



Vegetation Installation and  
Management Plan for  
USS Webb Solar LLC

Prepared December 10, 2025 by:



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# 1. USS Webb Solar LLC Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) Overview

## 1.1. Site Developer

US Solar  
323 Washington Ave. N Suite 350  
Minneapolis, MN 55401  
612.260.2230

## 1.2. Vegetation Restoration Consultant

Natural Resource Services, Inc  
2885 Quail Road NE  
Sauk Rapids, MN 56379  
320.290.5363

and

16425 W. State Route 90  
Princeville, IL 61559

## 1.3. Project Description

The proposed USS Webb Solar project is a 1.25 MW AC project planned for approximately 8.1 acres of land in the project area, in the Village of Hampshire, Kane County, Illinois. Tracker-style panels with approximately 30"-36" ground clearance at max tilt and above-ground drivelines are planned. The site will be planted with a native pollinator mix, including the fenced array and buffer areas to the north and east of the array. Vegetative screening is proposed along the upper western border of the array. A stormwater swale is also proposed, stretching along the upper western and northern border of the site.

## 1.4. VMP Use and Objectives

The VMP was written to provide a brief overview and description of the project and to act as a guide for vegetation installation and management. It has been custom-written based on information known at the time of writing. The VMP should be treated as a living document and adjusted as additional information about the site is gathered both pre and post construction. A qualified native vegetation contractor with a history of success working on native vegetation restorations should be contracted to implement the procedures outlined in this document and to provide feedback and suggestions for the VMP during the lifespan of the project.

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Site Location

The proposed USS Webb Solar site is located on the eastern side of Brier Hill Road, approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile to the northeast of the intersection between Brier Hill Road and Berner Road. The site is bordered by agricultural fields and residential areas. The GPS coordinates for the site are 42.080810, -88.478760.





## 2.2. Map of Array Layout



## 2.3. Site Conditions

A review of historical aerial photos shows that the entire site has been in traditional agricultural row crops for the last 30 years. Little to no signs of ponding can be observed in the aerial images. A review of the soils on the USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey shows moderately well drained to poorly drained soils. A majority of the site is classified as Mayville silt loam followed by Herbert silt loam.

# 3. Overview of Vegetation Establishment and Management

## 3.1. Vegetative Goals

The primary vegetative goal is to establish permanent vegetation that does not interfere with solar production. This solar site is being planted with 100% native species. The species chosen produce an emphasis on native pollinator habitat to achieve and maintain

Pollinator Friendly status as defined in the Illinois Pollinator Friendly Solar Site Act (525 ILCS 55/) <sup>1</sup> .

### 3.2. Contribution of Native Habitat on Solar Sites

Economical production of power is the foremost goal of solar sites. There is a parallel opportunity to provide critically important native pollinator-friendly habitat throughout the array while capitalizing on the long-term low maintenance needs of native vegetation.

Establishing prairies and other native plant communities within the confines of solar sites provides a tremendous opportunity to restore ecosystems that have been severely degraded or eliminated across all areas of the country.

Native plants have profound root systems, many reaching 12 or more feet deep into the soil. Rainwater follows those roots into the ground, helping to reduce water runoff and promote the drainage of standing water into an aquifer. Those deep roots also stabilize the soil, preventing erosion from rain and wind. The plants provide seeds for songbirds, cover for game birds and, of course, provide blossoms and host plants for our beloved butterflies and other nectar-loving insects.

Native grasses and forbs will be selected based on their ecological appropriateness to the specific conditions of this site, with consideration to their mature height to not interfere with panel productivity. These species will not require irrigation, fertilizer, or other soil amendments.

The contribution to habitat restoration cannot be overstated given the acreage impacted and lifespan of the project.



### 3.3. Vegetation Installation Overview

The native mix planned for this array is selected for ecological appropriateness to the soil moisture, types and site conditions as well as the mature plant height of 24” to 36” so as to not interfere with panel productivity. The habitat provides low-maintenance vegetation that won’t require fertilizer, amended soils or irrigation on this site.

