Uncovering Gullies:

Protecting the Chicago River in the Forest Preserves of Cook County



Friends of the Chicago River

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Acknowledgements

Friends of the Chicago River gratefully acknowledges our partners and supporters who contributed to the success of the Gullywalking project: the Boeing Company, the Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, the Forest Preserves of Cook County, and REI.

In addition, we would like to thank the 100 volunteers (Chicago River Eco-Warriors) who trained as Gullywalkers. Their willingness to dedicate their time and energy made it possible for this project to succeed and for Friends to locate and document the many gullies that need to be addressed within the Forest Preserves along the Chicago River system.

Photos are courtesy of Friends of the Chicago River unless otherwise noted.

Released September 2014.

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Executive Summary

When Friends of the Chicago River was founded in 1979 the Chicago River system was a forgotten back alleyway, fenced off in many places and full of sewage and trash. Ignored by the public and utilized as part of the sewer system for over 100 years, the river has been dredged, straightened and reversed with its natural habitat fragmented or destroyed. Development of the region has exacerbated the problems.

Fortunately, the river's fortune has changed and progress can be measured in miles of trail, species of fish, and activities above, below, and along the water including whole new communities and riverfront uses. These changes are the result of the efforts of Friends of the Chicago River working with a wide variety of nonprofit partners, the Clean Water Act, and government agencies, including the Forest Preserves of Cook County (FPCC), who recognize the river's value to the people who live here and the wildlife that call it home.

Friends' mission is to improve and protect the Chicago River system for people, plants, and animals. Our strategic plan supports this mission and calls for the identification and mitigation of threats to water quality, including impacts from sewage, nutrients, and stormwater runoff including erosion and sedimentation. Through projects like the North Branch Watershed project and our collaborative efforts to improve the water quality standards for the Chicago River, Friends has observed an increased interest and investment in the health of the river.

In 2012, Friends developed a two-year project to locate and analyze gullies along the river system. Gullies act as unnatural channels for stormwater erosion, and provide a fast track for detrimental excess sediment and contaminants to enter the river. With the help of volunteers that we trained as part of the project, we located 139 gullies along 45 miles of river within the boundaries of the Forest Preserves of Cook County.

This work will ultimately lead to the restoration of the landscape and the prevention of further erosion; while directly impacting the health of the Chicago River system; and protecting publicly owned land.

In addition, this project will contribute to the overall effort to control unwanted and unwarranted stormwater runoff, which has devastated so many water bodies across the United States.

Gullies can be found in watersheds throughout the country, particularly in areas impacted by humans. In the Chicago River system, our Gullywalker survey and analysis helped elevate the issue, pointing to the presence of gullies along the entire length of the river and the potential negative impacts to the river. Gullies have various degrees of severity and complexity, and Friends learned that addressing their impacts was far more complicated due to each gully's individual characteristics and locations. This report recommends several key steps to addressing gullies in the Chicago River system:

- Include gully monitoring and mitigation as part of major landowners' master stewardship planning;
- 2) Produce a "Gully Guidance Manual" to identify best practices and technical solutions;
- 3) Develop a gully remediation plan with the FPCC, which includes an approval process, a permitting process, and monitoring;
- Identify potential groups interested in gully fixing and share findings as well as "Gully Guidance Manual;"
- 5) Continue to work with volunteers to remediate moderate gullies that are accessible for volunteer crews and materials.

Gullies have been a part of the river landscape for decades and are often overlooked as potential polluters that need to be addressed to improve the health of the river. Due to the past treatment of urban stormwater and the continued growth of our built environment, these issues have long been ignored. But, as the river's health is improving, it is time to develop and implement a process for the remediation of gullies within the Chicago River system. The Forest Preserves of Cook County are a good place to start.

Introduction

Flowing through urban and suburban communities, forest preserves and parks, industrial and commercial districts, the Chicago River is a 156-mile meandering blueway that connects us with the natural environment.

The river is now at a crossroads. Old views of the river as a sewage canal are challenged by new hope for a thriving, healthy river that strengthens our economy and enriches the quality of life for those who live and work throughout the watershed. In addition to increased open space, valuable habitat and economic opportunities, a healthy, robust river improves access for paddlers, hikers, bikers, and other recreational users.

On its way to becoming the ecological, social, economic, and recreational resource that we envision, the Chicago River still faces many challenges, chief among them is stormwater runoff. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, stormwater runoff is considered one of the greatest causes of surface water pollution in the United States of America (USEPA 2013). It continues to be a major source of pollution in the Chicago River watershed.

The impacts of stormwater runoff in the Chicago River system have been exacerbated by the effects of increased human development. Prior to the runaway construction of buildings, sidewalks, and parking lots in the region, rainwater was absorbed naturally into the ground. Today, the majority of stormwater runs off hard surfaces into pipes, sewers, and ultimately, the Chicago River. In addition to flooding, closures, and property and productivity loss, more debris in the river impedes access for paddlers, fishermen, and other recreational users. As we continue to observe the impact of increasing climate change along with

widespread urban development, rain events like the series of storms in April 2014 become stark indicators of our need for action.

The spread of invasive species has also intensified the impacts of stormwater runoff. Invasive plants such as European buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) are increasingly common throughout the Chicago River system. As these plants invade native communities, they create thickets with low biodiversity, minimal undergrowth, and networks of shallow root systems that do little to prevent water runoff and soil erosion.

When water runs over this barren soil, as it does when it flows from pipes that empty into the riparian corridor, the result is often a gully: "an open erosion channel which cannot be eliminated by plowing with a minimum dimension of 30 cm deep. It is frequently characterized by steep sidewalls and lack of perennial vegetation" (Ford et al. 1993). These gullies create an easy path for stormwater, eroded sediment, and any chemicals that either may contain, to reach the river.

Both the physical and chemical effects of high sediment levels in waterways lead to detrimental impacts on river communities. From the physical perspective, high levels of turbidity will block sunlight penetration and impede the growth of algae and aquatic plants, the fundamental base of growth for the aquatic food web. Sediment may also fill microhabitats for both benthic macroinvertebrates¹ and fishes (Ongley 1996). High amounts of sediment will reduce the river's capacity to handle flooding and can also be responsible for transporting chemicals into the waterway, which can lead to negative impacts such as eutrophication² and biomagnification³ of toxins.

¹ A benthic macroinvertebrate is a freshwater bottom-dwelling animal with no backbone (insect, crustacean, mollusk, etc.).

² Having waters rich in mineral and organic nutrients that promote a proliferation of plant life, especially algae, which reduces the dissolved oxygen content and often causes the extinction of other organisms.

³ The increasing concentration of a substance, such as a toxic chemical, in the tissues of organisms at successively higher levels in a food chain. Some chemical compounds are not recycled or released into the environment. Instead, they remain in the ecosystem virtually unchanged as they are passed from one organism to another by predation. If a population of fish lives in contaminated water, all of those fish will have the toxin present in their body tissues. However, larger fish that eat the smaller fish will contain the sum total of that toxin. Over time, larger fish will accumulate a disproportionate amount of the toxin.

