

COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

2023 – 2027

JUNE 2023

VILLAGE OF SUMMIT



COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

2023 – 2027

Acknowledgements

VILLAGE BOARD

Jack Riley, Village President
Jeff Lee, Village Trustee
Jim Petronovich, Village Trustee
Justin Phillips, Village Trustee (*term commenced April 2023*)
Kraig Arenz, Sr., Village Trustee
Sandy Casterline, Village Trustee (*term expired April 2023*)

VILLAGE STAFF

Amy Barrows, Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc., Village Planner
Kamron Nash, P.E., Village Public Works Director

COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (CORP) & MASTER PLAN REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE

Jack Riley, Village Board Representative
Jeff Lee, Village Board Representative
Sandra Murray, Plan Commission Representative
Jim Siepmann, Plan Commission Representative
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Lisa Mellone, Village Resident
Annette Kaja, Village Resident
Letha Ramiah-Joseph, Village Resident
Nate Rice, Village Resident
Matt Schmitz, Village Resident

Cover Photo Credit: Village of Summit

RESOLUTION NO. 23-452

ADOPTION OF AN UPDATED COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF SUMMIT

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is a plan intended to guide the continual improvement of park, trail, and open space systems within the Village of Summit (the Village) and assists with the maintenance of the Village's eligibility for State and Federal park and recreation grants; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is a support document and component of the Village's Comprehensive Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has a short-term horizon of five years and is in need of periodic updating and revision; and,

WHEREAS, the Village Board appointed a Master Plan and Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Subcommittee consisting of Village residents, Village Trustees, and Village Plan Commissioners with the purpose of providing input on the Comprehensive Plan (former Master Plan) and the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan updates; and,

WHEREAS, the planning process that supports this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update has been inclusive of the community by providing two public open houses, a public comment period, and a public hearing; and,

WHEREAS, the Public Works Director has taken a leadership role in developing specific recommendations for each of the parks in the Village of Summit utilizing public feedback and direction from the Master Plan and Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Subcommittee; and,


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Summit, Waukesha County, Wisconsin does hereby adopt the attached updated Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Public Works Director will provide oversight and leadership for the implementation of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Adopted this 8th day of June, 2023.

VILLAGE OF SUMMIT

APPROVED:


 Jack Riley, Village President

ATTEST:


 Debra J. Michael, Village Administrator-Clerk/Treasurer

Motion by: <u>Arenz</u>				
Second by: <u>Phillips</u>				
Boardmember	Aye	Nay	Pass	Absent
Arenz	X			
Lee	X			
Petronovich	X			
Phillips	X			
Riley	X			

Fiscal Note: Adoption of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update in and of itself will not result in an expenditure of Village funds. The action items all have fiscal implications which will be considered and reported during the term of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Proposed by: Village Administration

Prepared by: Public Works

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CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Plan Purpose

The Village of Summit recognizes that the parks and recreation facilities in the Village are key components to providing our residents with a high quality of life and attracting new residents and businesses to our community. Parks and open space provide a safe and healthy place to recreate, serve to beautify our community, protect the natural environment, and influence the patterns of development within and around the Village.

1.1 Plan Purpose

1.2 Planning Process

1.3 The Role of Village Parks

In recognition of the importance and benefits of its parks and open space system on the Village's character and quality of life, the Village is committed to providing for the recreational needs of its current and future residents. The intent of this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) is to set a framework for the continual improvement of the Village's park and open space system and to maintain the Village's eligibility for State and Federal park and recreation grants, specifically for the five-year period from 2023-2027. This plan envisions a connected system of parks, trails, and open spaces throughout the community that mesh with Village neighborhoods, natural resources, and geography in line with the Village's Park and Recreation Vision and Mission Statements.

Vision and Mission Statements

Vision Statement

"The Village of Summit strives to create, preserve, and manage its parks, waterways, natural areas, open space, and trails in a way that shapes the identity of Summit by connecting its citizens and creating a sense of community. These lands and amenities are the 'heart' of our community and enhance opportunities for social interaction across generations and promote wellness, civic pride, and connectedness."

Mission Statement

“To provide a safe and sustainable park, open space, and recreational trail system in the Village of Summit that meets the needs of our existing and future residents. Parks are designed to enhance the quality of life and the local economy by leveraging partnerships that capitalize on donated time, expertise, and financial resources.

This can be accomplished by providing a comprehensive plan for park acquisition, facilities and grounds maintenance, and coordinated recreational activity planning that acknowledges the importance of partnering with Village residents, members of adjoining communities, and community partners.”

This plan is intended to be a support document and component of the Village of Summit’s long-range plans and development-related ordinances and will be utilized to implement the Village’s parks and recreation program. Specifically, this plan provides:

Demographic trends

Existing park and recreational facilities inventory

Analysis of parkland and recreational needs and demands

General policy direction regarding park and open space planning and maintenance

Recommendations for improvement of existing park facilities

Recommendations for park and open space acquisition and development projects

Implementation strategies

Conceptual locations and recommendations for different types of parks, trails, natural areas, and recreational facilities are identified in this plan. More detailed planning, engineering, study, budgeting, and discussions will be necessary before decisions are made to acquire land, construct facilities, or move forward with any (re)development projects.

Figure 1.1 Summary of Park and Recreation Planning History

Creation of Summit Park and Recreation Committee (1995)

- By Ordinance, Town of Summit Board
- Granted authority to recommend purchase of lands, development of recreation programs, and other park and recreation-related planning

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (1996)

- Prepared by Quality Consulting Services, Inc. in collaboration with:
 - Anderson Associates (Madison)
 - Town of Summit Park and Recreation Committee
 - Town of Summit Staff

Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan (2006)

- Prepared by Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik and Associates, Inc. in collaboration with:
 - Town of Summit Park and Recreation Committee
 - Town of Summit Staff

Park Facilities and Public Facilities Needs Assessment and Impact Fee Study (2007)

- Prepared by Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.

Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan (2014)

- Prepared by the Village of Summit Park and Recreation Committee

Dissolution of Summit Park and Recreation Committee (2016)

- Village Board dissolved the Summit Park and Recreation Committee due to the substantial development of Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park)

Park Facilities Impact Fee Study (2018)

- Prepared by Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc.

Policy decisions made by the Village of Summit Village Board for outdoor recreation programs and improvements shall be guided by the goals, objectives, findings, and recommendations of this adopted plan. Public policy decisions are contingent upon funding sources, budget priorities, changing growth patterns, new opportunities and ideas, and changing Village needs and desires. For this reason, the plan should be reviewed annually, and a detailed update should be completed every five years. It is the Village's intent to update this plan a minimum of every five years as a best practice to ensure that the content remains relevant to the community's needs and to remain eligible to apply for and receive government funds for parkland acquisition and facility improvements.

1.2 Planning Process

Village Planning Background

Prior to incorporation of the Village of Summit in 2010, Town of Summit staff recognized that parks and recreation planning is an essential component of long-range planning. The first CORP was completed in 1996. At that time, Summit's only developed park was Peter Prime Park, which consisted of a 3.5-acre neighborhood park in the southeast section of the Town that featured a softball diamond, a basketball court, and an open play area. In addition, there was one school recreation area, one County boat launch facility on Upper Nemahbin Lake, and three

State boat launching facilities on Golden Lake, Lower Nemahbin Lake, and Upper Genesee Lake. Today, the Village of Summit has three developed parks with a total of approximately 84 acres of active and passive recreation facilities, one County boat launch and seven State boat and walk/carry-in canoe and kayak launch sites. In addition, there are many subdivisions within the Village that include parks and open space.

Various updates to the original CORP have been completed and adopted by the Town/Village of Summit Boards. In addition, two Park Facilities Needs Assessment and Impact Fee Studies have been completed, which developed and updated park facilities impact fees in accordance with Wis. Stats. § 66.0617. A summary of the Village's park and recreation planning history is summarized in Figure 1.1.

Description of Process

In 2020, the Village Board authorized the initiation of the process for completing the 2045 Village Master (Comprehensive) Plan. A Special Village Board meeting was held with the Plan Commission on October 22, 2020 to discuss the Master Plan review project. Various concerns and issues on the existing Master Plan related to open space, parks, water recreation, and recreational trails were identified in this meeting.

Planning efforts were stalled until 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and turnover in Village staff. When planning efforts resumed in late 2021, it was determined that the 2014 CORP should be updated with the Village Master Plan, as land use, transportation, and environmental planning are considerations in both planning documents and to address the recreation-related issues and concerns had been identified at the beginning of the Master Plan update process. The Village Board authorized the creation of a CORP and Master Plan Review Subcommittee and appointed of two Village Board Trustees, two Village Plan Commissioners, and six Village of Summit residents to provide input and recommendations for the update of each plan.

Preparation and adoption of this CORP occurred over several months by the Village Public Works Director. Since both the Master Plan and CORP were updated at the same time and collectively utilized the same subcommittee for input and direction, the public participation plan for this CORP update closely resembled that of the Master Plan and included the following components:

- ❖ Plan Update Committee – Appointment of an update committee by the Village Board to provide leadership and guidance during the plan development process. (October 14, 2021)

CORP AND GRANT FUNDING

The Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Fund was created in 1989 by Governor Tommy Thompson and the Wisconsin Legislature to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation.

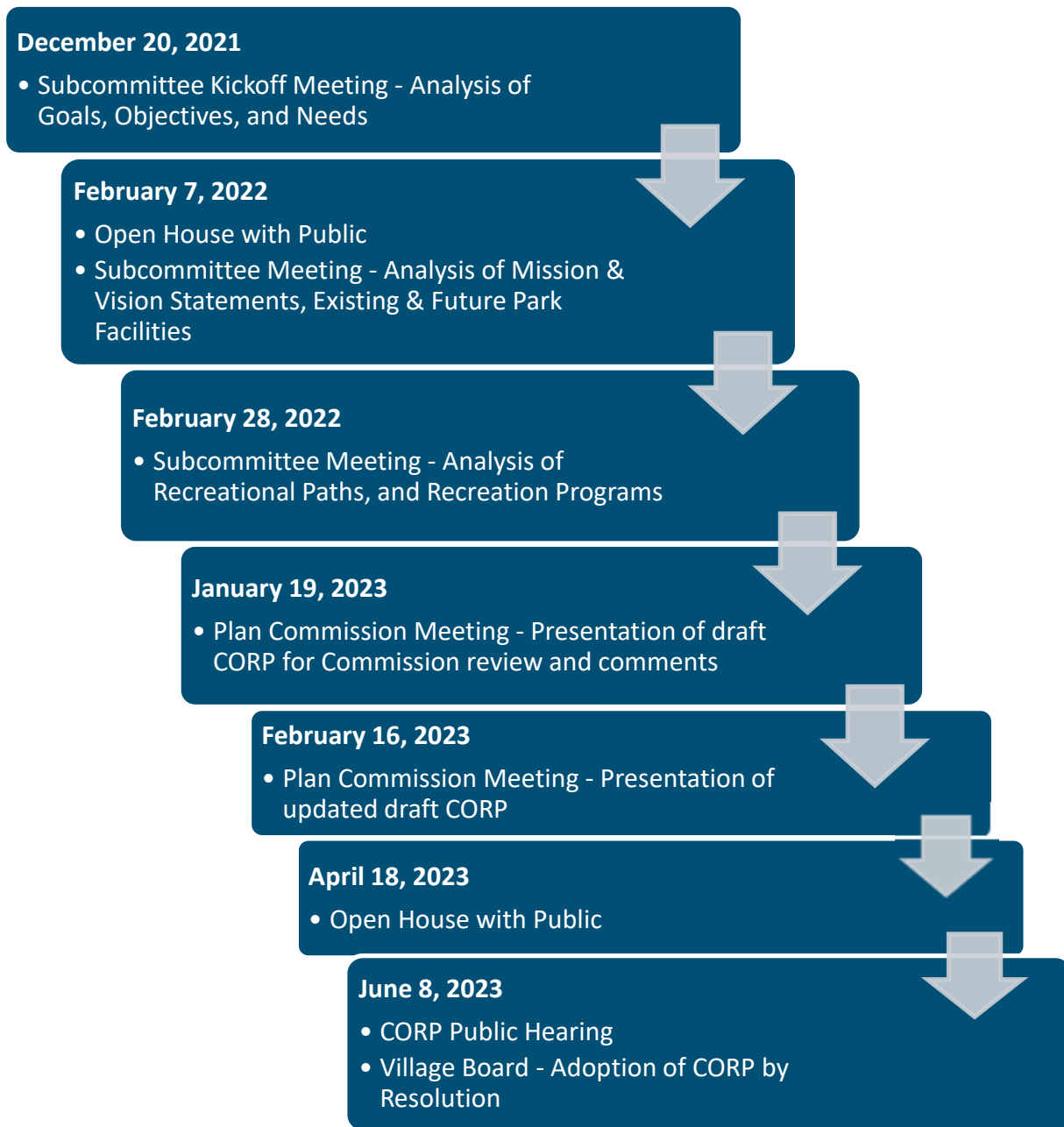
The Stewardship fund gives the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) spending authority to purchase land and easement additions to state properties, as well as supporting recreational infrastructure on state properties, including campsite, restroom, and trail improvements. Most annual Stewardship spending takes the form of grants to local governments and nonprofits. Stewardship grants fund local park infrastructure, boat ramp facilities, recreational trails, and land purchases for parks and nature preserves.

The Stewardship program started as a 10-year, \$250,000,000 program and has been revised several times since. The current iteration supports DNR land purchases, capital development, and 11 grant programs. It is the most widely used recreational grant program in the state. Eligibility for the program requires that a community maintain a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (CORP), updated every five years, and that the project for which grant funding is desired is included within the CORP. Many other state and federal recreational grant programs have similar requirements or tend to favor those applications that are supported through community planning efforts.

- ❖ Village Committee/Board Meetings – Provide planning meetings that are open to the public, post all agendas on the Village posting board, post all agendas and meeting minutes through the Village of Summit website, and set aside time at each meeting for public input. (December 20, 2021; February 7, 2022; February 28, 2022)
- ❖ Open Houses – Sponsor one open house at the beginning of the update process and hold at least one more open house prior to any public hearing after recommendations have been prepared to give citizens the opportunity to gather information, ask questions, react to information, and provide feedback. (February 7, 2022; April 18, 2023)
- ❖ Plan Commission Presentation – Present the draft plan and supporting materials for review and comments. *Note that the Plan Commission is not required to formally recommend or approve the CORP update, and this step was included due to the relation of the CORP to the Master Plan update and at the direction of the Village Board.* (January 19, 2023; February 16, 2023)
- ❖ Public Hearing – Hold at least one public hearing near the end of the plan update process. *Note that this step is required per Wis. Stats. § 66.1001 for the Master Plan update, but is not a statutory requirement for the CORP update.* (June 8, 2023)
- ❖ Adoption by Resolution – Approval of the final plan to be made by resolution by the Village Board. (June 8, 2023)
- ❖ Submission to WDNR – Adopted plan to be submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) requesting recertification for participation in the State’s park and recreation cost sharing programs. (June 2023)
- ❖ Submission to Waukesha County – Plan to be submitted to Waukesha County Parks and Land Use Department for their records. *Note that this step is not required, but it is highly recommended to ensure that they have up-to-date information as it relates to the Waukesha County Parks and Open Space Plan and maintenance of park and recreation GIS data.* (June 2023)

This plan was developed following the Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans outlined in the 2019-2023 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan created by the WDNR. The plan content has been tailored to the Village’s specific needs.

Figure 1.2 Project Milestones



Amending and Updating the Plan

Plan amendments and updates are common and should be considered as part of the planning process. Amendments should be acceptable for consideration by local decision makers, as they frequently represent good implementation and plan usage and generally prolong the effectiveness of the original plan. Amendments should be completed in a manner that is similar to its original development, including an opportunity for public participation.

Steps to complete for any future plan amendments and updates are as follows:

1. Placement of proposed amendment or update on a Village Board meeting agenda for public discussion and to define project scope and timeline. Depending on the scope, the Village Board should determine

whether Village staff will complete the update or if a subcommittee should be created to provide recommendations during the process.

2. A public forum should be provided with sufficient time for the community to learn about the proposed changes to the plan. This may be in the form of a regularly scheduled official public meeting or a separate public engagement event where there is opportunity for citizens to provide feedback.
3. A draft amendment or update that captures its need and considers input from the public should be developed.
4. The Village Board will vote to approve the plan amendment at an official public meeting.
5. Submittal of proposed amendment or update to the WDNR for approval.

1.3 The Role of Village Parks

Possessing a robust, active system of parks and recreation programs available to the public is one of the most desirable aspects of a community and promotes economic and environmental well-being. The preservation of natural areas and resources ensures that they may be enjoyed by future generations. Proper planning is essential for the Village's parks, open space, and recreational trail systems in order to ensure that the recreation needs of the community are met.

Community Image

Parks that are within close proximity to neighborhoods and business and corporate centers provide opportunities for formal and informal social gatherings. Festivals and organized recreational events provide occasions for residents to socialize and meet new people. Parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities that are well-kept and offer a wide variety of amenities are a source of pride for citizenry and contribute to the community's image as a great place to live, work, and play.

Community Health

Access to local parks, recreational facilities, and trails promotes well-being and an active lifestyle in residents of all ages. Parks provide contact with nature, which promotes certain health benefits and enhances well-being by providing a location for residents to mentally and emotionally recharge. Park resources also help to mitigate air, climate, and water pollution impacts.

Ecological Health

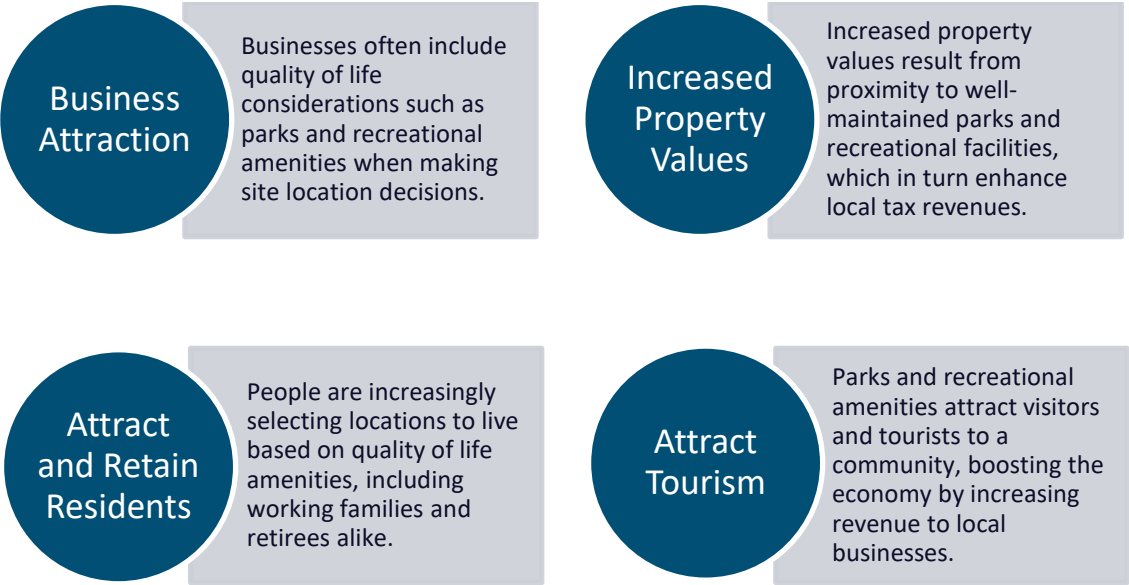
Village parks and recreation support the conservation and stewardship of the land, water, and natural resources. They serve an essential role in preserving wildlife habitats, protecting clean air and water, and providing open space for current and future residents.

The Village realizes that the community is located in the heart of Waukesha County's lake country, boasting nineteen named lakes within the Village limits. Residents and visitors use rivers, streams, and lakes for many different forms of recreation, including swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing, wakeboarding, tubing, paddle boarding, and kayaking. Other activities are enhanced by being close to water, such as hiking, nature viewing, and hunting. Local recreational facilities such as boat launches and trails are tied together with environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, and woodland areas.

Natural areas provide shelter and food for a diverse population of wildlife, as well as natural stormwater retention. Promoting ecological health provides a variety of benefits, including clean air and water resources, healthy soil and biodiversity, and a regulated climate. Parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities should be planned and constructed with ecological health in mind.

Economic Prosperity

In addition to promoting a community’s image, overall health and well-being, and protecting natural resources and biodiversity, parks and recreational facilities contribute to the economic prosperity of a community in a variety of ways:



Local park systems that offer connections to regional destinations or attractions can also serve to bring additional visitors to a community.

Connections

Trail systems that connect the population to park and recreational facilities, downtown areas, libraries, schools, or other public facilities encourages safe, alternative modes of transportation by Village residents. In addition, connections to other communities and regional facilities promotes safe travel of visitors into the Village. The Village wishes to improve connectivity within its own borders and with neighboring communities and destinations.

Many communities throughout the state and country are incorporating alternative transportation design considerations into their infrastructure programs, including the addition of bike lanes and pedestrian facilities on roads and highways. However, roads with higher traffic volume or those that lack space or funding for designated bicycle lanes and/or sidewalks pose a challenge for some municipalities that lack the resources or available options of larger cities. In particular, the Village is a relatively small, rural community with a network of narrow roads that make bicycle and pedestrian safety a challenge. The incorporation of a multi-use trail system in the community that connects destinations and amenities to the public can create new travel options, reduce vehicle traffic, and increase recreation and overall physical activity of residents and visitors.



*Image taken by kayaker on the Lower Nemahbin Lake.
Photo credit: Village of Summit*

Social Equity

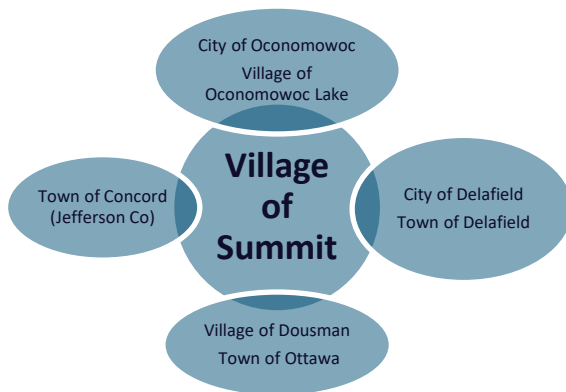
Municipalities across the nation are incorporating the value of social equity into parks and recreation planning. The goal of social equity as it relates to parks and recreation is to provide all people with safe, healthy access to parks and recreational facilities and programs, regardless of socio-economic status, ethnicity, gender, ability, or age. Including a broad range of community members is an important consideration for all public planning activities and can promote social equity.

CHAPTER 2:

ABOUT: VILLAGE OF SUMMIT

2.1 Local and Regional Context

The Village of Summit is located on the western edge of Waukesha County in southeastern Wisconsin. The Village offers the benefits of a quiet, rural and lake country setting that is located near urban amenities. Summit is bordered by seven municipalities of varying sizes, populations, and densities.

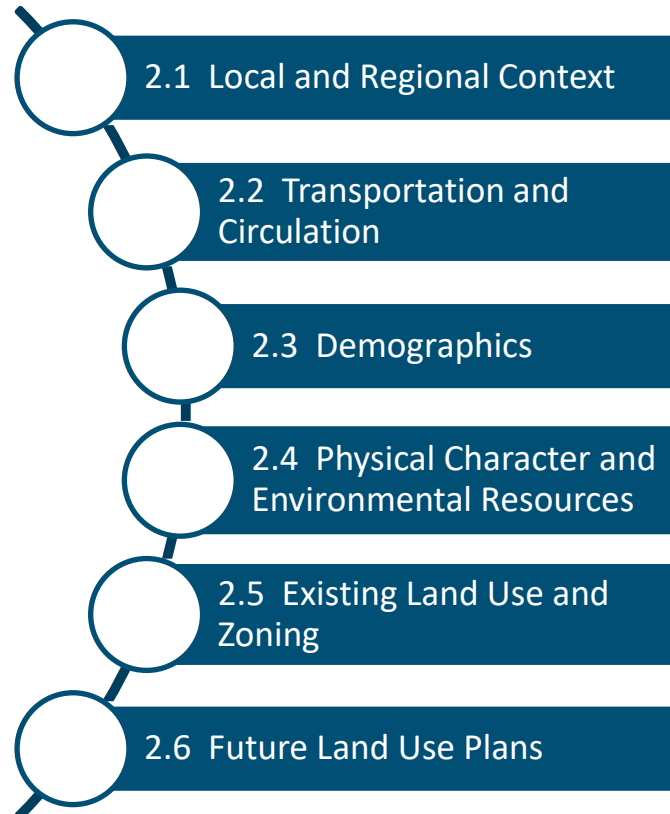


Summit is located approximately 115 miles northwest of Chicago, 30 miles west of Milwaukee, and 55 miles east of Madison, with good access to all three of these metro areas via one of three major roadways which intersect with the Village limits.

The Village has a rural, “small town” atmosphere, consisting predominantly of low-density residential properties, agricultural land, and environmental corridors. Due to the numerous lakes within the Village, there are a significant number of waterfront homes. There are relatively few businesses and industries located in Summit, the majority of which are located within the corridor immediately surrounding I-94. Residents rely on their proximity to neighboring communities for major commercial needs. Historically, the majority of Village residents have desired that the community maintain its rural atmosphere.

2.2 Transportation and Circulation

There are three major roadways that intersect the Village limits, I-94, USH 18, and STH 67. I-94 lies on the north side of Summit with two sets of access ramps within the Village, providing a direct connection from



Summit to Madison (west), Milwaukee (east), and Chicago (southeast). STH 67 and USH 18 are two additional state and US highway systems, running north-south and east-west along the municipal boundary, respectively.

Due to the rural layout and the predominantly low-density development in the Village, sidewalks are not a requirement for all residential neighborhoods. The Village has two newer developments that are located in the northeast section of the community, Lake Country Farms and Interlaken Village, which are exceptions. These subdivisions are a City of Oconomowoc subdivision that consists of high-density single-family homes on half acre parcels. To blend well with the neighboring subdivision and to conform with stormwater management requirements for the Pabst Farm Joint Stormwater District, curb, gutter, and sidewalks were installed. This development has a more “urban” design and feel, with recreational paths installed throughout the neighborhood that are accessible to the public.

The Village possesses multi-use trails for public use, which consist of a combination of Waukesha County and State-owned, Village-owned, and privately maintained trail segments. The Glacial Drumlin State Trail runs between Wisconsin’s two largest urban areas, stretching for 52 miles and running along the southern edge of Summit along the USH 18 corridor. Waukesha County’s Lake Country Trail, a 15-mile trail located on the former Milwaukee-Watertown Interurban Railway, passes through Summit’s northeast corridor before entering into the neighboring communities of Delafield and Oconomowoc. For additional information on these facilities, refer to Chapter 3 of this plan.



Wisconsin’s snowy winters provide opportunities for year-round recreation. Snowmobile trails extend through Waukesha County, including the Village of Summit. Segments of State-funded snowmobile trails run through the Village, with various State-funded and club trails in proximity. According to the Waukesha County Snowmobile Association, there are over 700 individuals and families who are members of one of the 17 snowmobile clubs in the county.

The Village of Summit does not offer public transportation for the general public. The Aging and Disability Resource Center of Waukesha County (ADRC) sponsors subsidized transportation services for non/limited-driving older adults aged 60 and older, as well as for individuals with disabilities aged 18 to 59. These services are available through the Shared-Fare Taxi Program, the RideLine Program, and a Shuttle Service Program.

2.3 Demographics

The historic demographic trends for the Village of Summit are described in this section, pertaining to population, age composition, housing, and school enrollment. This information will serve as a basis for understanding existing conditions and projections for the future.