It is important to note that the species selected for this site are based on their ability to successfully establish from seed and thrive within the unique conditions found on solar

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3900&ChapterID=44>

sites. From a practical standpoint, the species contained in these mixes are generally available in the marketplace and, as a whole, have reasonable price points. Ultimately, the list consists of well-performing, workhorse species coupled with smaller amounts of more unique species for a robust mixture.

### 3.4. Vegetation Management Overview

Maintenance plays a vital role in the eventual success of any native landscape installation, especially during the establishment period of years one through three. Active management is similar in all areas of the project site. All areas of the site are inspected annually followed by maintenance necessary to encourage healthy native species while discouraging non-native/invasive species. During the growing season of the first year of establishment, the site shall be inspected a minimum of three times.



## 4. Vegetation Installation Procedures

### 4.1. Site Inspections and Monitoring

Site inspections and monitoring throughout the installation process are vital to continually assess site conditions and determine what procedures are needed and the timing of those



procedures. The pre-construction site inspection is particularly important to determine the need for any herbicide application or mowing prior to soil preparation and seeding.

#### 4.2. Site Preparation Herbicide Application

A site preparation herbicide application, if deemed necessary, should be performed by a licensed, qualified contractor using appropriate herbicides to kill all actively growing weeds on the project site. Typically, only glyphosate herbicide is necessary, but if certain perennial weed species are present such as Canada thistle, a broadleaf additive may be necessary. The contractor should carefully select an herbicide with a short soil residual, such as Garlon 3A, to minimize the impact on germination of the permanent seeding. The vegetation should not be disturbed for a minimum of 14 days after an herbicide application to allow time for effective weed elimination.

#### 4.3. Site Preparation Mowing

Site preparation mowing may be required to reset vegetative growth to prepare for an herbicide application. Additionally, site preparation mowing may be needed to cut and mulch vegetation to simplify the soil preparation and seeding process.

#### 4.4. Soil and Seedbed Preparation

Soil and seedbed preparation is vital to the success of any planting. Disking and harrowing (or raking) the site is common and extremely effective. If extreme compaction is present on site, a ripper may be needed to mitigate the compaction. The seedbed should be relatively smooth and firm prior to seeding. Soil that is too clumpy or too fluffy may result in seeds being planted too deep in the soil to germinate and survive.

#### 4.5. Seed and Seeding

A custom native pollinator seed mix has been designed for use on this project and is found in Section 8. Seeding will be completed through broadcasting by using a mechanical spreader appropriate for the specified seed mixes. Large and fluffy seeds (such as most grasses and cover crop) should be broadcast first and then lightly harrowed/raked into the soil. Following the harrowing, small seeds (such as most forbs, sedges, and rushes) should be broadcast on top of the soil.

#### 4.6. Tree and Shrub Installation

Tree and shrub installation can occur either before or after permanent seeding depending on the preferences of the contractor, timing of seeding, and the site conditions. If installation occurs after permanent seeding, touchup seeding in the disturbed areas may need to be completed. All trees and shrubs should be watered at the time of installation and properly mulched. A watering plan should be in place in the event of inadequate rainfall.



#### 4.7. Erosion control

Erosion control measures should be implemented as required after permanent seeding is completed.

## 5. Vegetation Management Procedures

### 5.1. Adaptive Management

An adaptive management strategy is vital to the success of any project, but especially so for native pollinator restorations. Adaptive management consists of continual monitoring and adjusting maintenance strategies based on the site conditions in order to achieve the best outcomes. No two sites are exactly the same and responding to changing site conditions, weed pressures, weather, and a multitude of other variables is essential to the success of the planting.

