

Chapter 4

UTILITY AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 of the plan contains a compilation of background information, goals, objectives, policies and recommended programs to guide the future maintenance and development of utilities and community facilities in the Town of Genesee, as required under §66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES STRENGTHS.

- **Waukesha County operates a state of the art central communication center for police, fire, and emergency response**
All municipalities within Waukesha County have the opportunity to become a part of the County's central communication center for dispatching emergency calls. The ultimate goal is to have all municipalities in the county participate.
- **Waukesha County has an extensive network of police and fire departments**
Twenty-four municipal police departments, the Waukesha County Sheriffs Department, and the Wisconsin State Patrol provide law enforcement services to Waukesha County residents. Thirty fire departments operate 51 fire stations within the County.
- **Wales/Genesee Fire Department**
The Town of Genesee in cooperation with the Village of Wales has a Joint Fire Department that handles all calls within the north half of the Town of Genesee.
- **As an agent for the Department of Commerce, Waukesha County has assured that private sewage systems are properly designed, sited and maintained**
The use of private sewage systems provides for development in areas not served by municipal sewer; infill development of vacant lots; returns groundwater to the aquifer; prevents most replacement systems from using sewage holding tanks; and are a cost effective means of providing safe on-site sewage disposal.
- **Waukesha County municipalities have well planned sewer service areas**
These sewer service areas allow for higher density development and adequate services for residential and business growth.
- **Waukesha County has a nationally recognized recycling program**
Waukesha County serves as the responsible recycling unit for 25 local government units. Six cities, thirteen villages, and seven towns participate in the Waukesha County Recycling Program.

- **The Town of Genesee Refuse Collection program**
The Town of Genesee currently contracts with a private waste hauling service for all its residential uses, including recycling.
- **Waukesha County has an excellent public school system and several districts are nationally recognized for their performance**
Twenty public school districts and 54 private schools within Waukesha County provide K-12 education to over 80,000 students. These exceptional educational institutions are a major reason why families are attracted to Waukesha County. The Town of Genesee is served by three (3) public school districts
- **Private electric, gas, phone and cable systems are in place to meet projected county growth**
The intermediate population growth projection for Waukesha County is 446,768 residents by Year 2035. The existing private electric, gas, phone, and cable systems are in place to meet the County's growing population.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES CONCERNS AND WEAKNESSES.

- **Concern about new technology private sewage systems that are available**
New technology is available for alternative on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) to address soil conditions not suitable for in-ground conventional systems. The types of systems available demand that several Waukesha County divisions discuss and cooperate on all levels of land development.
- **Protecting groundwater in the Town of Genesee.**
The Town of Genesee has no control over the installation of high capacity wells in adjacent communities that may have a negative impact on the groundwater supply in the Town of Genesee.

Existing Utilities and Community Facilities

Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS)

The disposal of domestic and commercial wastewater in the Town of Genesee is handled through the use of individual on-site wastewater disposal systems or otherwise known as septic systems that discharge wastewater to underground drainage fields. The Town of Genesee is regulated by Waukesha County under the authority in Chapter 145.20, State Statute, for the administration of private sewage systems. This responsibility is assigned to the Department of Parks and Land Use, Environmental Health Division, as the government unit that provides assurance of compliance with State Statutes, Administrative Codes and County Ordinance by verification of soil and site conditions, plan review, permit issuance, on-site inspection at time of installation and an enforceable maintenance tracking program.

Water Supply Facilities

The Town of Genesee does not provide municipal water service to its residents. Most, if not all, town's households obtain their water supply from individual wells. The Village of North Prairie has the "Prairie Village Water Trust", which serves about 1,600 residents. The Village has the authority to extend its water service to properties within the Town of Genesee if it chooses to do so.

UTILITIES

Telecommunications Service

In September 2006, SEWRPC adopted a Wireless Antenna Siting and Related Infrastructure Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin. This plan serves as the regional wireless plan for the southeastern Wisconsin region. The intent of the plan is to develop a high level of telecommunications service within the Region to maintain economic competitiveness and to help meet growing needs in such areas as public safety, emergency response, and home health care.