Sediment erosion damages not only the river, as the outlet of stormwater runoff, but also the surrounding landscape itself. The Forest Preserves of Cook County's land contains numerous gullies making it susceptible to large-scale topsoil loss. Gullies can be responsible for between 10% and 95% of total sediment generated on a catchment scale (Posen et al 2003). In Illinois, gullies are responsible for an average of 9.4 tons of sediment lost per hectare per year or 35% of total soil loss in the state (USDA-NRCS 1997). Loss of this topsoil means more unstable land for

native plant species and lower productivity as well as habitat loss for ground-dwelling organisms.

It is important to recognize the influence that gullies have on riparian systems. As major contributors of undesirable materials to waterways, gullies should be identified and monitored as the first step to designing a plan to manage and mitigate their impact. Gully impact should be considered as landowners look to make their properties ecologically sustainable.

Purpose and Objective of the Study

The initial two-year phase of the Gullywalking project involved gully identification and monitoring on lands owned by the Forest Preserves of Cook County (FPCC) along the banks of the Chicago River system and its tributaries, although the process is easily exported to any riparian corridor. FPCC property encompasses more than 69,000 acres and is the largest forest preserve district in the United States. The FPCC provide a multitude of outdoor recreation and environmental education opportunities to an estimated 40 million visitors each year, including canoeing, kayaking, hiking, biking, horseback riding, cross country skiing as well as birding and wildlife observation and monitoring.

Friends chose to focus the Gullywaking project on the FPCC for several reasons. The forest perserves are a critical natural resource which have been the victim of stormwater dumping and the Forest Preserve leadership is a willing partner that recently committed to restoring 30,000 acres over the next 25 years as part of their Next Century Plan. Addressing current stormwater impacts and preventing further damage are key issues in making this plan a success.

By utilizing Friends' volunteer base, the Chicago River Eco-Warriors (CREW), we offered continued training and recruitment for new and existing volunteers. Many CREW volunteers were already active in local restoration efforts and had expressed an interest in becoming more involved in site-based improvement.

Through this hands-on, on-the-ground work, volunteers increased their knowledge of the riparian landscape, developed a sense of ownership, and established a personal stake in the health of the Chicago River while supporting Friends' objectives to identify and improve gullies within the Chicago River system.

Friends' staff segmented the river into mapped sections of walkable length and worked with FPCC resource development staff to select initial sites. This phase of Gullywalking involved volunteer recruitment and training as well as gully identification and monitoring with a goal of 90% of the riverbank owned by FPCC surveyed by December 2013.

Through gullywalking, essential data was collected, aggregated, and summarized by CREW volunteers. In March and April 2014, a team of Friends' staff created a priority ranking system of identified gullies to drive future restoration projects and land management decisions. While larger more complex gullies will require professional restoration by FPCC, Friends' volunteers could restore smaller gullies through our River Volunteer Stewardship Program (RVSP) and River Action Days.

Methodology

Friends recruited and trained 100 volunteer Gullywalkers to identify and document gullies along accessible segments of the riverbank owned by the Forest Preserves of Cook County. Volunteers walked just over 45 out of a total of 66 possible miles of riverbank with the remaining 11% deemed inaccessible. Surveyed sites included Beaubien Woods, Blue Star Memorial Woods, Bunker Hill Woods, Caldwell Woods, Calumet Woods, Chipilly Woods, Edgebrook Woods, Erickson Woods, Kickapoo Woods, LaBagh Woods, Linne Woods, Miami Woods, Somme Woods, Sunset Ridge Woods, Watersmeet Woods and Whistler Woods.

The Gullywalking project was broken into a step-by-step process that both utilized partners and engaged volunteers. There were five steps in the first phase of the Gullywalking project:

- 1) Project development,
- 2) Volunteer recruitment,
- 3) Volunteer training,
- 4) On-the-ground gully assessment, and
- 5) Gully analysis.

Project development included outreach and collaboration with the FPCC volunteer resource and management staff. These staff helped Friends prioritize sites, taking into consideration the availability of volunteers and the distribution of materials. The targeted land was broken up into 27 mapped sections of walkable length. Friends developed a thorough volunteer training, created Gullywalking Report forms, and bought or received donations of the equipment needed for volunteers to safely walk and assess river sections.

Volunteer recruitment relied on mobilizing our existing core group of CREW volunteers who were already active in local restoration efforts. Further outreach and recruitment included utilizing our extensive social media, e-communication, and partner networks as well as word of mouth.

Friends began training volunteers in the winter and worked closely with FPCC staff at the Volunteer Resource Center to utilize the classroom and facilities. Friends partnered with the REI Outdoor Center to support volunteer training on GPS devices. As winter turned to spring, Friends' staff and core volunteers adapted the training to be place-based thus encouraging broader range of volunteers. A mobile training allowed our new volunteer recruits to assess gullies with the help of more experienced volunteers in order to experientially learn how to use the equipment and reporting forms.

Starting in the winter of 2013, volunteers and trainers began the on-the-ground gully assessment. After training a core group of volunteers and identifying leaders, Friends provided "Gully Assessment Team Toolkits," which included three volunteer monitoring vests, a measuring tape, a GPS device, a clipboard, Gullywalking Report forms, and a laminated map of the river section for assessment. Volunteers were organized into groups of two or three and often recruited additional support to walk map sections. The volunteer leader contacted Friends when their section was completed and then turned in the Gullywalking Report forms. Information collected included each gully's GPS location, physical characteristics including depth and width at three measured distances, and any unusual conditions present in the gully or entry into the stream or river. All this data was entered into a comprehensive database.

Friends' staff and the GIS intern completed the gully analysis in the winter and spring of 2014. Utilizing both free, on-line GIS software and Google Earth, gullies were mapped according to size and severity. Friends' staff reviewed preliminary results and began ground-truthing gullies identified and areas of interest.

Gully Assessment and Identification Results

A total of 139 gullies were identified along the reaches of the river. Of these, 78% were found along the Chicago River, while 22% were found along the Little Calumet River. This suggests that the gullies are evenly distributed along the river system.

As part of the assessment process, Friends stratified gullies into three distinct categories based on the level of severity:

• Level One:

Continue to Monitor Gullies
Depths Up to 1 Foot

• Level Two:

Gully Fixer Targets
Depths Between 1 and 3.5 Feet

• Level Three:

Extreme Gullies
Depths Greater than 3.5 Feet

This section will briefly explore the characteristics of these three types of gullies and provide some examples of these gullies within the FPCC. The examples used were identified by the Gullywalker volunteers as part of this assessment.

Level One:

Continue to Monitor Gullies Depths Up to 1 Foot

At many sites Gullywalker volunteers identified very small gullies that were just over the 30 cm (12 inch) threshold that defines a gully rather than a smaller rill (Table 1, page 14). Throughout the entire assessment area, volunteers identified 14 "Level One" gullies, accounting for 10% of the total gullies surveyed. These gullies should be monitored periodically to ensure they are not growing due to a new, possibly illicit, source of stormwater. A rapid increase in the size of these gullies could indicate a new source of stormwater entering the preserve from a non-natural source.