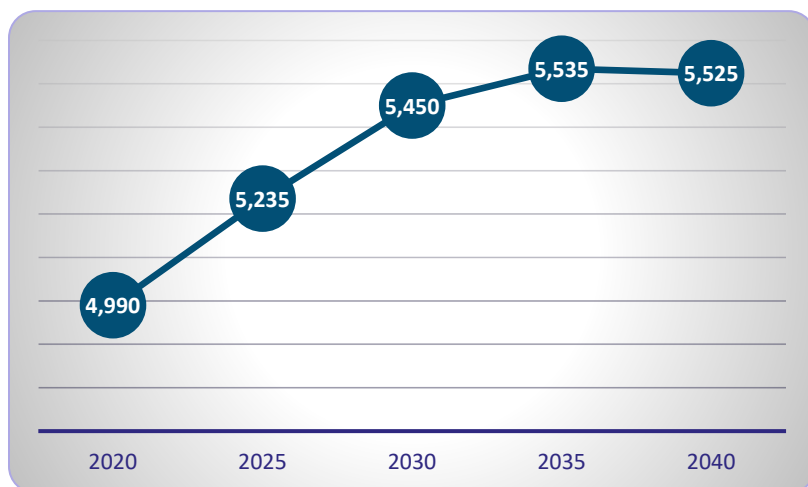
Population

The most recent population of Summit is 4,787, according to the 2020 census, which is a 2.3% increase from the 2010 census. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) reports a population estimate of 5,159 in 2021. The Village’s population is expected to continue growing through the year 2035, with a slow decline in 2040.

Table 2.1 Village of Summit Population (1970 – 2021)

Village of Summit							
	1970 Census	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	Final 2021 Estimate
Population	3,809	4,050	4,003	4,999	4,674	4,784	5,159

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration

Figure 2.1 Village of Summit Projected Population (2020 – 2040)

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration

Population projections are used to assess future needs for recreational facilities and services. The DOA projections are the official population projections for the State of Wisconsin, per State Statute. Projections for the Village of Summit's population for 2040 include an increase of 741 residents from the 2020 census by 2040, for a total population of 5,525. This increase equates to a 15.5% increase, which is higher than Waukesha County's projected increase of 11.9%.

Table 2.2 Village of Summit and Waukesha County Projected Population Increase (2020 – 2040)

Population Projection						
	2020 Census	2030 Projection	2040 Projection	Percent Change		
				(2020 – 2030)	(2030 – 2040)	(2020 – 2040)
Village of Summit	4,784	5,450	5,525	13.9%	1.4%	15.5%
Waukesha County	406,978	451,470	455,720	10.9%	0.9%	11.9%

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration

Age and Gender Composition

Age is an important consideration in identifying current and future park, open space, and recreational planning for a community, as needs and desires of individuals vary based on their physical ability and interests. Table 2.3 depicts the age distributions of the Village of Summit and Waukesha County. The median age in Summit (51.1 years) is higher than the median age of Waukesha County (43.2 years). Summit has fewer residents under the age of 18 (20%) when compared to the County (21.7%). Similarly, Summit has a slightly higher percentage of residents over the age of 65 (22.1%) when compared to the County (18.1%). Future planning for park, open space, and recreational facilities should take into consideration the aging population of the Village, as over 66% of the Village's population is 50 years of age and older. Based on the US Census Bureau's 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, the Village population is approximately 52.6% male and 47.4% female.

Table 2.3 Village of Summit and Waukesha County Age Distribution (2019)

2019 Estimate				
Age (Years)	Village of Summit		Waukesha County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5	134	2.7%	20,420	5.1%
5 – 9	163	3.3%	21,975	5.4%
10 – 14	427	8.7%	26,962	6.7%
15 – 19	393	8.0%	25,596	6.3%
20 – 24	190	3.9%	22,153	5.5%
25 – 29	141	2.9%	20,542	5.1%
30 – 34	138	2.8%	21,973	5.4%
35 – 39	141	2.9%	25,857	6.4%
40 – 44	317	6.4%	24,261	6.0%
45 – 49	312	6.3%	25,550	6.3%
50 – 54	478	9.7%	28,589	7.1%
55 – 59	562	11.4%	32,797	8.1%
60 – 64	434	8.8%	29,678	7.3%
65 – 69	402	8.2%	24,591	6.1%
70 – 74	286	5.8%	19,614	4.9%
75 – 79	214	4.4%	13,548	3.4%
80 – 84	113	2.3%	9,039	2.2%
85 and over	72	1.5%	11,053	2.7%
Total	4,917		404,198	
Under 18	984	20%	86,890	21.7%
65 and over	1,087	22.1%	72,414	18.1%
Median Age	51.1		43.2	

Source: 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, US Census Bureau

Housing

According to the US Census Bureau’s 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, the Village of Summit had 2,245 occupied and unoccupied housing units in 2019. From US Census data, this accounted for a 16% increase from 2010 and a 19% increase from 2000. Waukesha County experienced a slower rate of growth through the same time period, with a rate of 2.9% growth in the total number of housing units. Between 2000 and 2019, Waukesha County experienced an increase of approximately 18% total housing units. Growth in the Village of Summit over the last few years has largely been attributed to the Lake Country Village and Interlaken Village developments located south of CTH B (Valley Road) near CTH P (Sawyer Road). In these developments, 331 single-family lots were created between 2018 and 2022.

Table 2.4 Village of Summit and Waukesha County Housing Units (2000 – 2019)

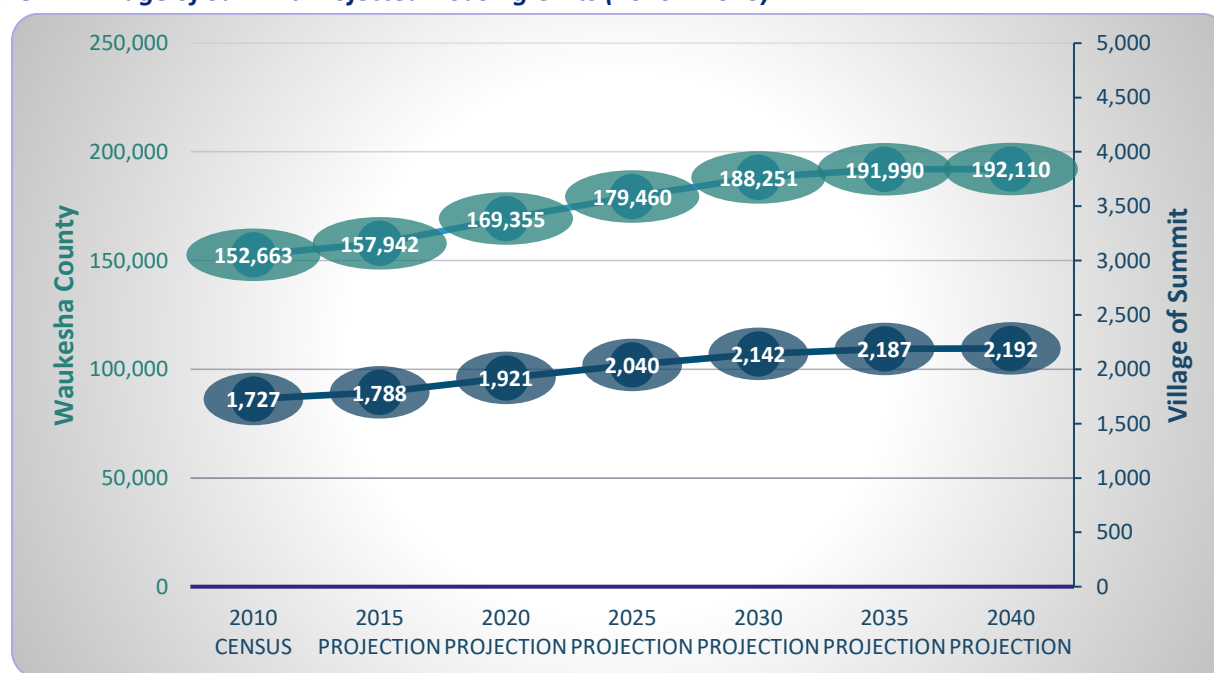
Source: 2000 and 2010 Census, 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, US Census Bureau

	Population Projection			
	2000 Census	2010 Census	2019 Estimate	Percent Change (2000 – 2019)
Village of Summit	4,784	5,450	5,525	13.9%
Waukesha County	406,978	451,470	455,720	10.9%

As housing units and households increase in quantity, an increased demand for public facilities and services is also expected. The DOA provides household projections for the State of Wisconsin. Summit is projected to experience an increase of 486 households, or roughly 10%, between 2020 and 2040, as depicted in Figure 2.2. Waukesha County is anticipated to see an increase of 13.4% during this period.

The Village is expected to continue to experience growth in residential development to meet market needs, as well as to accommodate the projected increase in households between 2020 and 2040. Residential development will primarily consist of single-family units, although the Village's most recent Comprehensive Plan update allows for some areas of Mixed Use and Multi-Family development in the I-94 corridor. Placement of future park and recreational facilities should consider those areas where multi-family housing is planned since these types of housing units generally lack access to green space and play equipment.

Figure 2.2 Village of Summit Projected Housing Units (2010 – 2040)



School Enrollment

Summit residents are served by the Kettle Moraine School District and the Oconomowoc Area School District, and children within the Village limits are predominantly served by six public schools. The enrollment size for each of these six public schools for the 2021 – 2022 school year is listed in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Kettle Moraine and Oconomowoc Area School Districts Enrollment (2021 – 2022)

Public Schools				
School Name	School Type	School District	Grades	2021 – 2022 Enrollment
Summit	Elementary	Oconomowoc Area	K – 4	449
Silver Lake	Intermediate		5 – 8	604
Oconomowoc	High School		9 – 12	1,679
Dousman	Elementary	Kettle Moraine	K – 5	368
Kettle Moraine	Intermediate		6 – 8	781
Kettle Moraine	High School		9 – 12	909

Source: Wisconsin Information System for Education

There is one public charter school and one private school facility located within the Village municipal boundary. Educational facilities within the Village are identified in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Village of Summit Educational Facilities

Village of Summit Schools			
School Name	Location	Ages/ Grades	Additional Information
Adeline Montessori School	995 S Sawyer Road Summit, WI 53066	Ages 6 weeks – 9 th grade	Charter school applications accepted for 4K – 9 th grade.
Genesee Lake School	36100 Genesee Lake Road Summit, WI 53066	Ages 7 – 21	Specialize in treatment for students with neurodevelopmental disorders.

2.4 Physical Character and Environmental Resources

Lakes and Ponds

The Village of Summit has 19 named lakes within its municipal boundaries, as well as several smaller naturally occurring and man-made bodies of water. A significant portion of Village residents reside in lakefront homes, and the abundance of lakes within the Village offers significant entertainment and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors for swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing, wakeboarding, tubing, paddle boarding, and kayaking. A summary of the named public lakes and ponds located within the Village boundary can be found in Table 2.7.



Image of Upper Nemahbin Lake courtesy of Upper Nemahbin Lake Management District.

There are also several other lakes and ponds near the Village that are accessible to residents. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), Waukesha County has a total of 143 lakes with a total of over 15,400 acres of water area.

Table 2.7 Village of Summit Public Lakes and Ponds

Body of Water	Acres	Maximum Depth (ft)	Lake Management District or Lake Association	Public Access
Bowron Lake	23	25		
Buth Lake	3	5		
Crooked Lake	51	16	Association	
Duck Lake	21	1		
Egg Lake	2	3		
Golden Lake	288	44	Association	Public Boat Launch (Sunset Dr/STH 18)
Henrietta Lake	15	7		Public Canoe Access; Glacial Drumlin State Trail within 1,000 ft of lake
Laura Lake	9	11		
Lower Genesee Lake	63	45	District	
Lower Nashotah Lake	93	43	Association	Shared Public Boat Launch (Delafield Rd/CTH DR – Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lakes) Public Boat Launch (Pabst Rd)
Lower Nemahbin Lake	239	36		Shared Public Boat Launch (Delafield Rd/CTH DR – Upper Nemahbin and Lower Nashotah Lakes); Public Boat Launch (Sugar Island Rd)
Middle Genesee Lake	98	40	District	Shared Public Boat Launch (Genesee Lake Rd – Lower Genesee Lake)
Silver Lake	217	40	District	Public Boat Launch (CTH B/Valley Rd)
Sybil Lake	2	-		
Upper Genesee Lake	32	27	Association	Public Car-Top Boat and Canoe Access
Upper Nashotah Lake	131	53	Association	
Upper Nemahbin Lake	277	60	District	Public Boat Launch
Utica Lake	13	25		
Waterville Lake	76	12		Glacial Drumlin State Trail within 1,000 ft of lake
Total	1,665	<i>Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)</i>		

Four of the larger lakes in the Village have Lake Management Districts, or special purpose units of government that possess powers focused on lake management and the provision of services to property located within its established boundaries. These districts operate on their own, independent of their government creating entity, in accordance with statutory powers. Their purpose is to maintain, protect, and improve the quality of the lake and its watershed for the mutual good of the members and the lake environment.

Various other lakes within the Village have active Lake Associations, which are voluntary, nonprofit organizations that consist of members who own lake or land near a lake. These associations are involved with various levels of lake management activities and vary from well-run lake management groups to loose-knit social groups, and their purpose is to maintain, protect, and improve the quality of a lake, its fisheries, and its watershed.

Rivers and Streams

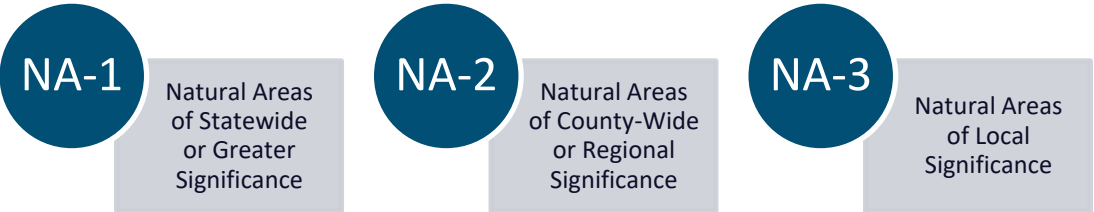
The Bark River originates in Bark Lake in southern Washington County and flows southwesterly through Waukesha and Jefferson Counties, where it joins the Rock River in Fort Atkinson. Over 8 miles of the Bark River flow through the Village of Summit, connecting to the Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lakes and Crooked Lake within the Village. The river quality is affected by urban and rural polluted runoff entering the river and its tributaries. Most of the urban runoff pollution occurs in Waukesha County, where rapid development of urban and suburban pockets occurs along and between its many lakes. The Bark River is popular for warm stream fishing, kayaking, and paddleboarding.

Battle Creek is a small tributary to the Oconomowoc River, entering into Waukesha County near the Jefferson/Waukesha County line. The stream travels southeast within the Village limits for approximately 3 miles from the northwest corner of the Village to Laura Lake, just north of Genesee Lake Road. The stream averages less than 0.5 feet in depth and has a very low gradient. The stream is a warm headwater that supports fishing activities, although the stream is included on the WDNR 303(d) Impaired Rivers and Streams list due to the high amount of sediment and total suspended solids.

Scuppernong Creek is a major tributary to the Bark River, forming at the edge of the moraines in central Waukesha County. The creek flows in a westerly direction, entering into the municipal boundary at the southeastern corner of the Village to feed Waterville Lake, and exiting the Village limits south of Waterville Lake where the stream continues to the southwest. The condition of the creek is reported to be fair, although drainage ditch inlets carry agricultural runoff to the stream and subdivisions are developing around the waterway. Ditching of tributaries and wetlands and the construction of the Waterville Lake Dam have contributed to the condition of the stream, which supports warm water sport fishing.

Natural Areas

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) has defined natural areas as tracts of land or water that are so minimally modified by human activity, or have sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape present prior to European settlement. These natural areas have been classified into the following three categories:



There are several natural areas within the Village of Summit boundaries, as depicted in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Village of Summit Native Areas

Native Areas Summary			
Native Area Name <i>Description</i>	Location	Natural Area Category	Protective Status <i>(Recommended Ownership)</i>
Genesee Lake Road Bog <i>Good-quality acid sphagnum bog lake and tamarack relict. Contains a number of species with more northern affinities.</i>	R7N R17E Sections 20, 29; Genesee Lake Rd, west of CTH BB/N Golden Lake Rd and west of Laura Lake	NA-2	Partially protected <i>(County government)</i>
Sawyer Rd Sedge Meadow <i>Marsh and sedge meadow wetland with scattered, small tamaracks.</i>	T7N R17E Section 36; East of CTH P/Sawyer Rd, just north of STH 18 and northwest of Waterville Lake		Partially protected <i>(County government)</i>
Bark River Marsh <i>Deep and shallow cattail marsh along Bark River.</i>	T7N R17E Section 23; Bark River, east of Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lakes		Partially protected <i>(County government)</i>
Crossroads Bog <i>Disturbed tamarack swamp surrounding small pond and bog mat. Cest area, dominated by wiregrass sedge, is on east side. A number of calciphilic species are present at low densities.</i>	North of Golden Lake Park Rd, east of CTH BB/N Golden Lake Rd and south of Battle Creek	NA-3	Partially protected <i>(Private conservancy organization)</i>
Dousman Road Fen-Meadow <i>Sedge fen (approximately 3 acres), located within primary environmental corridor.</i>	T7N R17E Section 36; S Dousman Rd north of USH 18		Unprotected <i>(Local government)</i>
Laura Lake Swamp <i>Large, disturbed wooded wetland interspersed with dry-mesic forested islands. Area includes Battle Creek and small developed lake.</i>	T7N R17E Sections 20, 21; Laura Lake, north of Genesee Lake Rd and east of CTH BB/N Golden Lake Rd		Partially protected <i>(Private conservancy organization)</i>
Breens Bay Sedge Meadow <i>Calcerous sedge meadow at south end of Lower Nemahbin Lake. Contains Ohio goldenrod (<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>), a State-designated special concern species.</i>	T7N R17E Section 25 South of Lower Nemahbin Lake		Unprotected <i>(Local government)</i>

Source: Amendment to the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region (December 2010), SEWRPC

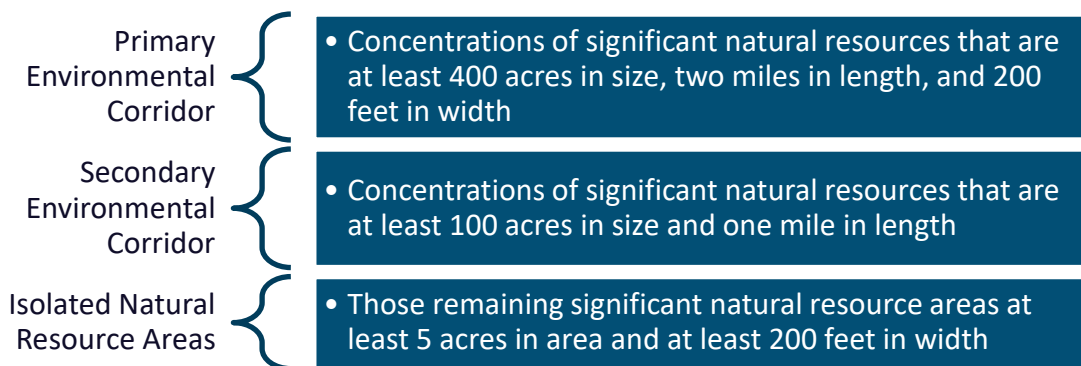
In addition, SEWRPC has identified various critical species habitats throughout southeastern WI. Critical species habitats are defined as tracts of land or water which support Federally or State-listed rare, threatened, and/or endangered plant or animal species as defined by State or Federal Agencies. A summary of the critical species habitats within the Village of Summit are listed in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Village of Summit Critical Species Habitat

Critical Species Habitats Summary		
Habitat Name	Location	Protective Status (Recommended Ownership)
Genesee Lake Road Tamaracks	T7N R17E Section 29; Southeast of Laura Lake, south of Genesee Lake Rd	Unprotected (Private conservancy organization)
Dousman Road Low Woods	West of S Dousman Rd, North of Still Waters Subdivision	Unprotected (Private conservancy organization)
Duck Lake	T7N R17E Section 22; Duck Lake, east of STH 67 and south of Upper Genesee Lake	Unprotected (Private conservancy organization)
Massaro Woods	T7N R17E Section 13; West of Upper Nemahbin Lake	Unprotected (Private conservancy organization)

Source: Amendment to the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region (December 2010), SEWRPC

Environmental corridors are lands based in mapping and definitions from SEWRPC's Environmental Corridor Designation and Boundaries, which include primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural areas.



Over 6,000 acres of the Village have been designated as environmental corridor, which includes primary environmental corridor (4,864 acres or 7.6 square miles), secondary environmental corridor (19 acres or 0.03 square miles), and isolated natural resource areas (192 acres or 0.3 square miles), excluding surface waters. 3,392 acres of land are wetland areas, equaling 5.3 square miles of the Village.

Environmental corridor protection helps ensure the continuing beauty and cultural heritage of the Village, adds value to neighboring properties, and assists with the prevention of serious and costly problems that result from urban development encroachment. The preservation of these concentrations of remaining natural resources has been recommended by the SEWRPC regional land use plan, with the following specific recommendations:

Lowland Protection

- Lowland portions of all corridors and isolated natural resource areas - floodplains and wetlands - are not to be filled or drained.
- Maintain these areas free of urban development, with the exception of unobstructive improvements that allow recreational access to public parklands.

Upland Protection

- Preserve upland portions of primary environmental corridors to the greatest extent possible.
- Limit development in the areas, except for residential use at a density no greater than one household per five acres. Unique resource features should always be protected, and conservation or cluster development is preferred for residential development.

Protective Measures

- Enactment of appropriate zoning regulations and the county and local levels is the primary implementation of the recommended protective measures.
- Local governments are recommended to similarly protect the upland portions of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

Environmental corridors, wetlands, and other natural areas are visually depicted on the **Village of Summit Comprehensive and Open Space Plan Map** located in Appendix B.

Wildlife

A wide variety of wildlife is present in Waukesha County, particularly due to the large quantity of natural resources. Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Program, managed by the WDNR, is responsible for assessing population and occurrence status of Wisconsin's native plants and animals, as well as natural communities and geological features. The WDNR offers a free, public database tool that offers rare species data for Wisconsin, with search functions available at the County and Township levels. The data are used for research, land management, property planning, community planning, conservation planning, and review of public and private activities across the state. A list of rare species that have been identified in the Village of Summit can be viewed in Table 2.10.

In addition to the protection of native wildlife, mitigation of the negative impacts caused by aquatic invasive species is of particular concern to residents of Waukesha County. Since the 1960s, local residents have noticed detrimental changes in lakes due to invasives. Their control has been a focus of efforts by local municipal governments, Waukesha County, WDNR, and many Lake Districts and Associations.

Table 2.10 Village of Summit Natural Heritage Inventory List

Rare Species Inventory Data for Township 07N, Range 17E			
Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	WI Status	Federal Status	Group
Blanchard's Cricket Frog <i>Acris blanchardi</i>	Endangered		Frog
Blanding's Turtle <i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Special Concern (fully protected)	Species of Concern	Turtle
Ellipse <i>Venustaconcha ellipsiformis</i>	Threatened		Mussel
Forked Aster <i>Eurybia furcata</i>	Threatened		Plant
Glade Fern <i>Homalosorus pycnocarpus</i>	Special Concern		Plant
Kitten Tails <i>Besseyia bullii</i>	Threatened		Plant
Lake Chubsucker <i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Special Concern (no regulation)		Fish
Least Darter <i>Etheostoma microperca</i>	Special Concern (no regulation)		Fish
Lilypad Forktail <i>Ischnura kellicotti</i>	Special Concern (no regulation)		Dragonfly
Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Special Concern (fully protected)		Bird
Ozark Minnow <i>Notropis nubilus</i>	Threatened		Fish
Pugnose Shiner <i>Notropis anogenus</i>	Threatened		Fish
Salamander Mussel <i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Threatened	Species of Concern	Mussel
Slaty Skimmer <i>Libellula incesta</i>	Special Concern (no regulation)		Dragonfly
Slender Madtom <i>Noturus exilis</i>	Endangered		Fish
Slippershell Mussel <i>Alasmidonta viridis</i>	Threatened		Mussel
White Camas <i>Anticlea elegans ssp. glaucus</i>	Special Concern		Plant
Yellow-headed Blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus</i>	Special Concern (fully protected)		Bird
Yellow Bumble Bee <i>Bombus fervidus</i>	Special Concern (no regulation)		Bee
Big Brown Bat* <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Threatened		Mammal
Little Brown Bat* <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Threatened		Mammal

*Sensitive Species listed as present in Waukesha County.

Source: WDNR Natural Heritage Inventory data for Township 07N, Range 17E

Groundwater Resources

The groundwater resources that are located within the Village are one of its most precious natural resources, providing much of Waukesha County with potable water. The layer of Maquoketa Shale underlying the eastern portions of the Southeastern Wisconsin region is mostly missing in this area. As a result, the Village is located in the recharge area of the deep sandstone aquifer that underlies the county and the region.

Due to intensive municipal and industrial pumping activities over the last century, the deep sandstone aquifer surface has drawn down as much as 350 feet in the Milwaukee-Waukesha area. Prior to this intensive pumping, the aquifer surface was located just below or at the ground surface, as evidenced by flowing artesian wells. Higher pumping and construction costs for deeper wells are the primary impact of this significant draw down. In addition, drilling deeper wells may result in the contamination of water by radium, which is a contaminant that may result in various adverse health effects and an increased risk of several forms of cancer at high concentrations.

Large water users generally pump from the sandstone aquifer, while smaller and domestic users utilize the shallower Niagara and glacial drift aquifers in Waukesha County. Groundwater quality conditions, particularly in shallow aquifers, may be impacted by surface pollution generated by landfills, agricultural fertilizer, pesticides, manure storage and application sites, chemical spills, leaking surface or underground storage tanks, and onsite sewage disposal systems. Increases in impervious surface area diverts large amounts of stormwater into surface drainage facilities as runoff, rather than allow it to percolate into the ground. Significant consideration should be given in any development planning to mitigate any negative impacts to groundwater, including, but not limited to, recharge and pollution.

The Village's natural resources are considerable, providing an attractive character to the Village and opportunities for a variety of recreational activities. Animal, plant, and marine biodiversity maintains functional, healthy ecosystems and enhances recreation. Conservation and protection of wildlife should be an important consideration in park and open space planning.

2.5 Existing Land Use and Zoning

The Village has a total area of approximately 21 miles, of which 2.6 square miles are water, according to the US Census Bureau. The US Census Bureau also reports a 2020 population density of approximately 229 inhabitants per square mile.

The majority of the properties within the Village of Summit are currently utilized for residential and agricultural purposes, according to the WI Department of Revenue. Residential development accounts for 4,094 acres, or 37% of the Village. As mentioned in Section 2.4, there are numerous areas of the Village that consist heavily of environmental corridor, wetlands, isolations natural resource areas, and park and recreational areas. Table 2.11 summarizes the existing land uses within the Village in 2021.

Table 2.11 Village of Summit Land Uses

2021 Land Uses by Classification			
Classification	Property Count	Acreage	Percentage of Total Village
Residential	2,313	4,094	37%
Commercial	27	247	2%
Manufacturing	0	0	0%
Agricultural	171	3,568	32%
Undeveloped	197	2,035	18%
Forest/Agroforestry	97	1,164	10%
Other	23	65	1%
Total	2,828	11,173	100%

Source: WI Department of Revenue, Final-Equated Statement of Assessments for 2021

Urban development, including commercial and industrial uses, are concentrated primarily along the CTH DR (Delafield Road) and I-94 corridor. Existing commercial use is a relatively small percentage of the Village, with only 27 parcels and a total of 247 acres. The **Village of Summit Zoning Map**, located in Appendix C, provides a visual depiction of the existing land use districts, or zones, within the Village that are designated for various uses.

Over the next 20 years, it is expected that the overall density within the Village will remain fairly constant, maintaining a rural, residential community that relies mainly on neighboring communities mainly on neighboring communities for commercial needs.

2.6 Future Land Use

The future growth of the Village is guided by the Village of Summit Comprehensive Plan (formerly the Village Master Plan), which was updated in 2022 concurrently with this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The current Comprehensive Plan sets forth the desired development pattern for the Village through 2045 and provides guidance to accommodate projected growth. Refer to the **Village of Summit Future Land Use Map** in Appendix C, which provides a visual guide for future planning.

The 2022 update to the Village Comprehensive Plan included several opportunities for public input and engagement in the update process. The majority of the feedback received during this process regarding future land use revolved around the desire to maintain the Village as a rural, residential community and to limit commercial, industrial, and mixed commercial uses to the I-94 corridor. The full **Public Comment Summary** may be viewed in Appendix A.

