



**Office of Water Resources, Michael A. Bilandic Building, 160 N. LaSalle St., S-703, Chicago, IL 60601**

January 14, 2026

**Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources**  
**Public Notice**

**Construction of a bluff and shoreline restoration project, in Lake Michigan, at the  
Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve, at 797-793 Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045**

The Lake County Forest Preserves, 1899 West Winchester Road, Libertyville, Illinois 60048, and the Lake Forest Open Lands Association, 350 North Waukegan Road, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045, have applied for an Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources permit for the construction of a bluff and shoreline restoration project, in Lake Michigan, at the Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve, at 797-793 Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045.

The proposed bluff restoration is comprised of a hybrid stone toe and a bluff face treatment. The stone toe treatment is proposed to be partially buried, to naturalize the transition zone and to provide integrated soil matrix for vegetation establishment. The portion of the stone toe at the beach/slope interface will be left exposed to withstand energy and saturation of the active wave/splash zone. The stone toe will be 489.1 feet long with a top elevation of 590.9. The bluff toe treatment includes the installation of large woody debris structures to naturalize and enhance the toe treatment zone. The proposed shoreline restoration is comprised of an in-lake boulder cluster field and three in-lake habitat reefs. The boulder cluster field includes 17 small diameter stone clusters, 25 large diameter stone clusters, and 27 Natrix cubes, to reduce near-shore wave energy, promote long-term sand deposition, and to create functional aquatic habitat. The small diameter clusters will be made of approximately 10 stones, with individual stones having a mean diameter of one foot; and will consist of two layers of stone, creating a two-foot high structure. The large diameter clusters will be made of four stones, with individual stones having a mean diameter of 2.5 feet; and will consist of two layers of stone, creating a five-foot high structure. The Natrix cube structures are cubic and have a side length of 33 inches. The reefs consist of large limestone blocks surrounded by cobbles interspersed with sub-aquatic plantings, to attenuate waves, provide fish habitat, and accumulate sand offshore to help supplement the beach. The reefs will have side slopes of 1V:2H, widths of 27.5 feet, and maximum heights of 5 feet; and are designed to be submerged. The reefs will have centerline lengths of 334, 315, and 315 feet, from north to south, respectively. The maximum distances from the existing toe of bluff to the lakeward ends of the reefs will be 692.9, 651.3, and 602.1 feet, from north to south, respectively. 3,389 cubic yards of beach-quality sand will be placed as pre-mitigational fill for the project. All elevations are International Great Lakes Datum 1985-adjusted (IGLD-85). The proposed project will be reviewed using the Department's Part 3704 Rules. A location map and plans are attached to this notice.

**No work is to start on this project unless and until such a time that the permit is issued.**

Inquiries and comments regarding the proposed project can be directed to Eric Otto, Senior Water Resources Engineer, of the Chicago Office at IDNR/OWR, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Suite S-703, Chicago, Illinois 60601 or [eric.otto@illinois.gov](mailto:eric.otto@illinois.gov).

An expanded version of the public notice can be viewed at <https://dnr.illinois.gov/waterresources/publicnotices.html>.

The signatures, email addresses, and phone numbers of the applicant, co-applicant (if any), and authorized agent (if any) are redacted from this public notice. The mailing addresses and phone numbers of adjoining and adjacent property owners are redacted from this public notice.

Comments will be accepted through **February 17, 2026**.

# JOINT APPLICATION FORM FOR ILLINOIS

ITEMS 1 AND 2 FOR AGENCY USE

1. Application Number		2. Date Received	
3. and 4. (SEE SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS) NAME, MAILING ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS			
3a. Applicant's Name: <b>Matthew Ueltzen</b> Company Name (if any) : Lake County Forest Preserves Address: 1899 West Winchester Road Libertyville, Illinois 60048		3b. Co-Applicant/Property Owner Name (if needed or if different from applicant): <b>Ryan London</b> Company Name (if any): <b>Lake Forest Open Lands</b> Address:  <b>350 N Waukegan Road</b> <b>Lake Forest, Illinois 60045</b>	
Email Address:  Applicant's Phone Nos. w/area code		4. Authorized Agent (an agent is not required): <b>Dave Kraft, PE, CFM</b> Company Name (if any): Hey & Associates, Inc. Address: 26757 W Commerce Dr Ste 601 Volo, IL 60073	
Business: Residence: Cell: Fax:		Email Address:  Agent's Phone Nos. w/area code Business: Residence: Cell: Fax:	

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION

I hereby authorize, Dave Kraft, PE, CFM to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this permit application.

12/19/2025

Applicant's Signature

Date

## 5. ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNERS (Upstream and Downstream of the water body and within Visual Reach of Project)

Name	Mailing Address	Phone No. w/area code
a. Circle Lane LLC		
b. LCFPD		
c.		
d.		

## 6. PROJECT TITLE:

**Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration**

## 7. PROJECT LOCATION:

Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve

LATITUDE: 42.226410		°N	UTMs			
LONGITUDE: -87.815995		°W	Northing: 4675237.04 Easting: 432661.10			
STREET, ROAD, OR OTHER DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION 797-793 Sheridan Rd		LEGAL DESCRIPT	QUARTER	SECTION	TOWNSHIP NO.	RANGE
			SW SE	03	43	12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN OR <input type="checkbox"/> NEAR CITY OF TOWN (check appropriate box) Municipality Name <b>Lake Forest</b>			WATERWAY			RIVER MILE (if applicable)
COUNTY <b>Lake</b>	STATE <b>IL</b>	ZIP CODE <b>60045</b>	<b>Lake Michigan</b>			<b>N/A</b>

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Corps of Engineers

IL Dep't of Natural Resources

IL Environmental Protection Agency

Applicant's Copy

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Include all features):

The Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration is an aquatic habitat enhancement being proposed by Lake Forest Open Lands to enhance and naturalize areas located at John and Jane Greene Nature Preserve. The proposed project includes the restoration and stabilization of steep banks at the head of McCormick Ravine, the installation of rock grade control structures with side slope grading in the Deromedi Ravine, installation of a buried stone toe, slope grading, and vegetative restoration of the Lake Michigan bluff, and installation of stone habitat features in the nearshore zone of Lake Michigan.

9. PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROJECT:

Stabilization, restoration, and habitat enhancement

**COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FOUR BLOCKS IF DREDGED AND/OR FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE DISCHARGED**

10. REASON(S) FOR DISCHARGE:

Stabilization and habitat enhancement

11. TYPE(S) OF MATERIAL BEING DISCHARGED AND THE AMOUNT OF EACH TYPE IN CUBIC YARDS FOR WATERWAYS:

TYPE: Armor stone, rounded natural stone, limestone blocks, cobbles, and bedding material

AMOUNT IN CUBIC YARDS:

See attached narrative and Plans

12. SURFACE AREA IN ACRES OF WETLANDS OR OTHER WATERS FILLED (See Instructions)

13. DESCRIPTION OF AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION AND COMPENSATION (See instructions)

Discharges were minimized to the extent practical, but unavoidable given the stabilization, restoration, and habitat creation intent.

14. Date activity is proposed to commence  
08/01/2026

Date activity is expected to be completed  
07/31/2027

15. Is any portion of the activity for which authorization is sought now complete? Yes  No  NOTE: If answer is "YES" give reasons in the Project Description and Remarks section.  
Month and Year the activity was completed N/A Indicate the existing work on drawings.

16. List all approvals or certification and denials received from other Federal, interstate, state, or local agencies for structures, construction, discharges or other activities described in this application.

Issuing Agency	Type of Approval	Identification No.	Date of Application	Date of Approval	Date of Denial
USACE	NWP & LMRGP, 408	TBD	TBD	TBD	
IEPA	NPDES	TBD	TBD	TBD	
City of Lake Forest	WDP	TBD	TBD	TBD	
INPC	Nature Preserve Approval	TBD	TBD	TBD	

17. CONSENT TO ENTER PROPERTY LISTED IN PART 7 ABOVE IS HEREBY GRANTED.

Yes  No

18. APPLICATION VERIFICATION (SEE SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS)

Application is hereby made for the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in the application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete, and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities.

12/19/2025

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant or Authorized Agent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADDRESS

## LOCATION MAP

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## PLAN VIEW

**FOR AGENCY USE ONLY**

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Applicant's Copy

# Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration Lake Forest, Illinois

## Client:

Lake Forest Open Lands Assn.

Ryan London  
350 N. Waukegan Rd.  
Lake Forest, Illinois, 60045

## Engineer:

**Hey and Associates, Inc.**

26575 West Commerce Drive, Suite 601  
Volo, Illinois 60073  
Office (847) 740-0888  
Fax (847) 740-2888

## Benchmark:

CP1: Cross notch on curb south side of island in Circle Lane turnaround.  
Elevation = 655.76 (NAVD 1988)  
As established by GPS observations 11/01/2023

CP2: Cross notch on Circle Lane, just north of the driveway to 624 Circle Ln.  
Elevation = 655.57 (NAVD 1988)  
As established by GPS observations 11/01/2023

NAVD 88 - 0.096' = IGLD 85



### DRAINAGE STATEMENT

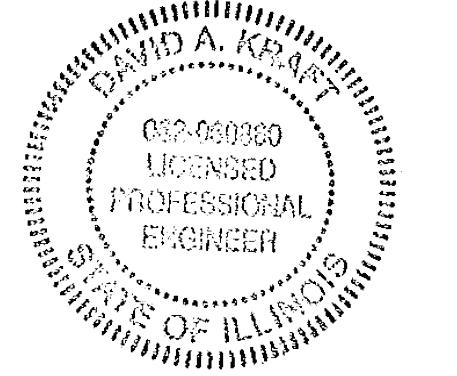
To the best of our knowledge and belief, the drainage of the surface waters will not be changed by the construction of this site or any part thereof, or that if such surface water drainage will be changed, reasonable provisions have been made for the collection and diversion of such water into public areas or such waters will be planned for in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices so as to reduce the likelihood of damage to the adjoining property because of the construction of this site.

Call J.U.L.I.E. 811 or (800) 892-0123 at least 48 hours before start of construction with the following:

County: Lake  
City or Township: Lake Forest  
Tier, Range & Section: T45N, R12E, Sec. 3

The information shown on this drawing concerning type and location of underground utilities is not guaranteed to be accurate or all inclusive. The Contractor is responsible for making their own determinations as to the type and location of underground utilities as may be necessary to avoid damage thereto.

## PROFESSIONAL SEAL



Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: January 8, 2026  
License Expires: November 30, 2027

This document shall not be considered a valid technical submittal unless it bears an original seal and signature.

Base Survey Information provided by:  
See Sheet C1.1

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

## Sheet List Table

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09	C4.3	Bluff Cross Section
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14	C5.2	Ravine Plan and Profile
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17	C5.5	Ravine Plan and Profile
18	C6.0	In-Lake Plan - Nearshore
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22	C8.1	Bluff Details
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25	C8.4	Outfall Details
26	C8.5	Vegetation Details
27	C8.6	Vegetation Details

**Hey and Associates, Inc.**  
Engineering, Ecology and Landscape Architecture  
26575 WEST COMMERCE DRIVE, SUITE 601  
VOLO, ILLINOIS 60073  
OFFICE (847) 740-0888  
FAX (847) 740-2888  
VOLO@HEYASSOC.COM  
PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM  
LICENSE NO. 184-002429

Jean and John Greene Nature  
Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and  
Shoreline Restoration  
Lake Forest, Illinois

Cover Sheet

PROJECT NO:	24-0271	SHEET NO:	
DESIGNED BY	DAK/KNJ		
DRAWN BY	ATJ/KNJ		
CHECKED BY	DAK/KNJ		
APPROVED BY	DAK		
ISSUE DATE	01/08/2026	PAGE NO:	01 of 27

For Permit

## GENERAL NOTES AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- All construction shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of the following, except as modified herein or on the plans:
  - "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" (Latest Edition), by the Illinois Department of Transportation (SSRBC) and "Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions" (Latest Edition) for all improvements except for sanitary sewer, watermain and plumbing construction;
  - Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois" (Latest Edition) (SSWS) for sanitary and water main construction;
  - City of Lake Forest municipal code;
  - The Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (Latest Revision);
  - Illinois Plumbing Code;
  - International Mechanical Code;
  - In case of conflict between the applicable ordinances noted, the more stringent shall take precedence and shall control all construction.
- The Contractor shall examine all plans and specifications, visit the site of the work and inform themselves fully with the work involved, general and local conditions, all Federal, State and local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations and all other pertinent items which may affect the cost and time of completion of this project before submitting a proposal.
- Prior to submitting a bid and beginning construction, the Contractor shall verify the lines and grades shown on the plans. If there are any discrepancies from what is shown on the plans, the Contractor shall immediately report them to the Owner prior to performing the work. The Contractor shall be responsible for coordination of work as required.
- Prior to submitting his bid, the Contractor shall call the attention of the Engineer to any material or equipment he deems inadequate and to any item of work omitted.
- Location of above and belowground utilities shown on plans are for information only and represent the best knowledge of the Engineer. Contractor shall make his own investigations as to location and elevation of all utilities, existing underground structures, cables and pipe lines prior to the start of construction operations.
- If existing utility lines of any nature are encountered which conflict in location with new construction, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer and Owner so that the conflict may be resolved.
- The Contractor shall notify the J.U.L.I.E. (811 or 1-800-892-0123) at least ten days prior to construction so that each utility company can stake out any underground improvements that they may have which might interfere with the proposed construction.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for providing the necessary protection of all existing private and public utilities in conformance with the affected utility company's requirements as may be required to perform the work. Any utility that is damaged during construction shall be repaired or replaced by the Contractor at their own expense to the satisfaction of the Engineer, Owner and/or utility company.
- The Contractor shall be required to make arrangements for the proper bracing, shoring and other required protection of all roadways, buildings, structures, poles, cables and pipe lines, before construction begins. Contractor shall be responsible for any damage to the site, streets, roadway, structures and shall make repairs as necessary to the satisfaction of the Engineer and Owner at the Contractor's own expense.
- The work performed under this contract shall in no way interfere with the normal operation of any existing utility service. The Contractor shall furnish all necessary items of equipment required to maintain such normal operations at no additional expense to the Owner.
- The Contractor shall obtain, erect, maintain and remove all signs, barricades, flagmen and other control devices as may be necessary for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic. Placement and maintenance of all traffic control devices shall be in accordance with the applicable parts of Article 1106 of the SSRBC and the "Standard Specifications for Traffic Control Items".
- The Contractor shall restore any area disturbed outside the construction site to a condition equal to or better than its original use. This shall include finish grading, establishment of a vegetative cover (seeding or sod), general cleanup and pavement replacement.
- All new and existing utility structures on site and in areas disturbed during construction shall be adjusted to final grade prior to final inspection. No additional compensation shall be paid and said adjustments shall be considered incidental.
- All trenches caused by the construction of sewers, service sewers, piping, utilities, and the excavation around catch basins, manholes, inlets and other appurtenances which occur within the limits of existing or proposed pavements, sidewalks and curbs and gutters or where the edge of the trench shall be within two feet (2') of said improvements shall be backfilled with approved suitable select material and properly compacted.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for providing safe and healthful working conditions throughout the construction of the proposed improvements.
- The Contractor shall protect and carefully preserve all section or subsection monuments, lot irons, or other property or reference markers until the Engineer, his agent or an authorized surveyor has witnessed or otherwise referenced their location. Any damages shall be replaced by the Contractor and said cost of replacement shall be paid by the Contractor.
- The Contractor shall provide a written work schedule and shall update said schedule as required. A minimum twenty-four (24) hour notice shall be given for any item that requires approval or inspection.
- The Owner, Owner's Representative, municipality, or regulatory agency shall have the authority to inspect, approve and reject the construction improvements.
- Before acceptance by the Owner and final payment, all work shall be inspected and approved by the Engineer and Owner. Final payments shall be made after all of the Contractor's work has been approved and accepted.
- The Contractor is responsible for coordinating any required inspections with the Owner, Engineer and other agencies.
- If any approved equal items are proposed, the Contractor shall contact the Engineer for written approval prior to use or installation.
- The Engineer and Owner are not responsible for the construction means, methods, techniques, sequences or procedures, time of performance, programs or for any safety precautions used by the Contractor. The Contractor is solely responsible for execution of his work in accordance with the contract documents and specifications.
- Permits and licenses of a temporary nature necessary for the prosecution of the work shall be secured and paid for by the Contractor.
- The Contractor will have in his possession on the job site a copy of the plans and specifications during construction.
- Special attention is drawn to the fact that Article 105.06 of the SSRBC requires the Contractor to have a competent superintendent on the project site at all times, irrespective of the amount of work sublet. The superintendent shall be capable of reading and understanding the plans and specifications, shall have full authority to execute orders to expedite the project, shall be responsible for scheduling and have control of all work as the agent of the Contractor. Failure to comply with this provision will result in a suspension of work as provided in Article 108.07.
- Record drawings shall be kept by the Contractor and submitted to the Engineer within 30 days of completion of the project, or as mutually agreed upon by the Engineer. Final payments to the Contractor shall be held until they are received. Any changes in length, location or alignment shall be shown in red. All wyes or bends shall be located from the downstream manhole.
- The Contractor(s) shall indemnify the Owner, Engineer, Municipality and their agents, etc. from all liability involved with the construction, installation, or testing of work on the project.
- Contractor is responsible for all site layout, including verification of benchmarks provided within the plans. If the Contractor identifies a discrepancy, it shall be brought to the attention of the Engineer immediately. DuPage County is not responsible for any rework on the project required due to improper grade stakes or failure of Contractor to verify existing benchmarks.
- Any modifications of a drainage tile shall comply with the Illinois Drainage Code, and Section 15-77.

## EARTHWORK AND GRADING CONSTRUCTION

All work done under this heading will be done in accordance with applicable provisions of the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction", State of Illinois, Department of Transportation, adopted January 1, 2022.

- Work under this section shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - Clearing and removal of all undesirable vegetative growth within the construction area except as noted otherwise on the plans.
  - Placement and construction of structural and non-structural fills.
  - Movement and compaction of spoil material from the construction of underground utilities.
  - Final shaping and trimming to the lines, grades and cross-sections shown in these plans, and topsoil placement to design finish grade elevations.
  - Soil erosion control measures in accordance with the applicable specifications and county requirements.

2. Silt fence as shown in the construction plans shall be erected prior to start of work.

3. It is the Contractor's responsibility to determine all material quantities and the Contractor should be familiar with all site conditions. No claims for extra work will be recognized unless ordered in writing by the Owner.

4. The grading and construction of the site improvements shall not cause ponding of stormwater except as noted on the plans. All areas adjacent to these improvements shall be graded to allow positive drainage.

5. The proposed grading elevations shown on the plans are finish grade. For all landscape areas, a minimum of six inches (6") of topsoil (4" min. in sodded areas) is to be placed before finish grade elevations are achieved, except where noted otherwise.

6. All disturbed areas to be seeded or planted as specified on the Restoration or Planting Plans. Any disturbed areas not specified on the Restoration Plans shall be replaced in kind.

7. Detailed drawings for any sheeting and bracing shall be provided for review to the Owner's representative prior to implementation of the method. A trench box shall be available on the job site at all times and be utilized in accordance with OSHA standards.

8. Suitable excavated materials subject to the review of the Owner's representative may be used to backfill the excavated areas of the site; unless shown otherwise.

9. No underground work shall be covered until it has been reviewed by Engineer.

## CITY OF LAKE FOREST GENERAL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

- A work day shall be from 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., Monday through Friday. The contractor may work on Saturdays and legal holidays with the written permission of the City Surveyor and Engineer. Approved Saturday work shall be from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM. A request for Saturday and holiday work shall be made a minimum of Forty-eight (48) hours prior to the day requested.
- The Contractor shall follow the below regulations in notifying the proper jurisdictions prior to the commencement of work:
  - The contractor shall notify the City Surveyor and Engineer's office a minimum of 48 hours prior to the start of any work.
  - All required tree protection and safety fences as well as all required soil erosion control methods shall be in place and approved by the City prior to the start of any demolition or construction.

a. The contractor shall notify the North Shore Sanitary District a minimum of 24 hours prior to the start of any work related to sanitary sewers.

b. The contractor shall notify The Lake County Stormwater Management Commission, The Army Corps of Engineers and/or any other government agency which issued permits for work within a designated wetland.

3. A Designated Erosion Control Inspector, hired or employed by the applicant, is required for all development that exceeds 10 acres of hydrologic disturbance or exceeds 1 acre of hydrologic disturbance and has a Regulatory Floodplain, Isolated Waters of Lake County or Waters of the United States on-site or on adjoining property

4. The use of city water from fill points in prosecution of the work shall be prearranged and approved by Public Works. The contractor shall comply with all city requirements for use of facilities, documentation of quantities, and payment for water used. Fire hydrants shall not be used.

5. The City of Lake Forest has not been retained or compensated to provide design and construction review services relating to the Contractor's safety precautions or to means, methods, techniques, sequences, or procedures required for the Contractor to perform his work. Omitted services include but are not limited to shoring, scaffolding, underpinning, temporary retainment of excavations and any erection methods and temporary bracing.

6. The contractor shall notify the City at least 5 days in advance of the starting of any work which might in any way inconvenience or endanger traffic, so that arrangements may be made, if necessary, for closing the road and providing suitable detours. The contractor shall at all times conduct all work in such a manner as to insure the least obstruction to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR IN-STREAM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission shall be contacted for a review of the proposed in-stream work plan which must be approved by both offices prior to the commencement of work. The plan shall meet applicable erosion and sediment control standards and include means and methods for completing work within a waterway.

### The following definitions apply to these notes:

In-stream work area: work occurring at or below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of a waterway or the normal water level (NWL) of abutting wetlands, including adjacent uplands.

### Work within a waterway must meet the following standards:

- Work in the waterway should be limited to the extent practical.
- Work in the waterway should be timed to take place during low or no-flow conditions. Low flow conditions are flow at or below the normal water elevations.
- The plan will be designed to consider maintaining conveyance of the 2-year peak flow past the work area if feasible.
- If bypass pumping is necessary, the intake hose shall be placed on a stable surface or floated to prevent sediment from entering the hose. The bypass discharge shall be placed on a non-erodible, energy dissipating surface prior to rejoining the stream flow and shall not cause erosion. Filtering of bypass water is not necessary unless the bypass water has become sediment-laden as a result of the current construction activities.

## LAKE COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

A. SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF HYDROLOGIC DISTURBANCE OF UPLAND AREAS.

B. FOR THOSE DEVELOPMENTS THAT REQUIRE A DESIGNATED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR (DECI), INSPECTIONS AND DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE PERFORMED, AT A MINIMUM:

- UPON COMPLETION OF SEDIMENT AND RUNOFF CONTROL MEASURES (INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROLS AND DIVERSIONS), PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING.
- AFTER EVERY SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS OR STORM EVENT WITH GREATER THAN 0.5 INCH OF RAINFALL OR LIQUID EQUIVALENT PRECIPITATION.

C. SOIL DISTURBANCE SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE EROSION. IF STRIPPING, CLEARING, GRADING, OR LANDSCAPING ARE TO BE DONE IN PHASES, THE PERMITTEE SHALL PLAN FOR APPROPRIATE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.

D. A STABILIZED MAT OF CRUSHED STONE MEETING IDOT GRADATION CA-1 UNDERLAIN WITH FILTER FABRIC AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ILLINOIS URBAN MANUAL, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE MEASURE(S) AS APPROVED BY THE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, SHALL BE INSTALLED AT ANY POINT WHERE TRAFFIC WILL BE ENTERING OR LEAVING A CONSTRUCTION SITE. SEDIMENT OR SOIL REACHING AN IMPROVED PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, STREET, ALLEY OR PARKING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED BY SCRAPING OR STREET CLEANING AS ACCUMULATIONS WARRANT AND TRANSPORTED TO A CONTROLLED SEDIMENT DISPOSAL AREA.

E. TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS NECESSARY TO DIRECT ALL RUNOFF FROM HYDROLOGICALLY DISTURBED AREAS TO AN APPROPRIATE SEDIMENT TRAP OR BASIN.

F. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT MEASURES WITHIN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS FOLLOWING THE END OF ACTIVE HYDROLOGIC DISTURBANCE OR REDISTURBANCE.

G. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL HAVE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO PREVENT EROSION. STOCKPILES SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS OR WETLANDS AND DESIGNATED BUFFERS.

H. SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3H:1V SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH APPROPRIATE MEASURES APPROVED BY THE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.

I. APPROPRIATE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE INSTALLED ON ALL INTERIOR DETENTION BASIN SIDE SLOPES BETWEEN THE NORMAL WATER LEVEL AND HIGH WATER LEVEL.

J. STORM SEWERS THAT ARE OR WILL BE FUNCTIONING DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PROTECTED BY AN APPROPRIATE SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURE.

K. IF DEWATERING SERVICES ARE USED, ADJOINING PROPERTIES AND DISCHARGE LOCATIONS SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION. DISCHARGE SHALL BE ROUTED THROUGH AN APPROVED ANIONIC POLYMER DEWATERING SYSTEM OR A SIMILAR MEASURE AS APPROVED BY THE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. DEWATERING SYSTEMS SHOULD BE INSPECTED DAILY DURING OPERATIONAL PERIODS. THE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, OR APPROVED REPRESENTATIVE, MUST BE PRESENT AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEWATERING ACTIVITIES.

L. IF INSTALLED SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES DO NOT MINIMIZE SEDIMENT LEAVING THE DEVELOPMENT SITE, ADDITIONAL MEASURES SUCH AS ANIONIC POLYMERS OR FILTRATION SYSTEMS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.

M. ALL TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE MAINTAINED AND REPAIRED AS NEEDED. THE PROPERTY OWNER SHALL BE ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.

N. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY MEASURES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED.

O. THE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES INDICATED ON THE PLANS ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. ADDITIONAL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED, AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, OR OTHER GOVERNING AGENCY.

U:\Regulatory Program\SESC handouts\SE-SC Notes 2013 TAC-approved.docx



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

### TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING

- Installation of soil erosion and sediment control SE/SC measures
  - Selective vegetation removal for silt fence installation
  - Silt fence installation
  - Construction fencing around areas not to be disturbed
  - Stabilized construction entrance
- Tree removal where necessary (clear & grub)
- Construct sediment trapping devices (sediment traps, basins...)
- Construct detention facilities and outlet control structure with restrictor & temporary perforated riser
- Strip topsoil, stockpile topsoil and grade site
- Temporarily stabilize topsoil stockpiles (seed and silt fence around toe of slope)
- Install storm sewer, sanitary sewer, water and associated inlet & outlet protection
- Permanently stabilize detention basins with seed and erosion control blanket
- Temporarily stabilize all areas including lots that have reached temporary grade
- Install roadways
- Permanently stabilize all outlet areas
- Install structures and grade individual lots
- Permanently stabilize lots
- Remove all temporary SE/SC measures after the site is stabilized with vegetation

\* Soil erosion and sediment control maintenance must occur every two weeks and after every ½ or greater rainfall event

U:\Regulatory Program\SESC handouts\TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING.doc

## LEGEND

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VOLO@HEYASSOC.COM

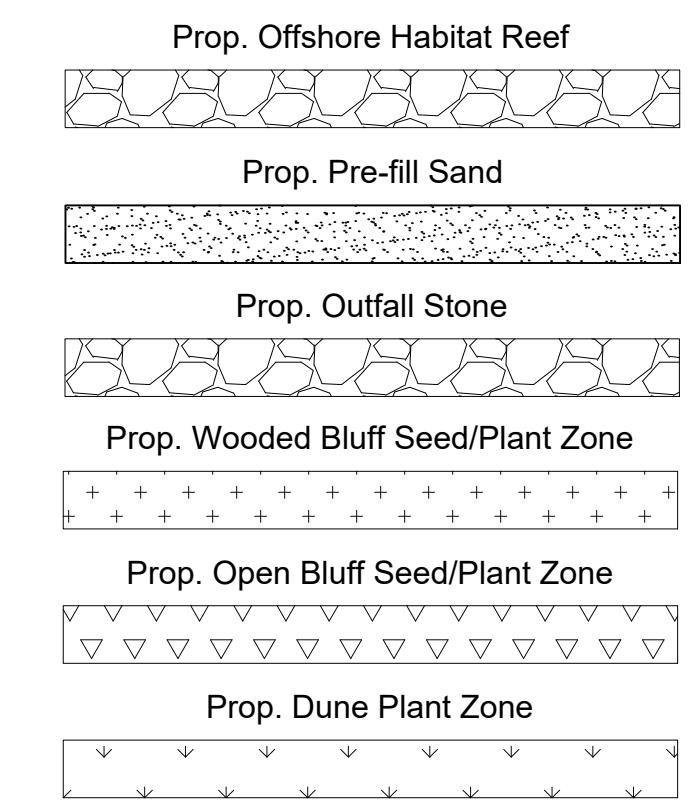
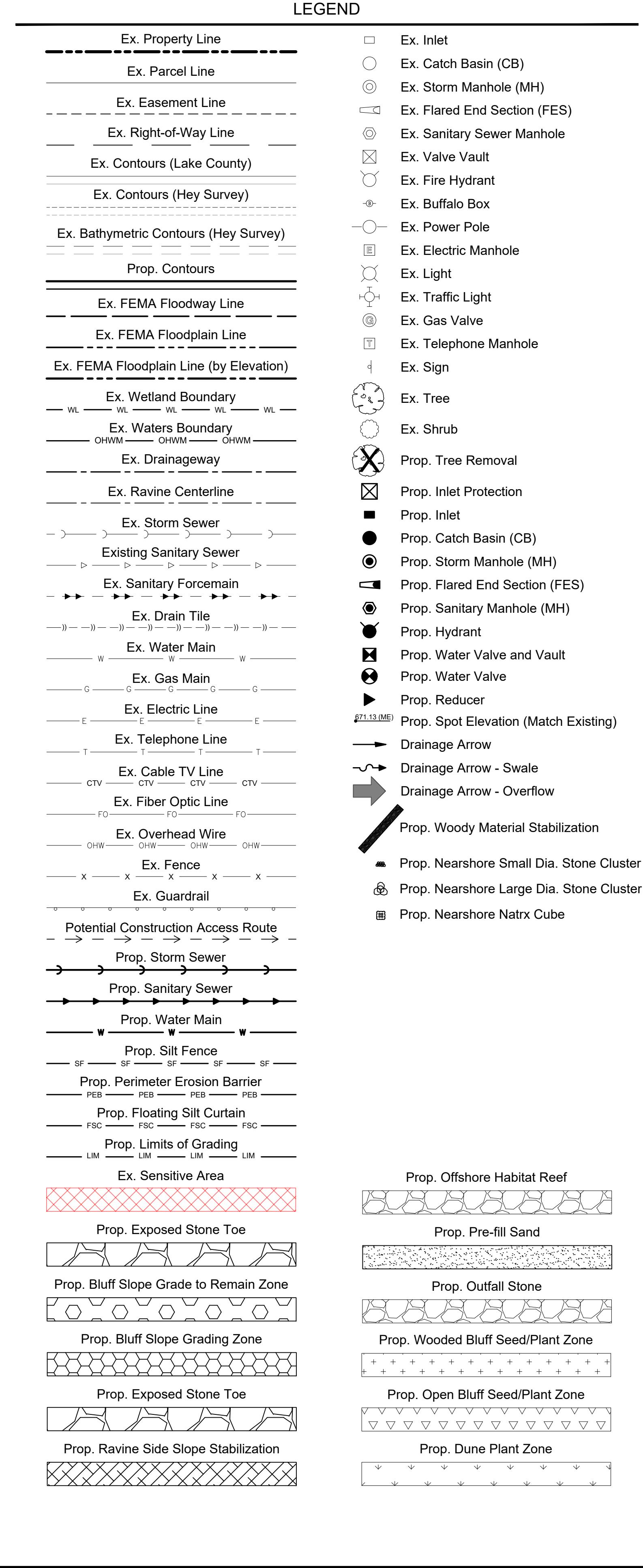
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LICENSE NO. 184-002429

**Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration**  
Lake Forest, Illinois

## General Notes

PROJECT NO:	24-0271	SHEET NO:	
DESIGNED BY:	DAK/KNJ		
DRAWN BY:	ATJ/KNJ		
CHECKED BY:	DAK/KNJ		
APPROVED BY:	DAK		
ISSUE DATE:	01/08/2026	PAGE NO:	02 of 27

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**LEGEND**

No.	Revision/Issue	Date
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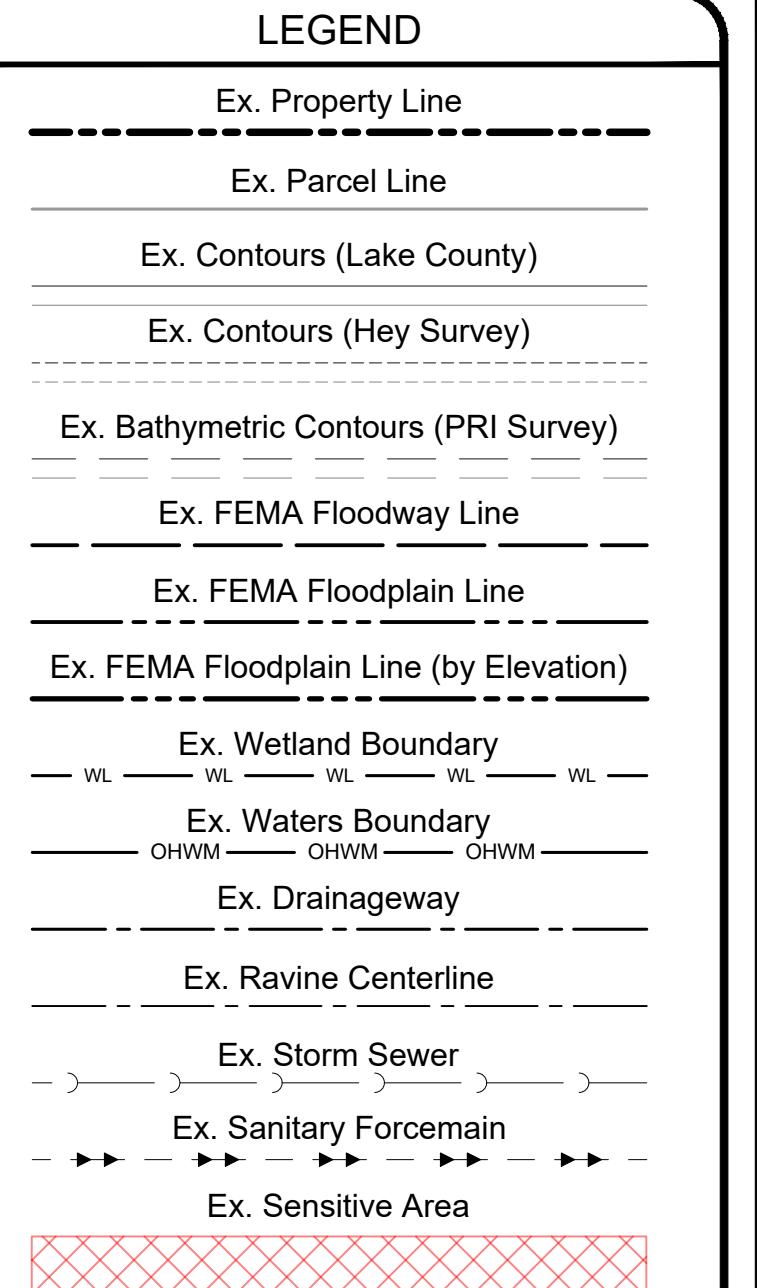
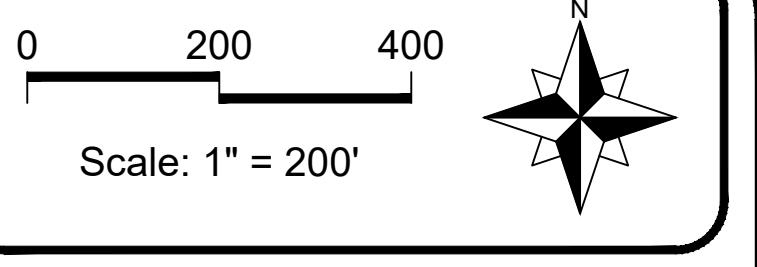
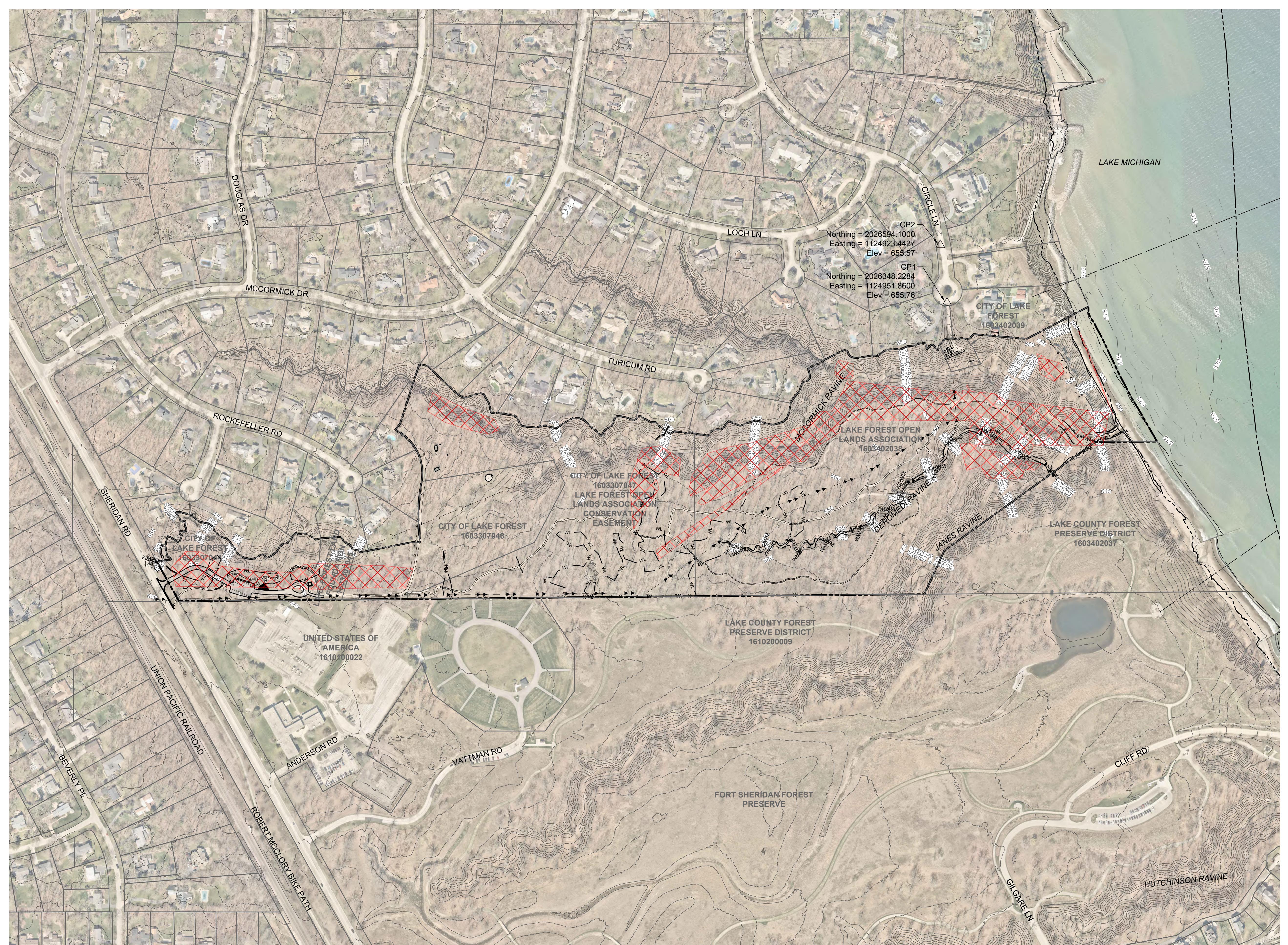
Jean and John Greene Nature  
Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and  
Shoreline Restoration

Lake Forest, Illinois

**General Notes and Legend**

PROJECT NO:	24-0271	SHEET NO:	
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CHECKED BY	DAK/KNJ		
APPROVED BY	DAK		
ISSUE DATE	01/08/2026	PAGE NO:	03 of 27

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NOTES:

- Existing trails are based on previous design drawings. Actual trail location may vary.

