William Bastar organized the State Bank of Forestville. The bank received its charter December 24, 1909, and opened for business January 3, 1910. The first bank was located in the Martin Schmitz Block, which Schmitz built in 1909 on the side which later housed Pagel's Barber Shop. In 1914, the institution erected an attractive building on Main Street next to Gus Lineau's Implement Shop, and in 1916, capital stock increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000, with deposits standing at \$350,000. In 1939, the bank closed its doors. The stock was liquidated and the building sold to Mark Schlise. The Community State Bank of Algoma started a branch office in Forestville in the same year, renting the building until a new modern building was erected in 1959. Louis Gerondale was a cashier and served in that capacity for over 40 years.

Around 1909, Gust Lineau entered into the implement business in the village to serve a mechanized farming trade. The original building was built by George Brey, Sr. Lineau was followed by Louis Kreft and by Bill Moore. In 1915 John Schmelzle and Peter Brey formed a business connection, bought the store, and began business as "Schmelzle and Brey." According to an old advertisement, the firm "handled standard lines of agricultural implements, and also dealt in Maxwell, Buick, and Oakland automobiles."

The Perry name continued to be prominent in Forestville. The Perry Company, Hardware Dealers, with Sam Perry as president, had the largest trade in its line in Door County. Ed Perry was also a partner in the hardware business. Matthew Perry had a clothing store located in the Schmitz Block. His brother John was also connected with this store. John Cumber recalled his father taking him to Perry's to buy his first pair of long trousers about 1919. John recalled that the price of Scotch peas was so good that year, about \$5 per hundred, and this is why he was allowed to get the trousers.

In 1910, sidewalks were installed in the village. This was a major improvement and townsfolk were proud of it.

Laws on Saloons

Also in 1910, an ordinance was passed providing that the saloons must be closed at 11 p.m. on week nights, 7 p.m. on Sundays, and during church service hours. The ordinance further provided that no dice games were to be played during church hours. It also ordered that the saloons could remain open if there was no church service in the village where the saloon was located.

Roads had been greatly improved by this time, and in 1908 the town board was authorized to purchase a road grader and to keep it in repair. In 1907 the road through the village had become a county highway.

In 1909, the town board appointed a committee to serve as a “humane society,” to “look after people who are in the habit of tying their horses to a post and leaving them there for an unreasonable length of time without food or shelter and have them punished for mistreating their horses.”

Around the turn of the century or shortly thereafter, the westerly half of the brick school was erected. The other half was added a number of years later. The school was later torn down, and the Forestville Fire Station occupies that corner.

In 1913, Martin Schmitz, who was actively engaged in the cattle-buying business, sold his Forestville House to Walter Meyer who ran it for the next 35 years. Mrs. Clara Meyer, Walter’s widow, recalled that when they moved to Forestville there was a butcher shop in the front of the hotel run by John Stoneman. Peterson’s had the store which became the Elmer Delforge Tavern, and Perry’s had the clothing store on the corner. The Hotel Central was run by Henquinet, to be followed by Frank Buzzein about 1916. The Bucholtz cheese factory became a saloon run by Luke Weber, and John Renard had another saloon.

Floor Breaks In

During the early 1900’s Methodist services were held in the old school building which stood on Main Street which later became the Ray Dix property. Mrs. Meyer remembered attending funeral services there one time when the floor caved in. Luckily, no one was injured.

Union Sunday school was held each week at the home of Sam Perry with everyone helping to teach. All were welcome regardless of denomination. About the time of World War I, the Methodist congregation purchased a little white church which had stood at Kodan, and they moved it to the village. It stood there until about 1948 when it was moved to Lincoln.

On September 4, 1913, there was great excitement in the town when the train was derailed near the dam. Fortunately, no one was injured in the accident, but it created much interest and everyone turned out to see the big train wreck.

Around 1911 or 1912, the first automobiles appeared on the village scene. Andrew Sloan, Ed Sticka, and Dr. Donovan were among the first owners of the “horseless carriages.”

The Fuller-Goodman lumber yard was in operation about 1918. The Schmitz brothers were shipping cattle. The following year Mrs. Joseph Linsmeyer opened her restaurant in the Renard building.

New Doctor Arrives

In 1916, the village welcomed a new physician. Dr. John G. Hirschboeck replaced Dr. Jeremiah Donovan, who retired in September. Dr. Hirschboeck practiced for over 45 years, and had a host of friends for miles around.

Mrs. Andrew Lawrence recalled that it was Andrew Sloan who was responsible for the first barbershop in the village. He was looking for a young man to start the barbering trade here, and came upon Andrew Lawrence. Sloan donated the first barber chair to Lawrence whose barbershop was built on the lot which later contained Gilbert Englebert’s house and store on the corner of Main Street and Grand Avenue. Lawrence later moved his barbershop to the Schmitz Block building, which had housed the bank, and practiced his trade until moving to sawyer in 1926.

An excellent meal could be had in those days for about 30 or 35 cents. Mr. and Mrs. John Poh, Sr., who ran the Rankin place for a number of years, recalled that that hotel was originally built by Andrew Sloan, and also contained a dance hall. Rankin place was located where the Charles Jeanquart home now stands (the south corner of Grand and Main St). Mrs. Poh recalled serving as many as 30 or 40 dinners each day. At one time, she said, they used nine hogs in one month. There was a stable in the rear of the hotel.

Every saloon had free lunch on the bar at all times. The Pohs served free pea soup on Saturday evenings. Mrs. Poh remembered making a huge washtub of pea soup each Saturday morning.

In 1926 a fire broke out in the Hotel Central in the middle of the night and destroyed both the Hotel Central and the Poh's place next door.

World War I Arrives

World War I came, and took its toll of Forestville's young men. Of the many boys who enlisted or were drafted into the service, seven did not come back. Those who gave their lives included George Goetz, Delbert Murray, Edward Krueger, and Leo J. Haegele from Forestville; Anton Kerscher and Tom Sullivan from Maplewood; and Walter Ahlswede from Kolberg.

Forestville's history would not be complete without mention of Justin Chaudoir. Chaudoir, who had a feed business in Brussels and lived there for many years, moved his business and family to Forestville about 1920. Two years later Chaudoir purchased a house from Renard which was the original Lutheran parsonage. Chaudoir lived the remainder of his life in this house. He was a colorful character and was very active in community affairs. He was known affectionately by many as the unofficial "mayor of Forestville," and for many years he led the parades and headed civic celebrations in the village. After the Legion Community Hall was built, Justin Chaudoir was always in attendance at the wedding dances, and he was the leader of all the grand marches. He was in charge of card playing at every shower and card party, and for many years he headed the March of Dimes campaign and dance. His death in 1959 saddened the entire community.

