

**APPENDIX F – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS MEMORANDUM**



## MEMORANDUM

To: Michelle Carpenter  
TPE IL KN309, LLC  
Ashley Payne

From: Keller Leet-Otley  
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Date: March 1, 2024

Subject: Kaneville Township, Kane County, Illinois – KN309 Environmental Constraints  
Memorandum

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## INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn was contracted by TPE IL KN309, LLC to review the KN309 Solar project study area for potential environmental constraints. See Figure 1 for project location and Figure 2 for the study area boundary. The study area is located in Kaneville Township, Kane County, Illinois. The study area is approximately 89 acres in size and is located in Section 25 of Township 39N, Range 6E. Kimley-Horn reviewed available background data to assist in determining if there are any potential environmental constraints for the study area.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS:

### *Level 1 (Desktop) Wetland Delineation*

Kimley-Horn reviewed available topographic maps, the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), LiDAR, soil survey data, public waters, floodplain data, and aerial photography to identify potential wetlands or surface waters within the study area vicinity.

### *U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Map*

A review of the Sugar Grove, Illinois 7.5-minute topographic map depicted the study area as undeveloped land. There are two ponds located directly north of the study area boundary. The USGS topographic map is presented on Figure 3.

### *National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)*

Based on a review of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) NWI,<sup>1</sup> there are no NWI features present within the study area. There are three open water ponds located directly north of the study area. The NWI-mapped features are presented on Figure 4.

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<sup>1</sup> USFWS. 2023. National Wetlands Inventory. Vector Digital Data. Published May, 2023.

### *USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)*

Based on a review of the USGS NHD,<sup>2</sup> there are no NHD features present within the study area. There is one NHD flowline directly east of the study area boundary. There are two NHD waterbodies located directly north of the study area boundary that align with NWI mapped waterbodies. The NHD-mapped features are presented on Figure 4.

### *2-ft LiDAR Contours*

Two-foot contours<sup>3</sup> were reviewed to determine if any wetland areas or drainage swales may be present on the study area. The study area generally slopes to the south and east. There is a high point present in the northwest corner of the study area. There are notable low points present in the southwest, southeast and northeast corners of the study area. The study area ranges in elevation from 798 to 778 feet above sea level. The 2-foot contours are presented on Figure 5.

### *Kane County Soil Survey*

A review of the Jackson County soil survey via the Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO) database<sup>4</sup> identified 12 soil types within the study area. Approximately 15 percent of the study area is mapped with a predominantly hydric soils rating of 95 percent. The remainder of the study area is mapped with a predominantly non-hydric soils rating at or below 10 percent, or a non-hydric soils rating of 0 percent. Hydric soils rating data are presented on Figure 6.

### *Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Public Waters Inventory*

A review of the IDNR Public Waters Inventory<sup>5</sup> was completed. No IDNR Public Waters are located within the project vicinity.

### *FEMA Floodplain*

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer<sup>6</sup> was reviewed to determine if FEMA 100-year floodplains are located within the study area. Based on Panel 17089C0305J (effective July 17, 2012), the study area is not located within a FEMA 100-year floodplain. The FEMA floodplain data are presented on Figure 7.

### *Previous Study Area Disturbance*

Historic aerials from 1998 to 2021 were reviewed to determine previous land use and disturbance on the study area and are presented in Attachment A. Several potential wetlands were visible on the reviewed historic aerials, see comments in Table 1. The study area has been used for agricultural purposes since at least 1998.

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<sup>2</sup> USGS. 2023. National Hydrography Dataset. Vector Digital Data. Published May 5, 2023.

<sup>3</sup> USGS. 2021. USGS 1 Meter DEM Panels. Published March 30, 2020.

<sup>4</sup> NRCS. 2022. National Soil Survey Geographic (gSSURGO). Illinois. Vector Digital Data. Published September 7, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> IDNR. 2023. Illinois Public Waters. Available online at

<https://idnr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b64decfb69504164a46badb2841ebb11>

<sup>6</sup> USGS. FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer. Available online at <https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd>

**Table 1. Study Area Historic Aerial Review**

Year	Land Use	3-month Antecedent Precipitation Conditions	Comments
1998	Agricultural	Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field. Two areas of saturation present in the western portion and one in the eastern portion of the study area.
2005	Agricultural	Normal	Same comment as above.
2006	Agricultural	Drier than Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field.
2007	Agricultural	Normal	Same comment as above.
2008	Agricultural	Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field. One area of saturation present in the western portion of the study area.
2010	Agricultural	Wetter than Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field. Two areas of saturation present in the western portion of the study area.
2011	Agricultural	Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field. One area of saturation present in the western portion of the study area.
2013	Agricultural	Wetter than Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field. One area of saturation present in the western and one in the northeastern portion of the study area.
2015	Agricultural	Wetter than Normal	Same comment as above.
2017	Agricultural	Drier than Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field. Numerous areas of crop stress present throughout the study area, concentrated in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the study area.
2018	Agricultural	Normal	Same comment as above.
2021	Agricultural	Drier than Normal	Study area consists of cropped agricultural field. Numerous areas of crop stress and saturation present throughout the study area.

Four areas of continued stunted or stressed vegetation were visible on the reviewed historic aerials.

### ***Desktop Wetlands Assessment***

Based on the Level 1 Wetland Delineation, Kimley-Horn identified four potential wetlands within the property (see Figure 8). A level 2 (field) wetland delineation is recommended if project infrastructure is situated within 100 feet of desktop wetlands. If the current (as the date of this report) project extents

remain as-is, a field delineation would be needed. If project infrastructure will maintain a 100-foot buffer from wetlands, a field delineation would not be needed.

### ***USFWS Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species***

Kimley-Horn conducted a preliminary review of the potential for federally listed threatened, endangered, and proposed species to occur within the study area or be affected by the proposed project for the purposes of due diligence in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). A list of the threatened, endangered, and proposed species, and designated critical habitat that could occur in Kane County was obtained and evaluated from the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online planning tool. The resource list is not considered official USFWS correspondence for ESA consultation. Habitat descriptions for the identified species were compared to the habitat within or near the study area. The resource list obtained via the USFWS IPaC for the project identified four species that should be considered in an effects analysis. The resource list is included in Attachment B and the identified species are reviewed below in Table 2.

**Table 2. USFWS Listed Threatened and Endangered Species**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Findings</b>
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> (Northern Long-Eared Bat [NLEB])	Endangered	During summer, NLEB roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. This bat uses tree species based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. It has also been found, rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds. Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines.	No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Minimal suitable habitat may be present within the study area due to the presence of forest corridors located on the northern boundary of the study area. Any tree trimming or removal should be completed between October 1 and March 31.
<i>Grus americana</i> (Whooping crane)	Experimental population, Non-essential	The whooping crane breeds, migrates, winters and forages in a variety of habitats, including coastal marshes and estuaries, inland marshes, lakes, open ponds, shallow bays, salt marsh and sand or tidal flats, upland swales, wet meadows and rivers, pastures, and agricultural fields.	No critical habitat has been designated for this species. The study area contains agricultural fields which are listed as habitat for the whooping crane. Due to the non-essential, experimental nature of the population, no impacts are anticipated.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> (Monarch butterfly)	Candidate	The monarch butterfly requires grassland habitats where milkweed and flowers are present. North American populations of the monarch	No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Minimal preferred habitat may appear within the study area. The area is primarily active

Species	Status	Preferred Habitat	Findings
		butterfly typically follow a seasonal migration pattern.	farmland. No adverse impacts anticipated. To avoid potential impacts, reseeding with native seed mixes is recommended, although not required.
<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i> (Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid)	Threatened	The eastern prairie fringed orchid occurs in a wide variety of habitats, from wet to mesic prairie, to wetland communities, including sedge meadow, fen, marsh and marsh edge. It can occupy a very wide moisture gradient of prairie and wetland vegetation. In general, the habitat is moist or moderately moist.	No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Minimal preferred habitat may appear within the study area. Wetlands may be within study area which are listed as habitat for the eastern prairie fringed orchid. The area is primarily active farmland. No adverse impacts are anticipated.

### ***Migratory Birds***

According to the IPaC resource list, 16 migratory species on the Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list have been identified within the study area. The BCC list was updated in 2021 by the USFWS and is an effort to “identify species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.”