Although there are many telecommunication service providers, there are only a few basic types of communication services. These are: 1) Voice Transmission Services, including "Plain Old Telephone Service" (POTS) cellular wireless, satellite wireless, packet-based telephone networks, and Internet voice services; 2) Data Transmission Services, including the Internet, ATM-Frame Relay, and third generation (3G) cellular wireless networks; 3) Multimedia Services, including video, imaging, streaming video, data, and voice; and 4) Broadcast Services, including AM/FM terrestrial radio, satellite radio and television, terrestrial radio and television, terrestrial television, and cable television. Currently there are five (5) cellular tower antenna sites in the Town of Genesee (Map N).

Wireless (WiFi, WiMAX)

The first broadband wireless standard that served as an alternative to a wired local area network (LAN) was IEEE 802.11 or wireless fidelity (WiFi). Introduced in 1997, this standard initially utilized the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) technology operating in the 2.4 gigahertz band. The frequency hopping spread spectrum technology was soon abandoned and replaced with direct sequence spread spectrums (DSSS-IEEE standards 802.11b) or orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM-IEEE standard 802.11g) for physical layer operation. The 802.11b standard became the popular WiFi for coffee shops, airports, schools, hotels, and other locations where people are on the move. These locations are known as hot spots. The number of WiFi hot spots has grown rapidly in the Region over the last few years. The 802.11b standard has now been superseded by 802.11g, which has connection speeds of up to 54 megabits per second.

A new major IEEE standard 802.16 (WiMAX) was due for release in 2006 in the form of standard 802.16d. WiMAX is an acronym for Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access. WiMAX is a long range version of 802.11 WiFi. WiMAX capabilities include extending the range of WiFi from 300 feet to up to 30 miles. WiFi will continue to serve as a

low cost, high speed access network for direct interconnection with end users. The higher speed access and wireless services will provide enhanced services for both business development and local government public safety services. WiMAX is well positioned to serve as a backhaul network for localized WiFi access networks.

The proposed telecommunications plan that SEWRPC recommends for the Region consists of two levels of wireless networks—a wireless (WiMAX) backhaul network plan, and a pilot, community level, wireless (WiFi) access network plan. The backhaul network would have the capability to service a multitude of community level access points that would forward data to the backhaul network for cost effective Internet connection.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sewage Disposal and Water Supply

Sanitary sewerage and water supply utilities are particularly important to land use planning because the location and density of urban development influences the need for such services and, conversely, the existence of such services influences the location and density of new urban development. The extent and location of areas served by existing sanitary sewerage and water supply utilities are thus important considerations in any land use planning effort. The majority of sewerage and water supply utilities in the County are organized as sewer and water departments of incorporated municipalities, and serve largely those areas within the respective political boundaries of the municipalities. A general pattern of sewer and water service areas following political boundaries rather than natural topographic boundaries, such as watershed boundaries, exists within the County. Currently, no portions of the Town of Genesee are located with an area served by sanitary sewer.

Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS)

Waukesha County under the authority in Chapter 145.20, State Statute, is the governing body for the administration of private sewage systems. This responsibility is assigned to the Department of Parks and Land Use, Environmental Health Division, as the government unit that provides assurance of compliance with State Statutes, Administrative Codes and County Ordinance by verification of soil and site conditions, plan review, permit issuance, on-site inspection at time of installation and an enforceable maintenance tracking program. All areas of the town of Genesee are served by private onsite waste disposal facilities regulated by Waukesha County.

Water Supply Facilities

In 2005, 16 municipal water supply utility systems provided water to about 88 square miles of service area, or about 16 percent of the area of Waukesha County. These systems served a 2005 population of about 234,200 persons, or about 62 percent of the residential population in Waukesha County. Most of the water supply systems in Waukesha County rely on groundwater as the source of supply.