Chaudoir's feed store was located in the corner building across from the school. This building originally housed Andrew Sloan's grocery store. Sloan was followed by Henry Brandt. For a time, a second-hand store also occupied the building. The upper floor had several apartments which are still being used.

In 1923, a young concrete construction contractor from Maplewood by the name of Mark Schlise bought out the Schmelzle and Brey Implement business. Schlise moved his family to the village and bought the lot which formerly held the town hall. In 1926 he built a home in the village. In 1947 he replaced the old building with a new structure and expanded the business, carrying major lines of home appliances and television.

Other Businesses

Another business which started in 1920 was that of the Joseph Vogel Service Motors. Vogel, started the business in company with Henry Fischer, but Vogel bought out Fischer the following year. Their first business was located in the old school building on Main Street, and a year later they built a new garage on the highway. However, in 1929 this building was destroyed by fire, and the present garage was erected in 1930. Henry Leege also had a garage repair shop on Main Street. He bought it in 1916 from August Wilke. In 1928, fire destroyed

this building, and Leege rebuilt the present garage. In 1936 Elmer Kostichka took over this business and now is Temp Rite.(Cement Building next to UniMart).

Several other barbers followed Andrew Lawrence in that trade, among them Ole Larson and Alvin Boettcher. In 1933, Edward Pagel opened Pagel's Barbershop, and that space is now occupied by a hair stylist.

Electricity came to the village in the summer of 1922. However, it was several years later that street lights were installed.

In 1932, the county road running north and south through Forestville became a state highway and was replaced by a cement road.

The Perry Clothing Company on the corner was sold to Walter Gaulke sometime in the 1920's or early 1930's. Gaulke added groceries to the line of dry goods. He later sold it to Paul Hoppe. Louis Seiler ran a shoe repair shop in part of that building for a time. Bill Hoppe ran a store which Peterson and Stoneman had been in, and Henry Alberts had a shoe and shoe repair shop which is now the Bull Pen Tavern.

Legion Hall Built

Paul Hoppe was an influential member of the community. He was instrumental in starting the George W. Goetz American Legion Post and served as its first commander. His wife Ruth helped form the auxiliary unit which obtained its charter in 1934, and Ruth served as the auxiliary president for several years until the family moved to Luxemburg.

In 1934, ground was broken for a new Legion Community Hall in Forestville. The hall was completed and dedication ceremonies were held the following year.

A meat market run by Lawrence Schlise was begun in 1933 in the building on Main Street which had been the old school. He ran the business until about 1942. In 1951, he erected a new store next to his home. Since his death in 1960, it was run by his son Robert. That building is still in existence next to the Forestville Fire Station although the meat market is no longer in operation.

Citizens recalled that the Elmer Delforge tavern, which was formerly a store, was also run at one time by John Sloan. A small tavern belonging to Delforge, located near the dam, burned down in the 1920's. Ed Seiler converted the Sloan Store to a tavern, and Delforge purchased it from him.

Myrton Krueger also had a tavern in the building which housed the first barbershop. This tavern in the 1940's had slot machines which was legal at that time. Krueger sold it to Milton Dahms who in turn sold it to Gilbert Molle. This structure burned down about 1940. Gilbert Englebert bought the property in 1946 and erected a store and frozen food locker plant on it.

Fuller-Goodman Lumber, which operated here at the site of the old brickyard for about 20 years, was sold to Farrell Lumber some time in the late 1930's. Farrell moved the business to its present site on Main Street and ran it until 1959 when Dier and LeBotte bought the building to operate as Builders and Supply. They remodeled it in 1961, adding a new front and exterior.

Builds New Station

Delbert Schmelzer bought the first Standard Service Station from Gilbert Ducat, and in 1937 erected a new station. In 1947 he moved that station and built a larger garage which was later run by his son George and even later was operated by Vernon Kiehnau. Schmelzer bought the bulk oil plant in 1941 from Andrew Schlise who had operated it for a number of years.

The cheese factory on the east side of the village was built by Ed Sticka around 1912. Sticka sold it to Anton Faken in 1915, and Anton's son Charles took over in 1918. He ran it with the help of his son Roger until 1953 when it was sold to Bill Coffey. In 1956 Leonard Schley became the owner, and in 1915 fire burned the factory to the ground. A new dairy plant was immediately erected by Schlise.

In 1947, a group of citizens, dissatisfied with sewage conditions in the village, put their heads together. After overcoming considerable opposition, they formed the Forestville Sanitary District, appointed a Sewage Commission consisting of Delbert Schmelzer, Mark Schlise, and Alfred Dahms, and began the major project of installing a city sewage system. The project was completed in July of 1948. A new disposal plant was built on the west side of the village and completed April 1, 1961.

In 1949, St. Peter's Lutheran congregation erected a new lannon-stone church.

Athletic Club

In 1950, a group of civic-minded young men got together to form the Forestville Athletic Club. The American Legion post donated the use of land for a baseball field, and the club installed lights the following year. The club remains an asset to the community.

Between 1950 and 1962, 27 new houses were built and many older homes underwent extensive remodeling. The tavern on the corner which was sold by Meyer to Clarence Karnitz and then to Louis Stegman, burned down in 1953 and was replaced by a used car lot owned by Joseph Vogel. Dix Magneto Service Shop began on East Main Street in 1950, and in 1952 a veterinarian from Sturgeon Bay, Dr. Lloyd Rankin, built a home and office on the south side. Several years ago, Grover Werner erected a drive-in lunch stand on the north side of the village on Highway 42 next to what is now Park Street. Other businesses in operation in 1962 were a small garage and repair shop owned by Carl Prokash, a shoe repair shop run by Victor Corbisier, several insurance agencies, and a farm credit agency.

On December 2, 1959, the Village of Forestville filed for incorporation papers. The incorporation was approved April 18, 1960, and the first village election was held on June 6, 1960. Delbert Schmelzer was elected village president, with Edward Pagel serving as clerk, Harold Vogel as treasurer, John Schlise and Harvey Maedke, trustees, and Gilbert Englebert, supervisor. In the same year, the Victory School District became part of the newly formed Southern Door County School District.

History, of course, is a never ending process. Forestville in 1962 had little resemblance to the clearing in the forest which was its beginning in 1855, and succeeding generations have seen even greater changes.

