

Kiwanis Community Park Partnership

Jeanie Shrednik, PLA, City of Cheyenne



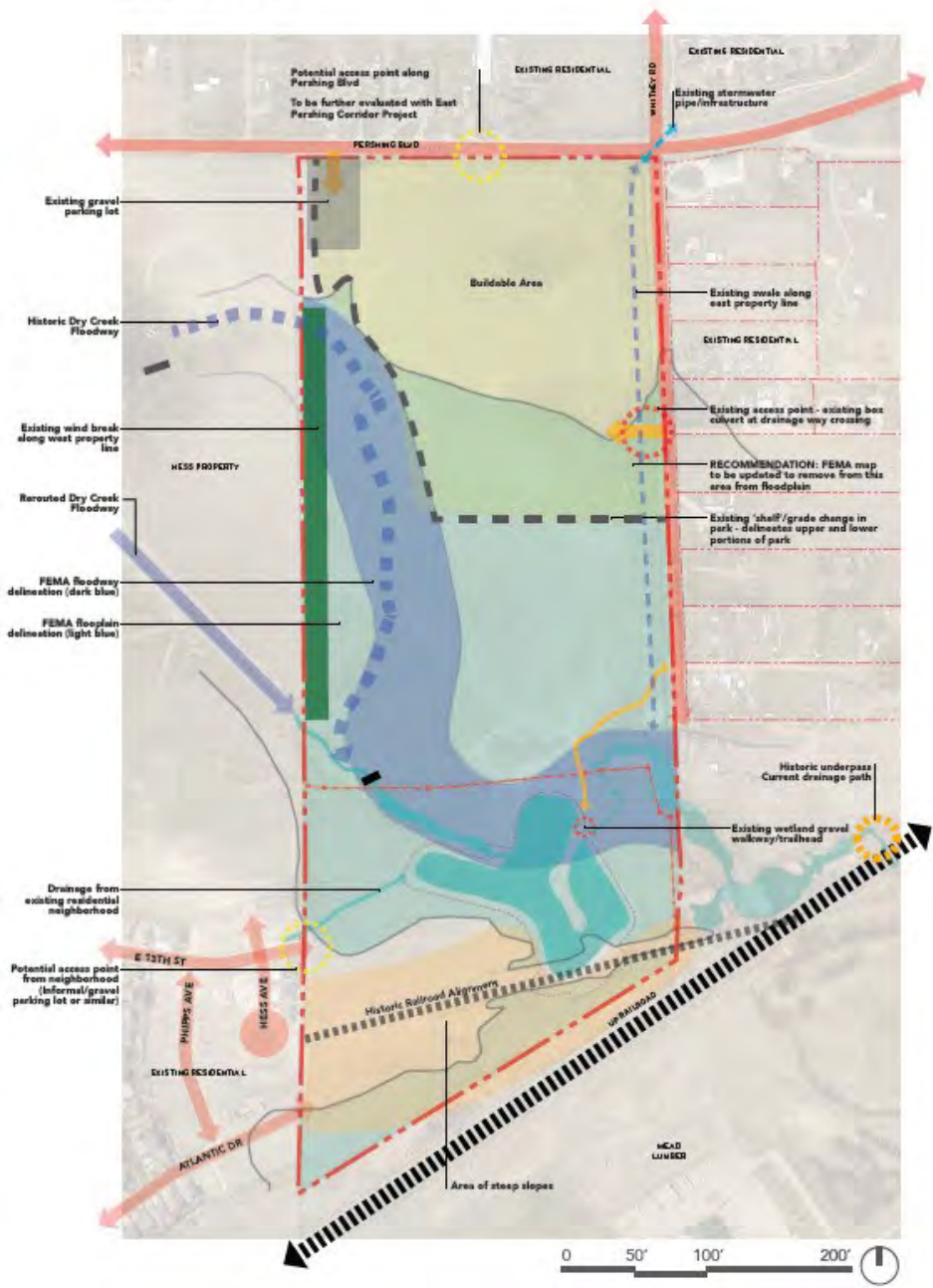
Introduction to Kiwanis Community Park

Kiwanis Community Park is a 105+/- acre parcel located at the SW corner of E. Pershing Boulevard and Whitney Road. The parkland was purchased by the City in early 2020 with 6th Penny Specific Purpose Tax funds that voters approved in 2017. The parcels purchase was intended for future use as a park as well as for improvements to the Dry Creek floodplain which encompasses nearly two thirds of the parcel.

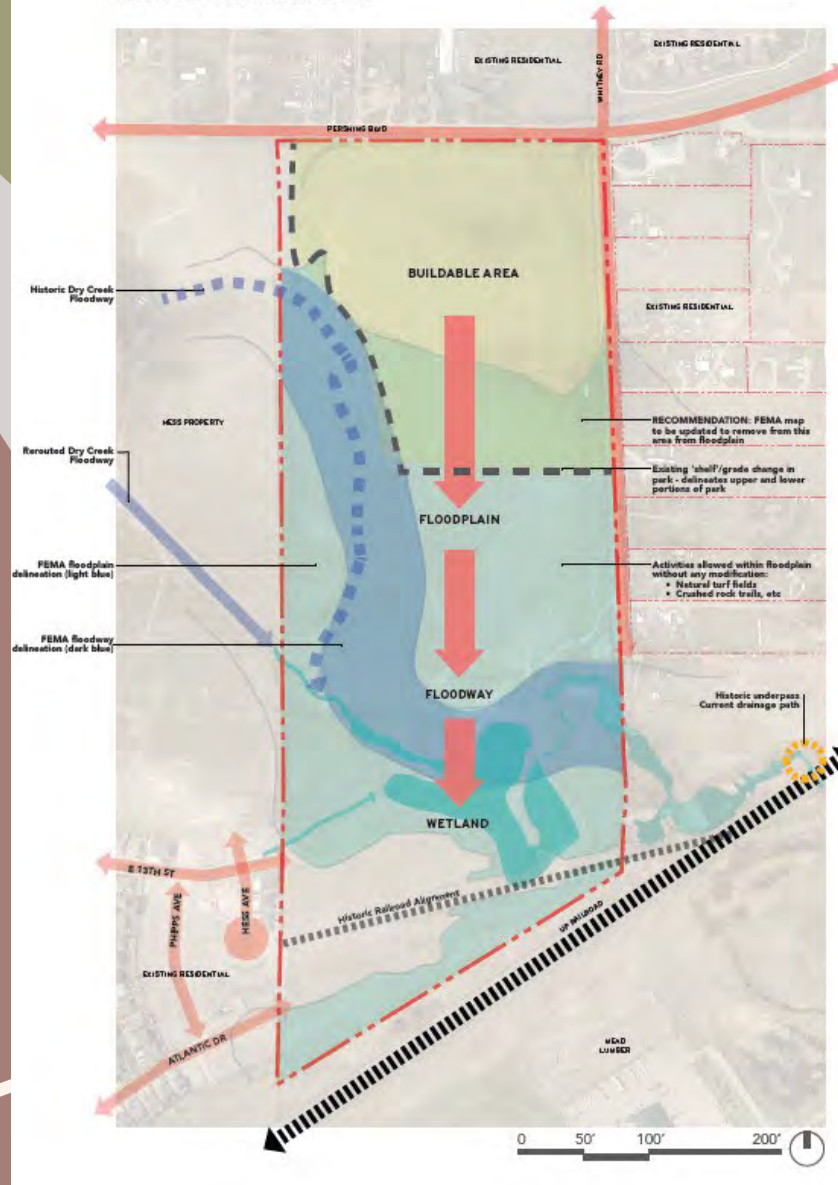


Site and Floodplain Analysis

SITE ANALYSIS



FLOODPLAIN ANALYSIS



Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Birds Eye View looking NW

Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Birds Eye View looking SW

Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Ball Fields

Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Outdoor Pool

Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Pickleball and Tennis Courts

Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Playground Area

Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Multi-Use Field and Additional Parking Area

Kiwanis Park Master Plan



Ideas for the western edge of the park along the old creek alignment

2022 Projected Cost to Complete the Full Master Plan

\$46 MILLION

Kiwanis Park Trail and Constructed Wetlands Project



Jeanie Shrednik, PLA, City of Cheyenne



WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY

LARAMIE
COUNTY
CONSERVATION
DISTRICT

CHEYENNE
HIGH PLAINS
AUDUBON
SOCIETY

GFWC
WOMENS
CIVIC
LEAGUE OF
CHEYENNE

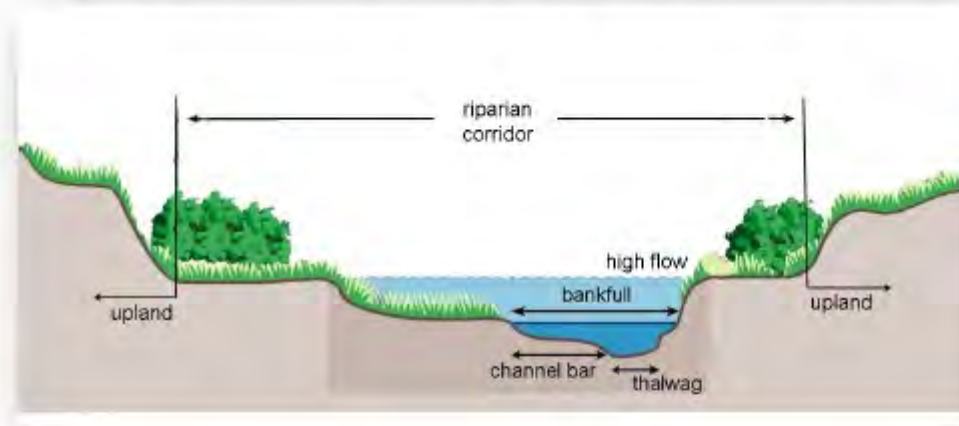


DRY CREEK THROUGH THE PARK

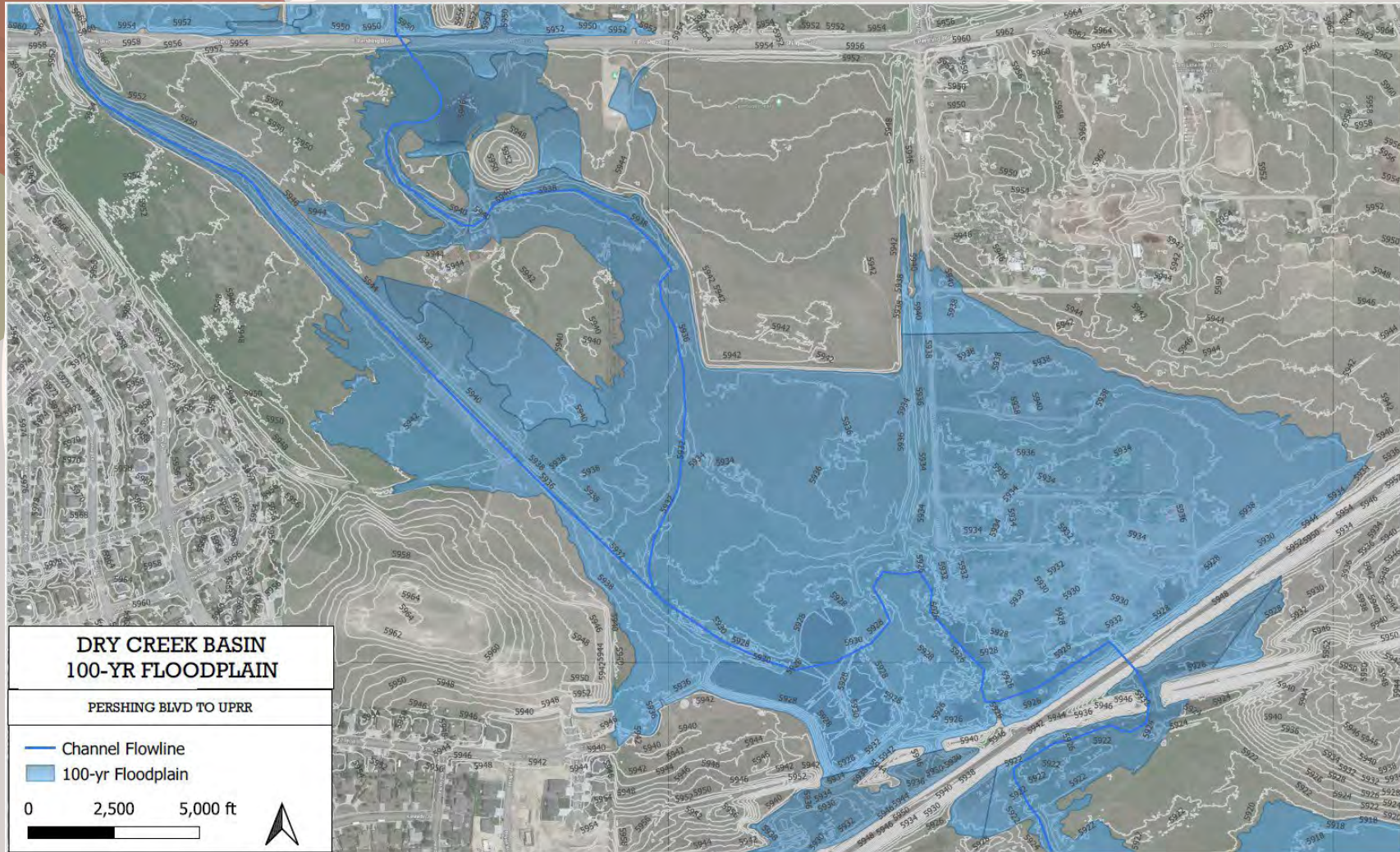


DRY CREEK MASTER PLAN-THE CREEK THROUGH THE PARK

There is a lack of water quality and nature-based solutions which would serve to improve the interaction between the creek and the community. There are significant reaches of Dry Creek that can be functionally restored. Addressing these reaches will reduce annual maintenance costs, eliminate nuisance flooding, lessen the risk of flood damage for larger events, and enhance the creek amenity for the community. A natural, healthy riparian corridor improves the function, diversity, and property value of adjacent land and the surrounding environment. A properly functioning river system supplies clean water, supports a variety of aquatic and terrestrial life forms, and provides an efficient, stable method of controlling flows and transporting water and sediment. This is true of urban drainageways, where