Due to the large amount of area that has been designated for future residential use, the Village should ensure that sufficient parkland is acquired or dedicated as developments are completed to adequately serve Village residents in these neighborhoods. Chapter 4 will provide an in-depth analysis of the Village's current and park and recreational future needs, and Chapter 5 presents goals, objectives, and policies that the Village is recommended to follow to satisfy these needs.

CHAPTER 3:

PARK, OPEN SPACE, AND RECREATION INVENTORY

3.1 Village-Owned Facilities and Existing Recreation Programs

The Village of Summit's Department of Public Works oversees the Village's parks and open spaces, with a total of approximately 84 acres of parkland and 0.3 mile of multi-use trails. The system has four types of parks: community parks, neighborhood parks, special purpose parks, and undeveloped parks. A description of park categories is summarized in Table 3.1, and a summary of Village parks, including designation, size, and amenities, is outlined in Table 3.2.

- 3.1 Village-Owned Facilities and Existing Recreation Programs
- 3.2 Privately-Owned Facilities and Recreation Organizations
- 3.3 County Facilities
- 3.4 Regional Parks and Recreation Facilities



Images include (left to right): Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park) entrance; Peter Prime Park Playground; Atkins-Olson Memorial Park Pavilion and picnic area
Photo credit: Village of Summit

Table 3.1 Park Categories Definitions

Park Categories & Service Area			
Park Category	Description	Service Area	Population Served
Community	Community parks serve several neighborhoods and are designed to accommodate all age groups with a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities. These parks are generally larger than neighborhood or subdivision parks, with utilities for water, electricity, sanitary sewer/septic, and stormwater management.	3 miles	2,500 – 10,000
Neighborhood	Neighborhood parks provide active and passive recreation activities and may include open space, walking or multi-use trails, play areas, limited off-street parking, picnic areas, active recreation courts, and open play space. Neighborhood parks generally attract users that reside relatively close to the park location.	1/2 – 2 miles	500 – 2,500
Subdivision	Subdivision parks provide open space for passive and some active recreation opportunities. These parks may contain amenities present in Community or Neighborhood parks, but they are generally smaller in size and primarily serve a subdivision or localized area. Homeowner’s associations or another group of homeowners usually own and maintain subdivision parks through a recorded agreement.	1/8 – 1/2 mile	100 – 500
Special Purpose	Special purpose parks emphasize one or more key features that are unique. Examples of this include community trail systems, a children’s zoo, marinas, fairgrounds, historical features, etc. Access to public waters may be a feature of special purpose parks.	Entire Community	Varies
Undeveloped	Undeveloped parks are open spaces that are accessible to the public and do not have any buildings or other infrastructure. These parks provide recreational areas and help enhance the beauty and environmental quality of a community.	Entire Community	Varies
County	County parks and facilities are generally large in size and are usually located adjacent to bodies of water or natural resource corridors. They are designed to provide a wide range of active and passive recreation opportunities to several communities and municipalities. These parks accommodate all user ages and generally include distinctive natural features and incorporate nature-based recreation such as fishing, swimming, picnicking, camping, hiking, and boating.	Entire County or Region	> 10,000
State	State parks are designated and designed to provide recreational facilities in a unique natural setting for a wide range of users. State parks usually are located around a significant natural feature and provide extensive facilities, including visitor centers, gift shops, equipment rentals, nature centers, and developed campgrounds. State parks usually have on-site staff and can draw users from a local, state, and multi-state area.	Multi-State Area	> 10,000

Table 3.2 Village of Summit Park Information

Village Park	Acres	Amenities
Community Parks	77.0	
Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park)	77.0	4 Baseball/softball diamonds and batting cage Restroom facility Sledding hill Open field space for active sports (lacrosse, soccer, etc.) Playground equipment Picnic area with picnic tables (10) Paved parking lot with 168 total spaces (4 accessible spaces)
Neighborhood Parks	1.6	
Peter Prime Park	1.6	Basketball court Playground equipment Grass baseball/softball field Picnic tables (2) Open play area Paved parking area with parking for 2 – 4 vehicles
Special Purpose Parks	3.8	
Atkins-Olson Memorial Park	3.8	Trail access to Bark River for canoe and kayak use Pavilion with picnic table (1) Open play area Permanent flagpole and memorial plaque Paved parking area with parking for 6 – 8 vehicles
Undeveloped Parks	1.4	
William Jones Park	1.4	Open play area

Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park) Playground



Image of Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park) Playground

Photo credit: Village of Summit

The **Village of Summit Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Service Area Map**, located in Appendix B, depicts the location of each of the four existing Village parks with their respective service areas, as well as the location of primary environmental corridor, wetlands, privately owned and managed parks and open space, and water access facilities.

Village-Owned Facilities

Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park)

Genesee Lake Road Park, which is also referred to as Village Park, is a 77-acre community park centrally located within the Village west of North Dousman Road on Genesee Lake Road, bordered by residential properties to the east, residential properties of Genesee Lake Farms Subdivision to the south, and by a large residential property consisting of mainly environmental corridor to the west. The park was purchased in 2002 by the Town of Summit and was designated as the principal community park site. The property includes four



Aerial image of Genesee Lake Road Park in the Village of Summit, WI. Google Earth, earth.google.com/web (Accessed October 19, 2022)

baseball diamonds, two batting cages, a concessions stand, one grade school level playground system, a hiking trail, a sledding hill, a 168-stall paved parking lot, and restroom facilities. The remaining 50+ acres of the park remain designated as passive recreation area. The adopted park development plan includes several proposed facilities, including tennis courts, picnic areas, covered shelters, an additional restroom facility with winter sports facilities, and support parking areas.

The Village recognizes the value of partnerships with school districts, recreation associations and groups, and surrounding communities with regard to coordination of development efforts and the use and maintenance of recreational facilities. Currently, there are three license agreements in place between third-party recreation organizations and the Village of Summit for use of designated areas and facilities of the park at specified times, as summarized in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Summit Village Park License Agreements

Oconomowoc Area Baseball Club		Kettle Moraine Lacrosse Club	
Permitted Facilities	Permitted Use	Permitted Facilities	Permitted Use
<i>Northeast park quadrant</i> 4 Baseball diamonds, batting cages, concession stand, storage shed <i>Southwest park quadrant</i> Area designated for "D" League Fields	Practices, games, and tournaments Monday through Friday from April 1 to August 15, 2:00 p.m. – sunset	<i>Northwest park quadrant</i> Areas designated for Lacrosse fields	Practices, games, and tournaments every day from April 1 – June 15, 2:00 p.m. – sunset
Pirate Lacrosse LLC			
Permitted Facilities		Permitted Use	
<i>Northwest park quadrant</i> Areas designated for Lacrosse fields		Practices and games Mondays and Wednesdays from June 16 – August 15 and September 1 – November 15, 4:00 p.m. – sunset	

Approximately 20 acres on the east half of the park property is agricultural fields that have been leased annually to a local farmer. This lease generates a nominal amount of revenue that is utilized to help offset the cost of park maintenance. In addition, the lessee has mowed and applied weed treatment on additional areas on the west side of the park that are not currently maintained as manicured turf. Two of the recreation groups that currently have agreements with the Village for use of the park have expressed interest in expanding their use of the park into unused portions of the park in the future.

In 2022, Genesee Lake Road Park was surveyed by a consultant at the Village's request to identify and map existing facilities at the park. This information will be utilized to update the master plan for the park in 2023. Historically, the north side of the park has been utilized for active recreation, while the south side has remained unused and designated as area for passive recreation to help mitigate noise and activity in proximity to Genesee Lake Farms Subdivision residents. The **Genesee Lake Road Park Existing Conditions Map** that depicts the existing improvements at Genesee Lake Road Park is located in Appendix B.

Peter Prime Park

Peter Prime Park is a 1.6-acre neighborhood park located north of I-94 and situated in a residential area west of Upper Nemahbin Lake. This park receives heavy use from residents of the surrounding neighborhood and includes a softball diamond, one grade school level play system, a basketball court, and open play area. In 2013, the Village planted a series of shade trees along the southern and western border as a buffer from the I-94 interchange. Proposed facilities include a covered shelter to provide protection from weather and covered seating.



Aerial image of Peter Prime Park in the Village of Summit, WI. Google Earth, earth.google.com/web (Accessed October 19, 2022)

Atkins-Olson Memorial Park

The Village's newest park site is a 3.8-acre parcel located on the south side of STH 18 adjacent to the Bark River. The land is bisected by the river and had previously been a State-owned wayside facility until 2001. The



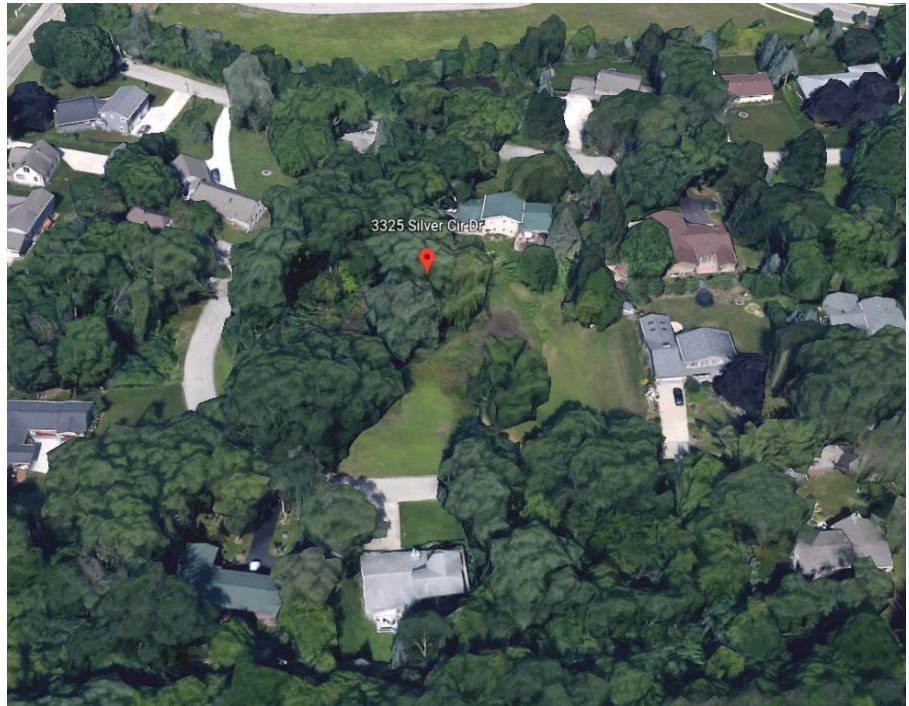
Village acquired a long-term lease for this property, which is owned by the WDNR, in October of 2012. The property includes a 5-stall paved parking lot, accessible trail access to the Bark River, and a 10-foot wide accessible pier for fishing, canoeing, and kayaking. In 2013, the Village installed a permanent flagpole and a plaque. Proposed facilities for this property include improved river access, an accessible fishing pier, a covered picnic shelter, trails, and additional parking.

Aerial image of Atkins Olson Memorial Park in the Village of Summit, WI. Google Earth, earth.google.com/web (Accessed October 19, 2022)

William Jones Park

William Jones Park is a 1.4-acre open space that was dedicated for public use when the William Jones Subdivision was platted. Approximately one third of the park is wetland area. The Village completes periodic mowing and maintenance of the property throughout the growing season, and no plans for improvements have been planned or proposed for the property. The park is primarily utilized by residents of the surrounding subdivision.

Appendix B includes the **Village of Summit Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan Map** which depicts the locations of existing Village parks and facilities. Locations of proposed park facilities depicted on this map will be discussed in Chapter 6 of this plan.



Aerial image of William Jones Park in the Village of Summit, WI. Google Earth, earth.google.com/web (Accessed October 19, 2022)

Multi-Use Trail System

The Village of Summit currently owns and maintains a 0.3-mile segment of paved trail that extends from Normandale Drive west to N Dousman Road. The Village intends to extend this trail segment south on N Dousman Road to connect to Genesee Lake Road Park.

Appendix B includes the **Village of Summit Trail Map** that identifies the location of existing Village trails, as well as additional local, County, and State trail systems. Locations of proposed recreational trail facilities depicted on this map will be discussed in Chapter 6 of this plan.

3.2 Privately-Owned Facilities and Recreation Organizations

Privately-owned facilities provide additional opportunities for community members to participate in recreational activities. In addition, these facilities can serve as a screen to development, trail corridors, and open space for wildlife within an urban setting. The Village strongly believes that these partnerships are immensely valuable to our community.

Privately-Owned Facilities

Indian Mound Scout Reservation

Indian Mound Scout Reservation was one of the longest-running Boy Scout camps in the United States. Established in 1917, this facility was located on the southern shores of Silver Lake, just north of Interstate 94. Indian Mound Scout Reservation includes camping facilities, cabins, program areas, and equipment that is available to rent to scouting and non-scouting groups. The facility was divided into two sections, Camp Doerr and Camp Lazynski, that each possess unique recreation opportunities.



*Photos used with permission by the Three Harbors Council, Boy Scouts of America

The scout reservation property was listed for sale in 2022, and it is unclear whether it will be used for the same activities in the future once a sale is finalized. The property continued its use by the Scouts through November of 2022.

Subdivision Parks Owned by Private Associations

Table 3.3 Subdivision Open Spaces and Parkland Acreage

There are several privately-owned parks located in residential subdivisions within the Village, for a total of over 612 acres of additional open space. The Village offers incentives to developers that build conservation subdivisions.

Subdivision Name	612.05
Brightwater on Upper Genesee	21.78
Forest Cove	55.60
Genesee Lake Farms	228.92
Interlaken Village* (multi-use paths)	20.86
Lake Country Village* (multi-use paths)	46.64
Newbridge Crossing	9.43
Pauly Preserve	24.21
Ravinia Park	26.05
Shakerville	22.66
Silver Knoll	9.73
Still Waters Subdivision	37.35
Summit Meadows	45.43
Summit Village Commons	9.00
The Meadows of Waterville	19.81
Waterville Ridge	30.79
Waterville West	3.79

A conservation subdivision is a residential subdivision that devotes at least 40 percent of its potentially buildable land area to undivided, permanently protected open space. This space is available for use by property owners of the subdivision, but it may also be made available to the general public for use. Conventional subdivisions devote all, or nearly all, buildable land area to individual lots and streets.

Various subdivisions have incorporated private recreational facilities that are available for use exclusively by subdivision property owners. However, the Village also encourages the inclusion of recreational facilities that are available for use by the public within developments, including, but not limited to, walking or multi-use paths and playground

Camp Doerr

- World Cub Scout camp program areas
- Year-round cabin camping
- 250-seat dining hall

Camp Lazynski

- Multiple tent camping sites
- Chapel pole barn
- Picnic shelter
- Sports and game fields
- Winter sports area

areas.

Private Recreation Organizations

Oconomowoc Area Baseball Club (OABC)



OABC is an organization that provides competitive baseball and fast pitch softball in the Oconomowoc and surrounding areas. Their membership extends to youth within the Kettle Moraine School District, which includes Village of Summit families. They offer a junior developmental “D” league for boys and girls in five-year old kindergarten and first grade. In addition, there are competitive leagues for baseball for boys aged 7 through 14 and softball for girls aged 8 through 18.

OABC fully funded and installed the four baseball diamonds, dugouts, batting cages, and concession stand located at Summit Village Park. During specified times under the license agreement with the Village, OABC has exclusive rights to utilize these facilities and additional open space in Summit Village Park for their practices, games, and approved tournaments.

Kettle Moraine Lacrosse Club (KM Lacrosse)

KM Lacrosse is the organization that manages the lacrosse program for the Kettle Moraine School District. The program offers a variety of divisions for boys and girls, from elementary-aged to high school-aged. KM Lacrosse currently utilizes the northwestern quadrant of Summit Village Park for lacrosse practices and games. During specified times under the license agreement with the Village, KM Lacrosse has exclusive rights to utilize this park space.



Girls Divisions				
U10 Grades 3-4	U12 Grades 5-6	U14 Grades 7-8	JV High School	Varsity High School

Boys Divisions					
U8 Grades 1-2	U10 Grades 3-4	U12 Grades 5-6	U14 Grades 7-8	JV High School	Varsity High School

Pirate Lacrosse LLC

The Pirate Lacrosse Club is a program that is designed to develop lacrosse skills for youth and high school players. They offer local tournaments as an alternative to travelling teams, and they provide exposure to Badger Prime, which is a national level team. Players with at least one season of lacrosse experience and eligible for the program. Pirate Lacrosse currently utilizes the northwestern quadrant of Summit Village Park for lacrosse practices. A one-year license agreement was established in late 2022 for use of this area during the fall of 2022 and the summer of 2023. This agreement may be extended in the future.



Kettle Moraine Recreation Association

The Kettle Moraine Recreation Association (KMRA) is a non-profit organization that coordinates recreation T-ball and baseball programs for children ages 4 to 14 within the Kettle Moraine School District. In 2022, there were approximately 150 to 200 program participants. Due to the lack of a formal recreation program offered by the Village, the



Village Board contributes funding annually to the KMRA to support youth sporting activities that are available to Village residents.

3.3 School Facilities

Adeline Montessori School

Adeline Montessori School is located within Abundant Life Church north of USH 18 and west of CTH P. The facility is located on 8 acres of property and features a grass play area and play structures for elementary-aged children. The play area is open to church members and guests, as well as children that attend the school.

Genesee Lake School

Genesee Lake School borders Duck Lake and Upper Genesee Lake on over 60 acres of property, located just east of STH 67 and north of Genesee Lake Road. The site includes an extensive grass play area, one grass baseball diamond, a half basketball court, and a play structure. The site is not open to the general public.

3.4 Churches and Religious Facilities

The Village has a total of six churches and one religious retreat center. Three of these facilities have areas and facilities dedicated specifically to recreational activities for members and guests. The remainder have open space available on their grounds for future amenities, if desired. Refer to Table 3.4 for an inventory of these facilities and available amenities and open space.

Table 3.4 Village of Summit Churches and Religious Facilities

Churches and Religious Facilities		
Facility	Location	Recreational Amenities/Open Space
Abundant Life Church	995 S Sawyer Road	Grass play area Play structure (elementary-aged)
Emmanuel Church	36821 Sunset Drive	Grass play area Small play structure
Faith Baptist Church	36107 Genesee Lake Road	Open grass area
Hope Church	2431 N Dousman Road	Open grass area
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah Witnesses	38230 Valley Road	Open grass area
Redemptorist Retreat Center	1800 N Timber Trail Lane	Wooded grounds adjacent to Crooked Lake (available for walking)
Whitestone Church	2517 N Dousman Road	Open grass area

3.5 County Facilities

The Waukesha County Park System manages and maintains a variety of public parks and recreational facilities throughout the county, including two that are located partially or completely within the Village of Summit. The park system is an 8,500-acre, natural resources-based system with diverse landscapes, high-quality natural areas, a variety of trails, and beautiful lakes, ponds, and waterways. Those County facilities that are located within the Village are listed below.



Nemahbin Lake Access

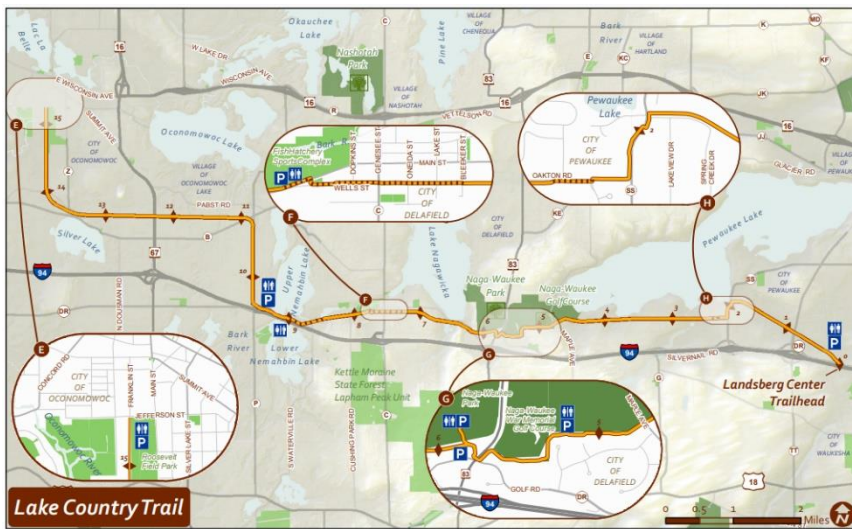


The County maintains an access point to the Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lakes in which boats, kayaks, canoes, and other small watercraft can be launched. There are restroom facilities and 14 parking spots for vehicle/trailer parking, as well as three additional parking spots for vehicles without trailers. Daily launch permits or annual lake access stickers may be purchased to utilize the launch. The Nemahbin Lake Access is located on CTH DR/Delafield Rd between N Venice Beach Road and N Peninsula Road, and the property connects to the Lake Country Trail.

Lake Country Trail



The Lake Country Trail is a 15-mile paved trail that runs through the middle of Waukesha County through





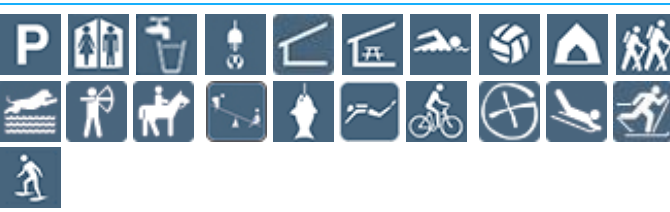
























































rolling terrain, providing scenic views of the mid-kettle moraine area, including the Landsberg Center trailhead, Pewaukee Lake, Naga-Waukee Park and War Memorial Golf Course, Lake Nagawicka, historic City of Delafield, Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lakes, and Roosevelt Park in the City of Oconomowoc. This route was popular in the late 1800s as a direct link between Waukesha and the Lake County and utilizes the Wisconsin Electric Power Company

right-of-way. The trail extends east-west through the Village of Summit on CTH DR (Delafield Road) just east of the Nemahbin Lakes at the City of Delafield municipal border, extending north along CTH P (Sawyer Road) to the City of Oconomowoc municipal border. The Nemahbin Trailhead is located within the Village limits, providing parking and restroom facilities for trail users.

Table 3.5 lists additional Waukesha County-owned facilities that are located outside of the Village limits and are available to Village residents for recreational use.

Table 3.5 Waukesha County-owned Recreational Parks and Facilities in Proximity to the Village of Summit

Recreational Parks and Facilities		
Facility	Location Proximity	Recreational Amenities/Open Space
Ashippun Lake Access	Town of Oconomowoc, WI 10 miles from Summit	
Eble Park Gardens, Indoor Ice Arena	Brookfield, WI 20 miles from Summit	
Fox Brook Park	Brookfield, WI 20 miles from Summit	
Fox River Park	Waukesha, WI 16 miles from Summit	
Menomonee Park	Menomonee Falls, WI 25 miles from Summit	
Minooka Park	Waukesha, WI 19 miles from Summit	
Moor Downs Golf Course	Waukesha, WI 16 miles from Summit	
Mukwonago Park	Mukwonago, WI 19 miles from Summit	
Muskego Park	Muskego, WI 25 miles from Summit	
Naga-Waukee Park, Indoor Ice Arena, War Memorial Golf Course	Hartland, WI 8 miles from Summit	
Nagawicka Lake Access	Hartland, WI 10 miles from Summit	

Recreational Parks and Facilities		
Facility	Location <i>Proximity</i>	Recreational Amenities/Open Space
Nashotah Park	Nashotah, WI <i>8 miles from Summit</i>	             
Pewaukee Lake Access	Pewaukee, WI <i>12 miles from Summit</i>	     
Retzer Nature Center	Waukesha, WI <i>11 miles from Summit</i>	       
Ryan Park	Pewaukee, WI <i>16 miles from Summit</i>	       
School Section Lake Access	Dousman, WI <i>5 miles from Summit</i>	     
Waukesha County Expo Center	Waukesha, WI <i>16 miles from Summit</i>	     

Recreation Symbols Key

	Parking		Swimming		Scuba Diving
	Restrooms		Volleyball		Fishing
	Drinking Water		Rollerblading/Skating		Archery
	Electric		Bicycling		Horseback Riding
	Building Rentals		Hiking		Horseshoes
	Picnic Areas		X-Country Skiing		Ice Skating
	Playground		Winter Hiking/Snowshoeing		Dog Exercise Area
	Camping		Sledding Hill		Dog Swim Area
	Boat Launch		Geocaching		Wildlife Viewing
	Canoe/Kayak Launch		Pedal Boat Rental		Golfing
	Nature Play Area				

3.6 State Parks and Regional Recreational Facilities

The Village of Summit is located on the western portion of the WDNR's Southeast Region and borders the South Central Region. There are seven State-owned water access facilities on lakes within the Village municipal boundaries that are managed by the WDNR. Table 3.6 lists each of the facilities that Village residents are most likely to use, including location and amenities offered.

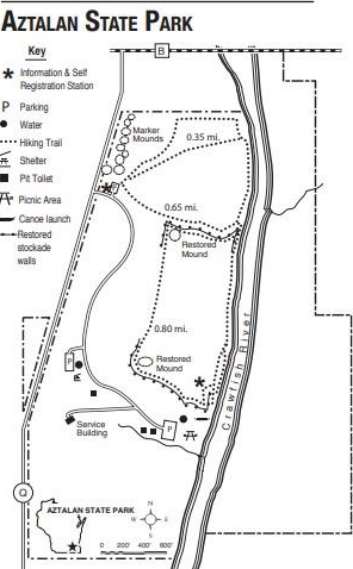
Table 3.6 State-owned Water Access Sites in the Village of Summit

WDNR Water Access Sites		
Facility	Location	Recreational Amenities
Bark River Access Site	37733 Sunset Dr <i>Atkins-Olson Memorial Park on south side of USH 18</i>	Walk/Carry-in access for canoes, kayaks Unimproved launch surface < 3 feet launch depth Parking with 1 – 6 vehicle stalls
Golden Lake Public Boat Access Site	39627 Sunset Dr <i>South side of Golden Lake on USH 18</i>	Concrete launch ramp > 3 feet launch depth Parking across street with 11 – 15 vehicle and trailer stalls Portable restrooms
Lower Genesee Lake Public Boat Access Site	37023 Genesee Lake Rd <i>Northwest side of Lower Genesee Lake on Genesee Lake Rd</i>	Concrete launch ramp > 3 feet launch depth Parking with 11 – 15 vehicles and trailer stalls Portable restrooms
Middle Genesee Lake Boat Access Site	Genesee Lake Rd between <i>Middle Genesee and Lower Genesee Lakes</i> <i>South side of Middle Genesee Lake</i>	Gravel launch ramp 3 feet launch depth Parking at Lower Genesee Lake Boat Launch site Portable restrooms in parking location
Nemahbin Lakes Access Site	East termini of Sugar Island Dr <i>Northwest side of Lower Nemahbin Lake</i>	Walk/Carry-in access for canoes, kayaks Unimproved launch surface < 3 feet launch depth Parking for 10 vehicles
Silver Lake Public Boat Access Site	37304 Valley Rd <i>Northwest side of Silver Lake on CTH B</i>	Concrete launch ramp > 3 feet launch depth Parking across street with 6 – 10 vehicle and trailer stalls, 1 - 5 vehicle stalls Portable restrooms
Upper Genesee Lake Access Site	East side of STH 67, just south of Normandale Dr <i>Southeast side of Upper Genesee Lake</i>	Walk/Carry-in access for canoes, kayaks Unimproved launch surface < 3 feet launch depth Parking with 1 – 5 vehicle stalls

There are several State-owned regional parks and recreational facilities in relatively close proximity to the Village. The following non-exhaustive list includes some of the most significant facilities within the region that Village residents are most likely to utilize.