Time marches on, and Forestville will keep in step.

CHAPTER FOUR: AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

As noted above in Chapter 3, per s. 66.1001(2)(e), Wis. Stats. The Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element of a plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources consistent with zoning limitations under s. 295.20 (2), parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.” Note that s. 295.20 (2), Wis. Stats., outlines a property owner’s right to register and potentially later extract nonmetallic mineral resources, as well as how those rights may be protected from changes in planning or zoning designations.)

Note: This chapter will address the agricultural and natural resources aspects of these statutory requirements; Chapter Three addressed the historical and cultural resource aspects.

Introduction

Natural resources are materials that occur in nature such as water, air, forests, soil, minerals, and geologic features, as well as biological communities comprised of plants and animals. According to the United States Forest Service’s Wildland Planning Glossary, natural resources may be defined as:

- A feature of the natural environment that is of value in serving human needs.
- A feature about which choices must be made.
- Original, basic, or primary aspects of nature, not a manufacture or processed product.
- Commodities such as timber, water, minerals, or amenities such as scenery or scenic viewing points, and /or.
- A relative concept depending on the needs and wants of the planning agent, the planning purpose, the technological means of using a feature given social constraints on its use.

Natural resources and agricultural activities have played important roles in Forestville economic, social, environmental, and cultural growth and health for more than 150 years. Agricultural practices have always been closely intertwined with the village’s natural resources. In recent years, more attention is being paid to the sometimes negative impact on the water quality. Multiple voluntary and regulatory programs administered at both the county and state level have been implemented in order to improve this relationship. Overall, agricultural lands and adjacent natural areas, such as woodlots and stream corridors, provide habitat for wildlife and waterfowl as well as scenic vistas valued by both residents and visitors.

AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUES

As identified by persons participating in the comprehensive planning group and Public Hearing meetings.

- General agricultural issues
- Development of agricultural and natural land.
- Development of open land and lots
 - For business (restaurants or grocery stores)
- Regulatory issues
 - Forestry uses
 - Zoning regulations
 - Agricultural uses
- Water quality/protection
 - Groundwater runoff from farms and orchards
 - DNR involvement
- Involvement with public and private wells.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Educational/awareness
- Farmers responsible
- State and regional programs and projects

General Information

- The Village of Forestville has 101.7 acres of land zone agricultural
- The Village of Forestville has 17.68 acres of undeveloped land which is flood plain or wetlands.
- The Ahnapee River borders and is in the borders of the Village.
- The Village has no farms (animal or fruit) in its borders.
- The Village has no forest, wildlife or mineral resources or fishery in its borders.
- The Village has one small softball park with a child's playground.

Climate

Forestville climate is a cool, humid, continental type in which the temperature varies greatly from summer to winter. The surrounding Green Bay and Lake Michigan modify the climate somewhat: There are fewer days with extremely high or low temperatures than is common for this latitude. The water cooled during winter delays spring and early summer and warmed during the summer delays the first freeze in the fall. Mild and pleasant summers prevail.

Runoff/Storm water

The DNR describes runoff as water from rainfall or melting snow that flows across the landscape, washing soil particles, bacteria, pesticides, fertilizer, pet waste, oil and other toxic materials into our lakes, streams, and groundwater. This is called "nonpoint source pollution" or "polluted runoff." Nonpoint source pollution comes from a diverse number of activities in our daily lives including fertilizing lawns and farm fields, driving and maintaining cars, constructing buildings and roads, plowing fields for crops, and maintaining roads in the winter.

The DNR states that urban and rural nonpoint pollution is the leading cause of water quality problems in Wisconsin, degrading or threatening an estimated 40 percent of the streams, 90 percent of the inland lakes, many of the Great Lakes harbors and coastal waters, many wetland areas, and substantial groundwater resources in Wisconsin.

Polluted runoff contributes to habitat destruction, fish kills, reduction in drinking water quality, harbor and stream siltation, and a decline in recreational use of lakes.

DOOR COUNTY RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department (SWCD) has the responsibility for the administration of the county's soil and water conservation programs that are designed to halt and reverse the depletion of the county's soil resources and pollution of its waters.

Well Abandonment Program

The well abandonment program, implemented by the SWCD, relies on staff contacts, DNR Water Quality Specialist reports, and volunteer reporting of unused wells or drill holes for proper sealing. Proper well abandonment involves properly sealing wells that are no longer in use to prevent any contaminants from using a well as a direct route to the groundwater supply

AGRICULTURAL SOILS

Soils in Door County are predominantly shallow and feature bedrock outcrops that limit production of agricultural crops. Most of the soils used for agriculture formed from glacial till and are characteristically reddish-brown heavy lam subsoil over a light brown, permeable loam or sandy loam sub-stratum. Soils generally not suitable for agriculture are formed of silty clay glacial till and are slowly permeable.

Village of Forestville objectives and goals

- Continue working with the DNR on any and all issues surrounding the Ahnapee River
- Work with any business or private companies to develop any open land or lots within the borders of the village.
- Manage and control any problems with runoff and ground water which might occur with development of the undeveloped land in the Village.

Note

All the 101.7 acres of land zoned agricultural in the Village is privately owned.

All the 17.68 acres of wetland and flood plain land is privately owned in the Village.

CHAPTER FIVE: HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Note: This chapter will address both the housing and economic development requirements of the state statutes for comprehensive plans.

Per s. 66.1001(2)(b), Wis. Stats., the Housing element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs of the local governmental unit to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand in the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the age, structural, value and occupancy characteristics of the local governmental unit's housing stock. The element shall also identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of housing for residents of the local governmental unit and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and of all age groups and persons with special needs, policies and programs that promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low-income and moderate-income housing, and policies and programs to maintain or rehabilitate the local governmental unit's existing housing stock.”

Per s. 66.1001(2)(f), Wis. Stats., the Economic Development element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion, of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the local governmental unit, including an analysis of the labor force and economic base of the local governmental unit. The element shall assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the local governmental unit's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries, and shall designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries. The element shall also evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. The element shall also identify county, regional and state economic development programs that apply to the local governmental unit.”

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUES

As identified by persons participating in comprehensive planning group and Public Hearing meetings.