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) makes it illegal for anyone to “take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase, or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to Federal regulations by the USFWS”. Typically, if active nests of bird species protected by the MBTA are identified, the USFWS recommends avoiding tree clearing or nest removal until at least the peak of the nesting season (generally March through August) has passed or until the nest is abandoned.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, published a memorandum (M-37050) dated December 22, 2017 regarding the MBTA and how “incidental take” is viewed by the Department. The memorandum analyzes whether the MBTA prohibits the accidental or “incidental” taking or killing of migratory birds. “Incidental take” is take that results from an activity, but is not the purpose of that activity. In this memorandum, the Department of the Interior concluded that “the MBTA’s prohibition on pursuing, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, or attempting to do the same applies only to direct and affirmative purposeful actions that reduce migratory birds, their eggs, or their nests, by killing or capturing, to human control.” Therefore, according to the Department of the Interior, the MBTA does not prohibit “incidental take.” Courts have different opinions and decisions with respect to including or excluding “incidental take” when considering the prohibitions under the MBTA. In 2015, the Fifth Circuit in *United States v. Citgo Petroleum Corp.* issued an opinion that agreed with the Eighth and Ninth circuits that a taking is limited to deliberate acts done directly and intentionally to migratory birds. Therefore, the Fifth Circuit decided that the MBTA only prohibits intentional take and does not prohibit incidental take. This decision by the Fifth Circuit set precedent within the Fifth Circuit’s jurisdiction.

On January 7, 2021, the USFWS published a final rule (“MBTA rule”) defining the scope of the MBTA which excluded incidental take of migratory birds from being unlawful. This interpretation of the MBTA was effective as of March 8, 2021. On May 7, 2021, the USFWS proposed to revoke the January 7, 2021 final regulation and opened a public comment period which closed on June 7, 2021. On September 29, 2021, the U.S. Department of Interior announced a series of actions to unwind the most recent rulemaking in an effort “to ensure that the MBTA conserves birds today and into the future.” On October 4, 2021, the USFWS published a final rule revoking the most recent rule enacted by the Trump Administration that limited the scope of the MBTA. According to the Federal Register, the final MBTA revocation rule went into effect on December 3, 2021.

In addition, on October 4, 2021, the USFWS published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking announcing the intent to solicit public comments and information to help develop proposed regulations that would establish a permitting system to authorize the incidental take of migratory birds in certain circumstances. The USFWS issued a Director’s Order establishing criteria for the types of conduct that will be a priority for enforcement activities with respect to incidental take of migratory birds.

It should be noted that the regulatory climate with respect to the MBTA is changing; however, it is our understanding that as of December 3, 2021 incidental take of migratory birds would be liable under the MBTA. This should be considered until a rulemaking process is complete. Kimley-Horn recommends evaluating the MBTA regulation prior to ground disturbance activities commencing.

Kimley-Horn downloaded the Trust Resources Report Migratory Bird List from the IPaC online planning tool. The IPaC results are included in Attachment B. Kimley-Horn conducted a preliminary desktop review of the potential for migratory bird habitat (focusing primarily on trees and shrubs) to occur on the proposed study area or be affected by the proposed study area for the purposes of due diligence in complying with the MBTA. The desktop review revealed the presence of minimal potential migratory bird habitat within the study area. It is our understanding that as of December 3, 2021, incidental take would be enforceable under the MBTA.

### ***IDNR State Listed Threatened, Endangered, and Species of Special Concern***

The IDNR identified no state listed threatened or endangered species. The IDNR identified one Illinois Natural Area Inventory site (Lakin Hill Prairie INAI Site) and one dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve (Almon Underwood Prairie Preserve) in the vicinity of the study area. The Almon Underwood Prairie Nature Preserve is in the Kane County Forest Preserve District and is located directly north of the study area; therefore, coordination with Kane County is recommended by the IDNR. There were no registered Land and Water Reserves in the vicinity of the study area. The IDNR determined that adverse effects are unlikely. The IDNR Consultation Letter is included in Attachment B.

### ***Historic Resources Database Review***

Kimley-Horn reviewed the Illinois Inventory of Archaeological Sites (IIAS) database for known historic resources within the project vicinity. According to the IIAS database, there are no previously identified archaeological sites, cemeteries, or areas of high archaeological resource potential within the study area. There is one previous archeological survey that overlaps the northeast corner of the study area. The archeological survey (K-23933) was conducted in 2020 and no cultural resources were identified (see Attachment C). Within 0.5 miles of the study area, there were two archeological surveys and one archaeological site. According to the Historic and Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS), there are no previously identified historic buildings within the study area boundary or within 0.5 miles of the study area (see Attachment C). Therefore, there are no known resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places within 0.5 miles of the study area. The results of the IIAS review are sensitive in nature and should not be shared publicly.

Correspondence with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is ongoing and results are pending.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

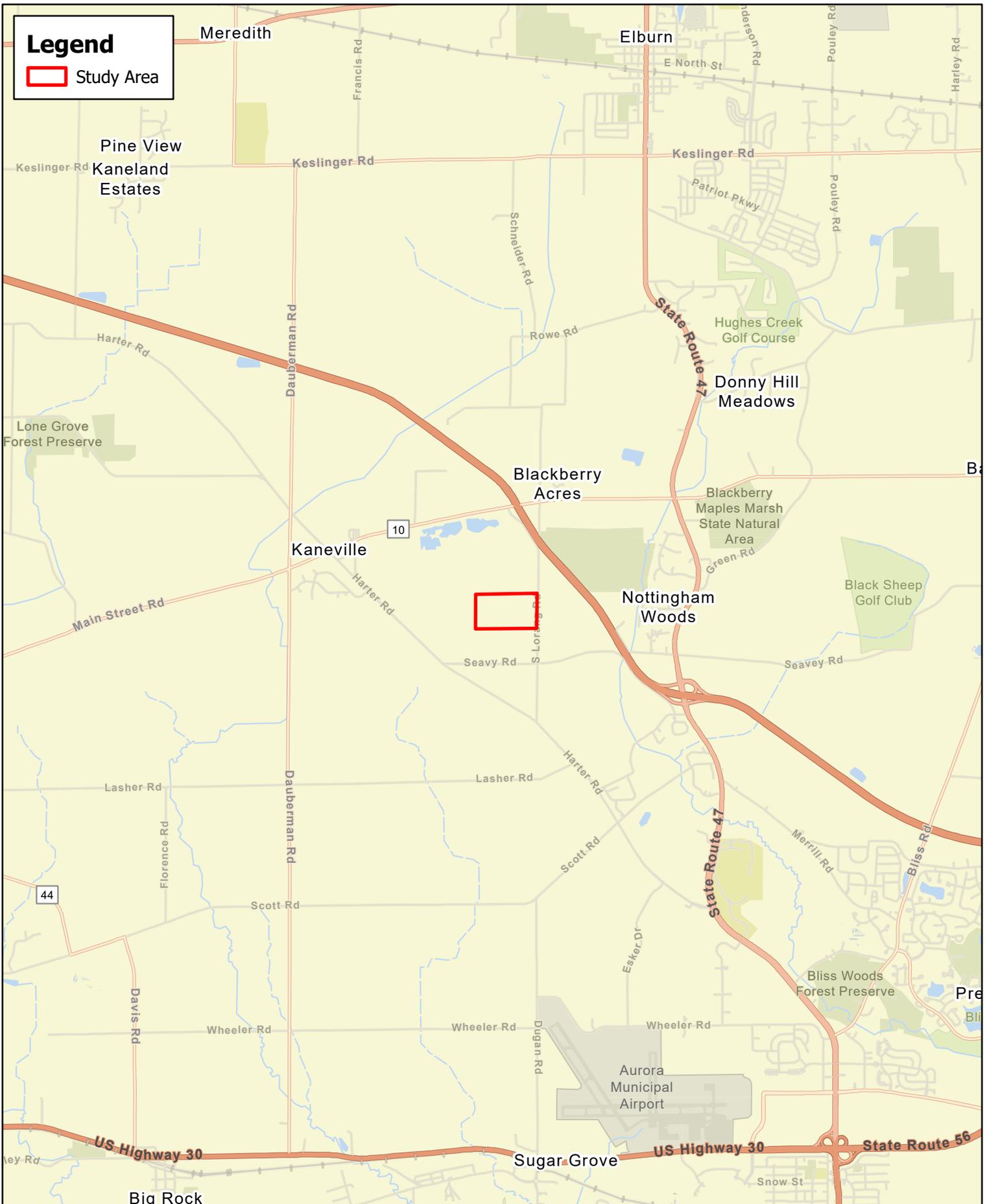
Based on the information reviewed, Kimley-Horn has identified potential environmental constraints that could require additional planning.

Based on the Level 1 Wetland Delineation, Kimley-Horn identified four potential wetlands within the property (see Figure 8). A level 2 (field) wetland delineation is recommended if project infrastructure is situated within 100 feet of desktop wetlands. If the current (as the date of this report) project extents remain as-is, a field delineation would be needed. If project infrastructure will maintain a 100-foot buffer from wetlands, a field delineation would not be needed.

