which serve as outlets for the stormwater management systems. As indicated in Chapter I and shown on Map 62, such plans have been completed for the Fox, Menomonee, and Root River watersheds. The Commission staff has strongly recommended, and continues to recommend, that watershed plans also be prepared for the Bark and Oconomowoc River portions of the Rock River watershed. To date, no action has been taken by Washington and Waukesha Counties to initiate the planning process for those watersheds. Within the framework of completed watershed plans, stormwater management plans should be prepared for subwatershed areas expected to experience significant urbanization. Such plans have been completed for the Village of Sussex, in the Fox River watershed, and for the Lilly Creek subwatershed, in the Menomonee River watershed, in the Village of Menomonee Falls.

Private Utilities

Waukesha County is provided with electric power service by the Wisconsin Electric Power Company. In addition, a municipal electric power utility is operated by the City of Oconomowoc. Electric power service is available on demand throughout the County and, accordingly, the availability of electric power does not constitute a constraint on the location and intensity of urban development in the County. There are no electric power generation facilities located within the County.

Natural gas service is provided within Waukesha County by the Wisconsin Natural Gas Company and by the Wisconsin Gas Company. The Wisconsin Gas Company generally serves the northeastern portion of the County, while the Wisconsin Natural Gas Company serves the remainder of the County.

Telephone service within Waukesha County is provided through two telephone companies: Ameritech, Inc., and PTI Communications, Inc. Ameritech, Inc., provides telephone service to the northern and eastern portions of the County, while PTI Communications, Inc., provides telephone service to the remainder of the County. In general, telephone service is available on demand throughout the County.

Table 59

SIGNIFICANT COMPONENTS OF ENGINEERED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN WAUKESHA COUNTY BY CIVIL DIVISION: 1993

Community	Type of Stormwater Management Facility		
	Curb and Gutter and Storm Sewers	Roadside Swales and Culverts	Storage
Cities			
Brookfield	X	X	X
Delafield	--	X	X
Muskego	X	X	X
New Berlin	X	X	X
Oconomowoc	X	--	X
Waukesha	X	--	X
Villages			
Big Bend	--	X	--
Butler	X	--	--
Chenequa	--	X	--
Dousman	--	X	--
Eagle	--	X	--
Elm Grove	X	X	--
Hartland	X	--	X
Lac La Belle	--	X	--
Lannon	--	X	--
Menomonee Falls	X	X	X
Merton	--	X	--
Mukwonago	X	--	X
Nashotah	--	X	X
North Prairie	X	X	X
Oconomowoc Lake	--	X	--
Pewaukee	X	--	X
Sussex	X	--	X
Wales	--	X	X
Towns			
Brookfield	X	X	X
Delafield	--	X	X
Eagle	--	X	X
Genesee	--	X	--
Lisbon	--	X	X
Merton	--	X	X
Mukwonago	--	X	X
Oconomowoc	--	X	X
Ottawa	--	X	--
Pewaukee	X	X	X
Summit	--	X	X
Vernon	--	X	X
Waukesha	--	X	X