1. General issues
 - Land is too expensive for most people, especially in northern Door
 - Increased fuel (transportation) costs
 - Geology of county and water quality will (or should) affect increasing population and tourism levels, housing and economic development activities that can be established
 - Technology infrastructure can't support tech (or tech-dependent) jobs
 - Dual career couples – hard to find two jobs here even if a couple wants to move here
 - Good quality health-care – affordability issue (many jobs here don't offer benefits)
2. Workforce readiness/availability
 - Workforce is getting older, not being replaced – true for tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing
 - We're not keeping enough high school (or bringing back other) graduates in (to) the county
 - People are not being trained for the jobs that are out there
 - There are job openings in all levels in the county, particularly in manufacturing

- Is training at NWTC furthering our economic development goals? For example, NWTC does not provide training in business planning, entrepreneurship, or marketing. (Note: DCEDC does.)
- Basic job skills are lacking in northeast WI generally (and probably other areas of state, country).
- Employers report that many young people want to work but lack fundamental skills such as:
 - knowing how to dress properly for work
 - punctuality/timeliness
 - attendance
 - a general sense of responsibility
 - Note: Bay Area Work Force Development is developing a pilot program in northeast Wisconsin to improve these skills, and Door County Job Center already offers some training locally to develop these skills.

3. Housing issues

- Lack of housing options for senior residents
 - \$95 - \$100,000 is affordable range, given Door County's workers' incomes, but few houses are available in that range
- Lack of affordable housing affects:
 - economic well-being of residents (spending huge chunk of income on housing)
 - employers' ability to get/keep workers
 - school population (young families leaving)
 - workforce supply (young families leaving)
 - Land too expensive unless donated or significantly discounted

HOUSING

While housing affordability will be an on-going issue in n Forestville, the availability of land for new housing units will not be a issue but the capacity of the Wastewater Sewerage Plant will be.

TOTAL HOUSING UNIT LEVELS

A "housing unit" is defined by the United States Census as a single-family house, townhouse, mobile home or trailer, apartment, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Per Census

Total Housing Units, Village of Forestville, 1970-2000

Year	Units	% Change
1970	117	
1980	172	47
1990	203	18
2000	202	-0.5
1970-2000		72.6

HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE

“Housing occupancy” refers to whether a housing unit is occupied or vacant; “housing tenure” refers to whether the occupant is an owner or renter.

- A housing unit is *occupied* if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent.
- A housing unit is *vacant* if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. Vacancy status includes units for rent; for sale only; rented or sold, not occupied; for migrant workers; and for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Note that 90% of the vacant units in Door County are for seasonal, recreational, and occasional use, compared to 60% for the state.
- Housing *tenure* statistics are for occupied housing units and denote whether the occupant owns the unit or is renting the unit.

Housing Occupancy and Tenure Village of Forestville 2000

Owner	146	
Renter	35	
Total		181
Seasonal, Recreational, Occasional Use	5	
Other	16	
Total		21
Total units		202
Percent Occupied		89.6%
Percent Vacant		10.4%

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

A substandard housing unit is defined by the Census as a housing unit lacking a complete kitchen or bathroom facility or bathroom facility. There are no substandard housing in the Village of Forestville.

HOUSING VALUES

2009 Assessment Values of property in the Village of Forestville

Residential	\$18,224,500	102.82 Acres
Commercial	2,133,600	11.92 Acres
Manufacturing	0	1.39 Acres
Agriculture	18,700	101.70 Acres
Undeveloped	8,800	17.68 Acres
Agri Forest	0	0
Pro Forest	0	0
Total	\$20,385,600	235.51 Acres

HOUSING MARKET VALUES

The Northeast Wisconsin Multiple Listing Service (MLS) is a service of the REALTORS® Association of Northeast Wisconsin, and contains the largest database listing of properties for sale and sold in northeast Wisconsin, including Door County.

Southern Door County Housing Statistics 2007

Inland Housing Units

Number of Sales	39
Average Price	132,855
Median Price	120,000
Price Range	40,000-270,000

Inland Single Family Units

Number of Sales	28
Average Price	127,759
Median Price	120,000
Price Range	55,000-237,000

HOUSING COSTS - RENTS AND MORTGAGE

Affordable – or “attainable” – housing is considered that which people of median income in a community can rent or purchase for no more than 30 percent of gross household income, exclusive of other debt such as student loans, car payments, child support, credit cards, etc.

Forestville has many homes for sale that are around the \$100,000 mark that are affordable for median income buyers if the job picture starts to look up.

RENTAL UNITS

Forestville has 38 rental units available. There are 188 residential homes so the ratio of rental units is 18% of all housing in the Village of Forestville.

ELDERLY AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Subsidized housing for senior citizens is available at Bay View Terrace. This is a 20 unit, one floor building for the elderly and special needs residents. The last few years because of low occupancy they are not renting to all ages. The Villager of Forestville has many elderly residents living in their own homes.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED HOUSING AND BUSINESS

The Village of Forestville has not had many new homes being built. One new home in 2008 and one being built in 2009 was all the new homes that went up.

The Village of Forestville is hoping to grow in the future but will be waiting to see if the current wastewater plant will be able to accommodate the addition sewers.

The Village of Forestville is always actively trying to attract more business into the village. There are commercial lots available for sale at this time in the village.

CHAPTER SIX: UTILITIES

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Per s. 66.1001 (2)(d), Wis. Stats., the Utilities and Community Facilities element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.”

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an inventory of the wide array of utilities and community facilities that serve the Village of Forestville, including wastewater treatment, storm water management, electric service, natural gas, renewable energy, telecommunications, administrative facilities, solid waste disposal and recycling, road maintenance, protective and emergency services, education facilities, libraries, health care facilities, child care facilities, cemeteries, churches, and recreation resources.

UTILITIES

The Village of Forestville has had a Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility since 1949. In recent years several improvements have been made to update the facility and the infrastructure of the drainage system. Some of these improvements were out of repair necessity and others were mandated by the State of Wisconsin. Recently the State has required that the allowable release of ammonia be lowered. This requires a major change in our sewer plant which will cost the Village a substantial expenditure. In addition, the only section of our sewer lines which have not been replaced by new linings is on Main Street. This also will require a major expense to the Village. Once these projects are completed and barring any state changes in operating limits, Forestville’s sewer plant should be able to operate for ten years without major expenditures.

PRIVATE WELLS

All of Forestville is served by private wells. Many of these wells serve a number of households and businesses. These wells will continue to do so as long as the State and Federal Governments, which monitor drinking water, feel that the contaminant levels are allowable to drink. It is foreseeable that in the future contaminants will rise and that a municipal water system will be required. Since the Department of Natural Resources requires close monitoring of public consumption of drinking water in business and municipal buildings, any rise in contaminants will make this happen. Forestville will then have to develop a municipal water system.