### 5.2. Complete Site Maintenance Mowing

Complete site maintenance mowing consists of mowing the entire project area during the growing season, including trimming as appropriate around equipment or in inaccessible areas. Complete site maintenance mowing is implemented primarily during the establishment phase of the restoration (years 1-3) for several reasons. First, if a closed canopy of vegetation develops, mowing is implemented to knock back the taller vegetation and allow sunlight to reach the native seedlings below. Second, if weed species are present and actively nearing their seed set, mowing is implemented to prevent those weeds from producing viable seed. Third, vegetation has become tall enough to shade the panels or impact other solar equipment on site and must be cut down.

### 5.3. Integrated Vegetation Maintenance

Integrated vegetation maintenance or IVM is a method using a combination of targeted mowing/trimming and herbicide application aimed at reducing or eliminating weed species and promoting the desired vegetation. IVM can also include grazing, haying, and other maintenance options as appropriate. IVM is implemented starting towards the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> full growing season typically and is used throughout the life of the project. 3 IVM visits are typical on most sites until year 5 when a reduction to 1-2 visits per year can be made if site conditions allow.

### 5.4. Dormant Mowing

Dormant mowing is a type of complete site mow implemented when vegetation is not actively growing on site. This method is typically performed in early spring or fall. Oftentimes, dormant mows are completed in the fall to mulch up dead vegetation and encourage decomposition. This practice also has a dual purpose of cleaning up the site to make electrical maintenance easier and to reduce the chance of accidental fire.

## 6. Vegetation Installation and Management Timeline

### 6.1. Site Prep and Installation Phase

#### *Site Preparation:*

1. Prior to the start of construction, a cover crop may be seeded to aid in erosion control, soil moisture management, and weed suppression.
2. Inspection of the project area to assess site conditions and determine the need for any site prep mowing or spraying activities.
3. If necessary, an herbicide application will be completed using glyphosate (Round-up® or equivalent) as per manufacturer's directions in areas with actively growing vegetation. Allow a minimum of 14 days before disturbing the soil or completing seeding activities.
4. When perennial broadleaf vegetation is present a triclopyr herbicide will be added (Garlon 3A® or equivalent) as per manufacturer's directions. When a broadleaf herbicide is used allow a minimum of 30 days before disturbing the site or completing seeding.
5. Depending on the density and type of undesirable vegetation present (i.e., annual vs perennial) a complete site mowing might be advisable in lieu of an herbicide application. For instance, if the site is dominated by Foxtail (an annual), mowing would be preferable to an herbicide application.

#### *Soil Prep and Seeding:*

1. Construction debris, garbage, and building materials will be removed and/or staged outside the intended seeding areas.
2. Disk soil within the project area in preparation for seeding. Harrow or rake the soil to achieve the proper seedbed.
3. Broadcast the large and fluffy seed (mostly grasses) along with a cover crop of winter wheat or oats.
4. Harrow or rake the soil to work the seed to a proper depth.
5. Broadcast the small seeds (forbs, sedges, rushes, small grass seeds) on top of the soil.

#### *Vegetative Screening Installation*

1. Prior to tree and shrub installation, planting locations should be marked to ensure proper placement and spacing of the trees and shrubs.
2. Install trees and shrubs using appropriate equipment and procedures, including watering at the time of installation, mulch rings, and staking or guying if necessary.
3. Implement a watering plan post-installation to ensure survival.

### *Installation Phase Maintenance*

If the site is seeded in the summer or early fall, 1-2 complete site mowings may be needed during this first partial growing season.

## 6.2. Establishment Phase

Year 1 is defined as the 1<sup>st</sup> full growing season for the vegetation. A recommendation of 3 complete site mowings is most common for this phase. Depending on site conditions and vegetation growth, more or less may be needed.

Year 2 is the second full growing season. 3 total visits are typical with 2 complete site mowings and 1 Integrated Vegetation Maintenance visit the most likely combination.