In addition to the 16 municipal water supply systems, there are two additional water service supply systems; the Prairie Village Water Trust and the Ethan Allen School. The Prairie Village Water Trust, located in the Village of North Prairie, serves about 1,600 residents, or approximately 85 percent of the residential population within the Village. This system is classified as “other than municipal, community water systems” by the WDNR. Located in the Town of Delafield, the Ethan Allen School is an institution operated by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections that serves a population of about 750 transient residents. This system is classified as “municipal, community water system” by the WDNR. Neither of these systems is required to provide annual reports to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

In 2005, the total storage capacity for the seven municipal water systems operating in Waukesha County was approximately 45.8 million gallons, divided among the 40 elevated tanks and standpipes and 43 reservoirs. As the largest water provider, the City of Waukesha Water Utility maintained six elevated tanks and standpipes and six reservoirs, with a total storage capacity of about 15.3 million gallons. Based on Wisconsin Public Service Commission annual reports for the year 2005, approximately 29.3 million gallons per day of water were pumped for use in the 16 municipal systems concerned. The water use totaled about 25.6 mgd for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or other urban uses, with the remaining 3.7 mgd of total pumpage being used for purposes, such as water production and system maintenance, or being unaccounted-for water. Overall, about 13.7 mgd, or about 54 percent of total municipal water used, was for single- and two-family housing units residential purposes; about 8.3 mgd, or about 33 percent, for commercial, multi-family residential, institutional, and miscellaneous uses; and about 2.9 mgd, or about 11 percent, was for industrial uses. The remaining 0.7 mgd, or about 3 percent, was used for other municipal purposes.

Based upon the population served and reported water use, residential water consumption within the seven water supply systems was approximately 72 gallons per person per day in 2005. When accounting for all municipal water uses, the average water consumption was about 134 gallons per person per day. In 2005, the amount of water, which was unaccounted for, ranged from 5 to 15 percent, with an average of 8 percent of the water pumped. This, unaccounted-for water was not included in the computed per capita consumption rates. It should be noted that the residential water use reported by the water utilities excludes that associated with the use of water by multiple-unit dwelling units with a single meter serving three or more units. Those uses are included with commercial water uses. Chapter 3 of this Plan contains a complete discussion of ground and surface water supplies. In the spring of 2008, the “Great Lakes Water Pact” was signed by the State of Wisconsin and other states, which limits the amount of water a municipality may draw from the Great Lakes.

No residents or developments in the Town of Genesee draw their water resources from the Lake Michigan or the other Great lakes. All of the developments are on private wells.

Radium in the Water Supply

Over the past few years, naturally occurring radium in groundwater has created some public health concerns. Radium in groundwater is derived from naturally occurring radioactive isotopes radium-226 and radium-228 in certain types of rock. Radium enters groundwater by dissolution of aquifer materials, desorption from rock or sediment surfaces, and ejection from minerals by radioactive decay. The human body metabolizes radium in much the same way that it metabolizes calcium. Ingestion of trace quantities of radium over time will result in an accumulation of radium in the skeleton. Ultimately, the damage from continuous exposure to radium can potentially cause bone and sinus cancer.

A number of water supply systems in Waukesha County exceeded the current five picocuries per liter U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard for radium. These water supply systems serve all or parts of the Cities of Brookfield, New Berlin, Pewaukee, and Waukesha and the Villages of Eagle, Mukwonago, Pewaukee, and Sussex. Water-treatment processes such as ion-exchange softening, lime softening, and filtration to remove iron can appreciably reduce radium concentrations in groundwater. Some communities dilute groundwater that contains elevated concentrations of radium by blending it with surface water or groundwater from aquifers with lower radium concentrations. Water softeners, ion exchange, or reverse osmosis water-treatment systems can be installed in the home to reduce radium concentrations.

Solid Waste Management

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. In 2005, Waukesha County generated 190,432 tons of residential solid waste. Of this total, 67,076 or 35 percent was recycled. The Town of Genesee contracts with John's Disposal for removal of residential waste. In 2005, the Town of Genesee generated 3,728 tons of waste and recycled 1,109 tons or 30 percent.

