



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO

This Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) is entered into as of the 10th day of June 2014 (“Effective Date”), by and between the **Chicago Park District**, a body politic and corporate (the “Park District”) and **Project 120 Chicago**, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation (“Project 120”). The Park District and Project 120 are sometimes referred to herein individually as a “Party” and collectively as the “Parties.”

WHEREAS, Jackson Park, Chicago, the site of the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition, is one of the most significant and complex historic landscapes in Chicago and in the nation. Listed on the National Register of Historical Places, many of the values and attributes for which it is recognized have been compromised or otherwise diminished over time. Today, Jackson Park is once again a place for grand vision and innovation, where visitors will be able to connect with the past, while discovering the wonders of science, nature and humanity in an inspiring historic urban landscape that is engineered to be a sustainable natural habitat that contributes to the environment and ecology of the region, and ultimately as a model for urban park development and revitalization; and

WHEREAS, Project 120 and the Park District are working together in a civic public-private partnership to develop and implement plans with the community to revitalize and celebrate Jackson Park, Chicago, a Park District owned and controlled property located in the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, in November 2013, the Parties completed a preliminary revised framework plan for Jackson Park (“Revised Framework Plan”), which builds upon and addresses the key issues, recommendations, and strategies that are set forth in the 1999 Jackson Park Framework plan, as well as considering the current and future needs of the park, to develop plans and resources to achieve a renewed vision for a revitalized Jackson Park to be enjoyed now and for generations to come; and

WHEREAS, the Parties desire to enter into this MOU in order to memorialize the progress of their collaborative work to date, and provide greater structure to more efficiently and effectively partner on projects to revitalize Jackson Park.

1. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this MOU is to memorialize the progress of the Parties' collaboration to date, and to (1) define improvement projects for Jackson Park, including new landscaping features and structures to be built in Jackson Park ("Projects"); and (2) define the roles and responsibilities of each Party as they relate to the Projects and their overall collaboration to revitalize Jackson Park, including fundraising, planning, design, construction, and project management.

2. Project 120 Chicago

A. Organization

Project 120 Chicago is a not-for-profit organization established to revitalize historic Jackson Park, Chicago through a civic public-private partnership with Park District.

The founding volunteer board members and officers are as follows:

Robert W. Karr, Jr., President
William L. Florida, Vice President
Kumiko Watanabe, Treasurer
Dayne Kono, Secretary

B. Mission

Our mission is to plan, develop and carry out improvements in Jackson Park that respect, preserve, and renew the character of the landscape as designed by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and his firm Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, while addressing current and future issues and needs, and setting new benchmarks for historic urban park revitalization that promotes ecology and community vitality and livability for generations to come.

C. Vision

Learning from the past and applying best practices and visionary thinking to create a future for Jackson Park that combines historic urban landscape renewal with ecological restoration to achieve harmony in perfect balance – a model for historic urban park revitalization in the 21st Century.

Jackson Park, Chicago is well known as the site where millions came from around the world in 1893 to explore and experience the World's Columbian Exposition, which offered the best examples of science, industry, art, and innovation in a newly designed city environment, which significantly influenced the direction of American architecture, landscape architecture, and urban planning well into the 20th century.

Today, Jackson Park is once again a place for grand vision and innovation, where new benchmarks for urban parks will be established, and where visitors will be able to connect with the past, while discovering the wonders of science,

nature and humanity in an inspiring historic urban landscape that is engineered to be a sustainable natural habitat that contributes to the environment and ecology of the region, and ultimately as a model for urban park development and revitalization.

D. Project 120 Team

Project 120 has engaged the following organizations and professionals to provide services to support to Project 120 to develop the Revised Framework Plan and Projects:

Design

wHY | Kulapat Yantrasast
Heritage Landscapes | Patricia O'Donnell
Studio One | Yoko Ono

Project Management

Project Management Advisors, Inc.

Pre-Construction General Contractor

Norcon, Inc.

Legal

Masuda, Funai, Eifert & Mitchell, Ltd.

Accounting and Tax

Mueller Financial Services, Inc.

Media

Envisionit Media LLC

E. Community and Network

Project 120 actively engages the community and its extraordinary network of professionals and experts to develop and implement projects for Jackson Park.

F. Presentations, Workshops, Website & Social Media

Project 120 conducts public presentations and workshops regarding the Revised Framework Plan, and Projects; and, has established a presence in the media and on the Internet, including the following:

www.project120chicago.org
www.facebook.com/project120chicago
www.twitter.com/p120chicago

3. Revised Framework Plan and Projects

(1) Revised Framework Plan (July 2012-November 2013)

In July 2012, Project 120 and Park District began planning for the planting of 120 cherry blossom trees ("120th Anniversary Cherry Blossom Trees") around the Columbian Basin and on the Wooded Island to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the dedication of the Phoenix Pavilion on March 31, 1893, which was constructed by Japan on the Wooded Island for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, and then gifted to the City of Chicago to be a symbol of U.S.-Japan relations and a permanent place for visitors to learn about Japan and experience Japanese culture.

In September 2012, Robert W. Karr, Jr. and Kulapat Yantrasast began developing plans for revitalizing Jackson Park, beginning with the proposed establishment of an area now called "The Garden of the Phoenix," which would be one contiguous area from the south side of the Museum of Science and Industry to the north end of the Wooded Island, and include (1) the site of the original Phoenix Pavilion, (2) the Osaka Garden, and (3) the 120th Anniversary Cherry Blossom Trees.

On February 8, 2013, Karr and Yantrasast presented to the Park District a plan that would form the basis for the Revised Framework Plan, which builds upon the vision of Daniel H. Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted for Jackson Park following the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, and included a new Phoenix Pavilion with a revitalized Music Court, the Garden of the Phoenix, and other improvements that together would lead to Jackson Park becoming a beautiful and organized historic landscape where visitors could experience and explore science, nature and humanity, with improved infrastructure for mobility throughout the park.

In March 2013, the Parties celebrated the 120th Anniversary of dedication of the original Phoenix Pavilion in 1893 and the establishment of the Garden of the Phoenix as a commitment to the promises made between Japan and Chicago for the site over 120 years earlier. To support the Garden of the Phoenix, The Garden of the Phoenix Foundation was established on March 1, 2013 (previously, the Friends of the Japanese Garden), and adopted a broader mission to support Project 120 initiatives and "partner with the Chicago Park District to ensure that the Garden of the Phoenix is maintained and enhanced as an extraordinary public space for all visitors to learn about Japan and experience Japanese culture while enjoying a place of great historical significance and natural beauty."

In April and May 2013, the 120th Anniversary Cherry Blossom Trees were planted in the Garden of the Phoenix around the Columbian Basin and on the Wooded Island. Also in May 2013, Yoko Ono visited Jackson Park to begin collaborating with Project 120 to develop plans for the site of the original Phoenix Pavilion.