Minimum potential suitable habitat for listed federal species may be present within the study area. If tree clearing or structure demolition is anticipated, it is recommended to be completed between October 1 and March 31, which is outside of the active bat season. The Almon Underwood Prairie Nature Preserve is in the Kane County Forest Preserve District and is located directly north of the study area; therefore, coordination with Kane County is recommended by the IDNR. The IDNR determined that adverse effects to state listed species or protected resources are unlikely.

No impacts to known IAS-listed resources are anticipated. Correspondence with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is ongoing and results are pending.

# Figures



**Legend**

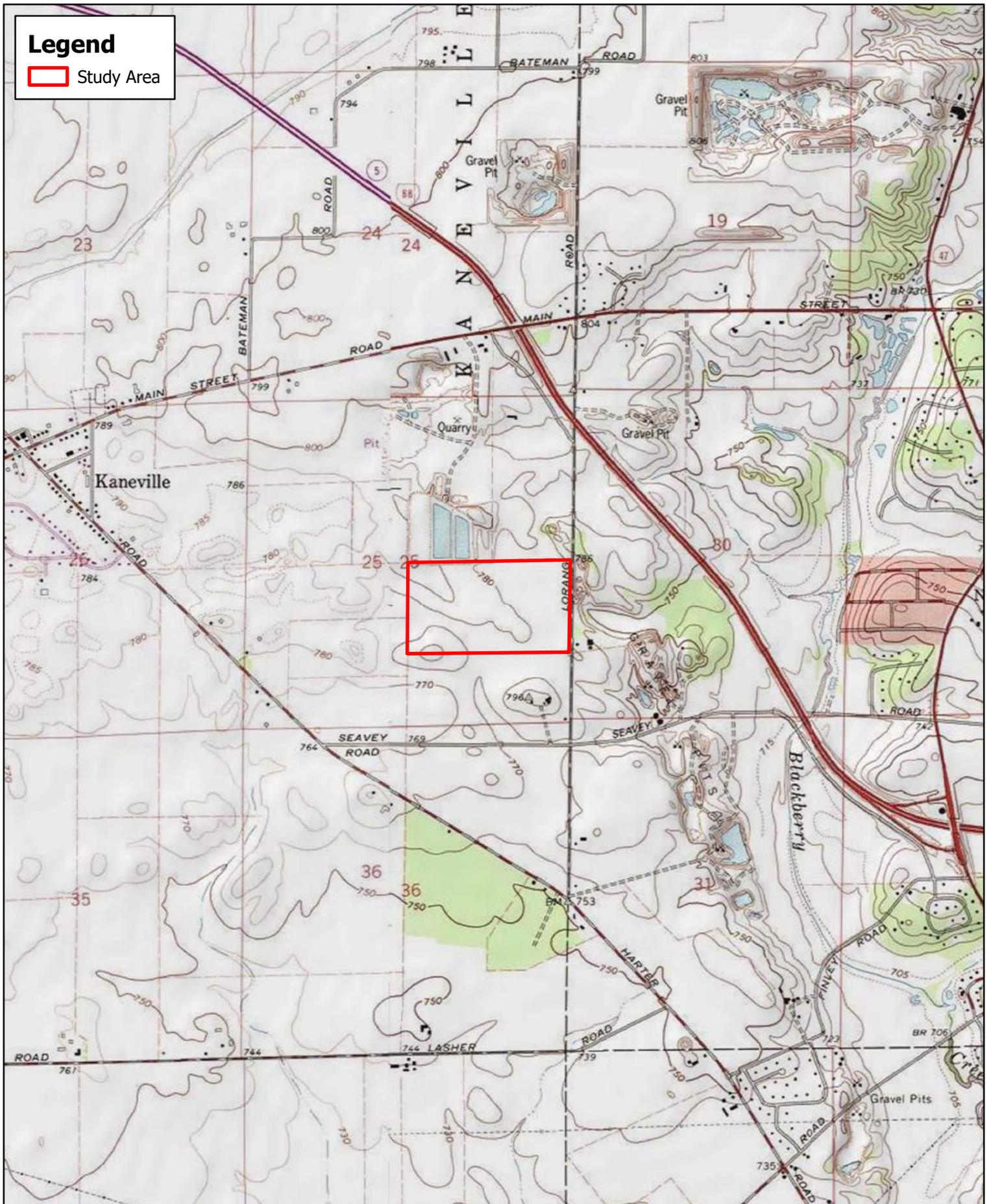
 Study Area



Aerial Imagery Courtesy of USDA NATP (9/28/2021)



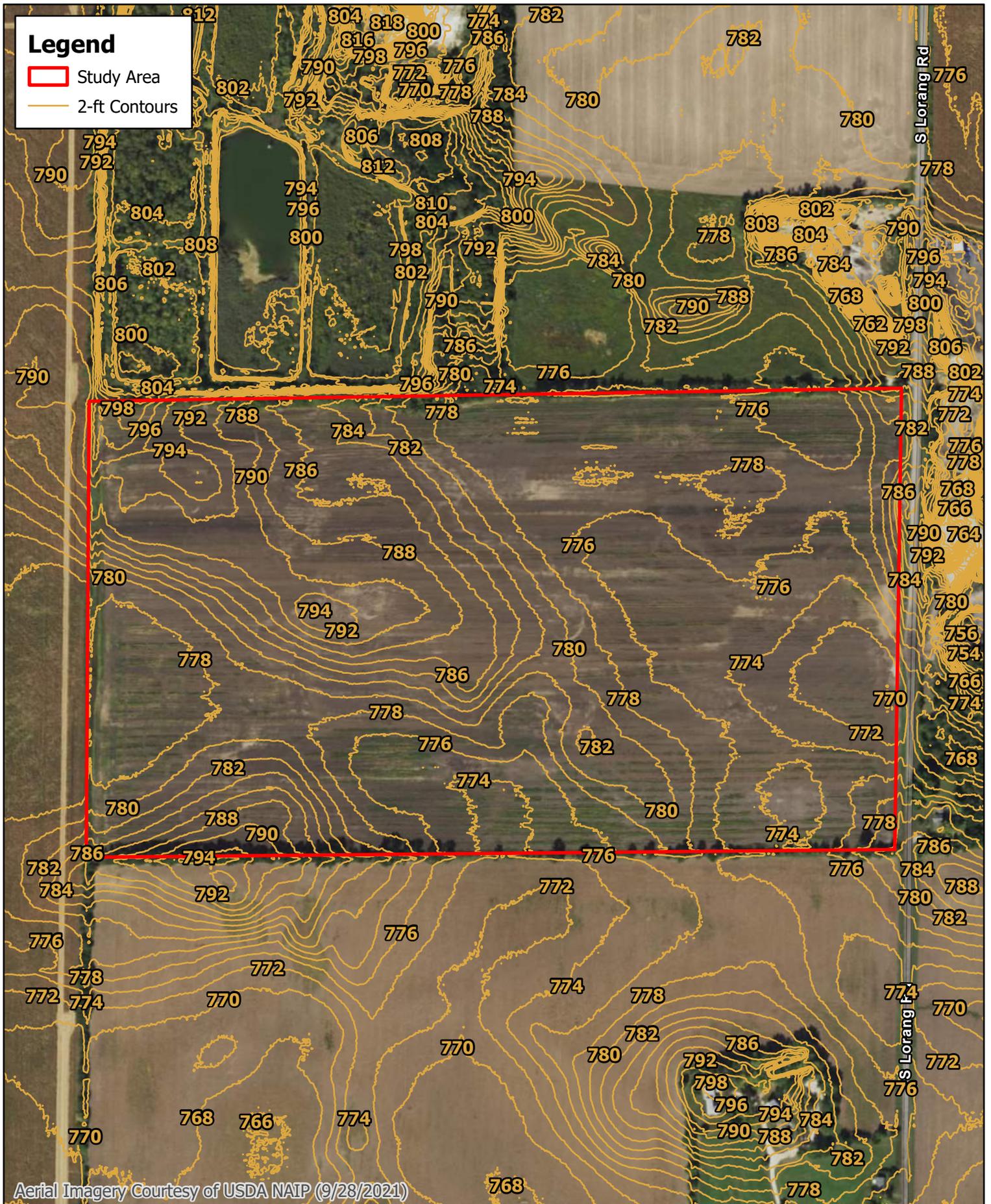
**Figure 2. Study Area Boundary**  
Kaneville Township, Kane County  
TPE IL KN309, LLC