Landfills

Landfilling is still the primary method of disposal of solid wastes generated in Waukesha County. As of 2006, there were two active, licensed, privately owned and operated sanitary landfills accepting municipal wastes within the county; the Parkview/Orchard Ridge Landfill in Menomonee Falls and the Emerald Park Landfill in Muskego.

The Parkview Landfill, located in the northeastern portion of the Village of Menomonee Falls, is part of an over 700-acre complex. 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 reached capacity in early 1994; as a result, the Orchard Ridge Landfill, located adjacent to the Parkview Landfill, opened in early 1994. The initial phase of the Orchard Ridge landfill had an estimated life of 10 years. The

initial phase of the Orchard Ridge Landfill reached capacity in 2004. The Orchard Ridge Landfill expanded by 75 acres in 2004, with an estimated life of 11 years based on a design capacity of 10,917,662 cubic yards.

The Emerald Park Landfill is part of a 480-acre complex. The Emerald Park Landfill opened in 1994 and began a three-phase expansion in 1996. The Emerald Park Landfill has an estimated life of 10 years.

Recycling

Wisconsin statutes provide for designation of “responsible units” for implementing recycling programs throughout the State. 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. Waukesha County is a Responsible Unit for recycling for 25 municipalities and receives state grant funding. The total Population served is about 272,000. The remaining 12 municipalities maintain their own Responsible Unit status and receive state funds directly. The Town of Genesee does not participate in the Waukesha County recycling program.

Waukesha County has operated a processing facility for residential recyclables, the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF), since 1991. The existing facility was enlarged and updated with full paper and container sort lines in 1995. It is a dual-stream MRF, with separation of paper and containers required by residents and haulers. The County hires a private company, currently FCR, Inc., under a multi-year contract to maintain and operate the facility and process and market the recyclables. Under the current contract, the county pays a per ton processing fee and receives 50% of the revenue from sale of recyclables. Annual tonnage processed is about 24,000 tons during one shift, five days per week. An average of 90-100 tons per day of recyclables are delivered by private haulers; approximately 64% paper and 36% bottles and cans by weight.

The 25 participating municipalities are responsible for collection contracts with private haulers to collect recyclables and solid waste. Four municipalities do not have municipal contracts, instead they license haulers to provide collection and residents subscribe directly with a private hauler. Haulers in participating municipalities are directed by contract or license agreement to deliver recyclables to the County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF).

A consultant has been hired in 2007 to conduct a study of long term recycling needs, including recycling processing capacity and system design, comparison of two types of collection and processing systems (existing dual vs. new single stream), per capita generation and population projections, and review of landfill diversion goals in order to increase landfill diversion and position municipalities for increasing landfill costs and reduced capacity in the future.

The study will focus on recycling processing capacity of the existing dual-stream Waukesha County Materials Recycling Facility and the forces pushing new collection and processing systems. The study involves a cost/benefit analysis of single vs. dual stream recycling specific to the county, including collection and processing costs, and its impact on recycling participation. The study will also investigate the feasibility of and identify opportunities and barriers to a new regional recycling processing facility in the Waukesha or Milwaukee area shared by neighboring municipalities.

Yard Waste

Waukesha County owns property in the Town of Genesee that had been mined of gravel and sand by the County and private vendors for several decades. The mining activity had left the property in need of reclamation. To generate enough topsoil to reclaim the site, the County in 2004 initiated operation of a municipal yard waste composting facility. Through a contract with a private vendor, municipalities in the County deliver yard and wood waste to the site. The yard waste material is processed and composted. The compost material is combined with the available subsoil on-site, to create topsoil for final restoration. The project will be completed within a 10- year period. The facility has processed over 6,600 tons of yard waste per year. As of 2005, 13 municipalities have signed agreements to participate in the yard waste composting project. Other communities in the County operate their own yard waste processing and composting facilities. The Town of Genesee provides residents the opportunity to drop off their yard waste twice a year at the Town Hall, once in the spring and one time in the fall. The Town has a waste hauler properly dispose of the yard waste material.

