



Illinois
Department of
**Natural
Resources**

JB Pritzker, Governor • Natalie Phelps Finnie, Director
One Natural Resources Way • Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271

www.dnr.illinois.gov

Adams County
Ursa
IL-161, E of Ash St
Section:18-Township:1N-Range:8W
CHG-W-2711, IEPA
New Construction, Ursa Creek Solar

PLEASE REFER TO: SHPO LOG #021061024

July 1, 2024

Rhiannon Jones
Chronicle Heritage
8669 North Deerwood Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53209

The Illinois State Historic Preservation Office is required by the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420, as amended, 17 IAC 4180) to review all state undertakings for their effect on cultural resources. Pursuant to this requirement, we have received information regarding the above referenced project for our comment.

According to the information provided there is no federal involvement in your project. Be aware the state law is less restrictive than the federal cultural resource laws concerning archaeology. If your project will use federal loans or grants, need federal agency permits, use federal property, or involve assistance from a federal agency, then your project must be reviewed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Please notify us immediately if such is the case.

Our files do not identify any known historic properties within this proposed project area, nor is it within the high probability area for archaeological resources as defined in the state Act. Accordingly, this project is **EXEMPT** pursuant to Section 6 of the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act. An archaeological survey for your above referenced project is not *required* under Illinois law as there is no public funding and it is not on public land. Please know, however, we are always receptive to reviewing the results of any due diligence survey coverages that may help prevent unanticipated discoveries during construction.

This does not pertain to any discovery during construction, nor is it a clearance for purposes of the Illinois Human Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440).

If further assistance is needed please contact Jeff Kruchten, Principal Archaeologist, at 217/785-1279 or jeff.kruchten@illinois.gov.

Sincerely,

Carey L. Mayer, AIA
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

APPENDIX K

Decommissioning and Deconstruction Plan
Ursa Creek Solar Facility
Ursa Township
Adams County, Illinois

February 13, 2025

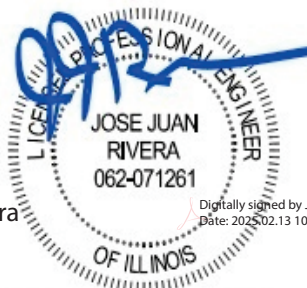
PREPARED FOR:

Ursa Creek Solar, LLC
3519 NE 15th Ave. #325
Portland, OR 97212

PREPARED AND SEALED BY:

José J. Rivera, PE, LEED AP
2031 Hearthstone Dr, Carrollton, TX 75010
jrivera@riveramep.com - 214.724.6134
Illinois PE #062071261

02/13/2025



Jose J Rivera

Digitally signed by Jose J Rivera
Date: 2025.02.13 10:59:59 -06'00'

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Introduction

Ursa Creek Solar, LLC (“UCS”) proposes to build a photovoltaic (PV) solar facility (“**Solar Facility**”) in Ursa Township, Adams County, Illinois. The Solar Facility will be located on State Highway 61, on part of Adams County parcel identification number 09-0-0068-001-00.

The Solar Facility is planned to have a nameplate capacity of approximately 4 megawatts (MW) alternating current (AC) and will be built on a 28-acre portion of private agricultural land (“**Facility Site**”).

The proposed site development will occur primarily within a rural area where the primary land use is agricultural cropland. The southwest corner of the Project overlaps a cell tower facility off State Route 61 that is of very recent construction. There are no other standing structures known in the Project. Houses along Ash Street are located approximately 20 meters (m) west of the Project but no other structures are known to be within 300 m. The Project is bounded by State Route 61 to the south, the backyards of the houses along Ash Street to the west and borders agricultural fields to the east and north. There is no known agricultural drainage tile infrastructure on the subject property. The Facility Site is located outside of any flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

This Decommissioning and Deconstruction Plan (“**Plan**”) is developed according to the standards within the Agricultural Impact Mitigation Agreement (Standard Solar AIMA V.8.19.19)¹ and 55 ILCS 5/5-12020. This Plan provides an overview of activities that will occur during the decommissioning and destruction phase (“**Decommissioning**”) of the Solar Facility, including the following: activities related to the restoration of land, removal of underground cabling and support structures, repair of compaction and rutting, prevention of soil erosion, removal of access roads, weed mitigation, the management of materials and waste, projected costs, and financial assurance or funds overview.

The Solar Facility will have an estimated useful lifetime of 30 years or more. This Plan assumes that the Solar Facility will be dismantled and that the Facility Site will be restored to a state substantially similar to its pre-construction condition at the end of its useful lifetime or upon abandonment of a Solar Facility for any reason. Typically, decommissioning will occur upon the end of the agreed term with the landowner. As stated in the AIMA, decommissioning of the facility shall occur within twelve months after the useful life of the Solar Facility.

Deconstruction and decommissioning of the Solar Facility will include the disconnection of the Solar Facility from the electrical grid and the removal of all Solar Facility related equipment in accordance with the AIMA and the agreement with the landowner, including:

- Photovoltaic (PV) modules (panels), panel racking, and foundation supports;
- Inverter units, substation(s), transformer(s), energy storage facilities, and other electrical equipment;

¹ Illinois Department of Agriculture, “Agricultural Impact Mitigation Agreements,” Standard Solar Agricultural Impact Mitigation Agreement (V.8.19.19), 2023, <https://agr.illinois.gov/resources/aima.html>.

- Access roads, wiring cables, communication tower, perimeter fencing; and,
- Storage containers, staging yard areas, buildings (if any), and concrete foundations.

This Plan is based on current best management practices and procedures. Nonetheless, this Plan may be subject to revision based on new standards and emergent best management practices at the time of decommissioning. Permits will be obtained as required and notification will be given to stakeholders prior to decommissioning.

Decommissioning of the Solar Facility

At the time of decommissioning, the installed components will be removed, reused, disposed of, and recycled, where possible. Decommissioning includes removal of structures installed above ground and below ground. The Facility Site will be restored to a state substantially similar to its pre-construction condition. All removal of equipment will be done in accordance with any applicable local, state, and federal regulations and manufacturer recommendations. All applicable permits will be acquired.

Equipment Dismantling and Removal

Generally, the decommissioning of a Solar Facility proceeds in the reverse order of the installation.

1. The Solar Facility shall be disconnected from the utility power grid.
2. PV modules shall be disconnected, collected, and disposed of at an approved solar module recycler or reused / resold on the market. Although the PV modules will not be cutting edge technology at the time of decommissioning, they are estimated to still produce electricity output and add value for many years.
3. All aboveground, and all underground up to a depth mutually agreed upon between landowner and UCS, electrical interconnection and distribution cables shall be removed and disposed off-site by an approved facility.
4. Galvanized steel PV module support and racking system support posts shall be removed and disposed off-site by an approved facility. All above ground portions of the supports shall be removed, and below ground portions shall be removed to a depth of mutually agreed upon between the landowner and UCS.
5. Electrical and electronic devices, including transformers and inverters shall be removed and disposed off-site by an approved facility.
6. Concrete foundations shall be removed and disposed off-site by an approved facility.
7. Fencing shall be removed and will be disposed off-site at an approved facility.

The below ground portions of the Solar Facility will be removed entirely where practical. Any supports that are more firmly anchored, or difficult to pull out, will be cut off to a depth below the surface mutually agreed upon between the landowner and UCS, and the remaining support may be left in place. This depth will not impact the ability of the land to be returned to farming or agricultural activities.

No hazardous materials are used during the construction or operation of the solar facility. As

such, the disposal of any hazardous materials or waste will not be required as part of the decommissioning process.

Environmental Effects

Decommissioning activities, particularly the removal of project components, could result in environmental effects similar to those of the construction phase. For example, there is the potential for disturbance (erosion/sedimentation/fuel spills) to adjacent watercourses or significant natural features. Mitigation measures similar to those employed during the construction phase of the Solar Facility will be implemented. These will remain in place until the site is stabilized in order to mitigate erosion and silt/sediment runoff and any impacts on the significant natural features or water bodies located adjacent to the Facility Site. It is anticipated that a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP) and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) will be required as part of the decommissioning process.

Road traffic will temporarily increase due to the movement of decommissioning crews and equipment. There may be an increase in particulate matter (dust) in adjacent areas during the decommissioning phase. Decommissioning activities may lead to temporary elevated noise levels from heavy machinery and an increase in trips to the project location. Work will be undertaken during daylight hours and conform to any applicable restrictions.

Site Restoration

Through the decommissioning phase, the Facility Site will be restored to a state similar to its pre-construction condition. All project components will be removed.

All portions of the Facility Site that were impacted by vehicles or machinery during construction, operation, and decommissioning that experienced compaction and/or rutting will be restored. The prior agricultural land will be ripped to a depth of 18 inches where practicable to restore the land to equivalent conditions prior to construction. These disturbed areas shall then be disked. Rehabilitated lands may be seeded with appropriate vegetation, such as low-growing species, to help stabilize soil conditions, enhance soil structure, and increase soil fertility.