restoration can enhance the overall quality of life. Steps to encourage the redevelopment of a habitat corridor and other water-based life through select reaches in the basin can be accomplished through additional steps, including more natural, lower height grade control stabilization, incorporation of riffles and pools, and adding riparian habitat suitable to the wildlife of the area. This in turn will reduce annual maintenance costs and improve conveyance of flow for more frequent flood events as well as help with the city's ongoing MS4 compliance efforts.



DRY CREEK THROUGH THE PARK



Project Area



Approximate Area of
Trail and Wetlands Project
5+/- acres

About the project

PLANNING

Planning and design for the project is 90% complete and permitting is underway

COST

Engineers Cost estimate is \$369,000.00

TIME FRAME

With approval of all grant request, construction could begin by late Fall 2024 or early Spring 2025. (3-4 month project)

Kiwanis Park Trail and Wetlands Project Partners



KIWANIS CLUB OF
CHEYENNE
\$80,000.00

LAURA JANE MUSSER FUND,
ENVIRONMENTAL
INITIATIVE
POTENTIAL FUNDING
\$35,000.00

CHEYENNE
GREENWAY
FOUNDATION
\$3,000.00



WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY

WYOMING NONPOINT
SOURCE PROGRAM
CLEAN WATER ACT
SECTION 319 GRANT
\$120,500.00

LARAMIE COUNTY
CONSERVATION
DISTRICT \$1,000.00

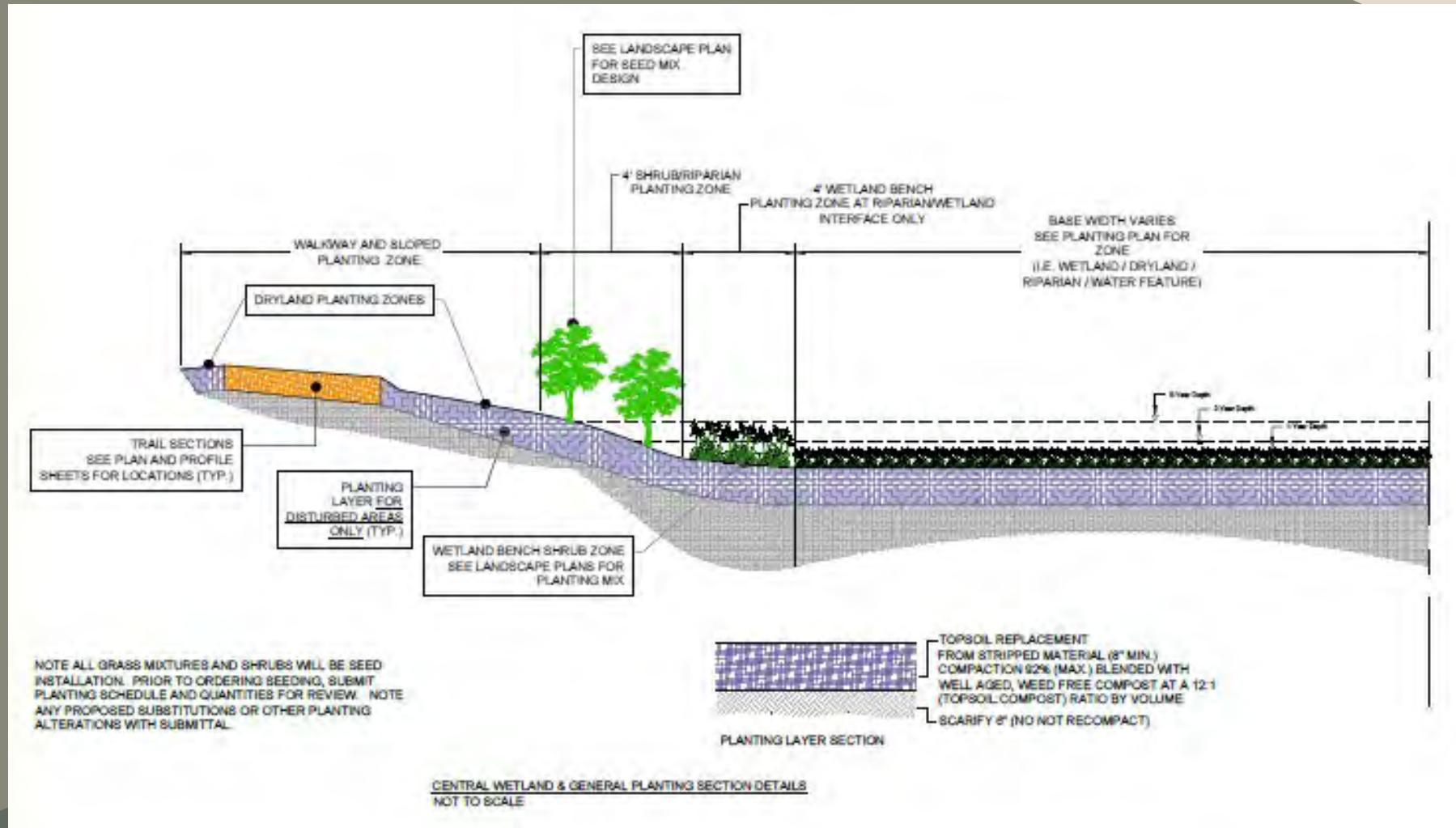


2017 6TH PENNY
PARK FUNDING
\$115,500.00

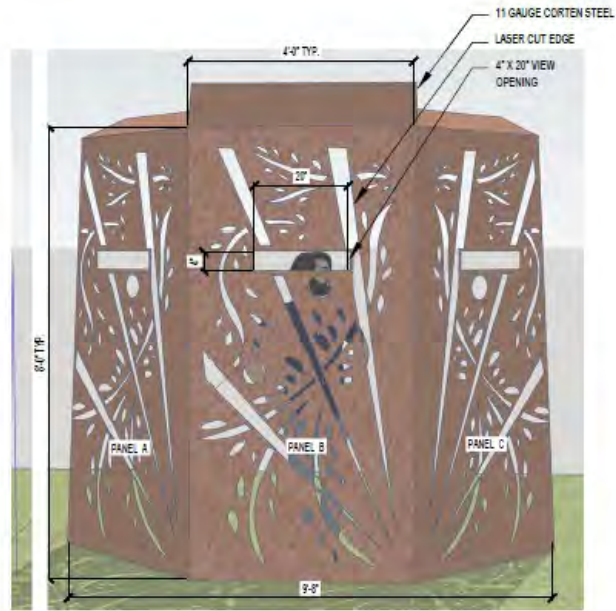
GFWC WOMEN'S
CIVIC LEAGUE OF
CHEYENNE
POTENTIAL FUNDING
\$10,000.00