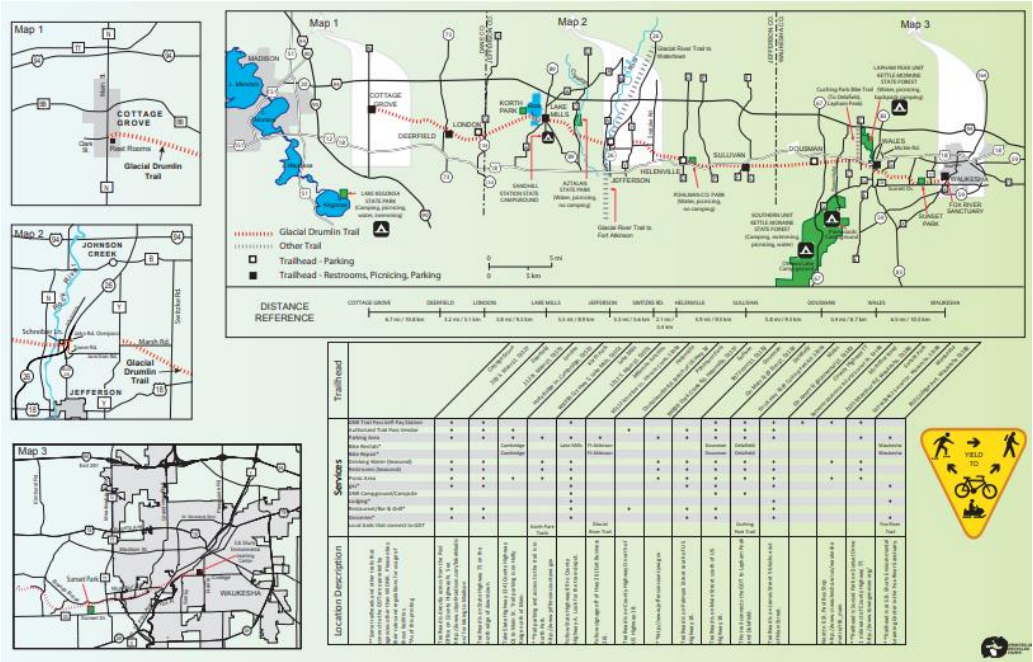
Aztalan State Park

Aztalan State Park is located in Lake Mills, WI (Jefferson County), approximately 25 miles from the Village of Summit. This park is a National Historic Landmark and contains one of Wisconsin’s most important archaeological sites, showcasing an ancient Middle-Mississippian village that thrived between A.D. 1000 and 1300. The people who settled Aztalan built large, flat-topped pyramidal mounds and a stockade around their village. Portions of the stockade and two mounds have been reconstructed in the park. The park is mostly open prairie, with 38 of its 172 acres in oak woods. A variety of seasonal recreational activities and amenities are offered at Aztalan State Park, as summarized in Table 3.7.



Glacial Drumlin State Trail

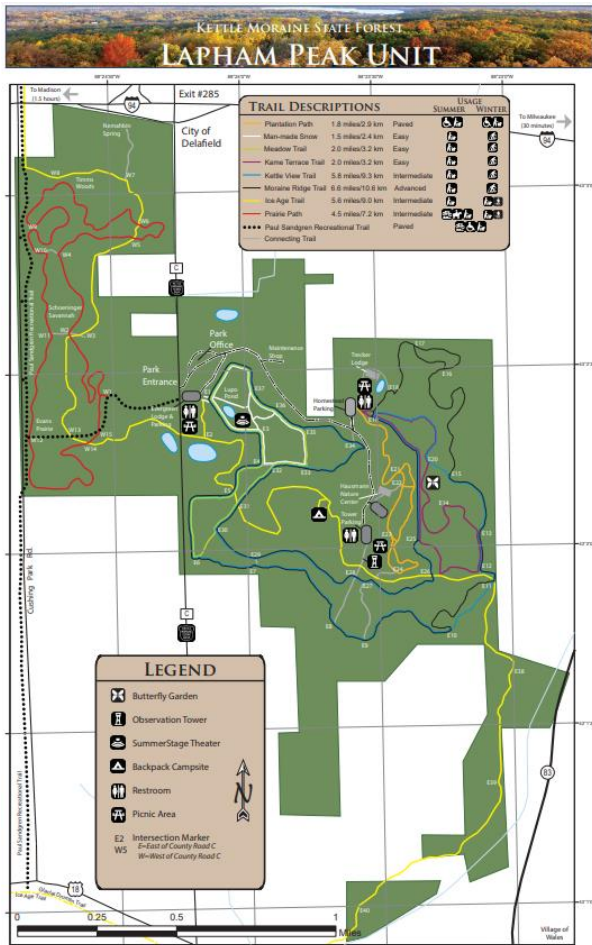
The Glacial Drumlin State trail is a 52-mile long rail trail consisting of 13 miles of asphalt and 39 miles of crushed stone surface, extending through Dane, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties. The trail parallels USH 18 and I-94 between Milwaukee and Madison, passing through the communities of Cottage Grove, Deerfield, London, Lake Mills, Jefferson, Helenville, Sullivan, Dousman (near the southern border of Summit), Wales, and



Waukesha. Access points and restroom facilities are available at several locations along the trail system. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail follows the Glacial Drumlin State Trail corridor for approximately two miles west of Wales, continuing north into Lapham Peak and south along local roads into the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State

Forest.

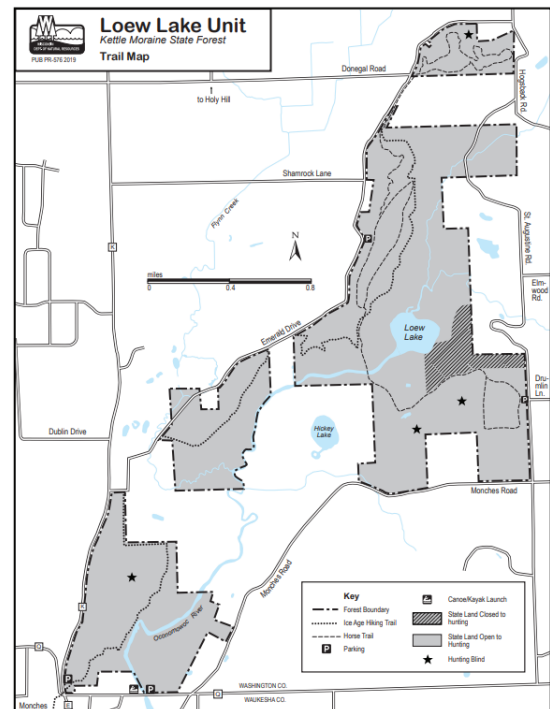
Kettle Moraine State Forest – Lapham Peak Unit



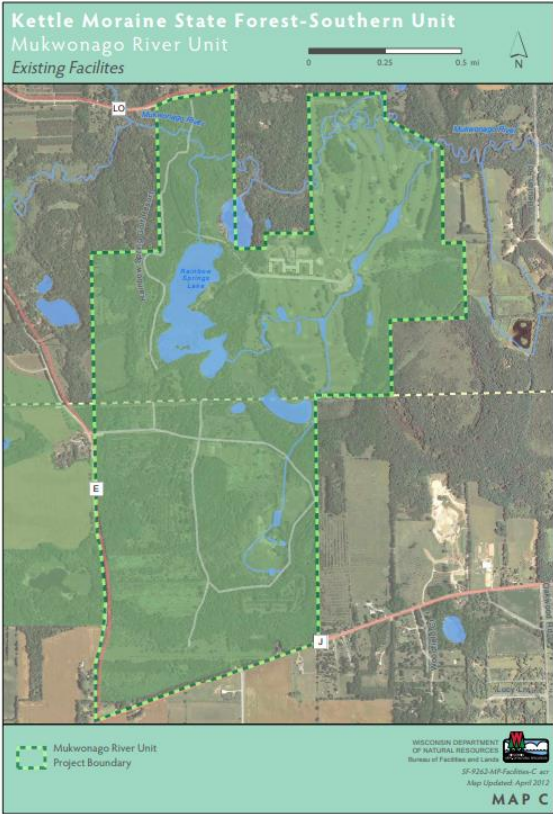
Kettle Moraine State Forest – Lapham Peak Unit is within 10 miles of the Village of Summit, just south of I-94 in the City of Delafield. The park is named after Increase Lapham, a renowned scientist, scholar, engineer, botanist, geologist, archaeologist, conservationist, and meteorologist. The park has a 45-foot observation tower atop the highest point in Waukesha County. The park has glaciated topography and hosts a variety of recreational activities and amenities, as outlined in Table 3.7. There is an abundance of wildlife and wildflowers and a butterfly garden present in the park. Approximately 4 miles of the Ice Age Natural Scenic Trail runs through the unit, with the southern end of the segment connecting to the Glacial Drumlin State Trail. The park also features SummerStage, an outdoor stage for the performing arts situated in a natural amphitheater. The Friends of Lapham Peak is a non-profit organization that was founded in 1989 which supports and promotes the Kettle Moraine State Forest – Lapham Peak Unit in a variety of ways, including sponsoring or promoting special events, fundraising, and organizing volunteer work days.

Kettle Moraine State Forest – Loew Lake Unit

The Loew Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest is located near the town of Monches, just north of the Washington/Waukesha County line and approximately 21 miles from the Village of Summit. This section of the Kettle Moraine State Forest is located in a picturesque valley and includes a branch of the Oconomowoc River and the 23-acre Loew Lake, as well as conifer plantations and native prairie areas. The Loew Lake Unit contains approximately 1,090 acres of protected land and is open to low impact recreational activities. A 4.8-mile segment of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail follows the Oconomowoc River north towards Loew Lake through this unit.



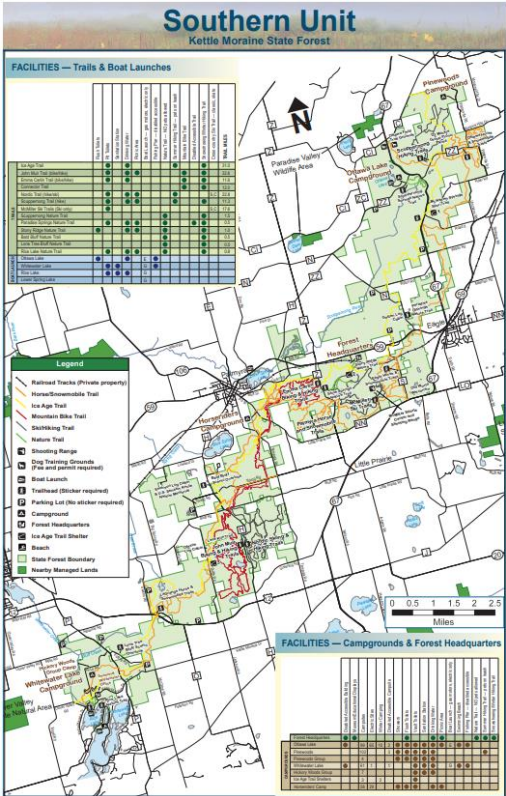
Kettle Moraine State Forest – Mukwonago River Unit and Lulu Lake State Natural Area



Kettle Moraine State Forest – Mukwonago River Unit is located approximately five miles west of the Village of Mukwonago in Waukesha and Walworth Counties and approximately 20 miles from the Village of Summit. The property consists of 970 acres owned and managed by the WDNR. The Mukwonago River is located along the northern boundary, and the frontage along the river is classified as an outstanding water resource and a Class II trout stream. In addition, the 35-acre Rainbow Springs Lake and a portion of Hogan Lake are located on the property. The Mukwonago River Unit possesses an abundance of natural resources and supports a variety of seasonal recreational activities, as summarized in Table 3.7. The park is currently under development, along with the Lulu Lake State Natural Area, which will result in all-season access to both properties and additional recreational activities. Lulu Lake, a 95-acre lake to the west of the Kettle Moraine State Forest – Mukwonago River Unit, is a slow, no wake lake that contains diverse wildlife and plant life. The Lulu Lake State Natural Area is owned by the WDNR and The Nature Conservancy.

Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit

The Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest is located within 10 miles of the Village of Summit, encompassing over 22,000 acres of glacial hills, kettles, lakes, prairie restoration sites, and pine woods and hardwood forests. The unit is interlaced with more than 100 miles of mountain biking, horseback riding, and hiking and nature trails. Paddling, boating, swimming, fishing, hunting, and winter sport opportunities are all available. There are also three family campgrounds, a horse riders camp, two group camps, and remote backpack shelters on the Ice Age Trail. The Southern Unit also has a Natural History Museum and Nature Center located at the Forest Headquarters near the Village of Eagle. The Palmyra Environmental Learning Center is also nestled in the Southern Unit, which is a one-room school house that was turned into a nature center. The Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive is a 115-mile drive that traverses six Wisconsin counties, with its southern segment extending through the entire southern unit.






















Ice Age National Scenic Trail
























The Ice Age Trail is a National Scenic Trail located entirely within Wisconsin. The trail is one of 42 designated state trails and one of only 11 National Scenic Trails, extending from Interstate State Park on the Minnesota border to Potawatomi State Park on Lake Michigan for more than 1,000 miles following the edge of the last continental glacier in Wisconsin. The Ice Age Trail is intended to be a premier hiking trail and conservation resource for outdoor enthusiasts. The trail extends through several other state parks and regional recreational facilities, with trail access points within five miles of the Village of Summit.







United States. National Park Service NPS. Map of Wisconsin showing the route of the Ice Age Trail, major glacial features, cities, and parks. <https://www.nps.gov/iatr/planyourvisit/maps.htm>.

Table 3.7 Regional Parks and Recreational Facilities in Proximity to the Village of Summit

Regional Parks and Recreational Facilities	
Park/Facility	Recreational Opportunities and Amenities
Aztalan State Park	 Fishing, boating, canoeing, and kayaking on Crawfish River
	 Hiking on 2 miles of trail in open prairie and along the Crawfish River
	 Hunting and trapping in open areas during designated times
	 Leashed pets are allowed in designated pet areas
	 Picnicking in open areas or in reservable shelter
	 Cross country skiing on ungroomed trails, snowshoeing, and winter hiking (sledding not permitted in park)
Glacial Drumlin State Trail	 Campgrounds near the trail in various locations: Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit Lake Kegonsa State Park Capital Springs State Recreation Area Sandhill Station State Campground (1 mile south of Lake Mills)
	 Hunting allowed in 3,600-foot, re-routed section of trail within the Lake Mills State Wildlife Area – Zeloski Marsh Unit
	 Walking, jogging, and biking on the smooth limestone and asphalt surfaces
	 In-line skating on the 13-mile paved section from Waukesha through Dousman
	 Cross country skiing, snowshoeing, and winter hiking (ungroomed in winter)
Kettle Moraine State Forest – Lapham Peak Unit	 Snowmobiling permitted on 39-mile limestone section of trail (prohibited on asphalt trail)
	 Backpacking campsite along the Ice Age National Scenic Trail (year-round, “leave no trace” practice required)
	 Hiking on 17 miles of loop trails in the forest of varying difficulty (accessible trail available)
	 Off-road biking permitted on 4.8-mile Prairie Path Trail on west side of CTH C
	 Hausmann Nature Center and gift shop located in Delafield, WI near top of Lapham Peak with rentable space available
	 Horseback riding permitted on 4.8-mile Prairie Path Trail on west side of CTH C
	 Picnicking in 3 picnic areas at Evergreen Grove, Homestead Hollow, and the observation tower with reservable shelters
	 Cross country skiing on 17 miles of trails at Lapham Peak, hiking and snowshoeing on several miles of designated trails (ungroomed)

Regional Parks and Recreational Facilities	
Park/Facility	Recreational Opportunities and Amenities
Kettle Moraine State Forest – Loew Lake Unit	 Fishing, boating, canoeing, and kayaking on Loew Lake and the Oconomowoc River with free boat launch on CTH Q
	 Hiking on over 4 miles of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail
	 Horseback riding permitted on 5 miles of designated riding trails in forest
	 Hunting allowed (muzzleloader and bows for deer hunting only) and trapping in open areas during designated times
	 Snowshoeing and winter hiking on trails (ungroomed)
	 Snowmobiling allowed on a designated snowmobile trail that crosses part of the property
Kettle Moraine State Forest – Mukwonago River Unit and Lulu Lake State Natural Area	 Fishing, boating, canoeing, and kayaking on Mukwonago River, Lulu Lake, Rainbow Springs Lake, and Hogan Lake
	 Hiking available throughout the park
	 On-road biking permitted on forest roads
	 Hunting and trapping in open areas during designated times and hunting seasons
	 Cross country skiing, snowshoeing, and winter hiking throughout park (ungroomed)
	 Snowmobiling permitted on 1.5-mile snowmobile trail that transitions from the Lulu Lake SNA into the MRU on CTH E
Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit	 Campgrounds available in various locations: Ottawa Lake Campground (year-round, accessible) Pinewoods Campground and Group Camp (accessible) Whitewater Lake Campground, Hickory Woods Group Camp (accessible) Horseriders' Campground (only available to campers with horses)
	 Horseback riding on 87 miles of equestrian trails
	 Bicycling on 30 miles of off-road trail system with varying degrees of difficulty
	 2 swimming beaches at Ottawa Lake and Whitewater Lake
	 Fishing and ice fishing, boating, canoeing, and kayaking with launches at Ottawa Lake (non-gas motorized only), Rice Lake, and Whitewater Lake
	 Hiking on 12 trail systems of varying difficulty through pine plantations, prairies, and southern hardwood forests
	 Target shooting permitted at McMiller Sports Center in Eagle, WI
	 Hunting and trapping in designated open areas during established open seasons
	 Picnicking in open areas or in 10 reservable shelters throughout forest
	 Cross country skiing on two groomed trail systems, snowshoeing and winter hiking on several designated trails
	 Snowmobiling on 87-mile network of state forest trails

Regional Parks and Recreational Facilities	
Park/Facility	Recreational Opportunities and Amenities
Ice Age National Scenic Trail	 Campgrounds along the trail in various locations in national, state, and county forests and in many state and county parks, including some private campgrounds
	 Hiking and backpacking available throughout the trail system
	 Bicycling allowed on sections of the trail using the same corridor as the state rail trails
	 Snowmobiling allowed on sections of the trail using the same corridor as the state rail trails

CHAPTER 4:

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS AND DEMANDS

This chapter presents an analysis of how well the Village of Summit's existing park and recreational facilities satisfy the current needs of the community. This analysis is comprised of the following four methods:

❖ **Quantitative Analysis**

Comparison of existing acres of Village parkland and population projections against service guidelines for parks and recreational facilities, including a review of the types and amount of parkland available to Village residents.

❖ **Geographic Analysis**

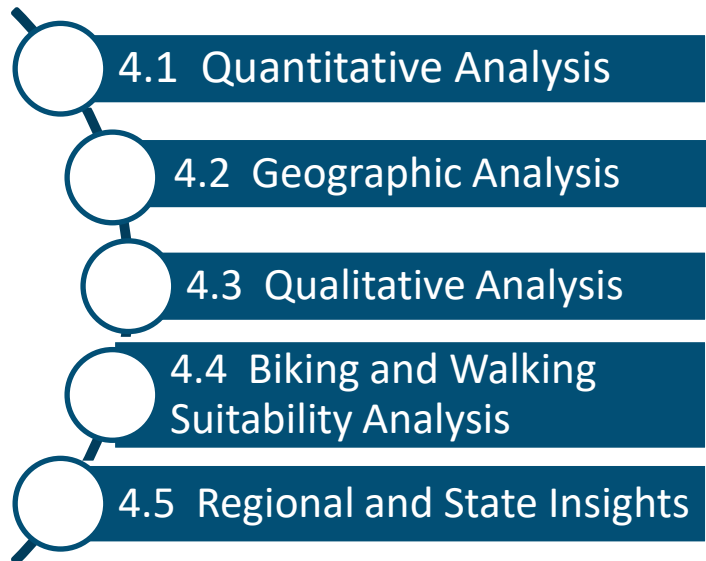
Analysis of the accessibility and geographic distribution of park and recreational facilities in the Village.

❖ **Qualitative Analysis**

Summary of public input that was gathered throughout the CORP update process, including both written and verbal submissions.

❖ **State and Regional Trends**

Summary of the trending demands related to recreational opportunities at the county and state level.



4.1 Quantitative Analysis

It is important to analyze the existing recreational land area throughout the Village to determine if recreational needs of Village residents are currently being met. Quantitative analysis is limited to park lands and excludes off-road trail systems that are not located within Village parks.

The typical park and recreation agency offers one park for every 2,323 residents, with approximately 10.4 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, according to the *2022 National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Agency Performance Review* (NRPA, 2022). Although these figures do not represent any standards against which agencies are required to measure themselves, they are a reliable representation of park and recreational agencies throughout the United States and will be utilized as a benchmark for calculating anticipated parkland demand in the Village of Summit. In general, approximately 75 percent of an agency's parkland is comprised of community parks, 20 percent is designated as neighborhood parks, and the remaining 5 percent is comprised of other park types.

Table 4.1 Total Developed and Undeveloped Park Acreage

Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit				
Year	2022	2027	2032	2037
Population	5,159	5,353	5,465	5,503
Total Supply (acres)	83.8	83.8	83.8	83.8
Demand (10.4 acres/1,000 residents)	54.0	55.7	56.8	57.2
Surplus /Deficit (10.4 acres/1,000 residents)	29.8	28.1	27.0	26.6

acres per 1,000 residents is summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.2 Total Developed Park Acreage

Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit				
Year	2022	2027	2032	2037
Population	5,159	5,353	5,465	5,503
Total Supply (acres)	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
Demand (10.4 acres/1,000 residents)	54.0	55.7	56.8	57.2
Surplus/Deficit (10.4 acres/1,000 residents)	28.4	26.7	25.6	25.2

with a surplus of 25 acres of developed parkland, assuming that no additional parkland is added.

Table 4.3 Park Acreage by Type

Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit				
Year	2022	2027	2032	2037
Population	5,159	5,353	5,465	5,503
Community Park				
Demand 75% (8 acres/1,000 residents)	41.5	42.8	43.7	44.0
Surplus/Deficit 75% (8 acres/1,000 residents)	35.5	34.2	33.3	33.0
Neighborhood Park				
Demand 20% (2 acres/1,000 residents)	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.0
Surplus/Deficit 20% (2 acres/1,000 residents)	-8.8	-9.1	-9.3	-9.4
Other Parks				
Demand 5% (0.5 acre/1,000 residents)	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Surplus/Deficit 5% (0.5 acre/1,000 residents)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

The Village currently provides approximately 84 acres of developed and undeveloped parkland. This figure does not include school or religious facilities, county facilities, or private facilities. The current and projected supply and demand for total park acreage based on Village population and a service level of 10.4

Table 4.2 depicts the current and projected supply and demand for developed parkland. A total of 98 percent of the Village's parkland is currently developed, providing 16 acres per 1,000 residents and a surplus of 28 acres of developed parkland. By 2037, the Village will be providing 15 acres per 1,000 residents

The current and projected supply and demand for parkland acreage by park types is summarized in Table 4.3. These figures are based on the existing status of parkland within the Village. It should be noted that the percentages and acreage per population figures listed for park types within a community are not considered true "standards" by the NRPA that should be adhered to, but are benchmarks that may be utilized as a means of providing comparison with other park and recreation agencies throughout the nation.

The results of Table 4.3 indicate that the Village currently has a surplus in the Community Parks and the Other Parks categories, and the surplus is expected to continue in the future with projected population increases.

There is a deficit in the Neighborhood Park category, as the Village only possesses one park in this category. This is driven primarily by the Village’s practice of approving privately-owned and managed park and open space into new residential developments. By the year 2037, Neighborhood Parks are projected to have a 9.4-acre deficit when using the 2 acres per 1,000 residents guideline. While the Village is providing a net surplus of developed parkland, it will be important in the future to include dedicated public parks in new residential subdivisions. Smaller parks provide recreational opportunities for residents in close proximity and help mitigate the deficit of neighborhood parks.

4.2 Geographic Analysis

The NRPA, in collaboration with the Trust for Public Land and the Urban Land Institute, established the nationwide “10-Minute Walk Campaign” in 2017 to ensure that everyone has safe access to a quality park or open space within 10 minutes of home. Park access is typically measured in terms of the percentage of residents in a community who live within a half mile or 10-minute walk of a park. One of the most important indicators of how well existing park and recreational facilities are dispersed throughout a community is the location of these facilities in relation to residential areas.

Figure 4.1 Service Areas by Park Type

	Subdivision Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1/8 to 1/2-mile radius
	Neighborhood Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1/2 to 2-mile radius
	Community Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3-mile radius
	Special Purpose Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entire Community
	Undeveloped Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entire Community
	County Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entire County or Region
	State Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multi-State Area

The **Village of Summit Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan Service Area Map** located in Appendix B depicts the location of existing parks throughout the Village and their respective service areas. Service areas are the zone of influence of individual parks and are usually determined by the average distance users are willing to travel to reach a facility. The service area is generally expressed in terms of service radius, although features such as arterial roads, rivers, or other disruptions to normal travel may influence the extent of the service area. Detailed information regarding park categories, population served by each, and their respective service areas is presented in Chapter 3 of this document. Service areas for various types of parks are depicted in Figure 4.1.

The **Village of Summit Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan Service Area Map** located in Appendix B depicts some areas that are not currently served by a Village park. There are several existing private subdivision park and open space areas that help relieve the need for parkland, although most are only available for use by property owners within the particular subdivision. The following areas have been identified as deficiencies in the location of parkland in the Village:

- ❖ Residential area in western Summit along N Glendale Road and south of Delafield Road that is underserved by all park types with the exception of community parks.

- ❖ Residential area along Golden Lake Park Road and west of N Golden Lake Road (CTH BB) that is underserved by all park types with the exception of community parks.
- ❖ Residential area on west side of Golden Lake that is underserved by all park types with the exception of community parks. A small cluster of residential properties on the southeast side of the lake are within two miles of a special purpose park. This area is bordered by county and state highways and the lake, creating extreme limitations for access to parkland.
- ❖ Residential area near Waterville Pond that is underserved by all park types, including the Waterville West and Meadows of Waterville Subdivisions, as well as a significant number of homes located on Waterville Pond. This area is bordered to the south by Sunset Road (USH 18) and to the west by Sawyer Road (CTH P).
- ❖ Residential area around Henrietta Lake that is underserved by all park types. This area is bordered to the north by Sunset Road (USH 18).
- ❖ Residential area including the Opengate, Oakshire, and Lincolnwood Subdivisions that is underserved by all park types with the exception of community parks. This area is bordered to the south by Sunset Road (USH 18), to the west by Summit Drive (STH 67), and to the east by Sawyer Road (CTH P).
- ❖ Residential area including the Lincolnwood West Subdivision that is underserved by all park types with the exception of community parks and special purpose parks. This area is bordered to the south by Sunset Road (USH 18), to the west by Summit Drive (STH 67), and to the east by Sawyer Road (CTH P).
- ❖ Residential area including the eastern half of Waterville Ridge Subdivision that is underserved by all park types with the exception of the northwestern properties that are within two miles of a neighborhood park.
- ❖ Residential area north of Nashotah Road and west of N Sawyer Road (CTH P), including the Trenkamp Subdivision and several residential properties to the south, that is underserved by all park types.
- ❖ Residential area along N Canterbury Lane and Valley Road that are underserved by all park types. This area is north of I-94 and bordered to the west and north by Valley Road (CTH B).

It should also be noted that the majority of the northwest quadrant of the Village located north of I-94 and west of Summit Avenue (STH 67) have limited access to developed Village parks due to the separation from the interstate and state highway system. Much of this area lies within two miles of an undeveloped park that does not offer any recreational amenities.

4.3 Qualitative Analysis

Throughout the update process for this plan, feedback was solicited from the public on Village-owned park and recreational facilities. Information was collected through email, phone, in-person, and website submissions throughout the duration of the update process.

Table 4.4 CORP Update Public Comment Summary

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Public Comments		
Category	Comment	No. of Comments
Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park)	Construct pickleball courts on park grounds.	3
	Construct tennis courts on park grounds.	2
	Construct badminton courts on park grounds.	1
	Construct walking trails on park grounds.	1
	Construct more baseball diamonds/fields on park grounds.	1
	Add more lacrosse fields/facilities on park grounds.	1
	Construct a swimming pool on park grounds.	1
	Construct an ice-skating rink that may be converted into a roller rink on park grounds.	1
	Construct a water park/splash pad on park grounds.	1
Peter Prime Park	Make Peter Prime Private by selling/giving to the surrounding neighborhood.	1
	Request that small parks are not overdeveloped and that potential changes are shared with neighborhood residents.	1
Multi-Use Trail System	Proposed trail along Bark River will have adverse impacts to wildlife, wetlands, “rural character” desired by residents, impacts to private properties, etc.	4
	Consider routing proposed Dousman Road trail extension west from the existing trail end and routing south to Village Park in lieu of running along Dousman Road.	1
	Extend local walking/bike path to connect with Glacial Drumlin Trail & Lake Country Trail.	1
	Extend local walking/bike path from STH 67, west on Delafield Road, south on Dousman Road to promote accessibility to new WI Brewing Company Ballpark.	1
	Trail encroachments that impact resources or private properties should not be allowed unless approved by willing owner.	1
Kayaking	Provide designated kayak parking to avoid traffic issues, parking in private yards, and waste accumulation.	1

A Public Open House was held in February of 2022, and the event was promoted via press releases and on the Village website. The open house provided opportunity for residents to express concerns and desires and to ask questions about the Village Master Plan and the CORP update. A total of 74 people signed in at the meeting, although there were estimated to be closer to 100 in attendance. Table 4.4 lists a summary of the public comments received. The full **Public Comment Summary** can be found in Appendix A.