Level Two:

Gully Fixer Targets
Depths Between 1 and 3.5 Feet

Friends' volunteers identified and collected data on 101 gullies with depths between 1 and 3.5 feet (Table 2, page 14). These account for 73% of the total gullies surveyed. These gullies have been identified as targets for potential restoration by volunteers, either through Friends' existing core or from the new volunteers recruited as part of the Centennial Volunteers, a partnership between Friends of the Chicago River, the Forest Preserves of Cook County, Friends of the Forest Preserves, and Audubon Chicago Region. See the Appendices on page 16 for maps with gully locations.

Preserve Example: Bunker Hill Woods

The gully in Figure 1 is located in Bunker Hill Woods. Its maximum depth is 2.5 feet and it runs for 15 feet before draining into the North Branch of the Chicago River. This gully is similar in size and scope to many gullies identified by Gullywalker volunteers throughout the assessment area and it is a good target for restoration.



Figure 1: A Level Two gully at Bunker Hill Woods.

Level Three: Extreme Gullies Depths Greater than 3.5 Feet

Friends' volunteers identified and collected data on 24 gullies with depths deeper than 3.5 feet throughout this process (Table 1, page 12). These accounted for 17% of the total gullies surveyed. Gullies located at Linne Woods (Figure 2) and Kickapoo Woods (Figure 3) of this size and scope are explored in this section, but overall these types of gullies were located throughout the assessment area (Page 19). Many of these gullies emanate from one large stormwater outfall, like the Linne Woods example (Figures 4 & 5), or from a series of stormwater outfalls that discharge into a common gully that flows into a nearby waterway, as is the case in Kickapoo Woods. Gullies that have drainage pipes as sources create more severe concerns than gullies without a point source. These gullies tend to be larger and deeper and can be found both on the Chicago and Little Calumet Rivers.



Figure 2: Example of a Level Three gully at Linne Woods. Vienpoint is looking downhill along the gully towards the North Branch.



Figure 3: Example of a Level Three gully at Kickapoo Woods. Viewpoint is looking towards the Little Calumet River.

These extreme gullies present a restoration challenge on two fronts. First, because the source for these gullies is frequently stormwater systems that are either antiquated or far removed from the discharge point, it is more difficult to greatly reduce the end of pipe flows during rain storms. Second, the FPCC lacks the authority to control upstream flows in these situations and must deal with the stormwater from the end of the pipe to its discharge into the waterway. In many cases these large gullies act as de facto tributaries, and restoration and naturalization activities around these systems should focus on managing the existing flow regimes to reduce, or even eliminate, future bank erosion while re-creating the natural processes present in tributaries and small streams.

Preserve Example: Kickapoo Woods

Gullywalker volunteers identified 13 gullies along the banks of the Little Calumet River in Kickapoo Woods. Of these, eight (62%) contained portions with depths greater than 3.5 feet, ranging from 3.8 to 6 feet deep. Such a high percentage of deep gullies is indicative of an underlying problem at the site. These gullies represented some of the most severe cases in the southern portion of the assessment area.

The gully source in Figures 6 & 7 is a pipe, likely draining water from the graded and drained section of the preserve, as well as some residential development east of Halsted Street. The gully runs for more than 100 feet before draining into the Little Calumet River. It is deep throughout its course, ranging from 1.5 to 4.5 feet in depth. This gully is quite extensive and has a major impact on the health of the preserve and the woodland and prairie restoration that are present at the site. If unchecked, such a large gully will add large amounts of sediment and contaminants to the river.



Figures 4 & 5: An extreme gully at Linne Woods. The source is from a pipe (top image), which drains 60 feet to the North Branch of the Chicago River (right image). Depth of the gully is up to five feet in places.





Figures 6 & 7: A Level Three gully at Kickapoo Woods. The source is from a pipe (top image), and drains to the Little Calumet River (right image). The river can be seen at the top of the image.



Conclusions and Next Steps

Gullies have been a part of the river landscape for decades and are often overlooked as a pollution source that should be addressed to improve the health of the river. Often due to archaic urban stormwater management practices and the continued growth of our built environment, these pollution issues continue to be a concern despite a regional commitment to green infrastructure by lead government agencies, the environmental community, and pressure from the Clean Water Act. To continue to improve the river's health however, these gullies must be addressed. It is time to develop and implement a process for the remediation of gullies to protect our woods and rivers.

Friends' Gullywalking project identified 139 gullies in the Forest Preserves of Cook County along the Chicago River system. Despite their range in size and severity, each one provides a channel for stormwater to flow directly into the river, eroding soil and contributing in some manner to the detrimental physical and chemical effects of sediments in and along the waterway.

Friends discovered that addressing their impacts was more complex than originally anticipated due to each gully's individual characteristics and location. So rather than just prioritizing gullies to fix, this report recommends several key next steps:

- Include gully monitoring and mitigation as part of major landowners' master stewardship planning;
- Produce a "Gully Guidance Manual" to identify best practices and technical solutions for volunteer gully fixing;
- 3) Develop a gully remediation plan with the FPCC including an approval process, permitting process, and monitoring; training protocols, and timelines for gully remediation;
- 4) Identify potential groups interested in gully fixing and share findings as well as "Gully Guidance Manual;"
- Continue to work with volunteers to remediate moderate gullies that are accessible for volunteer crews and materials.

Identification of gullies is just the first step in the longer process of mitigating the impact of gullies. In order to reduce the harmful pollution and erosion of gullies, physical restoration work should be undertaken. Some of the gullies identified require large-scale contract work and coordination with entities such as the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These severe gullies (Level Three) often have a point source that requires maintenance or removal. This scale of work involves projects ranging from regrading efforts, utility work and contract work on pipes to construction of check dams, debris dams, or stone toe armoring.

Many of the gullies that were identified, however, could be fixed with a largely volunteer workforce and a minimal amount of material. Less severe gullies (Levels One and Two) can often be managed in a few steps. The first step would be to clear invasive vegetation in a 50 feet or larger buffer along the gully. After clearing vegetation, volunteers can install native plants and erosion control fabric in the main part of a gully, using plugs, seed, or a combination of both.

Native plants are powerful tools to mitigate stormwater runoff. Howard (1997) notes that "vegetation cover, because of its thinness, is often undervalued in terms of its control over landscape incision and evolution. Its resistance to erosion may be of the same order of magnitude as the underlying bedrock."

As with most restoration projects, these gullies would require monitoring after the initial fixing, to verify the establishment of the plant community, assess the efficacy of the repairs, and make modifications if necessary. While these general guidelines are useful to consider, it must be noted that each gully fixing project should be approached on an individual basis, as each gully has its own unique set of conditions.

Friends of the Chicago River is currently piloting a Gullyfixing project as an outgrowth of the Gullywalking success. Friends identified five Level Two gullies as candidates for rapid restoration. Permitted by the FPCC resource management staff, Friends engaged professional contractors to clear the area around the gullies and replant and seed these gullies with native plants. Friends of the Chicago River also encourages the Forest Preserves of Cook County and other major landowners in the region to include gully monitoring and mitigation as part of their master stewardship planning. Their attention to stormwater mitigation and the repair of pipes and structures will greatly benefit the Chicago River by reducing sedimentation and contaminants to the river and protect natural lands throughout the watershed from erosion.