Work on the Revised Framework Plan continued throughout the summer. On August 1, 2013, Project 120 was organized as not-for-profit corporation and hired Kulapat Yantrasast and his firm wHY to formalize the Revised Framework Plan into a working document, and begin designs for the new Phoenix Pavilion. Other partners were brought in to assist, including Project Management Advisers, Inc. and Norcon, Inc.

On November 18, 2013, Project 120 held its first public meeting to present its plans for Jackson Park that formed the basis for the Revised Framework Plan, including the new Phoenix Pavilion designs. The meeting was hosted by the University of Chicago at Ida Noyes Hall. The meeting was moderated by Alderman Leslie Hairston (5th Ward), and Karr and Yantrasast presented.

Following that presentation, Project 120 and Park District continued work on the Revised Framework Plan, which has now evolved into the Projects set forth in Section 3 (2), below.

(2) Projects (August 2013 to present)

The following are the current Projects in which Project 120 and Park District are collaborating. Projects may be changed or added to by the mutual written consent of the Parties. The Parties also agree to continue work on the development of the Revised Framework Plan for Jackson Park.

A. Project 1: Olmsted Natural Areas

The goal of this project is to revitalize the Olmsted character and ecology in Jackson Park together, through a historically based and integrated project of preservation and habitat restoration.

This project includes:

- (1) GLFER Project, as set forth in Section 4, which describes the project, background, objectives, and conditions.

Status: Design Phase to be completed July 2014; Bid Award to be completed in September 2014; and start work as early as October 2014.

Completion: 2016 (Phase 1)

- (2) “Great Lawn” Project, which includes the return of the area between the East Lagoon and Lakeshore drive to that of a grand space as designed by Olmsted in 1895. For Olmsted, this area is the essential heart of the democratic public park – a place where everyone and anyone can enjoy a broad, beautiful space of turf and trees. This graceful lawn on Lake Michigan is cluttered today, and our goal is to return this grand landscape to Chicago’s people and their visitors.

Status: Feasibility to be completed by September 2014.

Completion: TBD

Project 1 is described in more detail in the attached **Exhibit A**.

B. Project 2: New Phoenix Pavilion and Cultural Zone

The goal of this project is to establish a new Phoenix Pavilion to be situated on one of the most historic axis points on Chicago's south lakefront – replacing the existing asphalt parking lot. This pavilion will be a hub of activity that will connect the beautiful seven mile stretch from the Chicago River to Hyde Park with over 1,000 acres of pastoral urban landscape designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, which includes Jackson Park, Washington Park, and the Midway Plaisance in between.

Status: Feasibility; Pre-construction

Target Completion: June 2016 (Phase 1)

Project 2 is described in more detail in the attached **Exhibit B**.

C. Project 3: The Garden of the Phoenix Development

The goal of this project is to make various landscape and other improvements to the area called "The Garden of the Phoenix," which is located at the north end of Jackson Park. This area extends from the south side of the Museum of Science and Industry, around the Columbian Basin, to the north end of the Wooded Island, and includes (1) the site of the original Phoenix Pavilion (1893-1946), (2) the Osaka Japanese Garden (1935-1946 and 1981 to present), and (3) over 120 cherry blossom trees.

Status: Design; Pre-construction

Target Completion: June 2015 (Phase 1)

Project 3 is described in more detail in the attached **Exhibit C**.

4. GLFER Project

A. Background

In November 2013, the Park District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District ("**USACE**") completed a feasibility study of Jackson Park, and determined that the park qualified for federal funds for ecosystem restoration under Section 506 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration ("**GLFER Project**").

Since Jackson Park is a protected site listed on the National Registry of Historic Places, and is one of the most complex and important historic landscapes in Chicago and the nation, the Park District determined that special measures are required to be taken with regard to the development and implementation of the GLFER Project. Specifically, all parties concerned, including the USACE understand that the implementation of ecosystem restoration is not always compatible with the requirements of historic landscapes. In this case, after consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and other stakeholders, including Project 120, it was determined by the Park District that

a qualified historic landscape architect would be required to lead a historically based and integrated project of preservation and habitat restoration which meets the requirements of the GLFER Project and the revitalization of the Olmsted character (“GLFER Project Objectives”).

At that time, while completing the revised framework plan for Jackson Park, including Project 2 and Project 3, the Park District requested Project 120's support for the GLFER Project, including the hiring of a qualified historic landscape architect and financial assistance for the required local match to activate federal funding for the project.

In January 2014, Project 120 expanded its mission to include support for the GLFER Project Objectives, and began seeking financial support to assist the Park District with its request.

In February 2014, in consultation with Park District and USACE, Project 120 hired award-winning and internationally recognized preservation landscape architect and planner, Patricia M. O'Donnell, FASLA, AICP, and her firm Heritage Landscapes LLC, to work with Park District, USACE, and other members of the Project 120 Team. O'Donnell has worked on over 50 Olmsted landscapes, including Prospect Park, Boston's Emerald Necklace, Hartford, Rochester and Louisville Olmsted parks. Her most recent Olmsted work includes projects at the U.S. Capitol and National Mall, Washington D.C.

Beginning with meetings and a site visit by O'Donnell in March 2014, Heritage Landscapes has completed a total of four visits to Chicago, which have included (1) review of documentation, photographs, plans and other historic information; (2) multiple field studies throughout Jackson Park, meetings, and design sessions with Park District and USACE staff, as well as Project 120 team members, community stakeholder organizations, and volunteer park stewards; (3) community presentations; and (4) other meetings. In addition, Heritage Landscape has conducted extensive research and review of the original Olmsted Jackson Park design drawings, including planting lists, topography designs, and soil information.

Based upon this research and analysis and experience, Heritage Landscapes has developed plans and designs that achieve the GLFER Project Objective, including the determination of the appropriate areas to be included in the GLFER Project area (approximately 155 acres)(“GLFER Project Area”). On June 10, 2014, based upon Heritage Landscapes recommendations, the Park District, USACE, and Project 120 determined the final GLFER Project Area, which is set forth in **Exhibit D**.

During the past four months, through intensive collaboration by the Park District, USACE, and Project 120, an extraordinary amount of work has been accomplished (research, analysis, field work, and design) and the design team is well positioned to complete all of the documentation requirements for Park District Board approval on August 13, 2014.

The Parties are committed to engaging in the necessary communication, cooperation, and collaboration required by the Parties and with the USACE in order to successfully complete the GLFER Project.

B. Project 120 Commitments.

- (1) Professional Services. Project 120 is providing landscape, architecture, design, and project management services for to the GLFER Project to achieve the GLFER Project Objective, with anticipated fees and costs are estimated to be in excess of \$150,000. Project 120's continuing provision of this support is subject to the on-going cooperation and conditions precedent set forth in Section 4.
- (2) Matching Grant. Park District has requested a grant from Project 120 in the amount of \$700,000 ("Project 120 Grant") for the sole purpose of assisting it with its local match required to activate federal funding for the GLFER Project, which is equal to 35% of the total project value.