Bike & Pedestrian Facilities

There has been an increased interest in bike and pedestrian facilities, particularly along the Dousman Road corridor, as a result of a recent engineering study that was completed for a proposed extension of the existing multi-use trail that extends between Normandale Drive and N Dousman Road. The public comments received during the CORP update process were supportive of extending the Village's trail system to increase safety and accessibility for pedestrians and bicyclists. However, a few public comments received expressed concern with the proximity of trail facilities to private property.

The connection of parks and recreational facilities to the community and to each other is a critical component of bicycle and pedestrian planning, as well as park and open space planning. It is understood that a general lack of bicycle and pedestrian facilities or unsafe facilities create barriers for these user groups. Likewise, railroad tracks, roads with high traffic volume, narrow roads, and a lack of safe pedestrian or bicycle crossings provide additional safety hazards. Rivers, streams, and lakes create opportunities for trail facilities along their corridors, but they also serve as barriers to bicyclists and pedestrians. In addition, land acquisition and development of trail facilities along surface and flowing bodies of water may not be feasible.

Village Park Facilities

Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park)

Genesee Lake Road Park has continued to attract more interest from organized sports organizations and school districts that are searching for suitable and inexpensive locations to host sports practices, games, and tournaments. As a result, some Village residents have expressed concern that exclusive use of areas of the park through license agreements and additional park development by outside organizations may consume space for passive recreational activities and impact the development of other desired recreational amenities, including walking trails, picnic areas, and covered shelters. During the plan update process, comments were made from the public that expressed a desire to construct additional recreational amenities specifically at this park location, as listed in Table 4.1.

Peter Prime Park

A single-family residential neighborhood with medium density lies immediately to the north and east of Peter Prime Park. As a result, this park is heavily utilized by families that live within walking distance of the park. Interest in further development of the park, particularly in the addition of pickleball courts, was recently met with resistance from the surrounding neighbors. Public comment was received during the plan update process that suggested Peter Prime Park would better serve as a private subdivision park that is managed by the surrounding neighborhood, as described in Table 4.1. Since this is the only existing neighborhood park owned by the Village, it would not be of value to Village residents residing outside of the neighboring residential area to transfer this park into private ownership.

Water Access Facilities

The Village is fortunate to have several County and State-owned water access facilities within its municipal boundaries, serving boats, canoes, and kayaks, as well as providing fishing access. Currently, there are limited options for accessing the Bark River, which is a relatively popular river for kayaking. Battle Creek also offers kayaking opportunities, although no access sites have been designated for this stream. Public comments were received during the plan update process that expresses a desire for adequate parking facilities for kayakers to park and dispose of waste near commonly used access areas.

Recreation Programming

The Village has not sponsored recreation programs for several decades, with historic programs including swimming lessons on public shoreland on the north side of Silver Lake and a basketball program that was hosted at the old Summit School that no longer exists. No public comments specifically related to Village-managed recreation programming were received during the CORP update process.

4.4 Regional and State Insights

Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019 - 2023



States are required to complete SCORPs every five years in order to be eligible to participate in the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) State Assistance Program. Its primary purpose is to evaluate outdoor recreation trends and issues of statewide significance, as well as to identify the future role of recreation in the state. The most recent Wisconsin SCORP was published in March 2019 and includes five overarching goals for outdoor recreation in the state of Wisconsin, each with specific objectives and desired actions:



Boost participation in outdoor recreation.

Increase Wisconsin residents' participation and frequency of participation in outdoor recreation.

- ❖ Increase the economic, social, and public health benefits resulting from residents' and out-of-state visitors' participation in outdoor recreation in Wisconsin.
- ❖ Enhance residents' overall quality of life.



Grow partnerships.

Continue to strengthen connections and partnerships across the spectrum of agencies, organizations, and businesses with a vested interest in outdoor recreation.

- ❖ Improve the effectiveness of public and private recreation providers in delivering high-quality experiences for residents and out-of-state visitors.
- ❖ Enhance the success of industries that manufacture outdoor recreation equipment and businesses that provide a range of facilities, retail opportunities, and travel-related services associated with outdoor recreation.
- ❖ Facilitate support and advocacy for policies, programs, and funding to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities.
- ❖ Integrate and coordinate SCORP, local outdoor recreation plans, and other agencies' and organizations' recreations plans.



Provide high-quality experiences.

Provide opportunities and settings – across the full range of public and private recreation lands – that, collectively, meet the state's recreational needs.

- ❖ Encourage participation across all types of recreation.
- ❖ Provide recreation opportunities that properties are well-suited to provide.
- ❖ Seek to improve compatibility and lessen conflict among and between recreational uses.
- ❖ Maintain and enhance the ecological health of recreation properties and enrich people's connection with nature.
- ❖ Tailor recreation opportunities provided at places to match local conditions, needs, and requests.



Improve data to enhance visitor experiences and benefits.

On an ongoing basis, gather, analyze, and distribute data on recreation participation in Wisconsin and associated economic, health, and social benefits.

- ❖ Improve the public's and elected officials' understanding of the economic, health, and social benefits from public and private investments in outdoor recreation.
- ❖ Improve property managers' and administrators' understanding of both property-specific patterns of use and potential ways to improve visitor experiences.
- ❖ Improve public and private providers' understanding of regional recreation demands.
- ❖ Inform the next iteration of the Wisconsin SCORP.
- ❖ Better understand the recreation facilities and amenities that draw visitors to different types of properties.



Enhance funding and financial stability.

Broaden and strengthen the funding sources for developing and managing outdoor recreation facilities and lands.

- ❖ Provide a robust, long-term, and stable funding framework for outdoor recreation facilities and lands in Wisconsin.
- ❖ Identify ways for all participants in outdoor recreation to contribute equitably to the development and management of recreation opportunities.

Qualitative input was gathered from county recreation providers across the state in an effort to determine how recreation participation has changed over the past five years at their properties. The top five outdoor activities identified in the SCORP for Wisconsin include:

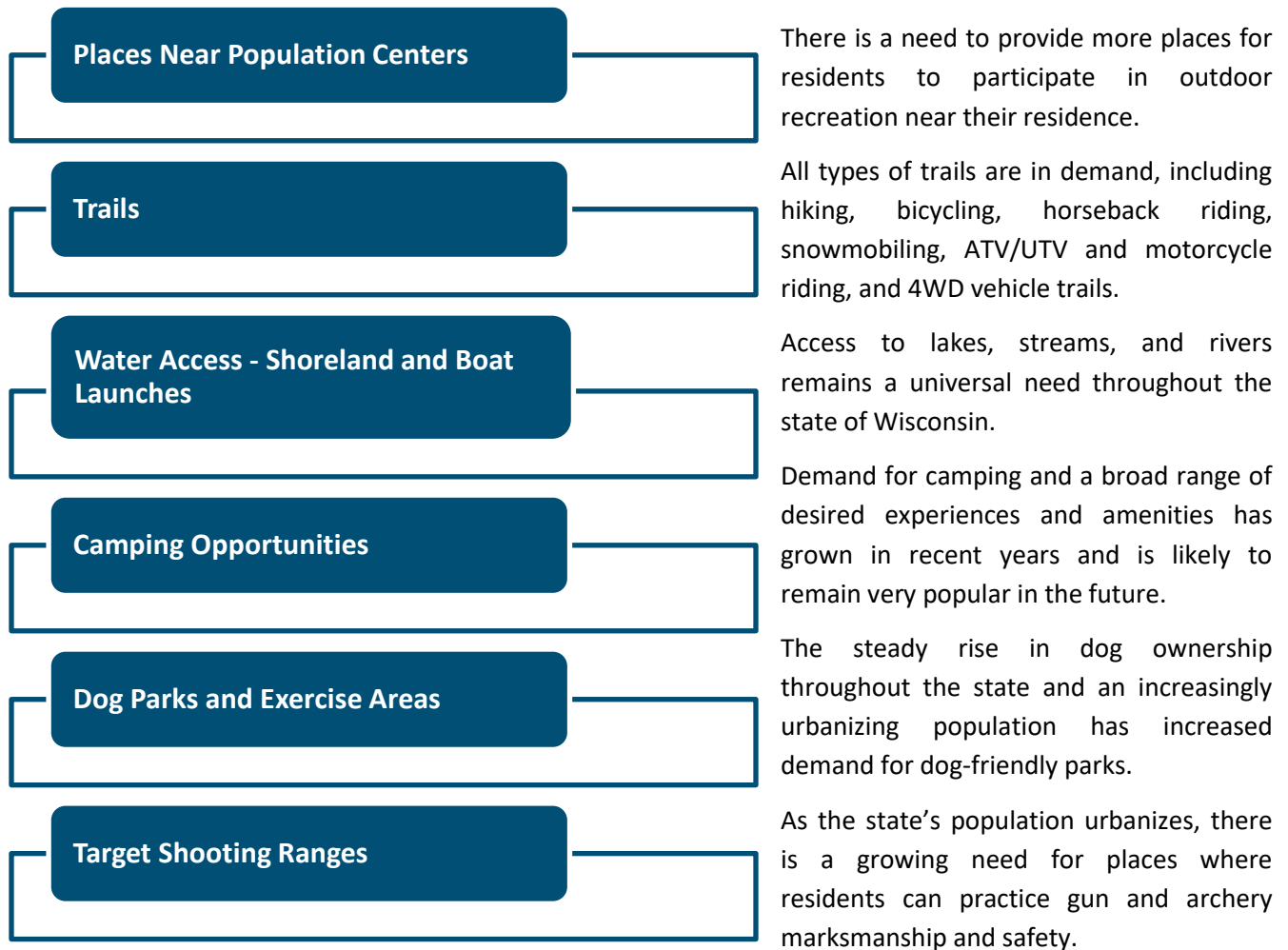


Those activities identified in the SCORP as having the largest increases in participation are listed in Table 4.5. The SCORP also identifies several statewide recreational needs and gaps that are recommended to be considered by County and local recreation agencies when planning and implementing recreational opportunities, as summarized in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.5 Recreation Trends at County Parks, Forests, and Trails 2014 - 2018














Recreational Activities at County Facilities	
Largest Increase in Recreational Participation from 2014 - 2018	
Bicycling – winter/fat-tire biking	Picnic areas/day use
Camping – RV/pop-up	Paddle boarding
Bicycling – mountain biking	Dog walking on trails
Riding ATV/UTVs	Hiking/walking/running on trails
Canoeing/kayaking	Beaches
Bicycling – recreational/rail-trail biking	Fishing

Figure 4.2 Recreation Needs/Gaps Recommended to be Considered by County and Local Recreation Agencies



Source: Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2019 - 2023

The SCORP divides the state into eight regions based on similarities in their recreational attributes, natural resources, and general features. The Village of Summit is located in the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal region, which is the most urban and populous of the regions. Recreational opportunities that have been identified as “high needs” in this region include the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bicycling  Bird/wildlife watching  Camping (primitive)  Canoeing/kayaking  Cross country skiing  Fishing  Gathering mushrooms, berries, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking  Motor boating (water sports)  Nature photography  Picnicking  Snowshoeing  Swimming (lake/rivers) |
|--|--|



Source: Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2019 - 2023

Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan (POSP) 2018

The Waukesha County POSP's intent is to refine and detail the regional level planning and integrate County strategic goals, planning, objectives, and standards. The most recent POSP was adopted in March 2018 and defines six goals of Waukesha County's park and open space planning process:



1. To create guidelines for the acquisition, preservation, development, operation, and maintenance of the Waukesha County Park System lands and facilities.
2. To incorporate, detail, and modify regional park and open space objectives, principles, and standards to reflect Waukesha County park and open space planning efforts.
3. To comply with State and Federal outdoor recreation grant eligibility planning requirements to make the County eligible to apply for and receive available State and Federal funds to assist in the acquisition and development of recommended park and open space sites and facilities.
4. To initiate a process to coordinate park and open space planning in Waukesha County with all stakeholders – local units of government, State of Wisconsin, non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs), and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) – in order to provide an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites that will afford the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation and education activities.
5. To define roles and responsibilities of Waukesha County, local units of government, State of Wisconsin, and NCOs in the plan implementation.
6. To establish consistent communication of the park and open space elements to the citizens and development community of Waukesha County.

The POSP also highlights four distinct planning objectives, each with principles and standards that further define and support these objectives:

Objective 1 – An Integrated System of Park, Recreation, and Open Space Areas

To provide an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will afford the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation and education activities.

Objective 2 – Encourage Local Municipalities to Provide and Facilitate Active Recreation Opportunities

Provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to ensure the residents adequate opportunities to participate in active recreation activities.

Objective 3 – Provide Opportunities for Natural Resource-based Outdoor Recreation Activity

Provide sufficient, intensive natural resource-based outdoor recreation and education activities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities for participation.

❖ Objective 3a – Provide Land-based Outdoor Recreation Activities

Provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to afford the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in land-based outdoor recreation activities.

❖ **Objective 3b – Provide Water-Based Outdoor Recreation Activities**

Provide sufficient surface water-access areas to afford the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities consistent with safe and enjoyable inland lake and river use and the maintenance of good water quality.

Objective 4 – Protect the Natural Resources

To preserve sufficient lands in essentially natural, open uses to assure the protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base, including surface-water and groundwater resources, and the enhancement of the social and economic well-being and environmental quality of the County.

The PSOP identifies recommendations based on recreation needs identified through the County Park System customer feedback process, the SCORP, accessibility recreation considerations, and the County's adopted per capita and service radius standards. The major recommendations include:

Major Parks Acquisition	•Continue to actively acquire land for recreational and open space preservation purposes. Priority placed on the following three major parks: Fox Bend Park, Ryan Park, Ashippun Park.
Proposed Greenway Acquisition	•Continue to acquire land and establish Greenways along 11 of the major rivers or streams in accordance with PSOP standards. Major rivers and streams include: Ashippun River, Bark River, Fox River, Mill Creek, Mukwonago River, Oconomowoc River, Pebble Brook, Pebble Creek, Pewaukee River, Scuppernong Creek, Spring Creek.
Budgeting for Acquisition	•Ensure sufficient budget has been allocated for acquisition of parkland and unique natural areas either directly by the County or in partnership with local municipalities, government units, or NCOs.
Park Development	•Proceed with recommended park development as outlined in detail in the PSOP for existing parks, greenways, trails, or special use facilities through annual maintenance projects and capital improvement projects.
Waukesha County Snowmobile Association	•Continue partnership with the Waukesha County Snowmobile Association to maintain and provide other beneficial services for over 100 miles of public snowmobile trails within County boundaries.
Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites	•Preserve all SEWRPC-designated natural area sites and critical species habitat sites located within the primary environmental corridor.
Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans	•Continue to work with local units of government to coordinate bicycle and pedestrian plans to supplement the County Bicycle Plan and SEWRPC's VISION 2050 Plan. •Continue to update and adopt the Bicycle Plan for use as a planning document to guide off and on-road bicycle travel improvements.

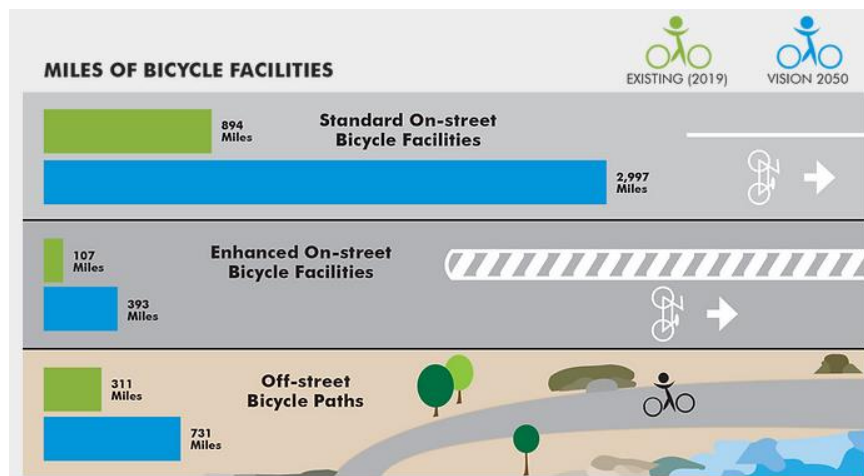
Lake and River Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protect, through zoning or public acquisition, environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Priority placed on corridor lands along 8 rivers and major streams as part of proposed greenways. •Assist the WDNR with compliance with State Statutes assuring state resident access to publicly-owned inland waters.
WDNR Open Space Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Recommendation that the WDNR continues to acquire additional land within the approved project boundaries for opens space or outdoor recreation purposes. •Coordinate with the WDNR to adequately provide nature-based recreational activities while minimizing duplication of services.
Local Municipal Park and Outdoor Recreation Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Local units of government in the County should bear the responsibility for providing sites and facilities for non-natural based activities such as baseball, tennis, and playground activities. •A full range of community and neighborhood park sites and facilities should be identified and provided for in local CORPs.
NCO, Lake District or Association Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contine utilizing the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites Acquisition Partnership Funding Program established under enrolled Ordinance 152-101 to collaborate with NCOs in the acquisition of these sites where appropriate.
Open Space Lands to be Protected by Land Use Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The appropriate public agency should consider acquisition of lands that contain natural resource features such as environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, floodplains, and wetlands that have not been identified for acquisition by the County, WDNR, local municipalities, or NCOs.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) VISION 2050








The Commission conducts and interim review and update of the regional land use and transportation plan every four years. The 2020 Review and Update of VISION 2050 was adopted in June 2020. As part of the

VISION 2050 plan, high-quality infrastructure to support biking and walking is recognized as an important component of improving quality of life and achieving healthy, vibrant, communities. Incorporation of on and off-street bicycle facilities, enhanced bicycle facilities, and accessible pedestrian facilities network in the Region will improve access to activity centers, neighborhoods, and other destinations.



Source: SEWRPC. Image depicting 2019 existing and 2050 recommended miles of bicycle Facilities per the VISION 2050 plan. <https://www.vision2050sewis.org/bicycle-pedestrian>.

VISION 2050 establishes the following key recommendations for bicycling and pedestrian facilities in the Region:

-  **Expand the on-street bicycle network as streets are resurfaced and reconstructed.**
Add bike lanes, paved shoulders, widened outside travel lanes, or enhanced bicycle facilities, if feasible, as the existing surface street network is resurfaced and reconstructed.
-  **Implement enhanced bicycle facilities in key regional corridors.**
Enhanced bicycle facilities – such as protected, buffered, and raised bike lanes and separate paths within a road’s right-of-way – are bicycle facilities on or along an arterial that go beyond the standard bike lane.
-  **Expand the off-street bicycle path system to provide a well-connected regional network.**
Construct off-street bicycle paths between the cities and villages within the region with a population of 5,000 or more.
-  **Expand bike and scooter share program implementation.**
Expand bike and scooter share programs, including those that incorporate adaptive bicycles and e-bikes, to make these options a viable mode of travel for short distance trips in the Region. Local governments are also recommended to adopt and enforce regulations that address the potential safety concerns related to this type of micromobility.
-  **Provide pedestrian facilities that facilitate safe, efficient, and accessible pedestrian travel.**
Construct and maintain accessible sidewalks along streets and highways in areas of existing or planned urban development that resolve connectivity issues, are sufficiently sized, and that are buffered or constructed in a way to maintain pedestrian safety. All pedestrian facilities should be designed and constructed in accordance with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and its implementing regulations.

CHAPTER 5:

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

5.1 Goals, Objectives, and Policies



5.1 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

The purpose of this CORP is to provide guidance related to development of parks, recreation, open space, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the Village of Summit. Goals and objectives are presented as desired outcomes, and objectives are added under a goal when there is a need to describe several desired outcomes that have not adequately been captured in the goal statement. Policies include actions and rules that represent the proposed methods for achieving goals and objectives.

Goal 1 Ensure the provision and protection of sufficient parks, recreational facilities, and open space areas that satisfy the health, safety, and welfare needs of citizens and visitors, including special groups such as the disabled, the elderly, and preschool-aged children.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Objective 1a | Provide quality, safe, and adequate recreation facilities for each neighborhood in the Village. |
| Objective 1b | Provide diversified recreational opportunities that cater to residents and visitors of all ages and abilities to ensure equal opportunity for all to enjoy the Village's park and recreation system. |
| Objective 1c | Coordinate public park and open space lands with other land uses so that each may enhance the other, creating a higher quality of life for area citizenry. |

Policies

1. Comply with all ADA requirements as new park and recreational facilities are designed and constructed and existing facilities are updated.
2. Complete inspections, audits, and appropriate recordkeeping of playground and other recreational equipment as required by State Statutes and ASTM Standards, and as recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association.
3. Prioritize the repair, replacement, or removal of equipment or facilities that have become a safety hazard, or provide notice of closure for parks or facilities until corrective measures can be taken to protect the public.
4. Design parks to include a range of age-appropriate playground equipment that is properly signed to denote the intended age range.
5. Maintain a level of service that meets or exceeds the quantity of parkland offered per 1,000 residents in a typical US park and recreation agency, as represented in the annual *National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Agency Performance Review*.

6. Site and design neighborhood parks to enhance neighborhood cohesion by providing multiple access points and common gathering areas.
7. Design park and open space facilities that are scaled to the needs of the area and population serviced, taking into consideration both present and future needs.
8. Work toward ensuring that all Village residential homes are located within 2 miles of a public park or open space facility that can be safely reached by non-motorized travel.
9. Link parks and other public areas to neighborhoods and each other by a system of barrier-free, non-motorized trails and path systems, when possible.
10. Require homeowner's associations to perpetually maintain subdivision parks and recreational facilities in safe operating order by means of an agreement, covenant, or by other legally binding document.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT COMPLIANCE

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was enacted in 1990 to expand rights to participate in programs, activities, and services offered by state and local government entities (Title II) and nonprofit/for-profit entities (Title III). In 2010, the Department of Justice published revised final regulations implementing the ADA. Chapter 10 of the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) includes nine recreational areas: amusement rides, boating facilities, exercise equipment, fishing piers, golf and mini-golf facilities, play areas, swimming pools, spas, and shooting facilities.

Communities were required to complete a self-evaluation of their recreational facilities for ADA compliance by March 15, 2012. Communities with 50 or more full or part-time employees were also required to complete a Transition Plan that identifies corrective work that needs to be completed to remove accessibility barriers with a timeline and responsibility for the work. New recreational facilities that are designed or constructed after 2012 must comply with the 2010 Standards. Any alteration that changes the manner in which the site or facility is used must make the element altered accessible, including provision of an accessible path of travel through the site or facility to that element.

There are a variety of aids available to assist agencies with barrier recognition and removal, including checklists, videos, and guides. In particular, the New England ADA Center has developed a comprehensive checklist for existing facilities that summarizes requirements for state and local governments, provides definitions, and outlines best practices related to thoroughly conducting an audit of existing facilities. The checklist may be found online at: <https://www.adachecklist.org/>

Goal 2 Provide park and recreational space that preserves natural resources, features, and amenities for the benefit of the community and society as a whole.

- Objective 2a Secure additional lands along environmental corridors and within proposed residential developments to ensure public control and accessibility.**
- Objective 2b Encourage the preservation of historically significant areas.**
- Objective 2c Encourage the appropriate use of natural features such as floodplains, wetlands, and woodlands as passive recreation areas.**
- Objective 2d Provide and protect public access to the various waters of the State within the Village.**
- Objective 2e Establish a community-wide forestry program to manage Summit’s urban forest.**

Policies

1. Identify and incorporate historical entities and landmarks into the development of parks, when possible.
2. Investigate all regulatory and acquisition tools available to preserve open space and conservancy lands.
3. Preserve the natural features and conserve natural resources associated with all public waters of the State, including lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.
4. Encourage on-going ownership and maintenance of County and State-owned boat and walk-in canoe/kayak launches and related facilities.
5. Prioritize the preservation of environmental corridors, isolated natural areas, wetlands, and undeveloped floodplains in their natural state to ensure their maintenance as habitats for fish and wildlife and natural drainage areas.
6. Acquire and maintain “Tree City USA” status for the Village of Summit.
7. Adopt an urban forestry ordinance and management plan that regulates the planting, removal, and management of trees on public lands in Summit.
8. Incorporate the urban forestry program into the approval process for new subdivisions.

Goal 3 Identify diversified funding sources and provide adequate funding for parks and open space acquisition, development, and maintenance.

- Objective 3a Invest funds for the development of facilities that maximize existing park and recreation areas with the intent of increasing use by residents and visitors.**
- Objective 3b Maintain a park and recreation system that is sustainable with respect to routine maintenance and operation costs and the ability of the community to provide services.**

- Objective 3c** **Provide funding that allows for future parkland acquisition and new facility development.**
- Objective 3d** **Identify and establish partnerships with public school districts, recreation organizations, and surrounding communities to coordinate development efforts and the use and maintenance of recreational facilities.**

Policies

1. Pursue grant funding from State, Federal, and other recreation associations that will aid in the acquisition and/or development of planned park system improvements.
2. Maintain a capital improvement plan that replaces worn or damaged recreational facilities and/or equipment.
3. Consider long-range maintenance and operations costs when new parklands are acquired and new recreational facilities are created.
4. Require new developments to provide land dedication or impact fees that are adequate to meet parkland needs that are generated as a result of the development.
5. Encourage and secure financial donations from private and corporate citizens, organizations, and other potential donors.
6. Maintain and regularly update the Village's impact fee ordinance relating to park development fees.
7. Pursue the development of revenue-generating recreational activities that can aid in the development of new facilities and the operations and maintenance of existing facilities.
8. Mobilize an active volunteer force to encourage citizens to contribute their time and expertise to community park and recreational endeavors.
9. Continue partnerships with existing park licensees that provide recreational opportunities for Village residents and offset costs related to the development of new facilities and the operations and maintenance of existing facilities.

Goal 4 Collect and utilize input and resources from the public, organizations, and other agencies in the planning, development, and operation of the Village's park and recreation system.

- Objective 4a** **Coordinate park and recreational activities and facilities with civic, private, Village, County, and State agencies and organizations to avoid duplication of and to complement existing amenities.**
- Objective 4b** **Work collaboratively with other government agencies to provide connectivity to parkland, open spaces, and recreational facilities that extends beyond the boundaries of the Village.**

Policies

1. Avoid creating nuisance situations with neighbors and park users in all park development planning efforts.

2. Update the Village of Summit's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan every five years with public input from Village residents.
3. Coordinate development review, particularly that of residential subdivisions, with all Village departments with responsibility for maintaining and providing adequate, safe park facilities.
4. When opportunity exists, participate in County and Regional plan updates that involve park, recreation, and open space planning.

CHAPTER 6:

RECOMMENDATIONS

The various types of analysis discussed in Chapter 4 indicates a need for improvements to existing facilities and for the acquisition and development of new sites for future recreational use. It is important to note that some recommendations may require cooperation with civic, private, Village, County, and State agencies and organizations. In addition, detailed planning, engineering, study, and budgeting may be necessary before commitment to acquire land or construct additional recreational facilities is made by the Village.

The major recommendations of this plan have been divided into five categories: Existing Park Facilities; New Park Facilities; Recreational Trails; Privately-Owned Parks; Other Recommendations. Several of the specific recommendations have been identified on the **Village of Summit Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Map** located in Appendix B. The acquisition of land for park and recreational facilities may be completed through donation, dedication, purchase, or a combination thereof.