Friends is also developing a "Gully Guidance Manual" as a result of the Gullywalking project. After a thorough review of data and analysis, Friends recognized that gully fixing in the Chicago River system was far more complex and comprehensive than we anticipated. This manual will investigate best management practices that incorporate volunteer labor in fixing Level Two gullies. Gullies are found in watersheds throughout the country, particularly in urbanizing areas or places that have been severely altered through development. The manual will be a resource available locally as well as to other metropolitan areas looking to address the impact of gullies on their river systems. Upon completion of the "Gully Guidance Manual," Friends will continue to engage volunteers in gully fixing projects in 2015 and

beyond through our River Action Days and volunteer activities as funding allows.

In the Chicago River system, Friends' Gullywalking survey and analysis elevated discussions about the importance of taking action by highlighting the presence of gullies along the entire length of the river and the potential negative impacts to the river. Friends is committed to addressing the harmful effects of gullies on the Chicago River system.

As Friends continues to advance the recommendations of this report, we remain true to the following three goals to ensure long-term success for gully remediation:

- 1) Fostering strong relationships with agencies and partner organizations,
- 2) Creating standard protocols for remediation, and
- 3) Growing a cadre of volunteers and advocates to tackle moderate gullies.

In partnership with government agencies and large landowners, Friends remains eager to find sound solutions to fix the extensive gullies identified along the Chicago River system.



Conservation Land Stewardship, Inc., a landscape restoration and management firm, burning invasive buckthorn as they assist Friends of the Chicago River and volunteers to fix a gully at Kickapoo Woods.

Table 1: Level One Gullies of Depths Up to 1 Foot

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Blue Star	42.0631	-87.7714	M22G9100FT	12.0	<1	100+	Y	Clear/Standing
Blue Star	42.0562	-87.7753	M22G1720FT	4.0	<1	40	N	
Blue Star	42.0556	-87.7747	M22G20100FT	3.0	<1	100+	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0000	-87.7865	M14G420FT	19.0	<1	75	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	41.9994	-87.7799	M9G103FT	2.3	<1	4	N	
Chipilly	42.1366	-87.8062	M11G5100FT	6.0	<1	100+	Y	
Erickson	42.0982	-87.7583	M1G628FT	8.0	<1	28	N	
LaBagh	41.9779	-87.7404	M18G163FT	6.0	<1	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1440	-87.8141	M10G33FT	2.0	<1	20	N	
Somme	42.1427	-87.8140	M10G63FT	7.0	<1	3-20	Y	Standing
Somme	42.1430	-87.8361	M17G73FT	1.6	<1	12	N	
Watersmeet	42.0811	-87.7784	M4G13FT	3.5	<1	3-20	N	
Watersmeet	42.0926	-87.7714	M8G220FT	12.0	<1	70	N	
Whistler	41.6565	-87.6373	M24G620FT	3.0	<1	20-100	N	

Table 2: Level Two Gullies of Depths Between 1 and 3.5 Feet

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Beaubien	41.6463	-87.5859	M23G23FT	8	3.00	3-20	Y	Clear/Flowing
Beaubien	41.6452	-87.5846	M23G33FT	14.5	2.83	20-100	Y	Clear/Standing
Beaubien	41.6426	-87.5797	M23G420FT	8	2.17	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Beaubien	41.6422	-87.5792	M23G53FT	6	1.50	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0762	-87.7758	M13G133FT	4	2.00	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0761	-87.7757	M13G120FT	6	3.00	100+	N	
Blue Star	42.0722	-87.7735	M13G220FT	2.5	1.50	20	N	
Blue Star	42.0683	-87.7748	M21G4100FT	6	2.00	100+	Y	Clear/Standing
Blue Star	42.0681	-87.7745	M22G220FT	11	2.67	20-100	Y	Clear/Standing
Blue Star	42.0671	-87.7734	M22G43FT	7	2.50	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0668	-87.7733	M22G53FT	6	2.50	3-20	Y	Cloudy/Flowing
Blue Star	42.0664	-87.7730	M22G63FT	5	1.33	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0645	-87.7719	M22G820FT	8	1.50	20-100	Y	Cloudy/Standing
Blue Star	42.0608	-87.7736	M22G153FT	4	2.00	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0572	-87.7746	M22G163FT	2	2.00	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0596	-87.7716	M22G2220FT	10	2.50	20-100	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0050	-87.7921	M14G720FT	14	1.25	20-100	N	

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0055	-87.7920	M14G83FT	9	2.50	15	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0086	-87.7926	M14G1020FT	9	1.50	20-100	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0091	-87.7967	M14G113FT	10	1.33	3-20	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0064	-87.7916	M14G123FT	12	1.25	9	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0040	-87.7924	M14G153FT	10	2.50	10	Y	Foaming/Flowing
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0004	-87.7901	M14G1820FT	3	3.50	85	Y	Oily sheen
Bunker Hill	42.0145	-87.7978	M15G120FT	6.6	2.17	47	N	
Bunker Hill	42.0151	-87.7981	M15G320FT	3.3	3.42	53	N	
Bunker Hill	42.0154	-87.7981	M15G43FT	8.3	1.50	3-20	N	
Bunker Hill	42.0158	-87.7982	M15G520FT	6.125	1.42	49	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	41.9978	-87.7799	M9G83FT	5.6	2.00	7	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	41.9994	-87.7800	M9G113FT	10.25	1.33	3-20	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0017	-87.7803	M9G1220FT	10.33	2.33	20-100	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0026	-87.7805	M9G143FT	3.33	2.17	20-100	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0029	-87.7809	M9G153FT	3	2.00	3-20	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0030	-87.7820	M9G16100FT	1	1.58	100+	N	
Calumet	41.6485	-87.6695	M25G13FT	7	1.50	3-20	N	
Calumet	41.6509	-87.6618	M25G23FT	6	2.33	3-20	N	
Calumet	41.6478	-87.6694	M26G13FT	4	1.08	3-20	Y	Oily sheen/Flowing
Calumet	41.6443	-87.6671	M26G620FT	12	2.83	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Calumet	41.6479	-87.6698	M26G73FT	3	1.58	100+	Y	Clear/Flowing
Chick Evans	42.0548	-87.7753	M21G1100FT	20	3.00	100+	N	
Chick Evans	42.0540	-87.7743	M21G3100FT	6	3.00	100+	N	
Chipilly	42.1351	-87.8023	M11G23FT	11	2.50	100+	N	
Chipilly	42.1354	-87.8041	M11G320FT	20	2.00	100+	Y	N/A
Edgebrook	41.9841	-87.7570	M5G23FT	8.5	2.75	9	N	
Edgebrook	41.9966	-87.7715	M6G520FT	9	1.33	23	N	
Edgebrook	41.9972	-87.7738	M6G83FT	10	1.33	16	N	
Edgebrook	41.9974	-87.7773	M6G1020FT	5.5	1.50	20	N	
Edgebrook	41.9973	-87.7775	M6G113FT	5	2.50	3-20	N	
Edgebrook	41.9881	-87.7608	M7G920FT	16.5	2.33	20-100	N	
Edgebrook	41.9878	-87.7608	M7G103FT	15	3.00	100+	N	
Edgebrook	41.9877	-87.7608	M7G1120FT	14	2.75	48	N	
Erickson	42.0995	-87.7582	M1G120FT	4	2.50	100+	N	
Erickson	42.0958	-87.7567	M1G220FT	9.5	2.50	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0953	-87.7572	M1G320FT	4	2.17	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0966	-87.7573	M1G4100FT	4.16	2.50	100+	N	
Erickson	42.0973	-87.7575	M1G520FT	4	2.50	20-100	N	