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

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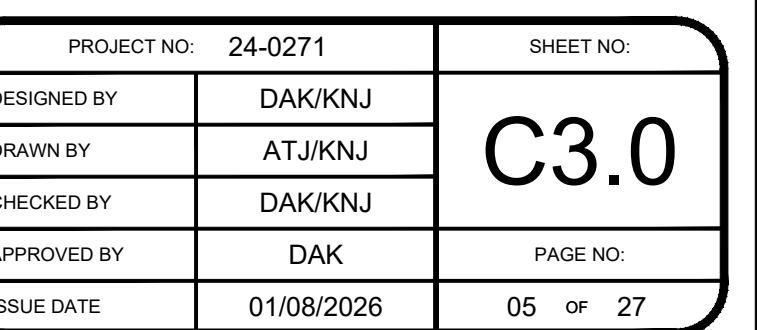
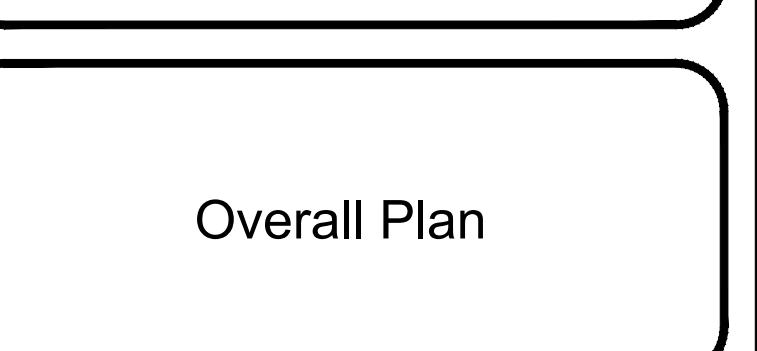
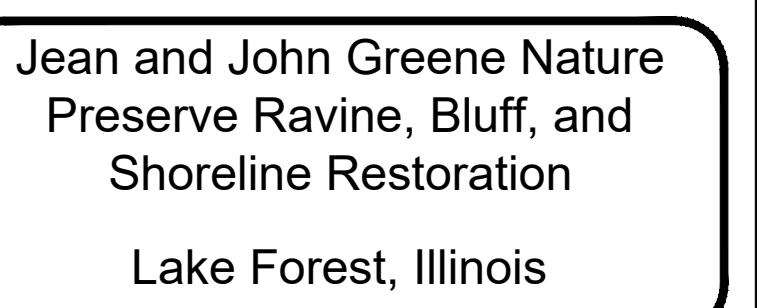
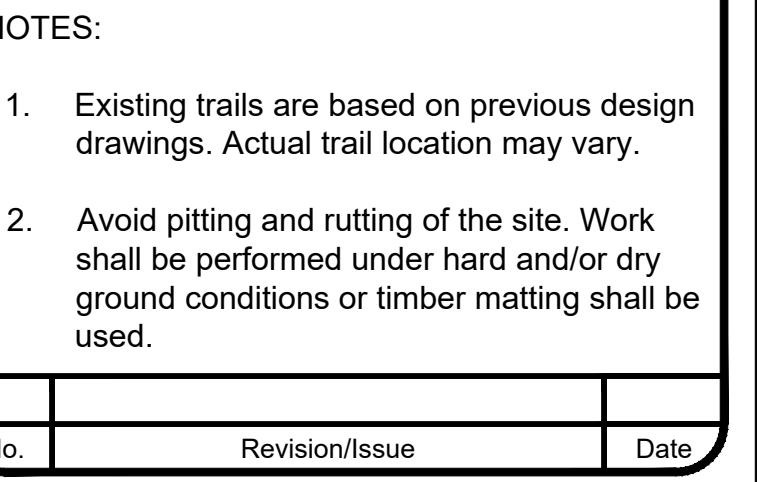
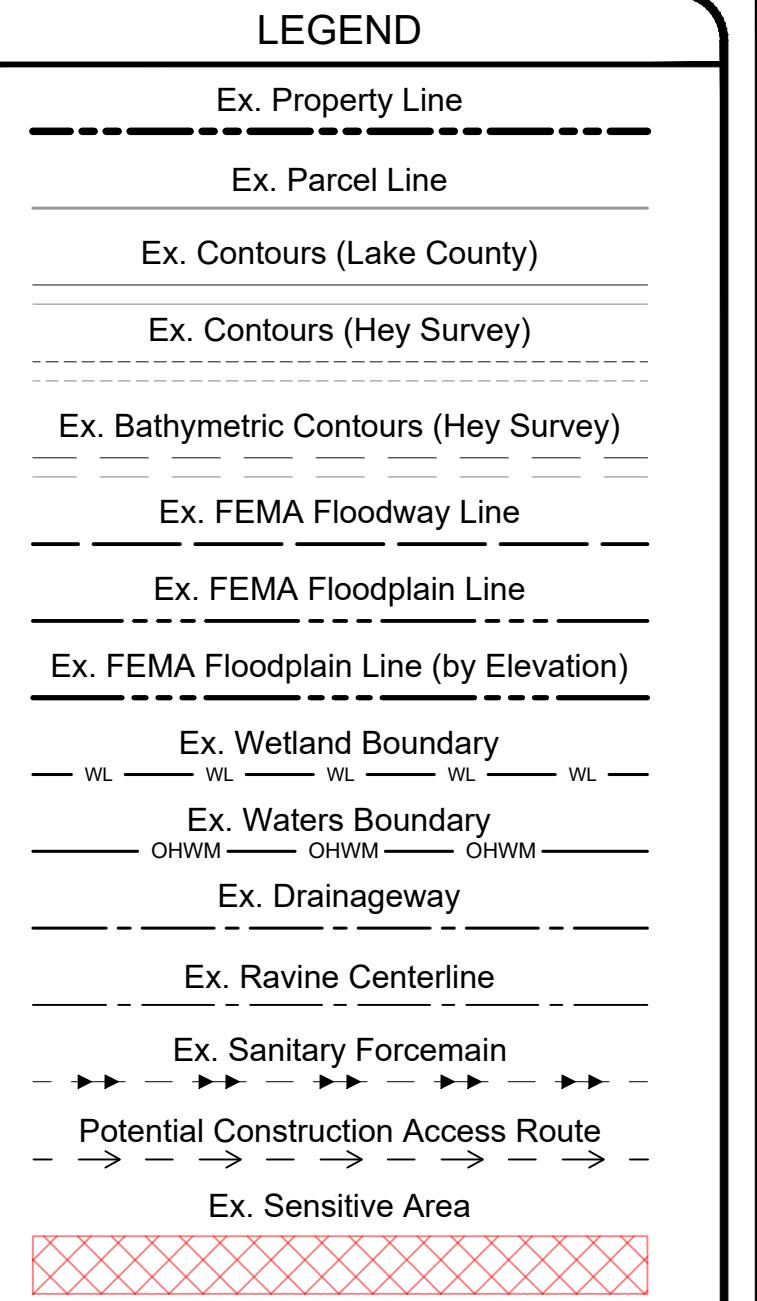
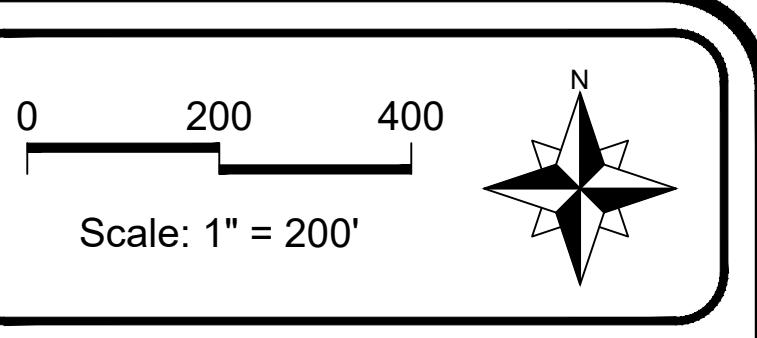
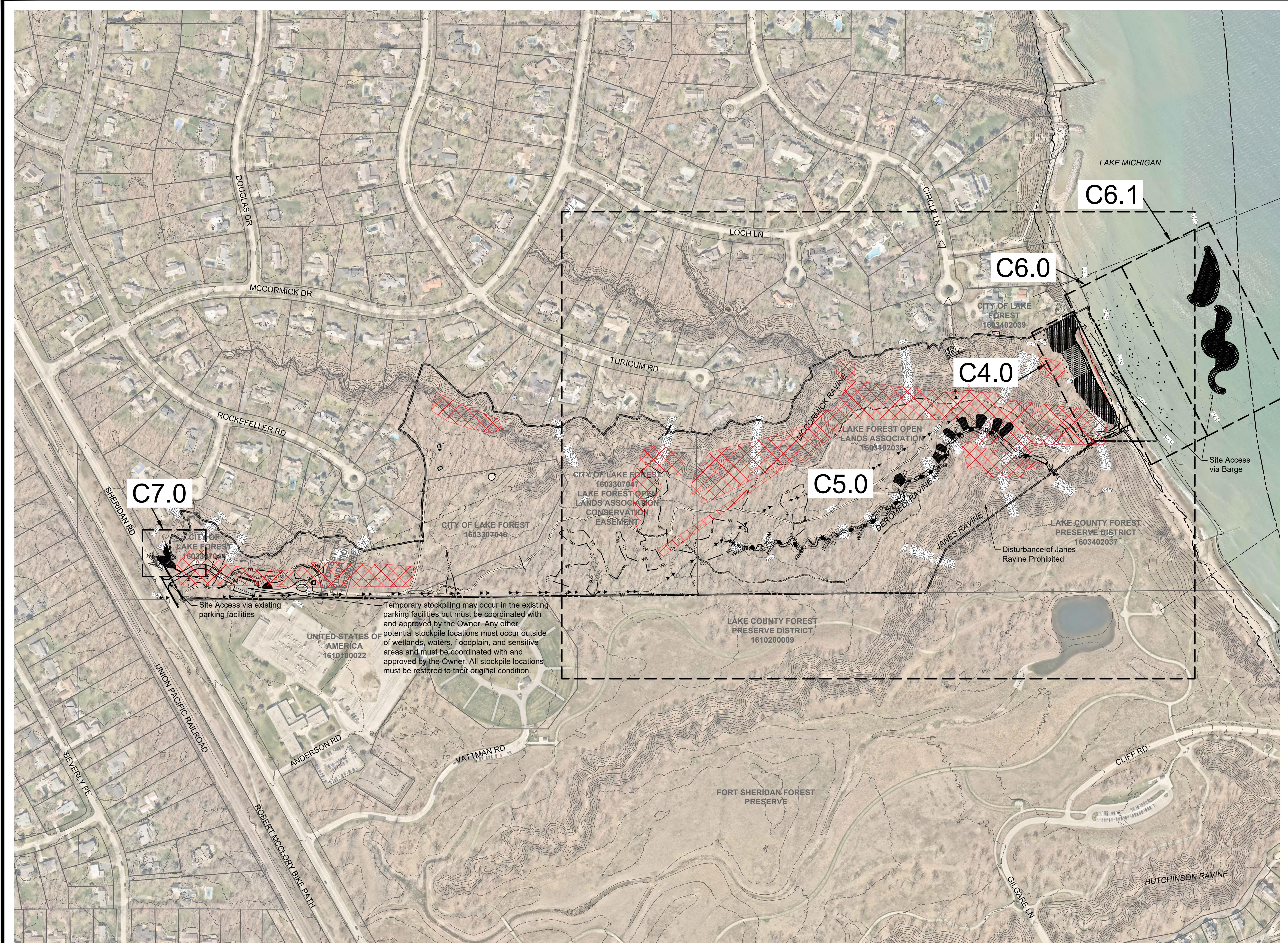
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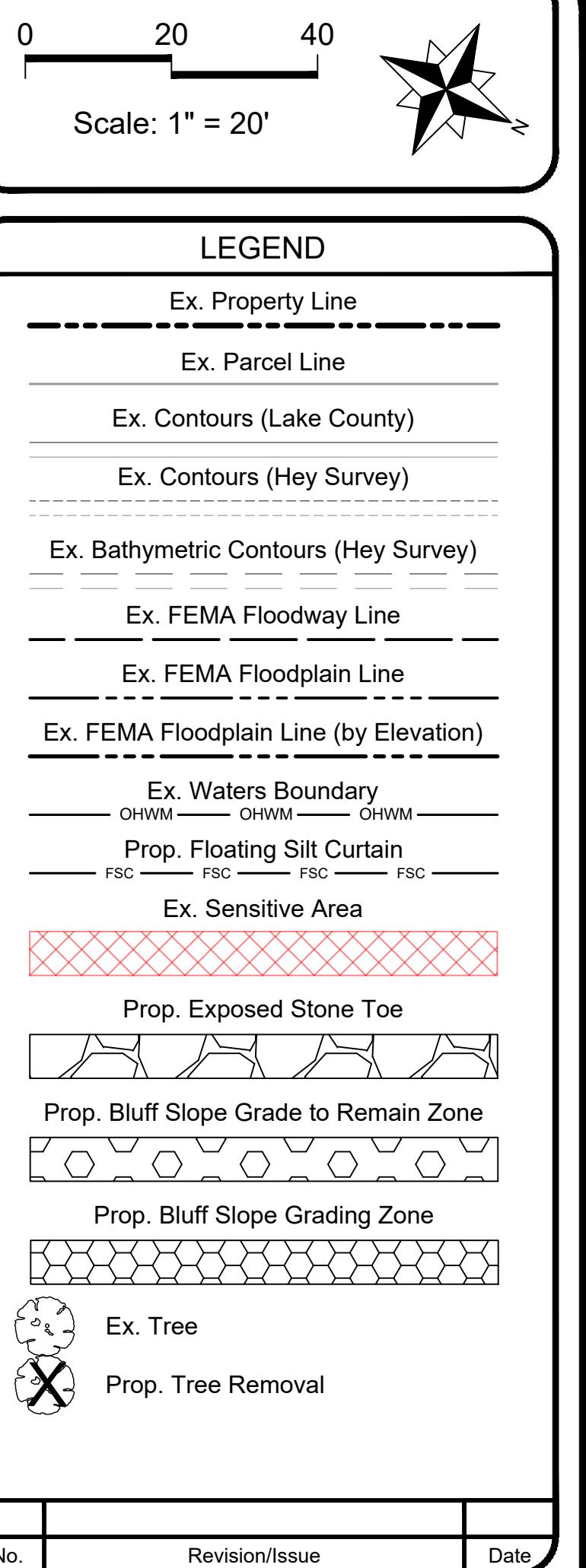
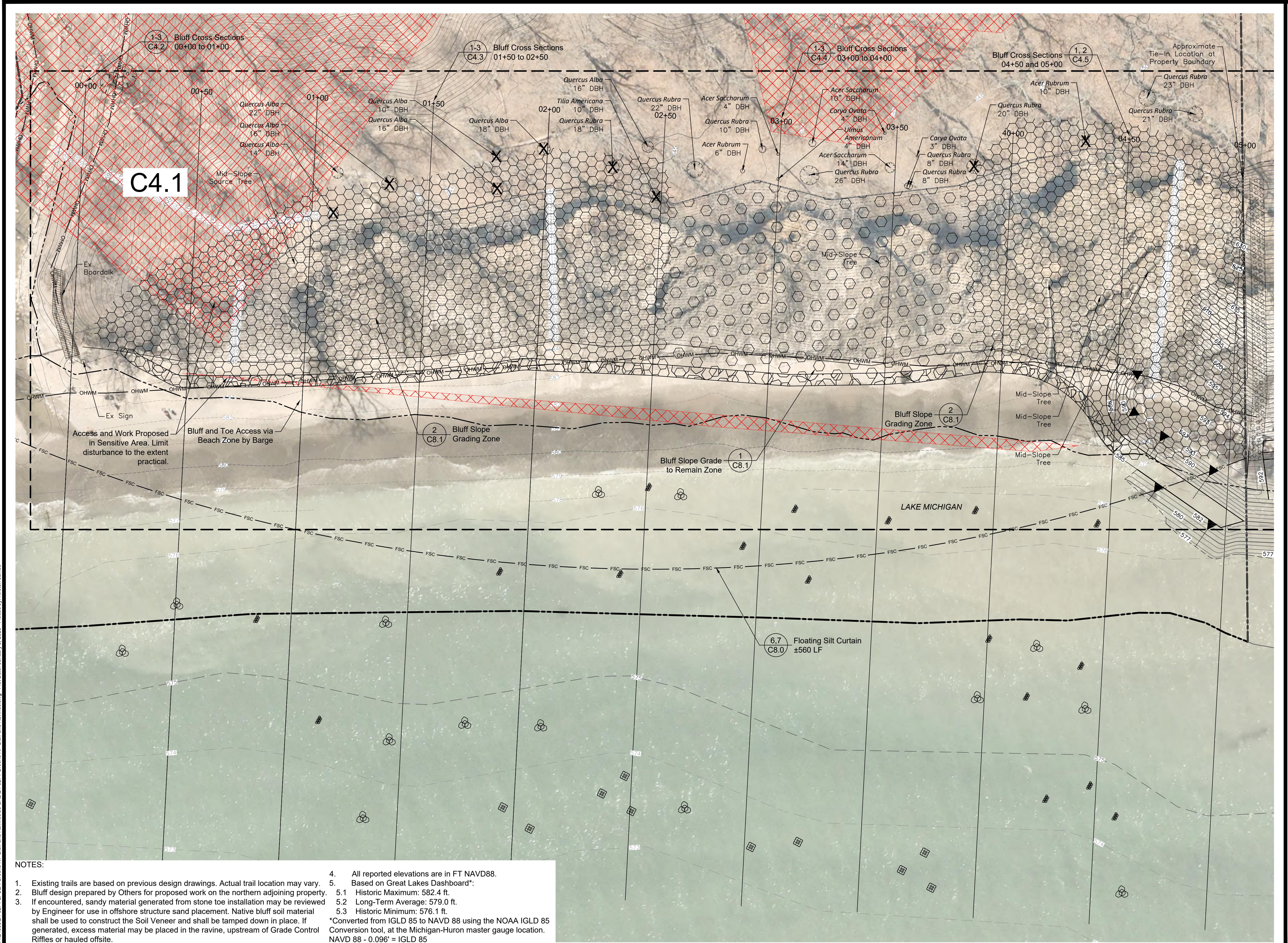
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Lake Forest, Illinois

Existing Conditions

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**Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration**  
Lake Forest, Illinois

### Bluff Plan

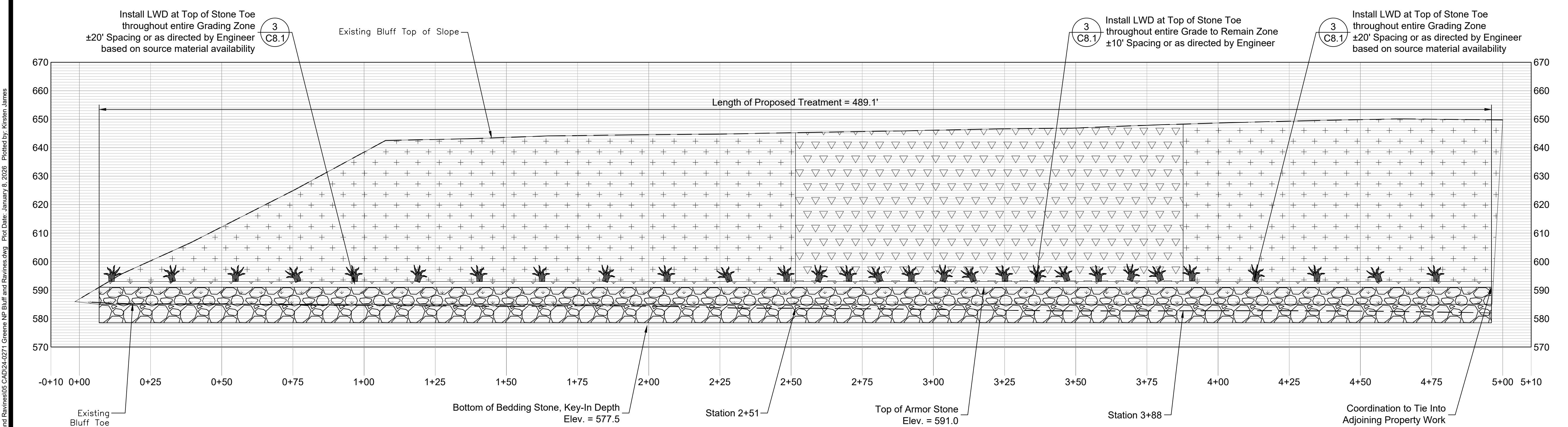
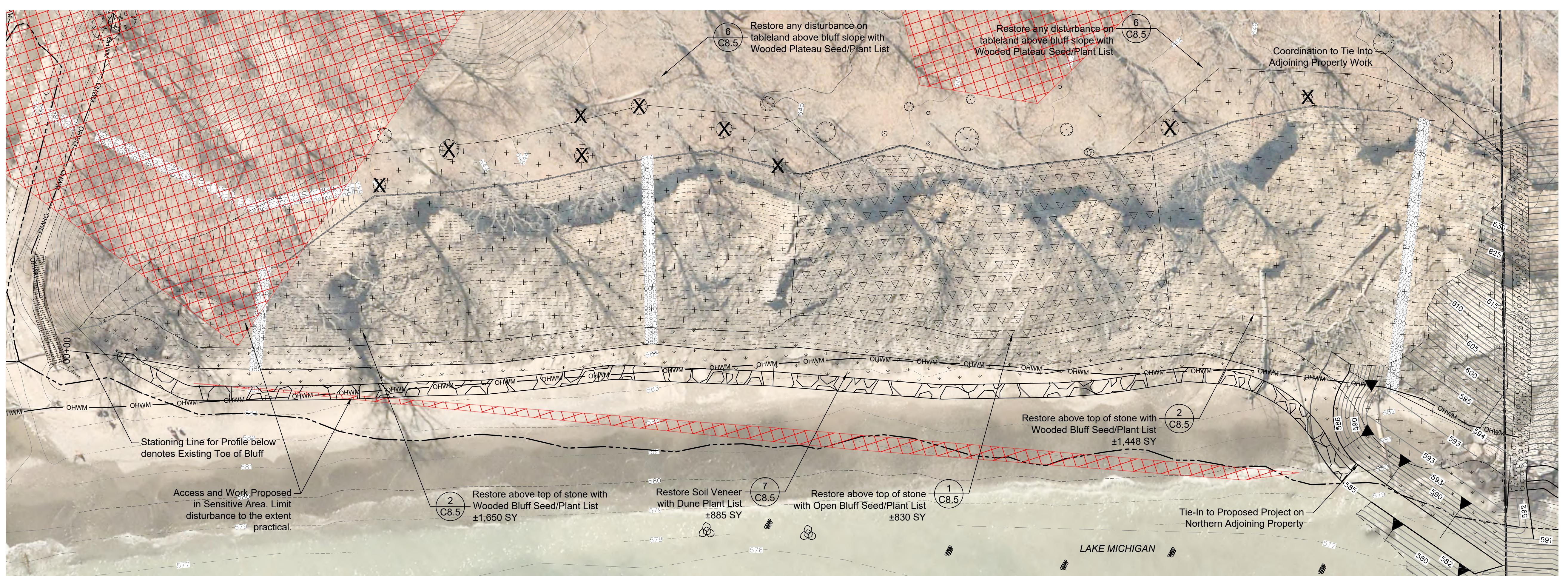
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CHECKED BY	DAK/KNJ		
APPROVED BY	DAK		
ISSUE DATE	01/08/2026	PAGE NO:	06 of 27

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### NOTES:

- Existing trails are based on previous design drawings. Actual trail location may vary.
- Bluff design prepared by Others for proposed work on the northern adjoining property.
- If encountered, sandy material generated from stone toe installation may be reviewed by Engineer for use in offshore structure sand placement. Native bluff soil material shall be used to construct the Soil Veneer and shall be tamped down in place. If generated, excess material may be placed in the ravine, upstream of Grade Control Ripples or hauled offsite.
- All reported elevations are in FT NAVD88.
- Based on Great Lakes Dashboard\*:
  - Historic Maximum: 582.4 ft.
  - Long-Term Average: 579.0 ft.
  - Historic Minimum: 576.1 ft.

\*Converted from IGLD 85 to NAVD 88 using the NOAA IGLD 85 Conversion tool, at the Michigan-Huron master gauge location.  
NAVD 88 - 0.096 = IGLD 85



## the NP | NOTES

1. Existing trails are based on previous design drawings. Actual trail location may vary.
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4. All reported elevations are in FT NAVD88.
5. Based on Great Lakes Dashboard\*:
  - 5.1 Historic Maximum: 582.4 ft.
  - 5.2 Long-Term Average: 579.0 ft.
  - 5.3 Historic Minimum: 576.1 ft.

by Engineer for use in offshore structure sand placement. Native bluff soil material shall be used to construct the Soil Veneer and shall be tamped down in place. If generated, excess material may be placed in the ravine, upstream of Grade Control Riffles or hauled offsite.

A scale bar and a compass rose are shown. The scale bar has markings at 0, 5, 10, 20, and 40. Below the scale bar, text reads: "Scale: 1" = 20' (Horiz.)" and "1" = 5' (Vert.)". To the right of the scale bar is a compass rose with a north arrow pointing upwards.

## LEGEND

Ex. Property Line

---

Ex. Parcel Line

---

Ex. Contours (Lake County)

---

Ex. Contours (Hey Survey)

---

Ex. Bathymetric Contours (Hey Survey)

---

Ex. FEMA Floodway Line

---

Ex. FEMA Floodplain Line

---

Ex. FEMA Floodplain Line (by Elevation)

---

Ex. Waters Boundary

---

OHWM OHWM OHWM

Prop. Floating Silt Curtain

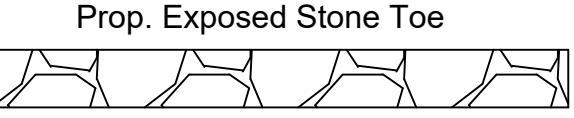
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FSC FSC FSC FSC

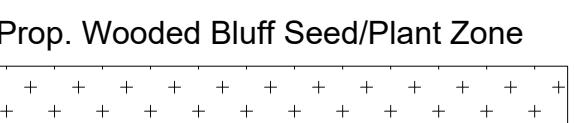
Ex. Sensitive Area



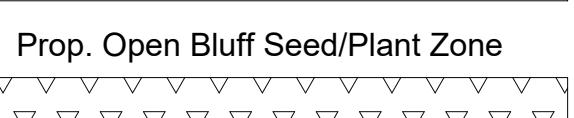
Prop. Exposed Stone Toe



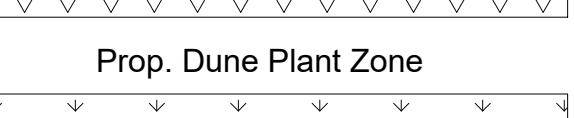
Prop. Wooded Bluff Seed/Plant Zone



Prop. Open Bluff Seed/Plant Zone



Prop. Dune Plant Zone



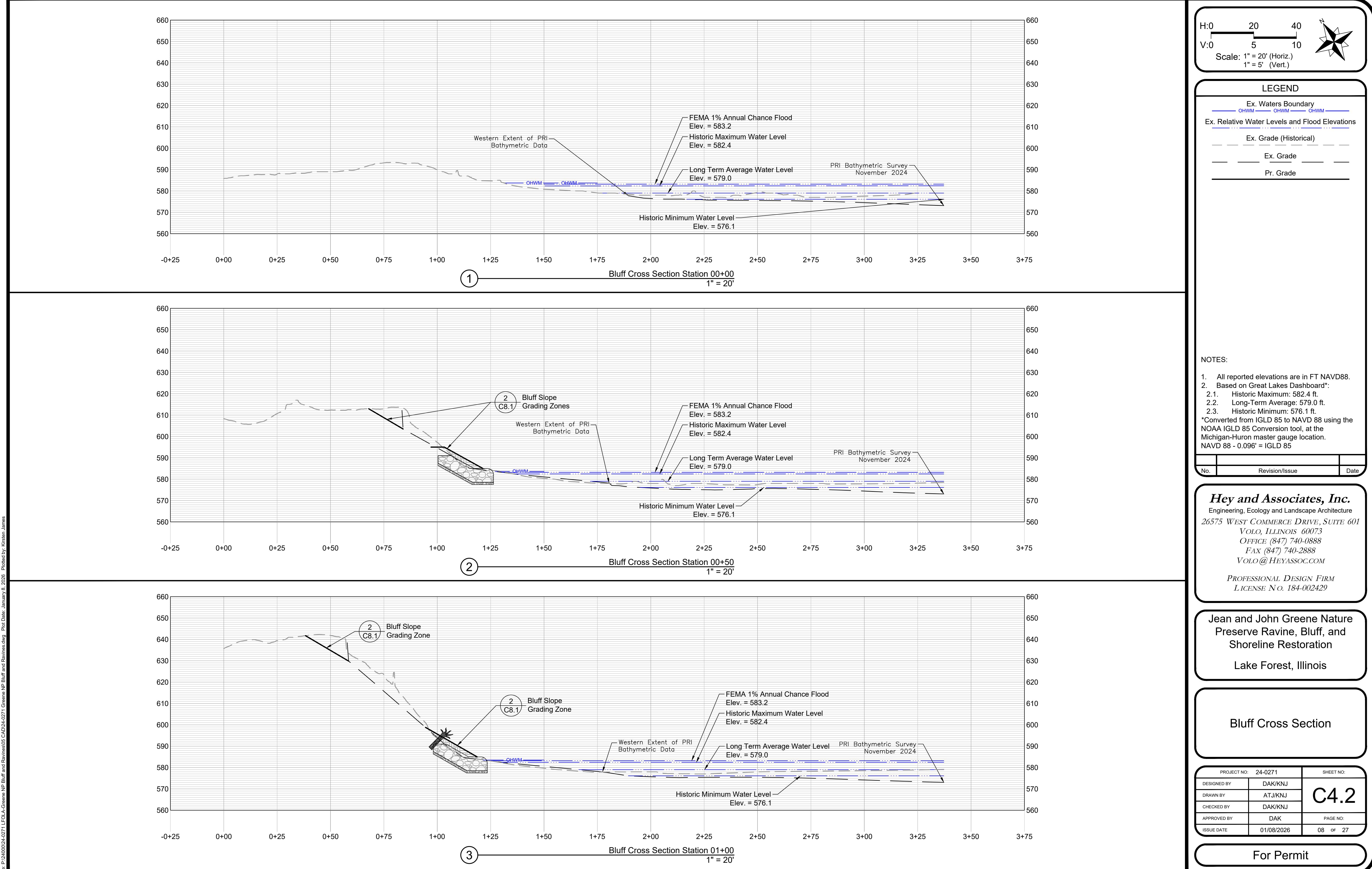
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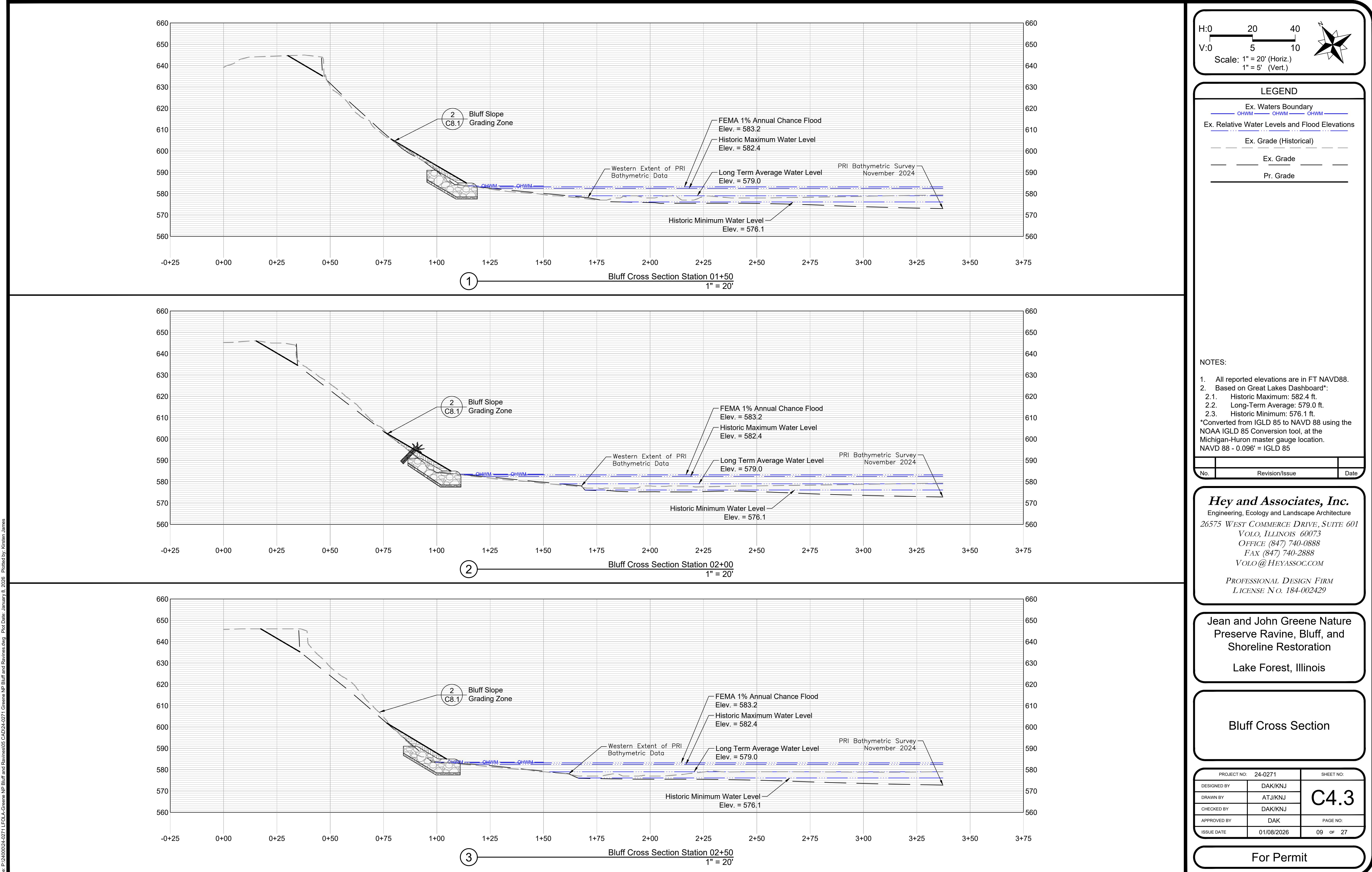
# Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration

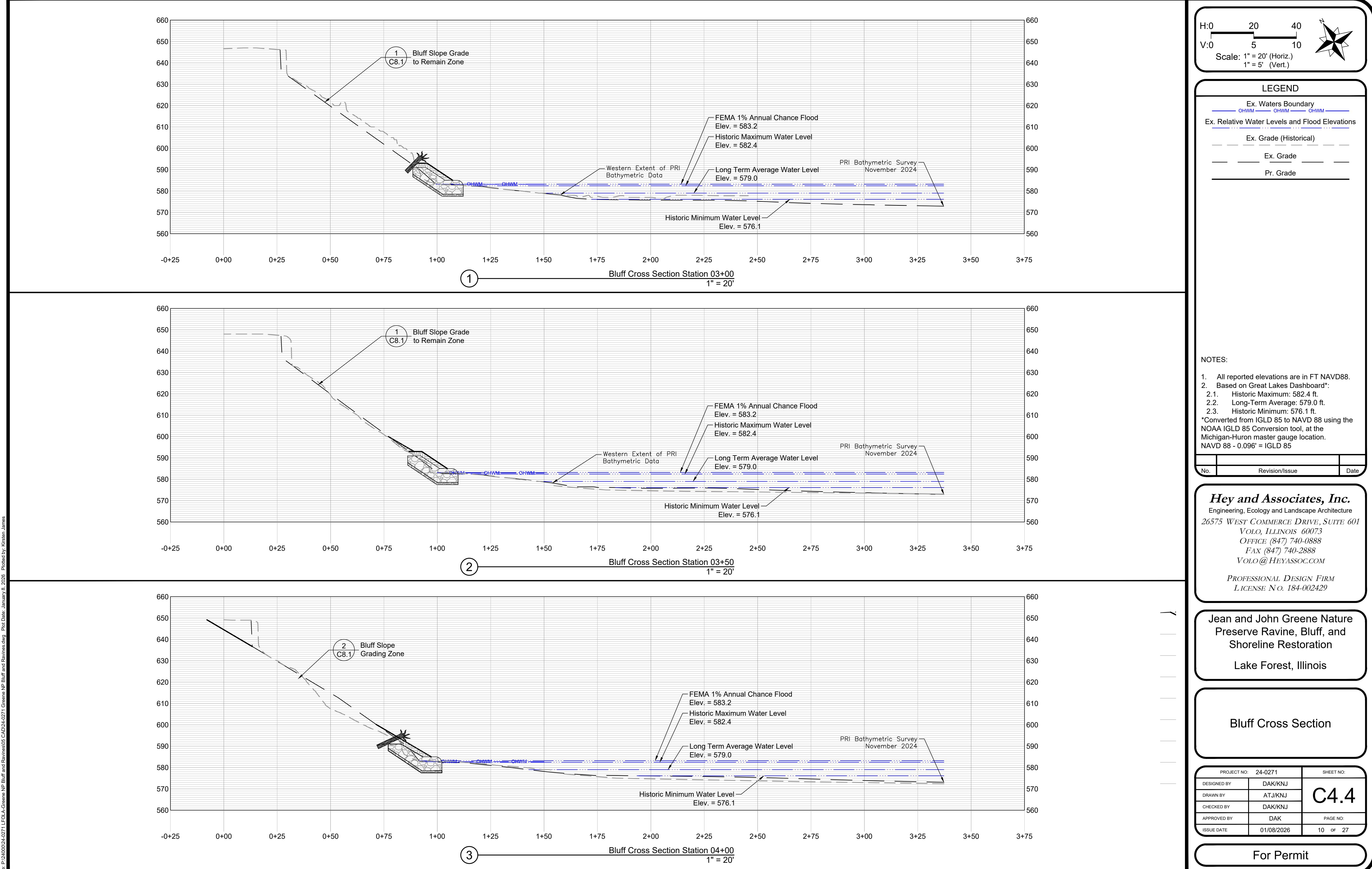
## Bluff Plan and Profile

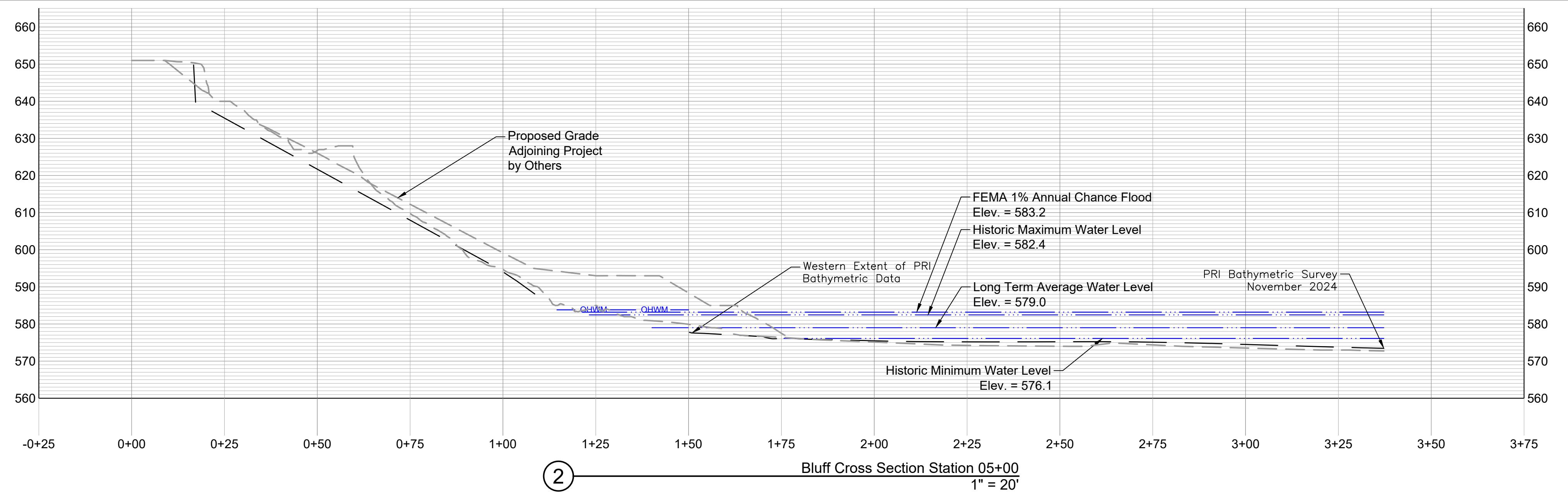
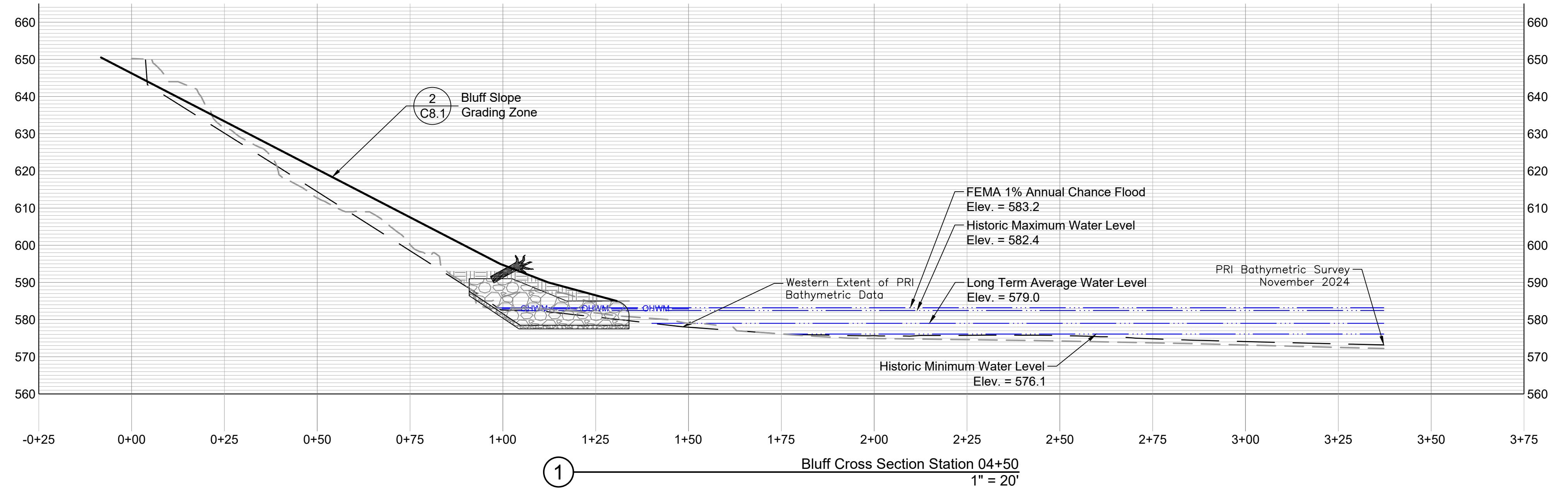
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Scale: 1" = 20' (Horiz.)  
1" = 5' (Vert.)

## LEGEND

The diagram consists of six horizontal lines of decreasing length from top to bottom. The top line is blue and labeled 'Ex. Waters Boundary' and 'OHWM'. The second line is blue and labeled 'Ex. Relative Water Levels and Flood Elevations'. The third line is black and labeled 'Ex. Grade (Historical)'. The fourth line is black and labeled 'Ex. Grade'. The fifth line is black and labeled 'Pr. Grade'. The bottom line is the longest and is solid black.