Recommendations noted as “short-term” are anticipated to be implemented within the next five years, or the life of this plan. Those recommendations that are meant to be implemented over a period greater than the next five years have been designated as “long-term.” It is possible that all of the “short-term” recommendations within this chapter will not be implemented due to budgetary constraints or other unforeseen challenges. Maintenance and improvement projects are prioritized on an annual basis by the Village Public Works Department with input from other Village Departments and the Village Board as part of the annual budget and Capital Improvement Plan approval process. Locations of new park and recreational facilities are dependent upon approval of development proposals, which creates uncertainty in the timeline for implementation. Some recommendations are remnants from previous plans, while others have been identified through the recent plan update process.



6.1 Existing Park Facilities

Recommendations for existing Village parks are outlined in Table 6.1. Some of the recommendations are remnants of the 2014 CORP, which have been identified with an asterisk (*). Some of the recommendations previously recommended in past plans have been modified to include more detailed information that more accurately describes the recommended activity as it relates to a specific park or recreational facility.

Table 6.1 Village of Summit Existing Park Facilities Recommendations

Detailed Recommendations by Park Type		
Park Name	Description	Timeline
Community Parks		
Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park)	Update the park Master Plan with existing conditions and facilities, designated passive and active recreation areas, stormwater facilities, parking facilities, and other future infrastructure.	Short-Term (0 – 5 years)
	Add off-road parking facilities and stormwater facilities to accommodate additional runoff created.*	
	Crack seal, seal coat, and reapply pavement markings on parking lot.	
	Add ADA accessible path from parking lot to playground equipment.	
	Complete playground audit to establish baseline for compliance with safety standards.	
	Replace aging/non-compliant playground equipment.	
	Post signs indicating user appropriate age, supervision recommendations, and warning messages at playground equipment entrance.	
	Plant shade trees near playground equipment.	
	Add bicycle rack.	
	Add pet waste station.	
	Add waste receptacles on west side of park near active recreation areas.	
	Add benches.	
	Add grilling stations to existing picnic area.*	
	Clear invasive woody growth from areas with mature trees within park and around perimeter of park.	
	Construct a covered picnic shelter near playground area and parking lot.*	Long-Term (> 5 years)
	Construct a gazebo picnic shelter in center of parking lot open space.	
	Open existing restroom facility to year-round use by park visitors (alternate heating system may be required).	
	Construct a continuous loop trail system around perimeter of the park that connects to active and passive recreation areas and to Genesee Lake Farms subdivision.*	
	Construct tennis/pickleball courts (combined or separate courts).*	
	Develop and construct open space and picnic grove area with designated picnic areas in passive recreation area.*	
	Establish native planting/education area.*	
	Construct winter warming house and restroom facility near sledding hill.*	

Detailed Recommendations by Park Type		
Park Name	Description	Implementation Timeline
Neighborhood Parks		
Peter Prime Park	Create a park Master Plan with existing conditions and facilities, designated passive and active recreation areas, stormwater facilities, parking facilities, and other future infrastructure. Solicit input from surrounding neighborhood as part of this process.	Short-Term (0 – 5 years)
	Complete playground audit to establish baseline for compliance with safety standards.	
	Post signs indicating user appropriate age, supervision recommendations, and warning messages at playground equipment entrances.	
	Install new basketball system (post, backboard, hoop assemblies).	
	Crack seal and seal coat off-street parking area and basketball court pavement.	
	Upgrade existing trails and parking to current ADA standards.	
	Replace aging/non-compliant playground equipment.	
	Plant shade trees near playground equipment.	
	Add grilling stations to existing picnic area.	
	Add benches.	
	Install covered shelter.	Long-Term (> 5 years)
	Add pet waste station.	
Undeveloped Parks		
William Jones Park	No proposed recommendations.	
Special Purpose Parks		
Atkins-Olson Memorial Park	Negotiate agreement with Village of Dousman to maintain park as Village property (scheduled to transfer in 2028, per existing border agreement).	Short-Term (0 – 5 years)
	Add walking trails.	Long-Term (> 5 years)
	Add parking facilities.	
	Crack seal, seal coat, and reapply pavement markings on parking lot.	

6.2 New Park Facilities

It is recommended that the Village develop new park and recreational facilities in areas that are currently underserved by existing facilities, in areas where residential expansion is anticipated, and where the acquisition of park and open space will help realize the goals and objectives of this plan.

The **Village of Summit Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Map** in Appendix B depicts the locations of several potential new park and recreational facilities. While consideration has been given identifying the locations of these facilities, it is important to note that the locations may change dependent upon a variety of factors. The map and the proposed facility locations should be used for planning purposes only. The **Village of Summit Future Land Use Map**, located in Appendix C, depicts future land uses and was one of the tools utilized in selecting future park locations. A comprehensive list of all proposed new park facilities has been summarized in Table 6.2. Note that the numbering or listing of proposed projects does not indicate the order in which they will be completed or their priority.

As new park lands are dedicated to or otherwise acquired by the Village, individual park master plans are recommended to be developed to facilitate the installation of recreation facilities. These park master plans should be adopted as appendices to the most current version of the Village's CORP, which will ensure that eligibility for state and federal park and recreational grants is maintained.



Proposed Neighborhood Parks




Neighborhood parks would ideally be located adjacent to a natural resource and have a minimum of 5 to 10 acres of land area available for active and passive park uses. These parks could have shared storm water facilities with adjacent residential development, as long as sufficient acreage of usable land is remaining for park use. Typical minimum activity and use areas should include, but not be limited to: open air shelter, play area for 2 – 5 years and 5 – 12 years age groups, mowed turf area for open space, parking facilities, ADA accessible facilities, picnic facilities, drinking water fountain, waste containers, and vegetative plantings to buffer the property. As part of this plan update, eight future neighborhood park locations have been proposed. Location selection was based on: (1) identification of a current park service area gap in Chapter 4; (2) land which has been identified as desirable for future residential development; (3) land which has been designated for residential use in the future land use plan. It is important to note that, despite designation as a future neighborhood park in this plan, properly located subdivision parks may be considered a suitable substitution provided that they are accessible to the entire service area (may include residences located outside of the subdivision). The proposed park locations are variable and may change based on a variety of circumstances, and careful consideration of the ultimate park location, recreational facilities, and the type of park should be made by the Village as development opportunities arise.









Proposed Special Purpose Parks & Water Access Facilities


Access points to public waters are one of the many features of special purpose parks. The Village is encouraged to maintain on-going relationships with Waukesha County and WDNR at their existing boat launches and other public water access points. There are also additional opportunities for the Village to own and maintain special purpose parks with water access facilities. Typical amenities that should be considered include, but are not limited to: parking facilities, ADA accessible piers and launches, picnic areas, and waste containers. As part of this plan update, three future public water access sites are proposed for the Bark River.

Table 6.2 Village of Summit New Park Facilities Recommendations

Proposed Park Facilities by Park Type	
Park Site Project Timeline	Description
Neighborhood Parks	
Park Site No. 5  Long-Term (< 5 years)	<p><i>Location</i> Agricultural land located south of Abitz Road and east of S Waterville Rd, just west of the Town of Delafield municipal line.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> This land is surrounded by existing and future low-density residential development.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> The southeast portion of the Village that is located east of CTH P (Sawyer Rd) and north of USH 18 is underserved by all parks. A park in this location would provide access to residential properties that do not currently have recreational facilities in proximity and that are surrounded by County and US Highways.</p>
Park Site No. 6  Long-Term (< 5 years)	<p><i>Location</i> Property north of Oakshire Subdivision on east side of CTH P (Sawyer Rd) that is currently utilized as a quarry.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> Property is adjacent to the Bark River and contains primary environmental corridor and wetlands. The property also contains a fairly large quarry lake. The proposed Waukesha County Bark River Greenway and Trail runs along the east side of the river, which would provide additional connectivity.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> There are various residential subdivisions that are underserved by neighborhood parks in this area, half of which are also underserved by community parks. In addition, the future land use of the corridor along CTH P is single family residential.</p>
Park Site No. 7  Long-Term (< 5 years)	<p><i>Location</i> Agricultural lands west of STH 67 and south of Genesee Lake Road.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> Property is located to the east of Lower Genesee Lake and north of Buth Lake. The lands on the southern segment of the property near Buth Lake are primary environmental corridor and wetlands.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> This area is bordered by several existing residential developments to the north, west, and south. The corridor along STH 67 in this location is designated as future low-density residential. Some residences that would be served by a park in this location are within the 2-mile service area of an existing neighborhood park, but access to this park is effectively restricted by STH 67 and I-94.</p>

Proposed Park Facilities by Park Type	
Park Site Project Timeline	Description
Neighborhood Parks	
Park Site No. 8  Long-Term (<i>< 5 years</i>)	<p><i>Location</i> Agricultural lands south of USH 18, west of Atkins Olson Memorial Park, and just east of the Village of Summit and Village of Dousman municipal line.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> This area is surrounded by primary environmental corridor and wetlands. The corridor that surrounds USH 18 is composed of existing and future low-density residential land.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> Currently, this area is underserved by both neighborhood and community parks. A park in this location would provide park and recreation facility access to a relatively large number of future residential properties.</p>
Park Site No. 9  Long-Term (<i>< 5 years</i>)	<p><i>Location</i> Agricultural lands north of Krueger Rd and west of CTH BB (Golden Lake Rd) on the west side of Golden Lake.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> This land is surrounded by existing residential properties along the shoreland of Golden Lake, as well as a recently developed off-lake properties to the north and west of CTH BB. There is undevelopable wetland and primary environmental corridor between the proposed location and Golden Lake.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> The undeveloped area that surrounds CTH BB is designated as future low-density residential land. Currently, this area is underserved by all types of parks. A park in this location would provide park and recreation facility access to a relatively large number of existing and future residential properties.</p>
Park Site No. 10  Long-Term (<i>< 5 years</i>)	<p><i>Location</i> Agricultural lands directly west of CTH BB (N Golden Lake Rd) and north of Delafield Rd.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> The designated parcel consists predominantly of primary environmental corridor and wetlands, with various stream segments throughout.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> This area is underserved by neighborhood parks, and access to community parks is limited by county highways. A park in this location would provide park and recreation facility access to a relatively large number of future residential properties. Future land use of the corridor surrounding CTH BB and Delafield Rd has been designated as low-density residential.</p>

Proposed Park Facilities by Park Type	
Park Site Project Timeline	Description
Neighborhood Parks	
Park Site No. 11  Long-Term (<i>< 5 years</i>)	<p><i>Location</i> Agricultural lands just south of CTH DR (Delafield Rd) and west of N Dousman Rd.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> The area is bordered by a County highway and a collector road with relatively heavy traffic. It provides a transition from future residential use to industrial/business use to the north.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> This property has been designated as mixed use or multi-family residential for future land use, bordering a future low-density residential area located to the south. A proposed park in this location would serve any future residential development in the area, as well as existing development located to the west of N Dousman Rd.</p>
Park Site No. 12  Long-Term (<i>< 5 years</i>)	<p><i>Location</i> Lands north of I-94 and west of Atkins Knoll subdivision (near or on lands formerly owned by Boy Scouts of America).</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> The area consists of a significant amount of primary environmental corridor and wetlands east of Silver Lake. A significant portion of this land was utilized as private recreational area when owned and maintained by the Boy Scouts of America.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> This area is underserved by neighborhood parks, and access to community parks is limited by the Interstate. A park in this location would provide park and recreation facility access to residential development north of I-94. Undeveloped land has been identified as low-density residential for future use.</p>
Special Purpose Parks & Water Access Facilities	
Park Site No. 13  Long-Term (<i>< 5 years</i>)	<p><i>Location</i> Bark River access located north of the Ravinia Park Subdivision on Genesee Lake Road near the bridge.</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> Kayakers currently access the river from the bank in the public right-of-way of Genesee Lake Road on both sides of the bridge. Vehicles (some with small trailers) are often left parked on the shoulder of the road west of the bridge.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> This area is already known to small watercraft users as an access point to the Bark River. Improvements to the access area and improved parking facilities would create a safer environment in this area, while providing an additional public access point to the river.</p>

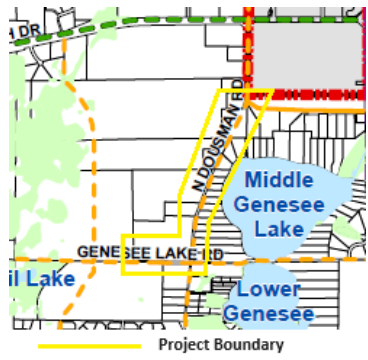
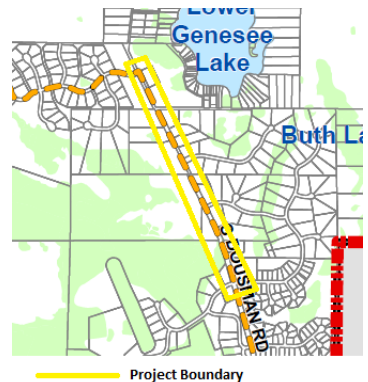
Proposed Park Facilities by Park Type	
Park Site Project Timeline	Description
Special Purpose Parks & Water Access Facilities	
<p>Park Site No. 14</p>  <p><i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i></p>	<p><i>Location</i> Bark River access located at CTH P (N Sawyer Rd).</p> <p><i>Additional Information</i> Currently, there are a large number of kayakers that utilize this location to launch their kayaks and park along the shoulder of the highway. Parking has become an issue, especially on weekends, and No Parking signage has been installed along a portion of CTH P and Elm Street by both the County and the Village in areas where vision is impacted. Although this is a County highway, there is opportunity for the Village to secure private property to create a launch facility. It is recommended that parking improvements be made to accommodate a public access to mitigate parking congestion on CTH P.</p> <p><i>Population Served</i> Creation of an access area and parking facilities would create a safer environment in this area, while providing an additional public access point to the Bark River in an area that is already heavily utilized for this purpose.</p>

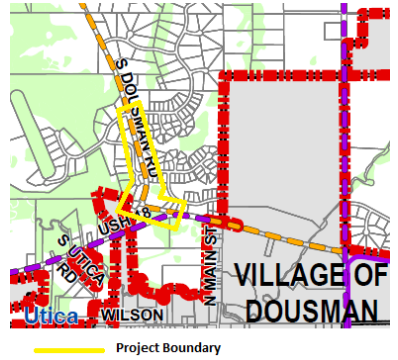
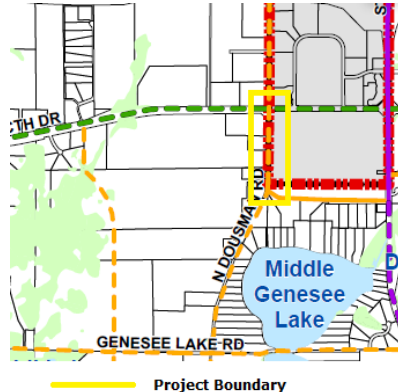
6.3 Recreational Trails

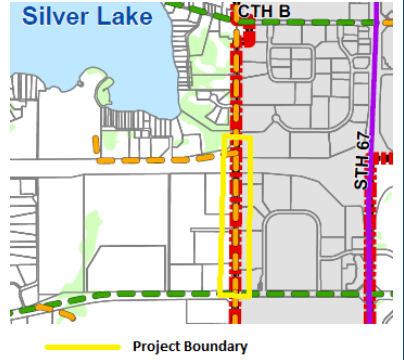
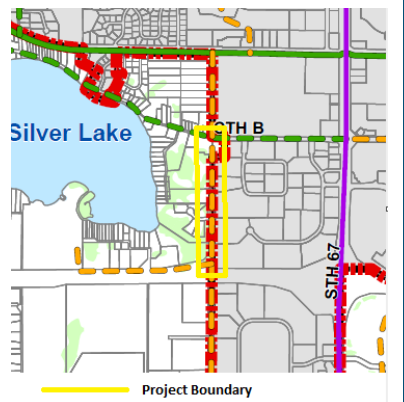
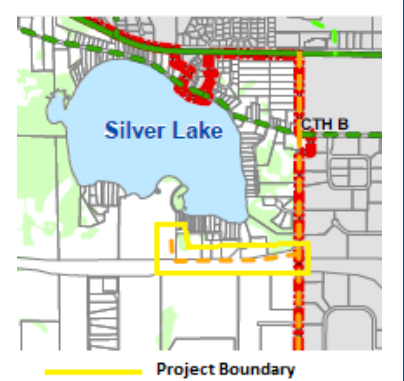
Recreational trails and greenways create healthy recreation and transportation opportunities by providing safe and accessible locations for people of all ages to cycle, walk, hike, jog, or skate. Trails help people of all ages incorporate exercise into their routines by connecting them to places they wish or need to go. In addition, trails often function as viable transportation corridors that help mitigate non-motorized travel. It is recommended that the Village continue to take advantage of opportunities to further develop the proposed trail system.

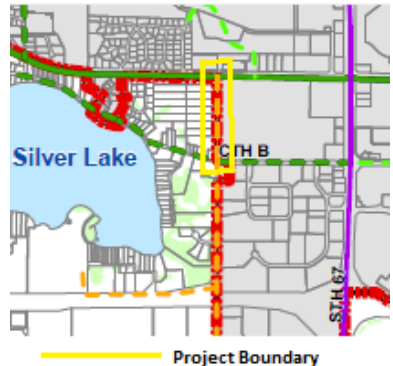
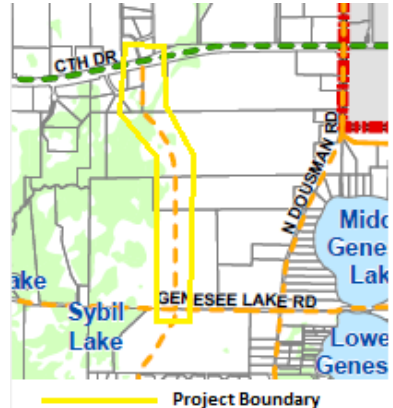
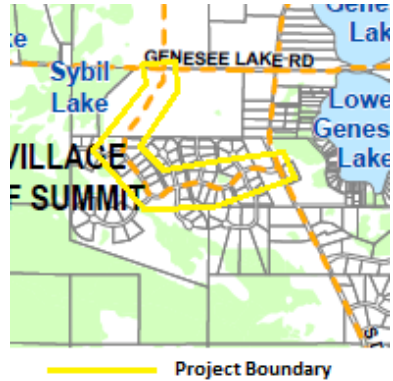
A **Village of Summit Trail Map** is provided in Appendix B, depicting existing and proposed trail routes. Proposed recommendations for trail system improvements have been separated into specific projects and general recommendations in Table 6.3.

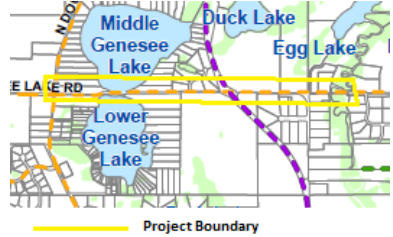
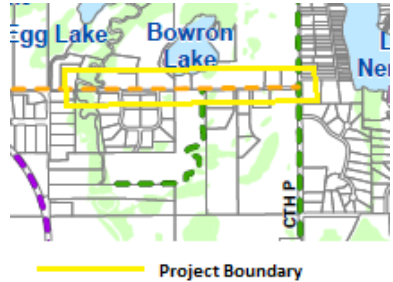
Table 6.3 Village of Summit Recreational Trail Recommendations

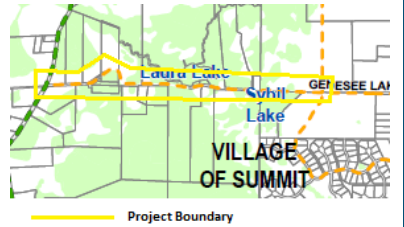
Proposed Trail System Improvements and Planning		
Trail Project Project Timeline	Description	Project Location
Bike/Walk Trail Development		
Dousman Rd Trail Extension (South, Phase 1) <i>Short-Term (2024-2025)</i>	<p>Extension of the existing multi-use trail that currently extends between Normandale Dr and N Dousman Rd (constructed in 2021) to Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park).</p> <p>The off-road, 10' asphalt trail would extend south along the west side of N Dousman Rd to Genesee Lake Rd, turn west on the north side of Genesee Lake Rd, and cross Genesee Lake Rd to enter into the park property.</p> <p>Phase 1 – Complete final plans and construct trail segment. <i>Note: A survey and preliminary plans were completed in 2022.</i></p>	
Dousman Rd Trail Extension (South, Phase 2) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>Extension of N Dousman Rd Trail (South, Phase 1) on N Dousman Rd from Wildwood Ln south to Stillwater Dr/Prairie Dr.</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. The trail would extend south along N Dousman Rd to Stillwater Dr/Prairie Dr. Note that there are wetlands that may impact the trail route on the west side of S Dousman Rd near the southern segment of this phase.</p> <p>Phase 2(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 2(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	

Proposed Trail System Improvements and Planning		
Trail Project <i>Project Timeline</i>	Description	Project Location
Bike/Walk Trail Development		
Dousman Rd Trail Extension (South, Phase 3) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>Extension of N Dousman Rd Trail (South, Phase 2) on S Dousman Rd from Stillwater Dr/Prairie Dr to USH 18.</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. The trail would extend south along S Dousman Rd to USH 18. Implementation of this trail segment will require coordination with WisDOT within the USH 18 right-of-way. Note that there is a proposed State trail that would connect to the Village trail segment upon completion by both agencies.</p> <p>Phase 3(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 3(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	
Dousman Rd Trail Extension (North, Phase 1) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>Extension of existing multi-use trail that currently extends between Normandale Dr and N Dousman Rd (constructed in 2021) north to CTH DR.</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. The trail would extend north along N Dousman Rd to CTH DR (Delafield Rd). Implementation of this trail segment will require coordination with Waukesha County within the CTH DR right-of-way and to implement a safe crossing point across CTH DR.</p> <p>Phase 1(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 1(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	

Proposed Trail System Improvements and Planning		
Trail Project Project Timeline	Description	Project Location
Bike/Walk Trail Development		
Dousman Rd Trail Extension (North, Phase 2) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>Extension of N Dousman Rd Trail (North, Phase 1) on N Dousman Rd north to Forest Dr.</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. The trail would extend north along N Dousman Rd from CTH DR (Delafield Rd) to Forest Dr. Implementation of this trail segment will require coordination with Waukesha County within the CTH DR right-of-way and with the WisDOT under the I-94 overpass.</p> <p>Phase 2(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 2(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	
Dousman Rd Trail Extension (North, Phase 3) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>Extension of N Dousman Rd Trail (North, Phase 2) on N Dousman Rd north to CTH B (Valley Rd).</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. The trail would extend north along N Dousman Rd from Forest Dr to CTH B. Implementation of this trail segment will require coordination with Waukesha County within the CTH B right-of-way. Note that there is a proposed County trail that would connect to the Village's trail segment upon completion by both agencies.</p> <p>Phase 3(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 3(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	
Forest Dr Trail (Phase 1) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>Extension of N Dousman Rd Trail (North, Phase 2) on Forest Dr west of N Dousman Rd to the Indian Mound Boy Scout Reservation property.</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road. The trail would extend west along Forest Rd, ending at the eastern property line of SUMT0638.999.001.</p> <p>Phase 1(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path.</p> <p>Phase 1(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	

Proposed Trail System Improvements and Planning		
Trail Project Project Timeline	Description	Project Location
Bike/Walk Trail Development		
Dousman Rd Trail Extension (North, Phase 4) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>Extension of N Dousman Rd Trail (North, Phase 3) along Village/City of Oconomowoc limits north to Lake Country Trail.</p> <p>This trail will be off-road and will require easements along several private, residential properties. The trail would extend across CTH B (Valley Rd) and continue north to connect with the Lake Country Trail. Implementation of this trail segments will require coordination with Waukesha County within the CTH B right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 4(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 4(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	
CTH DR to Genesee Lake Road Park Trail (Phase 1) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>New off-road north/south trail segment between CTH DR (Delafield Rd) and Genesee Lake Road Park.</p> <p>Phase 1(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements or dedicated property from various privately owned properties along the proposed off-road trail route that extends between Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park) and CTH DR once the preferred route is determined. This may be accomplished as land is divided or developed, or by working directly with the property owners.</p> <p>Phase 1(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail.</p>	
Genesee Lake Farms Trail (Phase 1) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>New off-road or on-road trail segment beginning at Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park) at Grass Leaf Trl, south on Grass Leaf Trl to Wildwood Ln, and east on Wildwood Ln to N Dousman Rd.</p> <p>This trail extends through Genesee Lake Farms Subdivision and will ultimately connect the Village Park to the N Dousman Road trail system at Wildwood Ln.</p> <p>Phase 1(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path.</p> <p>Phase 1(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	

Proposed Trail System Improvements and Planning		
Trail Project <i>Project Timeline</i>	Description	Project Location
Bike/Walk Trail Development		
Genesee Lake Road Trail Segment (Phase 1) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>New east/west trail segment on Genesee Lake Road between the N Dousman Rd Trail at Genesee Lake Rd and the Bark River.</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. The trail would extend east from Genesee Lake Rd toward the Bark River, where there is a proposed public water access facility.</p> <p>Phase 1(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way.</p> <p>Phase 1(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	
Genesee Lake Road Trail Segment (Phase 2) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>New east/west trail segment on Genesee Lake Road between the Bark River (Genesee Lake Road Park, Phase 2) and CTH P (Sawyer Rd).</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. Note that there is a proposed County Trail on CTH P that would connect to the Village's trail segment upon completion by both agencies.</p> <p>Phase 3(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way. This may be accomplished as land is divided or developed, or by working directly with the property owners.</p> <p>Phase 3(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	

Proposed Trail System Improvements and Planning		
Trail Project <i>Project Timeline</i>	Description	Project Location
Bike/Walk Trail Development		
Genesee Lake Road Trail Segment (Phase 3) <i>Long-Term (< 5 years)</i>	<p>New east/west trail segment on Genesee Lake Road between Genesee Lake Road Park and CTH BB (N Golden Lake Rd).</p> <p>This trail may be off-road or on-road, or a combination of both. Note that this project lies in an area with a significant amount of wetland that may create challenges with implementation of Phase 2(b).</p> <p>Phase 3(a) – Complete a survey and preliminary plans for proposed path. Obtain easements from private property owners in areas where trail is unable to be constructed fully within the public right-of-way. This may be accomplished as land is divided or developed, or by working directly with the property owners.</p> <p>Phase 3(b) – Complete final plans and construct trail segment.</p>	

Connectivity of neighborhoods, business centers, park and recreational facilities, and other destinations is an important and desirable aspect of a community. As development opportunities arise within the Village, efforts should be made to ensure that public sidewalks and/or trails are included to promote connectivity and enhance the Village’s recreational trail system.

6.4 Privately-Owned Parks

There are situations where public agencies may be offered a transfer of ownership of privately-owned parks into public ownership. As these situations arise, the Village should consider any capital improvements and short and long-term maintenance costs associated with an ownership transfer. Privately-owned parks that are not properly maintained may possess safety hazards for users, and the Village should consider taking over ownership of those parks where capital improvements are needed to mitigate safety concerns when the responsible party or organization is unable to do so.

If there are several privately-owned parks that are not being properly maintained and/or are offered to the Village, the Village should consider foregoing land dedication requirements in favor of the fee-in-lieu of land dedication in more instances. These funds should be utilized to improve nearby existing parks that will benefit the new development.