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Storm water management in the Village of Forestville has in the past created an enormous problem at the municipal sewage plant. Sewer lines were in place 60 years ago and have degraded to where a lot of water infiltrates the sewer lines. In addition, many Village residents illegally connect their sump pump to the sanitary sewer lines which creates an additional burden on the amount of effluent which must be treated at the plant. Over the past ten years, the Village has replaced all but one stretch of Main Street with new PVC sewer lines. This has substantially decreased the amount of infiltration into the sewer lines from storm water. The final repair of sewer lines on Main Street is scheduled to be constructed within the next two years. The Village also has clamped down on those residents who have connected their sump pumps to the sewer lines. In the past, during heavy rains or long periods of melting snow, the amount of water processed by our sanitary sewers would go off the charts, and this no longer happens.

The Village sponsors a Village Cleanup Day each spring to allow residents to dispose of waste that normally is difficult to transport or cannot be collected by commercial waste collection businesses. The Village provides a large dumpster at the sewage treatment plant and also provides labor to help unload the material.

The Village of Forestville has a large municipal park in the center of the village. It contains a children's area with a large variety of playground equipment, a tennis court, and a lighted ball field which is used three nights a week for leagues and a number of tournaments. A pavilion is scheduled to be built in the near future. The Forestville Athletic Association has been very active in operating the ball field and providing improvements to the park.

CEMETERIES

A cemetery is located in the south central part of the Village. This cemetery serves the St. Peter's Lutheran Church congregation.

CHURCHES

The Village of Forestville includes St. Peter's Lutheran Church which is part of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod.

ELECTRIC SERVICE

Forestville's electric power is provided by Wisconsin Public Service which is part of Integrys Energy Group. All of this power is imported from Kewaunee County and the City of Green Bay.

NATURAL GAS

Wisconsin Public Service also provides natural gas to the Village of Forestville.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: CABLE TELEVISION

Centurytel provides cable television service to the Village of Forestville.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: SATELLITE TELEVISION

Dish Network and Direct TV both provide satellite television service to the Village of Forestville.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: MOBIL TELEPHONE (CELLULAR SERVICE)

Four mobile phone providers offer service to residents and businesses in the Village of Forestville: Sprint, CellCom, Verizon, and US Cellular.

POSTAL SERVICE

The Village of Forestville has a United States Postal Service station serving residents and businesses in ZIP Code 54213.

FIRE PROTECTION

The Village of Forestville is in partnership with the Town of Nasewaupee, Town of Forestville, and Town of Clay Banks in operating the Southern Door Fire Department. The Department is funded with tax revenues from the four municipalities. Each entity appoints two representatives to serve as a Board of Directors. There are two fully equipped fire stations. One is located in the Town of Nasewaupee, and the other is in the Village of Forestville. The Southern Door Fire Department is comprised of 50 volunteers who are fire fighters and first responders.

EDUCATION

Forestville is served by Southern Door School District Number One.

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>2009-2010 Enrollment</u>
Elementary	Pre K through 5	516
Middle	6 through 8	278
High	9 through 12	422

LIBRARY

A branch of the Door County Library System is located in the Forestville Village Hall.

CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

As noted above in Chapter Six, per s. 66.1001(2)(d), Wis. Stats., the Utilities and Community Facilities element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.”

COMMUNITY FACILITIES ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUES

- Cost of land
- Lack of education/awareness/understanding
- Aging population – affects:
 - Cemeteries
 - Health-care
 - Emergency services
 - Funding for schools
- Alcohol use and its impact on emergency services
- Taxes – funding formula for the schools needs to change

OPPORTUNITIES

As identified by persons participating in comprehensive planning work group and Public Hearing meetings.

- Financial opportunities
 - Grant opportunities for recreation development
 - Work with DNR

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF DATA/SUMMARY OF CURRENT CONDITIONS

Door County’s community facilities include 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. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) oversees solid waste disposal, recycling, open burning and trash incineration, and composting in the state. Door County regulates DNR policy through a variety of ordinances, including solid waste management, recycling, and outdoor refuse burning and fireworks. Additionally, the county conducts occasional clean sweeps for hazardous and toxic substances, including pharmaceuticals and electronic equipment.

Protective and emergency services in Door County are comprised of: law enforcement through a county police department and jail, several municipal police departments, and town constables; ten local fire departments; and a county-owned and operated emergency ambulance services department. Other community facilities in the county consist of five public school systems, four private schools, a technical college, and eight county libraries. Door County also has one hospital and a wide variety of public and private, for-profit and non-profit, health care organizations. Additionally, there are several types of assisted living facilities, adult direct care services, and child care facilities in the county. Finally, recreational resources in the county include state, county, and local parks, recreation centers, marinas, boat-launching facilities, golf courses, and trail facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES VISION STATEMENT

In the year 2030, Village of Forestville continues to work with its municipalities and other community and government agencies to improve communication, education, and information-sharing as well as to implement long-range planning with regard to shared goals and related improvements, programs, and services.

CHAPTER EIGHT: TRANSPORTATION

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Per s. 66.1001 (2)(c), Wis. Stats., the Transportation element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation, including highways, transit, transportation systems for persons with disabilities, bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. The element shall compare the local governmental unit’s objectives, policies, goals and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall also identify highways within the local governmental unit by function and incorporate state, regional and other applicable transportation plans, including transportation corridor plans, county highway functional and jurisdictional studies, urban area and rural area transportation plans, airport master plans and rail plans that apply in the local governmental unit.”

VILLAGE OF FORESTVILLE TRANSPORTATION VISION STATEMENT

In the year 2030 the Village of Forestville and its transportation providers continue to work to provide a variety of transportation systems, networks, and options that are safe, reliable, and financially and logistically available to all residents, and reliant as much as possible on renewable energy sources. Systems are well-maintained and attractive, with as little impact as possible on environmental and scenic resources. The Village will continue to work with all committees and organizations at State and local levels to help maintain and develop the transportation needs of its residents.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and its activities as well as an inventory of the existing transportation network in the Village of Forestville and Door County. The chapter also will provide transportation planning for the Village of Forestville and the surrounding areas.

INVENTORY OF TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), officially established in 1967, supports all forms of transportation. The department is responsible for planning, building, and maintaining Wisconsin’s network of state highways and the Interstate Highway system. WisDOT also plans, promotes, and financially supports the cost of building and operating county and local transportation systems, including public transit, air, rail, and water transportation, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The Department works closely with other state, federal, and local agencies to meet changing and growing travel needs.