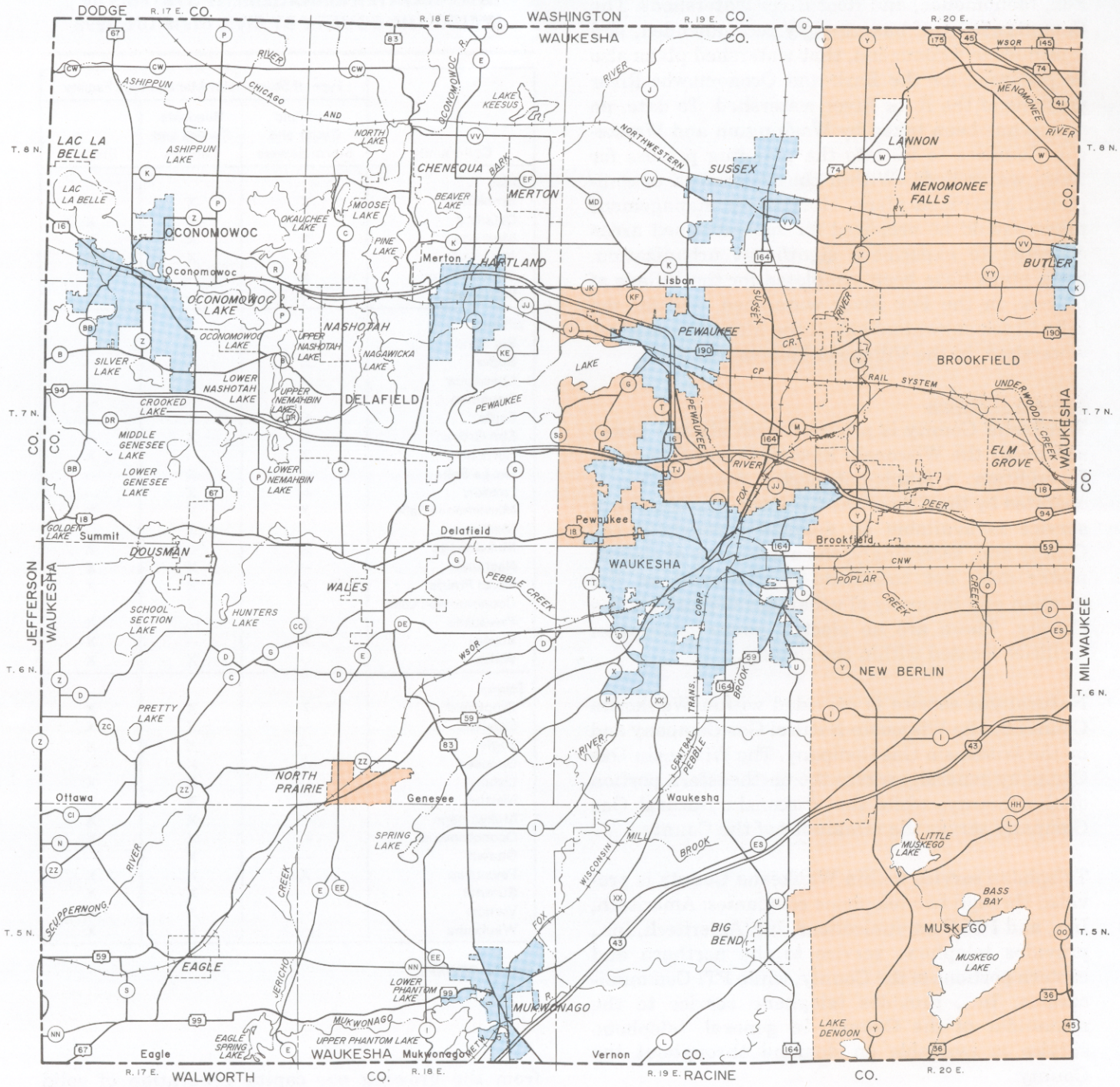
Source: SEWRPC.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Solid waste management has become an increasingly important issue of concern to State, County, and local units of government. This concern stems from the growing per capita generation of solid wastes and the heightened public awareness of the need to process and dispose of those wastes in an environmentally sound and cost-effective manner. Data compiled by the firm of Gershman, Brickner and Bratton, Inc., consultants under contract to Waukesha County to prepare a solid waste management plan update for the County, indicate that

Map 61

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY: 1993



LEGEND

COMMUNITIES HAVING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES PRIMARILY CONSISTING OF:

- CURB AND GUTTER AND STORM SEWERS
- ROADSIDE SWALES AND CULVERTS
- COMBINATION OF CURB AND GUTTER, STORM SEWER, AND ROADSIDE SWALES AND CULVERTS