Stormwater Management

Municipal stormwater management systems are comprised of facilities that function to provide stormwater drainage, control runoff pollution and downstream flooding, and more recently, to increase infiltration of stormwater. The facilities that perform these functions generally work as part of an integrated system, which ultimately connect to the streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and the groundwater system of the study area. Components of a stormwater management system may include subsurface pipes and appurtenant inlets and outlets, streams and engineered open channels, detention basins, retention basins, pumping facilities, infiltration facilities, bioretention and constructed wetlands for treatment of runoff, and proprietary treatment devices based on settling processes and control of oil and grease. Those stormwater practices that are designed to reduce water pollution are called “best management practices” (BMPs) under a variety of state and federal water pollution control regulations.

In Wisconsin, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has designated the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as the administering authority for the program to regulate stormwater discharges as required under the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act. Under Chapter NR 216 Wisconsin Administrative Code, the Department administers Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permits for discharges from municipal separate

storm sewer systems (“MS4 permits”). Under this program, MS4 permits were issued to 32 communities in the county in two phases.

Planning stormwater systems by watershed area has proven to be the most cost-effective way to address stormwater management issues. Land use planning plays a large role in this process because different types of land use generate widely varying quantities and quality of storm water runoff. These facts often create challenges for intergovernmental cooperation since watershed boundaries rarely follow any municipal boundaries. Due to MS4 permits and the fiscal impacts that stormwater management has on local budgets in general, stormwater planning has become an important function of local governments.

The Town of Genesee is one of the Phase II communities and is working on a stormwater program/plan to address the requirements of NR 216 and the MS4 permit. The Town has conducted an inventory of all existing stormwater facilities and is currently putting together a plan for inspection and evaluating each facility. Steps will then be taken to address each facility and reduce the suspended solids and illicit discharges accordingly. In addition, Waukesha County has combined land use and stormwater planning together with a review of related local regulatory and educational efforts for the purpose of protecting a particular water resource. This is called watershed protection planning. A local example of this type of planning effort is the Pebble Creek Watershed Protection Plan, which was aimed to protect a cold-water stream in the Town of Genesee and the center part of Waukesha County that is experiencing significant development pressures.

GAS AND ELECTRIC UTILITIES

We Energies

We Energies provides natural gas and electric service to all of the Town and to most of Waukesha County. Through expanded power production projects in Port Washington and Oak Creek, We Energies will increase total energy generation from 6,000 megawatts to 8,300 megawatts by 2010. This is crucial since the Region and state are facing an emerging electricity shortage. On average, electricity consumption increases by a rate of 2.5 to 3 percent per year due to population growth, business expansion, and higher usage among all customer segments. Projections show that Wisconsin will require an additional 7,000 megawatts of electricity in 2016 to keep pace with increasing demand. Because other areas of the country are facing the same supply situation, purchasing power is not a future option due to limited supplies and the need for an improved transmission line grid.

American Transmission Company

The electric system is comprised of three components: generating plants, transmission lines and distribution facilities. American Transmission Company is a public utility that owns and operates the transmission system, which carries electricity from generating plants to load centers or areas where a considerable amount of electricity is needed. American Transmission Company delivers transmission power in southeastern Wisconsin with various transmission facilities including:

- North-south 345-kV lines extending from Edgewater, Point Beach and Sheboygan Energy power plants
- 345-kV lines from Pleasant Prairie Power Plant
- 345-kV, 230-kV and 138-kV lines from Oak Creek Power Plant and numerous 138-kV lines in and around metro Milwaukee

In 2006, American Transmission Company completed a ten year assessment. They identified low voltages, transmission facility overloads, and transmission service limitations in southeastern Wisconsin. Specifically, one area identified as vulnerable to low voltages is west of Milwaukee. These low voltages are mainly caused by low probability outages at substations. The low-voltage situation west of Milwaukee is an indication that load growth will exceed the load-serving capabilities of the 138-kV network serving that area, and the existing network will be insufficient without significant reinforcements. Currently, the City of Waukesha is most vulnerable to facility overloads and low voltages are a system limitation in Hartland, Menomonee Falls, and Delafield.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Public School Districts and Private Schools

There are Twenty (20) public school districts and 54 private schools operate within the boundaries of Waukesha County (Map O).