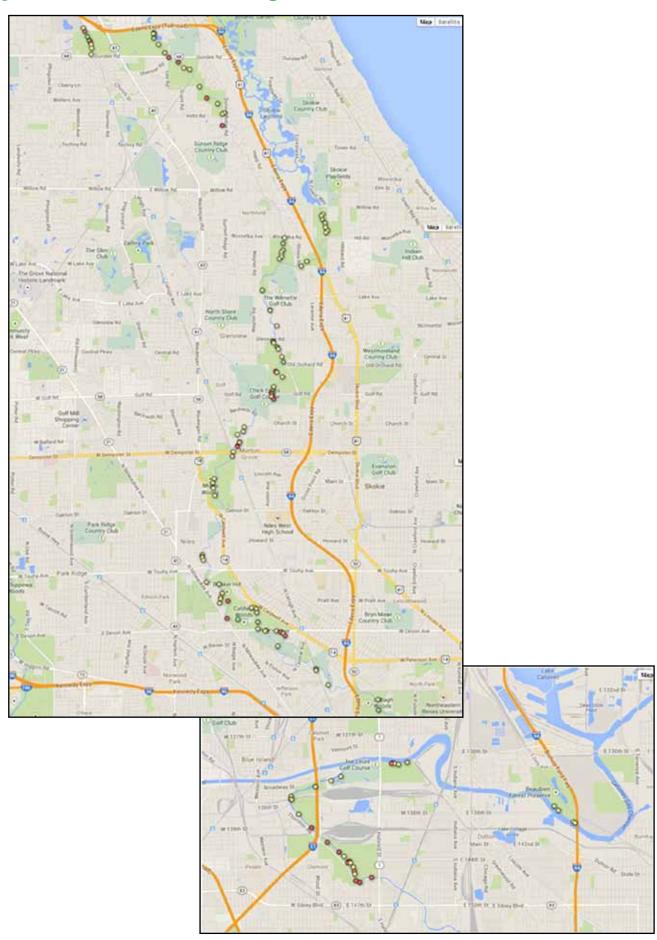
Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Erickson	42.0991	-87.7586	M1G725FT	3	2.50	25	N	
Erickson	42.0870	-87.7655	M3G120FT	8	1.67	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0881	-87.7637	M3G33FT	3	3.00	3-20	N	
Kickapoo	41.6317	-87.6497	M27G23FT	5	1.50	43	N	
Kickapoo	41.6328	-87.6506	M27G33FT	9	2.25	20-100	N	
Kickapoo	41.6343	-87.6528	M27G520FT	16	2.42	100+	N	
Kickapoo	41.6301	-87.6493	M27G93FT	2.83	2.17	36	N	
Kickapoo	41.6329	-87.6514	M27G1120FT	7	2.67	55	N	
LaBagh	41.9805	-87.7405	M18G7100FT	3.25	1.08	100+	Y	Clear/Flowing
Linne	42.0412	-87.7879	M19G13FT	4.5	1.42	15	N	
Linne	42.0435	-87.7859	M19G3100FT	7.25	2.58	91	N	
Linne	42.0436	-87.7858	M19G43FT	13.5	1.58	64	Y	Flowing
Linne	42.0454	-87.7866	M19G53FT	2.5	1.17	32	N	
Linne	42.0501	-87.7805	M20G1100FT	6	1.50	100+	Y	Clear/Standing
Linne	42.0472	-87.7844	M20G53FT	4.5	1.50	20-100	N	
Miami	42.0301	-87.7939	M16G320FT	4	1.50	29	N	
Miami	42.0319	-87.7945	M16G43FT	4.3	3.33	3-20	N	
Miami	42.0332	-87.7947	M16G53FT	4.3	2.00	3-20	N	
Miami	42.0342	-87.7941	M16G73FT	1.3	1.58	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1438	-87.8138	M10G1100FT	8.5	3.00	100+	Y	Standing
Somme	42.1438	-87.8143	M10G420FT	12	1.33	20-100	Y	Standing
Somme	42.1411	-87.8125	M10G73FT	5	3.00	8	N	
Somme	42.1391	-87.8105	M10G83FT	7	2.33	40	N	Standing
Somme	42.0400	-87.7883	M17G13FT	4.5	2.42	61	N	
Somme	42.1411	-87.8349	M17G23FT	3.3	2.33	10	N	
Somme	42.1420	-87.8355	M17G320FT	3.3	3.33	20-100	N	
Somme	42.1452	-87.8373	M17G123FT	3.5	2.50	8	N	
Somme	42.1387	-87.8348	M17G133FT	2.33	1.50	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1402	-87.8347	M17G143FT	2.5	1.08	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1422	-87.8354	M17G173FT	3.33	1.33	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	41.9935	-87.7734	M12G13FT	7.3	2.42	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1241	-87.7914	M12G43FT	4	1.67	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1244	-87.7907	M12G53FT	5	1.67	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1266	-87.7929	M12G620FT	13	2.25	20-100	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1309	-87.7989	M12G820FT	9	3.25	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Watersmeet	42.0940	-87.7709	M8G13FT	4	2.50	100+	Y	Clear
Watersmeet	42.0905	-87.7719	M8G33FT	10	1.25	20-100	Y	Clear
Watersmeet	42.0898	-87.7720	M8G420FT	12	1.50	100+	Y	N/A

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Watersmeet	42.0894	-87.7721	M8G520FT	12	1.25	60	N	
Watersmeet	42.0889	-87.7730	M8G6100FT	8	1.50	100+	Y	N/A
Watersmeet	42.0909	-87.7715	M8G73FT	12	2.00	3-20	Y	N/A
Whistler	41.6566	-87.6326	M24G33FT	2	1.50	3-20	N	
Whistler	41.6561	-87.6353	M24G4100FT	10	1.08	100+	N	
Whistler	41.6563	-87.6367	M24G53FT	13	1.83	41	N	
Whistler	41.6523	-87.6568	M24G1120FT	5	1.75	20-100	N	
Whistler	41.6534	-87.6538	M24G1420FT	5	2.00	20-100	N	