CHEYENNE HIGH
PLAINS AUDUBON
SOCIETY
\$4,000.00

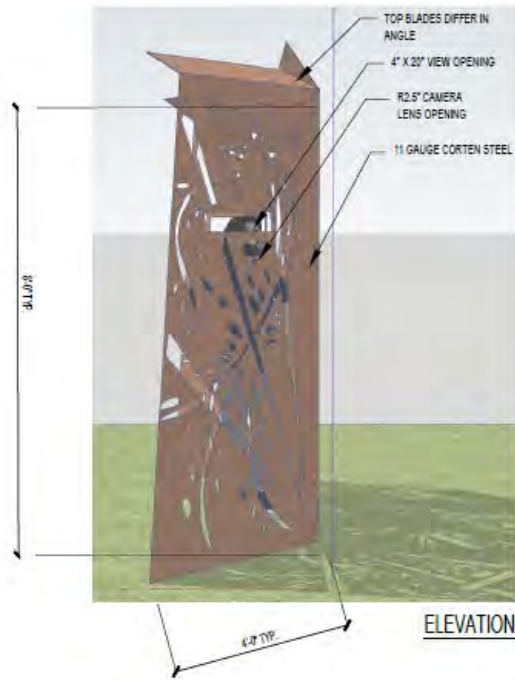
Wetlands and Trail



Bird Blinds

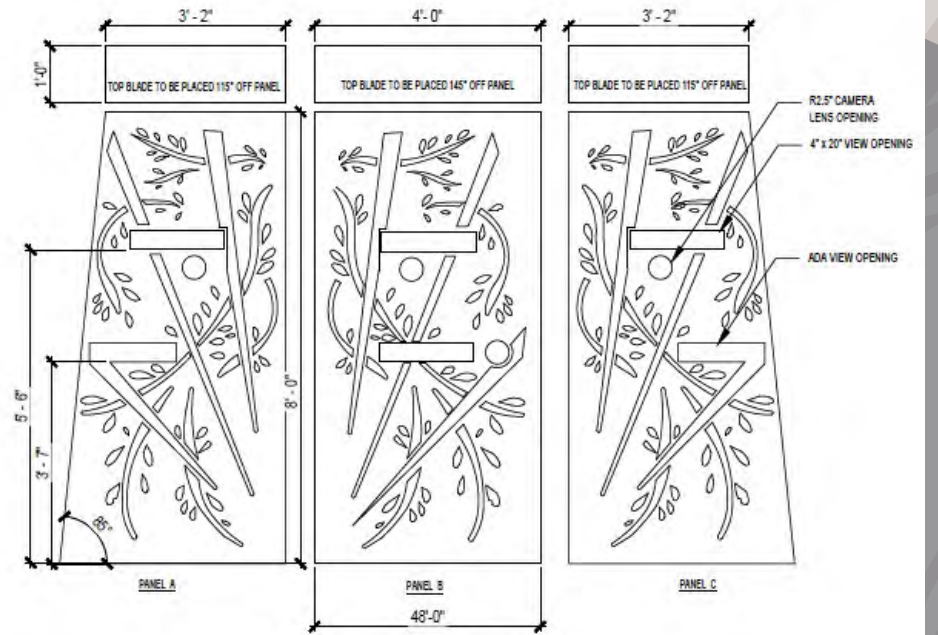


ELEVATION A



ELEVATION B

PANEL LAYOUT



NOTES:

1. ALL WELD JOINTS TO BE GROUND SMOOTH.
2. BIRD BLIND PANELS TO BE FABRICATED AS ONE PIECE.
3. ALL CORTEN STL TO BE LEFT RAW/UNTREATED TO ALLOW FOR OXIDIZATION.
4. SHOP DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY LA.
5. FABRICATION OF BIRD BLINDS TO BE PROVIDED BY DISTINCTIVE WELDING INC. OR APPROVED EQUAL.

A BIRD BLIND - ELEVATIONS

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Educational Signage

BIRDS of the CHEYENNE WETLAND

MIGRATION

For many birds, migration is a life event of great importance. This pilgrimage between a bird's winter and summer homes, and then back again, is a period of great vulnerability. Finding suitable habitat along the way is paramount to survival for most species, because their migration occurs in steps rather than all at once. Wetlands, or "stopover" sites, provide migrants with appropriate cover in which to rest, refuel, and seek protection from predators and inclement weather before moving on to the next leg of the journey. Cheyenne's riparian areas are also important stopover sites for migrating birds passing through in spring and fall, like the Hooded Merganser (9).

Our state bird, the Western Meadowlark (5) is a grassland species. It usually avoids thick vegetation such as riparian areas. However, it will use high places, like a tree top or fence post, to sing its characteristic song.

RIPARIAN BIRDS

Riparian areas are a type of wetland - the ribbon of green next to creeks, streams, and rivers. They support diverse plant and animal communities.

A majority of birds, mammals, amphibians, and other animals require wetlands or riparian areas to survive.

About 70% of Wyoming's resident bird species rely on riparian habitats for food, cover and water. These habitats provide food and shelter not available in the surrounding prairies. Trees and shrubs are important to both resident and migratory birds for building nests or using tree cavities for nesting. However, some species hide their nests on the ground, using the dense vegetation for protection. These birds find much of their food in riparian areas.

- 1 GREAT HORNED OWL
Michael Rosenbaum/Audubon Photography Awards
- 2 RED-TAILED HAWK
Jim West/Audubon Photography Awards
- 3 RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD
Matthew Flores/Audubon Photography Awards
- 4 GREAT BLUE HERON
Caroline Sumner/Audubon Photography Awards
- 5 WESTERN MEADOWLARK
James Halich/Audubon Photography Awards
- 6 AMERICAN ROBIN
Joseph Mahoney/Audubon Photography Awards
- 7 NORTHERN FLICKER
Charles Wheeler/Audubon Photography Awards
- 8 WESTERN KINGBIRD
Mike Daniels/Audubon Photography Awards
- 9 HOODED MERGANSER
Robert Shapiro/Audubon Photography Awards
- 10 AMERICAN GOLDFINCH
Hazel Etchison/Audubon Photography Awards
- 11 AMERICAN CROW
Maryle Anslagh /Great Backyard Bird Count!