The Project 120 Grant amount will be based upon availability of funds and determined by and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of Project 120. Project 120's provision of this support is subject to the on-going cooperation and conditions precedent set forth in Section 4.

The GLFER Project budget is estimated as follows:

Estimated Total Project Cost	\$7,000,000
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Funding:

Federal Contribution	\$4,550,000
Local Match (Park District)*	\$2,450,000

*Based upon the Project Cost and final project ecological impact and area size calculations, Park District expects to receive a land credit under the federal regulations in the amount of approximately \$1,049,000. The goal of the Parties is to secure the remaining budget of \$1,501,000 as follows: \$701,000 from Park District budget and \$700,000 from private sector. Additionally, Park District continues to work with USACE to resolve how additional Park District funding and resulting USACE funding could be secured to add work into the project, including essential betterments such as pathways. Park District is using Northerly Island as an example for how to maximize funding and other available resources.

Park District has requested that Project 120 make the Project 120 Grant available in accordance with its funding requirements set forth in the Project Partnership Agreement to be entered into by and between Park District and USACE following approval by the Park District Board at a meeting scheduled for August 13, 2014.

C. Conditions Precedent. The Parties agree that time is of the essence, and that specific work as outlined in Exhibit E is required to finalize the GLFER

Project and achieve the GLFER Project Objective, as defined. Therefore, Project 120's commitments set forth in Section 4(B) are subject to Project 120 Board's determination that the conditions precedent set forth in **Exhibit E** have been met.

5. Project 120 Responsibilities

Project 120 shall undertake the following activities during the duration of Term:

- (1) Develop plans with the Park District for the Projects.
- (2) Select and utilize only professional and experienced service providers, and be solely responsible for their fees and costs.
- (3) Be designated as a fundraising partner of the Park District, for the purpose of raising funds for the Projects. Project 120 shall not have any exclusivity as a fundraiser for the Projects or any other Park District facility or program. If the Projects do not move forward or are cancelled by Park District or Project 120, Project 120 shall retain the rights to the donated funds that have not been spent at the time of the Project cancellation, and shall use its best efforts to find an alternative project in Jackson Park to support that achieves the same or similar outcome of the cancelled project.
- (4) Project 120 will recruit sponsors, donors or partners to assist in funding the planning, design, project management and construction of the Projects, targeting government grants, corporations, individuals, foundations or other entities.
- (5) Project 120 will provide reasonable review and approval by Park District of promotional and fundraising materials. Project 120 shall be allowed to use the Park District logo and other promotional materials from the Park District upon approval from the Park District. The Parties agree there is a five-business day review and approval period for these materials. After five business days, unless otherwise advised by Park District, Project 120 may assume these materials are approved as submitted.
- (6) Project 120 may conduct fundraising events at designated Park District sites with prior approval by the Park District. Project 120 will provide detailed event plans at regularly scheduled updates or meetings, which will also detail potential funders in order to eliminate overlap with other fundraising efforts.
- (7) Project 120 shall keep track of the funds raised for Projects, and provide upon reasonable request by the Park District a detailed accounting of funds raised and allocated to each Project.
- (8) Project 120 will indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Park District, including its affiliates, agents, employees and representatives, from and against any and all claims, losses, liabilities, causes of action, damages, costs or expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees and litigation expenses, arising out of or resulting from Project 120's and any of their affiliates or subcontractors non-compliance with any applicable law. The provisions of this Section shall survive the expiration or termination of this MOU with respect to any claim, loss, liability,

cost or expense, whenever incurred or asserted, arising out of any act, omission, condition or even that preceded such expirations or termination.

6. Park District Responsibilities

Park District shall undertake the following activities during the duration of the Term:

- (1) Develop plans with Project 120 for the Projects.
- (2) Park District shall designate an employee of Park District as Project Manager responsible for facilitating communication between Project 120 and the Park District regarding the Projects.
- (3) Park District agrees to cooperate with and assist Project 120 with the development of the Projects, including providing Project 120 information and Park District resources mutually agreed upon by the Parties as necessary to properly develop the Projects for implementation.
- (4) Park District agrees to assist Project 120 with securing all required permits for developing Projects; and, as the Projects are developed and approved for implementation, Park District agrees to assist in securing all required permits for the construction, use, and occupancy of the Projects and to the extent permitted by law, execute and submit all applications for such permits as owner of Jackson Park and the Project area.
- (5) Park District shall provide a letter to Project 120 that may be used in assistance with fundraising efforts, and to present to prospective donors, sponsors or supporters as proof of the relationship between Park District and Project 120.
- (6) Grant permission to Project 120 the right to use the Park District logo, site, and other promotional materials and references for the purposes of fundraising for Projects. Park District shall review and not unreasonably withhold approval of the use of such logos and materials. The Parties agree there is a five-business day review and approval period for these materials. After five business days, unless otherwise advised by Park District, Project 120 may assume these materials are approved as submitted.
- (7) Park District shall review and approve all drawings, plans, designs, specifications, work plans, and any other materials or items related to the construction of the Projects.
- (8) Park District will indemnify, defend and hold harmless Project 120, including its affiliates, agents, employees and representatives, from and against any and all claims, losses, liabilities, causes of action, damages, costs or expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees and litigation expenses, arising out of or resulting from Park District's and any of their affiliates or subcontractors non-compliance with any applicable law. The provisions of this Section shall survive the expiration or termination of this MOU with respect to any claim, loss, liability, cost or expense, whenever incurred or asserted, arising out of any act, omission, condition or even that preceded such expirations or termination.

7. Additional Agreed Upon Terms.

The Parties further agree to the following:

- (1) The Parties shall establish in writing mutually agreed upon priorities, schedules, scope of work, budgets, and completion dates for the Projects.
- (2) The Parties shall hold regularly scheduled meetings for the purpose of collaborating to develop and implement the Projects.
- (3) The Parties shall enter into separate agreements for all of the Projects as the Parties agree is necessary to achieve the objectives set forth herein, including such agreements required to move from feasibility to pre-construction, and construction phases.
- (4) The Parties agree to the following approach to their collaboration:
 - a. Our approach to Jackson Park is rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between the built and natural environment.
 - b. We take action by employing tools that include civic engagement, knowledge and planning, regulatory systems, and financial tools.
 - c. We expect to work with other professionals in an atmosphere of mutual respect, and strive for creative and innovative “win-win” solutions that reach an appropriate, uplifting outcome.
- (5) The Parties agree that all Projects are to be developed and implemented in accordance with the protocols, rules, and regulations, established by the Chicago Park District.
- (6) The Parties shall each ensure that their respective activities are conducted in compliance with all applicable Federal, state and local laws, rules, and regulations.

8. Term

The term of this MOU Agreement is the period within which the Projects responsibilities of this agreement shall be performed. The term commences June 10, 2014 and terminates August 31, 2017 (“Term”).