## NOTES:

1. All reported elevations are in FT NAVD88.
2. Based on Great Lakes Dashboard\*:
  - 2.1. Historic Maximum: 582.4 ft.
  - 2.2. Long-Term Average: 579.0 ft.
  - 2.3. Historic Minimum: 576.1 ft.

\*Converted from IGLD 85 to NAVD 88 using the NOAA IGLD 85 Conversion tool, at the Michigan-Huron master gauge location.  
NAVD 88 - 0.096' = IGLD 85

NAVD 88 - 0.090 - ICD 63		
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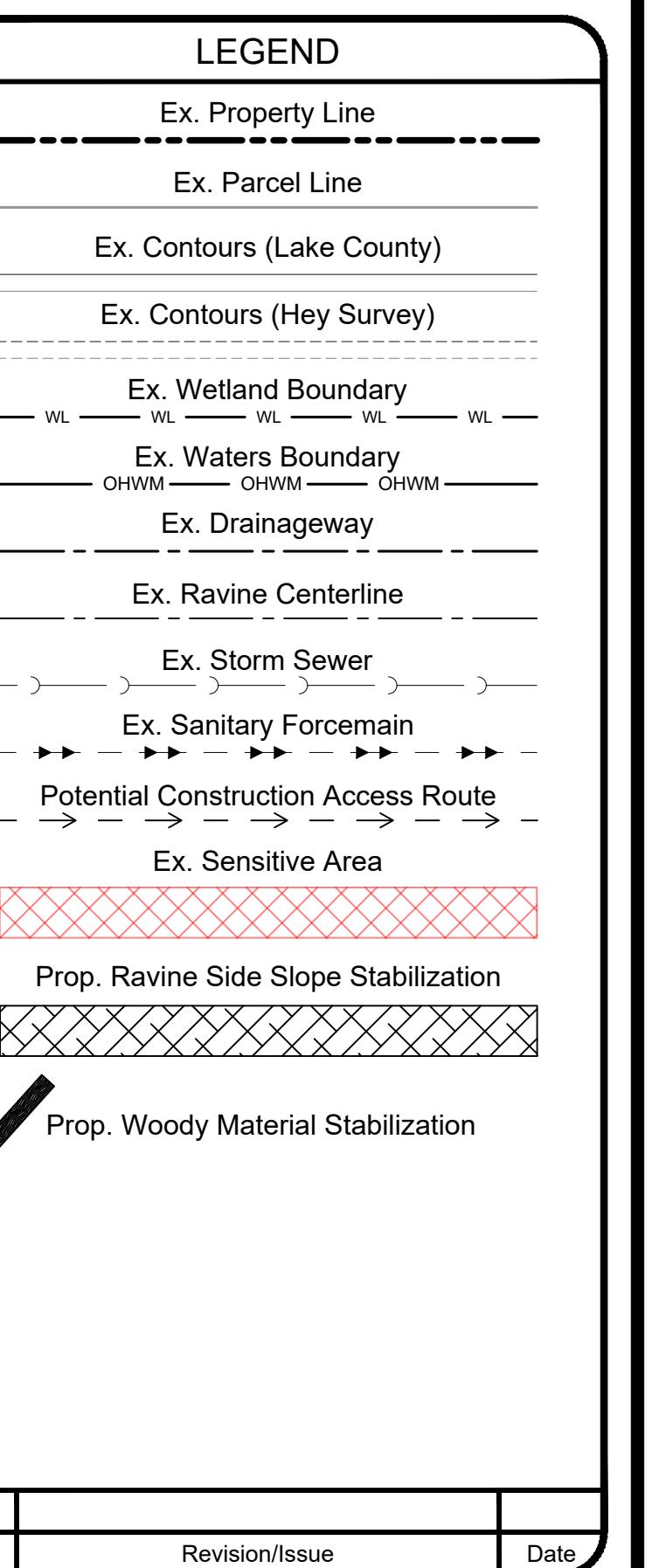
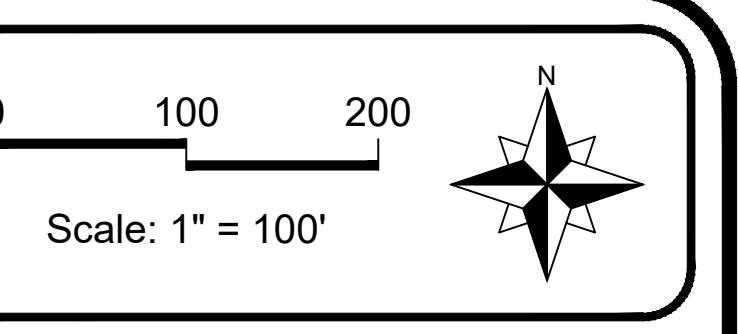
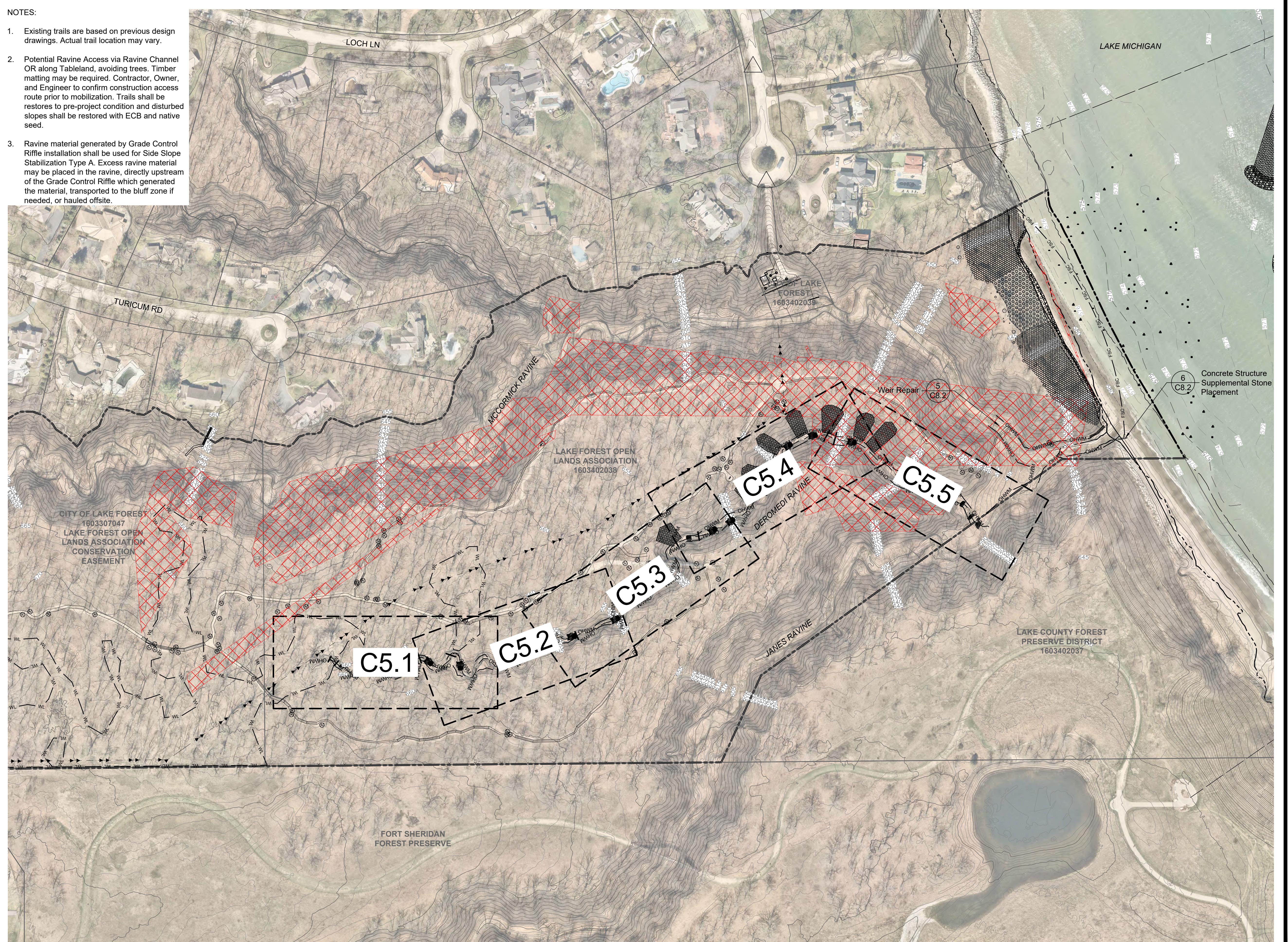
# Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration

## Lake Forest, Illinois

## Bluff Cross Section

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Ravine Plan

PROJECT NO:	24-0271	SHEET NO:	
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H:0 20 40  
V:0 5 10  
Scale: 1" = 20' (Horiz.)  
1" = 5' (Vert.)

LEGEND	
Ex. Property Line	-----
Ex. Parcel Line	-----
Ex. Contours (Lake County)	-----
Ex. Contours (Hey Survey)	-----
Ex. Wetland Boundary	WL
Ex. Waters Boundary	OHWM
Ex. Drainageway	-----
Ex. Ravine Centerline	-----
Ex. Storm Sewer	-----
Ex. Sanitary Forcemain	-----
Potential Construction Access Route	→→→→→
Ex. Sensitive Area	■■■■■
Prop. Ravine Side Slope Stabilization	■■■■■
Prop. Woody Material Stabilization	■■■■■

**NOTES:**  
Potential Ravine Access from Parking Facility along existing trail routes.

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

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Lake Forest, Illinois

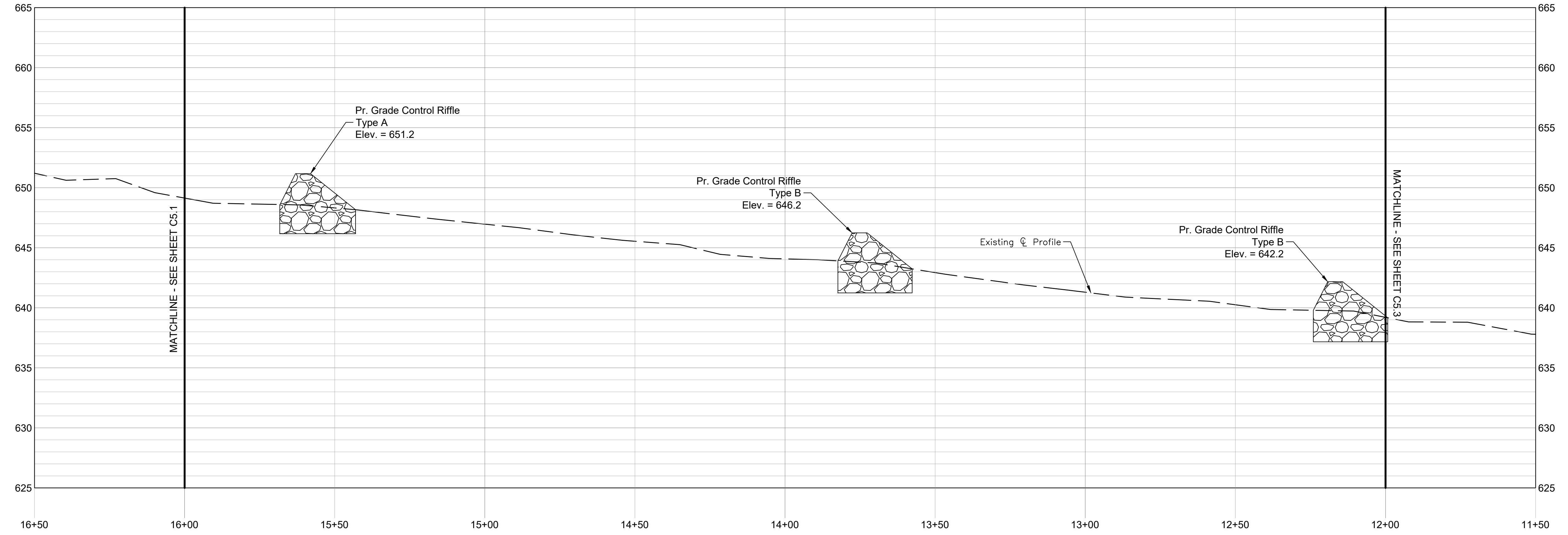
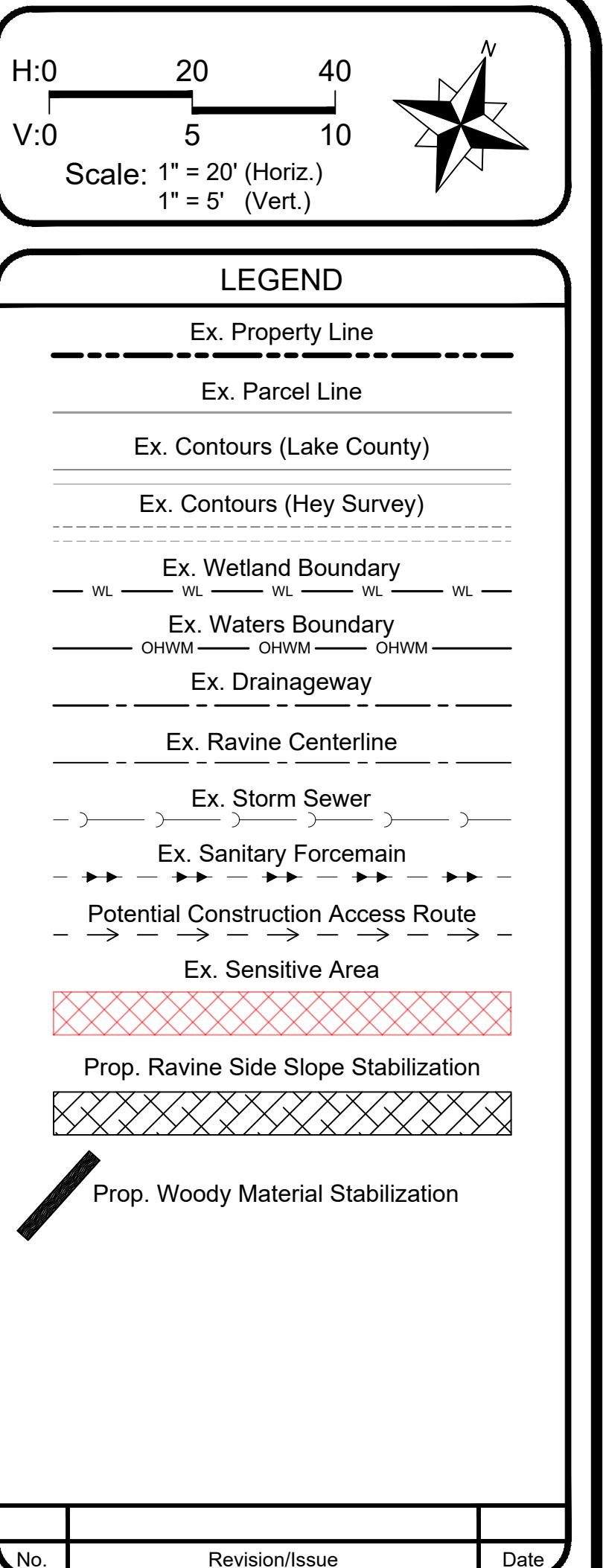
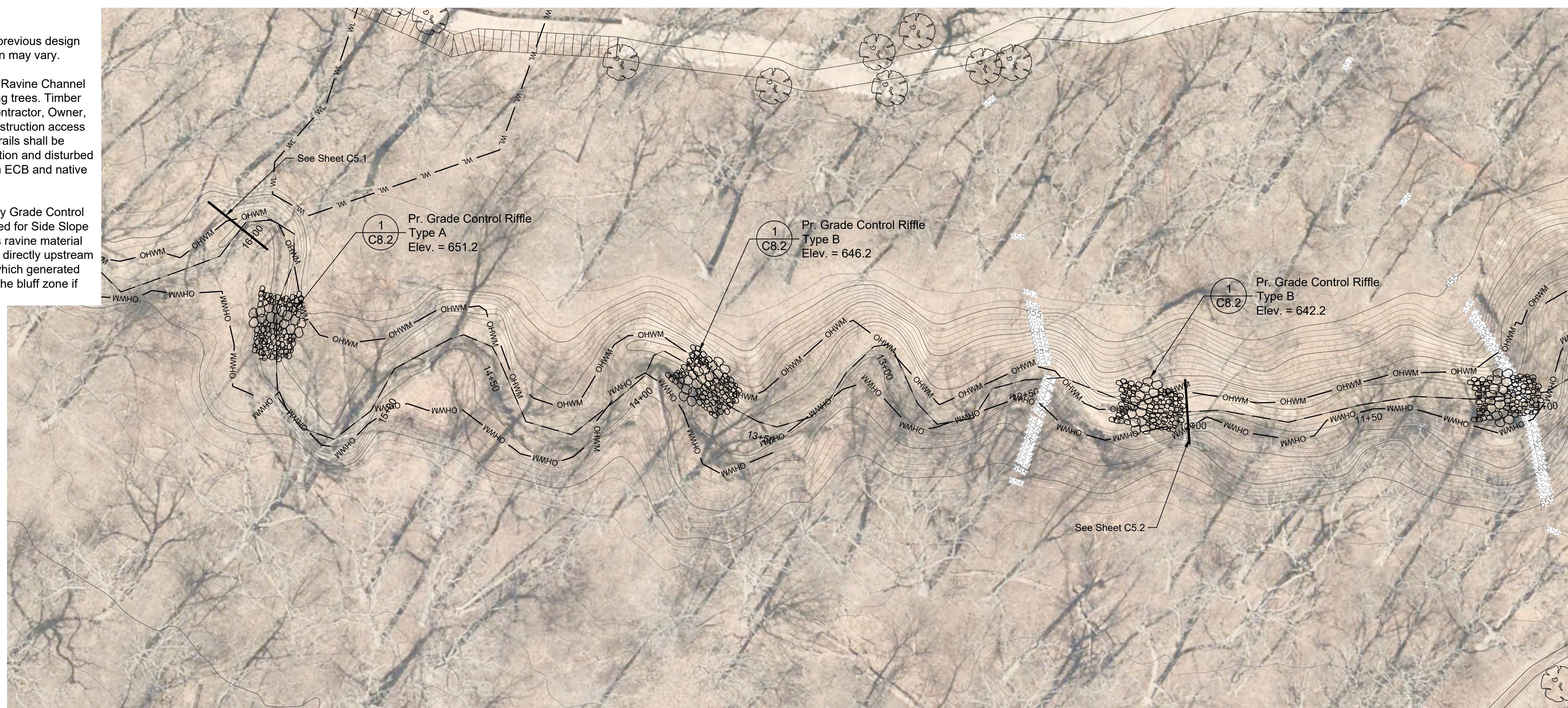
**Ravine Plan and Profile**

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ISSUE DATE	01/08/2026	PAGE NO: 13 of 27

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## NOTES:

1. Existing trails are based on previous design drawings. Actual trail location may vary.
2. Potential Ravine Access via Ravine Channel OR along Tableland, avoiding trees. Timber matting may be required. Contractor, Owner, and Engineer to confirm construction access route prior to mobilization. Trails shall be restored to pre-project condition and disturbed slopes shall be restored with ECB and native seed.
3. Ravine material generated by Grade Control Riffle installation shall be used for Side Slope Stabilization Type A. Excess ravine material may be placed in the ravine, directly upstream of the Grade Control Riffle which generated the material, transported to the bluff zone if needed, or hauled offsite.



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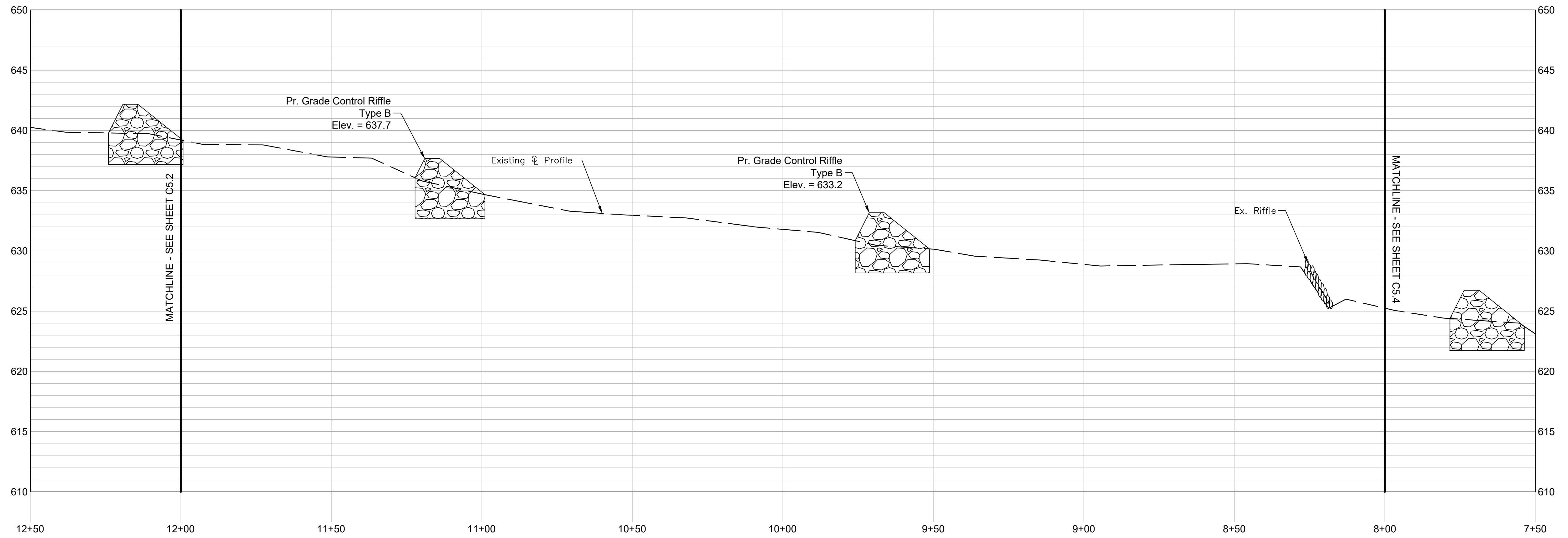
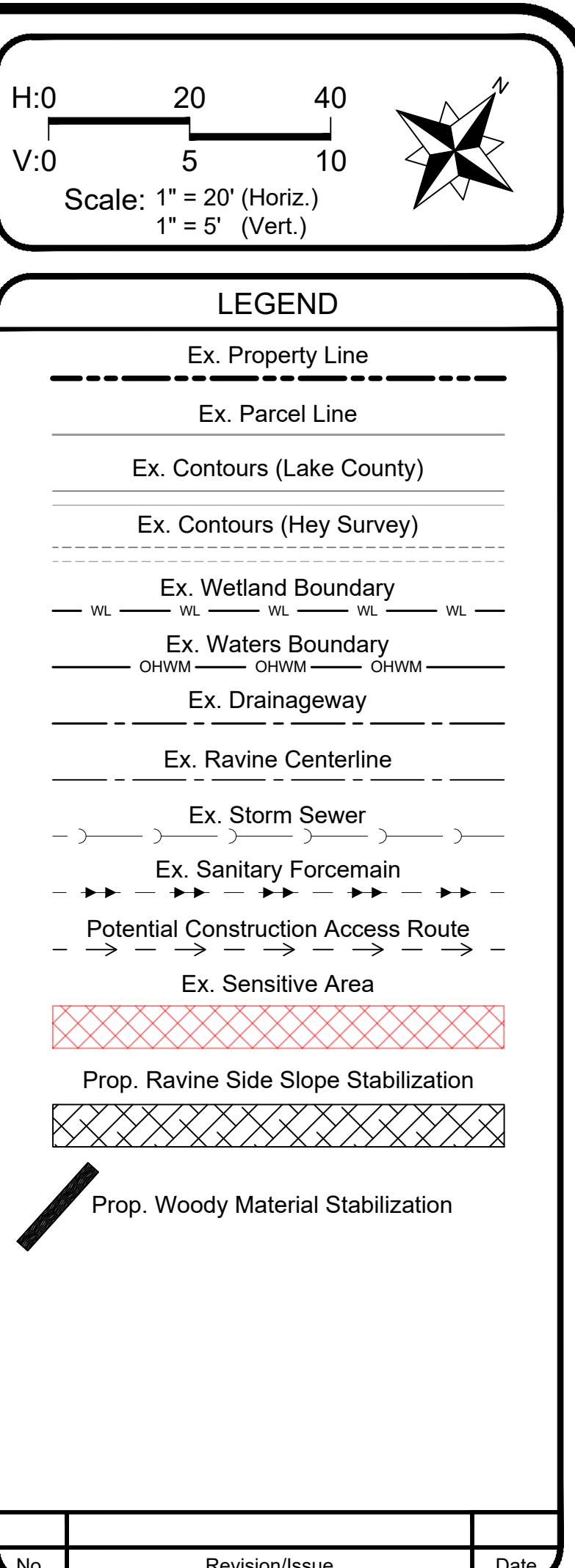
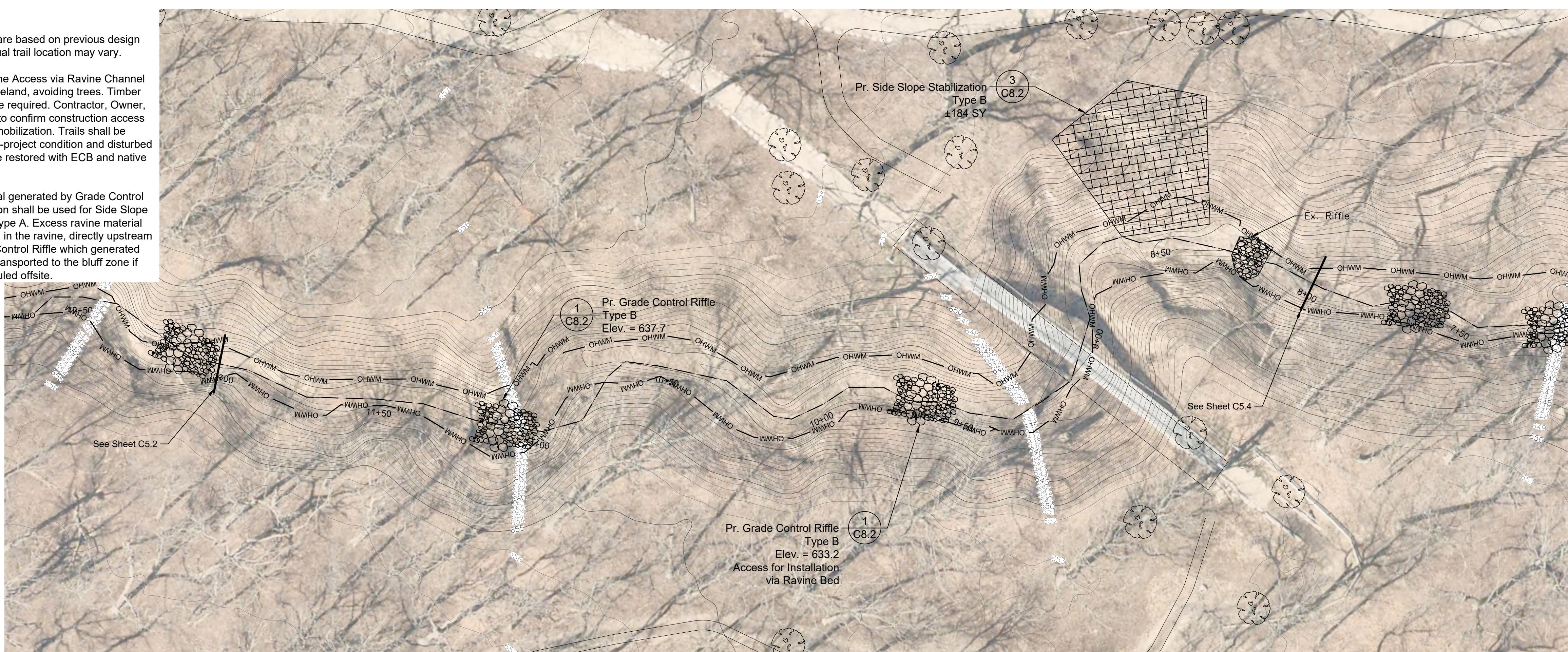
Ravine Plan and Profile

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3. Ravine material generated by Grade Control Riffle installation shall be used for Side Slope Stabilization Type A. Excess ravine material may be placed in the ravine, directly upstream of the Grade Control Riffle which generated the material, transported to the bluff zone if needed, or hauled offsite.



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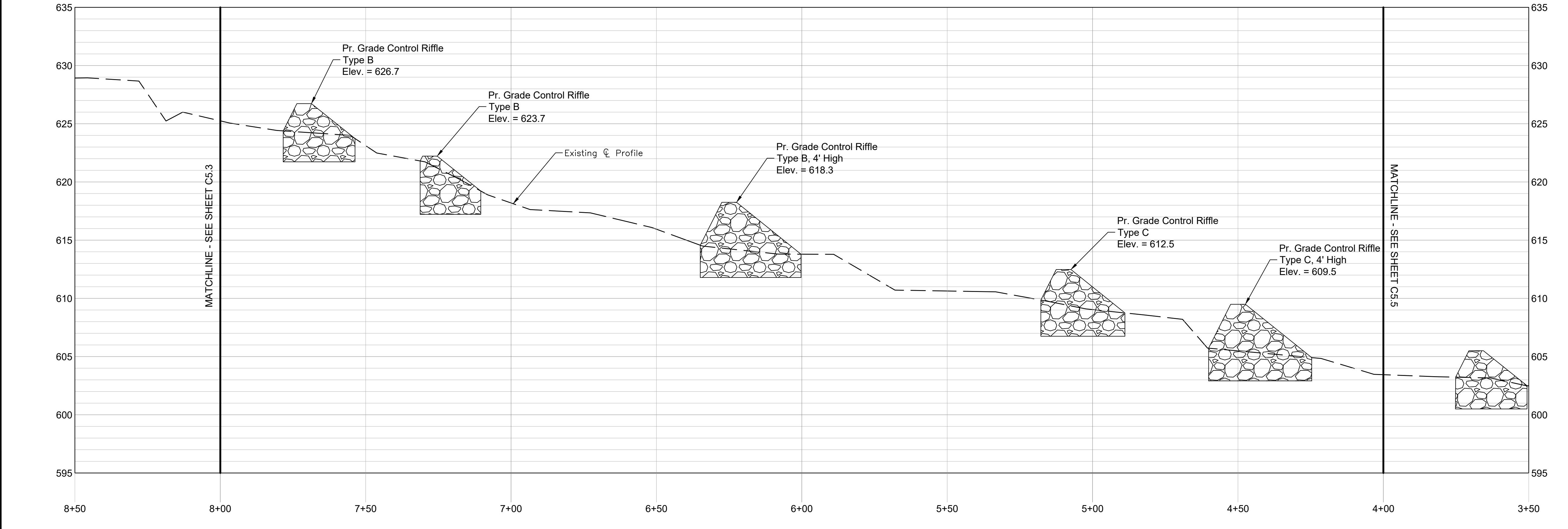
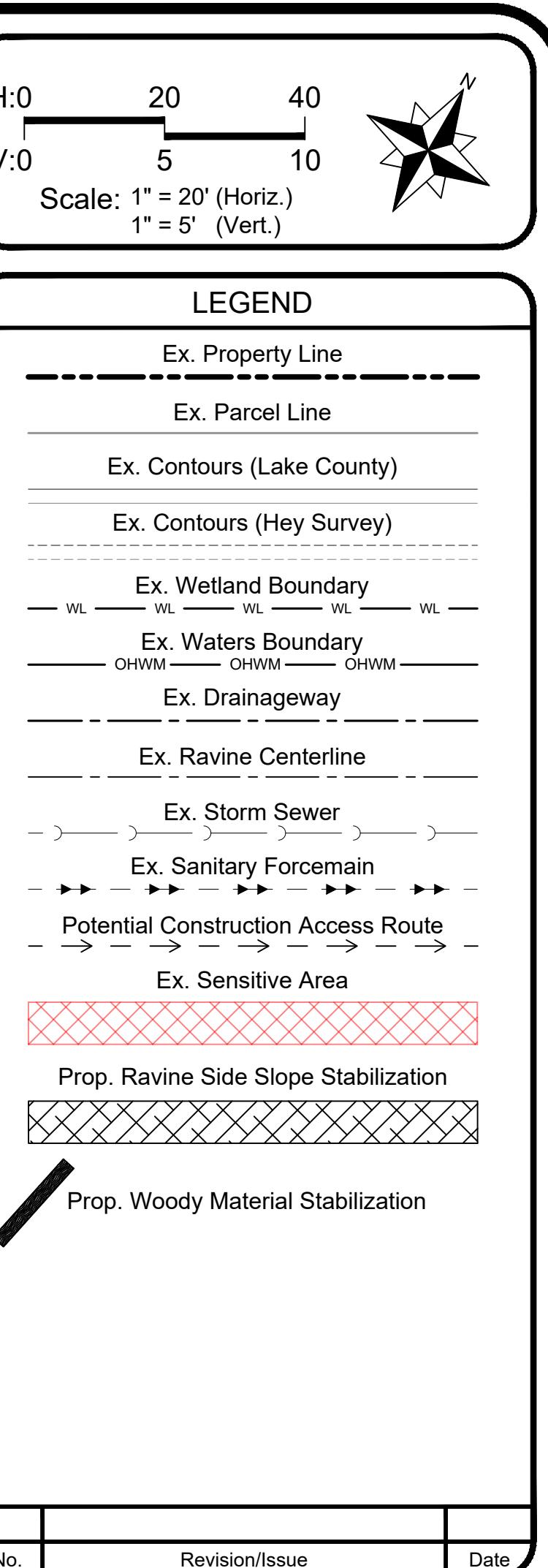
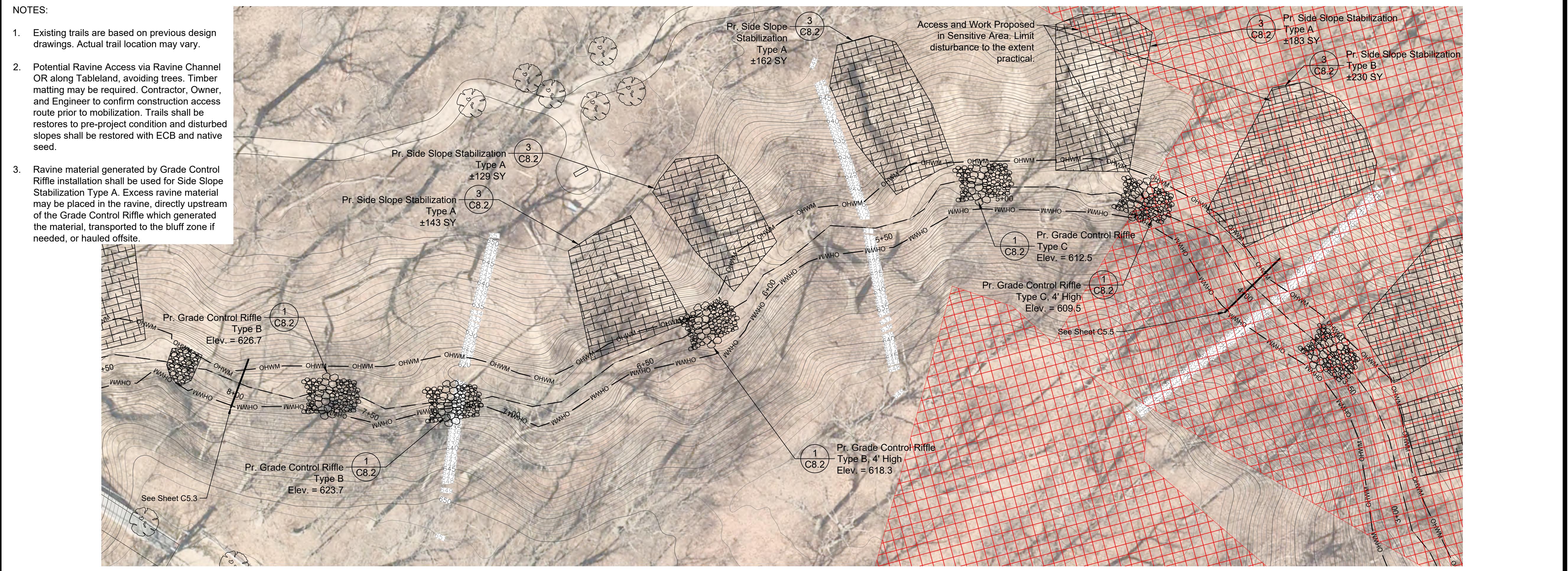
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Ravine Plan and Profile

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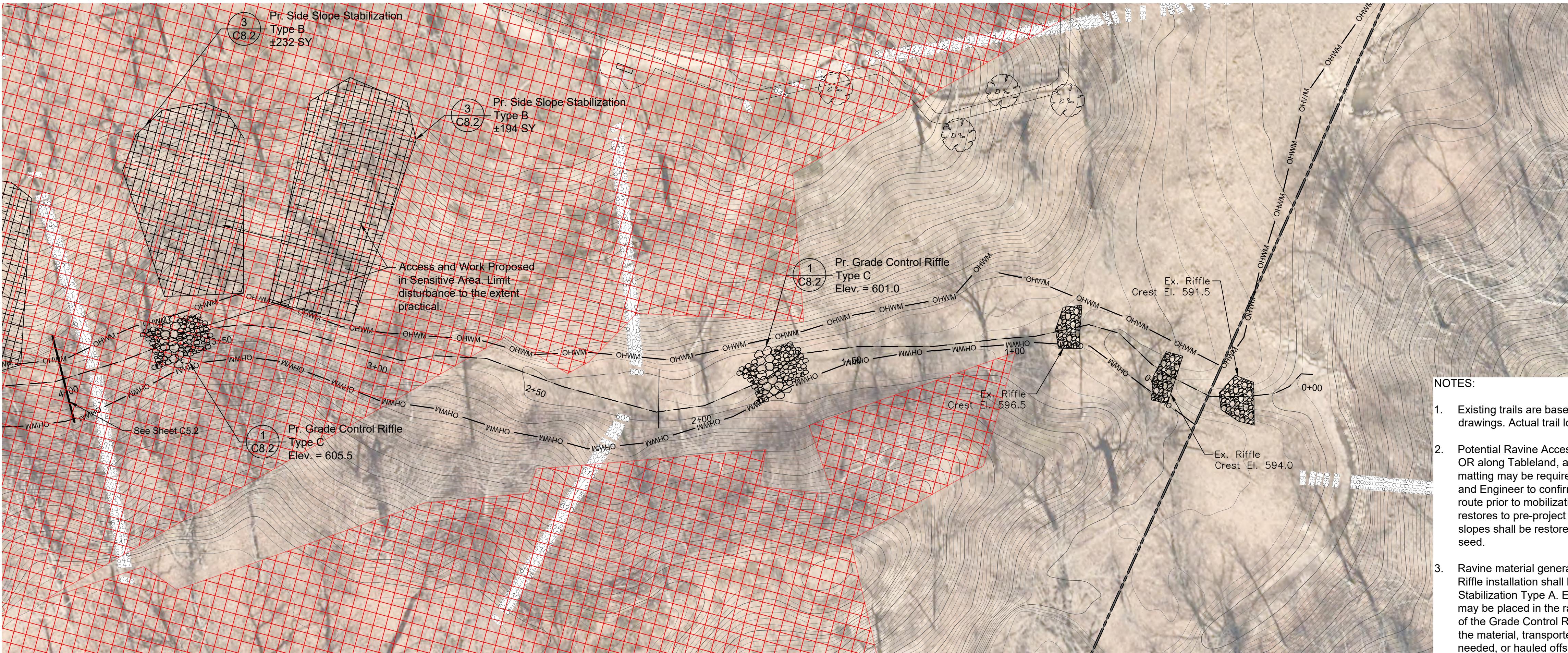
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Lake Forest, Illinois

**Ravine Plan and Profile**

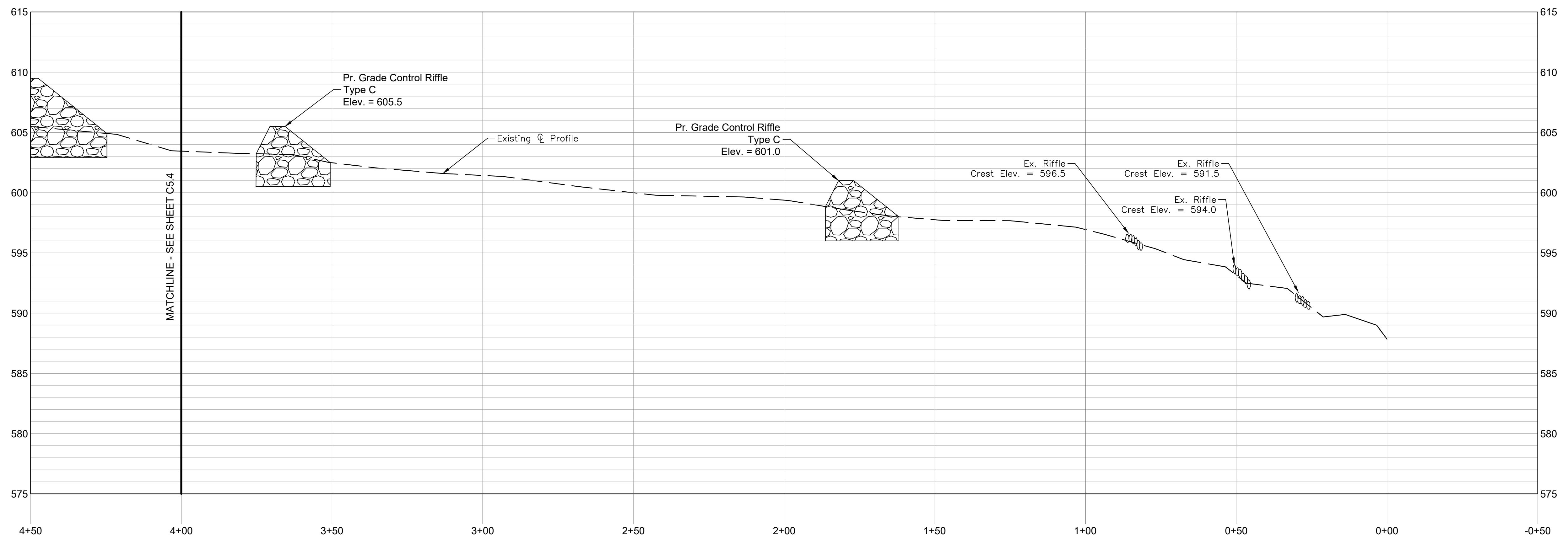
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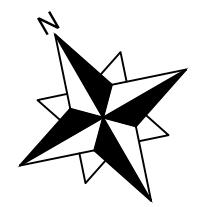


NOTES:

1. Existing trails are based on previous design drawings. Actual trail location may vary.
2. Potential Ravine Access via Ravine Channel OR along Tableland, avoiding trees. Timber matting may be required. Contractor, Owner, and Engineer to confirm construction access route prior to mobilization. Trails shall be restored to pre-project condition and disturbed slopes shall be restored with ECB and native seed.
3. Ravine material generated by Grade Control Riffle installation shall be used for Side Slope Stabilization Type A. Excess ravine material may be placed in the ravine, directly upstream of the Grade Control Riffle which generated the material, transported to the bluff zone if needed, or hauled offsite.