DRY CREEK RESTORATION

TODAY

Dry Creek provides enormous benefit for plants, animals and people. The trail you're walking on is part of a larger network of pathways, enhanced stream alignment and broadened wetland for both your education and enjoyment, as well as for the wildlife that dwells here. These trails are intended to exemplify the interaction between several biodiverse and valuable ecosystems, including high plains prairie, riparian, wetland and open water. This system is also intended as a preservation and enhancement of the existing land in relationship with the establishment of Kiwanis Park.

TOMORROW

Thanks to the efforts of the Cheyenne High-Plains Audubon Society, the Riparian Wetlands Demonstration Project is also in effect for Dry Creek. The project focuses on increasing function, vegetation diversity and bird habitat within the Dry Creek corridor between Campstool Road and I-80. The newly replenished floodplain will benefit small mammals, bird species and pollinators alike, as well as provide a habitat for mule deer, who frequent the area sporadically but do not settle due to lack of cover.

HISTORY

Dry Creek is a tributary of Crow Creek and has a drainage area of approximately 16 square miles. The main stem flows southeasterly for 9.3 miles, and the north and south forks flow for 1.1 miles and 0.4 miles, respectively. For the most part, development in Dry Creek basin began after the early 1920s - and the majority occurred post World War II. Kiwanis Park lies on the historic stream bed of Dry Creek, prior to the dredging of a new channel in the 1990s in response to the flash flood of 1985.



Dry Creek was associated with Cheyenne's unprecedented and devastating flash flood event that occurred in 1985. Six inches of rainfall hit the already saturated ground of Cheyenne in a 3 hour span, becoming the new 24-hour record for the state of Wyoming. What's more, up to 2-inch diameter hailstones fell in certain areas of the city during 70 mph thunderstorm winds, as well as two brief tornadoes. Pictured above is the Union Pacific railroad, which exists today just south of here, underwater in the aftermath.

These abnormal events resulted in \$61 million in damages. Tragically, the flood also caused the loss of 12 lives - with 70 more injured. Most deaths can be attributed to people being swept away in their cars as they tried to cross the flooded streets along Dry Creek.

THE FLOOD



Educational Signage



NATIVE POLLINATORS of CHEYENNE

While it might not be the first plant that comes to mind, Cottonwood trees play a significant role in supporting pollinators. In the high plains region, Cottonwoods are host to over 180 different kinds of butterfly and moth species!

MILKWEED and MONARCHS

As the only host plant for this beautiful and iconic butterfly, milkweed is essential to the survival of monarchs. Caterpillars of this species feed exclusively on the leaves of milkweed - without it, they cannot complete their life cycle. What's more, the toxins found in milkweed leaves are safe for caterpillars but poisonous to their natural predators. Eradication of milkweed in agricultural and urban development is one of the primary reasons monarch populations are declining today.

12

Pollinators are usually bees, butterflies, moths, wasps and flies. However, birds, beetles and even bats can also be pollinators! By traveling from plant to plant, pollinators carry pollen on their bodies, transferring important genetic information that is required for the flowering plant to reproduce. Much of our food requires the assistance of these small creatures to complete pollination, and they are critical in sustaining ecosystems and preserving the natural world.

WYOMING POLLINATORS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. BLANKETFLOWER
<i>Gaillardia arvensis</i> | 7. SHOWY MILKWEED
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i> |
| 2. FRINGED SAGE
<i>Aritidastragalus</i> | 8. SCARLET GLOBEMALLOW
<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i> |
| 3. RABBITBRUSH
<i>Cercocarpus nanus</i> | 9. TANSY ASTER
<i>Achillea Millefolium</i> |
| 4. DOTTED GAYFEATHER
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> | 10. NARROW LEAF CONEFLOWER
<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> |
| 5. PLAINS YUCCA
<i>Yucca glauca</i> | 11. CURBACE P GUMWEED
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> |
| 6. DRUMMOND'S MILKVETCH
<i>Astragalus drummondii</i> | 12. PLAINS COTTONWOOD
<i>Populus deltoides ssp. monilifera</i> |

A plant is characterized as native if it has occurred naturally (without human introduction) in a particular region or ecosystem. Over thousands of years, native plants have formed symbiotic relationships with wildlife, fostering a complex, sustainable habitat for countless species.

Native plants provide food and cover for all sorts of insects, birds, and mammals - both native and non-native. Because they are well adapted to thrive in our harsh climate, native plants are tough and low-maintenance. Much of the prairie has been lost to development, so consider having some of these beautiful native plants in your garden too!

NATIVE SPECIES



RIPARIAN WILDLIFE of CHEYENNE

Riparian ecosystems are areas directly adjacent to creeks, streams and rivers. Because of this, they serve as a transition and an interface between aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and provide an environmental niche for a multitude of species.

Riparian areas are beneficial to humans, too. Rich soil, diversity of plant and animal life as well as gentle topography attracted the settlement of Native Americans and early European immigrants. These zones also buffer water loss from upstream and recharge nearby aquifers and larger bodies of water, leading to more consistent water availability. Because of this, most communities in Wyoming occur in conjunction with riparian zones, despite the fact that they only cover around 1.2% of the state!

However, this valuable ecosystem also faces threat from human activities, including flow mitigation for irrigation, flood control and hydropower. These actions often simplify the natural system, resulting in a loss of biodiversity by encouraging generalized species with broad habitat requirements to grow. In Wyoming, this welcomes invasive species such as Tamarisk (Saltcedar) and Russian Olive, who outcompete other trees and shrubs which our native wildlife rely on for proper food value.



Riparian areas contain a multitude of grass species that provide cover and a massive food source for our wildlife species such as Antelope, Moose and White-tail deer.