9. Modification and Termination

1. This agreement may be cancelled or terminated without cause by either party by giving (30) calendar days advance written notice to the other party. Such notification shall state the effective date of termination or cancellation.
2. Any and all amendments must be made in writing and must be agreed to and executed by the Parties before becoming effective.

10. Signature

Project 120 and Park District indicate agreement with this MOU by their signatures.

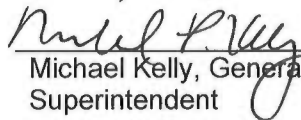
Signatures and Dates:

Project 120 Chicago

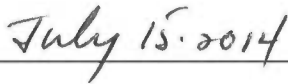
Chicago Park District



Robert W. Karr, Jr., President



Michael Kelly, General
Superintendent



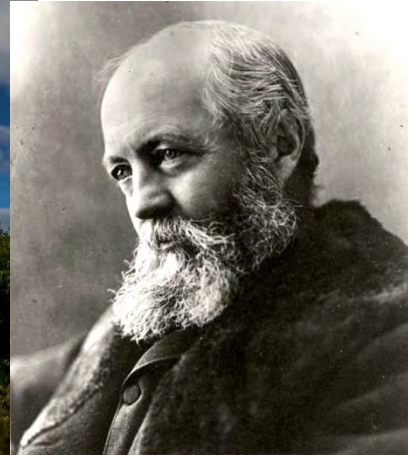
Date



Date

Exhibit A

PROJECT 1: Olmsted Natural Area Revitalization



A park is a work of art designed to produce certain effect upon the mind... a feeling of relief of a sense of enlarged freedom is to all and all times the most certain value and gratification afforded by a park. - Frederick Law Olmsted

Olmsted - Shaping the American Urban Landscape

The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition marked the design and planning collaboration of Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of landscape architecture, and Daniel H. Burnham, the great architect and planner, which resulted in a significant and lasting influence on the urban landscape and city planning throughout the 20th century and still today.



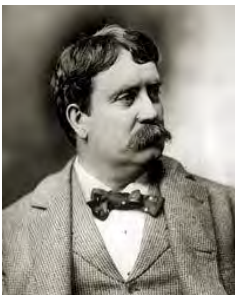
Early examples that followed the ideals expressed by the Olmsted and Burnham's World's Columbian Exposition include the McMillan Plan in 1902 that spurred the design of the National Mall and Memorial Parks of Washington D.C., and the 1909 Burnham Plan for Chicago, which remains a touchstone guiding contemporary city planners.

Following the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago's visionary leaders once again sought Olmsted and his firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, to reshape Jackson Park as a place of delight and respite for its growing populace as an early, beautiful manifestation of Chicago's motto, *urbs in horto*, a City in a Garden.

In 1895, Olmsted's Revised General Plan for Jackson Park was completed, and included three elements of scenery inspired by nature and built by humanity– expansive grand lawns, lagoons, and woodland.



In Jackson Park, as the neo-classical buildings and canals from the 1893 Exposition were dismantled and faded into history, a sinuous interconnected system of serene lagoons with lushly planted shores, islands, and peninsulas emerged throughout this urban parkland.



On April 13, 1897, Burnham spoke before the Merchant's Club to promote his vision of Chicago, later encapsulated in his *Plan of Chicago* (1909). Burnham issued a challenge to Chicago's economic leadership to make Chicago one of the best places to live in the nation, and proposed that the seven miles of lakefront from the Chicago River to Hyde Park be made beautiful and developed for the general public. For Burnham, the anchors of this stretch of lakefront would be Grant Park to the north and Jackson Park, the site of the World's Columbian Exposition, to the south.

By 1906, the entire park was transformed based upon the Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot plans into a pastoral urban setting for people to escape the confines of the city and connect with nature. By the 1930s, this was one of the most beautiful parks in the nation.





In 1924, voters approved a referendum to finance \$3 million to restore the World's Columbian Exposition Fine Arts Palace for a new science building. Philanthropist Julian Rosenwald commits an additional \$7 million to what would become the Museum of Science and Industry. In 1933, the Museum opened in connection with the Century of Progress World's Fair held in Burnham Park, which attracted more than 38 million visitors over the course of two seasons in 1933 and 1934.



By 1934, the Great Depression had rendered most, if not all, of Chicago's 22 independent park districts financially insolvent. To reduce duplicative services, streamline operations, and gain access to funding through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal and its Works Progress Administration (WPA), voters approved the Park Consolidation Act of 1934, establishing the Chicago Park District. Between 1935 and 1941, the newly consolidated park district received over \$100 million in of government funding, with \$82 million through the WPA to invest in over 130 parks, including field houses, beaches, golf courses, and swimming pools – most of which were over 60 years old and in dire need of improvements and repairs.

Revitalization projects were soon initiated throughout Jackson Park throughout the 1930s.



Among the first and most significant was the restoration of the Phoenix Pavilion located on the north end of the Wooded Island, which was built by Japan for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition.

In 1935, the restored Phoenix Pavilion was reopened with a new Japanese garden, tea house and other improvements, making it one of the best examples of Japanese architecture and gardens outside Japan. (See **Project 2** and **Project 3**).



While much of the Olmsted character of Jackson Park was maintained through the mid-20th century, significant loss and alteration to the park occurred during the period between 1946 and 1980, an era when Jackson Park had lagoons filled, shrubs beds removed and historic buildings destroyed, beginning with the Phoenix Pavilion which was lost to arson.



During the Cold War, NIKE anti-ballistic-missile launch pads and support facilities were installed in 1954 until 1971 on the Great Lawn Area to the East Lagoon of Jackson Park, part of a defensive ring around Chicago. Following the logic at that time, the military deemed that a cascade of friendly fallout was preferable to multiple direct nuclear hits. In an attack, the NIKE missiles would carry warheads above the city to wipe out incoming waves of missiles and bombers. Among other assets to protect in the area, there was a strategically vital concentration of steel mills south and east of the park.



To compensate for playing field lost to the NIKE site, a significant portion of the lagoon was filled-in north of Hayes Drive Bridge, destroying the physical and visual interconnection of the park's water system. Kids who grew up during that era have vivid memories of attending day camp in Jackson Park, and running up to the barbed-wire perimeter of the NIKE base to fetch foul balls. Both exciting and disturbing was the sight of the missiles on their launchers raised up above the treetops for frequent readiness drills.

Despite significant public protest, other significant changes occurred throughout the 1960s. The 1965 widening of the roads within the park brought increased high speed automobile traffic at the expense of safe and easy pedestrian access to the park, as well as the visual and auditory qualities of the park.

In the 1970s, momentum for positive change began to occur in the park. In 1972, Jackson Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which brought greater attention and protection to the park.

By then, much of the park had become overgrown in its neglected condition and had developed into a refuge for hundreds of varieties of migrating birds. Soon conservationists began to embrace the area as an extraordinary wildlife ecosystem, and the Wooded Island was designated as the Paul Douglas Nature Sanctuary in 1978, as part of the Open Lands Projects and the Chicago Park District's "People in the Park" program – a program to encourage environmental education and public participation in ecological activities.