H:0 20 40  
V:0 5 10  
Scale: 1" = 20' (Horiz.)  
1" = 5' (Vert.)



LEGEND		
Ex. Property Line	-----	Ex. Parcel Line
Ex. Contours (Lake County)	-----	Ex. Contours (Hey Survey)
Ex. Wetland Boundary	WL	WL WL WL WL WL
Ex. Waters Boundary	OHWM	OHWM OHWM OHWM
Ex. Drainageway	-----	-----
Ex. Ravine Centerline	-----	-----
Ex. Storm Sewer	-----	-----
Ex. Sanitary Forcemain	-----	-----
Potential Construction Access Route	-----	-----
Ex. Sensitive Area	-----	-----
Prop. Ravine Side Slope Stabilization	-----	-----
Prop. Woody Material Stabilization	-----	-----

No. Revision/Issue Date

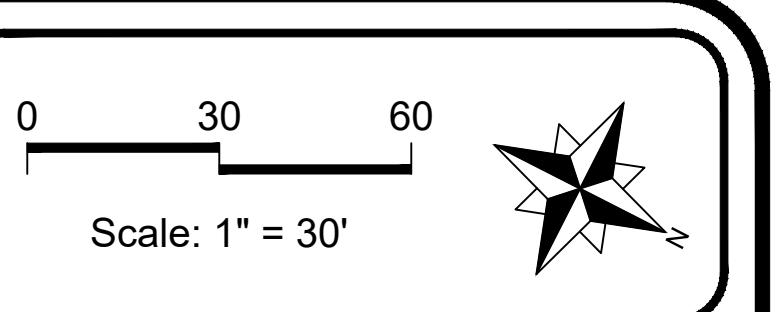
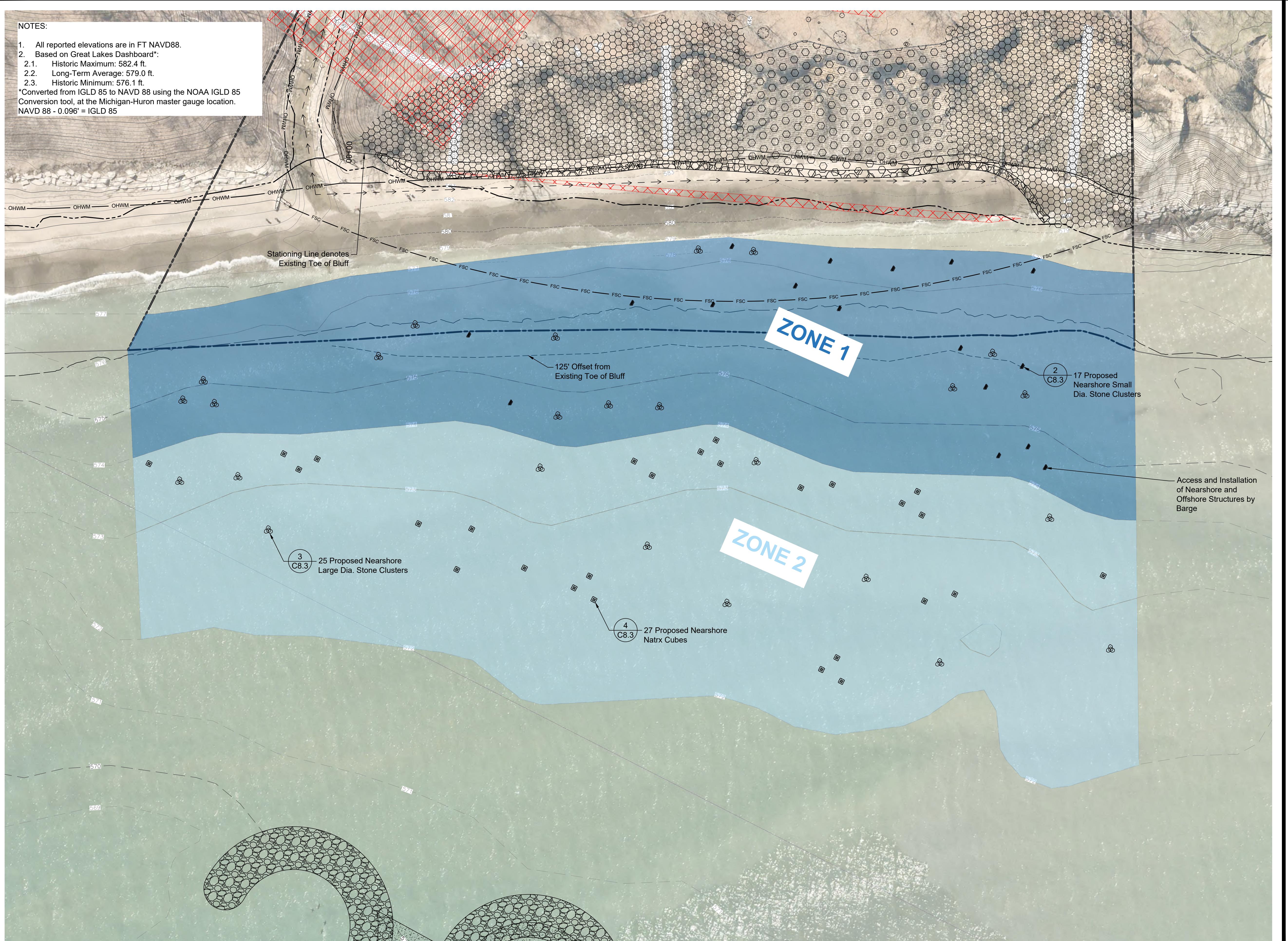
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PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM  
LICENSE NO. 184-002429

Jean and John Greene Nature  
Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and  
Shoreline Restoration  
Lake Forest, Illinois

Ravine Plan and Profile

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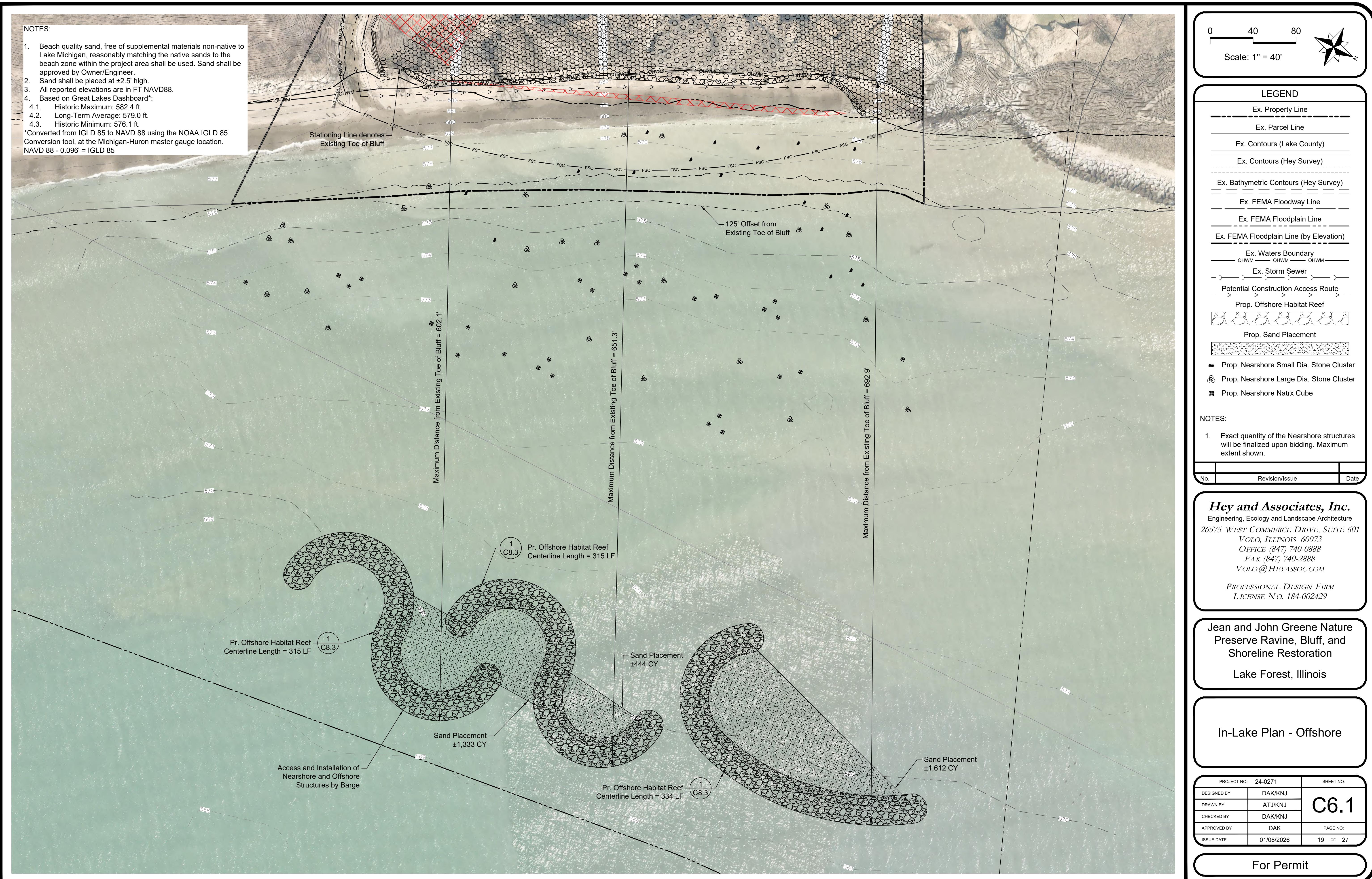
**In-Lake Plan - Nearshore**

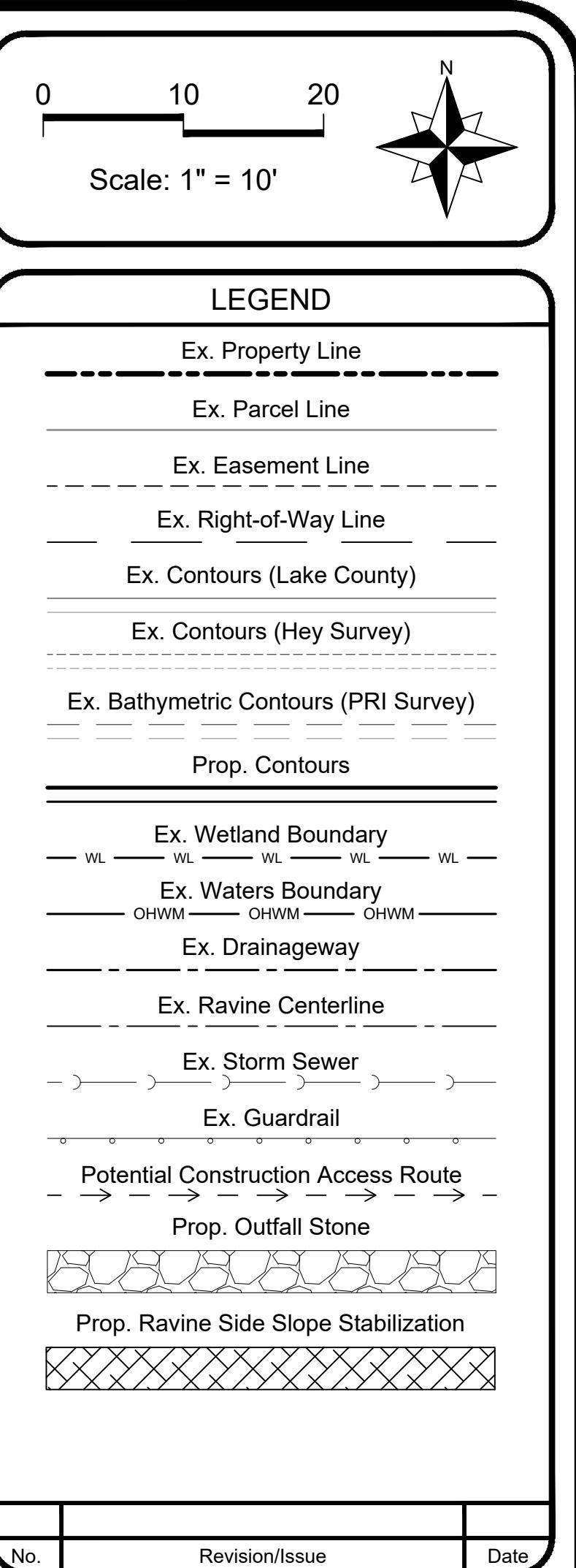
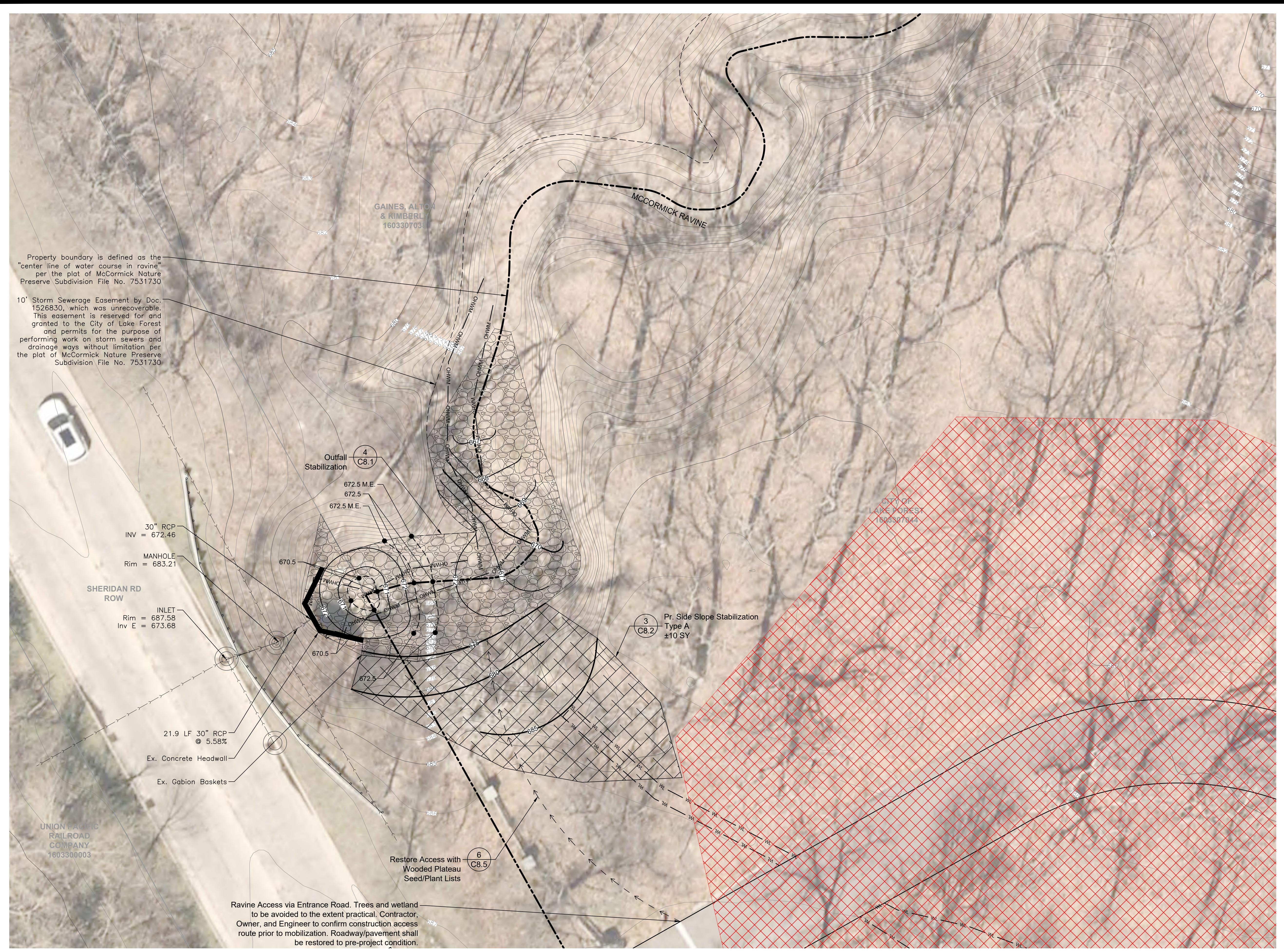
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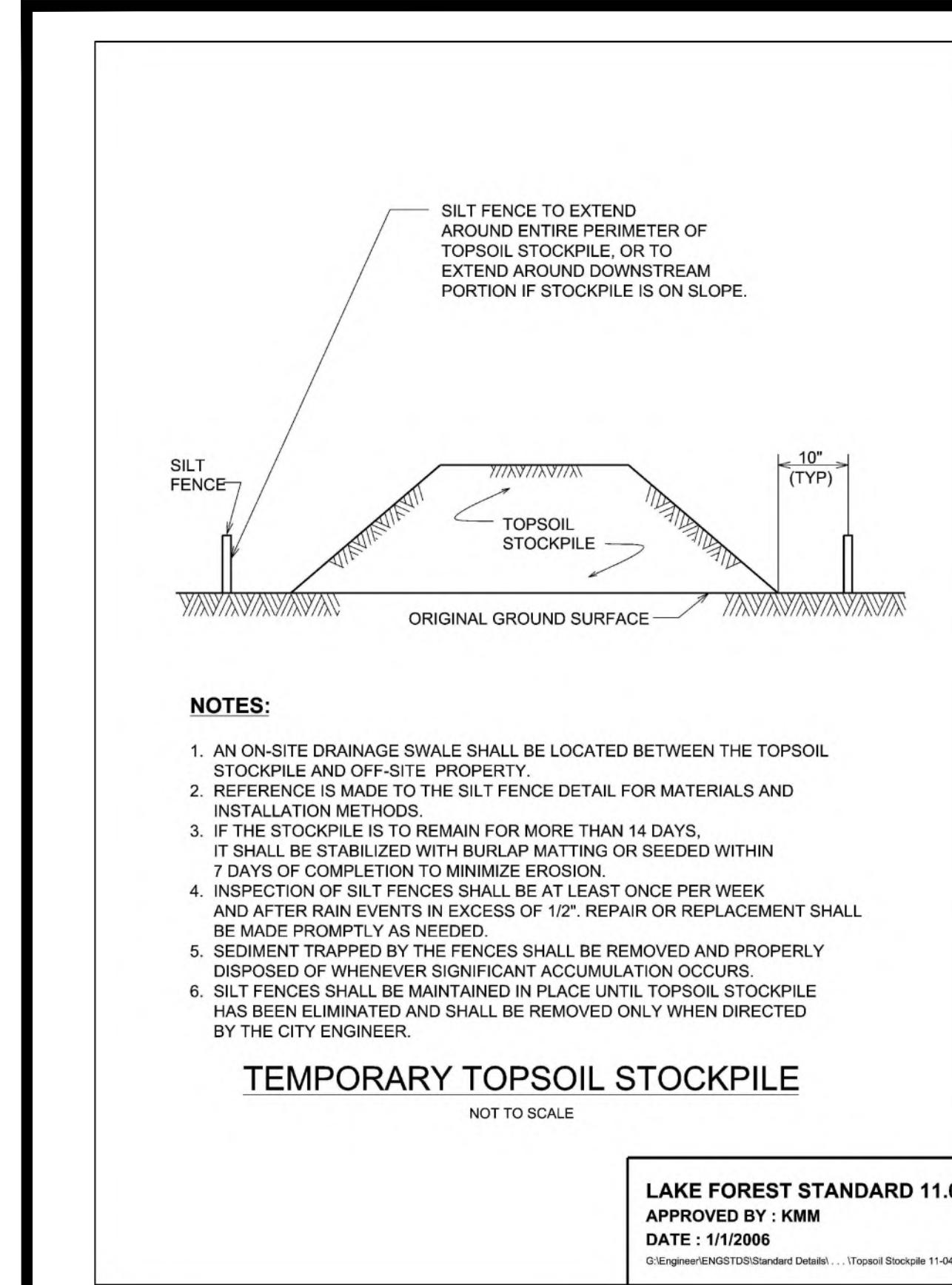


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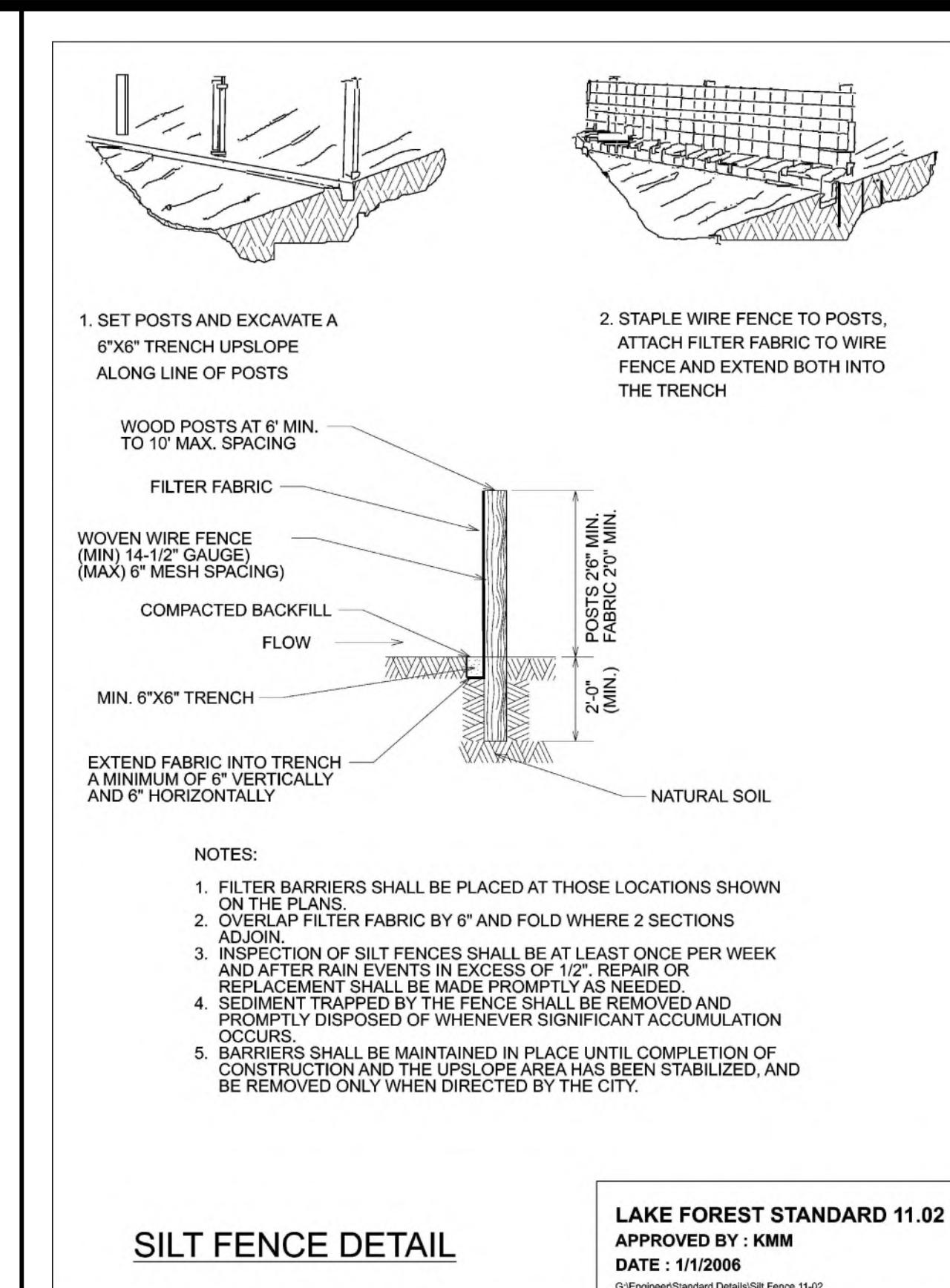
### Outfall Plan

PROJECT NO:	24-0271	SHEET NO:	
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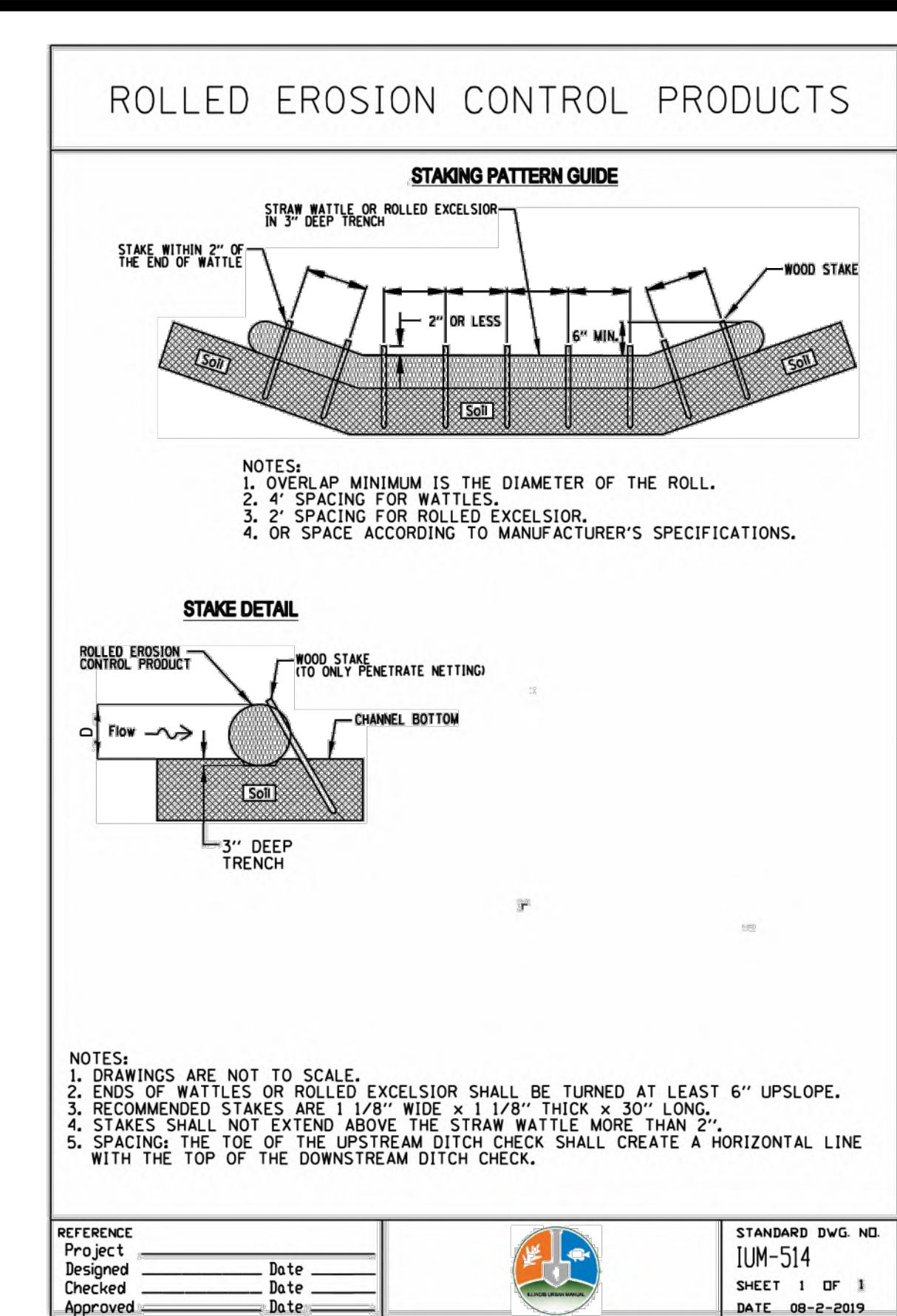
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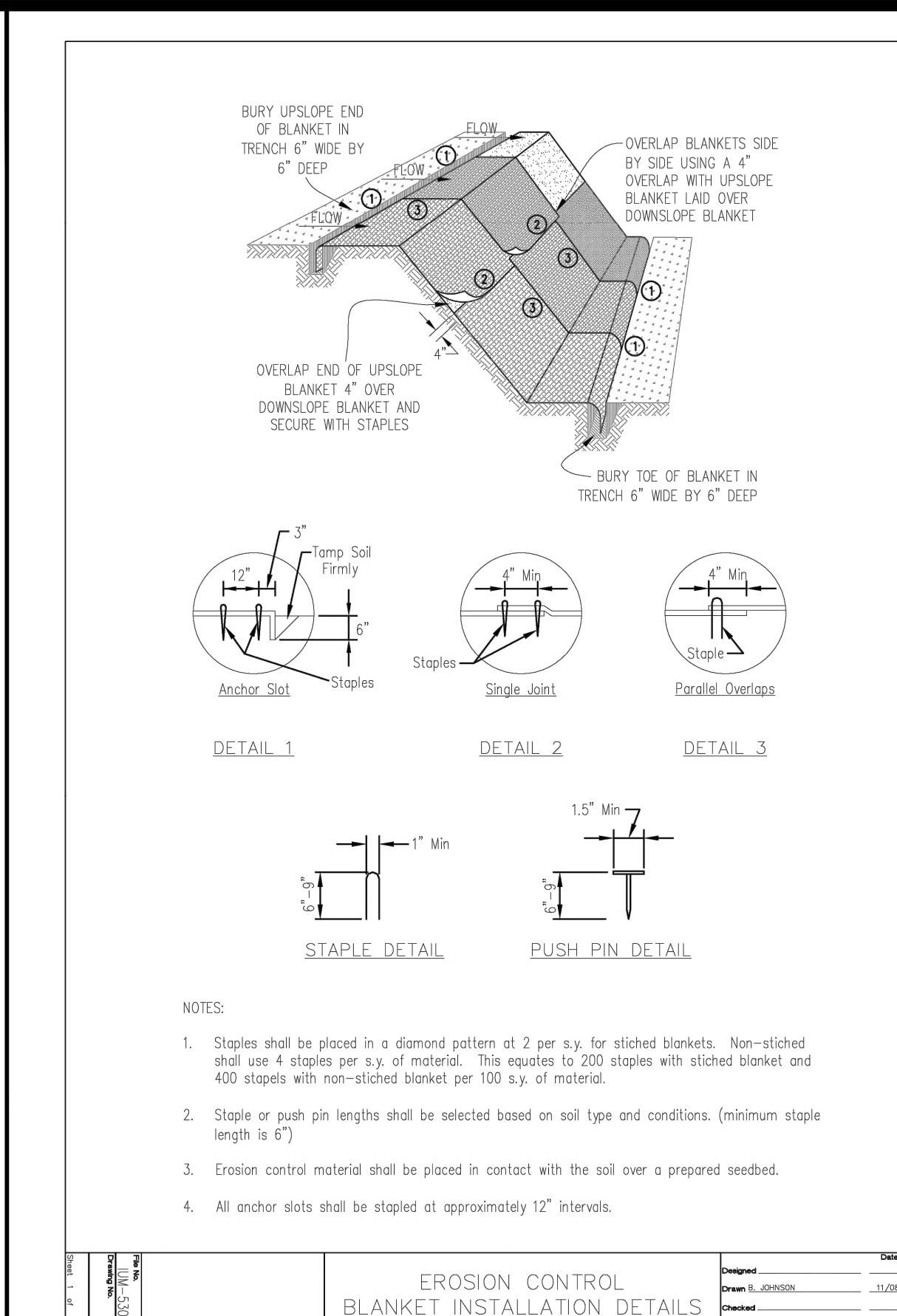
1 Temporary Topsoil Stockpile Detail (If Needed)  
(Not to Scale)



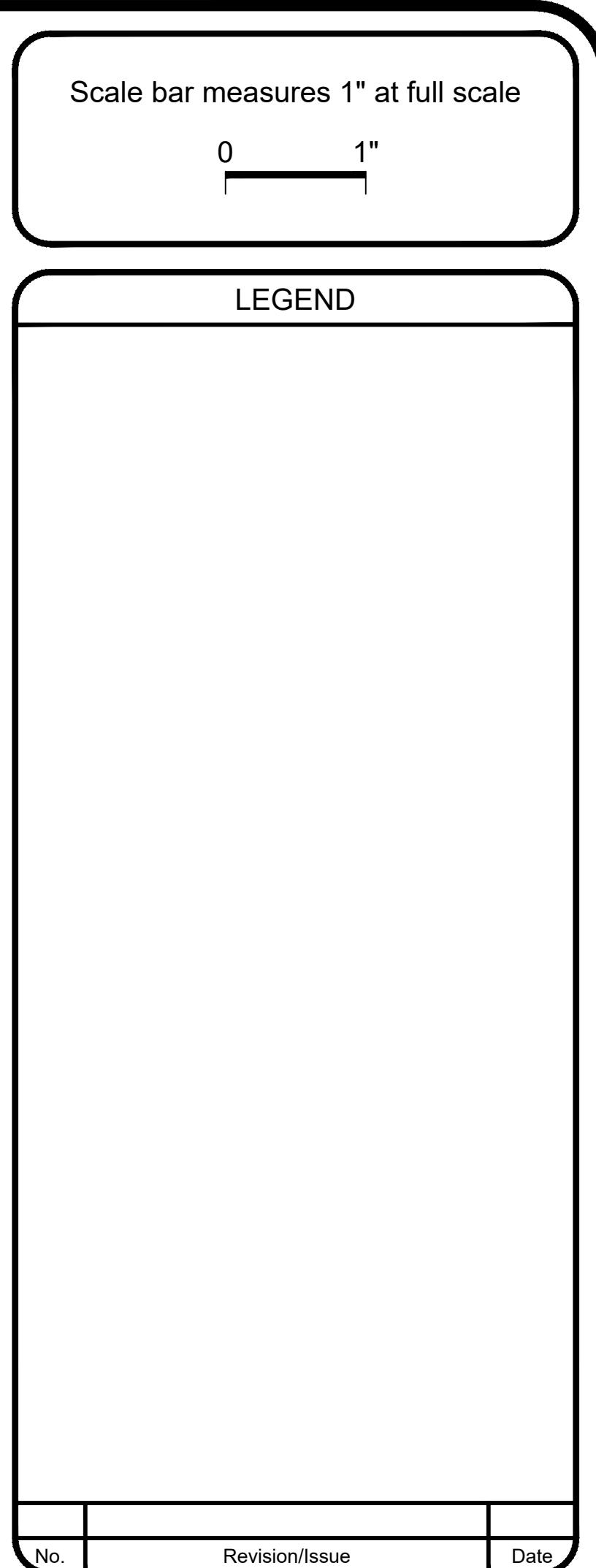
2 Silt Fence Detail (If Needed)  
(Not to Scale)



3 Rolled Erosion Control Products Detail  
(Not to Scale)



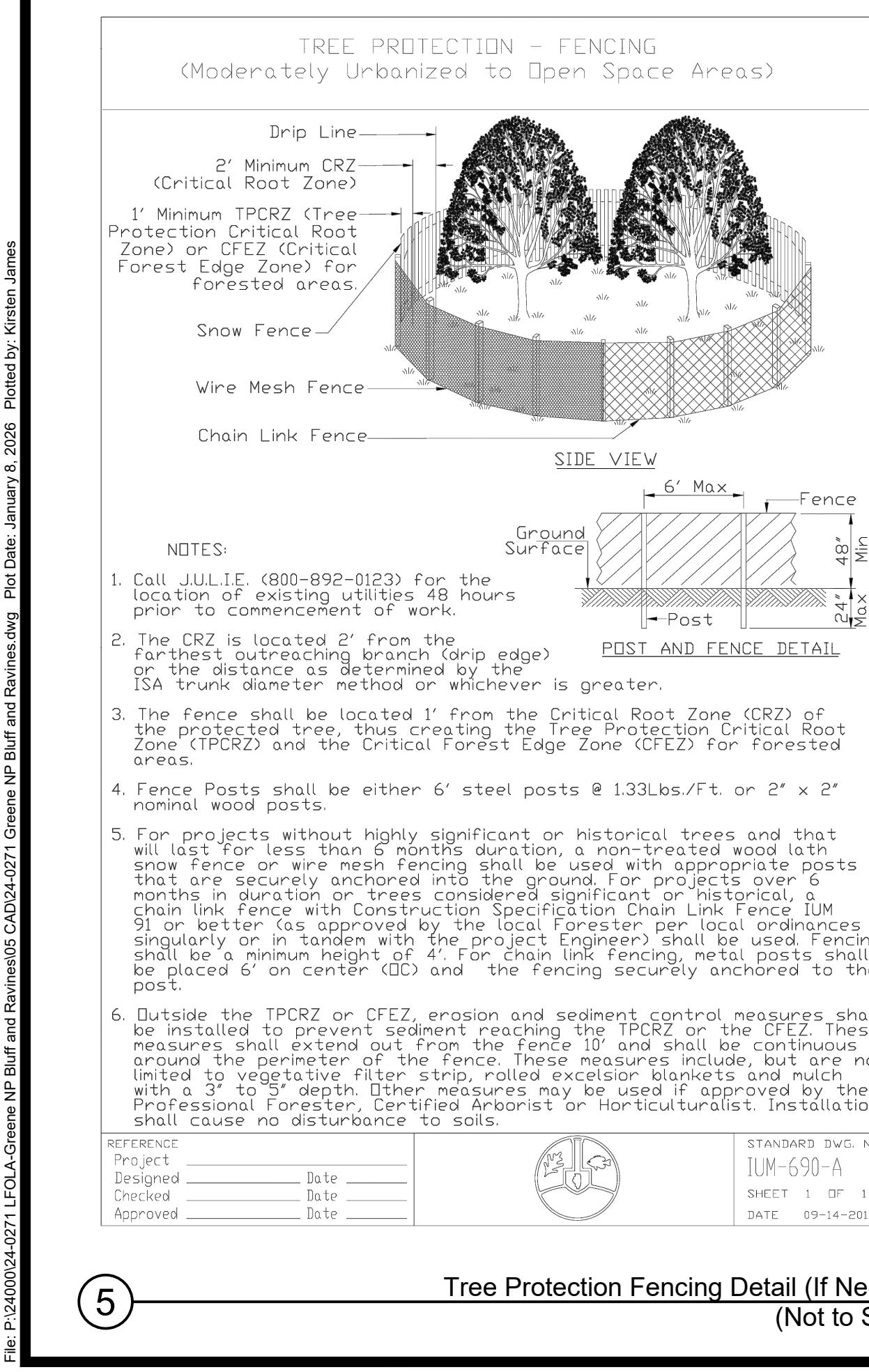
4 Erosion Control Blanket Installation Details  
(Not to Scale)