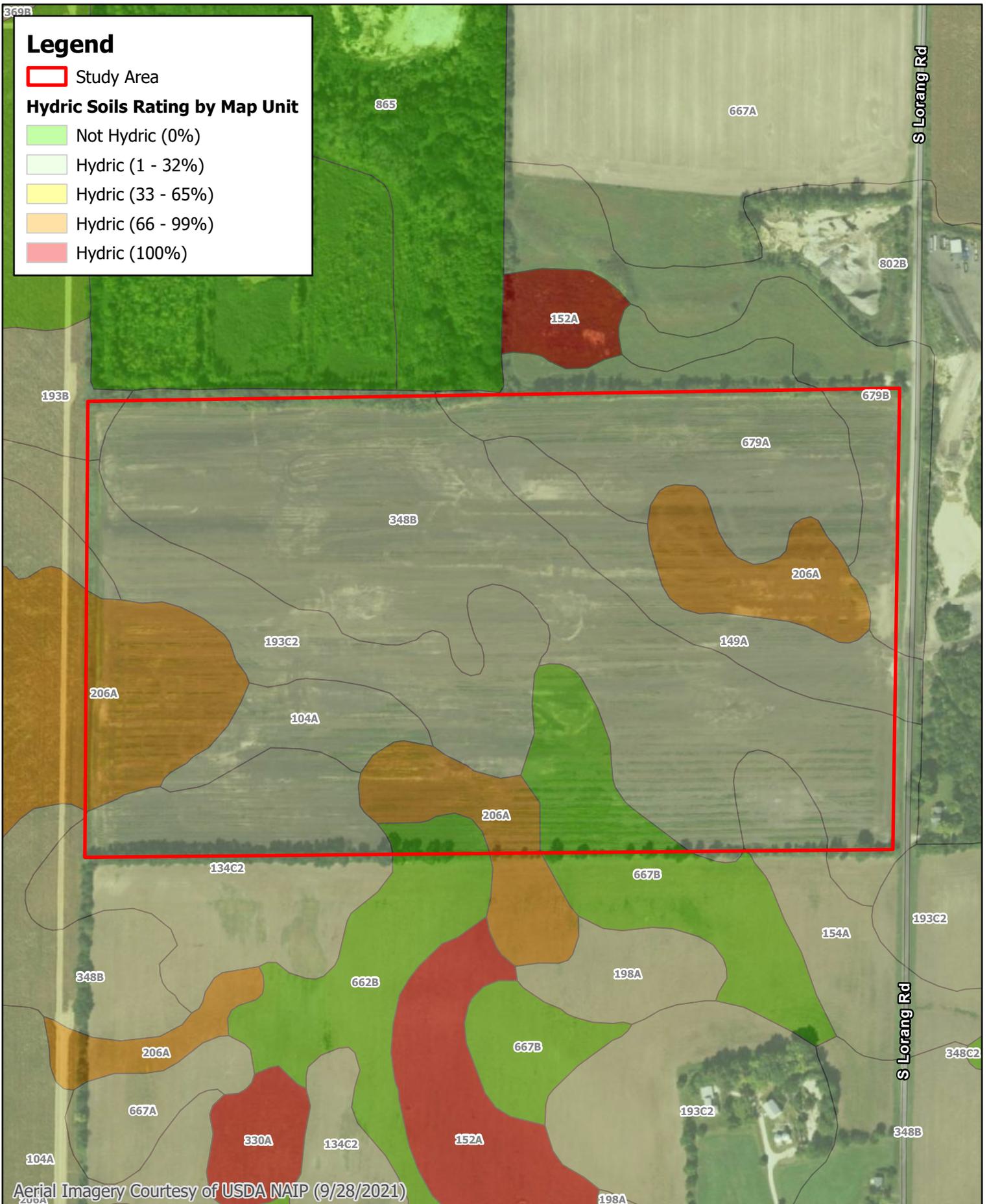
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Study Area



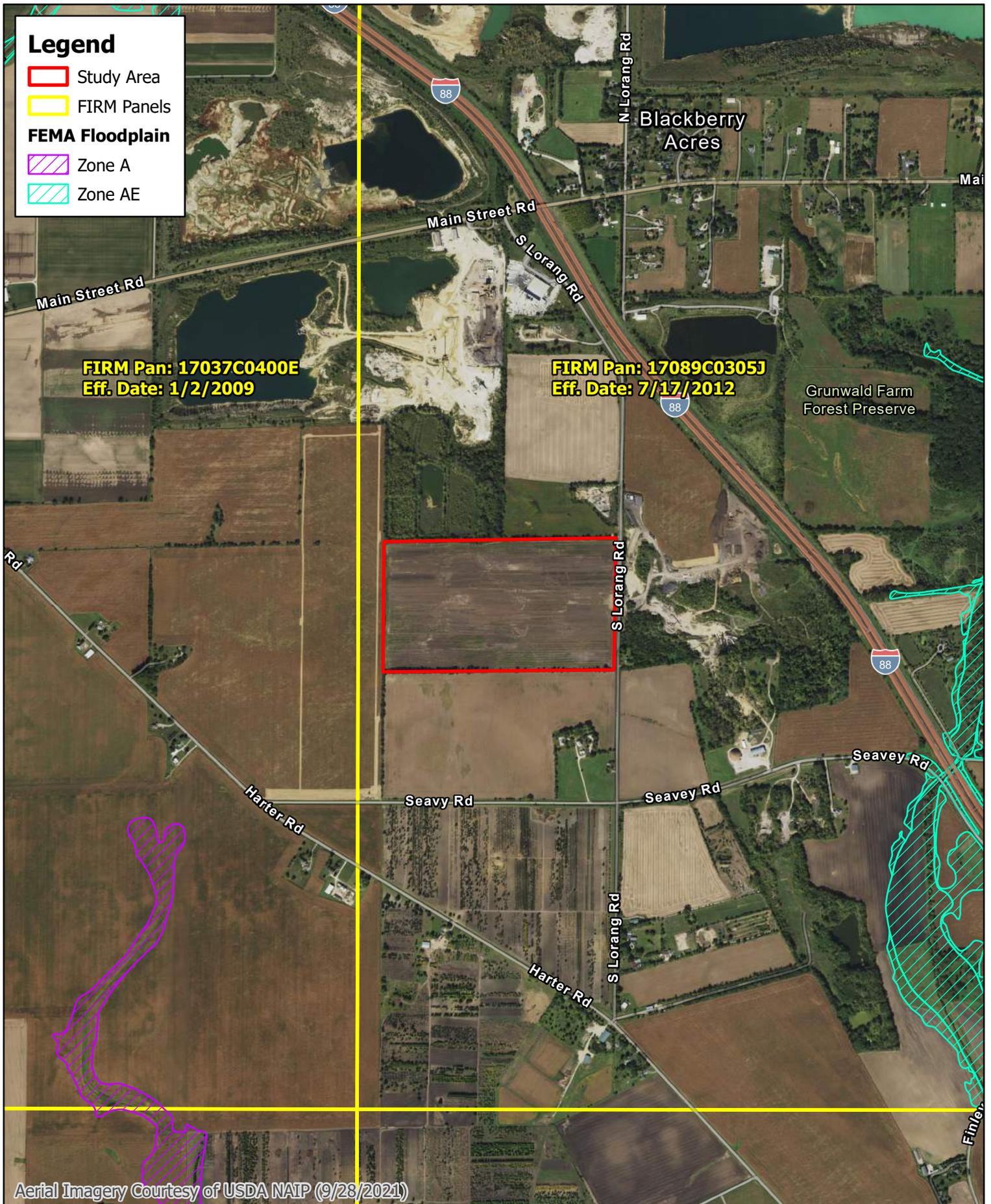


**Figure 5. 2-ft Contours**  
 Kaneville Township, Kane County  
 TPE IL KN309, LLC



## Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
104A	Virgil silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10	3.5	3.9%
134C2	Camden silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	2	5.6	6.3%
149A	Brenton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3	5.9	6.6%
154A	Flanagan silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4	1.7	1.9%
193B	Mayville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	10	0.3	0.3%
193C2	Mayville silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	7	9.7	10.9%
206A	Thorp silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	95	13.4	15.1%
348B	Wingate silt loam, cool mesic, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3	31.5	35.4%
662B	Barony silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0	0.8	0.9%
667B	Kaneville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0	3.8	4.2%
679A	Blackberry silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2	10.1	11.4%
679B	Blackberry silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2	2.6	2.9%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>88.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Legend**