In addition to ecological interest, strengthening ties between the United States and Japan led to the rediscovery of the Japanese garden on the Wooded Island and its restoration and formal rededication in 1981, which is today is called the Osaka Garden located within the Garden of the Phoenix.

In 1999, a major milestone was reached with the completion of a comprehensive Framework Plan for Jackson Park, which identified key issues and opportunities for the park, including reestablishing the historic Olmsted character in the park.

1999 Jackson Park Framework Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

● Overview

The Chicago Park District (CPD) authorized framework plans for three historic parks: Jackson, Washington and South Shore Cultural Center. In an effort to define the changing needs of these parks, to provide a plan to enhance each of the parks' commitments to serving the neighboring communities and to preserve the intended historic character, the CPD developed this Framework Plan for Jackson Park and South Shore Cultural Center. Washington Park's Framework Plan is a separate report.

A team of consultants, led by IJR, worked with Chicago residents, community supporters and the CPD to develop a long-range plan for each of the parks, building on the Jackson Park Guidelines of 1996. Through 10 public meetings, 13 focus groups, numerous steering committee meetings and community presentations, a collaborative plan was developed to address each park's issues.

Mission...

To preserve, enhance and manage our historic lakeland park resources as an integral part of our neighborhoods, our City and our region's recreational, cultural, environmental and educational experience.

● Objectives

The purpose of the Framework Plan is to outline recommendations that will guide land use and management over the next 10 years for Jackson Park and the South Shore Cultural Center. Intended as a living, working document, the Framework Plan is a starting point for a long term process of change that will enhance and preserve the park's character, as well as anticipate future needs. The framework plan will address the following objectives:

1. Improve park and recreation facilities for local residents.
2. Improve park and recreation facilities to accommodate regional and city wide events.
3. Involve local residents, concerned civic groups and institutions, park users and advisory councils, Chicago Park District staff, and elected and appointed officials in the planning process to achieve a joint vision for the future that will be promoted and supported by all concerned interests.
4. Recognize and respect the historic significance of these parks.
5. Upgrade the visual quality of park landscapes and facilities.
6. Coordinate project planning for South Lake Shore Drive reconstruction, and other circulation improvements.
7. Restore and enhance shoreline protection systems, including revetments, groins, breakwaters, piers and beaches.

● Next Steps...

To continue the planning process, the collaboration between Park District leadership, the community and park users needs to continue. Additional planning is warranted as ideas move towards implementation.

The Jackson Park Advisory Council, the South Shore Cultural Center Advisory Council and the Chicago Park District encourage your participation as this process continues. The Advisory Councils meet regularly at locations in their respective parks. For more information, call the Jackson Park Field House or the South Shore Cultural Center.



South Shore Cultural Center



Jackson Park

Over the past several decades, the Chicago Park District and the community have tirelessly worked to stabilize Jackson Park and make specific improvements when possible, taking into account the 1999 Framework Plan.



April 2013 Field Study in Jackson Park (Park District, USACE, Project 120)

Revitalization of Olmsted's Great Urban Landscape

In November 2013, Project 120 Chicago and Park District completed a preliminary revised framework plan for Jackson Park, which builds upon and addresses the key issues, recommendations, and strategies that are set forth in the 1999 Jackson Park Framework plan, as well as considering the current and future needs of the park, to develop plans and resources to achieve a renewed vision for a revitalized Jackson Park to be enjoyed now and for generations to come.

Building upon the Burnham and Olmsted plans and vision, Jackson Park is once again becoming a place for grand vision and innovation, where new benchmarks for urban parks will be established, and where visitors will be able to connect with the past, while discovering the wonders of science, nature and humanity in an inspiring historic urban landscape that is engineered to be a sustainable natural habitat that contributes to the environment and ecology of the region, and ultimately as a model for urban park development and revitalization.

GLFER Project

As a first step, Project 120 and Park District are collaborating with USACE, as described in [Section 4](#) of the MOU.

Great Lawn Project

Planning has also begun to reestablish Olmsted's Great Lawn in the area between the East Lagoon and Lakeshore drive.

Planning Goals and Objectives

Through this work, not only will the historic Olmsted character be revitalized, but the following will also be achieved in Jackson Park:

- A healthy landscape rich with fresh air, living soils, plants, water and animals that make this designed park a home for fish, birds, and other wildlife; a pleasure for people; and, a welcome contrast to the paved and built-up urban environment
- Uplifting spaces to enjoy being in a large and expansive landscape, for self-directed activities (+75% of park users)
- Views of Lake Michigan, borrowed scenery to extend the sense of spaciousness
- Shared spaces to meet, greet and enjoy social occasions
- Opportunities for healthful exercise along new and restored paths and on fields for self-directed and team sports
- Occasions for learning in groups, families and individually about the history, ecology, habitat, uses and value of this great park
- A public park for everyone, inclusive of the diverse populace of Chicago, the region and its visitors



Planning for new and restored pathways throughout Jackson Park

Exhibit B

PROJECT 2: The New Phoenix Pavilion and Culture Zone



The Original Phoenix Pavilion located on the Wooded Island

On March 31, 1893, the United States and Japan dedicated the Phoenix Pavilion on the Wooded Island, located at the center of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition.

This extraordinary pavilion was deliberately designed by Japan to showcase the greatest achievements of its artistic heritage. For millions of the Exposition visitors, the Phoenix Pavilion, and the canon of Japanese art that it contained, would begin to transform their understanding and appreciation of Japan and its people.



Phoenix Hall, Uji, Japan (1053)



Phoenix Pavilion, Jackson Park, Chicago (1893-1946)

The Phoenix Pavilion was modeled after a noted building called the Hōōdō, or Phoenix Hall, located in Uji, near Kyoto. Built in 1053, the Hōōdō is recognized as one of the most important examples of classical Japanese architecture, and remains a symbol of Japan today. Both structures consist of a main rectangular structure flanked by two wing corridors set on the edge of a large artificial body of water. (Note: In 1994, UNESCO listed the Hōōdō as a World Heritage Site as part of the “Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto.” The Phoenix Hall has been designated as National Treasures by the Japanese government.)

Formed with traditional lightweight timber construction, the Phoenix Pavilion had low eaves and exposed beams, with moveable and removable shoji screens and extensive use of natural light.

By using support columns instead of load bearing walls as in the West, the interior space was flexible and open, which created a fluid relationship between the building's exterior and surrounding natural environment. This style contrasted significantly with the predominant Beaux-Arts architecture of the exhibition, and fueled both debate and imagination regarding the future development of American architecture.



Architects from all over America were fascinated by the Phoenix Pavilion. Foremost among them was Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), who was only twenty-six years old at the time. For Wright, who would go on to become one of the most important American architects of the twentieth century, this first encounter with Japanese architecture was a revelation.