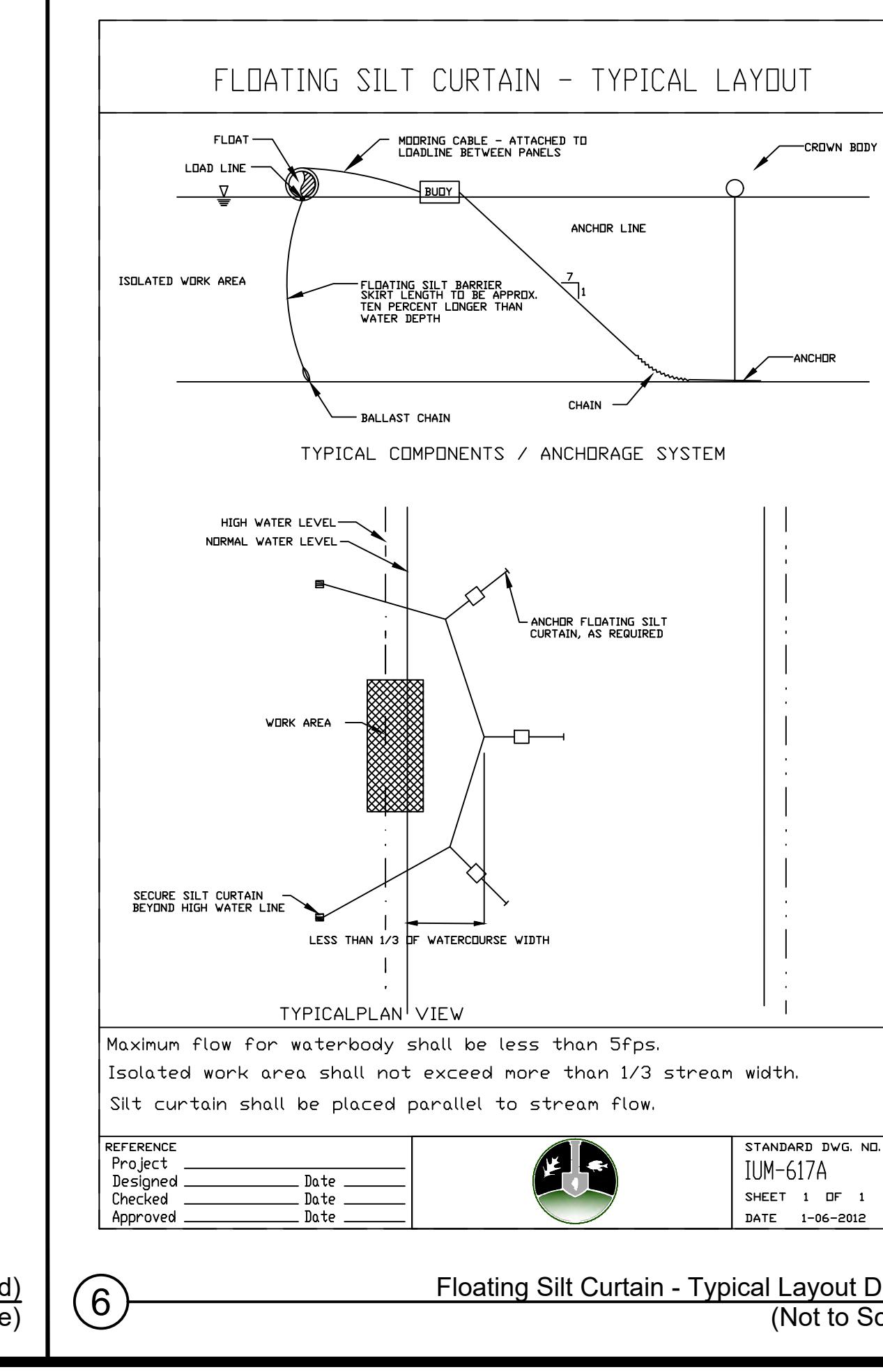
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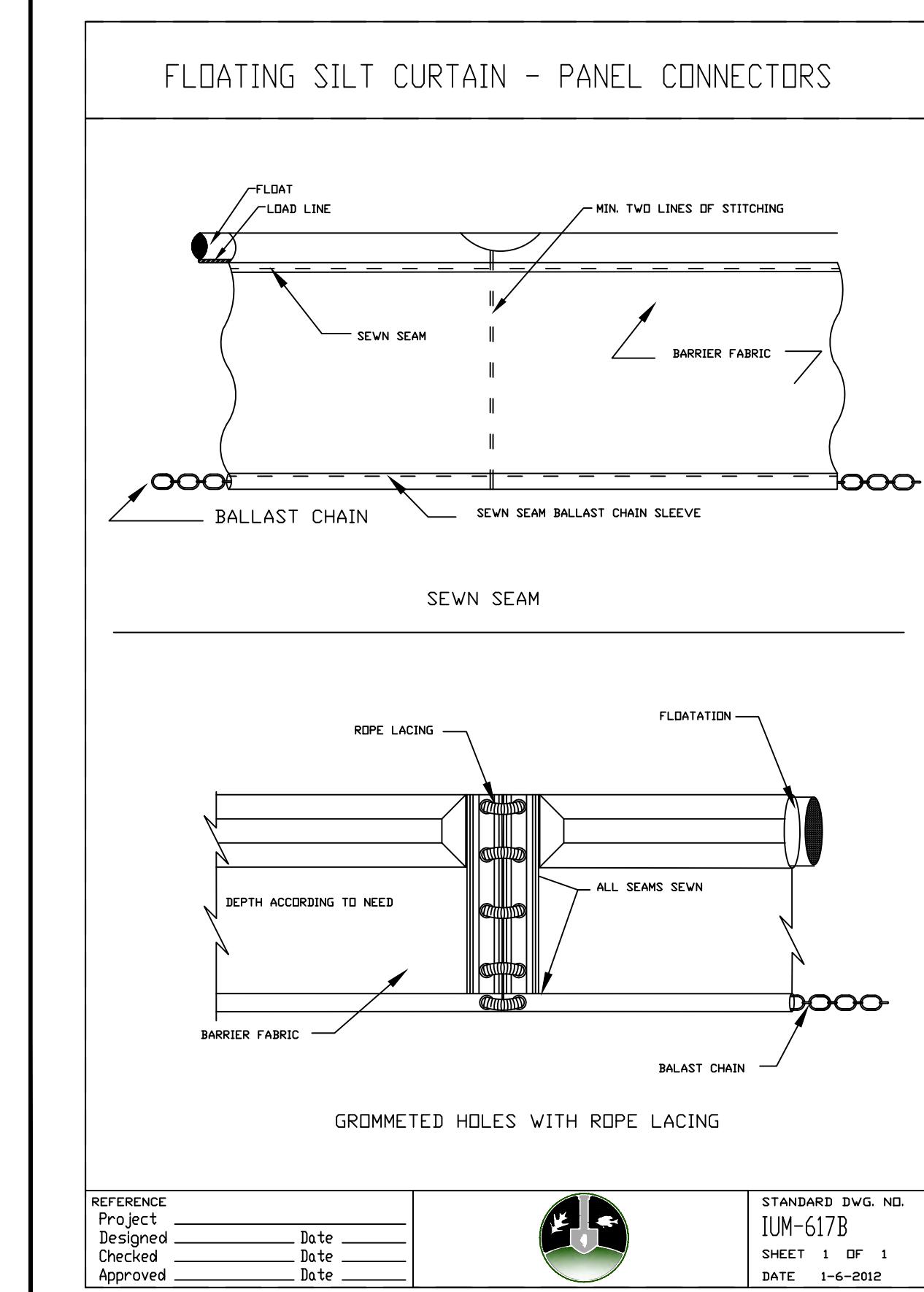
LEGEND



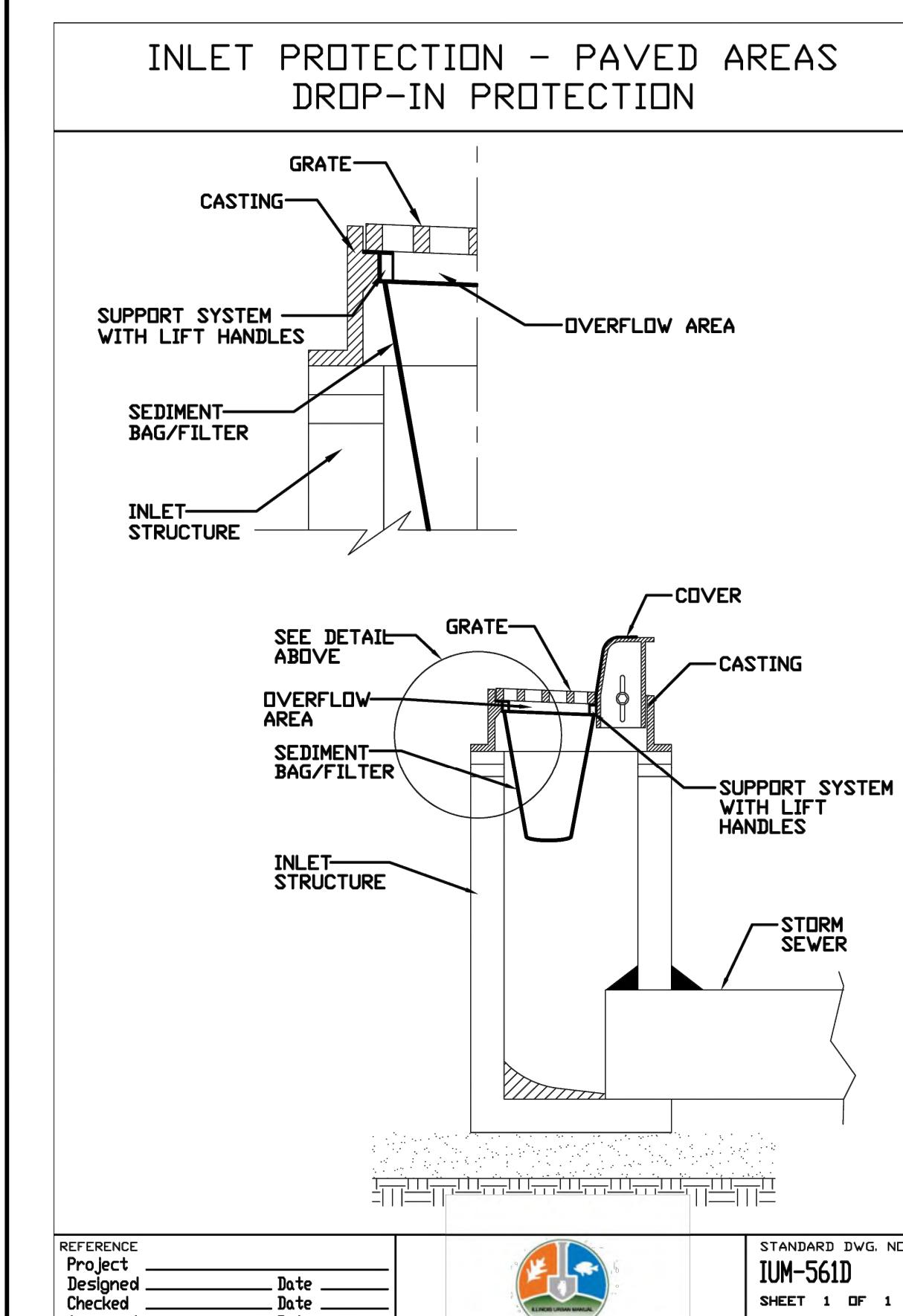
5 Tree Protection Fencing Detail (If Needed)  
(Not to Scale)



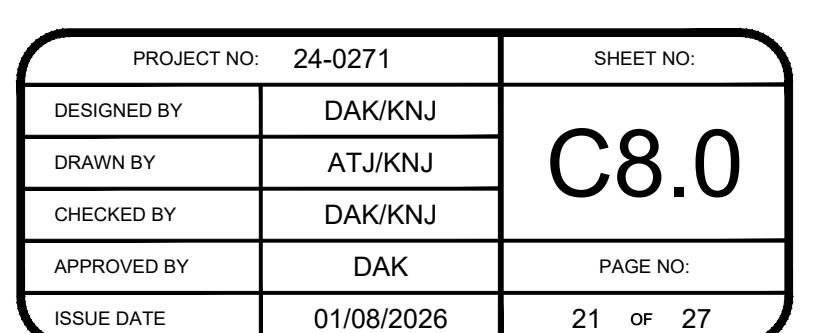
6 Floating Silt Curtain - Typical Layout Detail  
(Not to Scale)



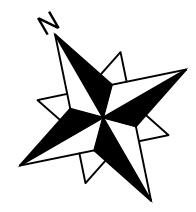
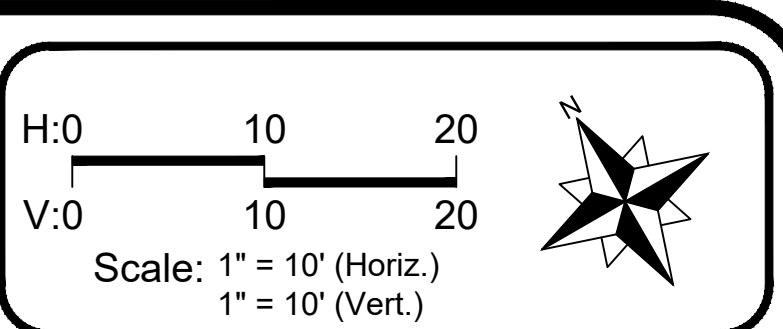
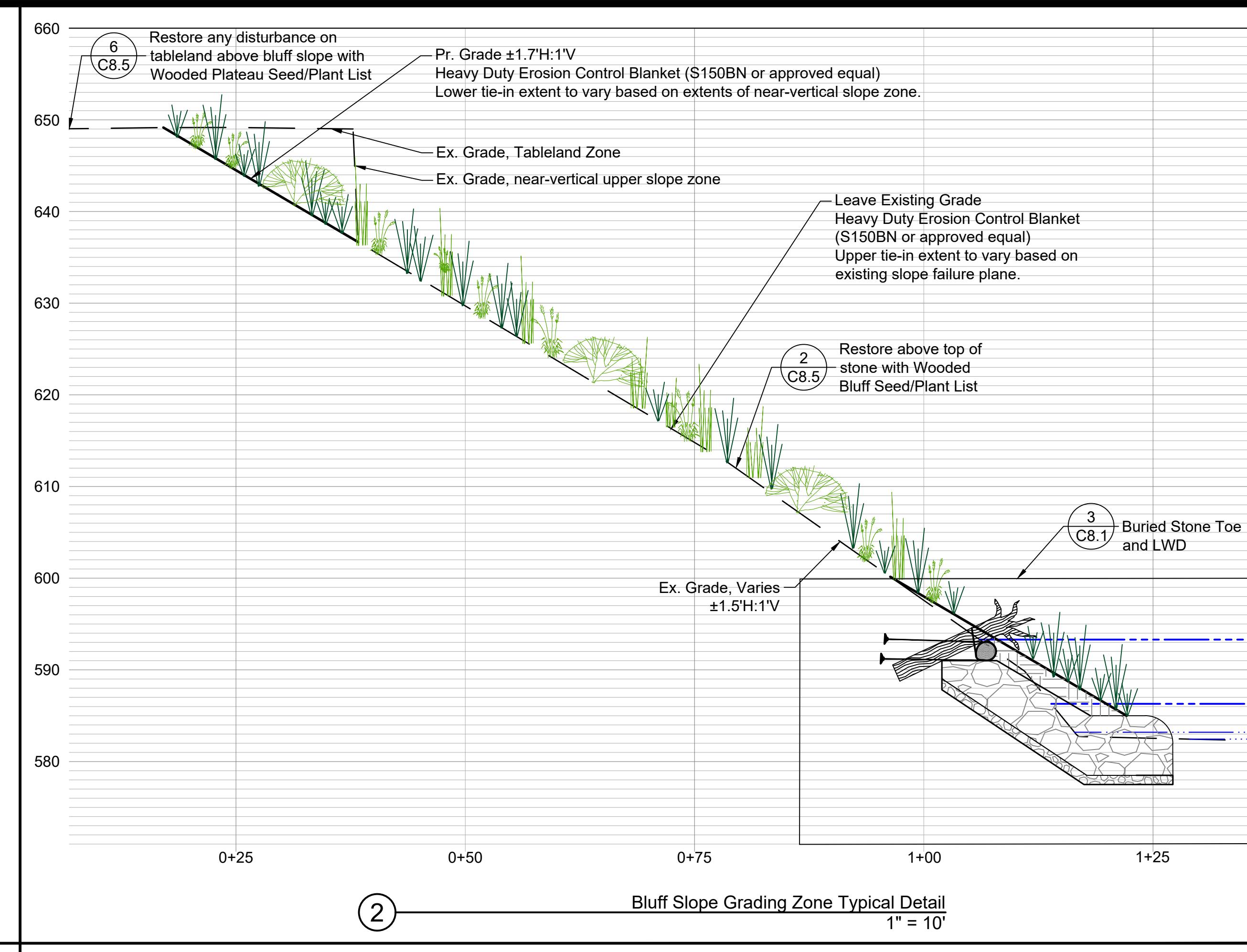
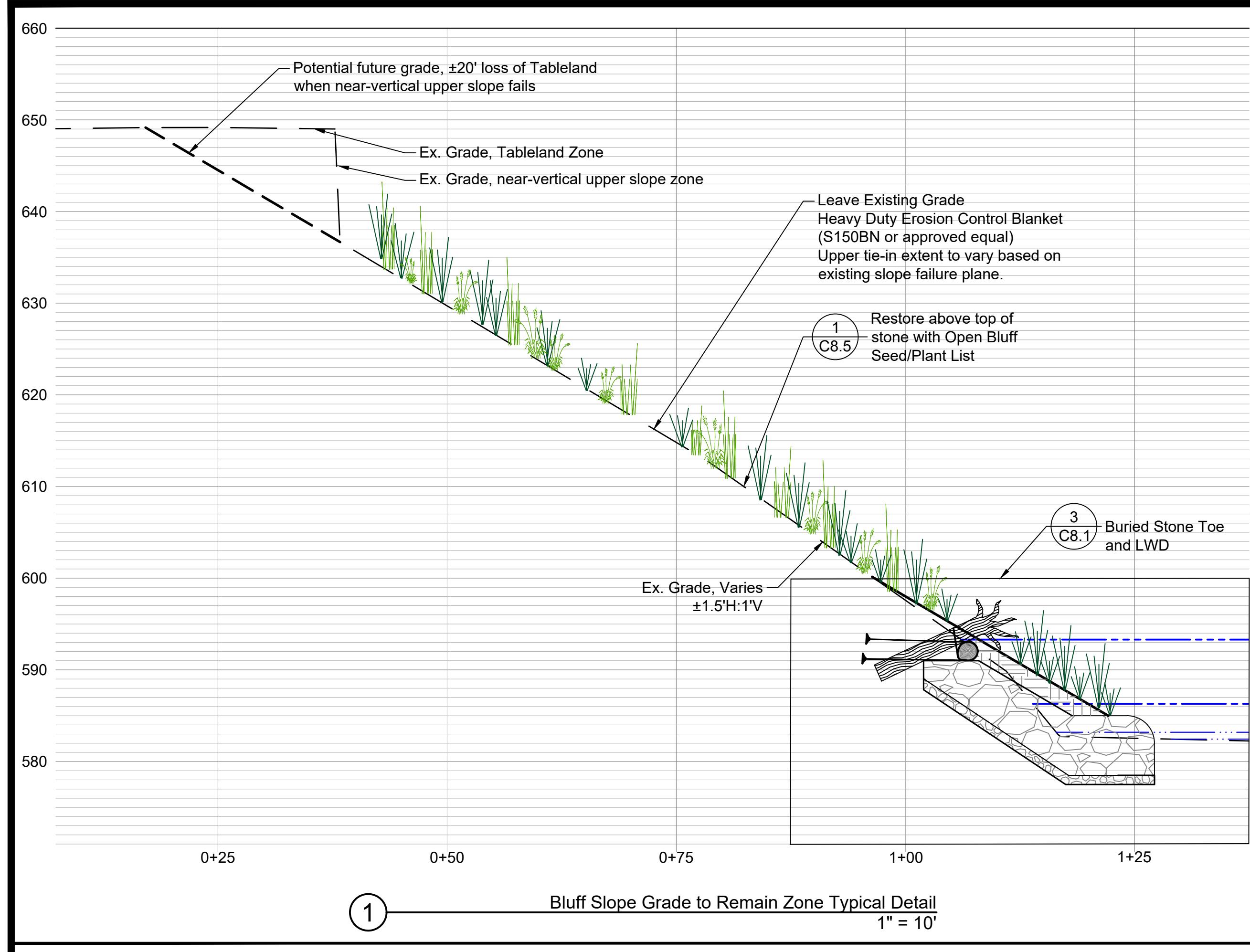
7 Floating Silt Curtain - Panel Connectors Detail  
(Not to Scale)



8 Inlet Protection Detail (If Needed)  
(Not to Scale)



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#### LEGEND

#### NOTES:

- If encountered, sandy material generated from stone toe installation may be reviewed by Engineer for use in offshore structure sand placement. Native bluff soil material shall be used to construct the Soil Veneer and shall be tamped down in place. If generated, excess material may be placed in the ravine, upstream of Grade Control Riffles or hauled offsite.
- All reported elevations are in FT NAVD88.
- Based on Great Lakes Dashboard\*:
  - Historic Maximum: 582.4 ft.
  - Long-Term Average: 579.0 ft.
  - Historic Minimum: 576.1 ft.

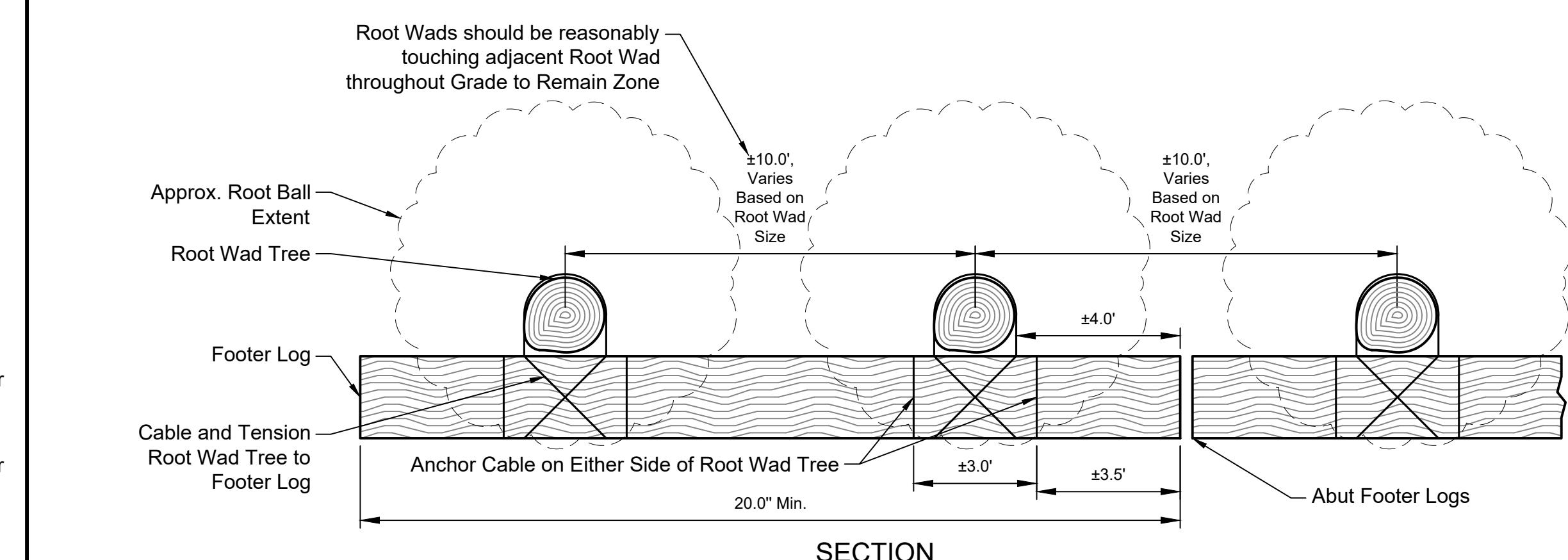
\*Converted from IGLD 85 to NAVD 88 using the NOAA IGLD 85 Conversion tool, at the Michigan-Huron master gauge location.  
NAVD 88 - 0.096' = IGLD 85

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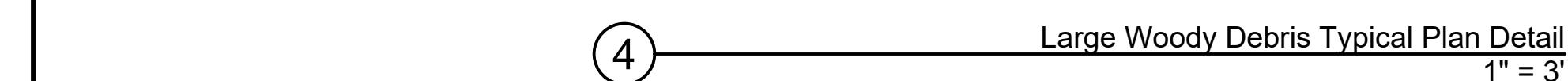
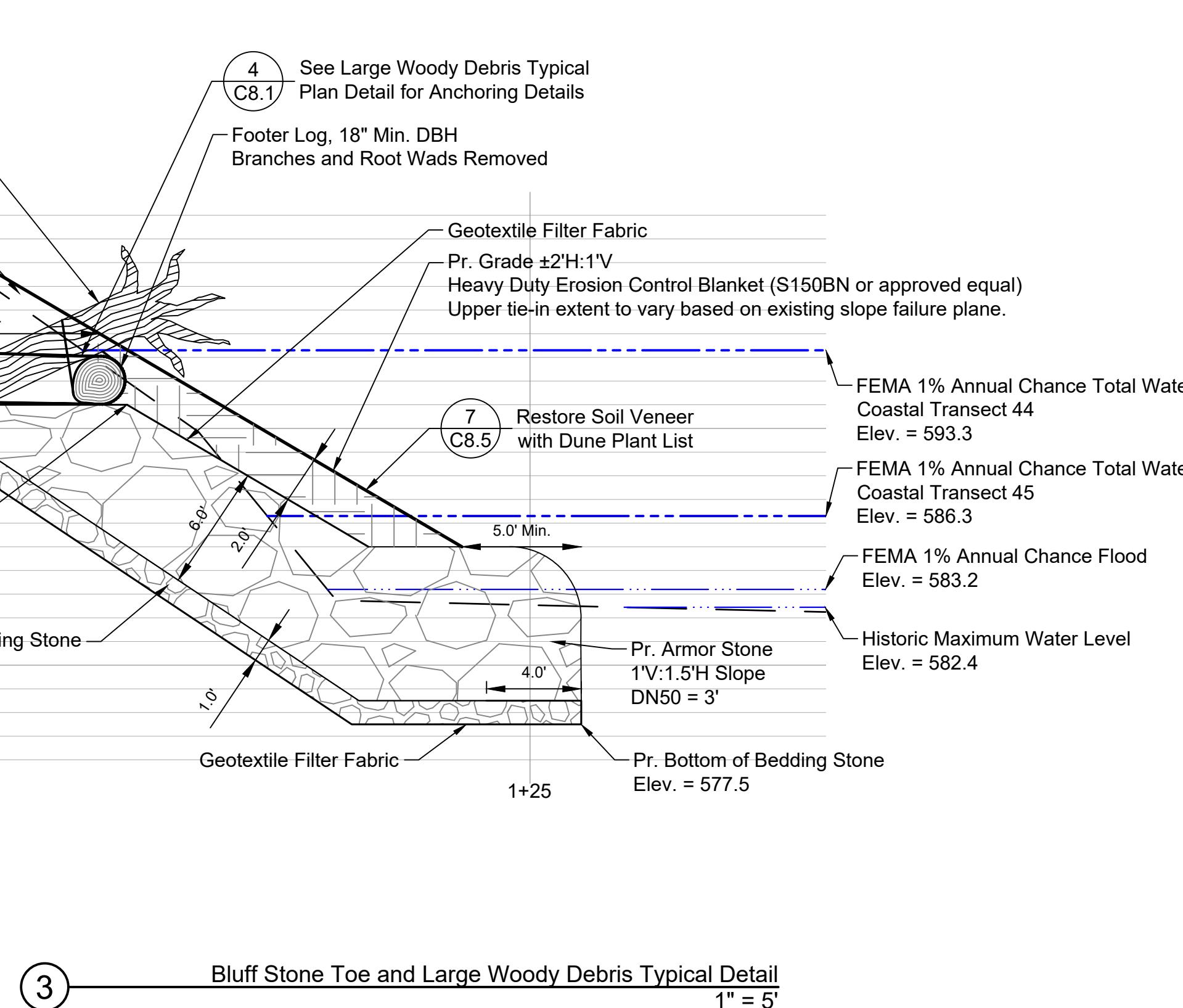
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#### Bluff Details



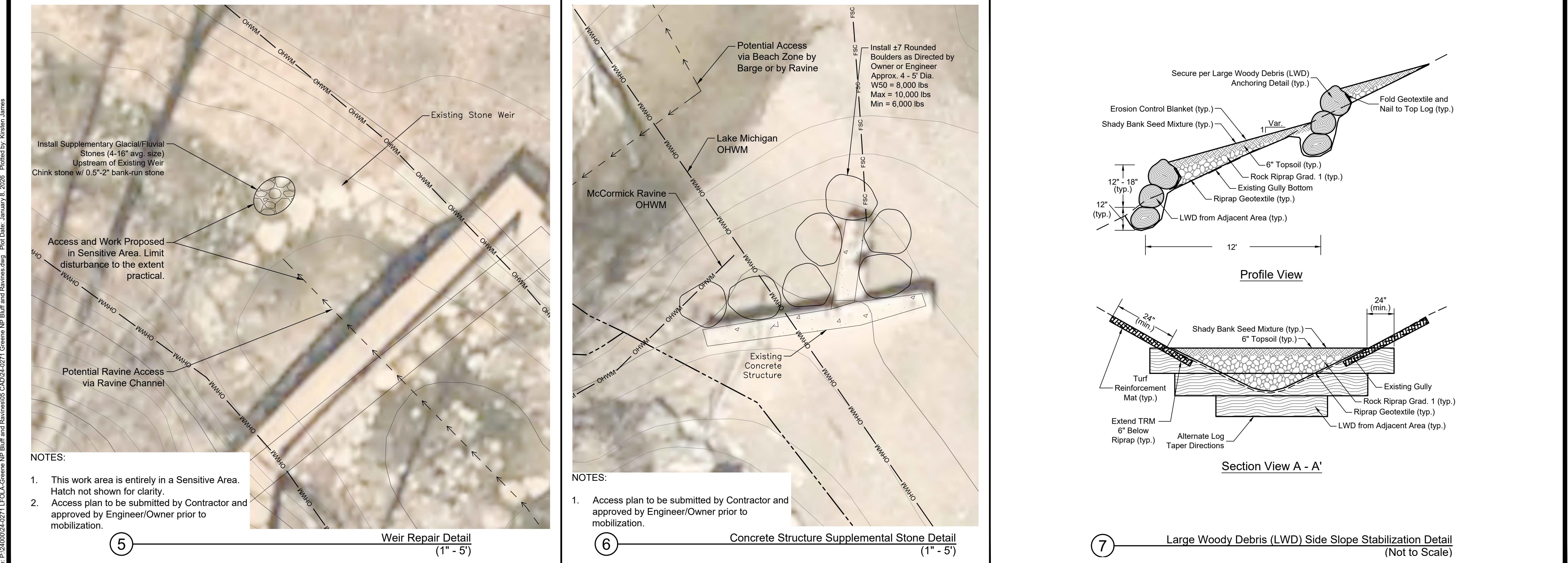
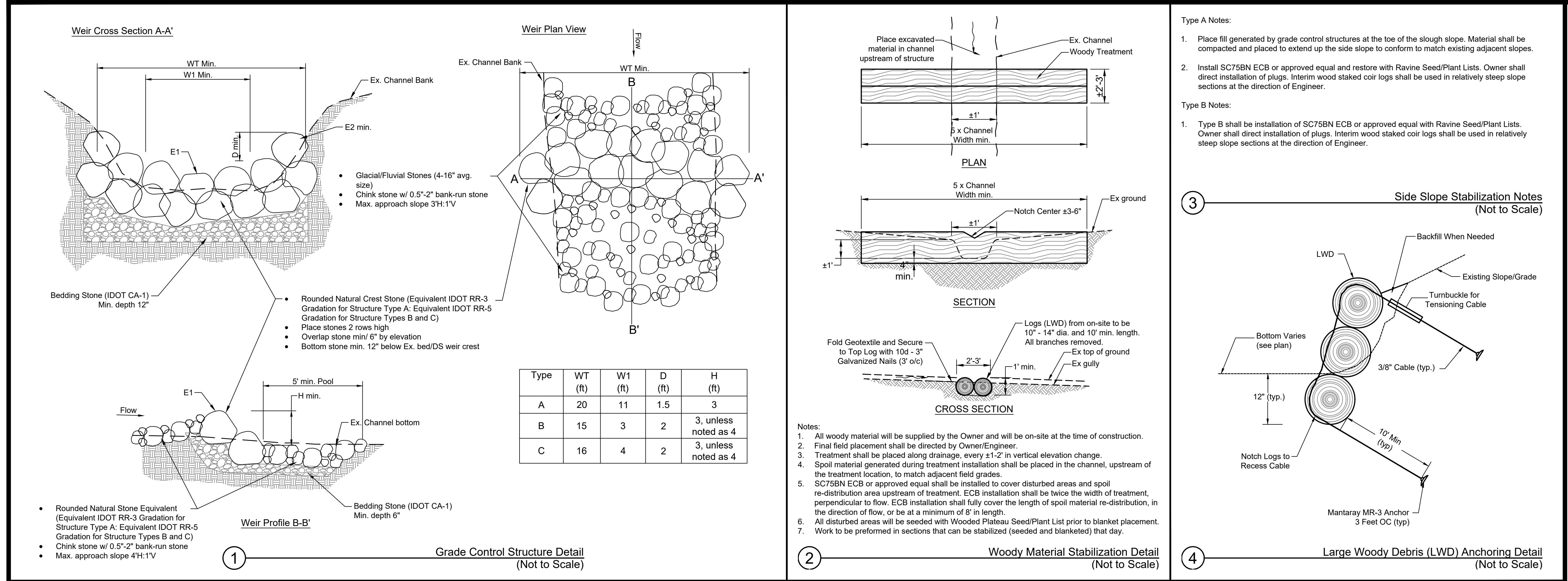
#### NOTES:

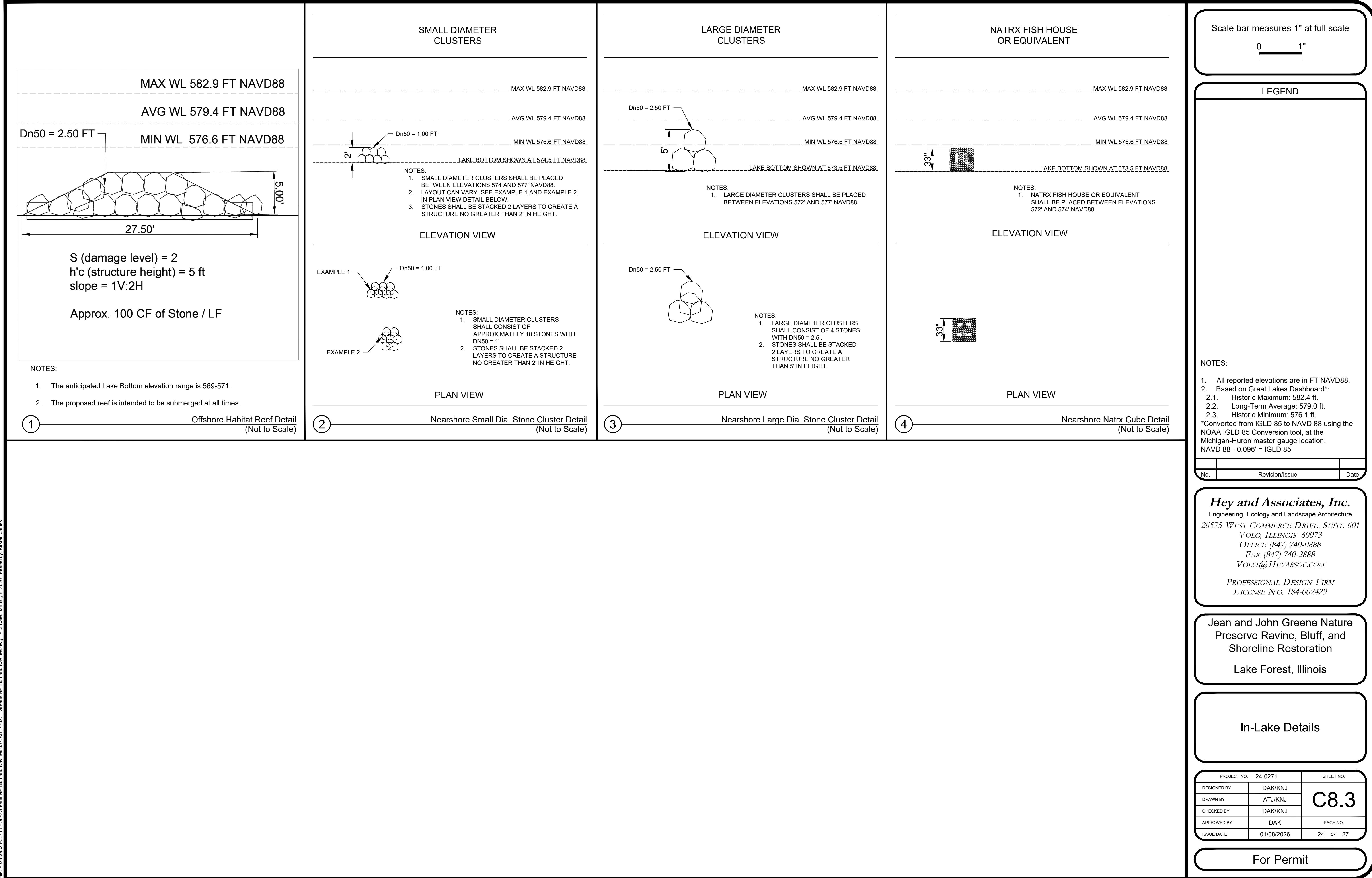
- All Footer Logs and Root Wad Trees require approval by the Owner/Engineer prior to mobilization to the beach zone. The Owner/Engineer reserve the right to reject any Footer Logs and Root Wad Trees.
- Final Root Wad and Anchor Cable spacing to be field directed by Engineer based on source material available.
- Root Wad Trees shall be set back into the slope so only the root wad protrudes. The base of the trunk shall meet the ground surface of the soil veneer.
- Do not fasten footer logs to adjacent footer logs.
- Bury all cabling.