-  Study Area
-  Desktop Wetlands



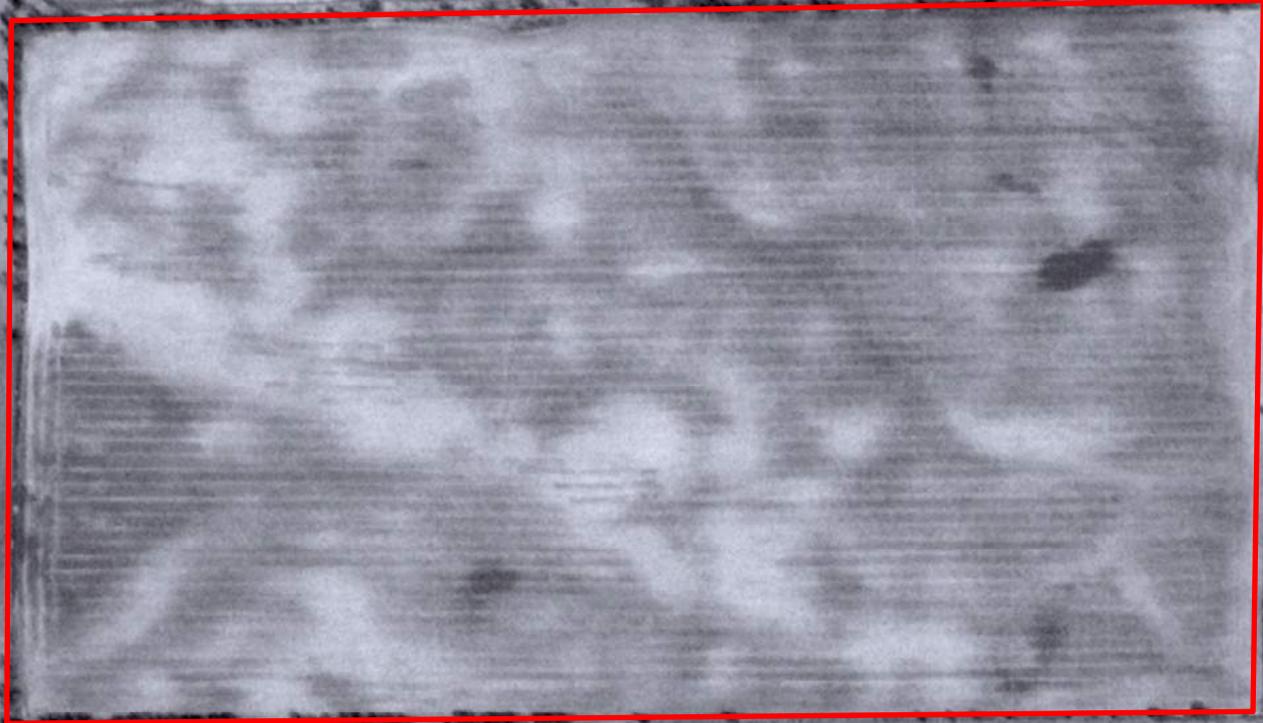
Aerial Imagery Courtesy of USDA NAIP (9/28/2021)

# ATTACHMENT A

## Historic Aerials

**Legend**

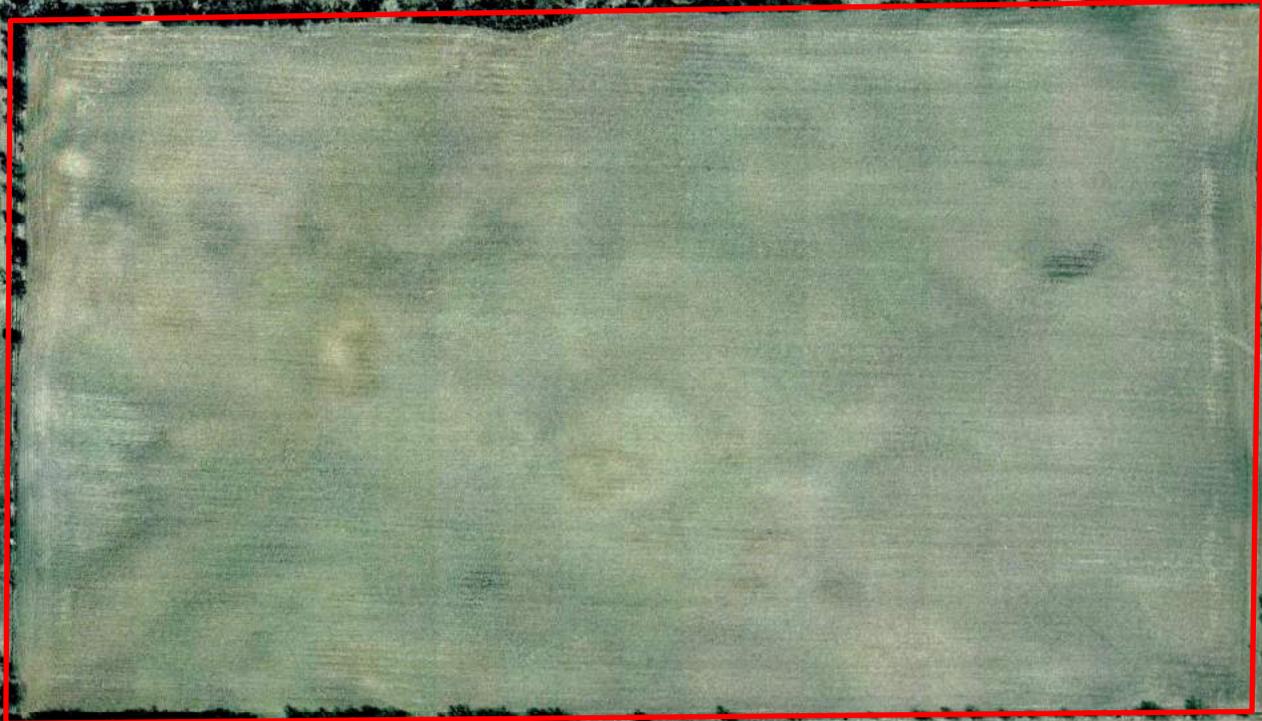
 Study Area



Aerial Imagery Courtesy of Google Earth

**Legend**

 Study Area



Aerial Imagery Courtesy of Google Earth

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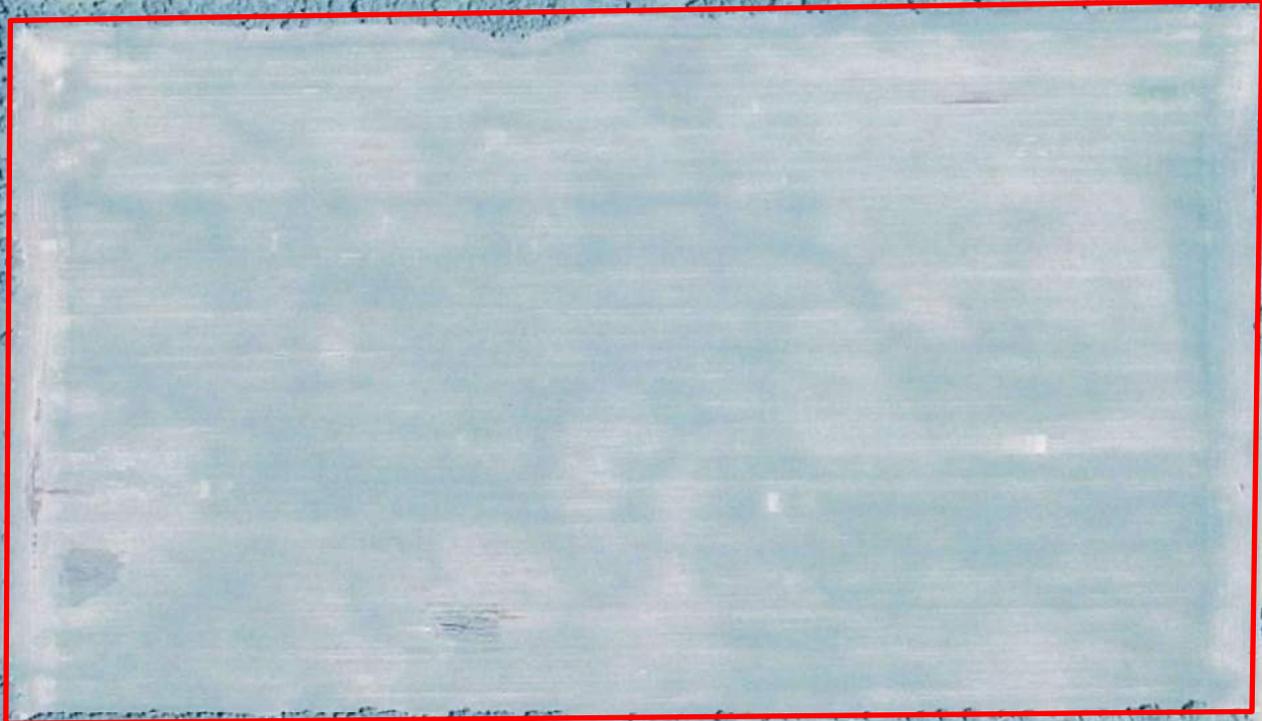


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Aerial Imagery Courtesy of USDA NAIP

# **ATTACHMENT B**

## Species Resources

*Applicant:* TPE IL KN309, LLC  
*Contact:* Keller Leet-Otley  
*Address:* 3720 S Dahlia St  
Denver, CO 80326  
Denver, CO 80326

*IDNR Project Number:* 2410202  
*Date:* 02/07/2024

*Project:* TPE IL KN309, LLC  
*Address:* S Lorang Road, Elburn

*Description:* Construction of a solar farm with associated access roads and utilities.