Managing Materials and Waste

During the decommissioning phase a variety of excess materials and waste will be generated. Most of the materials used in a Solar Facility are reusable or recyclable and some equipment may have manufacturer take-back and recycling requirements. Any remaining materials will be removed and disposed of off-site at an appropriate licensed facility. UCS will establish policies and procedures to maximize recycling and reuse and will work with manufacturers, local subcontractors, and waste firms to segregate material to be disposed of, recycled, or reused.

UCS will be responsible for the logistics of collecting and recycling the PV modules and to minimize the potential for modules to be discarded in the municipal waste stream. Currently,

some manufacturers and new companies are looking for ways to recycle and/or reuse solar modules when they have reached the end of their lifespan. It is anticipated there will be more recycling options available for solar modules at the time of decommissioning. UCS proposes to determine the best way of disposing of the solar modules using best management practices at the time of decommissioning.

Decommissioning Notification

Decommissioning activities may require the notification of stakeholders given the nature of the works at the Facility Site. Adams County in particular will be notified prior to commencement of any decommissioning activities. Six months prior to decommissioning, UCS will update their list of stakeholders and notify appropriate municipalities of decommissioning activities. Federal, county, and local authorities will be notified as needed to discuss the potential approvals required to engage in decommissioning activities.

Decommissioning Costs and Financial Assurance

UCS plans to pay for the Decommissioning costs as follows:

- Funds generated from the recoupment of initial investment dollars through salvage of equipment and/or materials;
- Operating revenues generated from the Project and held for the purpose of Decommissioning;
- Decommissioning specific or other commercial Financing; and/or
- Other reasonable methods of paying for Decommissioning costs.

Additionally, UCS will provide the County with financial assurance to cover the Estimated Costs of Deconstruction of the Solar Facility as provided in Exhibit A hereto. As defined in the AIMA, the term “financial assurance” is a reclamation or surety bond or other commercially available financial assurance that is acceptable to the County, with the County or Landowner as beneficiary. Provision of this financial assurance will be phased in over the first 11 years of the Solar Facility’s operation according to the requirements in the AIMA as follows:

1. On or before the first anniversary of the commercial operation date, UCS shall provide Adams County with financial assurance to cover ten (10) percent of the Estimated Costs of Deconstruction of the facility as determined in the deconstruction plan.
2. On or before the sixth anniversary of the commercial operation date, UCS shall provide Adams County with financial assurance to cover fifty (50) percent of the Estimated Costs of Deconstruction of the facility as determined in the deconstruction plan.
3. On or before the eleventh anniversary of the commercial operation date, UCS shall provide Adams County with financial assurance to cover one hundred (100) percent of the Estimated Costs of Deconstruction of the facility as determined in the updated deconstruction plan provided during the tenth year of commercial operation.

Prior to the commencement of construction, UCS will file this Plan with the County. The County

shall have access to the financial assurance for the expressed purpose of completing decommissioning if decommissioning is not completed by UCS within twelve months of the end of the project life or facility abandonment. The County will have access to the facility property, pursuant to reasonable notice, to effect or complete decommissioning using the facility owner's financial security for decommissioning. This Plan ensures financial resources will be available to fully decommission the site. A draft Decommissioning Agreement and Performance Guaranty between UCS and the County, which identifies procedures for County's access to financial assurances, among other things, is provided in Exhibit B attached hereto.

Approvals

Well-planned and well-managed commercial solar energy facilities are not expected to pose environmental risks at the time of decommissioning. Decommissioning of a Solar Facility will follow all applicable standards present at the time deconstruction and decommissioning occurs. UCS will ensure that any required permits are obtained prior to decommissioning, including any applicable Adams County ordinances and/or regulations of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

As required by the Illinois Department of Agriculture ("IDOA"), a signed AIMA between the facility owner and IDOA is included with UCS's application to Adams County for a conditional use permit. The standards contained within the AIMA are applicable to the construction and deconstruction activities which occur on privately owned agricultural land. Except for specific items in the financial assurance section of the AIMA, all actions set forth in the AIMA are subject to modification through negotiation by UCS and the landowner. The decommissioning will be in compliance with 55 ILCS 5/5-12020. This statute states a County shall not require standards for decommissioning or deconstruction of a commercial solar energy facility or relate financial assurances that are more restrictive than those included in the Department of Agriculture's standard solar agricultural impact mitigation agreement, version 8.19.19, as applicable and in effect on December 31, 2022.

In accordance with the AIMA, Adams County may, but is not required to, reevaluate the estimated costs of deconstruction of the Solar Facility after the tenth anniversary of the commercial operations date, and every five years thereafter. This Plan will be updated and submitted to Adams County as necessary over the term of the Solar Facility to ensure that changes in technology and site restoration methods are taken into consideration.

Conclusion

This Decommissioning and Deconstruction Plan ensures the Solar Facility is properly decommissioned upon the end of the useful life of the facility. The terms of this decommissioning plan will be binding upon the facility owner and any of its successors, assigns, or heirs.

Exhibit A

Estimated Costs of Deconstruction

Net Decommissioning Costs					
Project Name	Ursa Creek Solar, LLC				
County	Adams County, Illinois				
Nameplate Capacity	4 MW(AC)				
NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
Removal/Disposal					
1	Solar Modules	10,140	Units	\$7.23	\$73,314.79
2	Inverters	32	Units	\$155.00	\$4,960.00
3	Transformer	2	Units	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00
4	Racking Frame (Steel)	342	Units	\$142.00	\$48,535.48
5	Racking Posts (Steel)	1,025	Units	\$5.80	\$5,947.30
6	Wire (Aluminum)	22,787	LF	\$0.20	\$4,557.30
7	Wire (Copper)	56,966	LF	\$0.09	\$5,126.97
8	Asphalt	0	SY	\$52.00	\$0.00
9	Concrete	57	CY	\$90.00	\$5,126.97
10	Gravel	285	CY	\$3.25	\$925.70
11	Chain Link Fence	7,800	LF	\$1.10	\$8,580.00
Site Restoration					
12	Grading/Seeding/Mulching	31	AC	\$1,125.00	\$34,875.00
				Sub Total	\$197,949.51
Salvage Value					
13	Solar Modules	10,140	Units	\$4.75	\$48,165.00
14	Inverters	32	Units	\$180.00	\$5,760.00
15	Transformer	2	Units	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00
16	Racking Frame (Steel)	284,718	LB	\$0.10	\$28,471.75
17	Racking Posts (Steel)	113,819	LB	\$0.10	\$11,381.87
18	Wire (Aluminum)	9,684	LB	\$0.78	\$7,553.73
19	Wire (Copper)	4,272	LB	\$3.85	\$16,449.02
20	Chain Link Fence	34,134	LB	\$0.11	\$3,754.76
				Sub Total	\$126,536.13
Net Cost of Decommissioning					\$71,413.39

Exhibit B

Draft Decommissioning Agreement and Performance Guaranty

DECOMMISSIONING AGREEMENT AND PERFORMANCE GUARANTY

This performance guaranty (“Guaranty”) is made as of _____, 2025, by and between Ursa Creek Solar, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company (“**Applicant**”), and for the benefit of Adams County, Illinois (“**County**”), and its successors and assigns.

RECITALS:

A. Applicant applied for a conditional use permit (“**CUP**”) from County for the development and operation of a 25-acre commercial solar energy facility in Adams County on part of Adams County parcel identification numbers 09-0-0068-001-00 (“**Project**”). Adams County approved the application granting the requested CUP pursuant to The Adams County Zoning Ordinance effective _____, as evidenced by the _____, dated _____. The CUP approval obligates the Applicant to completely remove the solar panels and related equipment in accordance with the decommissioning plan submitted with its application (“**Decommissioning Plan**”) within twelve months of the end of the solar facility’s operating life. In particular, the CUP approval requires Applicant to provide a performance guarantee in a form approved by the County for payment to County should Applicant fail to perform its decommissioning obligations.

B. Applicant has provided County with an updated copy of the Decommissioning and Deconstruction Plan, including a cost analysis, prepared by José J. Rivera, an Illinois licensed Professional Engineer (Illinois License Number 062-071261), of Rivera Engineering. The plan estimates that the projected cost of decommissioning in accordance with the Decommissioning Plan will be seventy-one thousand, four hundred thirteen dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$71,413.79) (“**Estimate**”).

C. County is willing to accept this Guaranty from Applicant as fulfilling the requirements imposed on Applicant under the CUP only if the Applicant agrees to provide a bond from a surety company that unconditionally guarantees payment of up to the full amount of the Estimate, which is the sum seventy one thousand, four hundred thirteen dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$71,413.79) (“**Guaranteed Sum**”).