Table 3: Level Three Gullies of Depths Greater Than 3.5 Feet

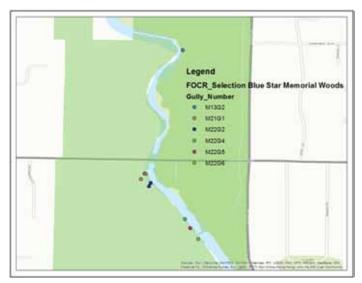
Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Blue Star	42.0610	-87.7738	M22G133FT	20.0	6.0	20-100	N	
Blue Star	42.0557	-87.7755	M22G1820FT	6.0	4.0	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Blue Star	42.0555	-87.7754	M22G193FT	5.0	4.0	20-100	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0045	-87.7897	M14G63FT	10	3.5	16	Y	Clear/Standing
Calumet	41.6411	-87.6630	M26G53FT	15.0	4.0	100+	N	
Chipilly	42.1379	-87.8092	M11G63FT	3.3	5.0	3-20	N	
Edgebrook	41.9961	-87.7710	M6G220FT	10.0	5.0	20-100	N	
Edgebrook	41.9970	-87.7725	M6G720FT	13.0	4.0	20-100	N	
Kickapoo	41.6293	-87.6440	M27G120FT	13.0	4.2	100+	Y	Standing
Kickapoo	41.6331	-87.6511	M27G420FT	15.0	4.1	100+	N	
Kickapoo	41.6282	-87.6478	M27G63FT	10.0	5.3	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Kickapoo	41.6283	-87.6487	M27G73FT	4.0	8.0	3-20	N	
Kickapoo	41.6285	-87.6489	M27G820FT	13.3	4.3	20-100	N	
Kickapoo	41.6308	-87.6495	M27G103FT	9.5	5.0	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Kickapoo	41.6328	-87.6514	М27G123FT	8.3	4.8	3-20	Y	Ice
Kickapoo	41.6376	-87.6580	M27G13100FT	18.0	6.0	100+	Y	Clear/Flowing
Linne	42.0425	-87.7865	М15G220FT	12.8	5.8	20-100	Y	Clear
Linne	42.0425	-87.7866	M19G23FT	12.3	4.8	3-20	Y	Clear
Kickapoo	41.6354	-87.6542	M27G143FT	8.8	3.8	20-100	N	
Somme	42.1443	-87.8368	М17G113FT	4.1	3.8	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1298	-87.7903	М12G320FT	16.0	5.0	20-100	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1280	-87.7966	M12G73FT	9.3	3.6	100+	Y	Cloudy/Standing
Somme	42.1417	-87.8350	M17G1620FT	6.0	6.0	20-100	N	
Whistler	41.6563	-87.6376	M24G7100FT	19.0	4.0	100+	Y	Clear/Flowing