### Natural Resource Review Results

#### Consultation for Endangered Species Protection and Natural Areas Preservation (Part 1075)

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database shows the following protected resources may be in the vicinity of the project location:

Lakin Hill Prairie INAI Site  
Almon Underwood Prairie Nature Preserve

**An IDNR staff member will evaluate this information and contact you to request additional information or to terminate consultation if adverse effects are unlikely.**

#### Location

The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the location submitted for the project.

*County:* Kane

*Township, Range, Section:*  
39N, 6E, 25



**IL Department of Natural Resources**  
**Contact**  
Adam Rawe  
217-785-5500  
Division of Ecosystems & Environment

**Government Jurisdiction**  
IL Environmental Protection Agency  
Terri LeMasters  
1020 North Grand Avenue East  
Springfield, Illinois 62794 -9276

#### **Disclaimer**

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database cannot provide a conclusive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of natural resources in Illinois. This review reflects the information existing in the Database at the time of this inquiry, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, compliance with applicable statutes and regulations is required.

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1. The IDNR EcoCAT website was developed so that units of local government, state agencies and the public could request information or begin natural resource consultations on-line for the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act, and Illinois Interagency Wetland Policy Act. EcoCAT uses databases, Geographic Information System mapping, and a set of programmed decision rules to determine if proposed actions are in the vicinity of protected natural resources. By indicating your agreement to the Terms of Use for this application, you warrant that you will not use this web site for any other purpose.

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## **Privacy**

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# Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271  
<http://dnr.state.il.us>

JB Pritzker, Governor

Natalie Phelps Finnie, Director

February 26, 2024

Keller Leet-Otley  
TPE IL KN309, LLC  
3720 S Dahlia St  
Denver, CO 80326  
Denver, CO 80326

**RE: TPE IL KN309, LLC**  
**Project Number(s): 2410202**  
**County: Kane**

Dear Applicant:

This letter is in reference to the project you recently submitted for consultation. The natural resource review provided by EcoCAT identified protected resources that may be in the vicinity of the proposed action. The Department has evaluated this information and concluded that adverse effects are unlikely. Therefore, consultation under 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 1075 is terminated.

However, the Department recommends the following:

The project proponent should establish pollinator-friendly habitat as groundcover wherever feasible. Solar Site Pollinator Establishment Guidelines can be found here:  
<https://dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/pollinatorscorecard.html>

The site should be de-compacted before planting. Long term management of the site should be planned for prior to development to ensure successful native pollinator habitat establishment for the lifetime of this project.

Required fencing, excluding areas near or adjacent to public access areas (e.g., roads, parking areas, trails, etc.), should not exceed 6 feet in height and should have a 6-inch gap along the bottom to prevent the restriction of wildlife movement.

Wildlife-friendly plastic-free blanket should be used to prevent the entanglement of native wildlife.

Required night lighting should follow International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) guidance to minimize the effect of light pollution on wildlife.



# Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271  
<http://dnr.state.il.us>

JB Pritzker, Governor

Natalie Phelps Finnie, Director

This consultation is valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered; the proposed action is modified; or additional species, essential habitat, or Natural Areas are identified in the vicinity. If the project has not been implemented within two years of the date of this letter, or any of the above listed conditions develop, a new consultation is necessary.

The natural resource review reflects the information existing in the Illinois Natural Heritage Database at the time of the project submittal, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, you must comply with the applicable statutes and regulations. Also, note that termination does not imply IDNR's authorization or endorsement of the proposed action.

Please contact me if you have questions regarding this review.

Adam Rawe  
Division of Ecosystems and Environment  
217-785-5500



# United States Department of the Interior



## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Chicago Ecological Service Field Office  
U.s. Fish And Wildlife Service Chicago Ecological Services Office  
230 South Dearborn St., Suite 2938  
Chicago, IL 60604-1507  
Phone: (312) 485-9337

In Reply Refer To:  
Project Code: 2024-0049000  
Project Name: KN309

February 13, 2024

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

Additionally, please note that on March 23, 2022, the Service published a proposal to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ordered the Service to complete a new final listing

determination for the NLEB by November 2022 (Case 1:15-cv-00477, March 1, 2021). The bat, currently listed as threatened, faces extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a deadly fungal disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent. The proposed reclassification, if finalized, would remove the current 4(d) rule for the NLEB, as these rules may be applied only to threatened species. Depending on the type of effects a project has on NLEB, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective (anticipated to occur by December 30, 2022). If your project may result in incidental take of NLEB after the new listing goes into effect this will first need to be addressed in an updated consultation that includes an Incidental Take Statement. If your project may require re-initiation of consultation, please contact our office for additional guidance.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and

their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

### **Chicago Ecological Service Field Office**

U.s. Fish And Wildlife Service Chicago Ecological Services Office

230 South Dearborn St., Suite 2938

Chicago, IL 60604-1507

(312) 485-9337

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0049000

Project Name: KN309

Project Type: Power Gen - Solar

Project Description: A community scale solar development and its associated access roads and utilities.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@41.82815545,-88.49415823209017,14z>



Counties: Kane County, Illinois

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

- 
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

### MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</a>	Endangered

### BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: U.S.A. (AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NC, NM, OH, SC, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, western half of WY) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</a>	Experimental Population, Non-Essential

### INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

## FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Follow the guidance provided at <a href="https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/plants/epfos7guide.html">https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/plants/epfos7guide.html</a></li></ul>	
Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601</a>	

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Kimley-Horn  
Name: Mason Kunkel  
Address: 767  
Address Line 2: N EUSTIS ST  
City: St. Pual  
State: MN  
Zip: 55114  
Email: mason.kunkel@kimley-horn.com  
Phone: 6124705678

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

## Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\) list](#) or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<p><b>American Golden-plover</b> <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>            This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p><b>Bald Eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>            This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.</p>	Breeds Oct 15 to Aug 31
<p><b>Black-billed Cuckoo</b> <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>            This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399</a></p>	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
<p><b>Bobolink</b> <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>            This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
<p><b>Cerulean Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica cerulea</i>            This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974</a></p>	Breeds Apr 21 to Jul 20

- Chimney Swift** *Chaetura pelagica* Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will** *Antrostomus vociferus* Breeds May 1 to Aug 20  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos* Breeds elsewhere  
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>
- Henslow's Sparrow** *Ammodramus henslowii* Breeds May 1 to Aug 31  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3941>
- Lesser Yellowlegs** *Tringa flavipes* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>
- Pectoral Sandpiper** *Calidris melanotos* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Prothonotary Warbler** *Protonotaria citrea* Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* Breeds May 10 to Sep 10  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
- Ruddy Turnstone** *Arenaria interpres morinella* Breeds elsewhere  
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

**Rusty Blackbird** *Euphagus carolinus* Breeds elsewhere  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

**Short-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus griseus* Breeds elsewhere  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

**Upland Sandpiper** *Bartramia longicauda* Breeds May 1 to Aug 31  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA  
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9294>

**Wood Thrush** *Hyllocichla mustelina* Breeds May 10 to Aug 31  
 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

## Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum

probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is  $0.25/0.25 = 1$ ; at week 20 it is  $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$ .