The Wisconsin Information System of Local Roads (WISLR) is a comprehensive database developed by WisDOT to aid local governments with management of Wisconsin’s 100,000 miles of local roads. The WISLR system can be used to help guide local planning and budgeting decisions by identifying both physical and administrative attributes of a municipality’s roadway system.

LOCAL MILEAGE CERTIFICATION

All local governments are required to file a certified plat with WisDOT each year indicating any increase or decrease in the mileage of public roads, or streets. If there has been no change in the total local roads and street miles, the government must still file with WisDOT a certified plat or a certified statement to that effect.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

The county's highways and roads are divided into three categories, or functional classes, as defined by WisDOT: 1) arterial roads; 2) collector roads; and 3) local streets and roads. Road category is determined by the function that the highway, street, or road serves in relation to population, land use, access, and traffic volume. The upper limits of the system, principal arterials, for example, emphasize traffic mobility (long, uninterrupted travel); whereas, the lower-limit local roads and streets emphasize access.

Road Miles by Functional Classification and Jurisdiction Village of Forestville	
Gross Miles	3.88
County Miles	0.73
LOCAL Road/Street Miles	3.15
County Jurisdiction	0.73
Local Jurisdiction	3.15

ROADWAY SYSTEMS

The Door County Highway Department is responsible for maintenance and construction work on the county trunk highway system. General maintenance includes patching, crack-filling and seal-coating of pavement; shoulder maintenance and vegetation control; bridge and culvert maintenance; litter pickup; guard rail installation and maintenance; signage; pavement marking; and traffic control. Winter maintenance includes plowing, shoveling bridges, and application of salt to county trunk highways and bridges. In addition, the Department provides road construction, pavement resurfacing (black-topping), bridge repair and installation, and gravel crushing.

The primary funding source for maintaining, rehabilitating, and reconstructing the county highway system is the State's disbursement of general transportation aids (GTA). This is the largest WisDOT funding program, which provides payment to the counties for costs associated with such activities as road reconstruction, filling potholes, snow removal, and marking pavement.

LOCAL ROADS

The primary purpose of local roads is to provide direct access to adjacent land for travel over relatively short distances on an inter-town or intra-town basis. They also tend to serve as the end destination of most trips. All roads not classified as arterials or collectors are classified as local roads. Door County has approximately 878 miles of local roads comprising 76 percent of the total road miles in the county.

DRIVEWAY PERMITS

Driveways to local roads and streets may impair vehicle safety if improperly sited and/or designed. The Wisconsin Statutes allow municipalities to issue permits for all new driveways, including the potential prohibition of driveways that would be deemed unsafe because of location (at the base or top of hills, within a specified distance from an intersection, etc.). The permit process can also regulate the size and design of driveways.

TRANSPORTATION ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

As identified by persons participate in the comprehensive planning group and Public Hearing meetings.

ISSUES:

- General Limitations/Restrictions
 - Village Board to continue working on transportation issues within the Village limits
 - State and county Government Regulations can hinder Village efforts
 - Rate and survey roads as required by state government
 - Expand and build new roads as housing and business development expands
- Option for Non-Vehicular Transportation
 - Space for bikes and bike trails
 - Space for golf carts or electric carts
 - Expand or build new sidewalks
- Track Traffic
 - Routed for trucks delivering and traveling through the Village
 - Parking for trucks (semi trailers) on Village roads
- Safety
 - Speed limits
 - Enforcement of speed limits and parking restriction
- Public transportation system
 - *None available*
- Airports
 - *None available*

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Board members and Village to continue surveying and inspection of roads
- Development of roads and sidewalks on open land for new housing and business
- Continue work with WisDOT on highway projects and concerns
- Work with clubs or groups for upkeep and expansion of Ahnapee Trail
- Work with County and State on any road projects and/or any rail projects

OVERVIEW OF TRANSPORTATION FOR VILLAGE OF FORESTVILLE

The Village of Forestville's transportation network is supported by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), which is involved in all modes of transportation, including state highways, public transit, air, rail, water, bicycle, and pedestrian. Much of the funding for the Village and town road maintenance and construction comes from WisDOT through general transportation aid.

Transportation both to and within the Village will be greatly affected if rail service is extended from Milwaukee to Green Bay, as is currently being proposed. The WisDOT is in the process of finalizing a multi-modal plan for the South 42/57 corridor that proposes ancillary plan transit options for extended rail, as well as vehicular, bicycle/pedestrian, air, and water transportation. Additionally, other state and local plans more specifically address these modes of transportation. Local planning and implementation efforts to develop alternative forms of transportation are being spearheaded by Door-Tran, a non-profit information and referral clearing house that tracks and coordinates transportation needs, as well as assists with individual transportation costs.

The Village of Forestville has one road bridge over the Ahnapee River maintained by WisDOT. The Village has NO public transit, NO bicycle trails on the roadways, NO airport, and NO rail or water transportation. The Ahnapee River and State Trail are maintained by the State and County governments.

CHAPTER NINE: LAND USE

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Per s. 66.1001 (2)(h), Wis. Stats., the Land Use element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall contain a listing of the amount, type, intensity, and net density of existing uses of land in the local governmental unit, such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and other public and private uses. The element shall analyze trends in the supply, demand and price of land, opportunities for redevelopment and existing and potential land-use conflicts. The element shall contain projections, based on the background information specified in [the Issues and Opportunities element of the plan], for 20 years, in 5-year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses including the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions upon which the projections are based. The element shall also include a series of maps that shows current land uses and future land uses that indicate productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of areas to which services of public utilities and community facilities, as those terms are used in [the Utilities and Community Facilities elements of the plan], will be provided in the future, consistent with the timetable described in [the Utilities and Community Facilities elements of the plan], and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.”

LAND USE ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Land use inventories are conducted within large geographic areas in order to classify the approximate type and amount of land currently dedicated to specific purposes. The land use inventories used here is scaled from a current use map, see attached map. Approximately 0.5% of the villages land is use currently for manufacturing. Commercial property covers 5% of the villages total land area. Undeveloped woodlands, wetlands, and natural areas are covering approximately 7.5% of the total land area of the Village of Forestville. Agricultural uses cover more than 43% of the village’s total land area. Finally residential uses as the largest, covering almost 44% of the total land area. The undeveloped land use categories, contains a combination of parks and recreation, water features.