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction projections show that the school age population in Waukesha County will increase from 82,090 in 2005 to 86,700 in 2030 resulting in a 5 percent increase. However, the projected school age population projections will decrease between 2005 and 2015 and begin to increase slowly after this period. This projection is lower than the projected intermediate population growth from 377,365 in 2005 to 440,289 in 2030 resulting in an increase of 14 percent. This is the result of a continuing trend of declining household size and a population that continues to grow older.

The Town of Genesee has two (2) elementary schools located within its boundaries. St. Paul's Elementary School (private) and Magee Elementary School.

State Pre-Kindergarten Programs

The 4-year-old kindergarten program is organized by school districts to provide educational experience for 4-year-old children. Twenty-five percent of school districts in Wisconsin offer this program, which serves over 16,500 year old children from throughout the state. Teachers for this program must possess a Pre K-3 certification or a Pre K-6 certification.

Colleges and Universities

Cardinal Stritch University, Carroll University, the Keller Graduate School of Management, Ottawa University, the University of Phoenix, the University of Wisconsin-Waukesha, Upper Iowa University, and Waukesha County Technical College offer associate or bachelor degrees at locations in Waukesha County. In addition, the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee provide Master of Business Administration (MBA) Degree programs at UW-Waukesha. The University of Phoenix and the Keller Graduate School of Management also offer graduate degrees at locations within the county. In addition, the University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension through a partnership with Waukesha County provides university outreach and life long learning opportunities to residents of Waukesha County.

LIBRARIES

Waukesha County Federated Library System

Sixteen (16) public libraries operate in Waukesha County. They are all members of the Waukesha County Federated Library System. These libraries are located with the cities of Brookfield, Delafield, Muskego, New Berlin, Oconomowoc, and Waukesha; the villages of Big Bend, Butler, Eagle, Elm Grove, Hartland, Menomonee Falls, Mukwonago, Pewaukee, and Sussex, and the Town of Merton. The libraries in the federated system serve the needs of all library and non-library communities within the county.

In 2002, the Waukesha Federated Library System conducted a countywide telephone survey of residents that used at least one of the libraries in Waukesha County. This survey replicated a national survey conducted by the American Library Association. Some of the key survey findings are noted below:

- Almost 45 percent of the respondents had used a library within Waukesha County more than 11 times in the past year compared to 25% nationally.
- Individuals use from home of a computerized library catalog was only 11% in Waukesha County and 46% nationally. (Note that fewer libraries have web accessible catalog in Waukesha County).
- Waukesha County residents reported use of a computer in the library at a 59% rate compared to 31% nationally.
- Nearly 83% of Waukesha County residents were either extremely satisfied or very satisfied with their public library. That compared to 60% of U.S library users.
- Nearly 88% of Waukesha County residents rated their library's use of tax funds as good or excellent, comparable to the rate found nationally.
- Nearly 80% of those that responded in Waukesha County thought that \$26 per capita or more was a proper amount of library taxes to pay. That compared to 52% nationally.
- In Waukesha County, 95% of respondents believe that libraries will continue to exist despite the Internet. That compares to 91% nationally.

In 2006, the Waukesha County Board of Supervisors appointed a long term library planning committee pursuant to the provisions of Wisconsin Act 150. The Committee report concluded that it was not cost effective to consolidate any of the 16 libraries within the County.

CEMETERIES

Waukesha County has a total of 74 cemeteries, which include mausoleums. Fifty-seven of these cemeteries or 77 percent are less than 5 acres in size. The remaining 17 cemeteries are five acres in size or larger. In addition, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin lists four historic burial mound sites within the County. Additional information on the cultural resources within Waukesha County is presented in Chapter 3. The Town of Genesee has three (3) cemeteries. Only one (1) cemetery, which is located off of Saylesville Road, is owned by the Town of Genesee.