- The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

### Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

### Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

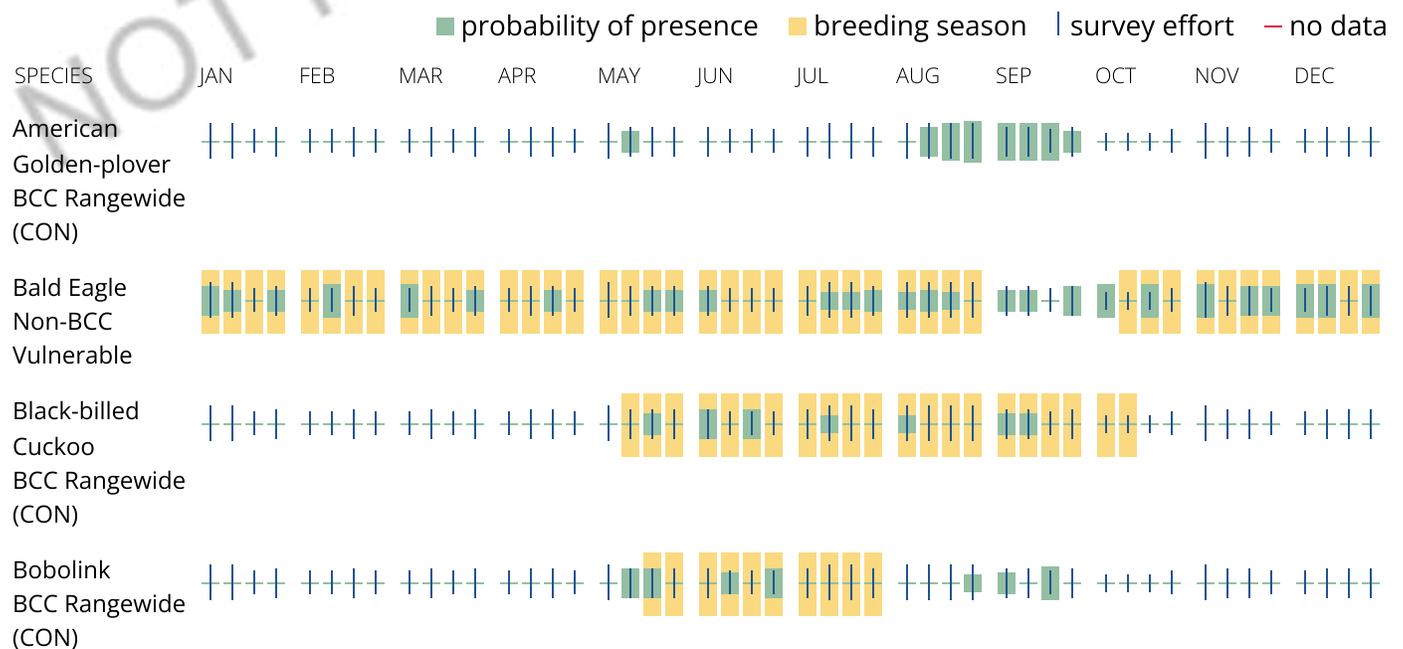
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

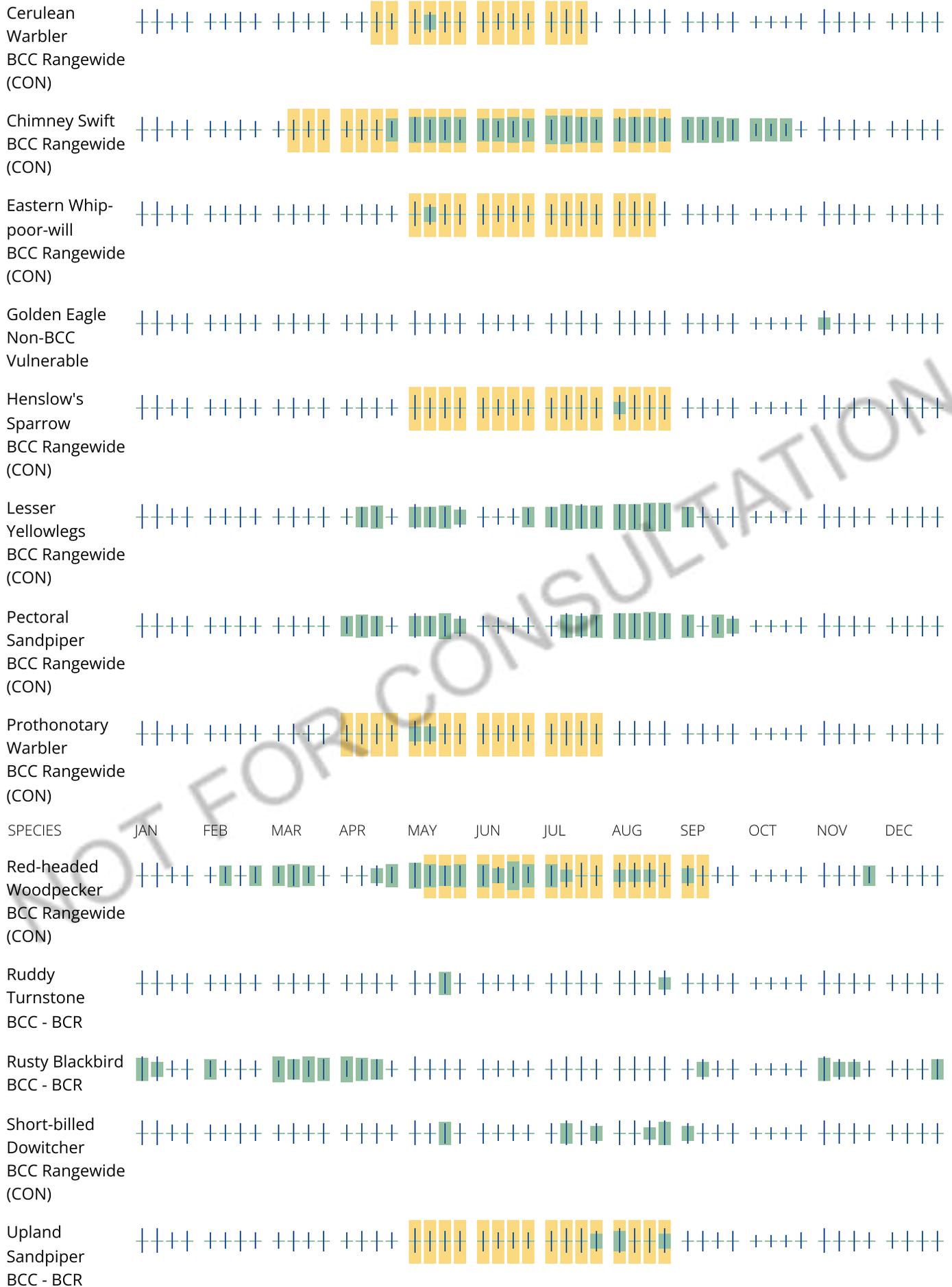
### No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

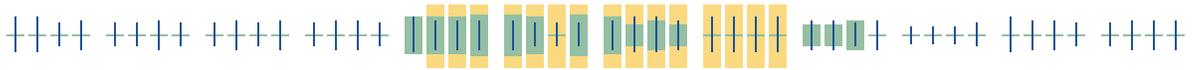
### Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Wood Thrush  
BCC Rangewide  
(CON)



**Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.**

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

**What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?**

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

**What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?**

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

**How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?**

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird

on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

### What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

### Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

### Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key

component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

## Facilities

### National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

### Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

### Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

**NOTE:** This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

### Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

### Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

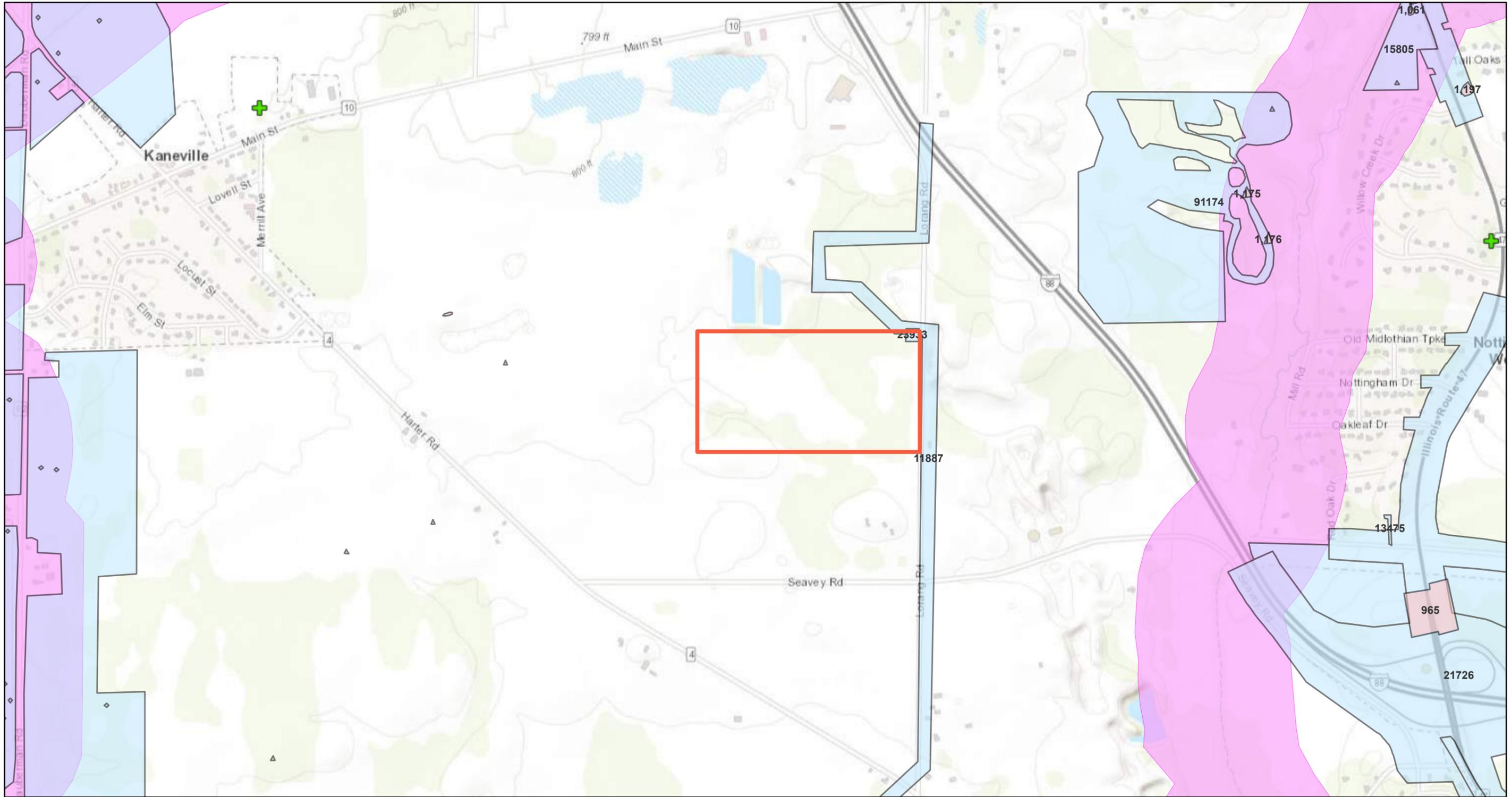
### Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