Gully Locations on the Chicago River

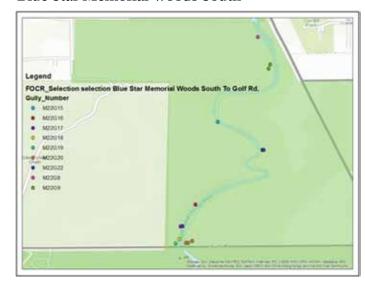


Gully Maps: Level Two Gullies of Depths Between 1 and 3.5 Feet

Blue Star Memorial Woods



Blue Star Memorial Woods South



Chick Evans Golf Course North



Chipilly Woods



Erickson Woods



Erickson Woods South



Gully Maps: Level Two Gullies of Depths Between 1 and 3.5 Feet

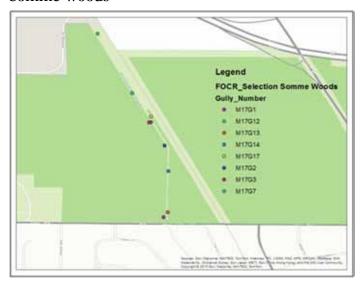
Kickapoo Woods



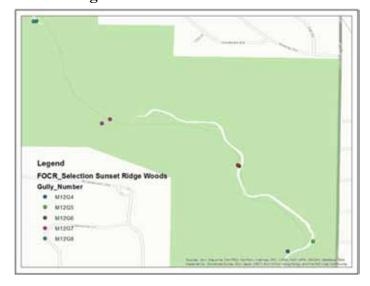
Linne Woods



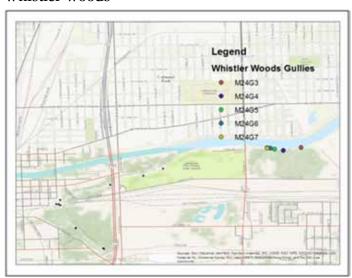
Somme Woods



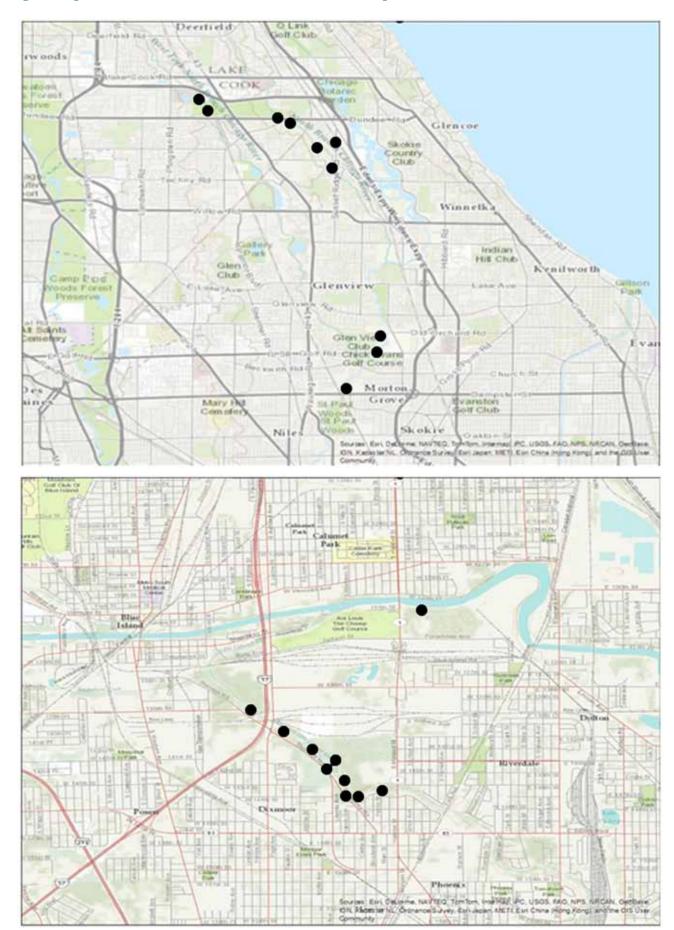
Sunset Ridge Woods



Whistler Woods



Gully Maps: Level Three Gullies of Depths Greater Than 3.5 Feet



Google Maps of Gullies at Forest Preserve Sites

Chipilly Woods



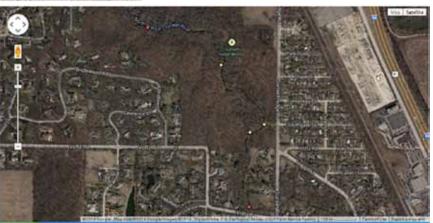
Somme East



Somme West



Sunset Ridge Woods



All Gully Data in Alphabetical Order

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Beaubien	41.6463	-87.5859	M23G23FT	8	3.00	3-20	Y	Clear/Flowing
Beaubien	41.6452	-87.5846	M23G33FT	14.5	2.83	20-100	Y	Clear/Standing
Beaubien	41.6426	-87.5797	M23G420FT	8	2.17	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Beaubien	41.6422	-87.5792	M23G53FT	6	1.50	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0631	-87.7714	M22G9100FT	12.0	1.0	100+	Y	Clear/Standing
Blue Star	42.0562	-87.7753	M22G1720FT	4.0	1.0	40	N	
Blue Star	42.0556	-87.7747	M22G20100FT	3.0	1.0	100+	N	
Blue Star	42.0762	-87.7758	M13G133FT	4	2.00	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0761	-87.7757	M13G120FT	6	3.00	100+	N	
Blue Star	42.0722	-87.7735	M13G220FT	2.5	1.50	20	N	
Blue Star	42.0683	-87.7748	M21G4100FT	6	2.00	100+	Y	Clear/Standing
Blue Star	42.0681	-87.7745	M22G220FT	11	2.67	20-100	Y	Clear/Standing
Blue Star	42.0671	-87.7734	M22G43FT	7	2.50	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0668	-87.7733	M22G53FT	6	2.50	3-20	Y	Cloudy/Flowing
Blue Star	42.0664	-87.7730	M22G63FT	5	1.33	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0645	-87.7719	M22G820FT	8	1.50	20-100	Y	Cloudy/Standing
Blue Star	42.0608	-87.7736	M22G153FT	4	2.00	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0572	-87.7746	M22G163FT	2	2.00	3-20	N	
Blue Star	42.0596	-87.7716	M22G2220FT	10	2.50	20-100	N	
Blue Star	42.0610	-87.7738	M22G133FT	20.0	6.0	20-100	N	
Blue Star	42.0557	-87.7755	M22G1820FT	6.0	4.0	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Blue Star	42.0555	-87.7754	M22G193FT	5.0	4.0	20-100	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0050	-87.7921	M14G720FT	14	1.25	20-100	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0055	-87.7920	M14G83FT	9	2.50	15	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0086	-87.7926	M14G1020FT	9	1.50	20-100	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0091	-87.7967	M14G113FT	10	1.33	3-20	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0064	-87.7916	M14G123FT	12	1.25	9	N	
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0040	-87.7924	M14G153FT	10	2.50	10	Y	Foamy/Flowing
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0004	-87.7901	M14G1820FT	3	3.50	85	Y	Oily sheen
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0045	-87.7897	M14G63FT	10	3.50	16	Y	Clear/Standing
Bunker/Caldwell	42.0000	-87.7865	M14G420FT	19.0	1.0	75	N	
Bunker Hill	42.0145	-87.7978	M15G120FT	6.6	2.17	47	N	
Bunker Hill	42.0151	-87.7981	M15G320FT	3.3	3.42	53	N	
Bunker Hill	42.0154	-87.7981	M15G43FT	8.3	1.50	3-20	N	
Bunker Hill	42.0158	-87.7982	M15G520FT	6.125	1.42	49	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	41.9994	-87.7799	M9G103FT	2.3	1.0	4	N	

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Caldwell/Bunker	41.9978	-87.7799	M9G83FT	5.6	2.00	7	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	41.9994	-87.7800	M9G113FT	10.25	1.33	3-20	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0017	-87.7803	M9G1220FT	10.33	2.33	20-100	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0026	-87.7805	M9G143FT	3.33	2.17	20-100	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0029	-87.7809	M9G153FT	3	2.00	3-20	N	
Caldwell/Bunker	42.0030	-87.7820	M9G16100FT	1	1.58	100+	N	
Calumet	41.6485	-87.6695	M25G13FT	7	1.50	3-20	N	
Calumet	41.6509	-87.6618	M25G23FT	6	2.33	3-20	N	
Calumet	41.6478	-87.6694	M26G13FT	4	1.08	3-20	Y	Oily sheen/Flowing
Calumet	41.6443	-87.6671	M26G620FT	12	2.83	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Calumet	41.6479	-87.6698	M26G73FT	3	1.58	100+	Y	Clear/Standing
Calumet	41.6411	-87.6630	M26G53FT	15.0	4.0	100+	N	
Chick Evans	42.0548	-87.7753	M21G1100FT	20	3.00	100+	N	
Chick Evans	42.0540	-87.7743	M21G3100FT	6	3.00	100+	N	
Chipilly	42.1366	-87.8062	M11G5100FT	6.0	1.0	100+	Y	
Chipilly	42.1351	-87.8023	M11G23FT	11	2.50	100+	N	
Chipilly	42.1354	-87.8041	M11G320FT	20	2.00	100+	Y	N/A
Chipilly	42.1379	-87.8092	M11G63FT	3.3	5.0	3-20	N	
Edgebrook	41.9841	-87.7570	M5G23FT	8.5	2.75	9	N	
Edgebrook	41.9966	-87.7715	M6G520FT	9	1.33	23	N	
Edgebrook	41.9972	-87.7738	M6G83FT	10	1.33	16	N	
Edgebrook	41.9974	-87.7773	M6G1020FT	5.5	1.50	20	N	
Edgebrook	41.9973	-87.7775	M6G113FT	5	2.50	3-20	N	
Edgebrook	41.9881	-87.7608	M7G920FT	16.5	2.33	20-100	N	
Edgebrook	41.9878	-87.7608	M7G103FT	15	3.00	100+	N	
Edgebrook	41.9877	-87.7608	M7G1120FT	14	2.75	48	N	
Edgebrook	41.9961	-87.7710	M6G220FT	10.0	5.0	20-100	N	
Edgebrook	41.9970	-87.7725	M6G720FT	13.0	4.0	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0982	-87.7583	M1G628FT	8.0	1.0	28	N	
Erickson	42.0995	-87.7582	M1G120FT	4	2.50	100+	N	
Erickson	42.0958	-87.7567	M1G220FT	9.5	2.50	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0953	-87.7572	M1G320FT	4	2.17	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0966	-87.7573	M1G4100FT	4.16	2.50	100+	N	
Erickson	42.0973	-87.7575	M1G520FT	4	2.50	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0991	-87.7586	M1G725FT	3	2.50	25	N	
Erickson	42.0870	-87.7655	M3G120FT	8	1.67	20-100	N	
Erickson	42.0881	-87.7637	M3G33FT	3	3.00	3-20	N	
Kickapoo	41.6317	-87.6497	M27G23FT	5	1.50	43	N	