GRAPHIC SCALE

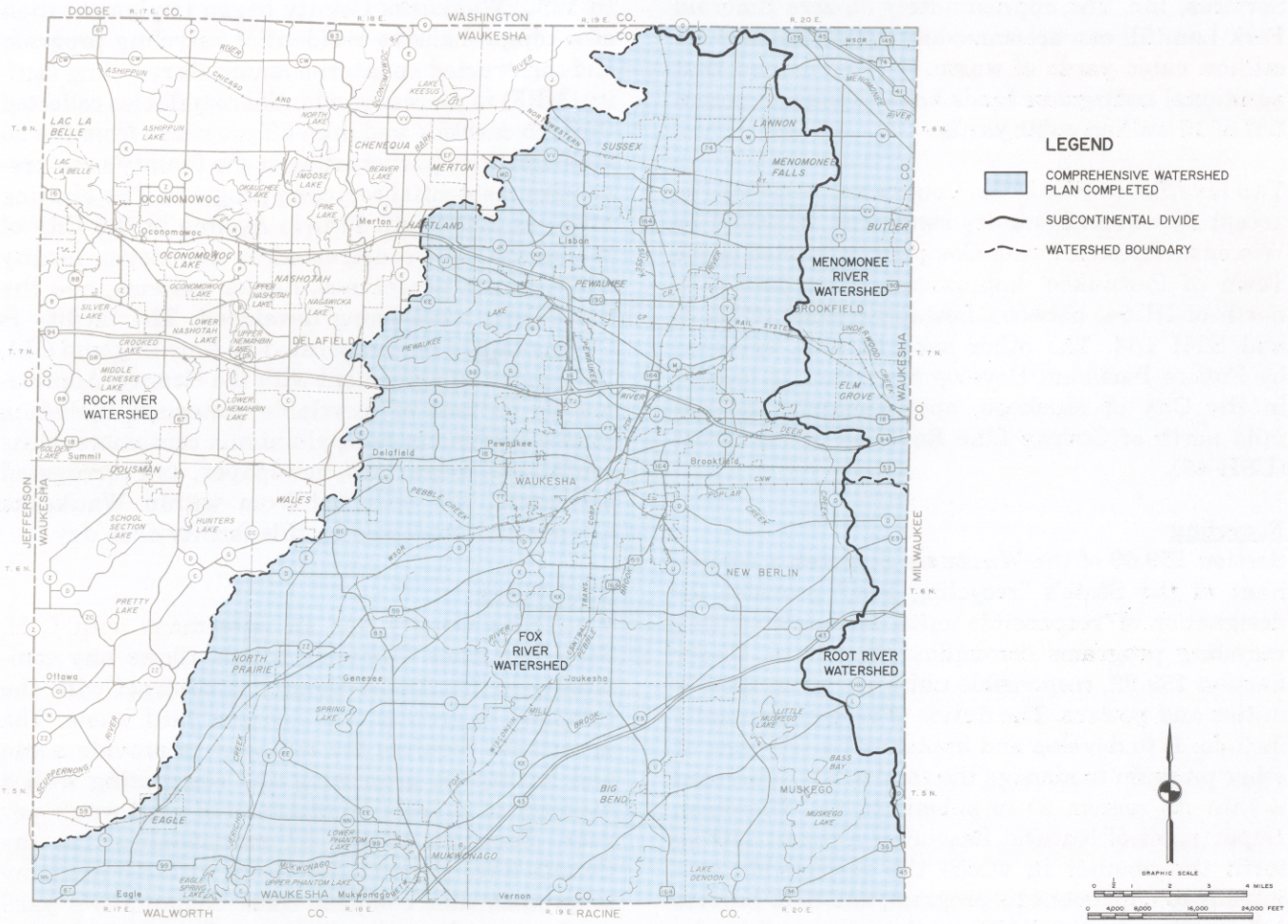
0 2 MILES

0 4000 8000 12000 16000 FEET

Source: SEWRPC.

Map 62

WATERSHED PLANNING IN WAUKESHA COUNTY: 1993



Source: SEWRPC.

approximately 343,000 tons of solid waste were generated in Waukesha County in 1992. Of the solid waste generated in the County in 1992, approximately 143,000 tons, or about 42 percent, were from residential activities and 200,000 tons, or 58 percent, were from commercial and industrial activities.

Landfills

Landfilling is still the primary method of disposal of solid wastes generated in Waukesha County. As of November, 1993, there were two active, licensed, privately owned and operated sanitary landfills accepting municipal wastes, the Parkview Landfill and the Emerald Park Landfill, within the County. In addition, two landfills within the County were licensed to accept "monofill," which consists of fly ash and foundry sand.