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, to satisfy County’s condition to the granting of the CUP to Applicant, enabling Applicant to proceed with the development of the Project and issuance of the building permit, Applicant agrees as follows:

1. Guaranty. Applicant irrevocably, unconditionally, and absolutely guarantees to and for the benefit of County the due, punctual and full payment of the costs of Project decommissioning, as outlined in the Decommissioning Plan, in the event and to the extent that Applicant fails to fulfill its obligations under the Decommissioning Plan, plus interest and costs of enforcement and collection of this Guaranty as provided herein, up to the maximum amount of the Guaranteed Sum. This is a continuing guaranty which shall remain in full force and effect until the Project is fully decommissioned or the Guaranteed Sum has been fully paid, whichever shall first occur.

2. Form and Manner of Payment. Applicant shall pay the Decommissioning Costs as set forth in the Decommissioning Plan. Further, the County requires that the Applicant's obligations be secured by a bond ("**Bond**") substantially in the form of the attached **Exhibit A** issued in favor of County by a surety company reasonably satisfactory to County ("**Surety**"). The Bond shall be in an amount equal to the Guaranteed Sum, payable to County as provided in the Bond and this Guaranty, and shall continue in force for the duration of the Guaranty. The County shall not unreasonably withhold its consent to a request by Applicant to replace the Bond or Surety with a substitute bond or surety so long as such substitute is commercially equivalent and capable of fulfilling the original commitment.

3. Applicant's Obligations are Absolute. The obligations of Applicant under this Guaranty are absolute and unconditional, not subject to any counterclaim, set-off, recoupment, deduction or defense based upon any claim Applicant may have against County and shall remain in full force and effect without regard to, and shall not be released, discharged or terminated or in any other way affected by, any circumstance or condition (whether or not Applicant shall have any knowledge or notice thereof), including without limitation any waiver by County of any breach of the CUP by Applicant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Applicant and Surety shall have no payment obligation hereunder unless and to the extent Applicant shall fail to perform its obligations under the Decommissioning Plan.

4. Waiver of Defenses. Applicant unconditionally waives the following: (a) notice of acceptance of this Guaranty and of any matters referred to in Section 3 above or (b) any requirement that County act with diligence in enforcing its rights under the CUP or this Guaranty. The intention of Applicant under this Guaranty is that if Applicant shall have failed to fulfill its obligations pursuant to the Decommissioning Plan and any of the Guaranteed Sum remains unpaid by Applicant or pursuant to the Bond from Surety, the obligations of Applicant hereunder shall not be discharged except by a written release of the obligations by County or by performance and then only, in each such instance, to the extent of such release or performance.

5. Expenses. Applicant agrees to pay on demand and whether or not suit is brought, all costs and out of pocket expenses, including without limitation court costs and expenses, bankruptcy and insolvency costs and expenses and the reasonable fees and

disbursements of legal counsel, incurred by or on behalf of County in connection with the enforcement, defense or interpretation of Applicant's obligations under this Guaranty, or the protection of County's rights under this Guaranty.

6. Substitution of Applicant. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this Guaranty, if Applicant's interest in the Project shall be fully transferred by sale or otherwise prior to the full decommissioning of the Project, County shall not unreasonably withhold its consent to a request by Applicant for its release from this Guaranty so long as a substitute guarantor reasonably acceptable to County and giving the same commitments as provided herein is provided.

7. Waiver. Neither this Guaranty nor any term hereof may be changed, waived, discharged or terminated except by an instrument in writing signed by County and Applicant expressly referring to this Guaranty and to the provisions so changed or limited. No such waiver shall extend to or affect any obligation not expressly waived or impair any right consequent thereon. No course of dealing or delay or omission on the part of County in exercising any right under this Guaranty shall operate as a waiver thereof or otherwise be prejudicial thereto.

8. Notices. Any demand or notice required or permitted to be given by County to Applicant under this Guaranty shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given if delivered personally or by overnight courier service or if sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to Applicant at the address for notices set forth below Applicant's signature below or any other address furnished by Applicant to County. Any notice delivered to Applicant's designated address in the manner set forth herein shall be deemed to have been received by Applicant at the time the notice is delivered at the designated address. Applicant shall provide County with the notice address for Surety at the time of delivery of the Bond.

9. Counterparts; Facsimile and Scanned Email Signatures. This Guaranty may be executed in counterparts and when each party has signed and delivered at least one such executed counterpart to the other party, then each such counterpart shall be deemed an original, and, when taken together with the other signed counterpart, shall constitute one agreement which shall be binding upon and effective as to all signatory parties. Facsimile and scanned email signatures shall operate as originals for all purposes under this Guaranty.

10. Governing Law/Jurisdiction. This Guaranty shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois and the obligations, rights and remedies of Applicant and County hereunder shall be determined in accordance with such laws without, however, giving effect to any provisions thereof that would require application of the laws of any other jurisdiction. Applicant hereby consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Illinois.

11. Invalid Provisions. If any provision of this Guaranty or the application thereof to Applicant or any circumstance in any jurisdiction whose laws govern this Guaranty shall, to any extent, be invalid or unenforceable under any applicable statute, regulation or rule of law, then such provision shall be deemed inoperative to the extent of such invalidity or unenforceability and shall be deemed modified to conform to such statute, regulation or rule of law. The remainder of this Guaranty and the application of any such invalid or unenforceable provision to parties, jurisdictions or circumstances other than those to whom or to which it is held invalid or unenforceable, shall not be affected by such invalidity or unenforceability nor shall such invalidity or unenforceability affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision of this Guaranty.

12. General Provisions. This Guaranty shall be binding upon the respective heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns of Applicant, and shall inure to the benefit of County and its successors and assigns. Descriptive headings of the Sections of this Guaranty have been inserted herein for convenience of reference only and shall not define or limit the provisions hereof.

<p>APPLICANT:</p> <p>Ursa Creek Solar, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company</p> <p>By: _____</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Its: _____</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>3519 NE 15th Ave. #325 Portland, OR 97212</p>	<p>COUNTY:</p> <p>Adams County, Illinois</p> <p>By: _____</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Its: _____</p>
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EXHIBIT A

[Form of Surety Bond]

APPENDIX L

Vegetation Management Plan

Ursa Creek Solar, LLC

GreenKey Development prepared this vegetation management plan for Ursa Creek Solar, LLC near Ursa, IL. This plan was developed to meet the requirements of the Adams County Code of Ordinances Chapter 5, Article VII, Section IV and the Illinois Pollinator-Friendly Solar Site Act (525 ILCS 55/). This plan provides procedures to minimize the visibility of the project from adjacent residential structures and roadways and to plant, establish, and maintain a vegetative ground cover for the life of the solar facility. It was developed according to the attached Pollinator Scorecard (**Exhibit A**). This project achieves a score of 98 on the scorecard, exceeding the score of 85 required to be recognized as a Pollinator Friendly Solar Site.

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Project Description

1. Overview
 - a. Project information: Ursa Creek Solar, LLC is being developed by GreenKey Development, LLC.
 - b. Location: This project is located on the North side of Highway 61 near Ursa, IL. The GPS coordinates are 91.3599712°W 40.0803928°N.
 - c. Size: This project is 4.0 MW alternating current and is located on approximately 27 acres of land.
 - d. Land use types on and adjacent to the site: The parcels surrounding this project are predominantly used for farming purposes, including annual rotation of corn and beans. Other adjacent land uses are residential parcels.
 - e. Soil type according to USDA-NRCS Soil Survey: The soils in this site include Wakenda silt loam and Biggsville silt loam. See **Exhibit B** for more information.
 - f. Topography: The topography on the project area is shown on the Survey attached hereto as Exhibit G.
 - g. Hydrology: There are no wetlands or floodplain on the Property according to the USFWS National Wetland Inventory and the Federal Emergency Management Agency FIRMette.
2. Map: See the detailed Existing Site Plan submitted with this special use permit application for more information on the project site.
3. Site Assessment: According to the EcoCAT report dated October 17, 2023, "The Illinois Heritage Database contains no record of State-listed threatened or endangered species, Illinois Natural Area Inventory sites, dedicated Illinois Nature Preserves, or registered Land and Water Reserves in the vicinity of the project location." This consultation is valid for two years. The existing vegetation is an annual grain crop, rotated annually between corn and soybeans. Any existing crops will be harvested before construction of the project begins. The vegetation will be replaced with native species, as detailed in this report. This project will likely improve water quality in the area, as native prairie species have deeper roots than annual grain crops, which increases infiltration of rainwater into the soil.
4. Vegetation Establishment Goals and Objectives: This site will establish native, pollinator-friendly vegetation in order to maximize community benefits. These benefits include but are not limited to reduced stormwater runoff, flooding, and erosion at the ground-mounted solar energy system, improved soil health, and increased foraging habitat for game birds, songbirds, and pollinators.