Year 3 typically requires 3 IVM site visits depending on vegetation status. Maintenance Phase

Year 4 – 34. During the maintenance phase, 2 IVM visits are typical.

## 7. Monitoring

Consistent project monitoring is essential to evaluate vegetative establishment, weed presence, and possible erosion concerns. This information helps determine which management procedures to utilize, the proper timing for those procedures, and whether any other remedial action is required such as reseeding or replanting. As the site's vegetation matures, adaptive management should be utilized as previously described.

## 8. Seed Mixes

<div>  <div> <b>USS Webb Solar Native Pollinator Mix</b>  Seeding Rate - 12.5 lb/acre - 75 seed/ft<sup>2</sup> </div> </div>						
Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Month	% of Mix by Weight	Lbs/Acre	Seeds per ft <sup>2</sup>	% of Mix by Seeds/ft <sup>2</sup>
Sideoats Grama	Bouteloua curtipendula		34.25%	4.28	9.43	12.58%
Prairie Brome	Bromus kalmii		0.80%	0.10	0.29	0.39%
Plains Oval Sedge	Carex brevior		2.80%	0.35	3.72	4.97%
Bicknell's Sedge	Carex bicknellii		0.96%	0.12	0.75	1.00%
Troublesome Sedge	Carex molesta		1.84%	0.23	2.11	2.82%
Brown Fox Sedge	Carex vulpinoidea		2.00%	0.25	9.18	12.24%
Silky Wild Rye	Elymus villosus		6.00%	0.75	1.52	2.02%
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium		26.96%	3.37	18.57	24.75%
Prairie Dropseed	Sporobolus heterolepis		0.40%	0.05	0.29	0.39%
<b>Graminoid Total</b>			<b>76.00%</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>45.87</b>	<b>61.15%</b>
Common Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	Jun-Aug	0.44%	0.06	3.63	4.84%
Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum	Jul-Aug	0.24%	0.03	0.08	0.11%
Lead Plant	Amorpha canescens	Jun-Aug	1.33%	0.17	0.98	1.30%
Canada Anemone	Anemone canadensis	May-Jun	0.04%	0.01	0.02	0.02%
Wild Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	Apr-Jun	0.04%	0.01	0.07	0.10%
Common Milkweed	Asclepias syriaca	Jun-Aug	0.34%	0.04	0.06	0.08%
Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	Jun-Aug	0.32%	0.04	0.06	0.08%
Canada Milkvetch	Astragalus canadensis	Jun-Aug	1.08%	0.14	0.84	1.13%
Partridge Pea	Chamaecrista fasciculata	Jul-Sep	3.11%	0.39	0.39	0.51%
White Prairie Clover	Dalea candida	Jun-Sep	4.08%	0.51	3.56	4.74%
Purple Prairie Clover	Dalea purpurea	Jul-Sep	6.02%	0.75	4.98	6.63%
Cream Gentian	Gentiana flavida	Aug-Sep	0.04%	0.01	0.27	0.36%
Prairie Blazing Star	Liatris pycnostachya	Jul-Sep	0.24%	0.03	0.12	0.16%
Virginia Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Jun-Sep	0.09%	0.01	0.95	1.26%
Prairie Wild Rose	Rosa arkansana	Jun-Aug	0.29%	0.04	0.03	0.04%
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Jun-Oct	1.92%	0.24	8.13	10.83%
Gray Goldenrod	Solidago nemoralis	Aug-Oct	0.04%	0.01	0.57	0.76%
Ohio Goldenrod	Solidago ohioensis	Aug-Sep	0.04%	0.01	0.21	0.28%
Calico Aster	Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Aug-Oct	0.04%	0.01	0.48	0.64%
Sky Blue Aster	Symphyotrichum oolentangiense	Aug-Oct	0.16%	0.02	0.57	0.76%
Ohio Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis	May-Jul	0.24%	0.03	0.09	0.12%
Hoary Vervain	Verbena stricta	Jun-Sep	1.44%	0.18	1.85	2.46%
Golden Alexanders	Zizia aurea	Apr-Jun	2.40%	0.30	1.21	1.62%
<b>Forb Total</b>			<b>24.00%</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>38.85%</b>
<b>Mix Total</b>			<b>100.00%</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>75.01</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