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Waukesha County has five operating hospitals that provide care to county residents (See Table IV-6). In addition, over 600 physicians practicing in Waukesha County provide a variety of healthcare services for residents. Aurora Healthcare is in the process of developing a new 110-bed hospital in the Town of Summit near Interstate I-94.

**Table IV-7
HOSPITALS IN WAUKESHA COUNTY: 2006**

Name of Hospital	City	Number of Beds
Waukesha Memorial Hospital	Waukesha	400
Community Memorial Hospital	Menomonee Falls	208
Elmbrook Memorial Hospital	Brookfield	166
Oconomowoc Memorial Hospital	Oconomowoc	130
Rogers Memorial Hospital	Oconomowoc	90
Total		994

CHILDCARE FACILITIES

Adequate childcare facilities are necessary in order to provide maximum participation in the county labor force. In order to become a child care provider in Wisconsin, you must obtain a certificate, unless you are a relative of the child. There are several qualifications a person must meet to become a certified childcare provider. They include:

- Must be at least 18 years of age.
- Written verification of negative TB test.
- References regarding his/her child care abilities.
- Agency and Police Background check on all household members.
- In-Home inspection to insure the safeness of the home facility for child care.
- If all requirements are met, a provisional certification will be issued.

- A regular certification will be issued if the day care provider chooses to take 15-hour course in childcare.
- Recertification will be done every two years after the initial certification is issued.

The Bureau of Regulation and Licensing (BRL) in the Division of Children and Family Services is responsible for licensing and regulating child care centers, residential care facilities for children and private child welfare agencies in Wisconsin. More information on licensed childcare facilities can be found at http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/rl_dcms/index.htm.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Departments and Emergency Medical Services

Waukesha County has 30 fire departments. Municipalities operate twenty-four of these departments and 6 are privately managed. The majority of these fire departments rely on volunteers, paid on call, or a combination of the two. These 30 fire departments have 51 fire stations within the County, with 90 fire engines, 20 ladder trucks, and 64 ambulances. These fire departments serve areas from 1 square mile to 57 square miles ranging in populations of 1,000 residents to over 65,000 residents. In 2003, there were approximately 6,500 fire calls within the County and an additional 19,000 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls. Within the County, the cities of Brookfield, Delafield, New Berlin, and Waukesha; the villages of Big Bend/Vernon, Elm Grove, and Mukwonago; and the Town of Brookfield provide paramedic services. Discussions continue among several municipalities in the County regarding the appropriateness of I-99 advanced life support service versus paramedic service. I-99 service is just below the paramedic level. I-99's are able to administer certain cardiac drugs via IV's. The IV Tech, also known as the Intermediate Technician can start IV's, however they are only authorized to administer certain fluids, such as dextrose and glucagons. The IV Techs do not have the authority to administer cardiac drugs. Waukesha County contracts with the City of Waukesha to provide HAZMAT (Hazardous Materials) services to all communities within Waukesha County.

A municipality may by ordinance establish a full-time fire department. A full-time department provides around the clock service seven days a week using full-time professional fire fighters. Only the cities of Brookfield and Waukesha have full-time fire departments in Waukesha County. A combination fire department consists of at least one full-time staff and other staff serving in a part-time, volunteer, or paid-per call capacity. The average population of a community with a combination fire department in Wisconsin is 12,269. The Cities of Delafield, New Berlin, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee, the Villages of Big Bend/Town of Vernon, Dousman, Eagle, Hartland, Menomonee Falls, Mukwonago, Sussex and Wales/Town of Genesee and the Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, and Waukesha operate combination fire departments in Waukesha County. Volunteer fire departments are the most common method of fire protection in Wisconsin and Waukesha County. A volunteer department has no full-time paid staff. The volunteers may receive a minimal stipend when responding to calls.