Visual Buffer

Vegetation Establishment

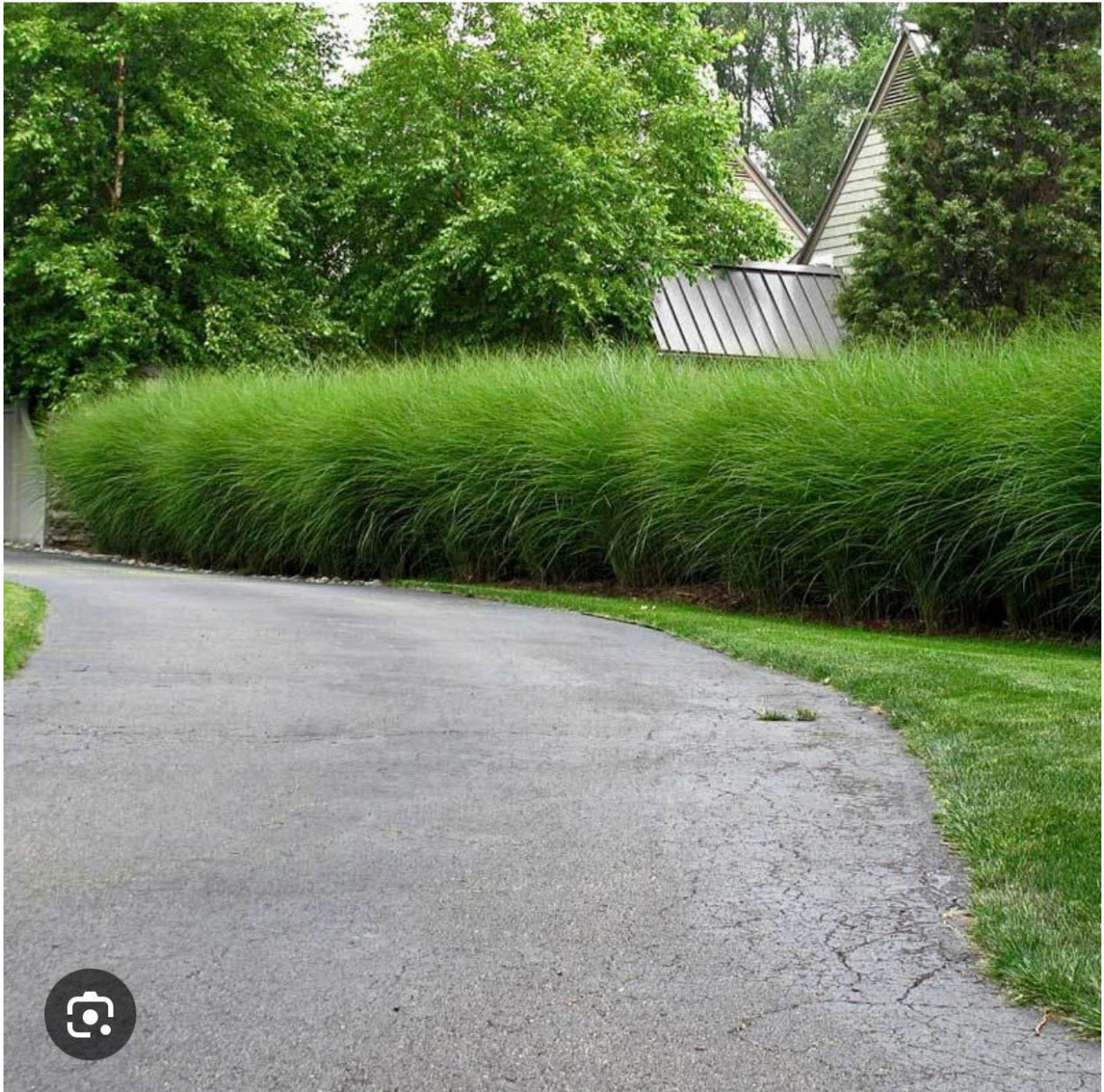
1. Plant mix list: The visual buffer will contain evergreen tree species, grasses and/or bushes that are hardy in Illinois. Actual species will be chosen at the time of planting. If different species are more readily available, they may be reviewed and approved by a landscaper or environmental consultant. Examples of the plant mix are set forth below:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Size at Maturity	Common Spacing (single row)
Green Giant Arborvitae	<i>Thuja standishii x plicata</i> 'Green Giant'	40-50 ft tall x 8-12 ft wide	8-10 ft
Canadian Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	60-70 ft tall x 20-30 ft wide	25-35 ft
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40-60 ft tall x 10-20 ft wide	10-12 ft
Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	40-60 ft tall x 25-30 ft wide	16-18 ft
Black Hills Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Densata'	40-60 ft tall x 25-25 ft wide	16-20 ft
Spartan Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Spartan'	15-20 ft tall x 4-5 ft wide	6-8 ft
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	40-60 ft tall x 25-25 ft wide	10-20ft
Graziella Maiden Grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Graziella'	5-6 ft tall x 3-4 ft wide	Clusters of 3 in front of every second tree
Morning Light Maiden Grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Morning Light'	4-6 ft tall x 3-4 ft wide	Clusters of 3 in front of every second tree

2. The visual buffer extends along the western and southern boundaries of the Project as shown on **Exhibit C**. Glare is not a concern for ground visibility of the Project. Nonetheless, the eastern boundary of the Project is screened by existing vegetation and the northern boundary is too far from any residences, occupied buildings or roads for Project visibility.
3. Method used to plant buffer: Trees will be planted in holes 2-3 times the width of the root ball and buried to the depth of the root flare. Trees will be planted at an appropriate distance in a single row based on the species chosen as indicated in the "Common Spacing" chart above.
4. Planting dates: Trees will be planted during the spring or fall, when the ground is not frozen, but the trees are in their dormancy period.
5. In a recent solar project in Illinois, satisfactory vegetative screening was utilized by planting Green Arborvitae every eight (8) feet on centers. In addition, a second row of vegetation of tall Maiden Grass was planted in front of the Green Arborvitae in clusters of three (3) in front of every second Green Arborvitae ("Preferred Vegetation Selection and Spacing"). Assuming availability, cost, warranties and labor are reasonable, among other things, Applicant commits to implementing the Preferred Vegetation Selection and Spacing on the western boundary adjacent to residences and southern boundaries of the Project along Highway 61, as illustrated in Exhibit C hereto. Example images of the Preferred Vegetation Selection and Spacing are below for illustrative purposes only.



Giant Green Arborvitae



Morning Light Maiden Grass



Graziella Maiden Grass

Monitoring and Maintenance

1. Methods to ensure vegetation establishment: Water will be applied as needed during the growing season, typically April 15 through September 30. The amount of water applied will be calculated based on the need and size of the plants.
2. Monitoring schedule: Plants will be monitored during the growing season. If plants die, they will be removed and then replanted in the fall. During monitoring visits, the watering system will be inspected, and plant health will be ascertained. If needed, the watering amount will be adjusted.
3. Herbicide use: An herbicide such as glyphosate (brand name RoundUp) will be used as necessary to prevent the establishment of weeds throughout the life of the project.

Pollinator-Friendly Ground Cover

Site Preparation

1. Vegetation control
 - a. Existing vegetation: The existing vegetation is an annual grain crop. The site was planted with corn for the 2023 growing season.
 - b. Any existing nonnative vegetation will be removed prior to native seed planting. This will be achieved through selective application (i.e., spot application rather than routine broadcast spraying) of chemical herbicides. Herbicide will be applied in strict compliance with all warning labels and applicable codes, standards, and best management practices.
 - c. An herbicide such as glyphosate (brand name RoundUp) will be used to treat weeds prior to seed broadcast and as necessary to prevent the establishment of weeds throughout the life of the project. Herbicide will be applied at the standard application rate as noted in the Safety Data Sheet. A formulation of herbicide will be used that already contains surfactants at the appropriate rates.¹
2. Seed bed preparation: The site will be bare ground when seeds are planted to promote the best germination rates. Any eroded gullies or washes will be worked and smoothed.
3. Erosion control: For areas with erosion potential, a cover crop such as oats or ReGreen will be sown.