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Kickapoo	41.6328	-87.6506	M27G33FT	9	2.25	20-100	N	
Kickapoo	41.6343	-87.6528	M27G520FT	16	2.42	100+	N	
Kickapoo	41.6301	-87.6493	M27G93FT	2.83	2.17	36	N	
Kickapoo	41.6329	-87.6514	M27G1120FT	7	2.67	55	N	
Kickapoo	41.6293	-87.6440	M27G120FT	13.0	4.2	100+	Y	Standing
Kickapoo	41.6331	-87.6511	M27G420FT	15.0	4.1	100+	N	
Kickapoo	41.6282	-87.6478	M27G63FT	10.0	5.3	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Kickapoo	41.6283	-87.6487	M27G73FT	4.0	8.0	3-20	N	
Kickapoo	41.6285	-87.6489	M27G820FT	13.3	4.3	20-100	N	
Kickapoo	41.6308	-87.6495	M27G103FT	9.5	5.0	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Kickapoo	41.6328	-87.6514	M27G123FT	8.3	4.8	3-20	Y	Ice
Kickapoo	41.6376	-87.6580	M27G13100FT	18.0	6.0	100+	Y	Clear/Flowing
Kickapoo	41.6354	-87.6542	M27G143FT	8.8	3.8	20-100	N	
LaBagh	41.9779	-87.7404	М18G163FT	6.0	1.0	3-20	N	
LaBagh	41.9805	-87.7405	M18G7100FT	3.25	1.08	100+	Y	Clear/Flowing
Linne	42.0412	-87.7879	M19G13FT	4.5	1.42	15	N	
Linne	42.0435	-87.7859	M19G3100FT	7.25	2.58	91	N	
Linne	42.0436	-87.7858	M19G43FT	13.5	1.58	64	Y	Flowing
Linne	42.0454	-87.7866	M19G53FT	2.5	1.17	32	N	
Linne	42.0501	-87.7805	M20G1100FT	6	1.50	100+	Y	Clear/Standing
Linne	42.0472	-87.7844	M20G53FT	4.5	1.50	20-100	N	
Linne	42.0425	-87.7865	M15G220FT	12.8	5.8	20-100	Y	Clear
Linne	42.0425	-87.7866	M19G23FT	12.3	4.8	3-20	Y	Clear
Miami	42.0301	-87.7939	M16G320FT	4	1.50	29	N	
Miami	42.0319	-87.7945	M16G43FT	4.3	3.33	3-20	N	
Miami	42.0332	-87.7947	M16G53FT	4.3	2.00	3-20	N	
Miami	42.0342	-87.7941	M16G73FT	1.3	1.58	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1430	-87.8361	M17G73FT	1.6	1.0	12	N	
Somme	42.1440	-87.8141	M10G33FT	2.0	1.0	20	N	
Somme	42.1427	-87.8140	M10G63FT	7.0	1.0	3-20	Y	Standing
Somme	42.1438	-87.8138	M10G1100FT	8.5	3.00	100+	Y	Standing
Somme	42.1438	-87.8143	M10G420FT	12	1.33	20-100	Y	Standing
Somme	42.1411	-87.8125	M10G73FT	5	3.00	8	N	
Somme	42.1391	-87.8105	M10G83FT	7	2.33	40	N	Standing
Somme	42.0400	-87.7883	M17G13FT	4.5	2.42	61	N	
Somme	42.1411	-87.8349	M17G23FT	3.3	2.33	10	N	
Somme	42.1420	-87.8355	M17G320FT	3.3	3.33	20-100	N	
Somme	42.1452	-87.8373	M17G123FT	3.5	2.50	8	N	

Location	Lat (°N)	Long. (°W)	Gully #	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Length (ft)	Water present?	Water condition
Somme	42.1387	-87.8348	M17G133FT	2.33	1.50	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1402	-87.8347	M17G143FT	2.5	1.08	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1422	-87.8354	M17G173FT	3.33	1.33	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1443	-87.8368	M17G113FT	4.1	3.8	3-20	N	
Somme	42.1417	-87.8350	M17G1620FT	6.0	6.0	20-100	N	
Sunset Ridge	41.9935	-87.7734	M12G13FT	7.3	2.42	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1241	-87.7914	M12G43FT	4	1.67	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1244	-87.7907	M12G53FT	5	1.67	3-20	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1266	-87.7929	M12G620FT	13	2.25	20-100	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1309	-87.7989	M12G820FT	9	3.25	20-100	Y	Clear/Flowing
Sunset Ridge	42.1298	-87.7903	M12G320FT	16.0	5.0	20-100	N	
Sunset Ridge	42.1280	-87.7966	M12G73FT	9.3	3.6	100+	Y	Cloudy/Standing
Watersmeet	42.0926	-87.7714	M8G220FT	12.0	1.0	70	N	
Watersmeet	42.0811	-87.7784	M4G13FT	3.5	1.0	3-20	N	
Watersmeet	42.0940	-87.7709	M8G13FT	4	2.50	100+	Y	Clear
Watersmeet	42.0905	-87.7719	M8G33FT	10	1.25	20-100	Y	Clear
Watersmeet	42.0898	-87.7720	M8G420FT	12	1.50	100+	Y	N/A
Watersmeet	42.0894	-87.7721	M8G520FT	12	1.25	60	N	
Watersmeet	42.0889	-87.7730	M8G6100FT	8	1.50	100+	Y	N/A
Watersmeet	42.0909	-87.7715	M8G73FT	12	2.00	3-20	Y	N/A
Whistler	41.6566	-87.6326	M24G33FT	2	1.50	3-20	N	
Whistler	41.6561	-87.6353	M24G4100FT	10	1.08	100+	N	
Whistler	41.6563	-87.6367	M24G53FT	13	1.83	41	N	
Whistler	41.6523	-87.6568	M24G1120FT	5	1.75	20-100	N	
Whistler	41.6534	-87.6538	M24G1420FT	5	2.00	20-100	N	
Whistler	41.6563	-87.6376	M24G7100FT	19.0	4.0	100+	Y	Clear/Flowing
Whistler	41.6565	-87.6373	M24G620FT	3.0	1.0	20-100	N	

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FRIENDS OF THE CHICAGO RIVER

Friends of the Chicago River is a nonprofit, 501(c)(3) corporation and is eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions. The governing body of Friends is the board of directors, which sets the organization's policies and procedures, controls its fiscal affairs, manages its assets, and oversees the executive director. The executive director is an *ex officio* member of the board of directors and is the principal executive officer of the organization.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of Friends of the Chicago River is to improve and protect the Chicago River system for people, plants, and animals. Friends achieves our mission through: education programs that foster awareness, involvement, and a stewardship ethic; public policy and planning efforts that result in systemic river improvements; and on-the-ground projects that physically improve the Chicago River.

VISION STATEMENT

Our vision is that the Chicago River is one of the world's greatest metropolitan rivers.

ABOUT THE CHICAGO RIVER

Extending from northern Lake to southern Cook County, the 156-mile Chicago River system is an interesting and complex series of waterways, which are inextricably linked to Chicago's history and the development of the region. Flowing through dozens of communities, the river winds its way past forest preserves, parks, industrial zones, and downtown Chicago where it provides a breathtaking natural vista that complements one of the world's most famous skylines.

While the Chicago River was once a prairie stream that flowed towards Lake Michigan, over the last 200 years it has been subject to many human modifications including channelization and flow reversal, yet it still maintains its natural character and is an essential asset to the almost 70 species of fish, 60 species of birds as well as many other species including beavers, muskrats, snapping turtles, occasional river otters, and many more.

Once considered a community detriment, the Chicago River is now a symbol of ingenuity and progress, and is becoming a treasured natural resource that is shared and valued by business leaders, government officials, and the residents of our watershed.