Wright openly admired the intimate relationship between the Japanese house and its garden, and this sense of continuity with the landscape is clearly one of the most important characteristics which his work shares with traditional Japanese architecture. Soon after encountering the Phoenix Pavilion, Wright would begin experimenting with what he eventually called, "the elimination of the insignificant," an approach that would lead him to transform American residential design by focusing upon principles inspired by Japan rather than formulas found in the West.

At the close of the Exposition, the Phoenix Pavilion was gifted by the Emperor of Japan to the City of Chicago to serve not only as a symbol of the relationship between Japan and the United States, but to be a place for future generations to continue to learn about Japan.

Images:

1. Rendering of the proposed Phoenix Pavilion by architect Masamichi Kuru
2. Recommendation letter from Burnham to Olmsted dated February 5, 1892
3. Agreement between Japan and Chicago dated February 19, 1892



February 5th, 1892.

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Messrs. Olmsted & Co.,
Brookline, Mass.

Gentlemen:-

As wired you last evening the Japanese Commissioners are here. They propose an outdoor exhibit of their temples and, as has been usual, they desire space on the wooded island. Mr. Atwood and I both favor this if you will assent. It seems beyond any question to be the thing fitting to the locality and I cannot see that it will in any manner detract essentially from the features which you care for. They propose to do the most exquisitely beautiful things and desire to leave the buildings as a gift to the City of Chicago after the close of the Fair. Where we now propose to put them these grounds would be useless in the future and would not produce the effect in the park as finally finished, as where they desire to have them upon the wooded island. I have no doubt they will press for an answer and I wish to say that none of us have spoken favorably about this island to the Japanese themselves and have in no way committed ourselves.

Very truly yours,
J. H. Burnham
Chief of Construction.

OFFER

Imperial Japanese Commission for the
Columbian Exposition 1893
907 Chamber of Commerce
Chicago, Illinois
February 11, 1892

To the South Park Commissioners:

Gentlemen:

It is my happy privilege to say to you in behalf of the President of the Imperial Japanese Commission that our Government proposes to have a Historical Building erected, and a landscape garden laid out worthy of Japan in the Exposition Grounds of the World Fair of 1893.

It is the intention of our Government that the building together with the garden shall be presented to Chicago as a gift at the termination of the Exposition, not only as a souvenir of the sincere friendship existing so long between the United States and our Empire but with the hope that the building and garden which will be of quite Oriental style, may become a source of pleasure to the citizens of your great garden city, which we consider is, and must remain, the center of Western Civilization.

Upon this presentation, we deem it desirable to place before you certain conditions for your acceptance, namely, 1st. That the building and garden shall remain permanently at the place of erection and laying out, and be maintained in good condition by your Commissioner.

2nd. That in at least one of the rooms of the Building some Japanese works of art will be on exhibition for the public view.

I need hardly say that it will be on a rare occasion that the building will require reparation, as it will be built of most durable material, the roof to be covered with tiles peculiar to Japan, in proof of this, the original, after which this is to be modeled, has stood more than nine hundred years, and as to the garden, its maintenance will require no more attention than your own garden.

In connection with this matter, I may mention that I have applied to the Exposition Authority, for the site of forty thousand square feet, for our building and wooded garden to be given us; i.e., and the matter of your favorable determination is earnestly awaited.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully
S. Tzuma
Japanese Commission

"Signed"

ACCEPTANCE

To the President of the Imperial Japanese Commission for the Columbian Exposition.

Dear Sirs:

The South Park Commissioners acknowledge with pleasure the munificent proposition of the government of Japan to leave as a monument of its good will the buildings and their environment which it proposes to erect at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Jackson Park. The skill and grace of the artists and artisans of Japan are world famous and the Park Commissioners recognize that the gracious and kindly gift will be very great, and since it is a pleasure of the Japanese government, may well be a permanent attraction for the residents and the visitors of the Great City of the New World. The proposed construction being of a single story will fit appropriately into a beautiful landscape and being wholly free from the obtrusive character which is to be accorded in landscape architecture will adorn, not diminish, a large pleasure ground, the chief object of which is to approximate nature and avoid appearances of Constructive Art.

The Commissioners will accept with gratitude the munificent proposition of the Japanese Government and will find delight in the performance of the implied obligations to maintain buildings and grounds in perfect order.

In the name of the people of Chicago who find recreation in the parks, the Commissioners offer the grateful acknowledgments to the government of Japan for its generous proposition.

Signed Joseph Donnesberger,
President South Park Commissioners
(Proceedings February 19, 1892)

Construction of the Phoenix Pavilion at the north end of the Wooded Island was completed from December 1892 through March 1893. The dedication occurred on March 31, 1893.

IN JAPAN'S TEMPLE.

Building of the Nation Is Dedicated to Fair Uses.

CEREMONIES IMPRESSIVE.

Architect and Commissioner Review Work Done.

IT IS ON ANCIENT LINES.

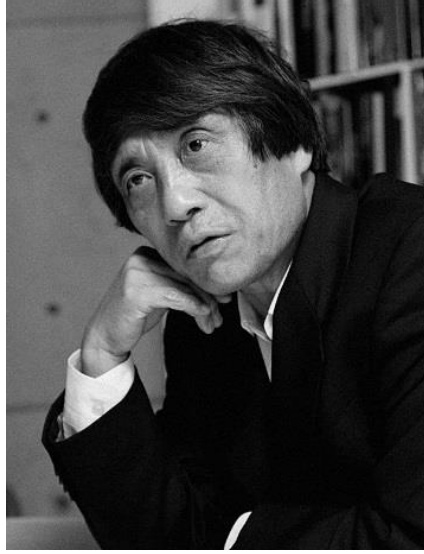
The Houden and What It Represents in Styles.

ONLY PERMANENT STRUCTURE.

At exactly 12 o'clock noon yesterday the Japanese flag was unfurled from the pole on the wooded island at Jackson Park, and the dedication ceremonies at the Houden or sacred palace, which is to hold the Japanese exhibit at the World's Fair, began. A Fair without the picturesque features of Japanese life, with its fantastic buildings and gorgeous costumes, would be a disappointment. As far as the representation of Japan at the Fair is concerned it will, no doubt, press the other nations for the highest honors.

Nearly every World's Fair chief or officer was present. Besides this, quite a number of prominent business-men outside the Fair were on hand to see how the other side of the world did things. These, with the leading Japanese in the city, made up the audience of several hundred that filled the main building. Guards in full-dress uniform patrolled the approaches





An Architectural Legacy

Mindful of the new Phoenix Pavilion's cultural and environmental mission and its place in Jackson Park's history and location within the park, Project 120 Chicago and the Chicago Park District have selected architect Kulapat Yantrasast and his team of architects and landscape architects at wHY to design the new Phoenix Pavilion and its surrounding landscape.