Vegetation Establishment

1. Seed mix species list for all species²: Seed mixes are likely to be based upon the following when available. The exact makeup of the mixes may be updated as approved by a vegetation consultant. Any seed mix changes will not result in a score below 85 on the pollinator scorecard.
 - a. Perimeter and Buffer

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type	Seeds per ft ²
Side-Oats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Grass/Sedge	1.8
Copper-Shouldered Oval Sedge	<i>Carex bicknellii</i>	Grass/Sedge	0.8
Field Oval Sedge	<i>Carex molesta</i>	Grass/Sedge	1.2
Canada Wild Rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Grass/Sedge	0.5
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Grass/Sedge	3.3
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Flower	14.6
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Flower	0.3
Partridge Pea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Flower	0.3
Sand Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Flower	0.2
Pale Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Flower	19.0
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Flower	0.2
False Sunflower	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Flower	0.2
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Flower	0.2

¹ Source: Wessel, J. (n.d.). *Glyphosate Use for Optimum Field Performance*. Pioneer. https://www.pioneer.com/us/agronomy/glyphosate_use_optimum_field_performance.html

² Seed mixes prepared by The Prairie State Nursery, LLC. See **Exhibit D** and **Exhibit E** for more details on seed mixes.

Stiff Goldenrod	<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i>	Flower	0.3
Foxglove Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Flower	19.8
Yellow Coneflower	<i>Ratibida Pinnata</i>	Flower	0.2
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Flower	9.0
Compass Plant	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Flower	0.0
Smooth Blue Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum leave</i>	Flower	0.2
New England Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	Flower	0.2
Hoary Vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Flower	0.2
Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Flower	0.2

b. In Between and Under Panels

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type	Seeds per ft ²
Side-Oats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Grass/Sedge	3.4
Bowie Buffalo Grass	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides 'BOWIE'</i>	Grass/Sedge	0.7
Plains Oval Sedge	<i>Carex brevior</i>	Grass/Sedge	2.1
Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Flower	0.2
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Flower	0.4
Partridge Pea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Flower	0.5
Sand Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Flower	0.2
Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea Purpurea</i>	Flower	0.2
Spotted Bee Balm	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Flower	0.3
Hairy Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Flower	0.7
Slender Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Flower	0.6
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Flower	8.7
Old Field Goldenrod	<i>Slidago nemoralis</i>	Flower	0.4
Heath Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>	Flower	0.6
Smooth Blue Aster	<i>Symhyotrichum laeve</i>	Flower	0.3
Hoary Vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Flower	0.3
Heart-Leaf Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Flower	0.3

- Rates of pure live seed (PLS) for each species: All seeds in this mix are 100% Pure Live Seed (PLS).
- Seeds per square foot of each species: see 1.a. and 1.b. above.
- Map showing the different seed mix locations: See **Exhibit F**.
- Method used to sow seed: The ground will be worked fine and then a mechanical broadcaster will be used to spread the seeds throughout the site. A roller will be used to press the seeds into the soil until the ground is firm but not hard. Another method may be used to sow the seed if approved by a vegetation consultant prior to planting.
- Seed sowing dates: Seeds will be planted either in the fall or spring. If they are planted in the fall, they will be planted late enough to prevent germination, usually after the first killing frost. If they are planted in the spring, they will be planted in late spring after the danger of frost has passed.
- Erosion control (during vegetation establishment): A cover crop of oats, ReGreen, or a similar crop will be sown to control erosion during vegetation establishment.

8. Cover crop species and rate: If necessary, a cover crop such as oats or ReGreen will be seeded along with the pollinator mix to prevent establishment of undesirable species. The cover crop will be seeded at a rate of at least 10 seeds per square foot.

Monitoring and Maintenance

1. Methods to ensure vegetation establishment:
 - a. Short-term maintenance: Seeds will be watered regularly for the first 6-8 weeks to promote proper establishment and germination of the seeds. During the first year, the site may be mown at a height of 10" or greater 1-3 times during the growing season if undesirable weeds are overtopping the newly established seedlings. Spot spraying will be used to control noxious weeds. If the percentage of native plants drops below 25%, the site will be seeded with the original seed mix at a rate of 20 seeds per square foot.
 - b. Long-term maintenance: After the first year, annual mowing will be properly timed and kept to a minimum to avoid disturbance of wildlife and native vegetation but frequent enough to prevent the establishment of weeds, trees, and shrubs that may be introduced by seed over time. Annual mowing will occur once a year, after October 15th and before April 15th, when most native plants have already flowered and gone to seed, and native birds have not begun nesting. Spot-spraying will be used to prevent the establishment of noxious weeds and other undesirable species.
2. Erosion Control: Once native plants are established, no further action will be needed to prevent erosion. If the density of plants within the site drops to such a degree that erosion may be an issue, the site will be reseeded with the original seed mix at a rate of 20 seeds per square foot.
3. Monitoring schedule: Throughout the growing season, the site will be monitored on a monthly basis for the first year.
4. Management schedule: The management practices will be determined based on the results of monitoring. Care will be taken to minimize the amount of mowing and herbicides used on the site. If monitoring shows the percentage of native plants dropping below 25%, the site will be reseeded with the original seed mix at a rate of 20 seeds per square foot.
5. Herbicide: An herbicide such as glyphosate (brand name RoundUp) will be used as necessary to prevent the establishment of weeds throughout the life of the project. Herbicide will be applied at the standard application rate as noted in the Safety Data Sheet. A formulation of herbicide will be used that already contains surfactants at the appropriate rates.³
6. Pesticide drift: The site will be listed on fieldwatch.com to prevent insecticide drift. No insecticide will be used on-site or on seeds prior to planting (excluding around buildings or electrical boxes).

³ Source: Wessel, J. (n.d.). *Glyphosate Use for Optimum Field Performance*. Pioneer.
https://www.pioneer.com/us/agronomy/glyphosate_use_optimum_field_performance.html

Exhibits

Exhibits A through G are on the following pages.

Exhibit A: Pollinator Scorecard

[Exhibit A Begins on Following Page]

Illinois Solar Site Pollinator Habitat Planning Form

Use this form as a draft before completing the *Illinois Planned Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard* online

In Between and Under Solar Panels

1. PLANNED PLANT DIVERSITY IN ROWS & UNDER SOLAR ARRAY (choose up to 2)

- 4-6 species +5 pts
- 7 or More species +8 pts
- All Native Species (minimum 4 species) +10 pts

Perimeter and Buffer Area

2. VEGETATIVE BUFFER PLANNED ADJACENT TO THE SOLAR SITE (choose all that apply)

- Buffer planned outside of array fencing +5 pts
- Buffer is 30-49ft wide measured from array fencing +5 pts
- Buffer is at least 50ft wide measured from array fencing +10 pts
- Buffer has Native shrubs/trees that provide food for wildlife +5 pts

3. SEEDS USED FOR NATIVE PERIMETER & BUFFER AREAS (choose all that apply)

- Mixes are seeded using at least 20 seeds per square foot of Pure Live Seed or 40 Seeds per square foot on slopes > 5% +10 pts
- All seeds are from a source within 150 miles of site +5 pts
- At least 2% milkweed cover is planned to be established from seeds/plants +5 pts

4. PLANNED # OF NATIVE SPECIES IN SITE PERIMETER & BUFFER AREA (species with more than 1% cover)(choose 1)

- 5-10 species +2 pts
- 10-15 species +5 pts
- 16-20 species +10 pts
- >20 species +15 pts

Exclude invasive and non-native plant species from total

5. PLANNED PERCENT OF PERIMETER & BUFFER AREA DOMINATED BY NATIVE PLANT SPECIES (choose 1)

- 26- 50 % +2 pts
- 51-75 % +10 pts
- More than 75% +15 pts

Whole Site

6. PLANNED PERCENT OF SITE VEGETATION COVER TO BE DOMINATED BY DESIRABLE WILDFLOWERS (choose 1)

- 26- 50 % +2 pts
- 51-75 % +10 pts
- More than 75% +15 pts

7. PLANNED SEASONS WITH AT LEAST THREE BLOOMING NATIVE SPECIES PRESENT (choose all that apply)

- Spring (April-May) +5 pts
- Summer (June-August) +5 pts
- Fall (September-October) +5 pts

8. HABITAT SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION (choose all that apply)

- Soil preparation done to promote germination and reduce erosion as appropriate for the site. +10 pts
- Measures taken to control weeds prior to seeding +10 pts
- None -10 pts

9. AVAILABLE HABITAT COMPONENTS WITHIN 0.25 MILES (choose all that apply)

- Native bunch grass for bee nesting +2 pts
- Native trees/shrubs for bee nesting +2 pts
- Clean, perennial water sources +2 pts
- Created habitat nesting features +2 pts

10. SITE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT(choose all that apply)

- Detailed establishment and management plan developed +10 pts
- Signage legible at forty or more feet stating "pollinator friendly solar habitat" +3 pts

11. INSECTICIDE RISK (choose all that apply)

- Planned on-site use of insecticide or pre-planting seed/plant treatment (excluding buildings/electrical boxes, etc.) -40 pts
- Communication/registration with local chemical applicators or on www.fieldwatch.com to prevent drift +5 pts

Total Points: 98

Meets Preliminary Pollinator Standards - 85
Provides Exceptional Habitat - 110 and higher

Owner: Ursa Creek Solar, LLC

Vegetation Consultant: The Prairie State Nursery, LLC

Project Location: Ursa, IL

Project Size: 27 acres

Final Seeding Date: TBD

This form is designed (with the help of the Solar Site Pollinator Guidelines found on IDNR's website) to guide owners or managers of solar sites to meet the requirements to be able to claim a site is pollinator friendly according to the "Pollinator Friendly Solar Site Act (525 ILCS 55)". This form is for company records only and does not grant the title of a Pollinator Friendly Solar Site until the "Illinois Planned Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard" is completed with a score of 85 or higher on IDNR's website. This preliminary recognition is good for 3yrs, after which the "Established Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard" will need to be completed every 5 years to maintain recognition as a Pollinator Friendly Solar Site.