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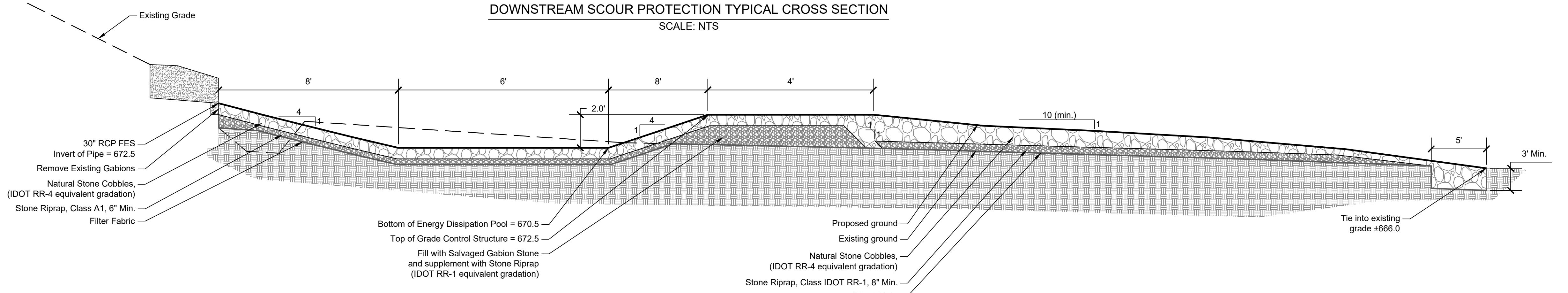




Scale bar measures 1" at full scale



LEGEND



1

Outfall Stabilization Detail  
(Not to Scale)

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Outfall Details

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate oz/acre
<b>Open Bluff - Seed</b>		
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Meadow Garlic	12
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy-Toes	0.25
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkweed	5
<i>Bromus kalmii</i>	Kalm's Brome	20
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Showy Tick-Trefoil	6
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Nodding Wild Rye	30
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Flowering Spurge	6
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Oswego-Tea	4
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Canadian Lousewort	2
<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	Early Buttercup	4
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed-Susan	2
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Maryland Black-Snakeroot	2
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little False Bluestem	48
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod	1
<i>Symphyotrichum leave</i>	Smooth Blue American-Aster	10
<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	4
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	8
Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
<b>Open Bluff - Plugs</b>		
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy-Toes	TBD
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	TBD
<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Bastard-Toadflax	TBD
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Starry False Solomon's-Seal	TBD
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Oldfield Cinquefoil	TBD
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little False Bluestem	TBD

## Open Bluff Seed/Plant List (Not to Scale)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate oz/acre	
<b>Wooded Bluff - Seed</b>			
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Tall Thimbleweed	5	
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy-Toes	0.25	
<i>Bromus kalmii</i>	Kalm's Brome	20	
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Hairy Woodland Brome	8	
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Eastern Bottle-Brush Grass	12	
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Flowering Spurge	6	
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Flat-Top Goldentop	0.125	
<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i>	Agueweed	1	
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Canadian Lousewort	2	
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zigzag Goldenrod	0.5	
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod	0.125	
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod	1	
<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	Elm-Leaf Goldenrod	1	
<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	Smooth Blue American-Aster	12	
<i>Symphyotrichum urophyllum</i>	Arrow-Leaf Aster	1	
<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	4	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity	
<b>Wooded Bluff - Plugs</b>			
<i>Allium burdickii</i>	Burdick's Leek	TBD	
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy-Toes	TBD	
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	TBD	
<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Bastard-Toadflax	TBD	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Size	Quantity
<b>Wooded Bluff - Shrubs/Trees</b>			
<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	Hill's Oak	5 Gallon	TBD

## Wooded Bluff Seed/Plant List (Not to Scale)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate oz/acre
Ravine (Toe of Slope/Seeps) - Seed		
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl Manna Grass	0.25
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal-Flower	0.5
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	Ditch-Stonecrop	0.5
Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
Ravine (Toe of Slope/Seeps) - Plugs		
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Yellow Marsh-Marigold	TBD
<i>Carex emoryi</i>	Emory's Sedge	TBD
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	TBD
<i>Carex lacustris</i>	Lakebank Sedge	TBD
<i>Carex shortiana</i>	Short's Sedge	TBD
<i>Carex stricta</i>	Uptight Sedge	TBD
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Common Boneset	TBD
<i>Iris virginica var. shrevei</i>	Virginia Blueflag	TBD
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Dark-Green Bulrush	TBD

## Ravine (Toe of Slope/Seeps) Seed/Plant List (Not to Scale)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate oz/acre	
<b>Ravine (Slopes) - Seed</b>			
<i>lillum burdickii</i>	Burdick's Leek	2	
<i>nemone quinquefolia</i>	Nightcaps	0.25	
<i>quilegia canadensis</i>	Red Columbine	1	
<i>sclepias exaltata</i>	Poke Milkweed	4	
<i>romus pubescens</i>	Hairy Woodland Brome	12	
<i>ampanulastrum americanum</i>	American-Bellflower	0.05	
<i>esmodium glutinosum</i>	Pointed Tick-Trefoil	20	
<i>lymus hystrix</i>	Eastern Bottle-Brush Grass	30	
<i>urybia macrophylla</i>	Large-Leaf Wood-Aster	2	
<i>utrochium purpureum</i>	Sweet-Scented Joe-Pye-Weed	1	
<i>estuca subverticillata (obtusa)</i>	Nodding Fescue	6	
<i>eracleum maximum</i>	American Cow-Parsnip	8	
<i>ypericum punctatum</i>	Spotted St. John's-Wort	0.05	
<i>abalus albus (Prenanthes alba)</i>	White Rattlesnake-Root	1	
<i>smorhiza Claytonii</i>	Hairy Sweet-Cicely	5	
<i>hlox divaricata</i>	Wild Blue Phlox	2	
<i>hryma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed	3	
<i>olemonium reptans</i>	Greek-Valerian	1	
<i>polygonatum biflorum var. commutatum</i>	King Solomon's-Seal	5	
<i>udbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed-Susan	1	
<i>crophularia marilandica</i>	Carpenter's-Square	0.1	
<i>ilene stellata</i>	Starry Campion	2	
<i>olidago flexicaulis</i>	Zigzag Goldenrod	1.5	
<i>olidago ulmifolia</i>	Elm-Leaf Goldenrod	1	
<i>ymphyotrichum laeve</i>	Smooth Blue American-Aster	12	
<i>enidia integerrima</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	4	
<i>halictrum dioicum</i>	Early Meadow-Rue	10	
<i>halictrum thalictroides</i>	Rue-Anemone	0.25	
<i>izia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	12	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity	
<b>Ravine (Slopes) - Plugs</b>			
<i>cetaea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry	TBD	
<i>lillum burdickii</i>	Burdick's Leek	TBD	
<i>arex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	TBD	
<i>eranium maculatum</i>	Spotted Crane's-Bill	TBD	
<i>polygonatum biflorum var. commutatum</i>	King Solomon's-Seal	TBD	
<i>olidago flexicaulis</i>	Zigzag Goldenrod	TBD	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Size	Quantity
<b>Ravine - Shrubs/Trees</b>			
<i>melanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny Service-Berry	1 Gallon	TBD
<i>ornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-Leaf Dogwood	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>ibes cynosbati</i>	Eastern Prickly Gooseberry	1 Gallon	TBD
<i>taphylea trifolia</i>	American Bladdernut	1 Gallon	TBD
<i>accinium angustifolium</i>	Late Lowbush Blueberry	1 Gallon	TBD
<i>iburnum lentago</i>	Nanny-Berry	1 Gallon	TBD

Ravine (Slopes) Seed/Plant List  
(Not to Scale)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate oz/acre
<b>Ravine (Crest) - Seed</b>		
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Poverty Oat Grass	8
Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity
<b>Ravine (Crest) - Plugs</b>		
<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	Large-Leaf Wood-Aster	TBD

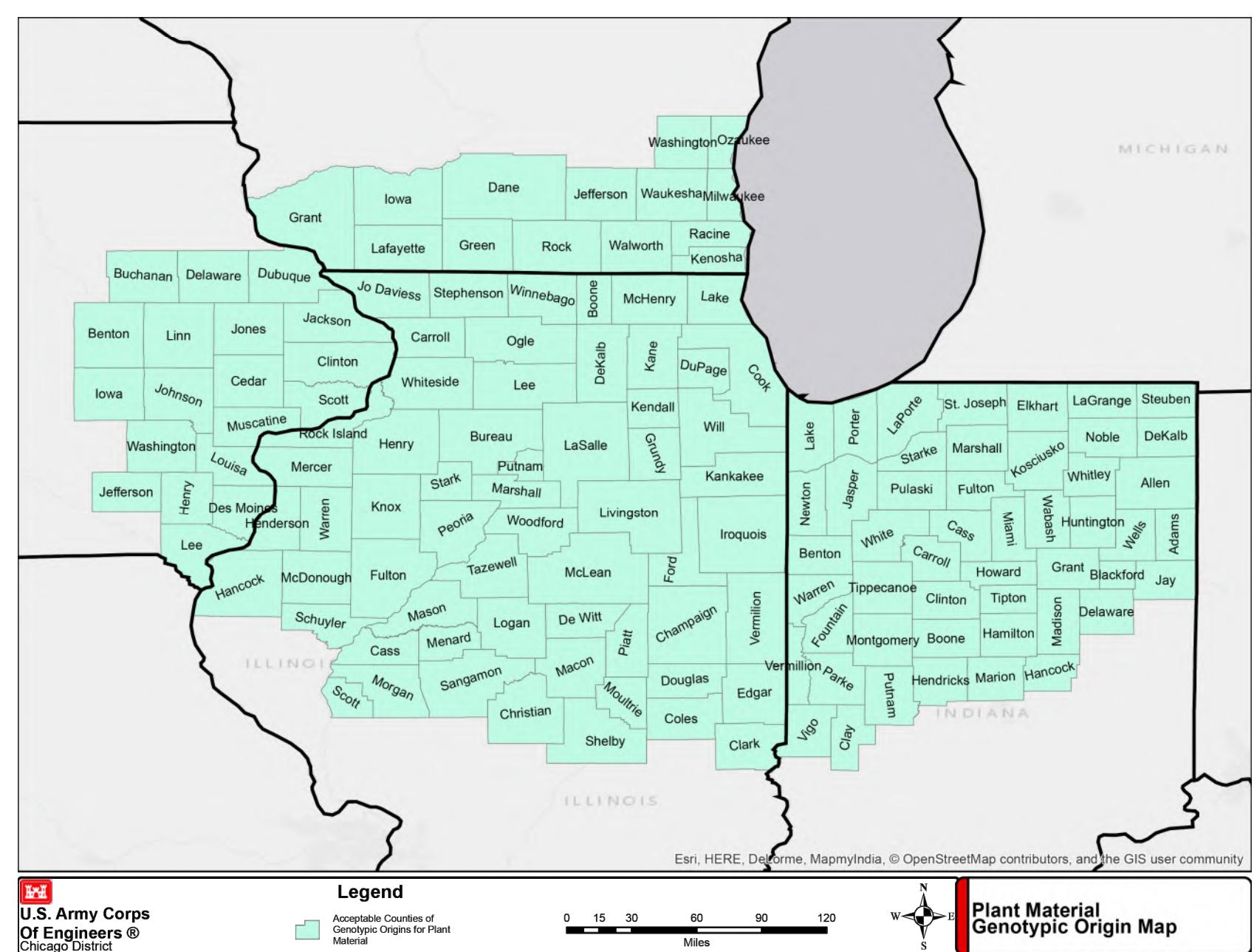
Ravine (Crest) Seed/Plant List  
(Not to Scale)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rate oz/acre	
<b>Wooded Plateau - Seed</b>			
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	Upland Bent	0.25	
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Tall Thimbleweed	5	
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy-Toes	2	
<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	Poke Milkweed	3	
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Hairy Woodland Brome	6	
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Stalk-Grain Sedge	3	
<i>Carex tribuloides</i>	Blunt Broom Sedge	0.25	
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Sweet Wood-Reed	1	
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Eastern Bottle-Brush Grass	20	
<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	Sweet-Scented Joe-Pye-Weed	2	
<i>Festuca subverticillata (obtusa)</i>	Nodding Fescue	3	
<i>Galium concinnum</i>	Shining Bedstraw	2	
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl Manna Grass	2	
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zigzag Goldenrod	1	
<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	Smooth Blue American-Aster	4	
<i>Symphyotrichum urophyllum</i>	Arrow-Leaf Aster	0.25	
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Purple Meadow-Rue	5	
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Early Meadow-Rue	6	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity	
<b>Wooded Plateau - Plugs</b>			
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	TBD	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Size	Quantity
<b>Wooded Plateau - Shrubs/Trees</b>			
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shag-Bark Hickory	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Common Buttonbush	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>Cornus obliqua</i>	Pale Dogwood	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazelnut	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	Eastern Wahoo	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Northern Spicebush	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Atlantic Ninebark	5 Gallon	TBD
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	1" Caliper	TBD
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Burr Oak	1" Caliper	TBD
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina Rose	1 Gallon	TBD
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer Grape	1 Gallon	TBD

6	Wooded Plateau Seed/Plant List (Not to Scale)
Dune - Plug or stolon	
<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>	Beach Grass
Dune - Shrubs/Trees	
<i>Salix myricoides</i>	Bayberry Willow

Scientific Name	Common Name	Quantity	
<b>Dune - Plug or stolon</b>			
<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>	Beach Grass	TBD	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Size	Quantity
<b>Dune - Shrubs/Trees</b>			
<i>Salix myricoides</i>	Bayberry Willow	1 Gallon	TBD

7 Dune Plant List  
(Not to Scale)



## 8 Acceptable Counties of Genotypic Origins for Plant Material (Not to Scale)

Scale bar measures 1" at full scale

0 1"

## LEGEND

## NOTES:

1. Final species lists, seeding rates, sizes, and quantities are subject to change based on source availability. Source vendor(s) is/are subject to Owner/Engineer approval and shall be located preferably in Northeast Illinois, or located in the Counties specified on the aside map. Contractor shall provide seed/plant list submittals and to Owner/Engineer for approval prior to mobilization and ordering products.

No.	Revision/Issue	Date
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Hypothetical Lungs

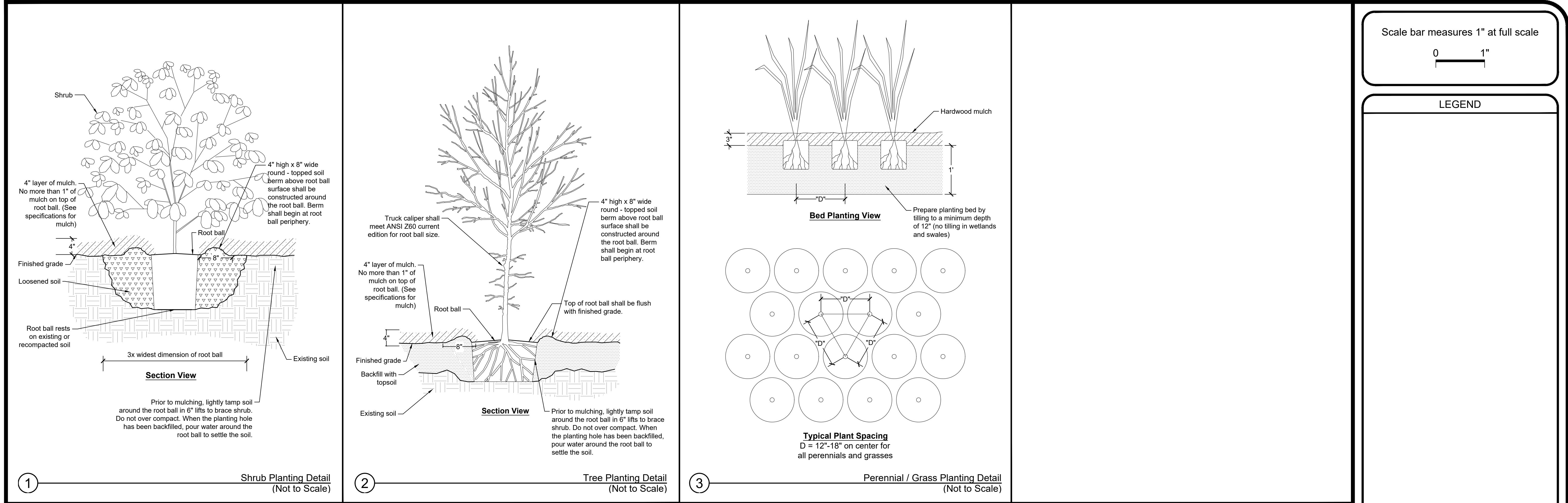
***Hey and Associates, Inc.***  
Engineering, Ecology and Landscape Architecture  
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VOLO, ILLINOIS 60073  
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FAX (847) 740-2888  
VOLO@HEYASSOC.COM  
  
*PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM*

# Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration

## Vegetation Details

PROJECT NO: 24-0271		SHEET NO:
DESIGNED BY	DAK/KNJ	<b>C8.5</b>
DRAWN BY	ATJ/KNJ	
CHECKED BY	DAK/KNJ	
APPROVED BY	DAK	PAGE NO:
ISSUE DATE	01/08/2026	26 OF 27

For Permit



Scale bar measures 1" at full scale



LEGEND

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

**Hey and Associates, Inc.**

Engineering, Ecology and Landscape Architecture

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PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM  
LICENSE NO. 184-002429

Jean and John Greene Nature  
Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and  
Shoreline Restoration  
Lake Forest, Illinois

Vegetation Details

PROJECT NO:	24-0271	SHEET NO:
DESIGNED BY	DAK/KNJ	
DRAWN BY	ATJ/KNJ	
CHECKED BY	DAK/KNJ	
APPROVED BY	DAK	
ISSUE DATE	01/08/2026	PAGE NO: 27 of 27

For Permit

# *Hey and Associates, Inc.*

---

## **Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration Lake Forest, Lake County, Illinois**

### **Stormwater Report**

Prepared For:  
Lake Forest Open Lands Association  
350 North Waukegan Road  
Lake Forest, Illinois 60045

Hey Project No. 24-0271

Prepared By:  
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Illinois Professional Design Firm 184-002429 / Wisconsin Architectural and Engineering License # 2340-11  
Staff licensed to practice in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan  
IDOT Prequalified

**September 23, 2025**  
**Revised January 8, 2026**

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## Appendices

- Appendix A - McCormick Nature Preserve Subdivision Plat**
- Appendix B - Offshore Structure Design Technical Memorandum**
- Appendix C - Supporting Calculations**
- Appendix D - StreamStats Report**
- Appendix E - Wetland and Waters Impact Exhibits**

## Unbound Attachments

- Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration Plans (Digital)**

## INTRODUCTION

Hey and Associates, Inc (Hey) was retained by the Lake Forest Open Lands Association (LFOLA) to design restoration improvements to the ravine, bluff, and shoreline at the Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve (Project). As part of the Project, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) *Engineering with Nature* initiative principals were employed to design a naturalized restoration plan at Deromedi Ravine, along the Lake Michigan bluff, and in the aquatic near shore zone. Constructed project benefits will include bed and slope stabilization, erosion mitigation, and habitat enhancement.

This work is funded, in part, by a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grant through the FY24 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Coastal Zone Management Habitat Protection and Restoration Competition.

The project area is shown on the Plans and is generally bounded by Sheridan Road to the west, Units 2 and 3 of the Robert W. Kandler's Villa Turicum Subdivisions to the north, and Lake County Forest Preserves' Fort Sheridan Forest Preserve to the south. The project extends east into Lake Michigan, which is a navigable public water body, as defined by Illinois Department of Natural Resources-Office of Water Resources (IDNR-OWR).

Hey has prepared plans for these improvements, entitled *Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration* (Plans) dated December 31, 2025, that document the project and accompany this report. The Plans include:

- Overall project information on sheets C1.0-C3.0
- Bluff restoration plans on sheets C4.0-C4.5
- Ravine restoration plans on sheets C5.0-C5.5
- In-Lake restoration plans on sheet C6.0
- Outfall protection plans on sheet C7.0
- Associated details on sheets C8.0-C8.4

This report documents the design of proposed plan components associated with this restoration project and how they meet regulatory requirements included in the Permits and Authorizations section of this report.

### **PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION**

The project is further located in Section 03, Township 43 North, Range 12 East in Lake County, Illinois. A location map is included on the sheet C1.0 of the Plans. The project area is comprised of parcels 1603402038 and 1603307044, both owned by LFOLA, and a City of Lake Forest drainage easement along the boundary between parcels 1603307044 (LFOLA) and 1603307038 (Gaines, Alton & Kimberly). The McCormick Nature Preserve Subdivision plat is included as Appendix A and includes documentation of the easement, which is also referenced on the Plans. Access to portions of the site will be by barge and may include access coordination with the Lake County Forest Preserve District.

The Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve is comprised of approximately 61 acres. The property currently exists as predominantly woodland, bluff, ravine, and beachfront with wetlands, trails, and a parking facility.

### **OVERALL PROJECT DISCUSSION**

Restoration of the Lake Michigan bluff, Deromedi Ravine, and the near-shore zone and protection of a storm sewer outfall at the head of McCormick Ravine will be completed as part of this project. As relevant to regulations, the project will:

- Not increase runoff
- Not alter drainage patterns
- Not impact regulatory floodplains or floodway
- Not result in wetland impacts
- Include work in Waters, below the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), in McCormick Ravine, Deromedi Ravine, and along Lake Michigan. Impacts are limited to what is necessary to install the specified restoration treatments.

- Include limited and specific tree removal

Construction of the project is scheduled to commence after August 1, 2025 and will be completed by July 31, 2026. Monitoring and vegetation management activities will continue, at least, throughout years 2 and 3.

### **Bluff Restoration**

The coastal bluff at the Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve (Preserve) has experienced cyclical periods of erosion and failure and relative stability. These cycles are driven in part by Lake Michigan water levels, wave and ice action, precipitation regimes and groundwater levels, changing vegetation conditions, and large-scale nearshore sediment transport. As part of this project, the bluff will be encouraged to achieve a more stable, revegetated condition to protect and enhance habitat, support access and recreation, and to preserve the unique bluff/ravine landform.

The proposed bluff restoration is comprised of a hybrid stone toe and a bluff face treatment. The stone toe will protect the bluff toe zone from lake-induced erosion and will provide a level of stability for the mid- and upper-bluff zones. The slope will then be lightly graded in select high-slope zones to mitigate some localized failure. Native vegetation will be installed on the bluff face to utilize root structures to further stabilize the slope and enhance the diverse bluff face habitat zone.

The stone toe treatment is proposed to be partially buried, to naturalize the transition zone and to provide integrated soil matrix for vegetation establishment. The portion of the stone toe at the beach/slope interface will be left exposed to withstand energy and saturation of the active wave/splash zone. The stone toe extends to an elevation of 591.0, which was derived from the modeled 100-year wave runup elevation with a conservative factor of safety, consideration of the FEMA coastal transects, and is consistent with other local bluff projects. Although in-lake structures are also proposed as part of this project, no wave attenuation resulting from these structures was considered in the bluff toe design. It is noted that certain high water and wave conditions may exceed the ability of the soil and vegetation

veneer to withstand erosion, in which case, the stone may be more exposed and will serve more as a traditional stone toe treatment for the high-energy zone. Post-storm maintenance to restore the soil and vegetative veneer may be pursued as part of future projects.

The bluff toe treatment includes the installation of large woody structures to naturalize and enhance the toe treatment zone. Trees at the tableland-bluff interface and along the bluff face were surveyed and are indicated on the Plans. Select fallen trees are present in the mid-slope zone, having fallen from the tableland due to slope failure. These mid-slope trees will be harvested for use in the toe treatment. If more woody material is needed, large diameter trees will be harvested at the edge of tableland, starting with those that are the closest to the tableland/bluff interface and are therefore more likely to naturally fall as the bluff reaches a more stable state. If available and practical to use at this site, LFOLA may also provide stockpiled woody material for use in the treatment, which would limit harvest from the project area.

At the adjacent property to the north, a separate bluff stabilization project is currently underway. As part of this effort, the transition between the two projects at the property boundary has been coordinated.

Also in the beach zone, remaining sections of an abandoned drain tile and concrete structure will be removed.

### **Ravine Restoration**

Three ravines, the northern McCormick Ravine, central Deromedi Ravine, and southern Janes Ravine, are present at the Preserve, which all confluence just upstream of their ultimate outfall at Lake Michigan. Prior restoration of McCormick and Janes ravines and the confluence has been completed. The present project includes restoration of Deromedi Ravine.

Historical hydrologic changes have impacted Deromedi Ravine, which has led to downcutting and slope erosion. Ravine improvements are proposed as part of this project to mitigate erosion and to limit slope failure. These treatments will not only allow the ravine to adapt to

the present hydrologic conditions, but will provide stability for unique habitat conditions and protect access infrastructure along the adjacent tableland.

The project proposes to extend the GLFER-Fort Sheridan, IL Ecosystem Restoration Project and subsequent repair ravine restoration approach to reaches in Deromedi ravine that were not previously restored.

Stone grade control structures along Deromedi Ravine are included in the Plans on Sheets C5.0 through C5.5 stabilize grades and protect against downcutting. The Rational Method was used to conservatively estimate 100-year peak discharges at multiple locations along the ravine. These calculations were used to size the grade control riffles and to select Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) standard gradations for each structure type. Rounded, natural stone, of the equivalent sizing of the IDOT gradations selected, are specified. Methods and calculations are included in Appendix C.

### **In-Lake Restoration**

Nearshore habitat enhancement is included in the restoration plan and is comprised of a boulder cluster field and a series of habitat reefs. The boulder cluster field concept is an Engineering with Nature strategy to reduce near-shore wave energy and to create functional aquatic habitat. These nearshore structures will not have the ability to trap sand from littoral drift.

Boulder field sediment and bluff dynamics were studied as part of the conceptual project development at Lookout Park near St. Joseph, Michigan. In addition to wave dynamics, fishery habitat benefits resulting from boulder fields were studied at the mouth of Racoon Creek at Lake Erie as part of the Conneaut Harbor. These two projects are included in the *Engineering with Nature Four Coasts Great Lakes* publication. This concept was also researched and modeled as part of development of nature-based alternatives to stabilize and mitigate ongoing erosion at Saint Croix Island, Maine, an International Historic Site managed by the National Park Service (NPS). Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant and the Shedd Aquarium were also consulted on design, related to the similar projects, including the rubble ridges at Illinois

Beach State Park and the submerged reefs at Fort Sheridan Forest Preserve, constructed as part of the GLFER-Fort Sheridan, IL Ecosystem Restoration Project.

A J-hook and “S” shaped habitat reefs are also planned as part of the project. These structures consist of large limestone blocks surrounded by cobbles interspersed with sub-aquatic plantings. These habitat reefs will have a maximum height of 5 feet and are designed to be submerged under minimum water level (576.6) conditions. Additional supporting information for these structures can be found in Appendix B.

### **Outfall Protection**

McCormick Ravine is, in part, fed by the storm sewer outfall at Sheridan Road, near the main entrance to the Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve. The outfall configuration consists of a concrete headwall, a stone plunge pool, and staked gabion baskets. Just downstream of the plunge pool, channel scour and slope toe erosion are present, which is encouraging downcutting and slope sloughing. To protect the surrounding infrastructure and mitigate erosion impacts from the storm sewer inputs, the Plan proposes to enhance and expand the stone protection.

This work is confined to the parcel owned by LFOLA (1603307044) and the City of Lake Forest’s drainage easement along the boundary between the LFOLA parcel and the adjoining parcel 1603307038 (Appendix A).

Stone outfall protection at the head of McCormick Ravine is included in the Plans on Sheet C7.0 to stabilize grades and protect against downcutting. The flowing-full capacity of the existing storm sewer outfall at Sheridan Road was calculated to inform design and to select IDOT standard gradation for the treatment. Rounded, natural stone, of the equivalent sizing of the IDOT gradations selected, are specified. Calculations are included in Appendix C.

### **PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS**

The following permits and authorizations are being pursued as part of this project.

- A City of Lake Forest Site Grading Permit

- A Watershed Development Permit (WDP) administered by the City of Lake Forest, as a certified community, on behalf of the LCSMC
- LCSMC Soil Erosion and Sediment Control review and approval (if requested by USACE)
- USACE Nationwide Permits 14 and 27
- USACE Chicago District Regional General Permit for Lake Michigan (LMRGP)
- USACE Section 408 Coordination
- IDNR-OWR Part 3704 Regulation of Public Waters Permit
- State and federal threatened and endangered species consultation through IDNR's Ecological Compliance Assessment Tool (EcoCAT) and through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation tool (IPAC)
- Cultural resource clearance through the IDNR State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) ILR-10 NPDES Permit
- IEPA Section 39 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39) authorization
- Illinois Nature Preserves Commission Coordination and Approval, as the site is a dedicated Nature Preserve

### **Soil Erosion and Sediment Control**

At the bluff, work will be confined to the dry beach zone to the extent practical. A floating silt curtain will be installed in the lake to mitigate sediment migration during beach access and bluff toe work.

Work in McCormick and Deromedi Ravines will occur during low water periods. Stone grade control structures will be installed downstream to upstream to act as interim sediment control. US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in-stream construction notes are included on the Plans, which include a requirement for the Contractor to submit an in-stream work plan

to USACE, or the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (LCSMC) if delegated by USACE, for review and approval.

A site access plan, traffic control, and final construction sequencing will be coordinated with the contractor when one is selected. Disturbance to the overall project site will be kept to a minimum. In-lake structures will be installed by barge and will minimize bottom disturbance to the extent practical.

Temporary stockpiles will not be located in floodplains or wetlands and will be protected with perimeter erosion control products. Imported stone material for the bluff, ravine, in-lake, and outfall treatments will be free of fines. The site will be restored and stabilized with erosion control blanket and seeded and planted with native species. A Designated Erosion Control Inspector (DECI) will be performing regular site inspections that meet the inspection requirements during construction and until at least 70% vegetative stabilization is reached.

LCSMC Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Construction Notes and Typical Construction Sequencing are shown on Sheet C1.1 of the Plans.

### **Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance Considerations**

According to Section 300 of the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO), last updated July 11, 2023, this project is considered a Major Development, as it:

- 300.01: Is located in a regulatory floodplain
- 300.02: Is located in a flood-prone area with 100-acres of tributary drainage area or more. The tributary drainage area is  $\pm 360$ -acres (Appendix D).
- 300.04: Creates a wetland impact within an area defined as Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) or Isolated Waters of Lake County (IWLC) (Appendix E)
- 300.05: Modifies the flood-prone area of a channel where the tributary drainage area is twenty (20) or more acres
- 300.08: Disturbs more than 5,000 square feet.

The project will not result in:

- 300.03: Modifications to depressional storage areas with a storage volume of 0.75 acre-foot or more for the base flood
- 300.06: An ownership parcel that includes:
  - More than 1-acre of new impervious surface area. No new impervious area will be created by the project.
  - More than 3-acres of hydrologically disturbed area, unless the total new impervious surface area is less than 0.5-acre
  - An impervious surface area ratio of 50% or greater
- 300.07: a public road development
- 300.09: Work to a building in a Special Flood Hazard Area

No stormwater management facilities are proposed as part of this project. Wetland and Waters buffers will be enhanced as part of this project.

## APPENDIX A

McCORMICK NATURE PRESERVE SUBDIVISION PLAT



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 Page 1 of 7  
 Fees: \$72.00  
 IL Rental Housing Fund: \$9.00  
 Lake County IL Recorder  
 Mary Ellen Vanderventer Recorder  
 File 7531730

## PLAT INFORMATION SHEET

NUMBER OF PLAT PAGES

6

SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE
3	43	12
<b>LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>		
PART SE 1/4		

CHECK (✓) TYPE OF PLAT:

- ANNEXATION/DISCONNECTION
- CONDOMINIUM
- DEDICATION
- EASEMENT
- VACATION
- OTHER \_\_\_\_\_
- SUBDIVISION (enter subdivision name on line below)

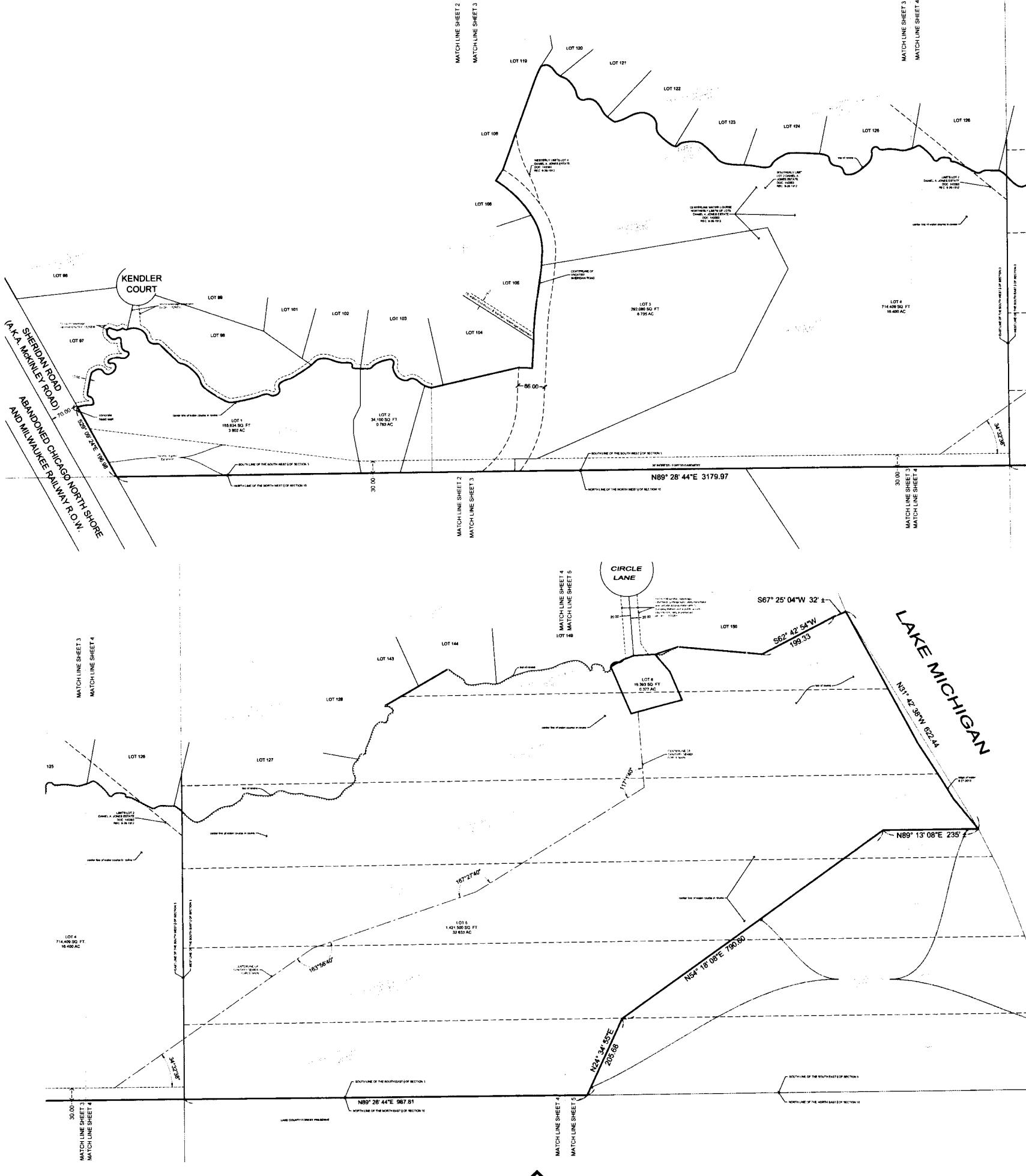
McCORMICK NATURE PRESERVE Sub

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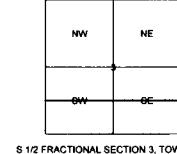
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## McCORMICK NATURE PRESERVE SUBDIVISION

BEING A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER AND PART OF THE SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF FRACTIONAL SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 43 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

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Page 1 of 2  
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11/15/2018 Mailing Fund: \$0.00  
Lake County  
NO. 115444  
NO. 115444  
NO. 115444  
NO. 115444  
File# 7531730

ABBREVIATIONS  
 m. or meas. = measured  
 r. or rec. = record  
 CB = chord bearing  
 C. or C. = chord length  
 L. or L. = line length  
 N = North  
 S = South  
 E = East  
 W = West  
 SQ. FT. = square feet  
 AC = acres

S 1/2 FRACTIONAL SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP  
43 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST

SHEET 1 OF 6

AUGUST 1, 2018  
PROJECT NO. 70-925

**BLECK**  
engineers | surveyors  
Bleck Engineering Company, Inc.  
1375 North Western Avenue  
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T 847.295.5200 F 847.295.7081  
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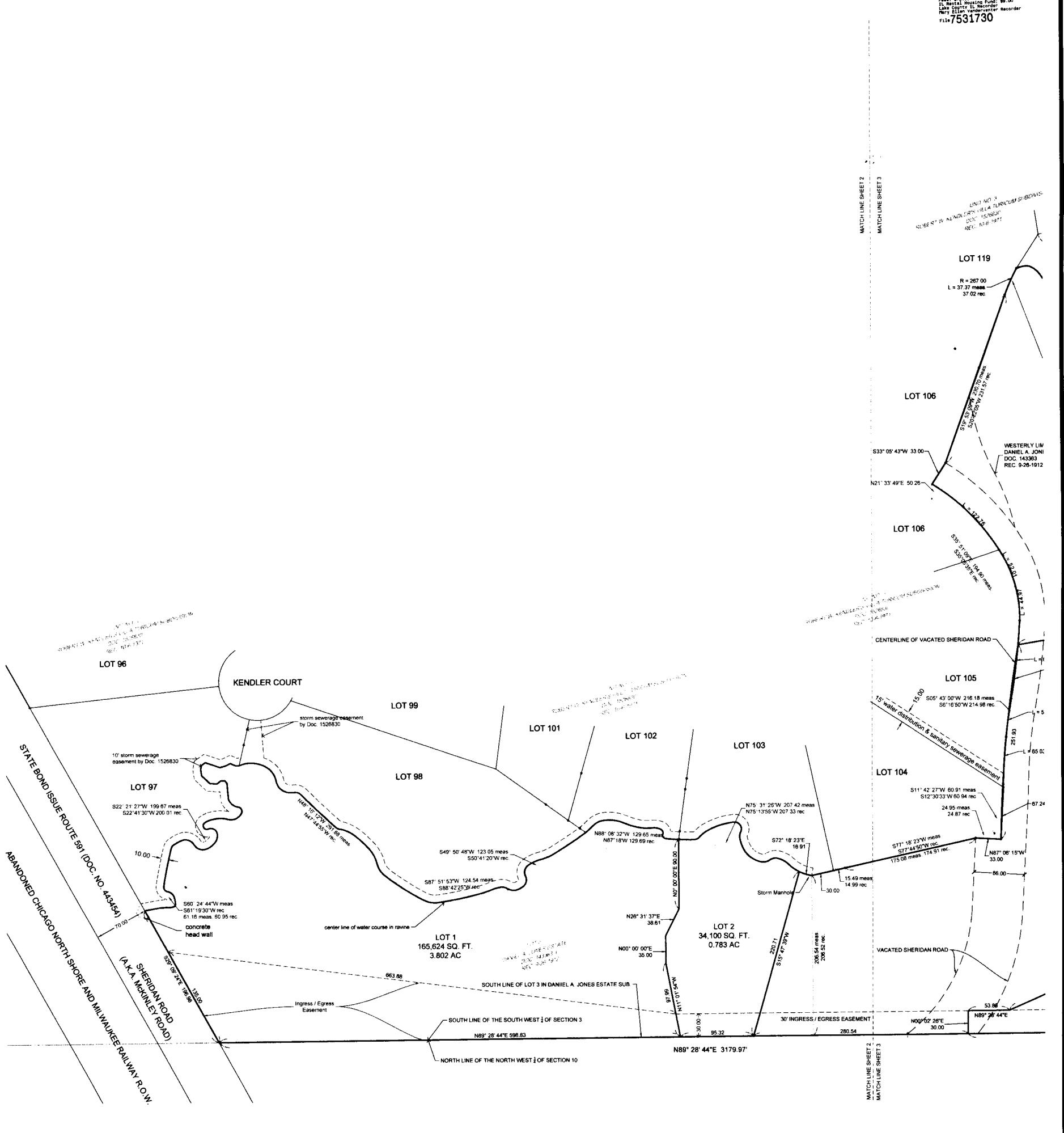
Prepared for  
THE CITY OF LAKE FOREST  
800 N. Field Drive  
Lake Forest, IL 60045

## McCORMICK NATURE PRESERVE SUBDIVISION

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12/18/2018

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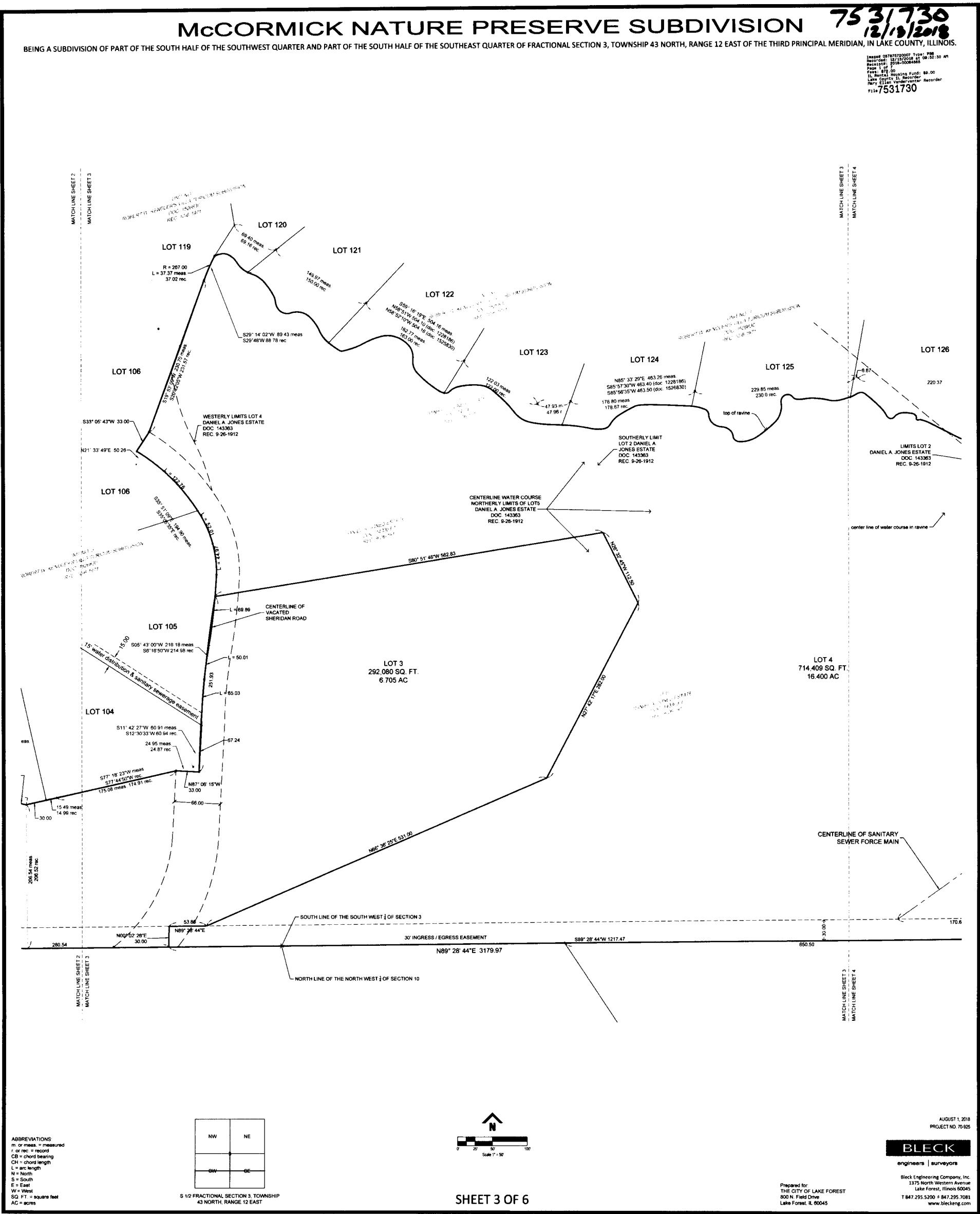
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## McCORMICK NATURE PRESERVE SUBDIVISION

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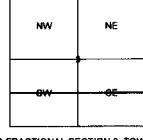
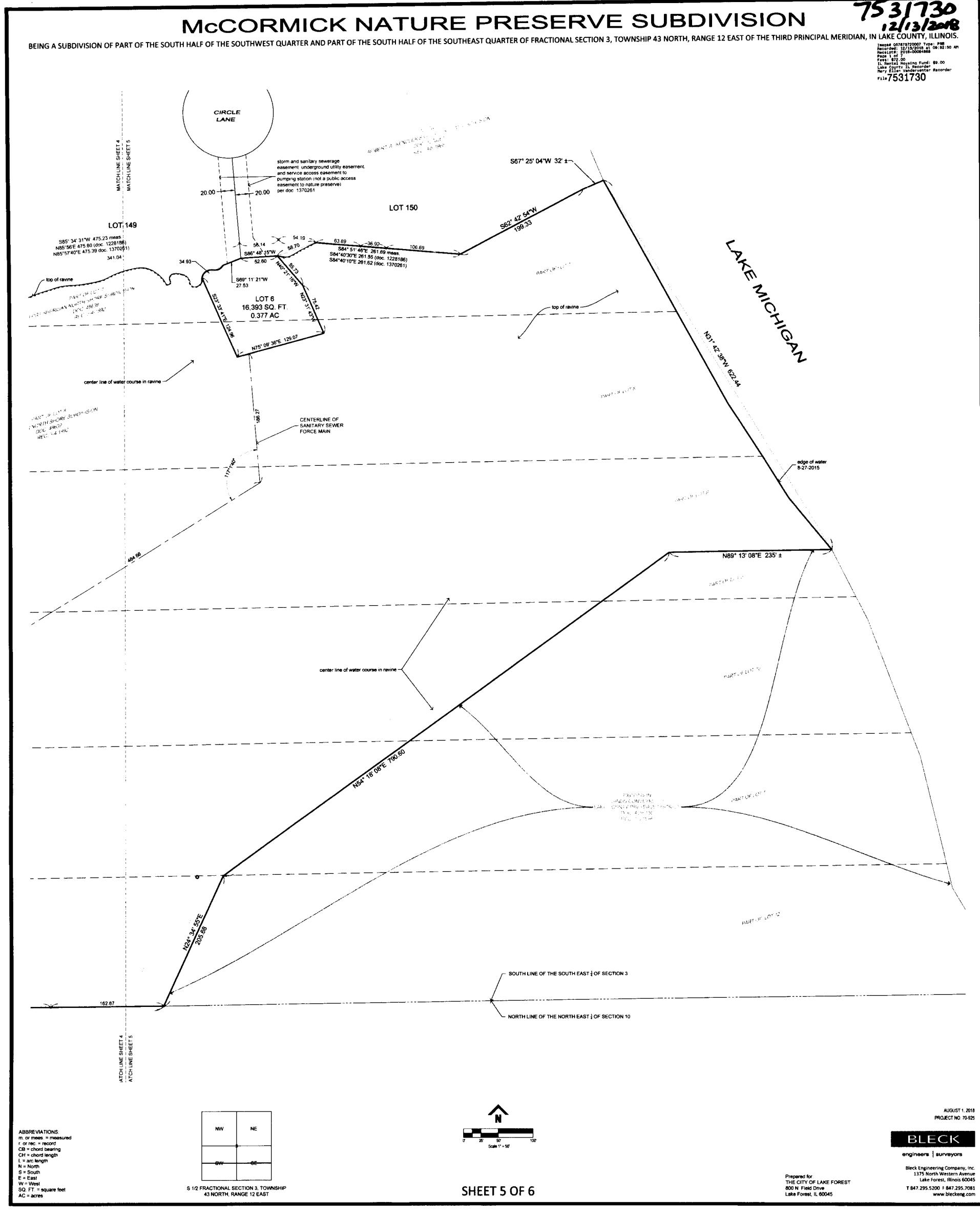


## McCORMICK NATURE PRESERVE SUBDIVISION

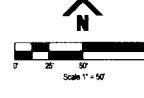
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7531730  
12/13/2018  
IN LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Entered 05/07/2007 Type: PBS  
Recorded: 12/13/2010 at 09:52:30 AM  
Recalst #: 2018-00064868  
Page: 1 of 7  
Fee: \$0.00  
LIC. Received: Housing Fund: \$0.00  
Lake County, IL Recorder  
Name: Ellen Vanderventer Recorder  
File # 7531730



S 1/2 FRACTIONAL SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP  
43 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST



SHEET 5 OF 6



## APPENDIX B

OFFSHORE STRUCTURE DESIGN TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

# TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

**PREPARED FOR:** Hey and Associates, Inc.

**PREPARED BY:** Dewberry

**DATE:** December 12, 2025

**SUBJECT:** Lake Forest Open Lands Association - Offshore Structure Design

## Project Background

McCormick Ravine Bluff, located on the coast of Lake Michigan about 20 miles north of Chicago, is a steep sandy bluff which has faced significant erosion in recent years. Dewberry previously provided 60% design of a project to stabilize the bluff and enhance habitat in the area through Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) nearshore framework in partnership with NOAA and the GLSLCI. Hey and Associates, Inc. has progressed the design to 100% and has contracted Dewberry to design offshore project components. The offshore structures consist of two components – nearshore structures to provide diverse habitat opportunity for fish and break down waves, and offshore submerged breakwaters, which will provide deeper water habitat and attenuate waves. This memorandum will provide an overview of the offshore structures design and considerations.