# **ATTACHMENT C**

## Historic Resources

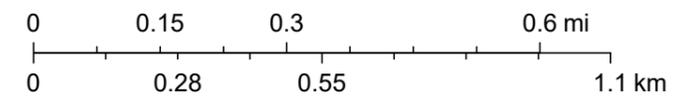
# KN309



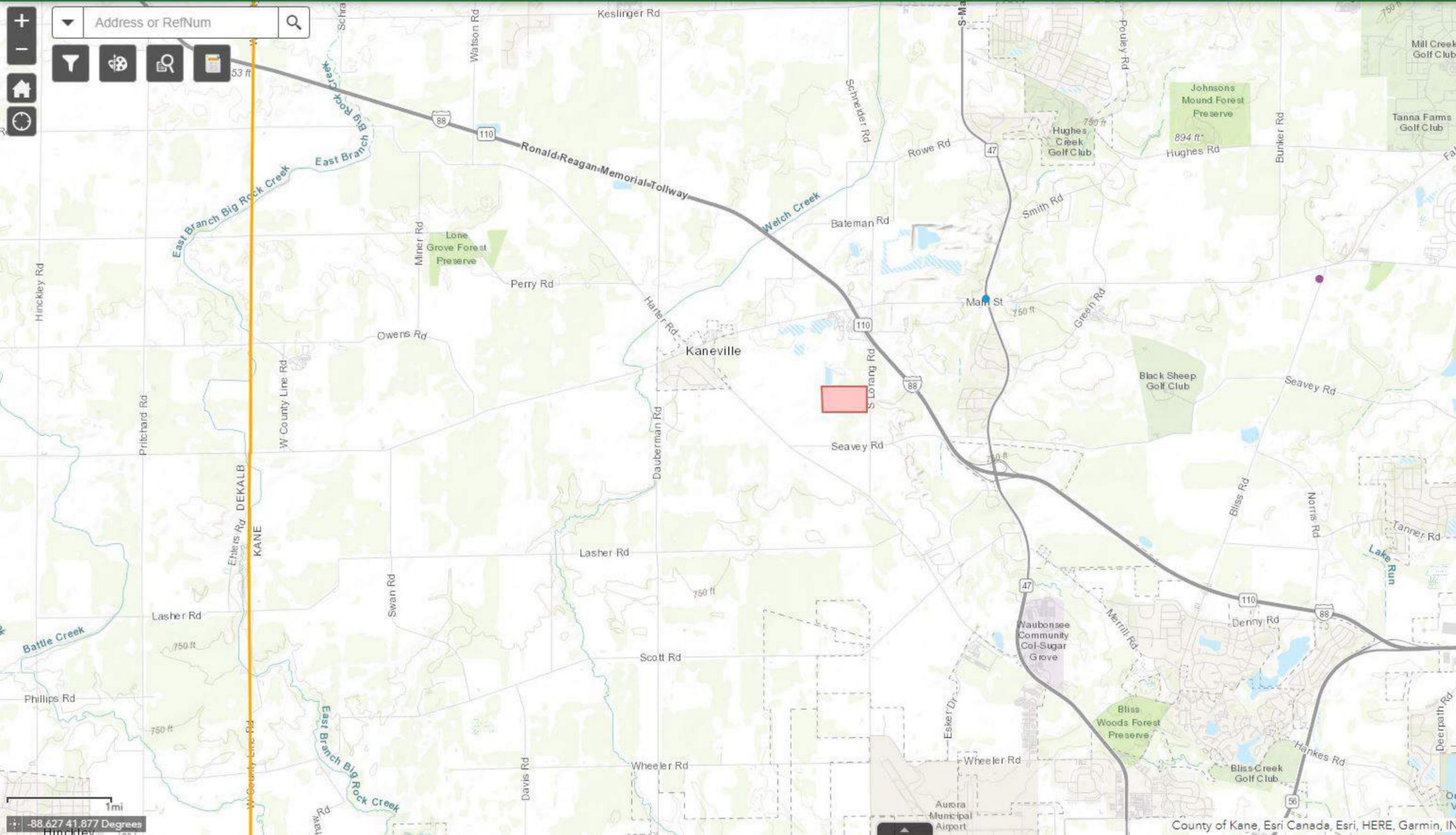
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-  Project Area
-  IAS Sites
-  Surveys
-  ISM Cemeteries
-  Archaeological Resource Potential

1:18,056



County of Kane, Esri, Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA



### Legend

- Areas**
  -
- National Register Properties**
  - Part of a NR Historic District
  - Determined eligible for the NR
  - Part of a NR Historic District - contributing
  - Entered in the NR
  - Undetermined
  - Other
- IL Boundary**
  -
- National Register Districts**
  -
- County Boundaries**
  -

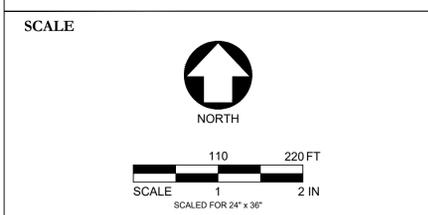
# ATTACHMENT D

## Site Plan



### SYSTEM SUMMARY

AC SYSTEM SIZE	4.99MW <sub>AC</sub>
DC SYSTEM SIZE	7.50MW <sub>DC</sub>
OVERALL SITE AREA	88.84 ACRES
LEASE AREA	45.42 ACRES
TOTAL LOD	37.21 ACRES
FENCE AREA	35.80 ACRES
ARRAY AREA	32.44 ACRES
GEN-TIE LENGTH	489 FEET
TOTAL NEW ROADS LENGTH	540 FEET
TOTAL NEW ROADS AREA	10,679 SQFT
TOTAL FENCE LENGTH	5,171 FEET
TREE CLEARING AREA	0.00 ACRES
TOTAL NEW LANDSCAPING	0 FEET
GCR	30%
MODULE STC RATING	555 W
MODULE QUANTITY	13,520
STRING SIZE (# PANELS)	26
STRING QUANTITY	520
NUMBER OF TRACKERS	1 STRINGS TRACKER- 24 2 STRINGS TRACKER- 41 3 STRINGS TRACKER- 138
RACK TYPE	SINGLE AXIS TRACKER
ARRAY AZIMUTH	180°
TILT ANGLE	60° TO 60°
TOTAL LAYDOWN AREA	0.76 ACRES
PARCEL ID	10-25-400-006
MODULE MFR	LONGI SOLAR
MODULE MODEL	LR5-72HBD-555M BIFACIAL
INVERTER MFR	CPS SCH125KTL-DO/US-600
INVERTER MODEL	CHINT POWER SYSTEMS
INVERTER QUANTITY	40
INVERTER AC OUTPUT	125kW <sub>AC</sub>



PRELIMINARY  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT # **ILKN309** LAND OWNER **VONDRA, MICHAEL P**  
 ADDRESS **S LORANG RD ELBURN, IL 60119**

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

PROJECT # **ILKN309** DRAWN BY **EQ**  
 DATE **2023-04-24**

SHEET NAME **SITE PLAN** SHEET NUMBER **A.1**