Exhibit B: USDA-NRCS Soils Survey

[Exhibit B Begins on Following Page]



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Adams County, Illinois



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

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scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.










Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map (Ursa Creek Solar, LLC)



MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area
	Area of Interest (AOI)		Stony Spot
Soils			Very Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Polygons		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines		Other
	Soil Map Unit Points		Special Line Features
Special Point Features			Streams and Canals
	Blowout	Transportation	
	Borrow Pit		Interstate Highways
	Clay Spot		US Routes
	Closed Depression		Major Roads
	Gravel Pit		Local Roads
	Gravelly Spot		Aerial Photography
	Landfill	Background	
	Lava Flow		Aerial Photography
	Marsh or swamp		
	Mine or Quarry		
	Miscellaneous Water		
	Perennial Water		
	Rock Outcrop		
	Saline Spot		
	Sandy Spot		
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Adams County, Illinois
 Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 21, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 28, 2020—Aug 18, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Ursa Creek Solar, LLC)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
441B	Wakenda silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1.2	4.4%
671A	Biggsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	14.6	53.4%
671B	Biggsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	11.5	42.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		27.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Ursa Creek Solar, LLC)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

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pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Adams County, Illinois

441B—Wakenda silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2kv4j
Elevation: 440 to 890 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 200 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wakenda and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wakenda

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: silt loam
H2 - 16 to 76 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 76 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R115XC002IL - Loess Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

671A—Biggsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2kv5s
Elevation: 340 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Biggsville and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Biggsville

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess; loess

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam
H2 - 13 to 53 inches: silt loam
H3 - 53 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R115XC002IL - Loess Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sable

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R108XB009IL - Poned Loess Sedge Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Joy

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R115XC002IL - Loess Upland Prairie
Hydric soil rating: No

671B—Biggsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2kv5t
Elevation: 400 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Biggsville and similar soils: 96 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Biggsville

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loess

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam
H2 - 13 to 53 inches: silt loam
H3 - 53 to 80 inches: silt loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R115XC002IL - Loess Upland Prairie

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Joy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ground moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R115XC002IL - Loess Upland Prairie

Hydric soil rating: No

Denny

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: R108XB009IL - Pondered Loess Sedge Meadow

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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Exhibit C: Map Showing Visual Buffer Location

[Exhibit C Begins on Following Page]

Exhibit C: Map Showing Visual Buffer

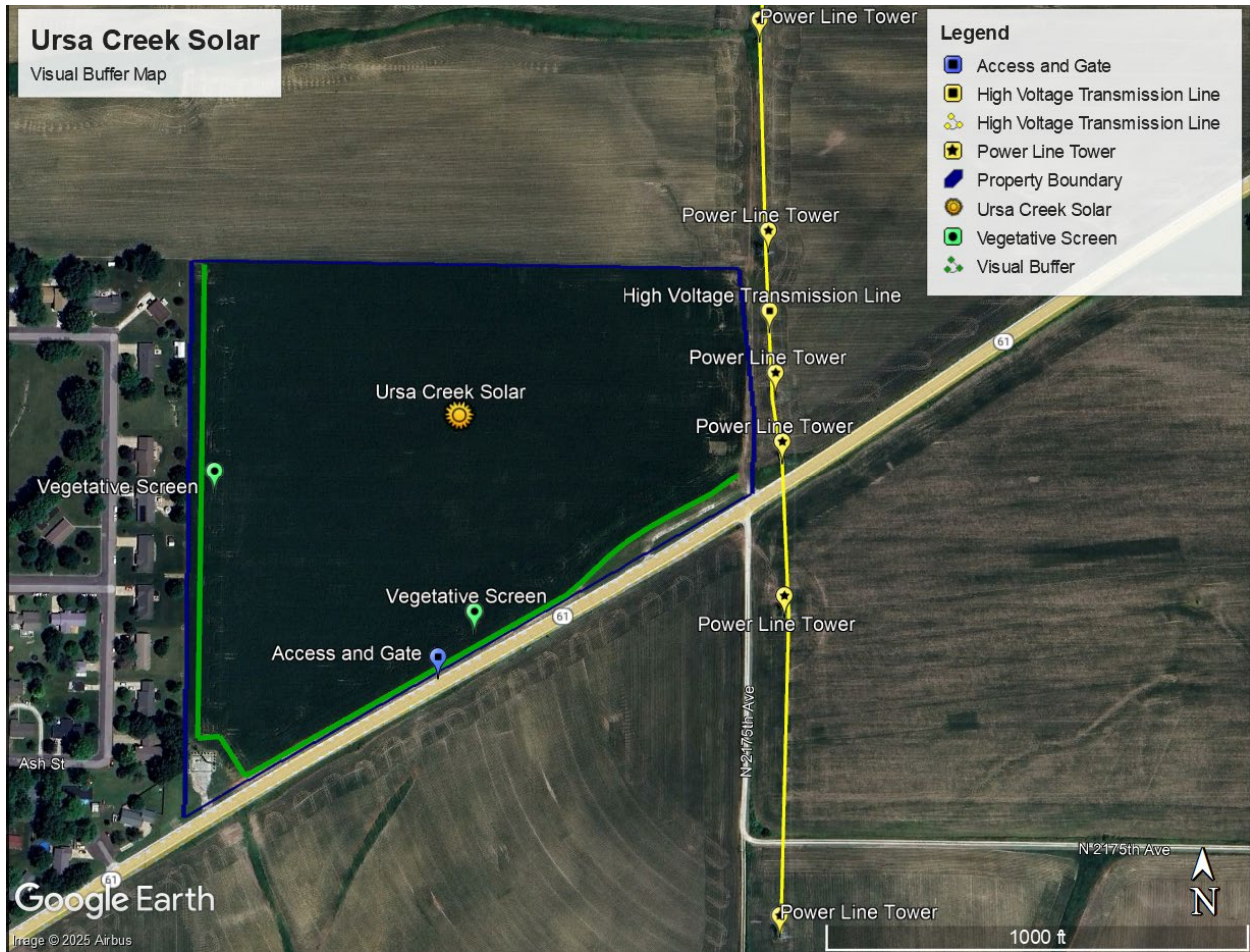


Exhibit D: Perimeter and Buffer Seed Mix

[Exhibit D Begins on Following Page]

Solar Site Pollinator Seed Mix - Perimeter & Buffer (Full Sun)

Area to be Planted (SF): 43,560

Grasses & Sedges

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	BLOOM TIME							TOTAL OZ	% OF MIX		GERMINATION	SURFACE SOWN	
			Typical	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		by Weight	by Seed Count			
BOUCUR	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-Oats Grama	2									24.00	24.62%	8.80%	N/A	
CXBICK	<i>Carex bicknellii</i>	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge	2									4.00	4.10%	4.15%	60CM	
CXMOLE	<i>Carex molesta</i>	Field Oval Sedge	2									4.00	4.10%	6.11%	60CM	
ELYCAN	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada Wild Rye	5									8.00	8.21%	2.54%	N/A	
SCHSCO	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	3.5									18.00	18.47%	16.50%	N/A	
												58.00	59.50%	38.10%		

Flowers

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	BLOOM TIME							TOTAL OZ	% OF MIX		GERMINATION	SURFACE SOWN	
			Typical	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		by Weight	by Seed Count			
ASCSYR	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	3									3.00	3.08%	0.73%	30CM	
ASCTUB	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed	2									6.00	6.16%	1.58%	30CM	
CHAFAS	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge Pea	2									8.00	8.21%	1.32%	10CM, X	
CORLAN	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Sand Coreopsis	2									1.00	1.03%	1.22%	30CM	
ECHPAL	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower	3									3.00	3.08%	0.95%	90CM	
ECHPUR	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	4									3.00	3.08%	1.21%	N/A	
HELHEL	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	False Sunflower	5									3.00	3.08%	1.15%	30CM	
MONFIS	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	4									0.25	0.26%	1.07%	N/A	
OLIRIG	<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i>	Stiff Goldenrod	4									0.50	0.51%	1.25%	60CM	
PENDIG	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Foxglove Beardtongue	3.5									0.125	0.13%	0.99%	60CM, CS, OW	X
RATPIN	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Yellow Coneflower	4									0.60	0.62%	1.10%	30CM, CS	
RUDHIR	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	2									8.00	8.21%	44.97%	N/A	
SILLAC	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass Plant	8									0.25	0.26%	0.01%	60CM	
SYMLAE	<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	Smooth Blue Aster	3									0.30	0.31%	1.01%	60CM	
SYMNOV	<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	4									0.30	0.31%	1.21%	60CM	
VERSTR	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Hoary Vervain	2									0.65	0.67%	1.11%	60CM	X
ZIZAUR	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	2									1.50	1.54%	1.01%	60CM, CS	X
												39.48	40.50%	61.90%		
												97.48	100.00%	100.00%		