## Proposed Nearshore Structures

Three structure types are proposed for the nearshore structures: small diameter clusters, large diameter clusters, and Natrx "Fish House" blocks, or equivalent pre-engineered structures designed for fish habitat. The structure specifications sheet is attached as Appendix A. Each of these structures provides a slightly varied habitat environment to support a diverse population of aquatic life. The Natrx Fish house blocks, pictured below in Figure 0-1, will provide the largest void space of the three structures. The structures are cubic and have a side length of 33 inches. The structures can be placed at elevations between 572' and 574' NAVD88. This will limit the structure's exposure at low water and help preserve the character of the natural environment at McCormick Ravine.

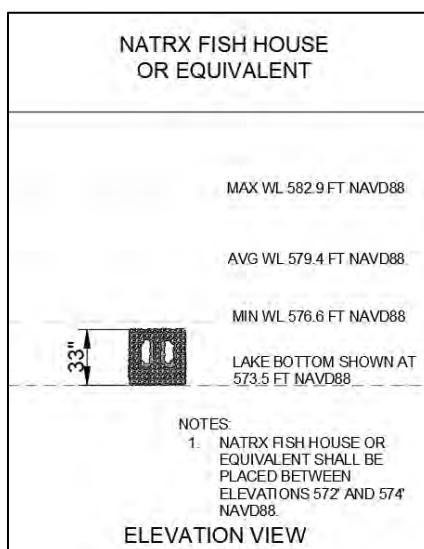


Figure 0-1: Natrx Fish House

The small diameter clusters will be made up stones with a mean diameter of 1'. Each cluster will be made of approximately 10 stones. The clusters should consist of two layers of stone, creating a structure with no more than 2' in height. The structures are intended to be placed between 574' and 577' NAVD88. If the rocks are placed at elevations 574.6'-577', rock will be exposed when the water level is below average but will be completely submerged at average and high-water levels. Stone placement at 574'-574.6' will limit the rock's exposure at all water levels. The stone clusters provide the smallest void spaces for fish to swim in and are intended to provide habitat for smaller or juvenile fish. The elevation view detail of the small diameter clusters is provided below in Figure 0-2.

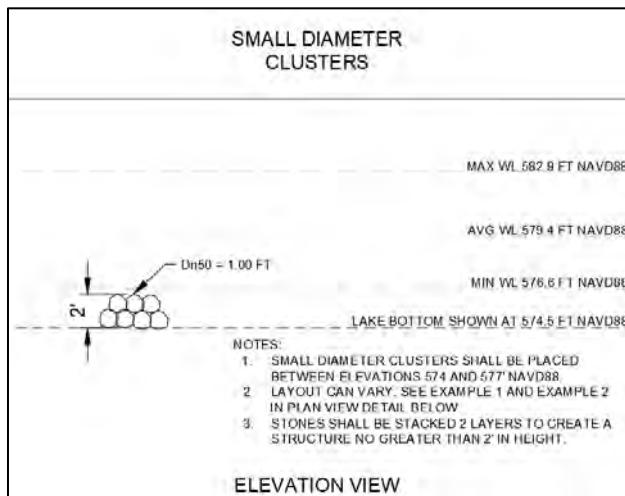


Figure 0-2: Small Diameter Clusters

The large diameter clusters will be made up of 4 stones with a mean diameter of 2.5'. The stones should be stacked to create a structure no more than 5' in height. These structures will create voids larger than the 1' diameter clusters and smaller than the Natrx Fish House cubes, which will help to provide a variety of habitat for various fish species. The structures can be placed from elevations 572'-577'. At a 5' height, these clusters will be exposed at low water when placed at any elevation. At average water levels, structures placed at 574.4' or higher elevations will be exposed. The structure elevation view is provided in below in Figure 0-3.

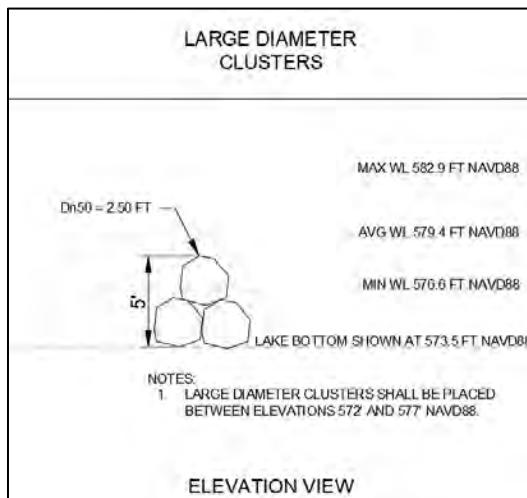


Figure 0-3: Large Diameter Clusters

Each nearshore structure may settle initially within the first 72 hours, which will not affect their ability to provide diverse habitat for fish. Settling may reduce, but will not eliminate the wave attenuation capacity of these nearshore structures.

## Submerged Breakwater Structures

Offshore, a series of three submerged breakwaters will help attenuate waves, provide fish habitat, and accumulate sand offshore to help supplement the beach. Fill placement at 120% of the structure's sand retention capacity is required for the offshore structures based on local regulations as to minimize disruption of littoral sand transportation, which in this location is primarily North to South. Four areas within the submerged breakwaters have been identified as having potential to accumulate sand. These areas are highlighted in Figure 0-24.



Figure 0-4 Offshore Structures

To calculate the retention capacity, an average depth of 2.5 feet was used since the offshore structures have a maximum height of 5 feet. The resulting volume of sand is 2824 CYDS of sand. Calculations are summarized below in Figure 0-4.

Table 0.1: Sand Retention Capacity Calculations.

SAND ACCUMULATION AREA	FOOTPRINT (SF)	AVERAGE DEPTH (FT)	VOLUME (CFT)	VOLUME (CYD)
1	14500	2.5	36250	1343
2	4000	2.5	10000	370
3	12000	2.5	30000	1111
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2824</b>

At 120% fill placement, 3389 CYDS of sand should be placed to prefill the structures. Beach quality sand shall be used as fill, meaning sediments shall be free of supplemental materials non-native to Lake Michigan and reasonably match the native sands to the beach at McCormick Ravine. The means and methods of fill placement will be up to contractor based on their available equipment. Sand should be placed as appropriate within the identified placement areas and feathered out to meet grade.

## **Wave Attenuation of Structures**

The coupled system of nearshore and offshore submerged structures will help to attenuate wave energy along the property. The nearshore structures have crest elevations closer to the water surface than the deeply submerged structures. Because of this, the nearshore structures have more direct contact with waves and therefore will attenuate a higher percentage of wave energy than the deeply submerged structures. Due to the nearshore structures small, clustered nature, they will only attenuate waves within the immediate vicinity rather than consistently along the entire site. The offshore submerged structures will provide consistent wave attenuation along the majority of the shorefront, although the attenuation percentage will be less than at the points with nearshore structures. Final attenuation percentages will depend on placement of the nearshore structures as determined by the contractor.

## **Project Impact on Lake Michigan & Public**

Although temporary disruption of navigation in the area will occur during construction, the increased habitat provided by the project is expected to provide long-lasting public and environmental benefits. While this area is navigable, it is not considered a navigation channel and will not disrupt, short term or long term, recreational or commercial use of the lake.

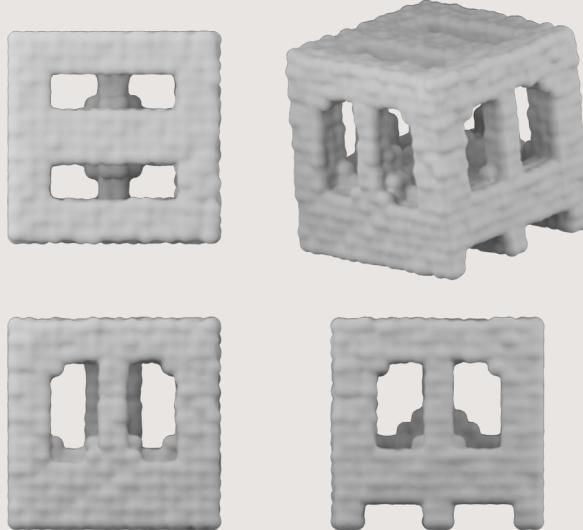
The intention of the offshore structures is to provide various habitats to attract a wide variety of species and enhance biodiversity of fish in the area. The structures are intended to provide feeding and spawning grounds and serve as habitat to juvenile fish to help supplement productivity of the ravine. The habitat opportunity at the site is expected to increase recreational fishing opportunities along approximately 500 linear feet of shoreline.

During construction, temporary disruption to navigation will occur along approximately 9 acres of Lake Michigan. This is primarily due to the contractor creating a restricted construction zone. After construction, the nearshore structures will provide various habitat opportunities throughout 4 acres of the lake. The submerged offshore structures will provide about 1.2 acres of habitat for fish, including the footprint of the structures and a 10' offset from the structures. Structures are not in area frequented by recreational or navigational activity and are not expected to create a significant navigational hazard. Therefore, placement of buoys is not strictly necessary and may be omitted to reduce maintenance needs.

The offshore submerged breakwater structures were designed to minimize mobilization, so their footprint will remain stable over time. The nearshore structures have potential to mobilize, especially after low water levels coupled with icy conditions. These structures could be restacked after ice events or could function as mobile habitat features. This is to more closely mimic the dynamic nature of habitat within Lake Michigan.

## **Attachments**

Appendix A – Natrx Fish Specification Sheet



# Fish House

**Dimensions:** 33" (L) x 33" (W) x 33" (H)

**Weight:** 1,600 lbs

**Surface Area:** 64ft<sup>2</sup> (7.5x net new)

## KEY BENEFITS

A Natrx Fish House solution provides a range of practical benefits through planning, installation, and ongoing performance.

- Large surface area (64ft<sup>2</sup>) for less weight/material need
- Organic shape, and void spaces promote marine growth and provide ideal fish habitat
- Safer, faster, more cost-efficient installation compared with traditional solutions

## APPLICATIONS

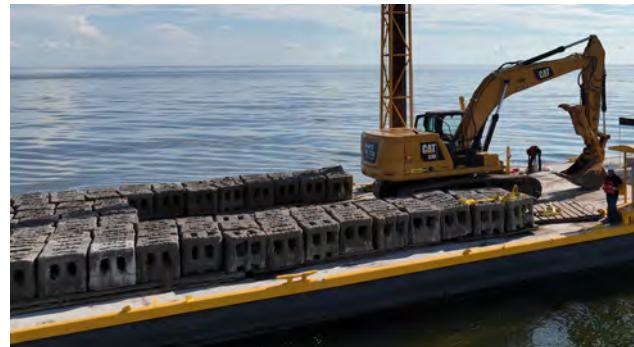
Fish House structures are most applicable for:

- Living shorelines, fisheries, artificial reefs
- Medium wave energy and larger tidal fluctuation environments
- Great habitat for fish or small organisms
- Ecological feature on breakwaters, jetties, seawalls

## INSTALLATION

Fish House structures can be installed with minimal heavy equipment. Structures will need to be transported to the project site and placed in the water with a small crane or long reach excavator.

The equipment necessary for installing a Fish House structure will be lighter than the equipment needed to install a comparable rock solution.



“NatrX is a very good solution, especially in high wave energy areas. They’ve proven it again and again. It’s just incredible. This new product from Natrx outperforms rock in big storms.”

Wayne Savage  
Senior Engineer  
Bay Design Group

#### HOW TO PURCHASE

We pride ourselves on our ability to deliver high-quality solutions on-time and with transparent pricing. We can design a solution and develop a quote for your project with you directly or through your contractor.

#### PRICING

ExoForm solutions are engineered to achieve project goals while delivering an additional range of functional and ecological co-benefits at a cost that's comparable to traditional approaches. With ExoForms we can design the most cost-effective solution for addressing your challenges.

#### PROJECT INPUT:

Provide us with a general sense of the parameters of your project, your challenges, and your goals and we'll design and deliver the ExoForm solution that's best for your site.

PROJECT SITE SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT TIMELINE: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT GOAL(S): \_\_\_\_\_

WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE? \_\_\_\_\_

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

## Implementing an ExoForm Solution:

NatrX ExoForms solutions are designed for safe, fast, and efficient installation saving your project valuable time and cost. The process for using Natrx ExoForms is straightforward:

- 1 Get in touch with us to discuss the specifics of your project so we can determine the optimal ExoForm™ solution
- 2 Working from your input, we'll design the ExoForms for your project
- 3 Upon approval and initial payment, your order will enter our production queue and a delivery date and logistics is organized
- 4 Your ExoForms are delivered to your project site for quick and easy installation. That's it.

## GET STARTED WITH NATRX

Our solutions are designed for straightforward implementation and we're here to answer any questions:

 (919) 263-0667

 info@natrx.io

 natrx.io

## APPENDIX C

### SUPPORTING CALCULATIONS

Rational Method Calculation Results

Tributary	Drainage Area		Tc (min)	C Value	Intensity (100-yr) (in/hr)	Peak Discharge (100-yr) (cfs)
	(ac)	(sqmi)				
A	18.8	0.03	34	0.23	6.01	26.1
B	24.4	0.04	36	0.24	5.91	34.0
C	27.3	0.04	37	0.24	5.85	37.9

Contributing Drainage Area	Area (ac)	Lawn Area (ac) C=0.15	Woods Area (ac) C=0.25	Impervious Area (ac) C=0.90	Composite C-Value
1	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.25
2	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.25
A	18.8	8.7	9.3	0.8	0.23
B	24.4	8.7	14.9	0.8	0.24
C	27.3	8.7	17.8	0.8	0.24

	Slope	Length	US	DS
Overall	0.0363	2001.0	660.5	587.8

Discharge Calculation: Time of Concentration

Basin ID	A	2	1
----------	---	---	---

Sheet Flow

1. Surface Description (table 3-1)

Segment ID	A-1		
Woods, light underbrush			
0.400			
ft 100			
in 3.34			
ft/ft 0.020			
hr 0.35			

2. Manning's Roughness Coefficient, n (table 3-1)

3. Flow Length, L (total L  $\leq$  100 ft.)4. Two-year, 24-hour rainfall, P<sub>2</sub>

5. Land Slope, s

$$6. T_t = \frac{0.007 (nL)^{0.8}}{P_2^{0.5} * s^{0.4}}$$

Compute T<sub>t</sub>Shallow Concentrated Flow

7. Surface Description (paved or unpaved)

8. Flow Length, L

9. Watercourse slope, s

10. Average Velocity, V (figure 3-1)

$$11. T_t = \frac{L}{3600 * V}$$

Segment ID	A-2		
Unpaved			
ft 1571			
ft/ft 0.018			
ft/s 2.18			
hr 0.20			

Channel flow

12. Cross Sectional Flow Area, a

13. Wetted Perimeter, P<sub>w</sub>14. Hydraulic Radius, r=a/P<sub>w</sub>

15. Channel Slope, s

16. Manning's roughness coefficient, n

17. V =  $(1.49 * r^{2/3} * s^{1/2})/n$ 

18. Flow length, L

$$19. T_t = \frac{L}{3600 * V}$$

20. Watershed or subarea T<sub>c</sub> or T<sub>t</sub>  
(add T<sub>t</sub> in steps 6, 11, and 19)

Segment ID	A-3	2-A	1-A
ft <sup>2</sup> 50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
ft 41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00
ft 1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
ft/ft 0.027	0.036	0.043	0.043
0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
ft/s 8.02	9.21	10.08	10.08
ft 441	947	604	604
hr 0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02

Compute T <sub>c</sub>	hr	0.6	0.0	0.0
	min	34	2	1

Updated Rainfall Depth Duration Frequency Table

## Rainfall Depth Duration Frequency Tables for Lake County

Rainfall is in Inches

Storm Duration	2mo	3mo	4mo	6mo	9mo	1yr	2yr	5yr	10yr	25yr	50yr	100yr	500yr
5min	0.19	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.40	0.52	0.62	0.77	0.90	1.03	1.35
10min	0.35	0.40	0.43	0.49	0.56	0.61	0.73	0.95	1.13	1.42	1.65	1.89	2.47
15min	0.42	0.49	0.53	0.61	0.69	0.75	0.90	1.16	1.39	1.74	2.03	2.32	3.04
30min	0.58	0.66	0.73	0.83	0.94	1.03	1.24	1.59	1.91	2.39	2.78	3.17	4.16
1hr	0.74	0.84	0.93	1.05	1.20	1.30	1.57	2.02	2.42	3.03	3.53	4.03	5.28
2hr	0.91	1.04	1.14	1.30	1.48	1.61	1.94	2.49	2.99	3.74	4.35	4.97	6.52
3hr	1.00	1.15	1.26	1.44	1.63	1.77	2.14	2.75	3.30	4.13	4.80	5.49	7.20
6hr	1.18	1.35	1.48	1.68	1.91	2.08	2.51	3.23	3.86	4.84	5.63	6.43	8.43
12hr	1.37	1.56	1.71	1.95	2.21	2.41	2.91	3.74	4.48	5.61	6.53	7.46	9.78
18hr	1.48	1.69	1.85	2.11	2.39	2.61	3.14	4.04	4.84	6.06	7.05	8.06	10.57
24hr	1.57	1.80	1.97	2.24	2.55	2.77	3.34	4.30	5.15	6.45	7.50	8.57	11.24
48hr	1.72	1.97	2.16	2.46	2.79	3.04	3.66	4.71	5.62	6.99	8.13	9.28	12.10
72hr	1.87	2.14	2.34	2.67	3.03	3.30	3.97	5.08	6.05	7.49	8.64	9.85	12.81
120hr	2.08	2.38	2.61	2.97	3.37	3.67	4.42	5.63	6.68	8.16	9.39	10.66	13.81
240hr	2.63	3.01	3.30	3.76	4.27	4.65	5.60	7.09	8.25	9.90	11.26	12.65	16.00

References: ISWS Bulletin 75 Precipitation Frequency Study for Illinois

James R. Angel and Momcilo Markus

Illinois State Water Survey, March 2020

## Bulletin 75 Northeast Section Rainfall Intensity

Intensity is in Inches/Hour

Storm Duration	1yr	2yr	5yr	10yr	25yr	50yr	100yr
5min	3.96	4.80	6.24	7.44	9.24	10.80	12.36
10min	3.48	4.20	5.40	6.48	8.10	9.48	10.80
15min	3.00	3.60	4.64	5.56	6.96	8.12	9.28
30min	2.06	2.48	3.18	3.82	4.78	5.56	6.34
1hr	1.30	1.57	2.02	2.42	3.03	3.53	4.03
2hr	0.81	0.97	1.25	1.50	1.87	2.18	2.49
3hr	0.59	0.71	0.92	1.10	1.38	1.60	1.83
6hr	0.35	0.42	0.54	0.64	0.81	0.94	1.07
12hr	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.37	0.47	0.54	0.62
18hr	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.39	0.45
24hr	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.27	0.31	0.36
48hr	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.19
72hr	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14
120hr	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
240hr	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05

References: Watershed Management  
Ordinance Technical Guidance Manual

Table 5.15

Metropolitan Water Reclamation  
District of Greater Chicago, May 2020

Structure Sizing Calculations

Tributary	W1 (ft)	W2 (ft)	D (ft)	H (ft)	Freeboard (in)	Crest Stone	Bedding Stone
A	20	11	1.5	3	11.9	RR 3	RR 1
B	15	3	2	3	12.2	RR 5	RR 1
C	16	4	2	3	12.0	RR 5	RR 1

**Manning's Equation**

$$Q = (1.49/n) * A * R^{(2/3)} * S^{(1/2)}$$

	A	B	C
Manning's n:	0.035	0.035	0.035
Bottom Width (ft):	11	3	4
Left Side Slope (x:1):	3	3	3
Right Side Slope (y:1):	3	3	3
Slope:	0.0272	0.0359	0.0431
Flow Depth (ft):	0.51	0.98	1.00
Area of flow=	6.39	5.82	7.00
Wetted Perimeter=	14.23	9.20	10.32
Hydraulic Radius=	0.45	0.63	0.68
Hydraulic Slope=	0.0272	0.0359	0.0431
Velocity (ft/sec)=	4.12	5.95	6.82
Discharge (cfs)=	26.33	34.62	47.72
Capacity in excess of 100-yr Peak Q	0.22	0.66	9.87

Riprap Sizing Calculations: A**Corps of Engineers Method**

$$D_{30} = SF * C_S * C_V * C_T * Y * (t_w/t_s - t_w)^{1/2} * (V/(KgY)^{1/2})^{5/2}$$

$D_{30}$  = Riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight

Y = Flow depth (ft)

V = Velocity (ft/sec)

K = Side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

SF = Factor of safety (typically 1.20)

$C_S$  = Stability coefficient for incipient failure (use 0.30 for angular rock, 0.36 for rounded)

$C_V$  = Vertical velocity distribution coefficient (use 1.0 for straight channels, 1.25 for dike ends and chutes,

1.283-.2log(R/W) for os bends)

$C_T$  = Thickness coefficient (use 1.0 for thickness =  $D_{100}$ )

$t_w$  = Specific weight of water (62.4 lbs/cf)

$t_s$  = Specific weight of stone (typically 165 lbs/cf)

**FHA Method**

$$D_{50} = .001 * V^3 / ((Y^{1/2}) * K^{3/2})$$

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight

Y = flow depth (ft)

V = velocity (ft/sec)

K = side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

**Input Variables**

Depth (Y) (ft) =	0.51	Stability coefficient ( $C_S$ ) =	0.36
Velocity (V) (ft/sec) =	4.12	Vertical vel. coefficient ( $C_V$ ) =	1
Correction Factor (K) =	0.705	Thickness coefficient ( $C_T$ ) =	1
Slope (S) (ft/ft) =	0.0272	Specific weight of water ( $t_w$ ) =	62.4
Factor of safety (SF) =	1.2	Specific weight of stone ( $t_s$ ) =	165.36

**Corps of Engineers Method**  $D_{30}$  = riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight = **0.1902 ft**

**FHA Method**  $D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = **0.1656 ft**

**Tractive Force** =  $62.4 * D * S$  = **0.8668**

**Median Riprap Weight**

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = 0.17 ft

$S_s$  = specific gravity of riprap (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>) = 2.65

$W_{50}$  = 0.39 lbs

$$W_{50} = 32.67 D_{50}^3 S_s$$

According to IDOT Standard Specifications Section 1005.01(c.)

\* Grade 3 Riprap should be used.

Riprap Sizing Calculations: B**Corps of Engineers Method**

$$D_{30} = SF * C_S * C_V * C_T * Y * \left( \frac{t_w}{t_s - t_w} \right)^{1/2} * \left( \frac{V}{(KgY)^{1/2}} \right)^{5/2}$$

$D_{30}$  = Riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight

Y = Flow depth (ft)

V = Velocity (ft/sec)

K = Side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

SF = Factor of safety (typically 1.20)

$C_S$  = Stability coefficient for incipient failure (use 0.30 for angular rock, 0.36 for rounded)

$C_V$  = Vertical velocity distribution coefficient (use 1.0 for straight channels, 1.25 for dike ends and chutes, 1.283-.2log(R/W) for os bends)

$C_T$  = Thickness coefficient (use 1.0 for thickness =  $D_{100}$ )

$t_w$  = Specific weight of water (62.4 lbs/cf)

$t_s$  = Specific weight of stone (typically 165 lbs/cf)

**FHA Method**

$$D_{50} = .001 * V^3 / ((Y^{1/2}) * K^{3/2})$$

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight

Y = flow depth (ft)

V = velocity (ft/sec)

K = side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

**Input Variables**

Depth (Y) (ft) =	0.98	Stability coefficient ( $C_S$ ) =	0.36
Velocity (V) (ft/sec) =	5.95	Vertical vel. coefficient ( $C_V$ ) =	1
Correction Factor (K) =	0.705	Thickness coefficient ( $C_T$ ) =	1
Slope (S) (ft/ft) =	0.0359	Specific weight of water ( $t_w$ ) =	62.4
Factor of safety (SF) =	1.2	Specific weight of stone ( $t_s$ ) =	165.36

**Corps of Engineers Method**  $D_{30}$  = riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight = **0.4040 ft**

**FHA Method**  $D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = **0.3588 ft**

**Tractive Force**  $= 62.4 * D * S =$  **2.1959**

**Median Riprap Weight**

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = 0.36 ft

$S_s$  = specific gravity of riprap (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>) = 2.65

$W_{50}$  = 4.00 lbs

$$W_{50} = 32.67 D_{50}^3 S_s$$

According to IDOT Standard Specifications Section 1005.01(c.)

\* Grade 3 Riprap should be used.

Riprap Sizing Calculations: C**Corps of Engineers Method**

$$D_{30} = SF * C_S * C_V * C_T * Y * \left( \frac{t_w}{t_s - t_w} \right)^{1/2} * \left( \frac{V}{(KgY)^{1/2}} \right)^{5/2}$$

$D_{30}$  = Riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight

Y = Flow depth (ft)

V = Velocity (ft/sec)

K = Side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

SF = Factor of safety (typically 1.20)

$C_S$  = Stability coefficient for incipient failure (use 0.30 for angular rock, 0.36 for rounded)

$C_V$  = Vertical velocity distribution coefficient (use 1.0 for straight channels, 1.25 for dike ends and chutes, 1.283-.2log(R/W) for os bends)

$C_T$  = Thickness coefficient (use 1.0 for thickness =  $D_{100}$ )

$t_w$  = Specific weight of water (62.4 lbs/cf)

$t_s$  = Specific weight of stone (typically 165 lbs/cf)

**FHA Method**

$$D_{50} = .001 * V^3 / ((Y^{1/2}) * K^{3/2})$$

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight

Y = flow depth (ft)

V = velocity (ft/sec)

K = side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

**Input Variables**

Depth (Y) (ft) = 1.00 Stability coefficient ( $C_S$ ) = 0.36

Velocity (V) (ft/sec) = 6.82 Vertical vel. coefficient ( $C_V$ ) = 1

Correction Factor (K) = 0.705 Thickness coefficient ( $C_T$ ) = 1

Slope (S) (ft/ft) = 0.0431 Specific weight of water ( $t_w$ ) = 62.4

Factor of safety (SF) = 1.2 Specific weight of stone ( $t_s$ ) = 165.36

**Corps of Engineers Method**  $D_{30}$  = riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight = **0.5657 ft**

**FHA Method**  $D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = **0.5353 ft**

**Tractive Force** = 62.4 \* D \* S = **2.6867**

**Median Riprap Weight**

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = 0.54 ft

$S_s$  = specific gravity of riprap (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>) = 2.65

$W_{50}$  = 13.28 lbs

$$W_{50} = 32.67 D_{50}^3 S_s$$

According to IDOT Standard Specifications Section 1005.01(c.)

\* **Grade 3** Riprap should be used.

Riprap Sizing Calculations: Outfall**Corps of Engineers Method**

$$D_{30} = SF * C_S * C_V * C_T * Y * \left( \frac{t_w}{t_s - t_w} \right)^{1/2} * \left( \frac{V}{(KgY)^{1/2}} \right)^{5/2}$$

$D_{30}$  = Riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight

Y = Flow depth (ft)

V = Velocity (ft/sec)

K = Side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

SF = Factor of safety (typically 1.20)

$C_S$  = Stability coefficient for incipient failure (use 0.30 for angular rock, 0.36 for rounded)

$C_V$  = Vertical velocity distribution coefficient (use 1.0 for straight channels, 1.25 for dike ends and chutes, 1.283-.2log(R/W) for os bends)

$C_T$  = Thickness coefficient (use 1.0 for thickness =  $D_{100}$ )

$t_w$  = Specific weight of water (62.4 lbs/cf)

$t_s$  = Specific weight of stone (typically 165 lbs/cf)

**FHA Method**

$$D_{50} = .001 * V^3 / (Y^{1/2}) * K^{3/2}$$

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight

Y = flow depth (ft)

V = velocity (ft/sec)

K = side slope correction factor; K = 0.95 for channel sides, 0.705 for channel bottom

**Input Variables**

Depth (Y) (ft) = 1.60      Stability coefficient ( $C_S$ ) = 0.36

Velocity (V) (ft/sec) = 4.76      Vertical vel. coefficient ( $C_V$ ) = 1

Correction Factor (K) = 0.705      Thickness coefficient ( $C_T$ ) = 1

Slope (S) (ft/ft) = 0.0100      Specific weight of water ( $t_w$ ) = 62.4

Factor of safety (SF) = 1.2      Specific weight of stone ( $t_s$ ) = 165.36

**Corps of Engineers Method**       $D_{30}$  = riprap size of which 30% is finer by weight = **0.2049 ft**

**FHA Method**       $D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = **0.1441 ft**

**Tractive Force**      =  $62.4 * D * S$  = **0.9984**

**Median Riprap Weight**

$D_{50}$  = riprap size of which 50% is finer by weight = 0.14 ft

$S_s$  = specific gravity of riprap (lbs/ft<sup>3</sup>) = 2.65

$W_{50}$  = 0.26 lbs

$$W_{50} = 32.67 D_{50}^3 S_s$$

According to IDOT Standard Specifications Section 1005.01(c.)

\* **Grade 3** Riprap should be used.

Outfall Capacity Calculation**Existing Pipe**

U/S Inv	D/S Inv	Est. Length (ft)	Slope (ft/ft)	Diameter (in)	Material	Manning's n	Capacity (cfs)
673.7	672.5	21.9	0.06	30	Concrete	0.015	83.92

Tributary	W1 (ft)	W2 (ft)	D (ft)	H (ft)	Freeboard (in)	Crest Stone	Bedding Stone
Outfall	16	8	2	0	4.8	RR 5	RR 1

**Manning's Equation**

$$Q = (1.49/n) * A * R^{(2/3)} * S^{(1/2)}$$

**Outfall**

Manning's n: 0.035

Bottom Width (ft): 8

Left Side Slope (x:1): 2

Right Side Slope (y:1): 2

Slope: 0.0100

Flow Depth (ft): 1.60

Area of flow= 17.92

Wetted Perimeter= 15.16

Hydraulic Radius= 1.18

Hydraulic Slope= 0.0100

Velocity (ft/sec)= 4.76

Discharge (cfs)= 85.30

Capacity in excess of 100-yr Peak Q 1.38

## APPENDIX D

### STREAMSTATS REPORT

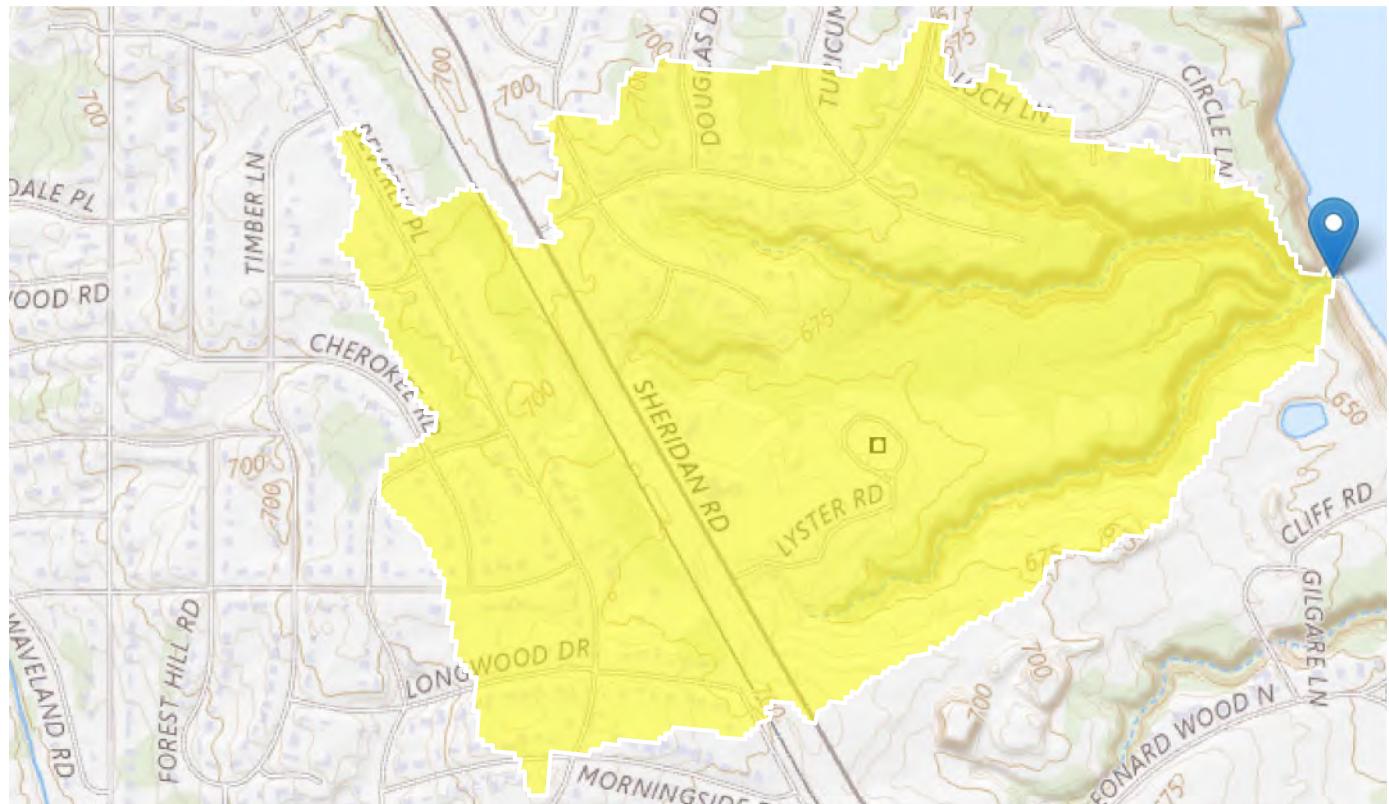
# StreamStats Report

Region ID: IL

Workspace ID: IL20250620120551043000

Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude): 42.22719, -87.81117

Time: 2025-06-20 07:06:19 -0500



24-0271 Greene Nature Preserve

+/- [Collapse All](#)

## ➤ Basin Characteristics

Parameter	Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
BASINPERIM		Basin perimeter measured along entire drainage-basin divide	4.78	miles
CENTROIDX		Basin centroid horizontal (x) location in state plane coordinates	96821.1	meters

Parameter	Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
CENTROIDY		Basin centroid vertical (y) location in state plane units	4457123.5	meters
CSL10_85		Change in elevation divided by length between points 10 and 85 percent of distance along main channel to basin divide - main channel method not known	94.76	feet per mi
DEMSLX100		Average slope of 10-meter DEM cells, using a vertical exaggeration factor of 100, computed using Slope tool in ArcMap	69.94	degrees
DRAININD		Drainage index from STATSGO soil properties computed as in SIR 2014-5177	32	dimensionless
DRNAREA		Area that drains to a point on a stream	0.563	square miles
ELEVMAX		Maximum basin elevation	716	feet
FCGSTRSED		Fraction of coarse-grained stratified sediment	0	decimal fraction
FEXBNGLCL		Fraction of exposed bedrock or sediment not of a glacial origin	0	decimal fraction
FEXDRAINED		Fraction of excessively drained soils	1	decimal fraction
FGLCLTILL		Fraction of glacial till	1	decimal fraction
FGSTRSED		Fraction of fine-grained stratified sediment	0	decimal fraction
FLC16DVLMH		Fraction of drainage area that is in low to high developed land use classes 22-24 from NLCD 2016	0.3	decimal fraction
FMWDRAINED		Fraction of moderately well-drained soils	0	decimal fraction
FPDRAINED		Fraction of poorly drained soils	0	decimal fraction
FSPDRAINED		Fraction of somewhat poorly drained soils	0	decimal fraction
FSSURGDC78		Fraction of land area that is in very poorly drained and unknown likely water drainage classes 7 and 8 from SSURGO	0	decimal fraction
FTK0_50		Fraction of 0 to 50 feet thickness category, from SIR 2014-5177	0	decimal fraction

Parameter	Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
	FTK100_200	Fraction of 100 to 200 feet thickness category, from SIR 2014-5177	0.66	decimal fraction
	FTK200_400	Fraction of 200 to 400 feet thickness category, from SIR 2014-5177	0.34	decimal fraction
	FTK400_600	Fraction of 400 to 600 feet thickness category, from SIR 2014-5177	0	decimal fraction
	FTK50_100	Fraction of 50 to 100 feet thickness category, from SIR 2014-5177	0	decimal fraction
	FVPDRAINED	Fraction of very poorly drained soils	0	decimal fraction
	FWDRAINED	Fraction of well-drained soils	0	decimal fraction
	LONG_CENT	Longitude Basin Centroid	87.822511	decimal degrees
	MINBELEV	Minimum basin elevation	585	feet
	PERMBXTHK	An index of the permeability of surficial Quaternary sediments (including fraction exposed bedrock) multiplied by their thickness. See SIR 2014-5177 page 3 for details.	201.21	dimensionless
	PRSEPNOV00	Basin average mean precipitation for September to November from PRISM 1971-2000	2.94	inches
	QSSPERMB	An index of the permeability of surficial Quaternary sediments c(including fraction exposed bedrock)). See SIR 2014-5177 page 3 for details.	1	dimensionless
	QSSPERMTHK	Index of the permeability of surficial Quaternary sediments computed as in SIR 2014-5177	201.21	dimensionless
	RELIEF	Maximum - minimum elevation	130	feet
	RELRELF	Basin relief divided by basin perimeter	27.2	feet per mi
	STATSPERM	Area-weighted average soil permeability from NRCS STATSGO database	0.614	inches per hour
	STATSLPWT	Area-weighted average of soil slopes of dominant component of STATSGO soil units	3	percent

Parameter	Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
TPSTATSGO		computed as 100*(percent sand) + 10*(percent silt) + (percent clay), using soil texture fractions from STATSGO	1570	percent
URBTHE2010		Fraction of drainage area that is in urban classes 7 to 10 from Theobald 2010	0.742	dimensionless
WATCAPINIL		Available water capacity from Miller and White 1998 in cm per 100 cm	11	centimeters

## ➤ Peak-Flow Statistics

### Peak-Flow Statistics Parameters [IL Peakflow Region 2 ICT-23-014]

Parameter	Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA		Drainage Area	0.563	square miles	0.07031	1352
FLC16DVLMH		Frac_Lo_Med_Hi_Developed_from_NLCD2016	0.3	decimal fraction	0.002045	0.969
FSSURGDC78		Fraction_SSURGO_Drainage_Classes_7_and_8	0	decimal fraction	0	0.250
RELRELF		Relative Relief	27.2	feet per mi	0.8122	35.97

### Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report [IL Peakflow Region 2 ICT-23-014]

PIL: Lower 90% Prediction Interval, PIU: Upper 90% Prediction Interval, ASEp: Average Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error, PC: Percent Correct, RMSE: Root Mean Squared Error, PseudoR<sup>2</sup>: Pseudo R Squared (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PIL	PIU	ASEp
50-percent AEP flood	76.9	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	36	164	46.9
20-percent AEP flood	144	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	66.5	312	47.9
10-percent AEP flood	199	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	89.1	444	49.9
4-percent AEP flood	280	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	120	652	52.8
2-percent AEP flood	348	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	144	843	55.6
1-percent AEP flood	421	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	168	1060	58

Statistic	Value	Unit	PIL	PIU	ASEp
0.5-percent AEP flood	500	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	192	1300	60.5
0.2-percent AEP flood	615	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	227	1660	63.4

*Peak-Flow Statistics Citations*

**Over, T.M., Marti, M.K., O'Shea, P.S., Sharpe, J.B.2023, Estimating peak-flow quantiles for selected annual exceedance probabilities in Illinois (Report No. FHWA-ICT-23-014). Illinois Center for Transportation. ( <https://doi.org/10.36501/0197-9191/23-019> )**

## ➤ Flow-Duration Statistics

Flow-Duration Statistics Parameters [IL Flow duration Reg 1 DA only 2014 5177]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.563	square miles	12.1	2549

Flow-Duration Statistics Parameters [IL Flow duration Reg 1 Multivar 2014 5177]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRAININD	Drainage_Index	32	dimensionless	3.36	15.9
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.563	square miles	12.1	2549

Flow-Duration Statistics Disclaimers [IL Flow duration Reg 1 DA only 2014 5177]

One or more of the parameters is outside the suggested range. Estimates were extrapolated with unknown errors.