Yantrasast's graceful and sophisticated design not only responds appropriately to the site and the needs of visitors to Jackson Park, it reflects and builds upon an important architectural and cultural legacy established by the original Phoenix Pavilion built by Japan on the Wooded Island for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, and then gifted to the City of Chicago to be a permanent place for visitors to experience Japanese culture.

For most of the over 27 million visitors to the 1893 Exposition, including the young architect Frank Lloyd Wright, the original Phoenix Pavilion and the canon of Japanese art that it contained, was their first direct encounter with Japan. This encounter would begin the transformation of their understanding and appreciation of Japan and its people.



For Wright, this marked the start of a life-long fascination with Japan and its aesthetics, which would become a constant source of inspiration and confirmation for his work, beginning with the development of the Prairie house, which revolutionized residential architecture in the United States. The Robie House completed in 1910, is one of the best examples of the Prairie house and is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood adjacent to Jackson Park.

Shortly after completing the Robie House, Wright designed the Phoenix-inspired Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan, which would in-turn encourage world-renown architect Tadao Ando, Yantrasast's long-time mentor, to pursue a career in architecture. Today, with Yantrasast's new Phoenix Pavilion, the legacy comes full circle with the rebirth of the Phoenix in Jackson Park.



The Location of the New Phoenix Pavilion – The Historic Lakefront Axis Point

The new Phoenix Pavilion will be situated on a new location in Jackson Park, which is one of the most historic axis points on Chicago's south lakefront – replacing the existing asphalt parking lot and connecting the beautiful seven mile stretch from the Chicago River to Hyde Park with over 1,000 acres of pastoral urban landscape designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, which includes Jackson Park, Washington Park, and the Midway Plaisance in between.

The approach to, and circulation through the new Phoenix Pavilion follows the flow and function of the space as laid out for the 1893 World's Fair, and was preserved by Olmsted as a formal drive that once encircled the Museum of Science and Industry, and included a concourse, or gathering area for the Music Court.

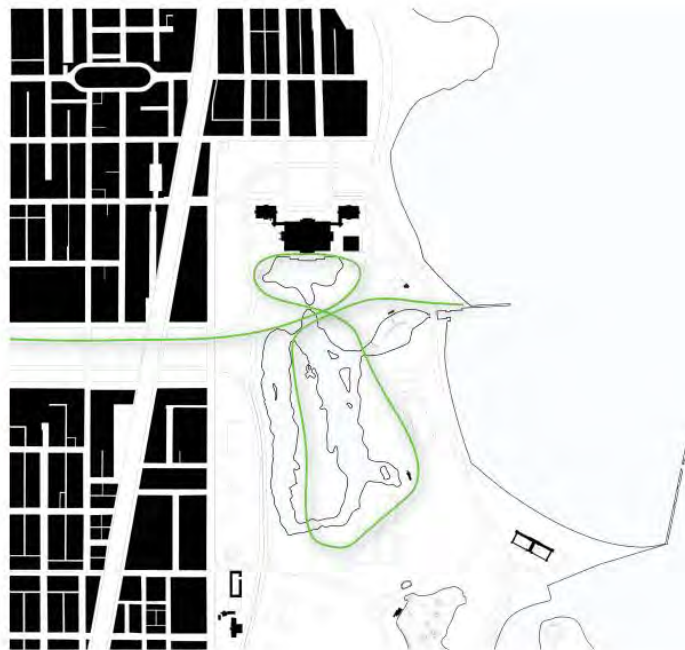
Whether a place from which to embark, or as a destination, the new Phoenix pavilion will be a place for people to connect with park, the neighborhoods, and each other.



BRINGING TOGETHER THE HISTORIES
OF THE PARK AND CONNECTING IT



TYING A KNOT BETWEEN THE PARK AND THE COMMUNITY





North view from new Phoenix Pavilion with 120th Anniversary Cherry Blossom Trees (Currently asphalt parking lot)

A Place where people and ideas intersect and converge

The new Phoenix Pavilion will serve as a center of activity for visitors to Jackson Park – a place to connect with, learn about, enjoy and celebrate the park, including its history, design, and natural beauty as envisioned by Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted following the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition.

The new Phoenix Pavilion's amenities will include a café, dynamic physical and digital educational and exhibit space, and a new performance venue that incorporates the historic outdoor amphitheater (Music Court) designed by Olmsted. Much of the space will be flexible, and include a multi-purpose room that can be used for meetings and events, including parties, music performances, lectures, and workshops.



Wing of the new Phoenix Pavilion with interactive exhibit space



Southside of the new Phoenix Pavilion from the Music Court

Restoring a prominent outdoor venue for cultural activities

Olmsted designed the Music Court following the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition to be a "place especially designed for the gathering of crowds about a band stand" and composed of a semi-circular area for a bandstand with two outer semi-circular paths pierced by diagonal paths. The surface was meant to "gently descend towards the music stand, as in an amphitheater." The paths were lined by formal rows of trees to shade the area. The Music Court was "intended to be lighted after dark and kept always open."

The area, as laid out by Olmsted, still exists – but needs infrastructure and other support to function again as a center of cultural activities. The new Phoenix Pavilion will include a fully equipped outdoor stage around which people can enjoy performances comfortably seated in the area first laid out by Olmsted.

This may also support the area to the south of this area, across the historic Music Court Bridge, where it is envisioned that once again people will be able to stroll through the Great Lawn, and enjoy extraordinary views of the Lake and the lagoons. See also, the "Great Lawn Project" as described in Project 1.



view from the Wooded Island and the Osaka Garden.



Top: View north from the Clarence Darrow Memorial Bridge
Bottom: View south from the steps of the Museum of Science and Industry

Exhibit C

PROJECT 3: The Garden of the Phoenix Site Development



The Garden of the Phoenix is located at the north end of Jackson Park in an area that extends from the Museum of Science and Industry to the north end of the Wooded Island, where the United States and Japan dedicated the Phoenix Pavilion on March 31, 1893 for the World's Columbian Exposition, and then was gifted to the City of Chicago as a permanent place for visitors to learn about Japan and experience Japanese culture.

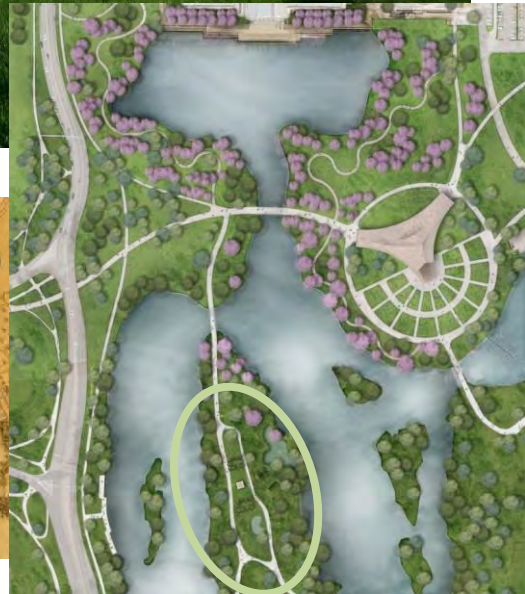


During the spring of 2013, over 120 cherry blossom trees were planted in the Garden of the Phoenix to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the dedication of the Phoenix Pavilion. Additional trees and other improvements are being planned.