December 2025

Northern IL, moderately well drained to poorly drained loam soils mix for the array and buffer areas



## USS Webb Solar Native Swale Mix

Seeding Rate - 7lb/acre - 167.7 seeds/ft<sup>2</sup>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Month	% of Mix by Weight	Lbs/Acre	Seeds/ft <sup>2</sup>	% of Mix by Seeds/ft <sup>2</sup>
Bottlebrush Sedge	Carex comosa		3.57%	0.25	2.75	1.64%
Fringed Sedge	Carex crinita		5.71%	0.40	3.38	2.01%
Pointed-broom Sedge	Carex scoparia		2.86%	0.20	6.17	3.68%
Common Fox Sedge	Carex stipata		2.86%	0.20	2.50	1.49%
Brown Fox Sedge	Carex vulpinoidea		2.86%	0.20	7.35	4.38%
Canada Wild Rye	Elymus canadensis		11.86%	0.83	1.59	0.95%
Virginia Wild Rye	Elymus virginicus		17.86%	1.25	1.93	1.15%
Fowl Manna Grass	Glyceria striata		0.29%	0.02	1.18	0.70%
Dudley's Rush	Juncus dudleyi		0.29%	0.02	23.51	14.01%
Fowl Bluegrass	Poa palustris		11.14%	0.78	37.25	22.20%
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium		17.14%	1.20	6.61	3.94%
<b>Graminoid Total</b>			<b>76.43%</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>94.20</b>	<b>56.16%</b>
Canada Anemone	Anemone canadensis	May-Jun	1.29%	0.09	0.27	0.16%
Canada Milkvetch	Astragalus canadensis	Jun-Aug	2.65%	0.19	1.16	0.69%
Nodding Bur Marigold	Bidens cernua	Jun-Sep	0.65%	0.05	0.35	0.21%
Southern Blue Flag Iris	Iris virginica shrevei	May-Jul	1.29%	0.09	0.03	0.02%
Great Blue Lobelia	Lobelia siphilitica	Jul-Oct	1.03%	0.07	13.28	7.91%
Monkey Flower	Mimulus ringens	Jun-Sep	0.52%	0.04	30.54	18.20%
Virginia Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Jun-Sep	1.29%	0.09	7.30	4.35%
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Jun-Oct	3.55%	0.25	8.40	5.01%
Calico Aster	Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Aug-Oct	0.77%	0.05	4.98	2.97%
Ohio Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis	May-Jul	3.23%	0.23	0.66	0.40%
Blue Vervain	Verbena hastata	Jul-Sep	2.14%	0.15	5.12	3.05%
Golden Alexanders	Zizia aurea	Apr-Jun	5.16%	0.36	1.46	0.87%
<b>Forb Total</b>			<b>23.57%</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>73.54</b>	<b>43.84%</b>
<b>Mix Total</b>			<b>100.00%</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>167.74</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