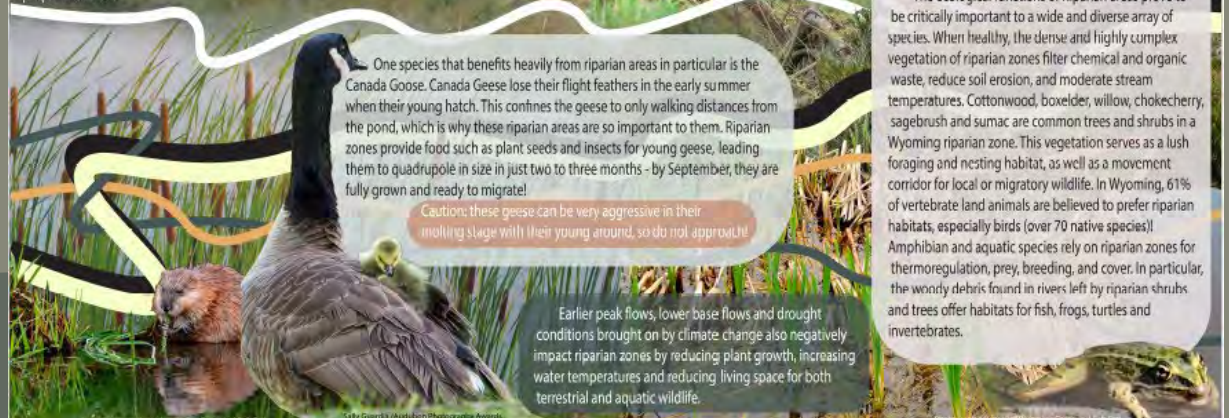
RIPARIAN BENEFITS

The ecological functions of Riparian areas prove to be critically important to a wide and diverse array of species. When healthy, the dense and highly complex vegetation of riparian zones filter chemical and organic waste, reduce soil erosion, and moderate stream temperatures. Cottonwood, boxelder, willow, chokecherry, sagebrush and sumac are common trees and shrubs in a Wyoming riparian zone. This vegetation serves as a lush foraging and nesting habitat, as well as a movement corridor for local or migratory wildlife. In Wyoming, 61% of vertebrate land animals are believed to prefer riparian habitats, especially birds (over 70 native species)! Amphibian and aquatic species rely on riparian zones for thermoregulation, prey, breeding, and cover. In particular, the woody debris found in rivers left by riparian shrubs and trees offer habitats for fish, frogs, turtles and invertebrates.

One species that benefits heavily from riparian areas in particular is the Canada Goose. Canada Geese lose their flight feathers in the early summer when their young hatch. This confines the geese to only walking distances from the pond, which is why these riparian areas are so important to them. Riparian zones provide food such as plant seeds and insects for young geese, leading them to quadruple in size in just two to three months - by September, they are fully grown and ready to migrate!

Caution: these geese can be very aggressive in their molting stage with their young around, so do not approach!

Earlier peak flows, lower base flows and drought conditions brought on by climate change also negatively impact riparian zones by reducing plant growth, increasing water temperatures and reducing living space for both terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.



Educational Signage

WETLANDS and WATER QUALITY

HISTORY
 This project involved the placement of a 3-acre constructed wetland to be located on private property, but funded and maintained by the County as a public improvement (it has since been conveyed entirely over to the City of Cheyenne).
 The 2.5-acre forebay pond with a 2.5-acre wetland chase provides sediment control and preserves green space for an area that was intended for urban development. The project has been a highly successful water quality wetland on the main stem of Dry Creek and is now the centerpiece of Cheyenne's new Kiwanis Park. The project also reduces the sediment loading and e-coli concentrations from the downstream Crow Creek.

Wetlands in general are very effective water purification systems: absorbing stormwater runoff that may be polluted with contaminants from city hardscape and agricultural fields; Wetlands hold this water long enough to allow sediment and pollutants to settle, leaving the purified water on top to reenter groundwater and rivers.

"HOUSEKEEPERS" of the WETLAND
 This wetland is managed by species such as the American Beaver and our Wyoming muskrats. They slow the moving water from Dry Creek which backs up the water into a pond like structure. These provide insect species to move into the area as well as amphibians and fish species to stay in the pond as well! We have had a family of beavers along Dry Creek in the Cheyenne area for a few years now, so there are chances that you might see one out here!

A VITAL RESOURCE
 Wetlands are characterized by the presence of water and saturated "hydric" soil. Plants that grow here are adapted to thrive in hydric soils. Despite this, some wetlands may be dry during certain times of the year. Although Wyoming is the 5th driest state, with less wetland and riparian areas than other, more humid parts of the country, as much as 90% of wildlife species in Wyoming utilize this ecosystem in their life cycles! The high wildlife value of wetlands is derived largely from the presence of water which supports a large diversity of plants and animals, including insects, which provide valuable food for wildlife. For example, wetlands are important for bats since wetlands and riparian areas sustain a diverse insect community. The dense vegetation around wetlands provides abundant insect prey and protection from predators and improve foraging conditions by blocking wind.

Migrating shore birds also depend on wetlands - they provide food rich environments for shorebirds to build up fuel reserves needed to complete long flights. Shorebirds frequently seen in Wyoming wetlands include American avocet (pictured above), black-necked stilt, Wilson's phalarope, yellowlegs, long-billed dowitcher, killdeer, common snipe, sandpipers, willet, long-billed curlew, and white-faced ibis.

Reptiles and amphibians heavily depend on water in all stages of their life cycles. Garter snakes are particularly reliant on wetland habitats. They are typically found in the moist environments of wetlands and other riparian corridors, and feed on a variety of aquatic species, including fish, invertebrates, and amphibians.

KIWANIS PARK MASTER PLAN

A unique element of the new park will be the Nature Play area (2). Through immersion with naturalistic play structures, boulders and direct interaction with the Kiwanis wetland, children and families will have the opportunity to learn about and cherish Cheyenne's beautiful natural systems.

PARK OBJECTIVES

- Create passive and active recreational amenities that support the needs of surrounding Cheyenne communities.
- Prioritize efficiency, comfort, and convenience in circulation, parking and access to amenities.
- Establish phasing for construction that allows for minimum disruption to adjacent properties, existing floodplain, roadway, flora and fauna.

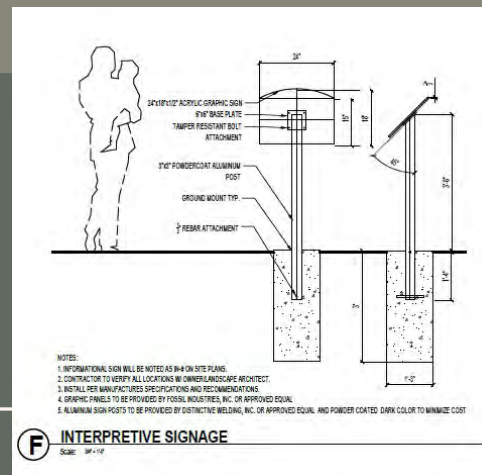
The existing historic railroad alignment, historic Dry Creek floodway, wetland area, surrounding open space, and wildlife viewing will remain as is. Preserving the naturalistic floodways, wetland, and floodplain in the southern portion of Kiwanis Park is of vital importance to the community, and will be key feature of the park moving forward.