One recurring land use issue in the Village of Forestville is the quantity and location of residential development, but is dependent on the sewer treatment facility. As discussed in the housing chapters of this plan, a projected 10 new housing units were built in the village over the past 10-year period. While the land use inventory estimated that almost 44% of the village is currently being used for residential purposes, the assessed area of residential area for tax purposes is much higher. Many of these agriculturally assessed areas are currently vacant or minimally developed, potentially able to accommodate new housing units. An analysis of these parcels shows that, by both a vacant property count and by the average acres of land “designated” as agricultural count for the majority of the vacant and undeveloped residential parcels are located within areas already targeted for residential growth by the village. (Also see the analysis of the future land use map, below, with regard to adequacy of areas designated on that map for agricultural use.)

Core Areas

The areas encompassed by the core area boundaries consist of existing built-up communities and their planned expansion areas. These communities already contain a fairly dense mixture of commercial, residential, and institutional uses. In many cases public sewer already exists. In general, future high density (re)development, whether commercial, residential, or mixed-use, should be directed to these areas. Guidelines for these areas are as listed below.

- Maintain the vital community character of these core areas by encouraging future commercial, residential, and institutional uses to locate in these areas.
- Allow higher density development in accordance with the availability of and capability of wastewater treatment systems.
- Within individual development core areas, guide the future development pattern by identifying suitable locations for each type of desired development (e.g., retail, single family residential, mixed-use, townhouses, etc.).
- Promote orderly and rational expansion of these communities, particularly by avoiding a linear strip development pattern along major roads in favor of a more compact development pattern. Where possible, communities should strive to maintain a distinct “edge” to their built-up areas.
- Avoid sprawl by maintaining undeveloped parts of the core areas as lower density rural lands until such land is actually needed to accommodate growth from the central parts of the core areas.
- Encourage development and redevelopment.

Targeting much of the projected commercial and higher-density residential development to core areas will serve to allow the county to grow with minimal “sprawling,” utilize sewer or planned sewer extensions, expand commercial and industrial uses contiguous to existing such uses, and maintain the rural atmosphere of outlying areas of the county. Core areas are therefore those areas of the county deemed to be designated for “Smart Growth,” as defined by the Wisconsin legislation’s 14 municipal planning goals.

Note: Land use designations on the future land use maps for individual parcels located within the boundaries of the core areas are the same as shown on the 2007 Land Use maps, unless the towns directed otherwise. Regardless of the 2007 designations, however, any land within the core boundary may be deemed appropriate for development per the above guidelines.

Residential

Areas designated as “Residential” are intended to be developed predominantly with single-family uses, or, where allowed by zoning or other ordinance, mobile homes, group quarters, or non-transient multi-family buildings. Some parcels designated as “Residential” may currently contain duplexes, multi-family developments, or resorts, if those uses are located on parcels currently zoned for primarily single-family residential development, or if the municipality wished to ensure that the long-term development of the property would be primarily residential rather than commercial in nature. “Residential” areas include the majority of the county’s shorelines and areas containing smaller lots and/or emerging small-lot residential development patterns.

Rural Residential

Areas designated as “Rural Residential” are intended to develop with predominantly single-family residential uses, generally on larger parcels and in areas removed from designated community centers, core areas, or “downtowns.” These areas consist primarily of wooded uplands, areas where agricultural activity has greatly diminished, and certain areas adjacent to existing developed areas. Typically, public sewer is not available, though some of these areas have been platted or are beginning to develop at relatively low densities. Development in these areas should continue at modest densities and consistent with the generally rural character of these areas. Commercial activity should be discouraged except for uses that are compatible with lower density residential development.

Commercial

“Commercial” areas are those intended for development with retail sales, trade of goods and/or services, commercial offices, and commercial lodging establishments and are found largely in community centers, core areas, or “downtowns.” Commercial areas should maintain defined boundaries, avoid excessive access points to major roads by encouraging shared driveways or internal circulation patterns, and have buffering or screening of light industrial uses and storage and parking areas from adjacent public rights-of-way and residential areas. Highway corridor development should avoid further strip development and loss of community separation by limiting future development density, employing stringent setbacks, and requiring screening of new uses. Note that the future land use maps depict many “outlying” (i.e., non-core) commercial areas, reflecting existing commercial zoning or businesses such as multiple occupancy developments; when redevelopment is proposed for the latter, it should be undertaken carefully and with consideration for neighborhood compatibility.

Mixed Commercial/Residential

Areas designated as “Mixed Commercial/Residential” are intended to accommodate a variety of commercial and residential activities, typically higher-density and in designated community centers, core areas, or “downtowns.” There are also several small “Mixed Commercial/Residential” areas scattered throughout the county outside the core areas, most of which have historically been minor development nodes and which are usually situated at a major crossroads. Unlike core areas, public sewer is not expected to extend to any of these outlying areas. Development in these outlying areas should avoid large-scale projects that would conflict with the “small town” character of these communities, alter the visual quality of the surrounding areas, or create conflicts with surrounding agricultural uses.

For further guidance, see also the detailed explanations of core areas and the commercial and residential land use categories.

Industrial

“Industrial” lands are intended for uses such as fabrication, wholesaling, or long-term storage of products and for extraction (mining) or transformation of materials.

Transportation

Lands designated as “Transportation” include existing or planned parking facilities, airports, marine transportation areas, and non-motorized-related transportation areas.

Communications/Utilities

Those areas shown as “Communications/Utilities” on the future land use maps denote areas where the generation, processing, and/or transmission of electronic communications or of water, electricity, petroleum, or other transmittable products is occurring currently, or where the disposal, waste processing, and/or recycling of byproducts is occurring.

Governmental/Institutional Facilities

Those areas shown as “Governmental/Institutional Facilities” on the future land use maps denote existing or planned expansions of public and private facilities for education, health, or assembly; cemeteries and related facilities; and government facilities used for administration or safety. (Note that public utilities and areas of outdoor recreation are categorized separately.)

Parks and Recreation

Land designated for “Parks and Recreation” are appropriate for out-of-doors sport and general recreation facilities, camping or picnicking facilities, nature exhibits, and protected historical and other cultural amenities.

Rural/Agricultural

“Rural/Agricultural” areas cover much of southern and central Door County, where there are currently relatively stable agricultural lands with few non-agricultural uses, as well as most of the cleared areas located within the northern part of the county, which has more limited or discontinued agricultural activities. Note that lands in this category can, and most likely will, contain low-density residential uses. Agricultural and related operations in these areas should be protected by ensuring development is at low density levels, but without “sprawl.”