Project 120 Chicago is working with internationally known artist, Yoko Ono, on a new commissioned work, her largest to date, which will ensure that this important site representing the past, present and future of U.S.-Japanese relations will be a meeting point for celebration, inspiration and contemplation.

SKY LANDING by Yoko Ono

SKY LANDING will become a place of congregation and contemplation and will be installed in harmony within the existing surrounding gardens and habitats of Jackson Park.



Top: The site of the original Phoenix Pavilion on the Wooded Island, Jackson Park

Bottom Left: 1895 Olmsted Plan

Bottom Right: Revised Framework Plan

Exhibit D

GLFER Project Area (Approx. 155 Acres)



Exhibit E

Conditions Precedent to Project 120 Commitments (Section 4(B))

- (1) The Parties shall ensure that the GLFER Project Objective will be achieved.

Fundamental to achieving this objective is the requirement that the Park District requires that the USACE effectively incorporates Heritage Landscape's design and direction into all drawings and documents, including the Final Bid Set, as defined below, and Final Construction Set, as defined below.

These Heritage Landscapes sheets will carry their name so that RFI queries and Construction Administration review and site meetings are directed to and include Heritage Landscapes for responses and resolution during bidding and implementation phases of the project.

- (2) The Park District shall make sure that USACE provides Heritage Landscape reasonable and adequate time to review and respond/comment in writing on all drawings/documents throughout the process, including the design and implementation phase and every submission through the Final Bid Set, and ultimately the Final Construction Set.
- (3) The Park District shall endeavor to require the USACE to proceed according to the following schedule established by the Park District, USACE, and Project 120 during on June 10, 2014.

June 13 – <i>(Ongoing)</i>	USACE to timely provide Heritage Landscapes a complete tree survey, topography, soils documents, plant list and other information and documents requested by Heritage Landscapes to complete its services and scope of work.
July 3	Coordination Meeting – Video Conference Call
July 7	100% Documents submitted – all sheets on the list.
July 7 - August 7	Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) Section 106 Review Period. IHPA approval required (" <u>Approval 1</u> ").
July 9 - July 10	On site review meetings in Chicago, including Park District, USACE, Project 120 (Heritage Landscapes, PMA, wHY) and IHPA.
July 11 - August 13	Continual review period
August 13	Ready to bid drawings/documents completed by USACE with Heritage Landscapes design and directions (sheets and comments) effectively incorporated (" <u>Final Bid Set</u> ").
August 13	Chicago Park District Board Meeting to approve project and signing of the Project Partnership Agreement

	between USACE and Park District for Design and Construction of the Jackson Park Section 506 Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration Project (GLFER Project) (" <u>Approval 2</u> ")
August 14	USACE issues for Bid.
August 21	Park District submits for Lakefront Approval by the Chicago Plan Commission (" <u>Approval 3</u> ")
TBD	Final construction drawings to be completed by _____, 2014 with Heritage Landscapes design and directions (sheets and comments) effectively incorporated (" <u>Final Construction Set</u> ")
September 29	Contractor Award prior to Sept 30.

(4) All required approvals obtained, including Approvals 1, 2, and 3 listed in Section (3), above.

(5) Heritage Landscapes' scope of work and responsibilities include:

(a) design and direct grading on all sheets, including pathway, water edge and bank grading; and

(b) planting plans, planting lists and planting details.

Heritage Landscapes shall be primarily and secondarily responsible, as indicated in the below Drawing Sheet Index prepared by USACE, and shall prepare as many sheets as required to meet defined objective.

The Parties agree that time is of the essence, and the Park District shall endeavor to cause USACE to provide sheets to Heritage Landscapes for review and comments as the sheets are updated, and provide adequate time for such review and inclusion of comments and direction from Heritage Landscapes required to achieve the Olmsted character required.

Jackson Park Drawing Sheet Index

#	Sheet #	Title	Primary Responsibility	Secondary Responsibility
1	G-001	LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
2	G-002	SHEET INDEX, SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND GENERAL NOTES	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
3	V-001	SURVEY CONTROL INFORMATION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
4	C-001	WORK LIMITS AND SITE ACCESS KEYMAP	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
5	C-002	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY KEYMAP	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
6	C-003	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION KEYMAP	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
7	C-004	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT KEYMAP	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
8	C-005	RESTORATION PLAN KEYMAP	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
9	C-101	WORK LIMITS AND SITE ACCESSES	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
10	C-102	WORK LIMITS AND SITE ACCESSES	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
11	C-103	WORK LIMITS AND SITE ACCESSES	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
12	C-104	WORK LIMITS AND SITE ACCESSES	USACE (Faye)	Heritage

13	C-105	WORK LIMITS AND SITE ACCESSES	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
14	C-106	WORK LIMITS AND SITE ACCESSES	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
15	C-107	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
16	C-108	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
17	C-109	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
18	C-110	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
19	C-111	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
20	C-112	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
21	C-113	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
22	C-114	EXISTING CONDITION AND TREE AND UTILITY SURVEY	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
23	CD-101	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
24	CD-102	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
25	CD-103	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
26	CD-104	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
27	CD-105	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
28	CD-106	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
29	CD-107	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
30	CD-108	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, SELECTIVE CLEARING, & TREE PROTECTION	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
31	CD-101	DEMOLITION PLAN	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
32	CD-102	DEMOLITION PLAN	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
33	CG-101	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
34	CG-102	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
35	CG-103	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
36	CG-104	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
37	CG-105	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
38	CG-106	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
39	CG-107	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
40	CG-108	GRADING PLAN AND PATHWAY ALIGNMENT	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
41	CG-301	CORNEL AVE. CROSS SECTIONS	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
42	CG-302	CORNEL AVE. CROSS SECTIONS	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
43	CG-303	SOUTH LAGOON CROSS SECTIONS	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
44	CG-304	SOUTH LAGOON CROSS SECTIONS	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
45	CG-305	BERM SECTIONS	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
46	CG-306	HAYES AVE. SECTIONS	USACE (Faye)	Heritage
47	CE-101	RESTORATION PLAN	Heritage	USACE (Robbie)
48	CE-102	RESTORATION PLAN	Heritage	USACE (Robbie)
49	CE-103	RESTORATION PLAN	Heritage	USACE (Robbie)
50	CE-104	RESTORATION PLAN	Heritage	USACE (Robbie)
51	CE-105	RESTORATION PLAN	Heritage	USACE (Robbie)
52	CE-501	TREE PLANTING AND PROTECTION DETAILS	Heritage	USACE (Robbie)
53	other	Other sheets as developed during construction documents preparation		