FEATURES

- 1 Open Turf Area
- 2 Nature Play Area
- 3 Kiwanis Trail
- 4 Playground
- 5 Community Pool
- 6 Community Building
- 7 Gym + Indoor Courts
- 8 Outdoor Basketball Courts + Skate Park
- 9 Pickleball
- 10 Tennis Courts
- 11 Multi-Purpose Ball Fields

Illustrative Master Plan

Bird's eye view facing Southwest

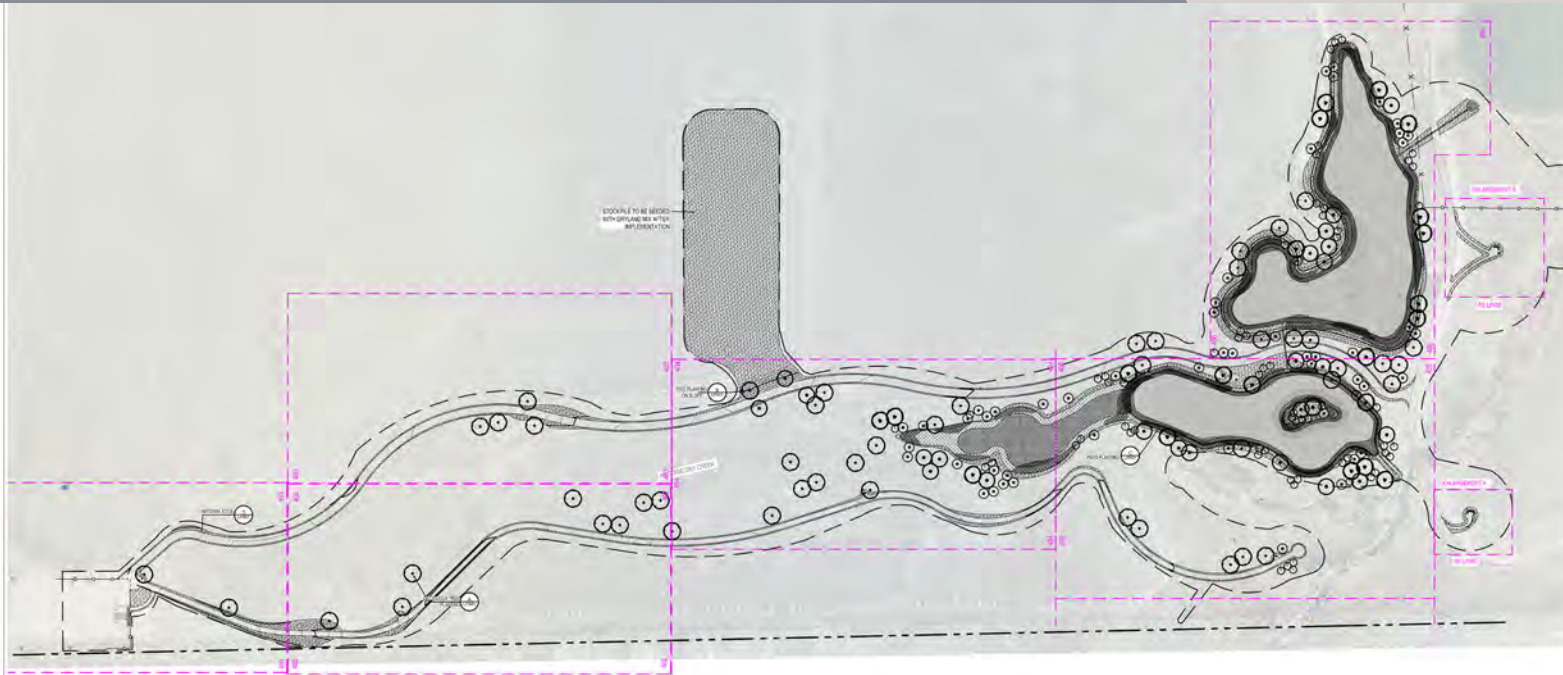


Future Volunteer Opportunities

- Upon completion of the project and establishment of seeding on site, trees will need to be planted and temporarily watered.
- Additional fencing to be removed.



Future Volunteer Opportunities



LANDSCAPE SCHEDULE - TREES REFERENCE ONLY - INC

QTY	SYMBOL	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	HEIGHT	SPREAD
DECIDUOUS TREES - INC						
23		POPULUS X ACUMINATA	LANGLEAF COTTONWOOD	15 GAL - 2" CAL.	40-60'	30-40'
49		POPULUS DELTOIDES	PLAINS COTTONWOOD	15 GAL - 2" CAL.	50-80'	30-60'
22		SALIX AMYGDALOIDES	PEACHLEAF WILLOW	5 GAL - 4" CLUMP	35-50'	25-30'
ORNAMENTAL TREES - INC						
61		AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA	SASKATOON SERVICEBERRY (MULTI-STEM)	5 GAL - 4.5" CLUMP	8-10'	6-8'
52		PRUNUS VIRGINIANA	GREEN CHOKECHERRY	5 GAL - 1" CAL.	20-30'	10-15'
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS - INC						
		SALIX EXIGUA	COYOTE WILLOW	CUTTINGS 1" O.C.	8-10'	8-8'

SEED MIX LEGEND

	DRYLAND ZONE - PFSI NATIVE PRAIRIE MIX; PFSI NATIVE PRAIRIE WILDFLOWER MIX OR APPROVED EQUAL.
	RIPIARIAN ZONE - PFSI FOOTHILLS NATIVE SEED MIX OR APPROVED EQUAL.
	WETLAND ZONE - PFSI PRAIRIE WETLAND SEED MIX OR APPROVED EQUAL.

DECIDUOUS SHRUB SEED MIX

SYMBOL	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	% OF MIX
	CORNUS SERICEA	RED-OSIER DOGWOOD	15
	ERIOCAMERIA NAUSEOSA SSP. NAUSEOSA	DWARF BLUE RABBITBRUSH	25
	PRUNELLA	PIWNEE BUTTES	10
	PURSHIA TRIDENTATA	ANTELOPE BITTERBRUSH	25
	RIBES AUREUM	GOLDEN CURRANT	15
	ROSA WOODSII	WOODS ROSE	10



- GENERAL LANDSCAPE NOTES:**
- ALL LANDSCAPING AND PLANTS TO BE LOCATED NOT TO INTERFERE WITH EXISTING OR PROPOSED UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, LINES AND STRUCTURES PRIOR TO EXCAVATION OR TRENCHING. DAMAGE TO THESE UTILITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO COST TO THE OWNER OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
 - PLANT QUANTITIES SHOWN FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL QUANTITIES.
 - ALL TREE AND SHRUB LOCATIONS SHALL BE STAKED BY CONTRACTOR AND APPROVED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
 - PLANTS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON DELIVERY TO SITE. IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE, PLANTS SHALL BE HELED IN AND WATERED TO PREVENT DEHYDRATION.
 - ALL DAMAGED OR DEAD PLANT MATERIAL TO BE REPLACED. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE WATER THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
 - PLANT QUALITY: ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE A-GRADE OR NO. 1 GRADE - FREE OF ANY DEFECTS, OF NORMAL HEALTH, HEIGHT, LEAF DENSITY AND SPREAD APPROPRIATE TO THE SPECIES AS DEFINED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN (AAN) STANDARDS. ALL TREES SHALL BE BALL AND BURLAP OR EQUIVALENT.
 - INSTALLATION AND GUARANTEE: ALL LANDSCAPING SHALL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO SOUND HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES IN A MANNER DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE QUICK ESTABLISHMENT AND HEALTHY GROWTH.
 - THE FINAL LANDSCAPE PLAN SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH ALL OTHER FINAL PLAN ELEMENTS SO THAT THE PROPOSED GRADING, STORM DRAINAGE, AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENTS DO NOT CONFLICT WITH NOR PRECLUDE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS ON THIS PLAN.
 - MINOR CHANGES IN SPECIES AND PLANT LOCATIONS MAY BE MADE DURING CONSTRUCTION - AS REQUIRED BY SITE CONDITIONS OR PLANT AVAILABILITY. OVERALL QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND DESIGN CONCEPT MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH THE APPROVED PLANS. PLANT SUBSTITUTIONS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICT WITH THE QUANTITIES INCLUDED IN THE PLANT LIST, SPECIES AND QUANTITIES ILLUSTRATED SHALL BE PROVIDED.
 - CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE DELIVERY TICKETS AND/OR INVOICES FOR ALL DELIVERED COMPOST AND SOIL AMENDMENT COMPONENTS.
 - CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE DELIVERY TICKETS AND/OR INVOICES, AS WELL AS SPECIFIED DOCUMENTATION, FOR SEED MIXES CALLED OUT IN CONTRACT DRAWINGS.