6.5 Other Recommendations

In addition to the recommendations listed above for existing and new park facilities and for recreational trails, there are several additional recommendations that should be considered by the Village:

- ❖ Remove buckthorn and other invasive woody growth from public park and open space areas to improve aesthetics and to inhibit the spread on public and private property. Consider working with neighboring residential subdivisions to assist with this task.
- ❖ Remove and replace ash trees found in Village parks in response to emerald ash borer infestation, and remove other dead, dying, or diseased trees on parkland and in the public right-of-way that create a safety hazard to the public. Plant additional shade trees in existing parks as needed.
- ❖ Update parkland dedication and impact fees as necessary to reflect policies of this plan, new capital improvement needs, and inflationary increases.
- ❖ After Tree City USA designation has been obtained as outlined in this plan's goals and objectives, consider applying to become a Bird City. Bird Cities are communities whose government educates its citizens about birds while implementing sound conservation practices. Bird City Wisconsin, like Tree City USA designation, provides highly-visual public recognition to a community and guidance on future actions to provide a better habitat for birds.
- ❖ Improve the Village Parks website to include more pictures a user-friendly portal for citizens to find information. Include an overall map of park facilities, park master plans, facility rental information, status on current and future projects, etc., to ensure the community stays up to date and engaged in Village parks and recreation.
- ❖ As trail systems are installed, consider installation of enhanced crosswalks where trails cross roadways. Enhanced crosswalks may include colored or textured surfaces, driver warning signage and/or lights, or timed pedestrian signals. For locations where trails cross County or State highways, work with those agencies to provide safe bike and pedestrian crossing.
- ❖ Promote safe water recreation educational opportunities for citizens. Work with the WDNR, local law enforcement, and other public safety agencies to find innovative and successful ways to engage with users of waters of the State.
- ❖ As new parkland and recreational facilities are added, evaluate labor and equipment requirements to satisfactorily operate and maintain these facilities. Addition of part-time or full-time employees and/or additional equipment may be required in the future to ensure facilities are properly maintained in a safe, functional, and aesthetically pleasing manner.
- ❖ Provide educational opportunities for Department of Public Works staff who oversee the Village parks and recreation program to stay up to date on legal liability issues, ADA requirements, specialized facilities (e.g., athletic courts) maintenance, playground safety, and other relevant topics. Consider membership to a professional organization that specialized in park and recreation management such as the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), which provides grant opportunities, professional development, educational opportunities, and a wide variety of other valuable benefits.
- ❖ As residential development occurs, consider inclusion of roadways with bike lanes, sidewalks, and/or multi-use trail systems that will interconnect with the Village's park and recreational trail system.
- ❖ Continue to create and maintain partnerships with recreational organizations to help develop and maintain Village park facilities. Joint use agreements are recommended for extended, exclusive use of public property, and consideration should be given to the impact on Village residents' ability to utilize park space for their recreational activities.

- ❖ Consider opportunities to generate funds for park and recreation programs and park development, including rentals, license agreement payments, payment in lieu of dedication of park land, etc.
- ❖ Perform systematic routine maintenance of park and recreational facilities and equipment, including, but not limited to, playground equipment, courts and fields, benches, bleachers, picnic tables, pavements and sidewalks, restroom and shelter facilities, and signs.
- ❖ In general, capital improvement projects for park and recreational facilities should be planned in a manner that gives higher priority to existing facilities and lower priority for new facilities. For existing facilities, the following priorities should be given for projects:
 1. Correct health and safety hazards.
 2. Meet ADA guidelines and standards.
 3. Upgrade deficient facilities.
 4. Modernize adequate, but outdated, facilities.
- ❖ Proper and complete cost estimating for future park projects that includes accurate quantities and pricing should be provided to provide a realistic cost projection for budgeting purposes and to satisfy requirements for various grant opportunities.

CHAPTER 7:

IMPLEMENTATION

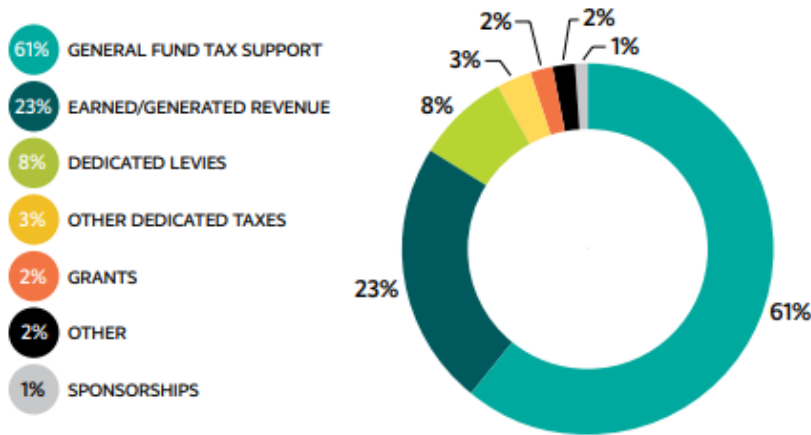
There are a variety of tools and mechanisms to fund implementation of the park and open space recommendations highlighted in this plan.

7.1 Tools and Mechanisms to Fund Implementation

- 7.1 Tools and Mechanisms to Fund Implementation
- 7.2 Plan Adoption and Amendments

Operation and maintenance expenses for the Village’s parks and recreational programs are generally funded through property taxes and park user fees. As the park system expands, the need to increase funding to satisfy the core operation and maintenance costs will also grow. A lack of sufficient funding to implement capital improvement projects can inhibit implementation of these projects. Figure 7.1 depicts the average percentage distribution of operating expenditures for park and recreation agencies across the U.S.

Figure 7.1 Sources of Operating Expenditures (Average Percentage Distribution)



Source: 2022 National Recreation and Park Agency (NRPA) Agency Performance Review (NRPA, 2022)

There are a wide variety of potential funding sources available to assist with initial capital costs, including the acquisition of land and the development of new recreational facilities:

- Grant Programs
- Community Fundraising and Volunteer Groups
- 501(c)3 Foundation
- Tax Increment Financing (TIF)
- Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
- Parkland Dedication and Impact Fees

Grant Programs

There are several grant programs offered by state and federal agencies, particularly the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). Table 7.1 summarizes common state and federal park and recreation grant programs. It is important to note that this list contains grants that are commonly utilized by municipal agencies and is non-exhaustive. Other grant programs may be available, and any information regarding eligibility requirements or use restrictions for each program in the table should be verified with grant providers prior to pursuit of funding.

Table 7.1 Park and Recreation Grant Funding Programs

Park and Recreation Grant Funding Programs			
Funding Program Agency	Description	Maximum Award / Match	Application Due Date
Urban Forestry Grants			
Urban Forestry Grant – Regular WDNR	Program that provides funds to support new, innovative projects that will develop sustainable urban and community forestry programs. Routine forestry activities are ineligible.	Up to \$25,000	Currently not accepting applications
Urban Forestry Grant – Startup WDNR	Program that offers competitive cost-share grants to start or restart an urban forestry program.	Up to \$5,000	Currently not accepting applications
Urban Forestry Grant – Catastrophic Storm WDNR	Program that assists with funding for tree repair, removal, or replacement within urban areas following a catastrophic storm event for which the governor has declared a state of emergency under s. 323.10, Wis. Stats.	\$4,000 to \$50,000 50% advanced payment of estimated costs may be requested by applicant	Currently not accepting applications
Federal Recreation Grant Programs			
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) WDNR	Federal program administered in all states that encourages the creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities. Funds received for this program are split between WDNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities. Land acquisition, development, and renovation projects for public outdoor recreation purposes are eligible.	Up to 50% of eligible costs	May 1 st
Recreational Trails Program (RTP) WDNR	Federal program administered in most states to assist with the development, rehabilitation, and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses.	Up to 80% of eligible costs, max \$100,000 or \$250,000 every third year May be used with funds from other state programs	May 1 st
Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Grant Programs			
Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP) WDNR	Program that assists with land acquisition projects and development projects that provide nature-based outdoor recreation. Projects involving the development or renovation of local park and recreation area facilities are eligible.	Up to 50% of eligible costs	May 1 st

Park and Recreation Grant Funding Programs			
Funding Program Agency	Description	Maximum Award / Match	Application Due Date
Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Grant Programs			
Urban Green Space Grant (UGS) WDNR	Program that assists with providing open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas, protect scenic or ecological urban areas from development, and provide land for urban agriculture.	Up to 50% of eligible costs	May 1 st
Urban Rivers Grant (UR) WDNR	Program that assists with restoring or preserving the character of urban river ways through the acquisition or development of land adjacent to rivers.	Up to 50% of eligible costs	May 1 st
Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR) WDNR	Program that assists with purchasing easements for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestlands that enhance and/or provide nature-based recreation.	Up to 50% of eligible costs	May 1 st
Surface Water Grants			
Surface Water Education and Planning Grants WDNR	Program that assists with providing public education about surface waters, assessment of surface water quality, planning for improvement of water and ecological condition, and/or comprehensive planning projects for a waterbody or watershed to determine condition and quality.	Up to \$5,000 67% WDNR cost share	November 15 th
Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention and Management Grants WDNR	Program with various subprogram grant opportunities that assists with prevention, detection and response, management, and research of aquatic invasive species in surface waters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention (up to \$24,000) • Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW) (up to \$24,000) • AIS Population Management (up to \$50,000 small-scale, \$150,000 large-scale) • Early Detection and Response (up to \$25,000) • AIS Research and Demonstration (up to \$500,000 annually) 	Various funding caps, as included in descriptions 75% WDNR cost share	November 15 th AIS Early Detection and Response – Year-Round
Lake Monitoring and Protection Network WDNR	Non-competitive grant program that provides annual support to network cooperators for lake monitoring and AIS prevention activities. Eligible network cooperators include counties, federal agencies, tribal governing bodies, and cooperative agents designated by a county.	Per-county funding (2022 - \$18,432.30 Waukesha County) Up to 100% of eligible costs	November 15 th

Park and Recreation Grant Funding Programs			
Funding Program Agency	Description	Maximum Award / Match	Application Due Date
Surface Water Grants			
Surface Water Restoration and Management Grants WDNR	Program with various subprogram grant opportunities that assists with restoration and management of surface waters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Lakes and Rivers (up to \$25,000) • Surface Water Restoration (up to \$25,000 rivers, \$50,000 lakes) • Management Plan Implementation (up to \$50,000 rivers, \$200,000 lake and watershed) • Ordinance Development (up to \$50,000) • Fee Simple Land Easement and Acquisition (up to \$50,000 river, \$200,000 lake) • Wetland Restoration Incentives (up to \$10,000) 	Various funding caps, as included in descriptions 75% WDNR cost share	November 15 th
General Grants and Aids			
ATV UTV Trail Aids WDNR	Program that provides funding to acquire, insure, develop, and maintain ATV/UTV trails, areas, and routes.	Up to 50 - 100% of eligible costs, depending on project type	April 15 th
Recreational Boating Facilities Grants WDNR	Funding that assists with funding for boating facility projects, including ramps and service docks, purchase of aquatic weed harvesting equipment, navigational aids, and dredging waterway channels associated with launch facilities.	Up to 50% of eligible costs	Accepted at any time
Shooting Range Grants WDNR	Program that assists with construction of outdoor shooting ranges, including backstops and berms, target holders, shooting benches, baffles, protective fencing, signs, trenches, gun racks, platforms, restrooms, and other items considered essential for the project by the WDNR. Indoor ranges may be eligible as well, including classroom, storage, and restrooms.	Up to \$75,000 for existing public or private ranges Up to 75% of eligible costs	July 15 th
Sport Fish Restoration – Boat Access (SFR-BA) WDNR	Program that assists with construction of motorboat access projects, including boat ramp construction and renovation, parking lots, accessible paths, lighting, and restroom facilities.	Funding varies annually Up to 50% of eligible costs	February 1 st
Sport Fish Restoration – Fishing Piers (SFR-FP) WDNR	Program that assists with construction and renovation of fishing facilities and support facilities where the primary purpose is to provide fishing access to the public.	Funding varies annually Up to 50% of eligible costs	October 1 st

Community Fundraising and Volunteer Groups

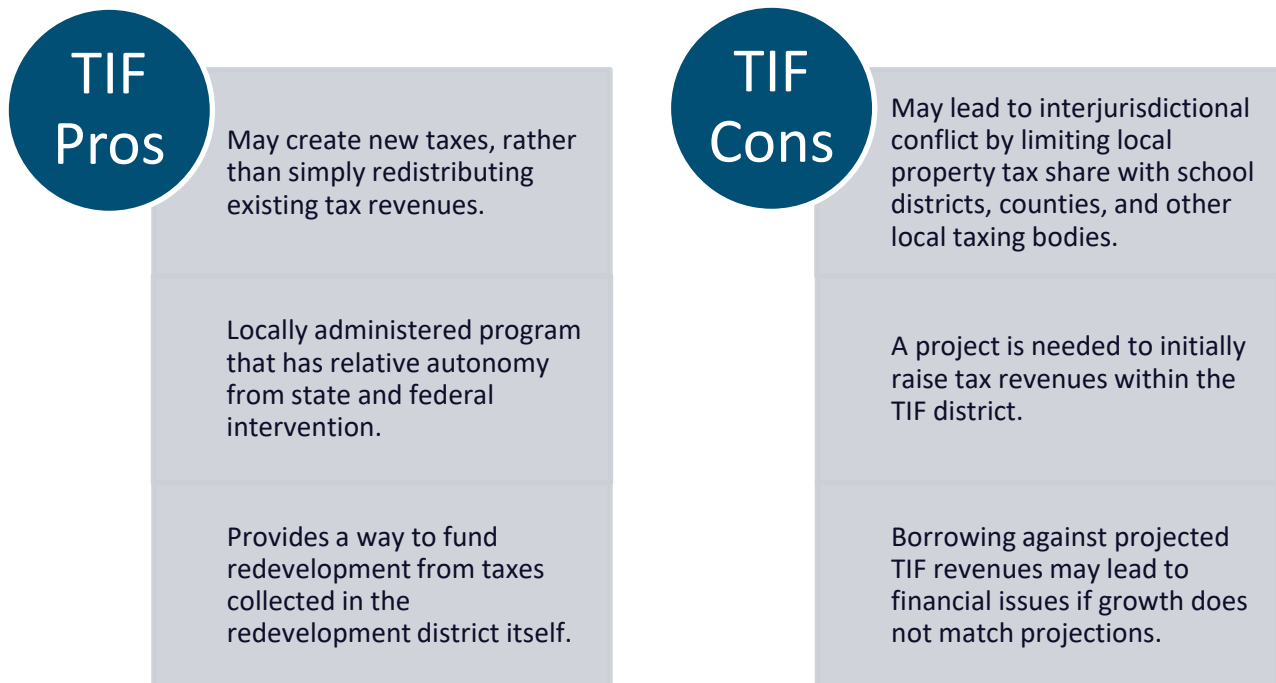
Community groups and other civic organizations are often willing to organize fundraising efforts to assist with the cost of park and recreational facilities improvements and recreational programming. In addition, they may also assist with organizing volunteer labor to assist with projects such as playground installations, trail creation, or invasive species clearing. Local corporations and businesses may also offer support for these activities and with fundraising. Non-profit and for-profit organizations may be acknowledged for their support with a plaque, sign, bench, or other formal recognition.

501(c)3 Foundation

Endowment funds may be created by the Village to assist with providing continual financial support for park and recreation development. An endowment fund functions as a permanent savings account where only the interest income may be spent, while the principal (donated funds) is retained to provide a continual source of income. Park endowment funds provide a way for citizens to provide tax deductible, one-time or continual donations to the Village's park and recreation system with the understanding that the funding will only be utilized for park and recreation facilities development and improvement.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

Local municipalities may utilize Tax Increment Financing programs to generate revenues for geographic areas to be redeveloped (a tax incremental district, or "TID"). The TIF process allows a municipality to pay for public improvements and other eligible costs within the TID using future taxes collected on the TID's increased property value to repay the cost of the improvements. TIF programs may be utilized by the Village to assist with parkland or trail acquisition and development. There are both advantages and disadvantages to TIF programs, including, but not limited to, the following:



The Village has not utilized TIF as a means of stimulating redevelopment and new public and private investments. Limitations exist as to what revenues from a TIF district can be used to fund. For example, land acquisition and site development may be funded by TIF, but construction of a park shelter (public building)

may not be funded by TIF. Wis. Stats. § 66.1105 allows TIF to complete public improvements within a half-mile radius of the TID, as long as the funding use supports and benefits the TID.

Parkland Dedication and Impact Fees

The Village's Code of Ordinances contains regulations regarding parkland dedication requirements for residential development. Dedication of a sufficient quantity of land is required to provide park, recreation, and general open space to meet the anticipated needs of residential and development areas. In the future, the Village may wish to consider parkland dedication requirements and a schedule for fees in lieu of dedication for mixed use, commercial, or industrial development, as employees and visitors of these facilities would benefit from nearby parkland, open space, and other recreational amenities.

Parkland Dedication

Sec. 109-27 of the Village's Code of Ordinances requires that subdividers provide and dedicate adequate land to provide for the public buildings, park, and recreational needs of the subdivision where feasible and compatible with the comprehensive plan for the development of the community. The amount of land is determined on the basis of an amount of land equal in value to \$400 per residential lot created by the subdivision.

It is important to note that calculation of the amount of parkland to be dedicated by use of a prescribed monetary amount per residential lot created may not provide sufficient parkland for the development in all cases. The value of land is determined by the economic principle of highest and best use of land, and property values in the Village are generally higher than in other areas in the region. To maintain 10.4 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, an adjustment to the value per residential lot created (currently \$400) should be evaluated periodically to account for increases in property values. Alternately, requiring a specific quantity of land per number of dwellings created (e.g., 1 acre per 10 dwelling units) may be considered to calculate a sufficient amount of parkland for public dedication.

Fees in Lieu of Dedication

Sec. 109-28 of the Village's Code of Ordinances sets forth a proportionate payment in lieu of dedication where suitable and needed land is not available. The fees are only to be used for site acquisition or capital improvements. For residential subdivisions, the fee distribution is \$400 per residential lot created by the development.

Impact Fees

Sec. 14-112 of the Village's Code of Ordinances enacts an impact fee in the event that the Village Board determines that dedication as described in the Village subdivision ordinance is not feasible or compatible with development of the Village. These impact fees are collected with the purpose of defraying the cost of the land development for parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields to accommodate development projects and are subject to any fees already imposed under existing land division ordinances (e.g., parkland dedication and/or payment in lieu of dedication).

The Village of Summit currently collects impact fees from residential development at the rate of \$2,197.00 per single-family home and \$1,830.00 per multi-family unit. These rates are based on a needs analysis that was completed in 2018 by Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. Impact fees are required to be spent or refunded within

seven years, unless extended by resolution, from the date that the fee is collected, pursuant to Wis. Stats. § 66.0617(9).

CONCLUSION

This plan uses a variety of strategies that will enhance the Village of Summit's park and open spaces and recreational facilities over the next five years. It will serve as a guidance document that supports the Village Comprehensive Plan, as well as additional long-range plans and development-related ordinances.

Detailed analysis of existing and future facilities, needs, and demands, as well as the identification of specific goals, objectives, and policies, have resulted in various recommendations throughout this document that will assist the Village Board and Village staff to make informed, responsible decisions regarding the future of the park and recreation program.

The plan not only proposes implementable solutions to addressing existing concerns, but also provides forward-thinking strategies as the Village looks to the future of its parks, open spaces, and recreational opportunities.

“One may lack words to express the impact of beauty but no one who has felt it remains untouched. It is renewal, enlargement, intensification. The parks preserve it permanently in the inheritance of the American citizens.”

- Bernard Augustine DeVoto

American historian, conservationist, and author

APPENDIX A

CORP & MASTER PLAN UPDATE PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) & Master Plan Update Public Comments Summary

Date	CORP/Master	Subject	Number	Comment
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Multi-Family Development	619	10 Units per acres is too dense. Reduce the # per acre in multi family zones or Eliminate MF altogether
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development		Against any commercial development of the Hwy 67 corridor East/West/North/South
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Multi-Family Development	470	10 Units per acre should be lower density with lower density gives higher quality development. Subsidized housing and high density has no place in our most residential/Agricultural/rural Village. Development is not the goal no reason Summit should be a bedroom Community like River Hills. We have the demographics & the desire. (470 - area east of Daystar Ln)
2/7/2022	General	Internet		When will we be receiving decent internet speed?
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Industrial Development	476	Keep light industrial due to it corresponds with Oconomowoc & ease for sewer& water - needs to be mentioned about tax benefits for Village
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Multi-Family Development		Would like to see more multi family designated area
2/7/2022	CORP	Trails		Extend Walking/Bike Path to Glacial Drumlin - Lake Country Trail
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development		Would like Hwy 67 corridor to remain agriculture or residency. Against change to commercial zoning
2/7/2022	General	Open House		Excellent Open House
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Master Plan - General		Built new home here in 1995 - Current plan should stand as is.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Multi-Family Development		Multi Family & Density. We moved here for nature not a mini city. Multi Family ok, but space it out.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density, Commercial Development	619	Reduce Density/ no big Business
2/7/2022	General	Internet	461	Apply for Federal grant to upgrade internet
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development		We are against commercial development for the Hwy 67 corridor. It should remain largely residential lots & Agriculture
2/7/2022	CORP	Paths/Pickleball		Interested in Pickleball courts at Village Park. Also enjoy currently walking area with dog and hope for a nice long walking path to be made
2/7/2022	CORP	Pickleball		Interested in Pickleball at Village Park
2/7/2022	CORP	Tennis		Interested in plans for at least 4 Tennis courts.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Multi-Family Development		would love Summit to remain low density R-25 or greater. Not multifamily or high density. Love the "feel" of Summit now.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density, Commercial Development	461	This property should be changed on the long term plan to 10 acre plus and or stay agricultural
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density, Commercial Development	462	Property should stay agricultural
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density, Commercial Development	471	Property should stay agricultural or 10 plus acre
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density, Commercial Development	477	Property should stay agricultural or 10 plus acre
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density	475	Why is this being proposed as 0.8 acre density when these lots are less than .5 acres and have been established this way for over 100 years? (currently they are R-4)
2/7/2022	Master Plan		619	Behind Daystar - vote for no additional multi-family units
2/7/2022	CORP	Swimming Pool	633	Would like to see a Village Swimming Pool built in the park
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Mixed Use Commercial	460	Keep as is (460 - parcel southwest of I-94/CTH P currently designated as Mixed Use Commercial)
2/7/2022	CORP	Trails	622	The Proposed "Bark River Trail". How will this affect the landowners - Specifically on the east side of Sawyer Rd just south of the bridge. We all have "grandfathered" garages that are in the ROW. Will trail be just on the west side of the road/
2/7/2022	CORP	Waterway	622	Huge problem already exists every nice summer weekend in this area with Kayakers parking in the ditches (and some blocking traffic lanes when loading and unloading boats. Many have tried parking in our yards. What can be done to accommodate these boaters and keep everyone safe and keep them from using our yards.
2/7/2022	CORP	Waterway	622	Bathrooms and Garbage Disposal in this area should be addressed for all of the boaters visiting this area. I pick up a garbage bag full or more each weekend.
2/7/2022	CORP	Park	631	Peter Prime Park should be given back to the neighborhood as they see it as a private domain. Tax them separately for a private park maintenance or sell it.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density	500	a big portion of this lot falls into the shoreland jurisdiction. How will this influence the rezoning and the potential density if this lot sells subdivided and rezoned.
2/7/2022	CORP	Trails	334	Could the bike Trail run west off Normandale & then down to the new park instead of being on Dousman?
2/7/2022	CORP	Baseball	335	Additional Ball Diamonds need to be added to the south area of the current four diamond complex.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density	619	Lower Density Back to 6 Units per acre (MF Residential 10 Dwelling units/acre, area east of Daystar Ln)
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density	620	Put density back to 5 Acres (SF Residential 1.6-acre density, area north of Delafield Rd and west of N Dousman Rd)
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density	621	Put density back to 5 Acres (Park/Recreational, area north of I-94 in Boy Scout Camp)
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Density		Review 3 acre density in SF residential to raise it and reduce P/U/D bonus for development
2/7/2022	CORP	Trails	632	Bike Path all along Bark River - it's construction would greatly improve the wildlife, wetlands, etc. and this doesn't take into account those who will use this in the future. Maybe develop trail along another area that already has a road and is improved adding bike trail mix to it.
2/7/2022	CORP	Trails	461	This area is closest to the river & near several lakes. Much wildlife lives here and families have roots here for the purpose of living in the "rural character" space

APPENDIX A

2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	462	If zone changes to industrial/commercial that is the start of the end to that wholesome rural feel. Along the 67 corridor where Oconomowoc ends& Summit begins the traffic is terrible. To change the zoning is to pull the rug out from under the families future for living this kind of life & providing the sort of future we all had planned
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	471	If zone changes to industrial/commercial that is the start of the end to that wholesome rural feel. Along the 67 corridor where Oconomowoc ends& Summit begins the traffic is terrible. To change the zoning is to pull the rug out from under the families future for living this kind of life & providing the sort of future we all had planned
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2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	477	to increase housing (apartment complexes) for workers or consider increasing housing for business that are not currently here seems absurd & I don't feel there is a need or we as a community cater to this faux need
2/7/2022	CORP	Trails	632	How is the bike trail/recreational trail going to be handled when it runs through private properties. Our walking trail to our back garden is less than 20 feet from the river. I walk my dog 2 times per day. How will the Village handle people coming onto my property. Most people would treat things with respect but some people don't
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	461	So much traffic already on HWY 67 more people means more traffic. Schools in Oconomowoc are already full to capacity
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	462	Where does all of the wildlife that lives In those fields, woods, etc. go. We finally have eagles in our area lets keep p our community rural or make more "green space" areas like parks in these lots that are agricultural now. What happens if people want to continue to keep the lots agricultural and keep it farm land.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	463	My property on Griffith Rd is where I grew up, my kids are growing up , & hoping to keep my large yard full of wildlife, squirrel, deer if more houses how will that be possible
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	477	My property on Griffith Rd is where I grew up, my kids are growing up , & hoping to keep my large yard full of wildlife, squirrel, deer if more houses how will that be possible
2/7/2022	CORP	Trails	Committee Meeting Public Input	Would like walking trails in main park (Village Park).
2/10/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Online	I am in opposition of rezoning the segment of Highway 67 south of Genesee Lake Rd from single residential to commercial. My husband and I built a home in the Village of Summit 33 years ago because we fell in love with the rural non-commercialized residential area. Changing zoning would change our beautiful Village and would result in more traffic, more noise, reduce property values and potentially cause groundwater contamination/rainwater runoff.
2/10/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Online	My husband and I started our journey (almost 30 years ago) building our first home in Waterville ridge subdivision. We have moved a bit but always stayed within a 5 mile radius. We love the area, where else can you wake up and drive to work having to stop for chickens, turkeys, deer, turtles, momma fox and her baby's? Going from single residential to commercial is not what our community wants!!!! That can stay North on hwy 67. (and the I94 corridor) We already have many many vacant commercial spaces from the old Ben Franklin, old Kmart, space around pick n save and acres and acres of land in Pabst farm just begging to be developed. WHY bring that down hwy 67 to change our natural beautiful area it's not worth MORE noise, traffic, reducing home values, impact on wildlife and our delicate watershed. Please keep SUMMIT a rural residential community.
2/10/2022	CORP	Pickleball/ Tennis	Online	As an avid tennis and pickleball player, I would encourage the Village to actively pursue the development of courts within the park system. Especially pickleball, since it is growing at such a phenomenal rate. Pickleball courts would be attractive to both existing and prospective residents who wish to maintain an active lifestyle. I would be happy to assist the Village in pursuit of such an initiative.
2/10/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Online	Per the Feb 7 open house meeting, rezoning a segment of the hwy 67 corridor. I object to rezoning to a commercial use. I am extremely worried about storm water runoff in this area. Not long ago there were serious flooding issues in this area and more development would make this worse. Also the nearby lakes and river could become easily contaminated. Rezoning one parcel will make it easier to rezone adjacent parcels down this corridor. Summit is known for being rural and very restrictive in development. I would like to see it stay that way. Decisions like these affect the region, not only the nearby properties. These decisions will affect the region for several decades or longer. Please don't be short sighted. Please reach out to your community to receive feedback from those who may not know what is happening until it's too late. Thank you for your time and consideration.
2/7/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development		Because HWY P/sawyer Rd is one of 2 on and off ramps from I-94 into the Village of Summit, thoughts on the property on the Southwest corner of Delafield rd. & Sawyer Rd. Our family treats both the north and south parcels 15 acres as on but we may want to move the property line between them one way or the other in the future. May just thin but probably clearcut the pine plantation. It's a tree farm. high value knot free sawlogs or even cabin logs with a mix of pulpwood. Mostly conifers but also hardwoods, the predominant species being red oak. What happens to Johns farm may influence the development of our property. ditto for the Kramer Property. Both of our kids have expressed interest in the property if Mary Ann and I are no longer around. Therefore please keep the Maser Plan future land use designation and zoning as is. It allows flexibility.
2/7/2022	CORP	Paths		