Woodland/Wetland/Natural

Lands designated as “Woodland/Wetland/Natural” are primarily in a natural state, and include wetlands, woodlands, and public and private conservancy areas. Note that lands in this category can – outside of wetland and conservancy areas – and most likely will, contain very low-density residential uses in upland areas. The character of these regions should be protected by discouraging any development that would adversely impact the environmental quality or natural beauty of these areas. Maintenance of these natural areas should include continued private stewardship and public ownership or, if necessary, acquisition of easements or additional public lands.

Per state statutes, the land use element of a comprehensive plan shall include maps showing productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, public utilities and community facilities, and the general location of future land uses. Refer to the table below for the Resource Report maps which should be reviewed in conjunction with the future land use maps.

Smart Growth Features	Resource Report Maps*
Productive agricultural soils	Soil Associations and Prime Farmland
Wetlands, Woodlands, Water Features, Park & Rec Area, Floodplain Area Road System, parcel boundaries, Sanitary sewer service area	Current Land Use
Wetlands, Woodlands, Water Features, Park & Rec Area, Floodplain Area Road System, parcel boundaries	Future Lands Use
Wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands	Major Wetland Areas and Preserved Lands
Watersheds	Watersheds

** All maps can be found at the end of this Report.*

Projected ranges for future residential, commercial, and manufacturing land use needs are discussed in detail in Chapter 9, Land Use, of the Resource Report; the following analysis regarding those land use need projections is based on the land use categories depicted on the future land use maps.

EXISTING/POTENTIAL CONFLICTS BETWEEN MUNICIPAL PLANS AND COUNTY PLAN

Door County municipalities that completed their own comprehensive plans identified within those plans internal conflicts or conflicts with other municipalities

The county-level future land use maps for this comprehensive plan were created so as to completely accommodate and not conflict with local municipal plan future land use maps. This process has resulted in several internal conflicts within this plan, between the future land use map (based on the village maps) and the goals, objectives, and action items.

LAND USE VISION STATEMENT

In the year 2030, the Village of Forestville's rural land uses are projected to be steady on the current configuration of agricultural, residential, economic activities, parks and natural resource preservation. The existing "downtown" is unique, with well-maintained and preserved historic sites, and are separated from each other by highway corridors. Large, contiguous areas of open space and natural features are maintained, protecting ground (drinking) and surface water quality, wildlife habitat, and environmental corridors while providing scenic vistas and recreational activities for both residents and tourists to enjoy. Farming practices are profitable and sustainable; residents are able to make a living off the land while also being good stewards. There are diverse farm types and prosperous small family farms. Housing is affordable, clustered, on small lots, or adjacent to or within the community, with access to walking and biking routes to commercial and recreational activities. Business expansion and establishment is accommodated by provision of sufficient land areas for such activities, as well as logical, consistent regulations regarding where and what types of businesses may be established, allowing the business community to provide the goods, services, and jobs community members and visitors want and need.

CHAPTER TEN: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Per s. 66.1001(2)(g), Wis. Stats., the Intergovernmental Cooperation element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions, including school districts, drainage districts, and adjacent local governmental units, for sitting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall analyze the relationship of the local governmental unit to school districts, drainage districts, and adjacent local governmental units, and to the region, the state and other governmental units. The element shall consider, to the greatest extent possible, the maps and plans of any military base or installation, with at least 200 assigned military personnel or that contains at least 2,000 acres, with which the local governmental unit shares common territory. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements to which the local governmental unit is a party under [s. 66.0301](#), [66.0307](#) or [66.0309](#). The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units that are specified in this paragraph and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.”

Note that s. 66.0301, Wis. Stats., outlines how and for what purposes municipalities may enter into agreements for various projects and purposes, including municipal boundary agreements, while s. 66.0307, Wis. Stats., further details how municipalities may adopt and implement a cooperative plan regarding boundary issues. Section 66.0309, Wis. Stats., describes the methods for creation, organization, powers, duties, and membership considerations for regional planning commissions.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Village of Forestville would like to work with any organization that can help to make the village a better place to live. The Village Board is open to any ideas and suggestions for any village resident. All village residents are invited to the monthly meeting to discuss any ideas or issues they have. All the Village Board Member are available to help and their phone numbers are listed for the residents at the Village Hall/Forestville Library.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION RELATIONSHIPS

A wide variety of cooperative relationships exist between the Village of Forestville and Door County:

- County of Door Community Programs department
- County of Door Emergency Services Department
- Door County Library
- Door County Highway Department
- Door county Parks Department
- Door County Sheriff’s Department
- Southern Door Fire Dept.
- Brussels Union Gardner Fire ept.
- Humane Society
- Southern Door School District
- Wisconsin Public Service
- DNR

CHAPTER ELEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION

SMART GROWTH LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Per s. 66.1001 (2)(i), Wis. Stats., the Implementation element of a comprehensive plan shall contain “A compilation of programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any applicable zoning ordinances, official maps, or subdivision ordinances, to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs contained in [all other elements of the comprehensive plan]. The element shall describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the comprehensive plan, and shall include a mechanism to measure the local governmental unit’s progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. The element shall include a process for updating the comprehensive plan. A comprehensive plan under this subsection shall be updated no less than once every 10 years.”

PROCESSES FOR IMPLEMENTING AND UPDATING PLAN

IMPLEMENTING

Village of Forestville Board of Trustee: After plan adoption, staff members will review existing programs and ordinances for changes required to ensure consistency with the plan. Those changes requiring sponsorship or adoption by the Resource Planning Committee will be brought to the committee. Board Members will also review/refer to the plan frequently to guide the planning and zoning programs and be responsible for updating the plan.

UPDATING

Wisconsin’s comprehensive planning legislation states that comprehensive plans must be updated and re-adopted at least every ten years. Legally, therefore, this plan needs to be revised and re-adopted no later than xxxxxx xx, 2019.

To ensure compliance with and progress toward plan goals, however, and to determine if an update is needed sooner, an annual review of the plan should be undertaken by the Village Board. Also, the 2010 Census, the results of which will be available in late 2011, will necessitate updating the Resource Report. Once Census data has been updated and reviewed by Board a determination can be made as to whether or not the plan vision statements and goals need to be revisited.

When it is determined that the plan is in need of significant review/update, a process similar to that followed in adopting the plan should be followed. Review and revision of this plan will probably take 6 months; to meet the 2019 deadline, then, major review/revision of the plan should begin no later than the summer of 2018.

Zoning

Smart Growth plan for the Village of Forestville is supported by zoning and ordinances that are strictly followed.