The Town of Genesee works in cooperation with the Village Wales and through a Fire Board operate the Wales/Genesee Fire Department. The fire department has a full-time fire chief, paid-on-call fire fighters and EMS staff.

Law Enforcement Departments

Twenty-four municipal police departments, the Waukesha County Sheriffs Department, and the Wisconsin State Patrol provide law enforcement services to Waukesha County residents. The cities of Brookfield, Delafield, Muskego, Pewaukee, New Berlin, Oconomowoc, and Waukesha; the villages of Big Bend, Butler, Chenequa, Dousman, Eagle, Elm Grove, Hartland, Lannon, Lisbon, Mukwonago, North Prairie, Oconomowoc Lake, and Pewaukee; and the towns of Brookfield, Mukwonago, Oconomowoc, and Summit all operate municipal police departments. In 2005, the Waukesha County Sheriffs Department contracted to provide law enforcement services to the villages of Merton and Sussex and the towns of Merton and Waukesha. Waukesha County pays for light coverage by the Waukesha County Sheriffs Department in the Towns of Delafield, Eagle, Genesee, Lisbon, Ottawa, and Vernon and the villages of Lac La Belle and Nashotah.

The Waukesha County Sheriffs Department Jail Division operates the Waukesha County Jail and Huber Facility. In 2005, these correctional facilities housed an average of 333 inmates a day at the jail and 269 inmates at the Huber facility. The jail division booked 9,310 inmates in 2005. Corrections make up nearly 43 percent of the \$28 million dollar Waukesha County Sheriffs Department budget. Patrol is the second highest expenditure making up nearly 29 percent of the total budget.

Shared Dispatch

In 2005, Waukesha County began shared dispatch where 911 police, fire, and emergency management calls for service go to the County's central communication center in Waukesha. In addition, all 911 calls made from cell phones in Waukesha County go directly to the Waukesha County Central Communication Center. Currently 24 of 37 communities participate in shared dispatch. The cities of Brookfield, Delafield, and Pewaukee; the villages of Butler, Chenequa, Dousman, Eagle, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Merton, Nashotah, North Prairie, Oconomowoc Lake, Pewaukee, Sussex, and Wales; and the towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Genesee, Lisbon, Merton, Ottawa, Summit, and Waukesha participate in shared dispatch.

IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Town and County should work with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) as part of the regional water supply planning process to identify groundwater aquifers that can sustain planned development.
2. The Town and County should consider modifying its Park and Open Space Planning process to identify lands that may need to be preserved for municipal groundwater

supplies, specifically meeting the use isolation distances required for high capacity wells.

3. Municipalities should be encouraged to work on a county-wide basis to plan for the future placement and current use of emergency service facilities to optimize emergency response times and to eliminate overlap of service areas and equipment.
4. Since watershed boundaries rarely follow municipal boundaries, municipalities and Waukesha County should work to develop storm water system plans based on watershed areas.
5. Where unique surface water resources exist in Waukesha County (Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters or Cold Water Streams), local and County planning efforts should combine land use and storm water planning together with a review of related local regulatory and educational efforts to prepare watershed protection plans.
6. Waukesha County in cooperation with SEWRPC and local municipalities should develop a long-range wireless facilities plan to enhance business competitiveness, public safety and government communications.
7. School Districts should be encouraged to work with Waukesha County to use the demographic data and land use projections contained in this Plan for facility and sub-district planning. Often, School Districts are in a reactionary mode in responding to increases and decreases in the school age population. The population and trend data as well as the land use projections contained in a comprehensive development plan can be invaluable information to forecast facility demands for the school age population. In addition, it is suggested that school districts use the information contained in this Plan as baseline and conduct an annual assessment of actual enrollment to verify projections contained in this Plan.
8. In 2000, the Waukesha County Land Development Workgroup, consisting of many of the municipalities in the County, addressed several issues created by current land division and development processes. The goal was to create a consistent definition for land development projects to be considered subdivisions as well as a uniform checklist for the review of subdivisions. Municipalities in the County should continue to consistently use and cooperatively amend as necessary the review checklist.