Flow-Duration Statistics Flow Report [IL Flow duration Reg 1 DA only 2014 5177]

Statistic	Value	Unit
99_9_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.00034	ft <sup>3</sup> /s
99_8_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.000428	ft <sup>3</sup> /s
99_5_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.00213	ft <sup>3</sup> /s
99_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.00871	ft <sup>3</sup> /s
98_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.0152	ft <sup>3</sup> /s
95_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.0317	ft <sup>3</sup> /s

Statistic	Value	Unit
90_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.0567	ft^3/s
80_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.103	ft^3/s
75_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.125	ft^3/s
70_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.139	ft^3/s
60_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.174	ft^3/s
50_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.223	ft^3/s
40_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.3	ft^3/s
30_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.411	ft^3/s
25_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.474	ft^3/s
20_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.567	ft^3/s
10_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.945	ft^3/s
5_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	1.67	ft^3/s
2_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	3.67	ft^3/s
1_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	6.75	ft^3/s
0_5_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	11.5	ft^3/s
0_2_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	22.7	ft^3/s
0_1_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	34.9	ft^3/s

### Flow-Duration Statistics Disclaimers [IL Flow duration Reg 1 Multivar 2014 5177]

One or more of the parameters is outside the suggested range. Estimates were extrapolated with unknown errors.

### Flow-Duration Statistics Flow Report [IL Flow duration Reg 1 Multivar 2014 5177]

Statistic	Value	Unit
99.9 Percent Duration	0.18	ft^3/s
99.8 Percent Duration	0.228	ft^3/s
99.5 Percent Duration	0.539	ft^3/s
99 Percent Duration	1.68	ft^3/s
98 Percent Duration	0.436	ft^3/s
95 Percent Duration	0.352	ft^3/s
90 Percent Duration	0.389	ft^3/s

Statistic	Value	Unit
80 Percent Duration	0.422	ft^3/s
75 Percent Duration	0.414	ft^3/s
70 Percent Duration	0.346	ft^3/s
60 Percent Duration	0.294	ft^3/s
50 Percent Duration	0.299	ft^3/s
40 Percent Duration	0.336	ft^3/s
30 Percent Duration	0.392	ft^3/s
25 Percent Duration	0.419	ft^3/s
20 Percent Duration	0.473	ft^3/s
10 Percent Duration	0.536	ft^3/s
5 Percent Duration	0.839	ft^3/s
2 Percent Duration	1.81	ft^3/s
1 Percent Duration	3.38	ft^3/s
0.5 Percent Duration	5.93	ft^3/s
0.2 Percent Duration	12.4	ft^3/s
0.1 Percent Duration	20.4	ft^3/s

### Flow-Duration Statistics Flow Report [Area-Averaged]

Statistic	Value	Unit
99_9_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.00034	ft^3/s
99_8_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.000428	ft^3/s
99_5_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.00213	ft^3/s
99_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.00871	ft^3/s
98_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.0152	ft^3/s
95_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.0317	ft^3/s
90_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.0567	ft^3/s
80_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.103	ft^3/s
75_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.125	ft^3/s
70_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.139	ft^3/s
60_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.174	ft^3/s
50_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.223	ft^3/s

Statistic	Value	Unit
40_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.3	ft^3/s
30_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.411	ft^3/s
25_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.474	ft^3/s
20_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.567	ft^3/s
10_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	0.945	ft^3/s
5_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	1.67	ft^3/s
2_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	3.67	ft^3/s
1_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	6.75	ft^3/s
0_5_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	11.5	ft^3/s
0_2_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	22.7	ft^3/s
0_1_Percent_Duration_DA_Only_Regression	34.9	ft^3/s
99.9 Percent Duration	0.18	ft^3/s
99.8 Percent Duration	0.228	ft^3/s
99.5 Percent Duration	0.539	ft^3/s
99 Percent Duration	1.68	ft^3/s
98 Percent Duration	0.436	ft^3/s
95 Percent Duration	0.352	ft^3/s
90 Percent Duration	0.389	ft^3/s
80 Percent Duration	0.422	ft^3/s
75 Percent Duration	0.414	ft^3/s
70 Percent Duration	0.346	ft^3/s
60 Percent Duration	0.294	ft^3/s
50 Percent Duration	0.299	ft^3/s
40 Percent Duration	0.336	ft^3/s
30 Percent Duration	0.392	ft^3/s
25 Percent Duration	0.419	ft^3/s
20 Percent Duration	0.473	ft^3/s
10 Percent Duration	0.536	ft^3/s
5 Percent Duration	0.839	ft^3/s
2 Percent Duration	1.81	ft^3/s

Statistic	Value	Unit
1 Percent Duration	3.38	ft^3/s
0.5 Percent Duration	5.93	ft^3/s
0.2 Percent Duration	12.4	ft^3/s
0.1 Percent Duration	20.4	ft^3/s

*Flow-Duration Statistics Citations*

**Over, T.M., Riley, J.D., Sharpe, J.B., and Arvin, Donald, 2014, Estimation of regional flow-duration curves for Indiana and Illinois: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2014-5177, 24 p. and additional downloads, Tables 2-5, 8-13, and 18 (http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/sir20145177)**

## ➤ Bankfull Statistics

### Bankfull Statistics Parameters [Interior Plains D Bieger 2015]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.563	square miles	0.19305	59927.7393

### Bankfull Statistics Parameters [Central Lowland P Bieger 2015]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.563	square miles	0.200772	59927.66594

### Bankfull Statistics Parameters [USA Bieger 2015]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.563	square miles	0.07722	59927.7393

### Bankfull Statistics Flow Report [Interior Plains D Bieger 2015]

Statistic	Value	Unit
Bieger_D_channel_width	9.59	ft
Bieger_D_channel_depth	1.34	ft
Bieger_D_channel_cross_sectional_area	16.5	ft^2

## Bankfull Statistics Flow Report [Central Lowland P Bieger 2015]

Statistic	Value	Unit
Bieger_P_channel_width	11.1	ft
Bieger_P_channel_depth	1.68	ft
Bieger_P_channel_cross_sectional_area	16	ft <sup>2</sup>

## Bankfull Statistics Flow Report [USA Bieger 2015]

Statistic	Value	Unit
Bieger_USA_channel_width	10.1	ft
Bieger_USA_channel_depth	1.07	ft
Bieger_USA_channel_cross_sectional_area	12.5	ft <sup>2</sup>

## Bankfull Statistics Flow Report [Area-Averaged]

Statistic	Value	Unit
Bieger_D_channel_width	9.59	ft
Bieger_D_channel_depth	1.34	ft
Bieger_D_channel_cross_sectional_area	16.5	ft <sup>2</sup>
Bieger_P_channel_width	11.1	ft
Bieger_P_channel_depth	1.68	ft
Bieger_P_channel_cross_sectional_area	16	ft <sup>2</sup>
Bieger_USA_channel_width	10.1	ft
Bieger_USA_channel_depth	1.07	ft
Bieger_USA_channel_cross_sectional_area	12.5	ft <sup>2</sup>

### *Bankfull Statistics Citations*

**Bieger, Katrin; Rathjens, Hendrik; Allen, Peter M.; and Arnold, Jeffrey G., 2015, Development and Evaluation of Bankfull Hydraulic Geometry Relationships for the Physiographic Regions of the United States, Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty, 17p. ([https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub/1515?utm\\_source=digitalcommons.unl.edu%2Fusdaarsfacpub%2F1515&utm\\_medium=PDF&utm\\_campaign=link](https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub/1515?utm_source=digitalcommons.unl.edu%2Fusdaarsfacpub%2F1515&utm_medium=PDF&utm_campaign=link))**

## ➤ Maximum Probable Flood Statistics

### Maximum Probable Flood Statistics Parameters [Crippen Bue Region 6]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.563	square miles	0.1	10000

### Maximum Probable Flood Statistics Flow Report [Crippen Bue Region 6]

Statistic	Value	Unit
Maximum Flood Crippen Bue Regional	4260	ft^3/s

#### *Maximum Probable Flood Statistics Citations*

**Crippen, J.R. and Bue, Conrad D. 1977, Maximum Floodflows in the Conterminous United States, Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1887, 52p.**  
(<https://pubs.usgs.gov/wsp/1887/report.pdf>)

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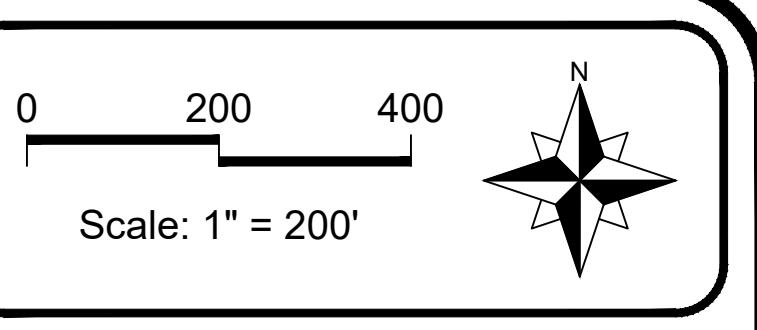
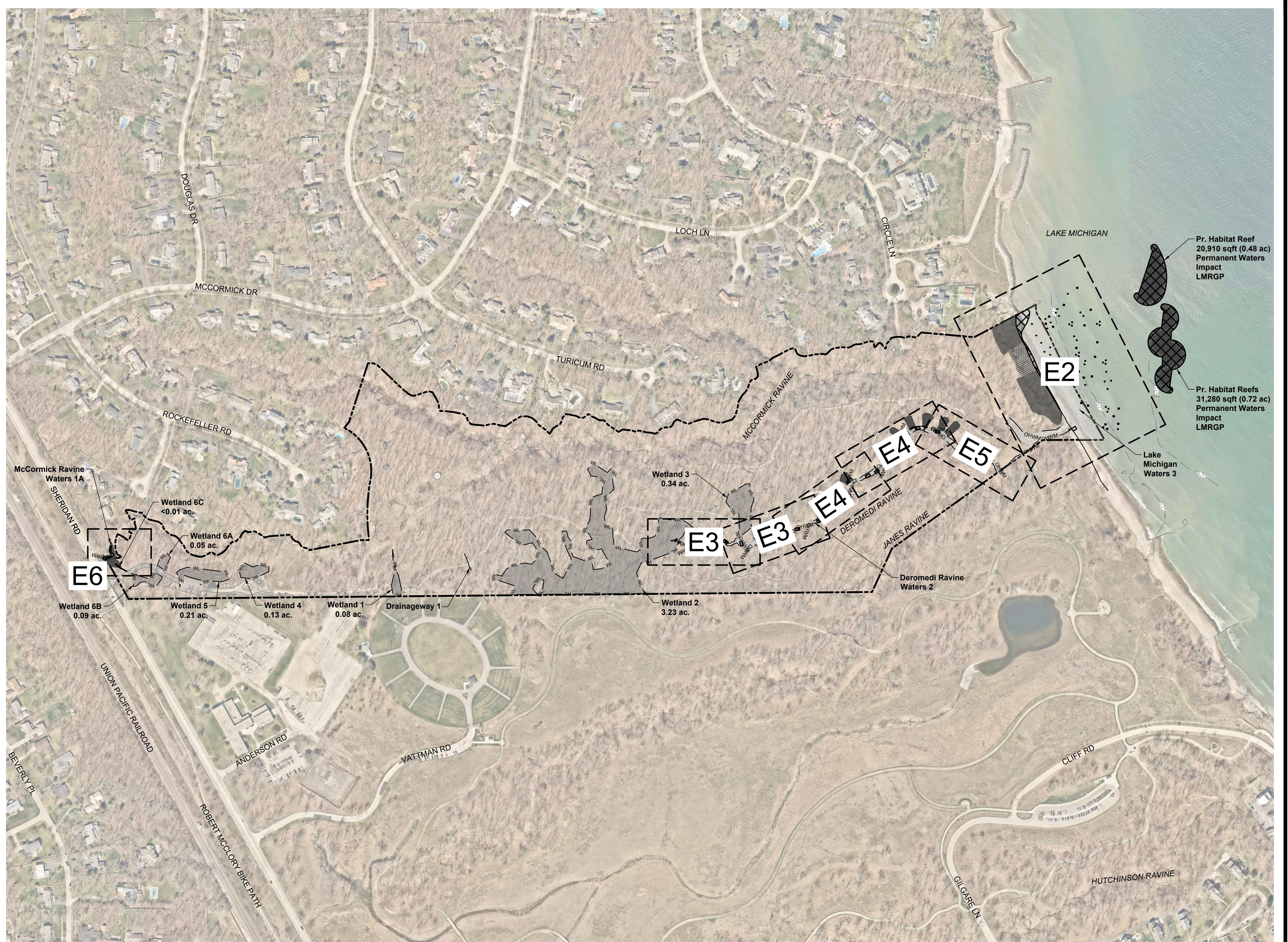
Application Version: 4.29.1

StreamStats Services Version: 1.2.22

NSS Services Version: 2.2.1

## APPENDIX E

### WETLAND AND WATERS IMPACT EXHIBITS



## LEGEND

*Hey and Associates, Inc.*

## **Hey and Associates, Inc.**

26575 WEST COMMERCE DRIVE, SUITE 601

6575 WEST COMMERCE DRIVE, SUITE 100  
VOLO, ILLINOIS 60073

OFFICE (847) 740-0888  
FAX (847) 740-2828

FAX (847) 740-2888  
VOLO@HEXASSOC.COM

VOLO@HEYASSOC.COM

PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM

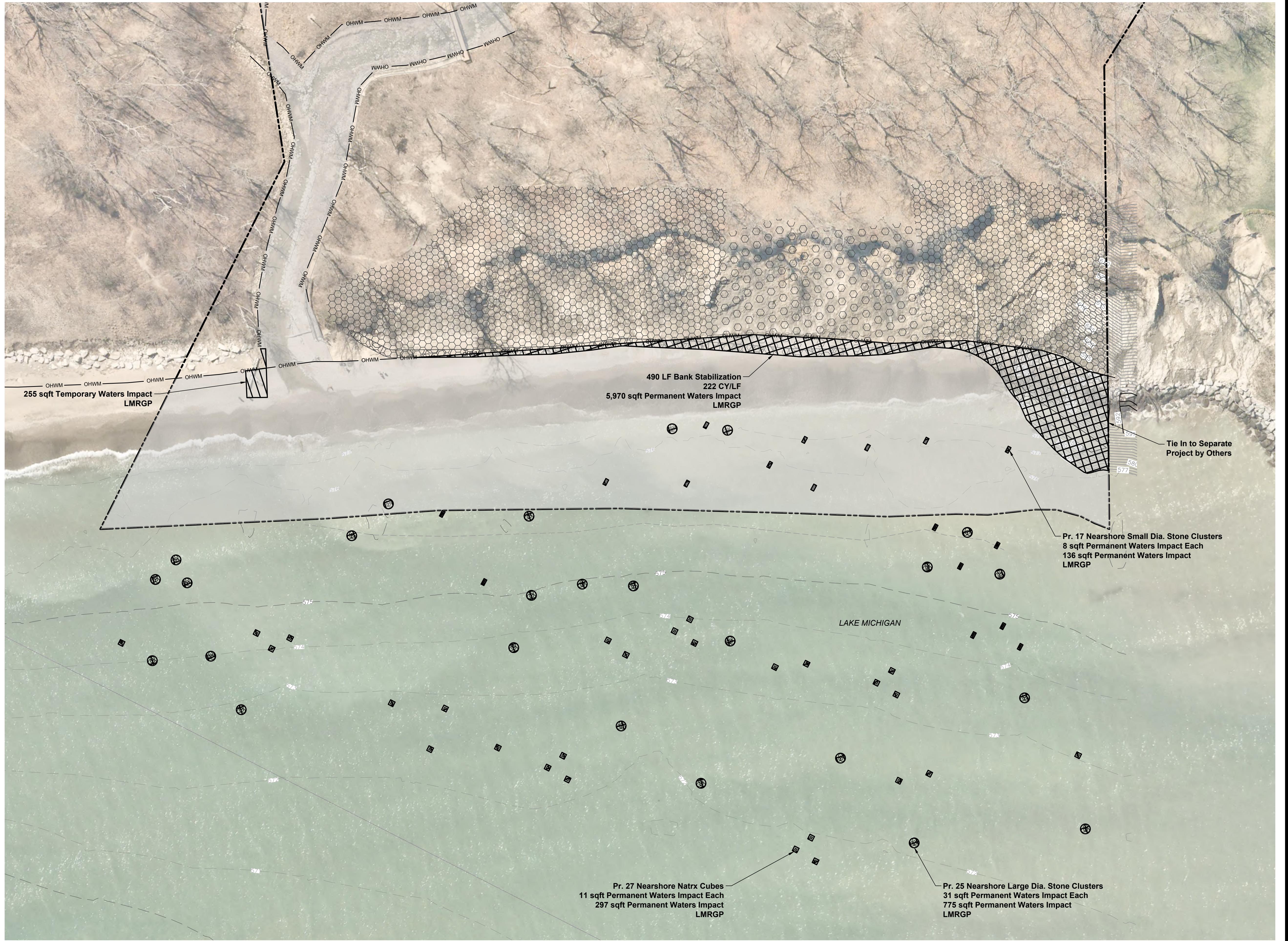
# Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration

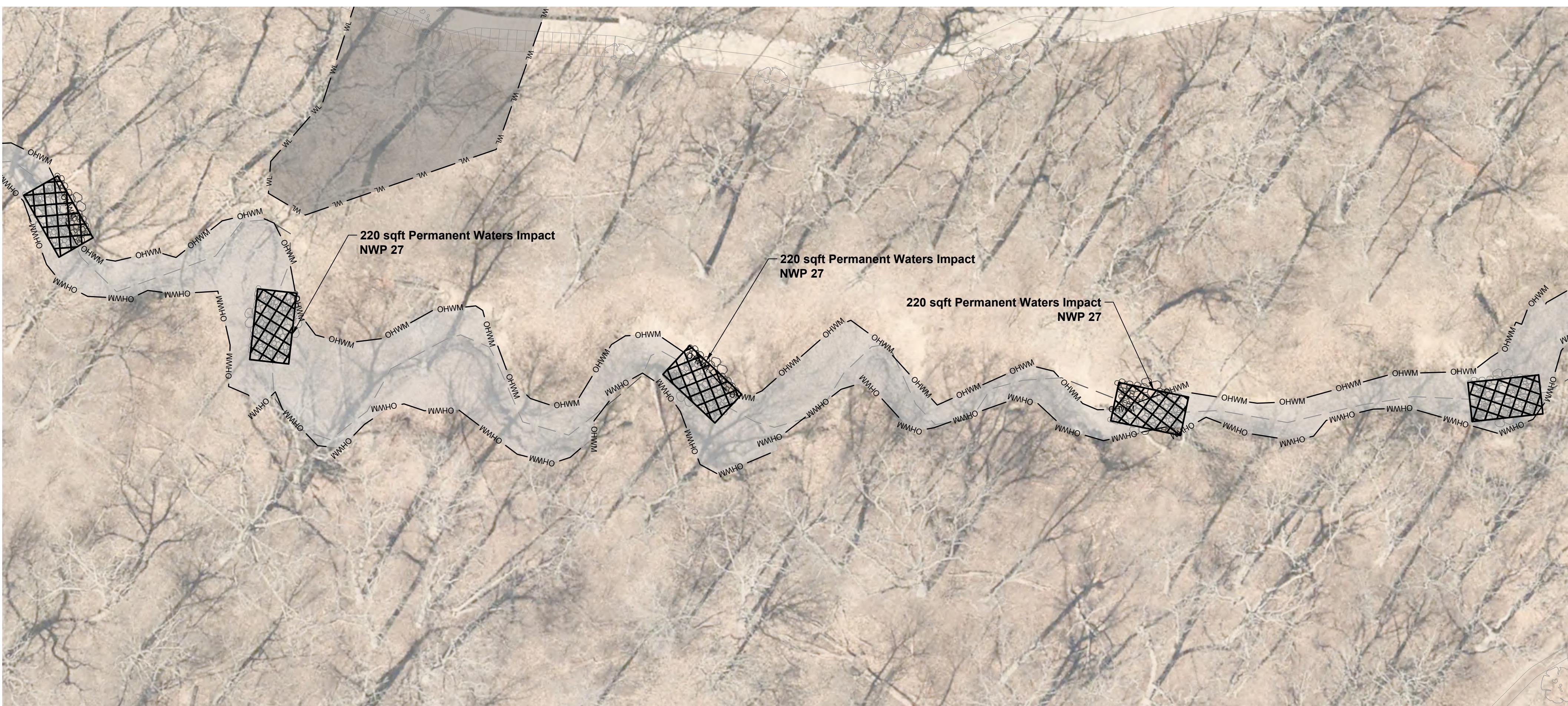
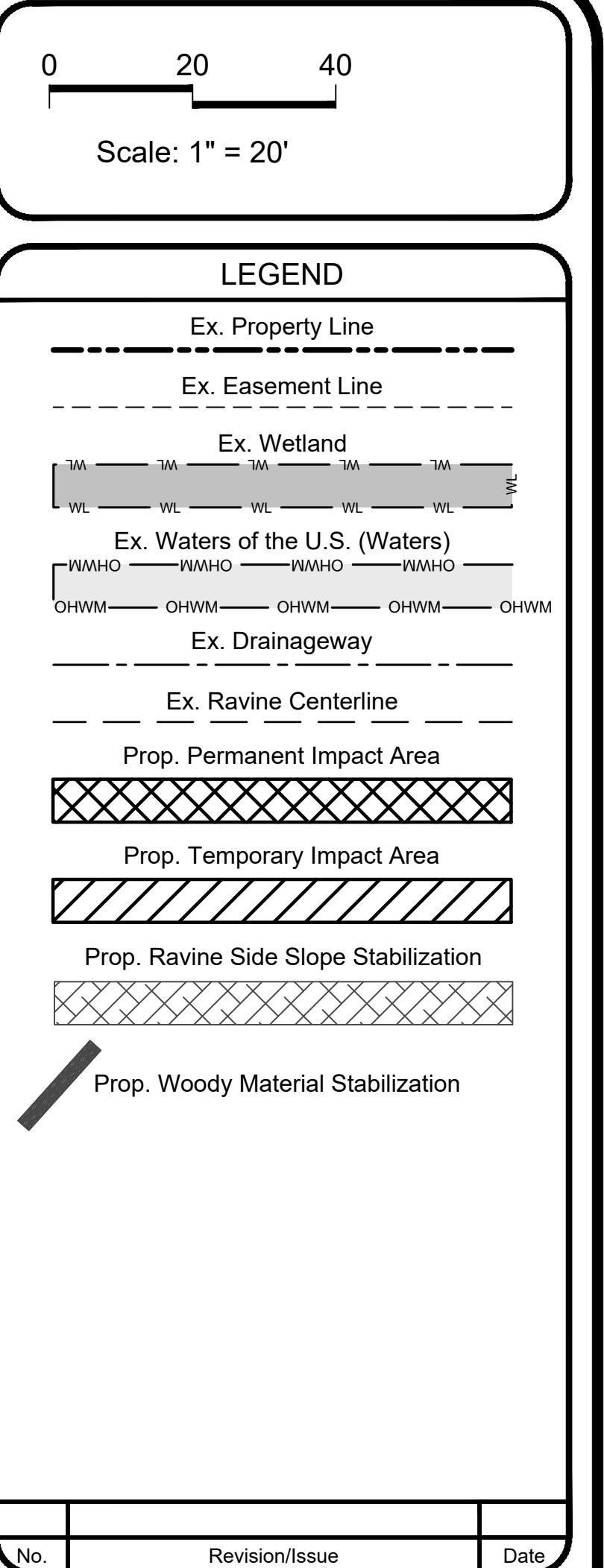
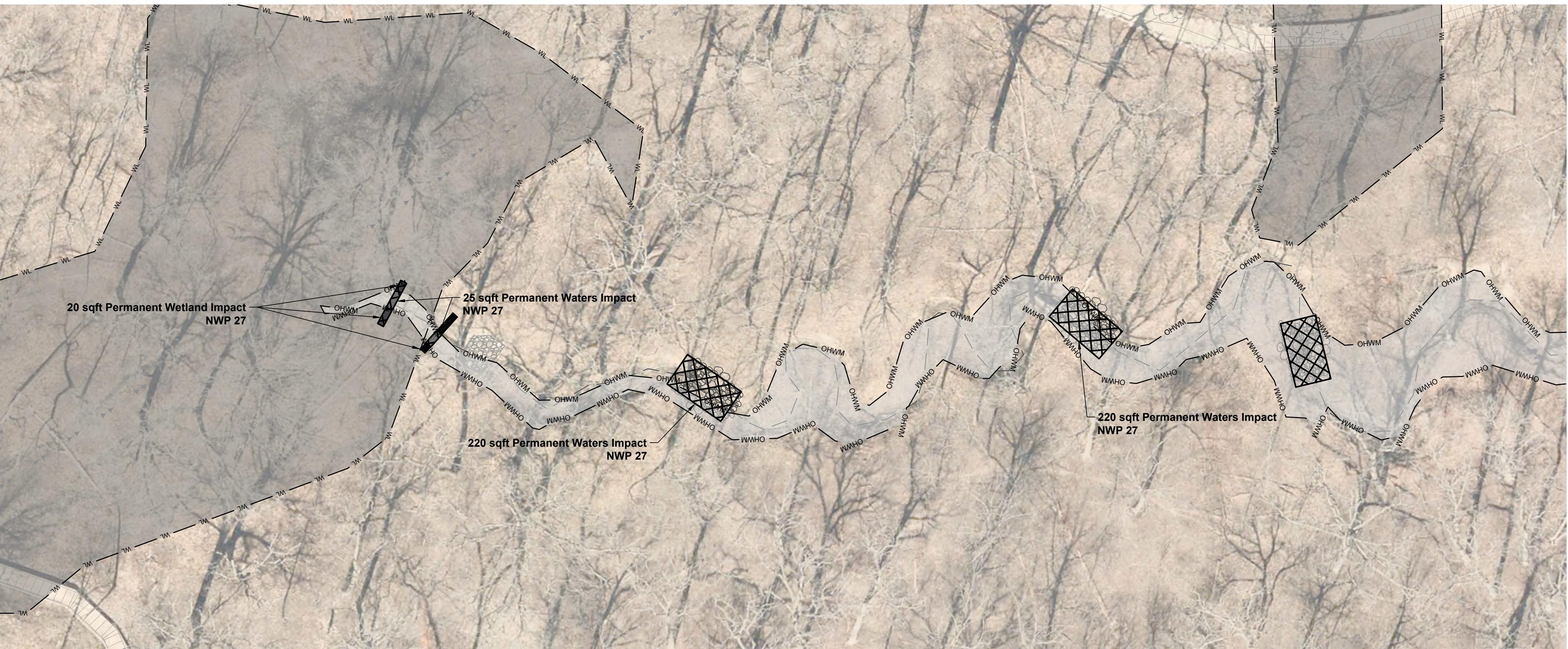
## Lake Forest, Illinois

# Wetlands and Waters Impacts - Overall Project Area

PROJECT NO: 24-0271		SHEET NO:
DESIGNED BY	DAK/KNJ	E1
DRAWN BY	ATJ/KNJ	
CHECKED BY	KNJ	
APPROVED BY	SJR	PAGE NO:
ISSUE DATE	12/02/2025	01 OF 07

## Impact Exhibits





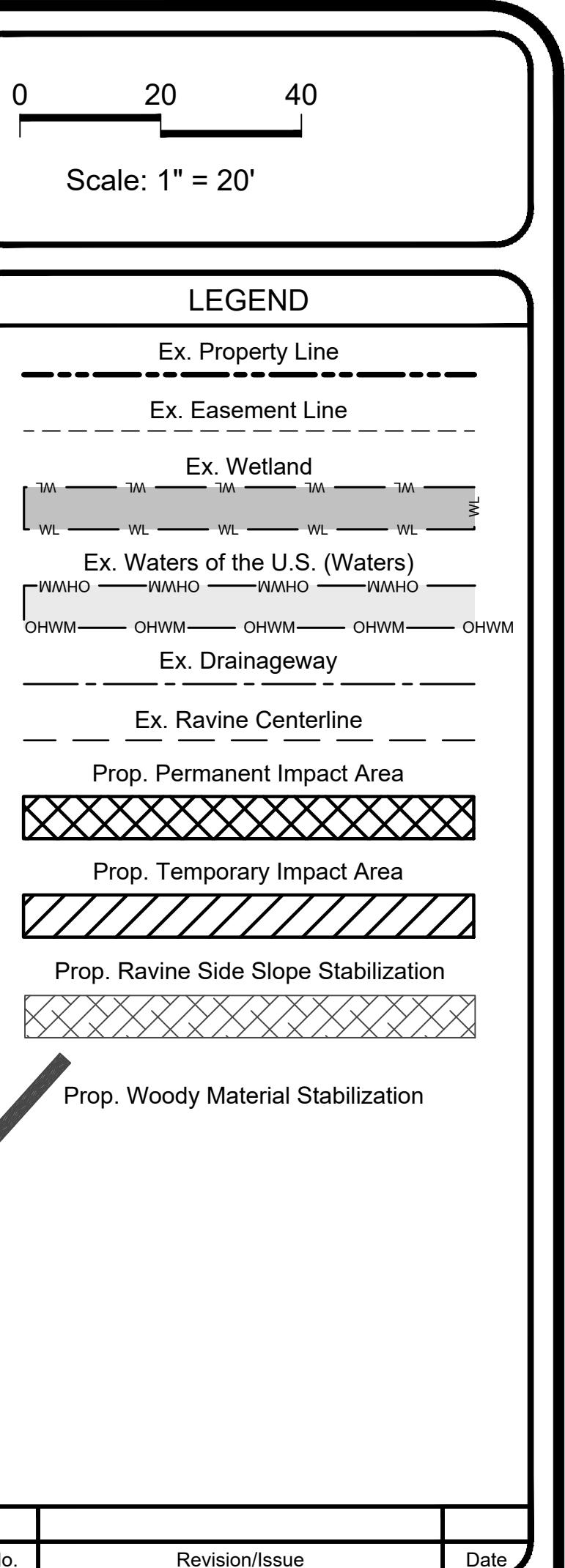
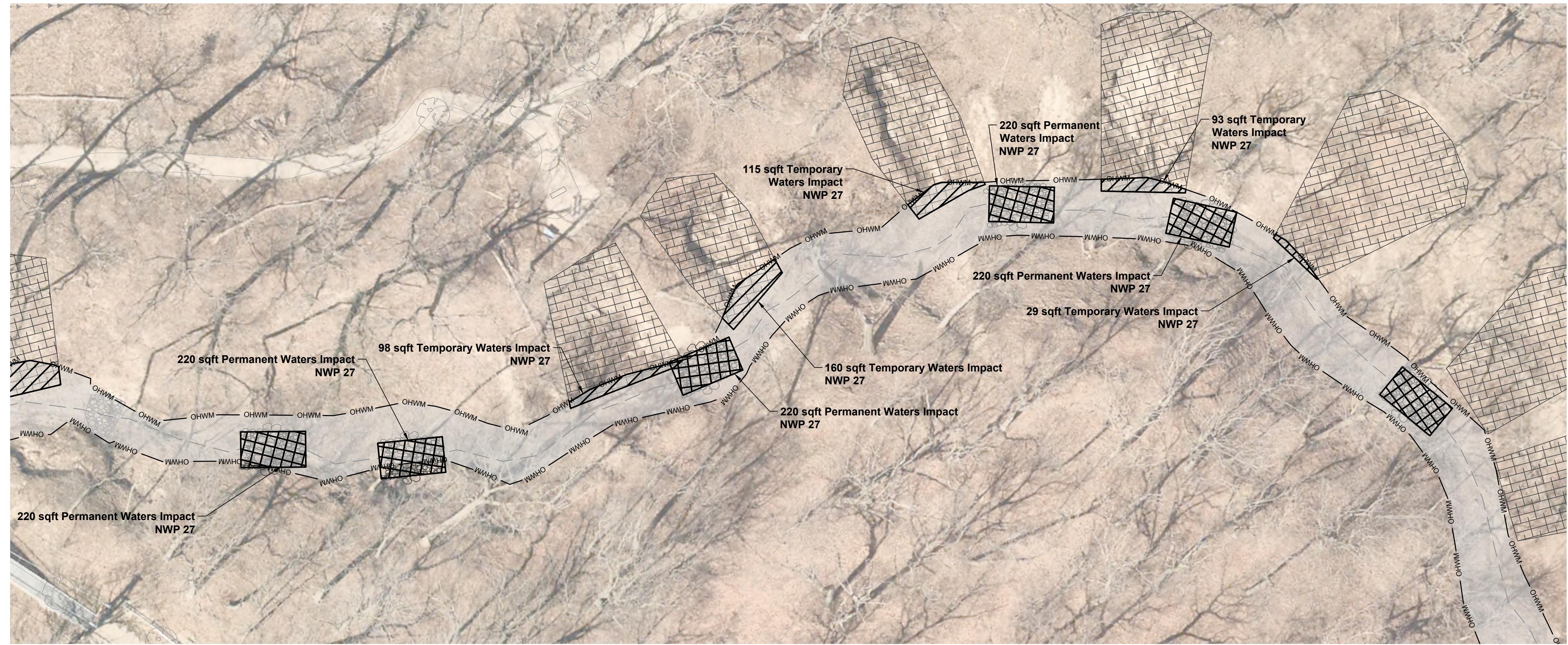
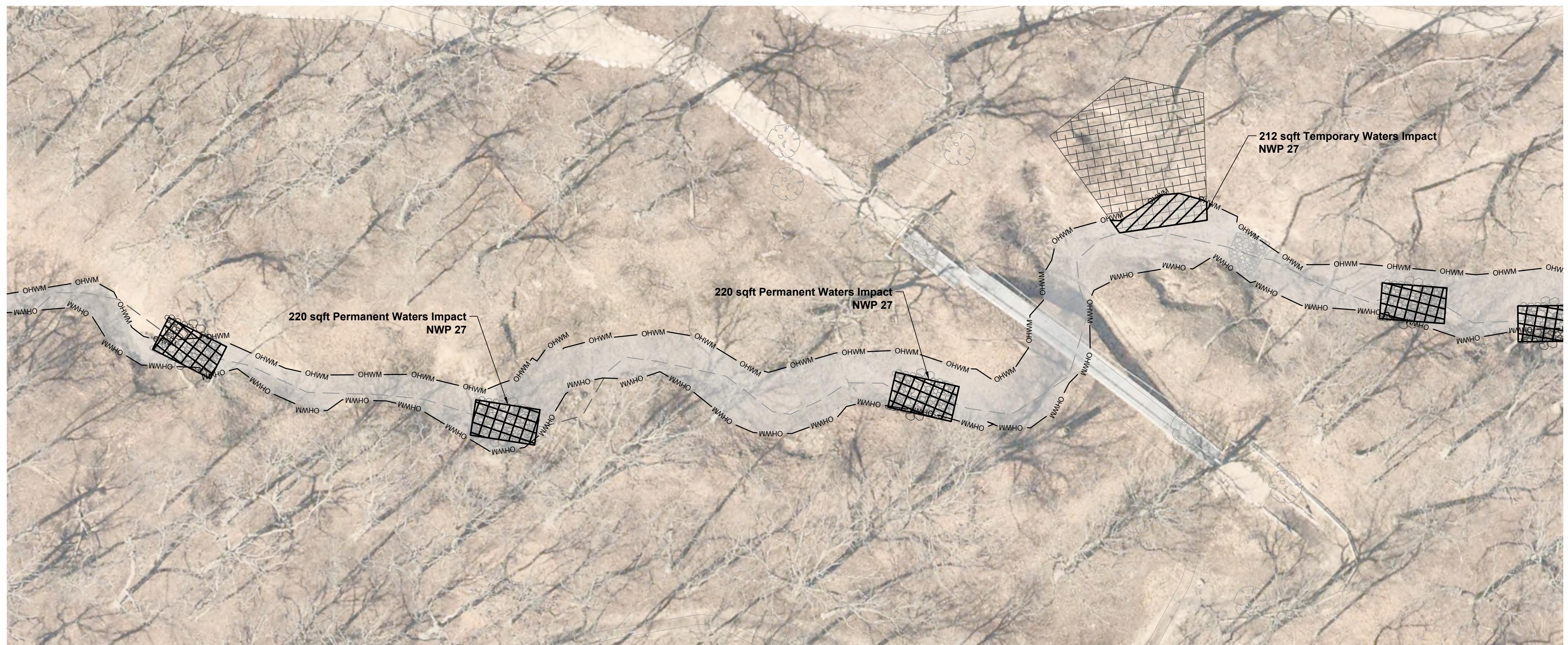
**Hey and Associates, Inc.**  
Engineering, Ecology and Landscape Architecture  
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PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM  
LICENSE NO. 184-002429

Jean and John Greene Nature  
Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and  
Shoreline Restoration  
Lake Forest, Illinois

Wetlands and Waters  
Impacts - Ravine

PROJECT NO: 24-0271		SHEET NO:
DESIGNED BY	DAK/KNJ	
DRAWN BY	ATJ/KNJ	
CHECKED BY	KNJ	
APPROVED BY	SJR	
ISSUE DATE	12/02/2025	PAGE NO: 03 of 07



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PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM  
LICENSE NO. 184-002429

Jean and John Greene Nature  
Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and  
Shoreline Restoration  
Lake Forest, Illinois

Wetlands and Waters  
Impacts - Ravine

PROJECT NO:	24-0271	SHEET NO:	
DESIGNED BY	DAK/KNJ		
DRAWN BY	ATJ/KNJ		
CHECKED BY	KNJ		
APPROVED BY	SJR		
ISSUE DATE	12/02/2025	PAGE NO:	04 of 07

Impact Exhibits



No.	Revision/Issue	Date
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**Hey and Associates, Inc.**  
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26575 WEST COMMERCE DRIVE, SUITE 601  
VOLO, ILLINOIS 60073  
OFFICE (847) 740-0888  
FAX (847) 740-2888  
VOLO@HEYASSOC.COM

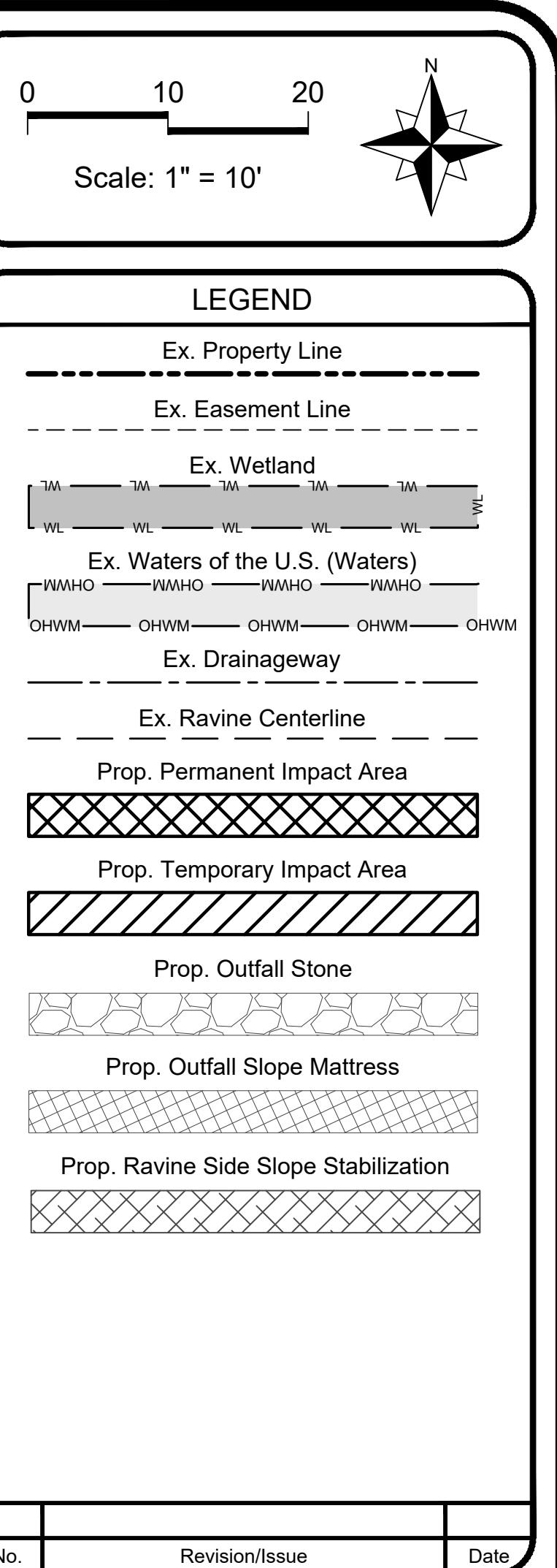
PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FIRM  
LICENSE NO. 184-002429

Jean and John Greene Nature  
Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and  
Shoreline Restoration  
Lake Forest, Illinois

Wetlands and Waters  
Impacts - Ravine

PROJECT NO: 24-0271		SHEET NO:
DESIGNED BY	DAK/KNJ	E5
DRAWN BY	ATJ/KNJ	
CHECKED BY	KNJ	
APPROVED BY	SJR	
ISSUE DATE	12/02/2025	PAGE NO: 05 of 07

Impact Exhibits



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**Jean and John Greene Nature Preserve Ravine, Bluff, and Shoreline Restoration**  
Lake Forest, Illinois

**Wetlands and Waters Impacts - Outfall**

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