KIWANIS PARK TRAIL
CHEYENNE, WY



REV	COMMENT	DATE

90% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

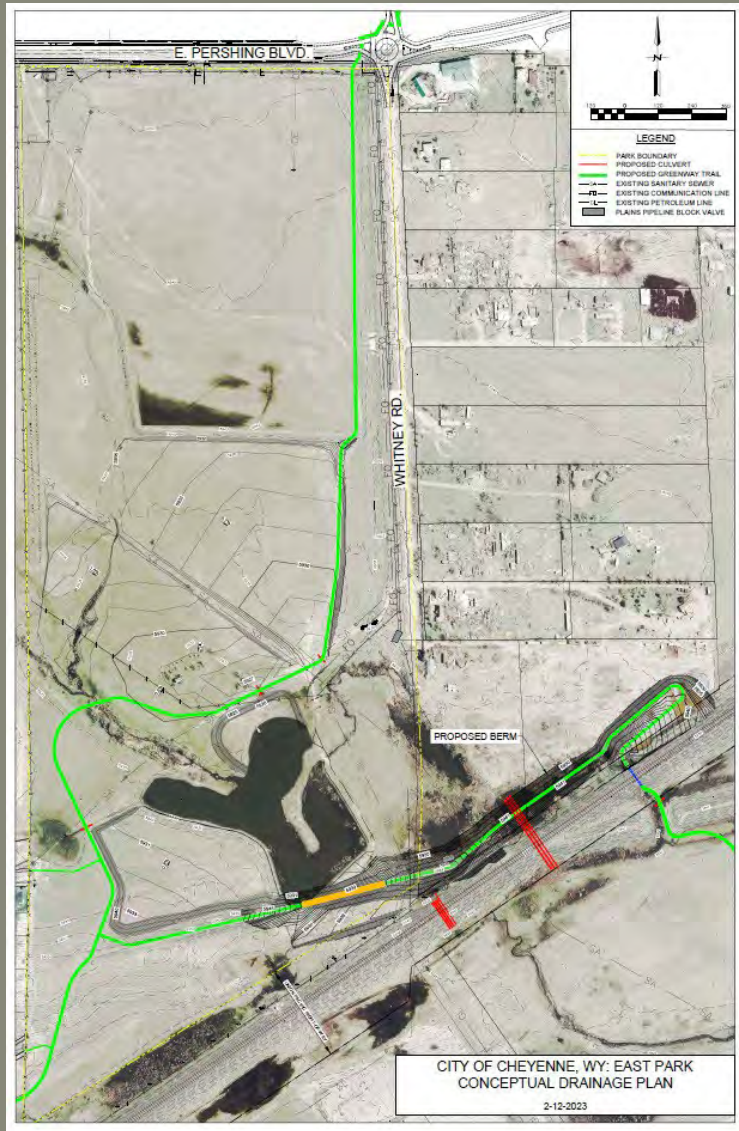
Date: SEPTEMBER 2023
 Drawn By: vk
 Checked By: ab

Sheet Name

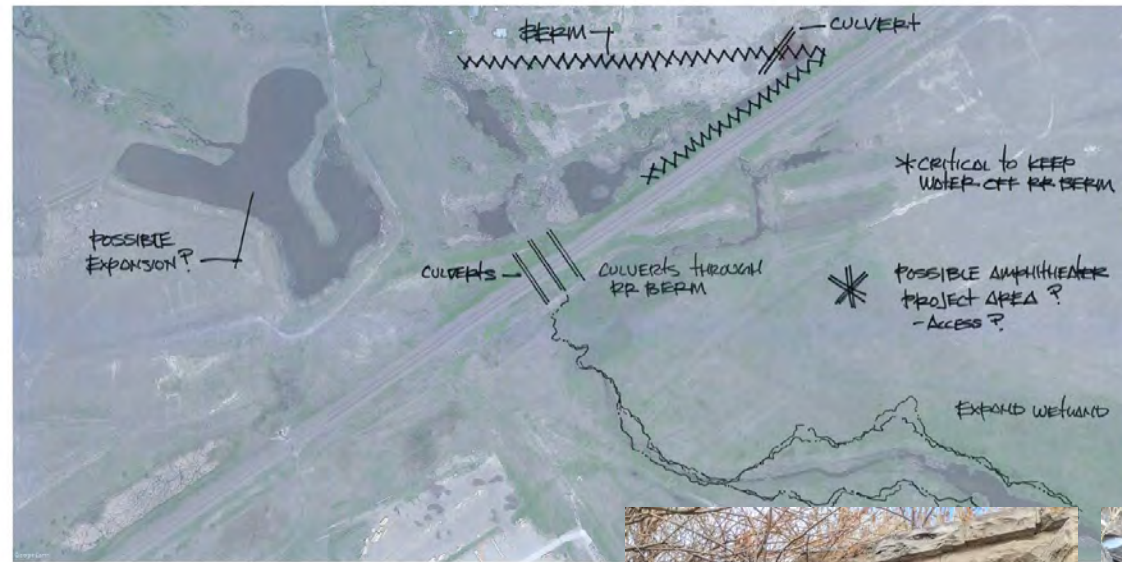
OVERALL PLANTING PLAN

Sheet

LP101



PROJECT AREA I KIWANIS PARK
SHEET 2 OF 3



DRY CREEK CORRIDOR MASTER PLAN | CHEYENNE, WYOMING



Surrounding and Associated Projects



Surrounding and Associated Projects

summary

Thank you for the opportunity to present what we believe is a great project for Kiwanis Community Park. It will allow for improved access into the park, better water quality and wildlife habitat and is a tremendous opportunity to educate the public on how natural spaces and water quality effects not only Cheyenne citizens quality of life but also the quality of life for wildlife in the area.

I would be happy to answer any questions you have!





thank you

Jeanie Shrednik P.L.A.

jvetter@cheyennecity.org