MIX SUMMARY

Physical Characteristics of This Mix		Quality Characteristics of This Mix	
Average Mix Height in Feet (by Seed Count)	2.5	Number of Native Species in the Mix (Species Richness)	22.0
LBS of Grass Species in the Mix	3.6	Native FQI	22.6
LBS of Flower Species in the Mix	2.5	Native Mean C-Value	4.8
TOTAL LBS of Native Seed	6.1	Native Mean W Value	3.2
Seeds per Square Foot - TOTAL MIX	37.6	% of Mix by Seed Count - Grasses	27.84%
Seeds per Square Foot - Native Species Only	37.6	% of Mix by Seed Count - Sedges	10.26%
Seeds per Square Foot - Perennial Native Species Only	20.2	% of Mix by Seed Count - Perennial Flowers	15.61%
Percent of Mix (by Seed Count) Requiring Stratification (30-	23.6%		

GERMINATION CODES

N/A: Seed should germinate upon sowing in a warm location; no pretreatment necessary
 #CM: Seeds germinate after a period of cold, moist stratification, # indicates number of days required
 CS: Seeds germinate most successfully in cool soil
 X: Seeds need scarification
 F: Best planted as fresh seed immediately following harvest or keep cold after harvest
 OW: Best planted outdoors in the fall to naturally over-winter
 B: Best germination may occur in conjunction with burning of the site
 TR1: Seeds germinate after a cycle of cold moist, warm moist, cold moist stratification
 ?: Stratification needs have not been identified

GERMINATION CODES

Species not native to IL, not from within 150 miles
 Species seed may be limited
 Species may spread by seeds to other areas of site

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 Ottawa, IL 61350
 815-324-2061

Exhibit E: In Between and Under Panels Seed Mix

[Exhibit E Begins on Following Page]

Solar Site Pollinator Seed Mix - In Between & Under Panels (Sun-Part Shade)

Area to be Planted (SF): 43,560

Grasses & Sedges

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	BLOOM TIME							TOTAL OZ	% OF MIX		GERMINATION	SURFACE SOWN	
			Typical	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		by Weight	by Seed Count			
BOUCUR	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-Oats Grama	2									48.00	43.24%	17.05%	N/A	
BOUDAB	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i> 'BOWIE'	Bowie Buffalo Grass	0.5									16.00	14.41%	3.41%	N/A	
CXBREV	<i>Carex brevior</i>	Plains Oval Sedge	2									6.00	5.41%	10.30%	60CM	
												70.00	63.06%	30.76%		

Flowers

CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	BLOOM TIME							TOTAL OZ	% OF MIX		GERMINATION	SURFACE SOWN	
			Typical	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		by Weight	by Seed Count			
ALLCER	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion	1.5									2.50	2.25%	1.12%	60CM	
ASCTUB	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed	2									8.00	7.21%	2.04%	30CM	
CHAFAS	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge Pea	2									16.00	14.41%	2.56%	10CM, X	
CORLAN	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Sand Coreopsis	2									1.00	0.90%	1.18%	30CM	
DALPUR	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple Prairie Clover	2									1.00	0.90%	1.07%	N/A	
MONPUN	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Spotted Bee Balm	2									0.25	0.23%	1.33%	N/A	X
PENHIR	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Hairy Beardtongue	2									0.25	0.23%	3.67%	60CM, OW	X
PYCTEN	<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Slender Mountain Mint	2									0.125	0.11%	2.80%	N/A	X
RUDHIR	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	2									8.00	7.21%	43.58%	N/A	
SOLNEM	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Old Field Goldenrod	2									0.125	0.11%	2.22%	60CM	X
SYMERI	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	Heath Aster	2									0.25	0.23%	2.96%	60CM	X
SYMLAE	<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	Smooth Blue Aster	3									0.50	0.45%	1.63%	60CM	
VERSTR	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Hoary Vervain	2									1.00	0.90%	1.66%	60CM	X
ZIZAPT	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders	2									2.00	1.80%	1.42%	60CM, CS	
												41.00	36.94%	69.24%		
												111.00	100.00%	100.00%		

MIX SUMMARY

Physical Characteristics of This Mix		Quality Characteristics of This Mix	
Average Mix Height in Feet (by Seed Count)	2.0	Number of Native Species in the Mix (Species Richness)	17.0
LBS of Grass Species in the Mix	4.4	Native FQI	24.3
LBS of Flower Species in the Mix	2.6	Native Mean C-Value	5.9
TOTAL LBS of Native Seed	6.9	Native Mean W Value	3.9
Seeds per Square Foot - TOTAL MIX	38.8	% of Mix by Seed Count - Grasses	20.46%
Seeds per Square Foot - Native Species Only	38.8	% of Mix by Seed Count - Sedges	10.30%
Seeds per Square Foot - Perennial Native Species Only	20.9	% of Mix by Seed Count - Perennial Flowers	23.10%
Percent of Mix (by Seed Count) Requiring Stratification (30)	26.8%		

GERMINATION CODES

N/A: Seed should germinate upon sowing in a warm location; no pretreatment necessary
 #CM: Seeds germinate after a period of cold, moist stratification, # indicates number of days required
 CS: Seeds germinate most successfully in cool soil
 X: Seeds need scarification
 F: Best planted as fresh seed immediately following harvest or keep cold after harvest
 OW: Best planted outdoors in the fall to naturally over-winter
 B: Best germination may occur in conjunction with burning of the site
 TR: Seeds germinate after a cycle of cold moist, warm moist, cold moist stratification
 ?: Stratification needs have not been identified

GERMINATION CODES

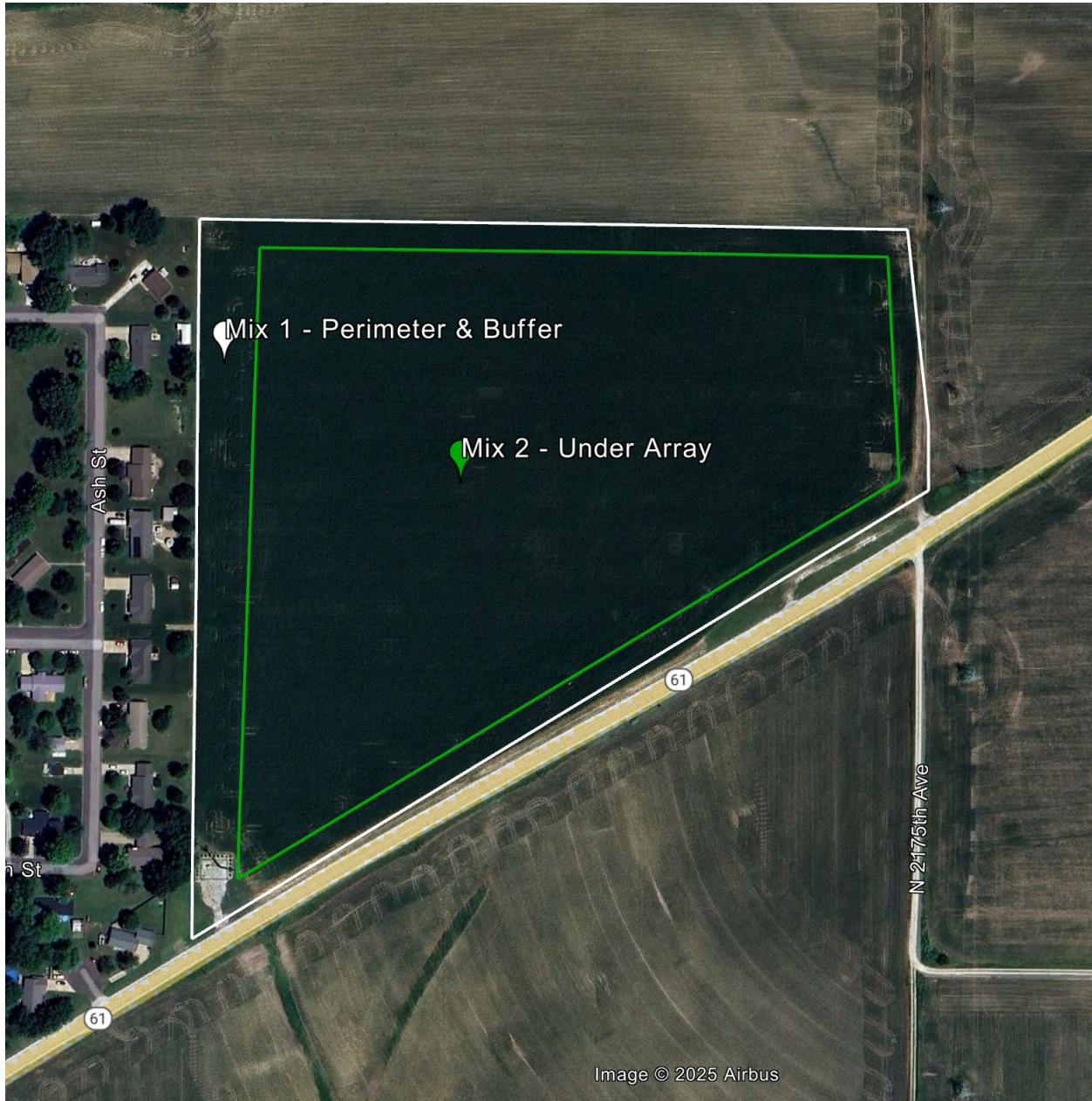
Species not native to IL, not from within 150 miles
 Species seed may be limited
 Species may spread by seeds to other areas of site