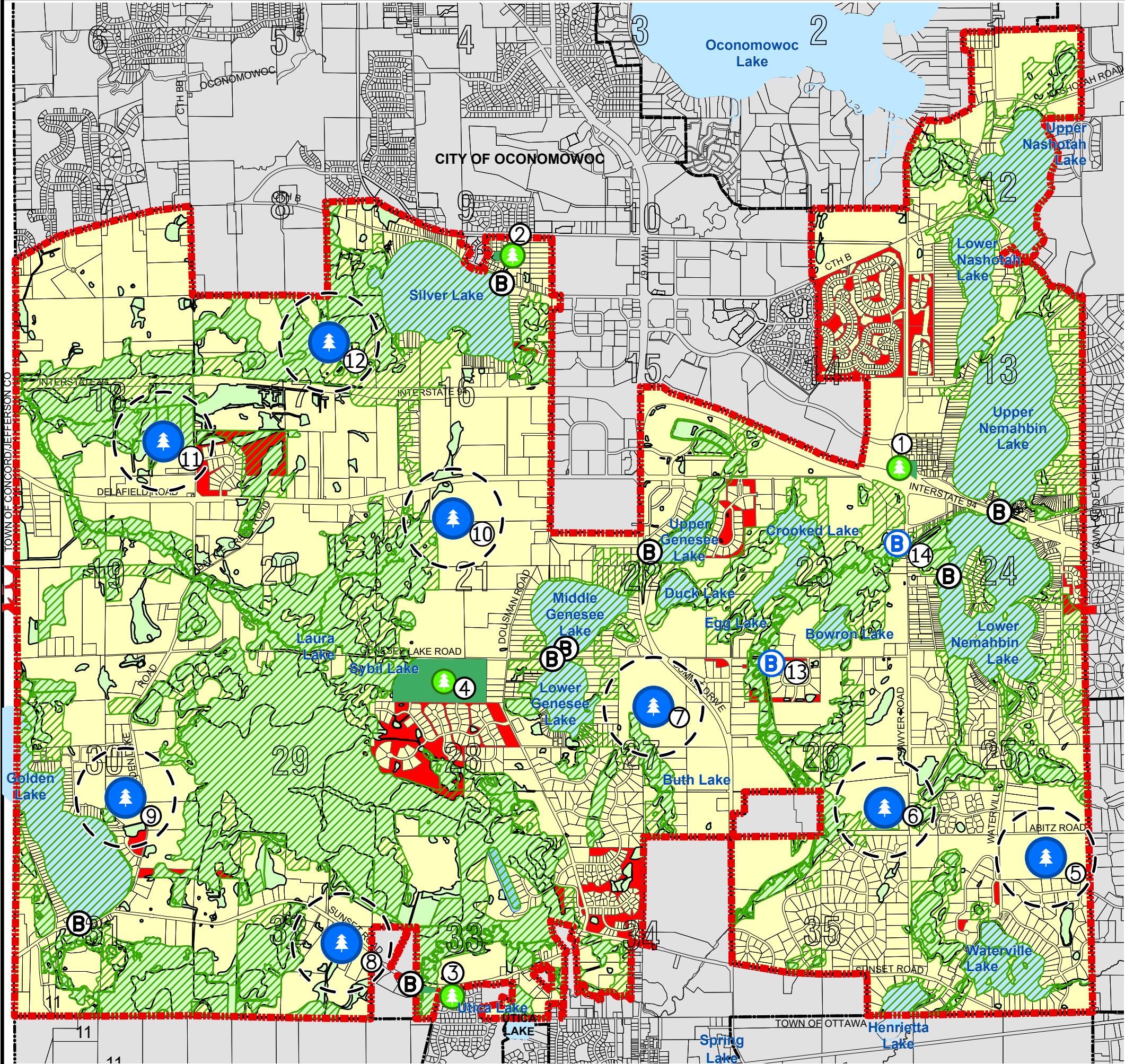
APPENDIX A

4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Request to leave STH 67 corridor low density residential. Residents should not be held hostage by anyone purchasing land in the Village with intent to develop commercial operations. We should be proud that we do not have a lot of commercial development here. Also expressed concern about conditional uses, amendments, variances that could be made after the Master Plan is completed - would like Village to support residents in area who wish to preserve its character.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Lives next to property on STH 67 where he believes commercial development is being proposed and would like to see it as residential. Concerned about runoff that will drain to lakes and forested area. Purchased his property to enjoy the rural area and does not want additional light pollution.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Moved to Summit 26 years ago because of its rural, residential nature and love it here. She understands that there needs to be some commercial area, but she fears that STH 67 corridor will become a large commercial hub that will not preserve the residential nature of Summit.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Lives in STH 67 corridor. Would like committee to come to the next meeting prepared to discuss factual information about what changes to the future land use would bring to the table and not "shoot from the hip" with decisions. These are properties that people own already, and it sounds foolish to him to be discussing zoning changes.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Repeat comment from 2/7/22 Open House. Does not want commercial development along STH 67 corridor.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Shares concerns with other meeting commenters about additional commercial development and supports residential future use.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Concerned about committee member discussion regarding tax base from commercial developments. Also shares concerns that board members have expressed a pro-development opinion and simply want to imitate what other neighboring communities (Delafield, Oconomowoc) are doing.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Life-long Lake Country area resident that supports change, but does not support changing zoning for one or very few that will affect hundreds of families. There are many neighboring communities with areas designated for commercial/industrial with open spaces, and it seems a better choice for them than Summit.
4/11/2022	Master Plan	Density	Committee Meeting Public Input	Questions why a "buffer" is needed in areas 1 and 2 for transition between residential use and commercial or industrial use.
5/15/2022	CORP	Badminton	Letter	Request for badminton courts at Village Park.
6/20/2022	Master Plan	Density, Industrial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Commented that he noticed Density and Size of lots range from .2 to .3 - .5 etc. and wanted to know if there are height restrictions and lighting restrictions related to building in the industrial development.
6/20/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Would like a Master Plan that preserves the rural and low developed feel and a Master Plan that protects our cultural treasures as well particularly the Turtle Mound in the Boy Scout Camp.
6/20/2022	Master Plan	Multi-Family Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Multi-Family space adjacent to Daystar Ln. Stated that the one site as designated would exceed the projected growth for the village.
6/20/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	Bought property just left of the purple area and all of the people that are up on Nemahbin would like to continue the single family feel.
7/11/2022	Master Plan	Commercial Development	Committee Meeting Public Input	More of a question: if a property is zoned for future residential and someone buys it and wants to get a conditional use permit or put up structures, what types of buildings could they put up. For example, let's say a landscaping company bought a residential property, what could they do on that property?

APPENDIX B

PARK AND RECREATION MAPS

VILLAGE OF SUMMIT COMPREHENSIVE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

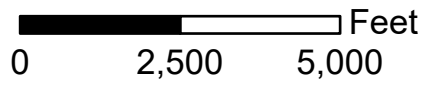
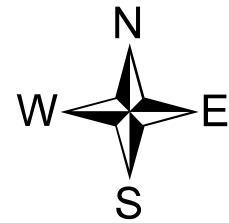


Legend

- Existing Village Parks
- Primary Environmental Corridor (2015)
- Existing Village Parks
- Subdivision Parks and Open Space
- Parcel Boundaries (4/31/2022)
- Existing Village Park
- Proposed Park (Approximate Location)
- Boat/Kayak Launch
 - Existing
 - Proposed
- Municipal Boundaries
- Village of Summit Boundary

List of Village Parks		
Number	Village Park Name	Park Type
1	Peter Prime Park	Neighborhood
2	William Jones Park	Undeveloped
3	Atkins Olson Memorial Park	Special Purpose
4	Genesee Lake Road Park (Village Park)	Community
5-14	Proposed Park/Recreational Facility	To Be Determined

*Trails in the Village of Summit Map - separate map



Original Adoption June 4, 2001
Revisions: June 5, 2014
Approved by WI DNR June, 2014
April 11, 2017
September 13, 2022
June 8, 2023

VILLAGE OF SUMMIT COMPREHENSIVE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN SERVICE AREA MAP

Legend

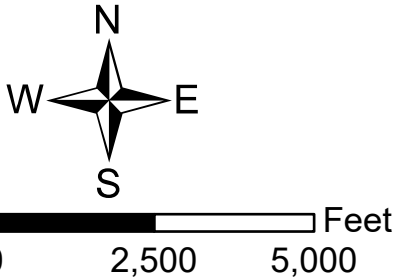
- Existing Village Parks
- Subdivision Parks and Open Space
- Parcel Boundaries (4/31/2022)
- Existing Village Park
- Proposed Park/Recreational Facility (Approximate Location)
- Boat/Kayak Launch
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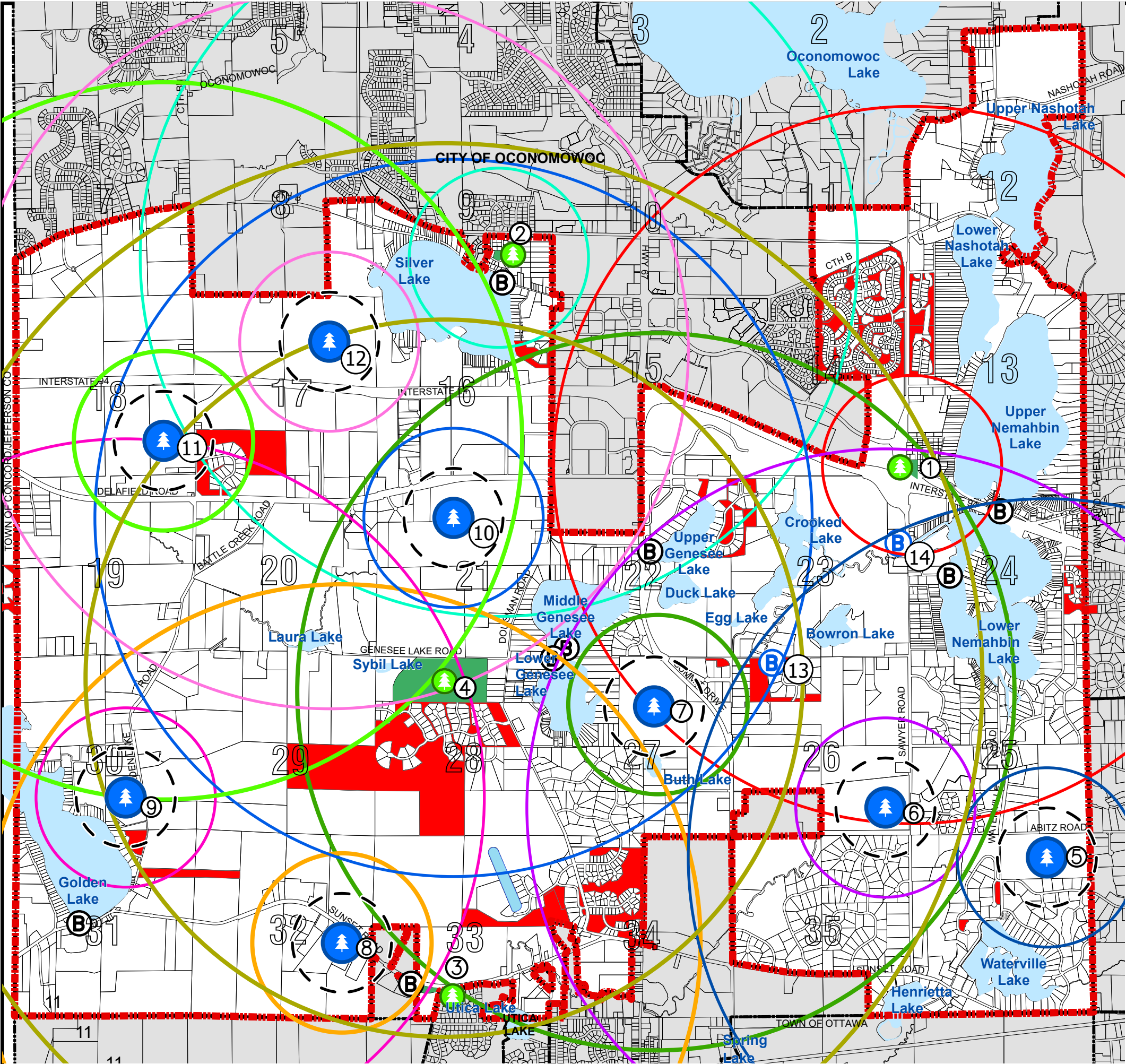
Neighborhood parks have a service area of 0.5 - 2 miles.
Community Parks have a service area of 2 - 3 miles.

*Trails in the Village of Summit Map - separate map

Refer to Table 3.1 Park Categories Definitions
of the CORP document for service area definitions.



Adopted June 8, 2023



VILLAGE OF SUMMIT TRAIL MAP

LEGEND

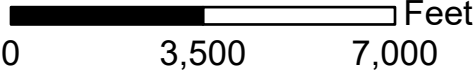
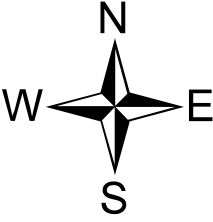
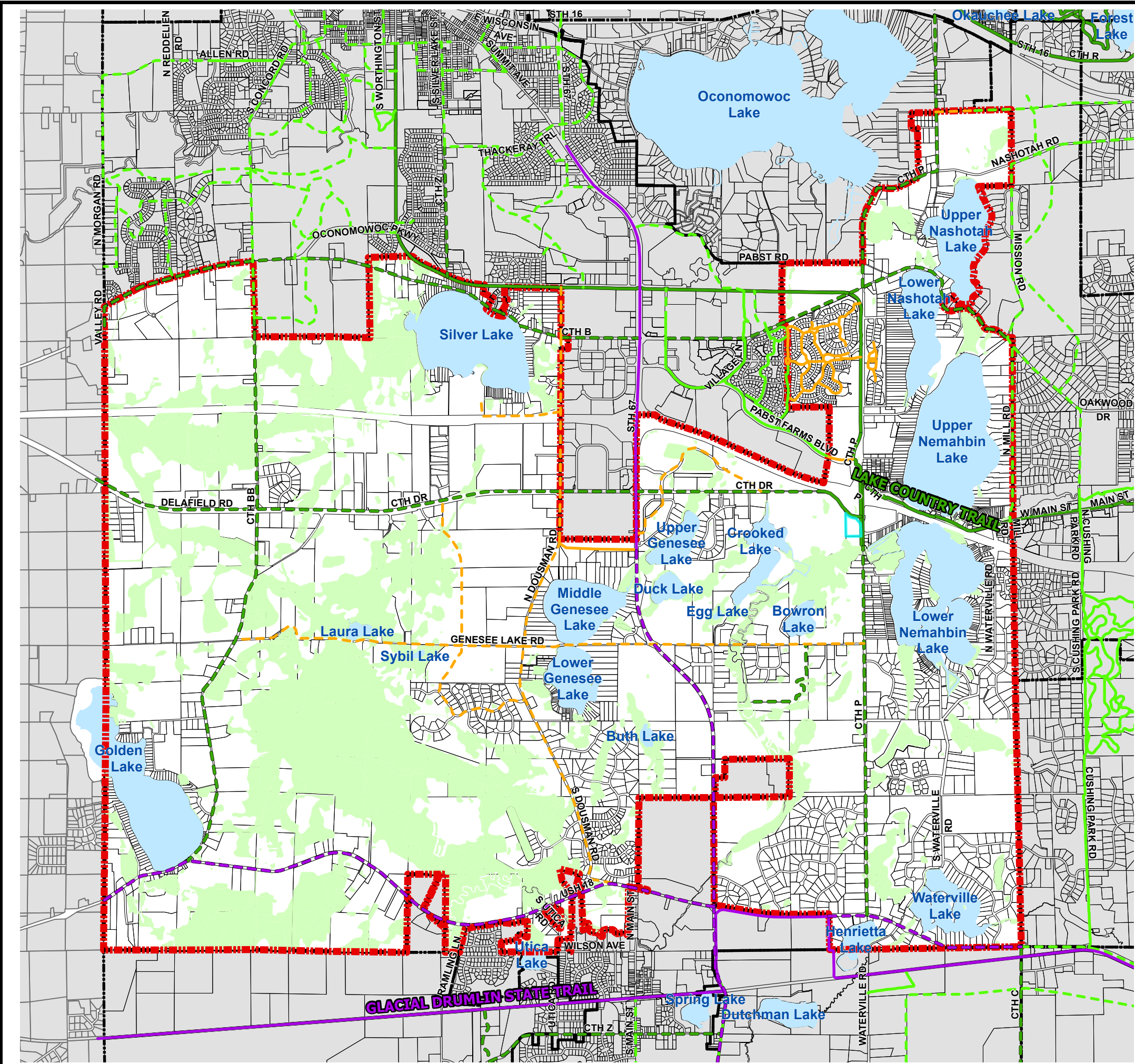
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES
- VILLAGE OF SUMMIT BOUNDARY
- WETLANDS (9/16/2022)
- PARCEL BOUNDARIES (4/31/2022)

EXISTING TRAILS

- STATE
- COUNTY
- LOCAL - VILLAGE OF SUMMIT
- LOCAL - OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

PROPOSED TRAILS

- STATE
- COUNTY
- LOCAL - VILLAGE OF SUMMIT
- LOCAL - OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

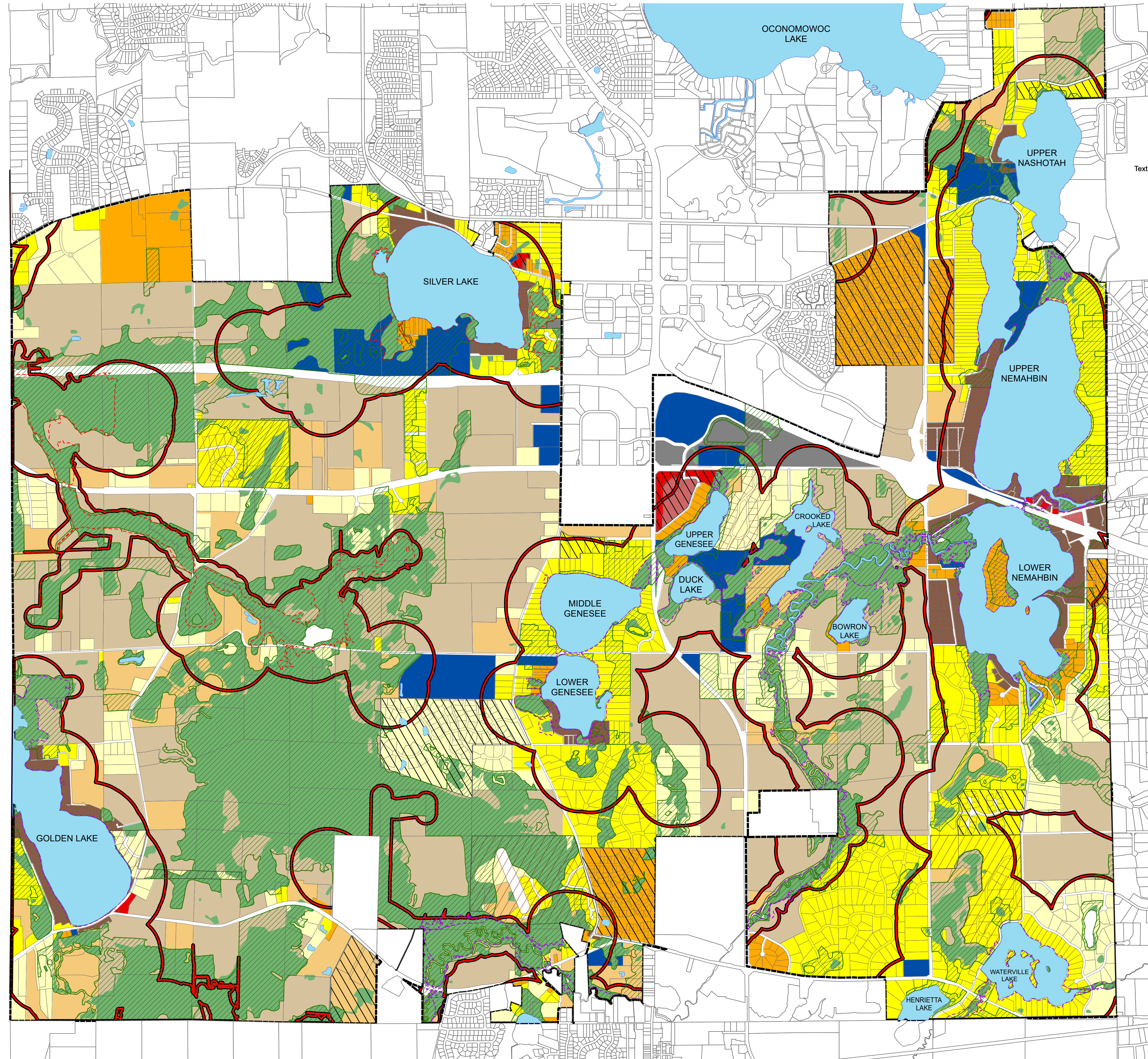


Adopted June 8, 2023

APPENDIX C

LAND USE AND ZONING MAPS

Document Path: C:\Users\kiasch\OneDrive - Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc\Documents\Present Projects\Summit GIS\Master Planning\Summit Master Plan 2022.aprx

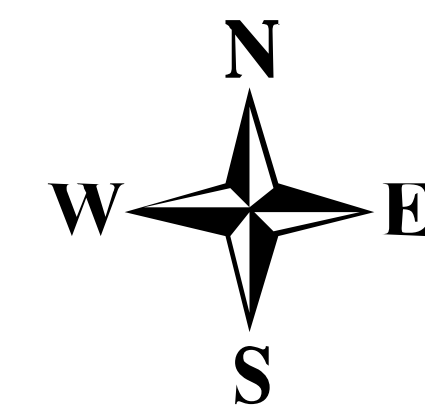


VILLAGE OF SUMMIT ZONING MAP

Legend

- A-1 Agricultural (35 acres +)
- A-2 Agricultural (10-35 acres)
- R-1 Estate Residential (130,000 S.F. Density/ 2-acre Lot Size)
- R-2 Country Residential (90,000 S.F. Density/ 1.5-acre Lot Size)
- R-3 Village Residential (43,560 S.F. Density/ 35,000 S.F. Lot Size)
- R-4 Cottage Residential (26,000 S.F. Density/ 20,000 S.F. Lot Size)
- NC Neighborhood Commercial
- MF-1 Multi-Family Residential
- MF-2 Multi-Family Residential
- IN Institutional
- BP Business Park
- WC Wetland Conservancy
- PDO Planned Development Overlay
- EC Environmental Corridor Overlay (PEC, SEC, INRA)
- FO Floodplain Overlay (Zone A, NO Base EL.)
- FO Floodplain Overlay (Zone AE, w/ Base EL.) and adopted flood studies
- Conservation Development
- Water
- Shoreland Jurisdiction

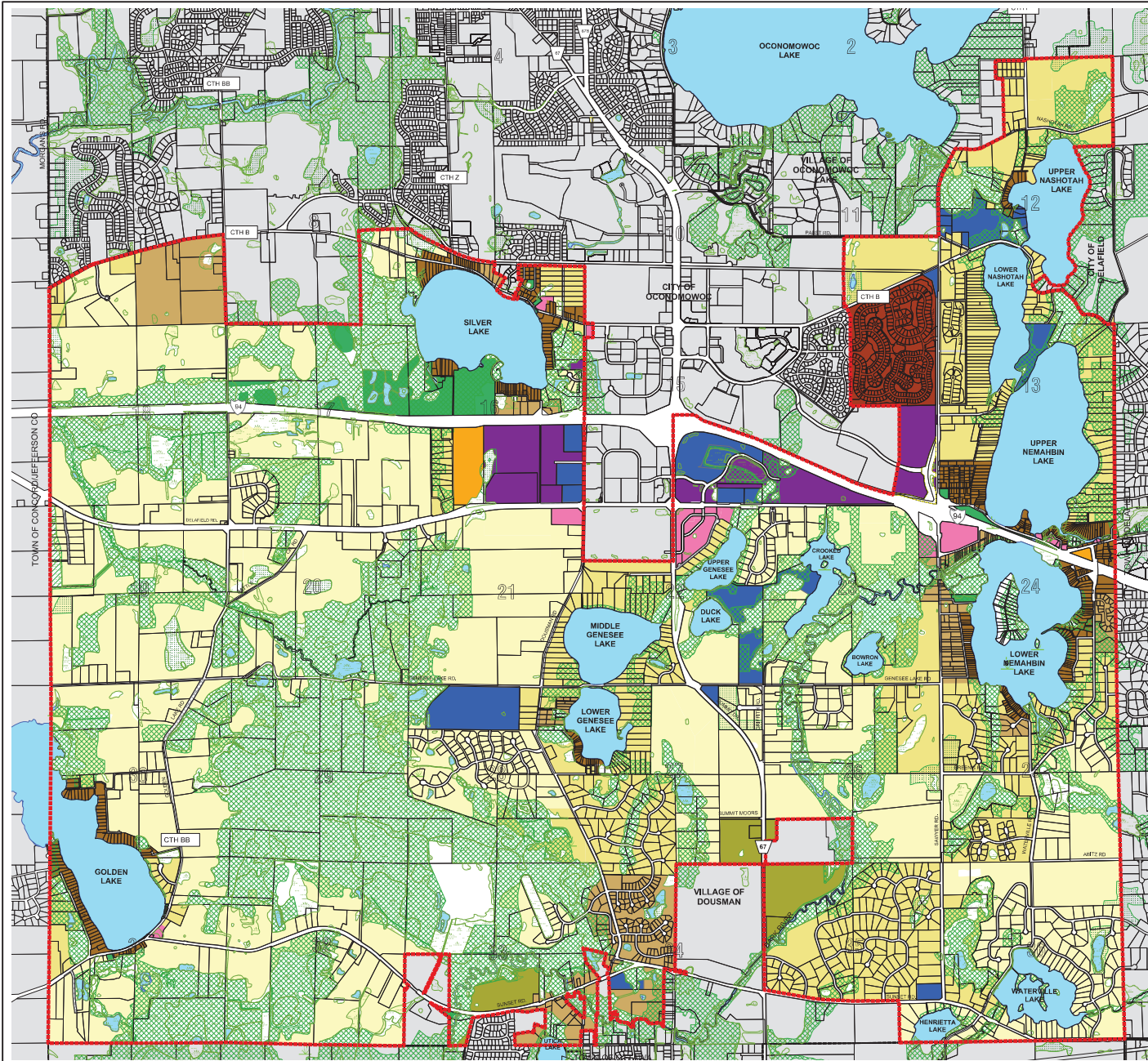
NOTE: ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARY EXTENDS TO THE MIDDLE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY



0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet

Map Revised:
March 11, 2013
April 17, 2013
May 02, 2013
January 05, 2016
July 24, 2017
December 19, 2017
February 01, 2019
February 10, 2020
March 16, 2021
April 18, 2023

Document Path: C:\Users\blac\OneDrive - Short Effect\Hendrickson Inc\Documents\Recent Projects\Summit GIS\Summit County Trails\Summit County Trails.docx



VILLAGE OF SUMMIT 2045 FUTURE LAND USE MAP

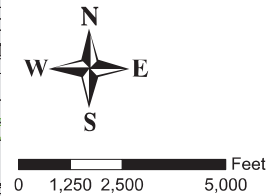
Legend

- SF Residential 2.4-acre density
- SF Residential 1.6-acre density
- SF Residential 0.8-acre density
- SF Residential 0.6-acre density
- SF Residential 0.5-acre density
- SF/MF Residential 0.25-acre density
- Mixed Use
- Commercial/Office
- Industrial/Business Park
- Institutional
- Agricultural
- Park/Recreational
- Wetland Under 2 Acres
- Wetland Over 2 Acres
- Primary Environmental Corridor
- Secondary Environmental Corridor
- Isolated Natural Resource Area

Cadastral data is from 2022 Waukesha County GIS Data.

Wetland data is from the 2022 WDNR Wetland Inventory.

Environmental Corridor Data is from SEWRPC's 2015 Planned EC dataset. Minor corrections have been made by the Village to EC on the Aurora hospital site in section 15 to reflect known existing conditions.



Map Created: June 4, 2001
Map Revised: February 10, 2020
Map Revised: March 16, 2021
Map Revised: draft January 12, 2023;
adopted August 3, 2023