The Parkview Landfill, located in the northeastern portion of the Village of Menomonee Falls, is part of an 800-acre complex owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc., of North America. In addition to landfill operations, the complex also serves as a center for hauling operations and contains a yard waste management facility, a commercial materials recycling and recovery facility, a medical waste incinerator, and a chemical waste disposal facility. The Parkview Landfill was estimated to reach capacity in early 1994; as a result, the Orchard Ridge Landfill, located adjacent to the Parkview Landfill, opened in early 1994. The Orchard Ridge landfill has an estimated life of 10 years based upon present use levels of one million cubic yards per year. It is estimated that additional contiguous lands have expansion potential of 20 million cubic yards.

The Emerald Park Landfill, located on 124th Street (USH 45), one-half mile south of Loomis Road, in the southeast portion of the City of Muskego, is owned and operated by Superior Environmental Services, Inc. The approximately 35-acre Emerald Park Landfill can accommodate approximately 3.6 million cubic yards of waste. It is estimated that additional contiguous lands have expansion potential of 15 million cubic yards.

Two landfills in Waukesha County are permitted to accept fly ash and foundry sand. One, operated by Wisconsin Electric Power Company, is located in the Town of Pewaukee, approximately one-half mile north of IH 94, between Pewaukee Road (CTH J) and STH 164. The other such landfill, operated by Future Parkland Development, Inc., is located in the City of Muskego, approximately one-half mile north of County Line Road, on 124th Street (USH 45).

Recycling

Section 159.09 of the Wisconsin Statutes, a component of the State's "recycling law," provides for designation of "responsible units" for implementing recycling programs throughout the State. Under Section 159.09, responsible units are given specific duties and powers. The duties of responsible units include: 1) to develop and implement a recycling or other program to manage the solid waste generated within its region, 2) to submit to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources a report setting forth the manner in which the responsible unit intends to implement its program, and 3) to provide information to the DNR on the status of implementation of the program.

Under Section 159.09, a county board of supervisors may adopt a resolution designating that county as a responsible unit. A county which has adopted such a resolution is the responsible unit for the entire county. Within 90 days after the county board of supervisors adopts such a resolution, however, the governing body of a municipality that is located in part or in whole within the county may adopt a resolution retaining the municipality's status as responsible unit. The Waukesha County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution designating the County as the responsible unit for the entire County, but 12 municipalities, subsequent to County adoption of said resolution, have chosen to retain their status as responsible units. Communities that have chosen to retain their status as responsible units and therefore do not participate in the County's recycling program include the City of Muskego; the Villages of Butler, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Mukwonago, North Prairie, and Sussex; and the Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Ottawa, and Vernon.

In 1990, Waukesha County began implementation of a comprehensive residential recycling program and constructed an interim materials recycling facility (MRF) to process residential recyclables collected through curbside and drop-off programs from the 25 municipalities participating in the County's comprehensive residential recycling program. The existing MRF, at 220 South Prairie Avenue in the City of Waukesha, was constructed as an interim facility while citizen acceptance, hauler systems, and the State laws were being developed. The facility is County-owned but is operated by New England CRI, Inc., under an agreement with the County. Approximately 65 tons of recyclable materials, including plastic bottles, tin cans, aluminum containers, glass containers, magazines, newspaper, and corrugated cardboard, are collected from within Waukesha County and processed by this facility each day.

Yard Waste

Waukesha County has an agreement with O.M. Scott and Sons Company which allows any community in Waukesha County to contract with the company to process and compost yard waste. The agreement requires the company to provide a site and facility for processing and composting with a capacity of at least 25,000 tons of yard waste per year. Fourteen of the 37 municipalities in the County have signed agreements with the company to process and compost their community's yard waste, including the Cities of Delafield, Oconomowoc, and Waukesha; the Villages of Butler, Dousman, Elm Grove, Merton, Nashotah, Pewaukee, and Sussex; and the Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, and Summit. In addition, four communities in the County, the Cities of Brookfield and New Berlin, the Village of Hartland, and the Town of Lisbon, operate their own yard waste processing and composting facilities.

SUMMARY

1. The arterial street and highway system serving the eastern portion of Waukesha County is relatively densely spaced, with arterials occurring at about one-mile intervals in both the north-south and east-west directions. The arterial network in the rest of the County is less densely spaced, with arterials spaced at about two- to three-mile intervals. Of the 721 mile arterial system