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Exhibit F: Map Showing Seed Mix Locations

[Exhibit F Begins on Following Page]

Exhibit F: Map Showing Seed Mix Locations

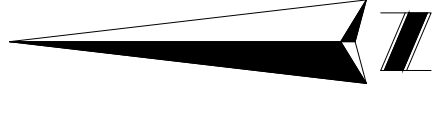


Mix 1 will be used outside of the solar array, but inside the fence (approximately 6 acres).

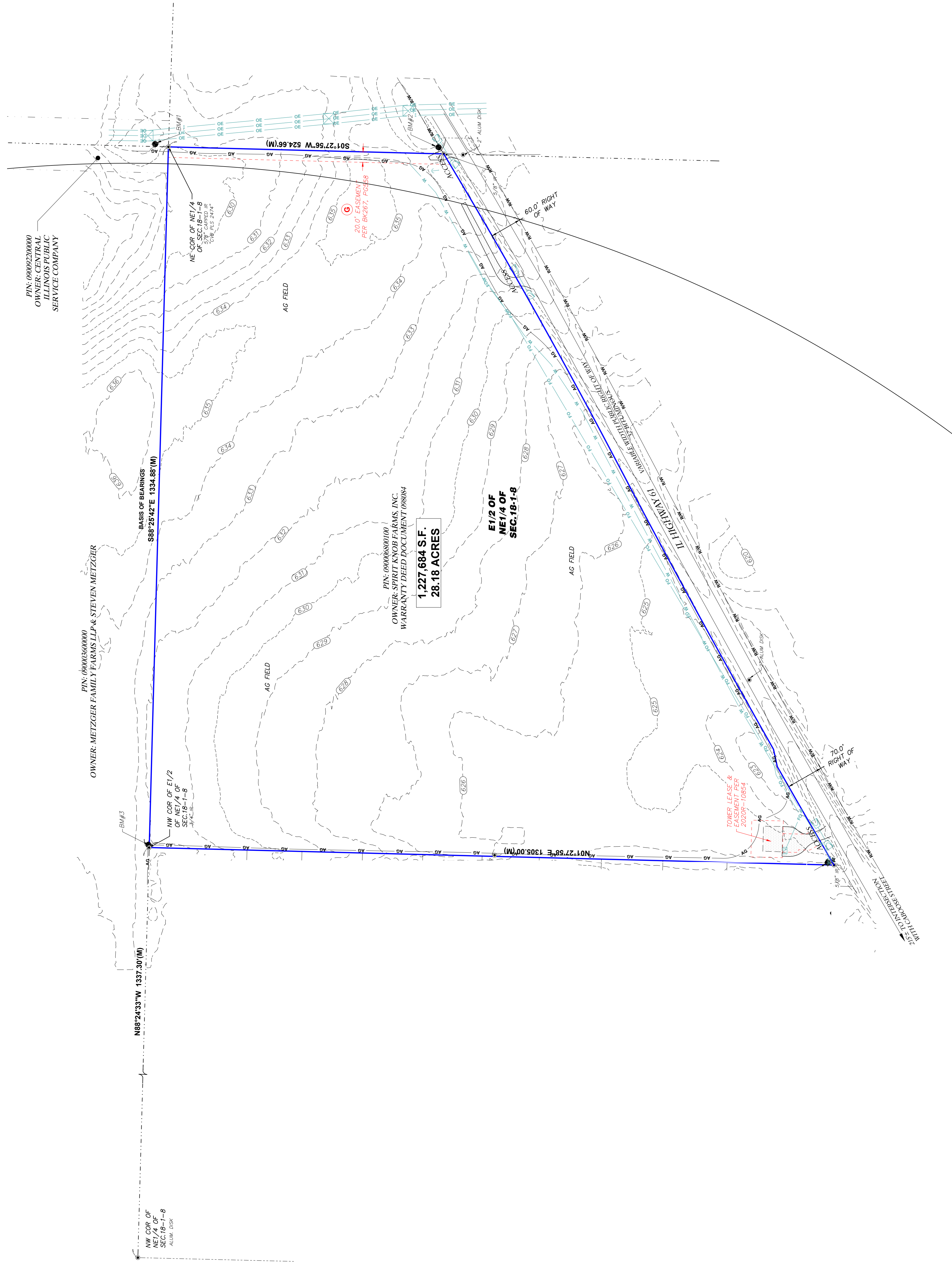
Mix 2 will be used under and in between the solar panels (approximately 21 acres).

Exhibit G: Survey showing Topography

[Exhibit G Begins on Following Page]



- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- RIGHT OF WAY LINE
- SURVEY TIE LINE
- CHAINLINK FENCE
- STORM DRAIN LINE
- CENTERLINE
- RIGHT OF WAY MONUMENT
- FOUND MONUMENT (AS NOTED)
- SET 5/8" XEEL CAPPED IR
- TITLE EXCEPTION NUMBER
- SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATION LETTER
- FIRE HYDRANT
- WATER VALVE
- FLARED END SECTION
- FIBER OPTIC VAULT
- GUY WIRE
- IRON ROD
- IRON PIPE
- POINT OF BEGINNING
- POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
- MEASURED & RECORD
- S.F.
- SQUARE FEET
- BACK OF CURB
- GRAVEL SURFACE



2021 ALTA/NSPS LAND TITLE SURVEY
URSA CREEK SOLAR, LLC
 SITE ADDRESS
 IL HIGHWAY 61
 URSA, IL 62376
 ADAMS COUNTY

COORDINATED BY
 CORPORATE OFFICE
 2154 Torrance Boulevard
 Torrance, CA 90501
 PH: 310.572.2279
 ALT@partnerreal.com
 www.partnerreal.com

PARTNER

PARTNER PROJECT NUMBER: 23-429103.5

DATE	REVISIONS	DRAWN BY: KJM	DRAWING SCALE: 1" = 100'
		CHECKED BY: BCH <td>JOB NO. 234863</td>	JOB NO. 234863
		FILENAME:	

SURVEYED BY

XCEL Consultants
 120 10TH AVENUE EAST, SUITE 3
 MILAN, IL 61254
 (O) 815.797.9988
 (F) 815.797.9989
 XCE@XCECONSULTANTSINC.COM

SHEET 2
OF 2

THIS SURVEY WAS COORDINATED, NOT PERFORMED, BY PARTNER. SURVEY OBTAINED FROM AND CERTIFIED BY A PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR LICENSED TO PRACTICE IN THE SAME STATE AND SUBJECT TO ANY BLOCKETS.

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APPENDIX M

Desiree Noisette <desiree@greenkeysolar.com>

New Proposed Solar Project in Adams County

James Frankenhoff <jamesfrankenhoff@co.adams.il.us>
To: Desiree Noisette <desiree@greenkeysolar.com>
Cc: County Clerk <countyclerk@adamscountyil.gov>

Tue, Feb 18, 2025 at 11:12 AM

Desiree,

From the picture, it appears that all traffic will be utilizing State Route IL61. A road use agreement will not be needed from either the County or the Road District.

Jim

James R. Frankenhoff, P.E.

County Engineer

Adams County Highway Department

101 North 54th Street

P.O. Box 3797

Quincy, IL. 62305

jamesfrankenhoff@adamscountyil.gov

Office - 217.223.0614

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