December 2025

Native mix for the proposed stormwater swale

## 9. Pollinator Scorecard

### 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: 99

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

Owner: USS Webb Solar LLC

Vegetation Consultant: Natural Resource Services, Inc

Project Location: Hampshire, Kane County, Illinois

Project Size: ~8.1 acres

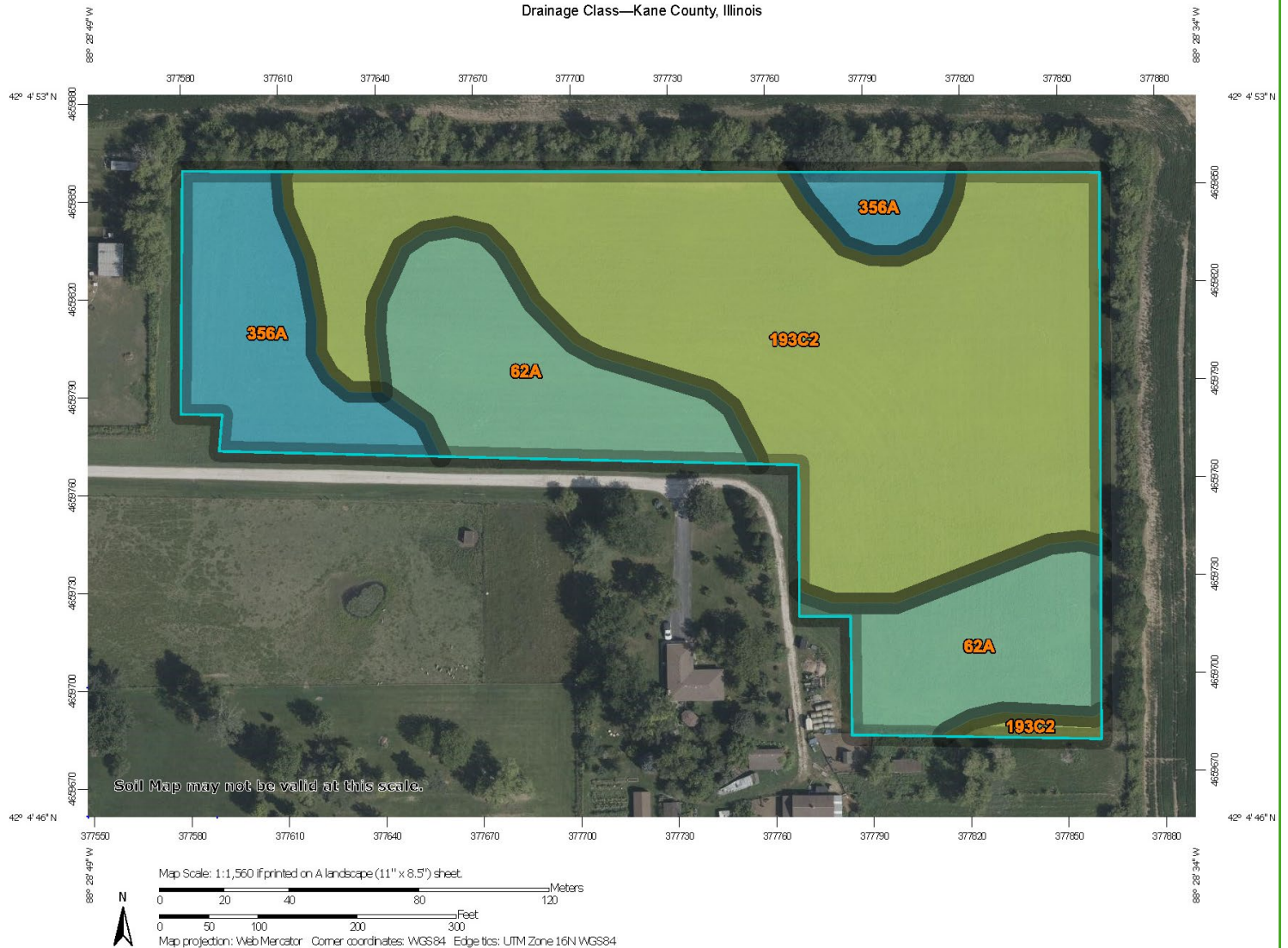
Final Seeding Date: TBD

*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.*

12/3/2019

## 10. Soils Maps

Drainage Class—Kane County, Illinois



USDA  
Natural Resources  
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey  
National Cooperative Soil Survey

12/8/2025  
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## Drainage Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
62A	Herbert silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat poorly drained	2.1	26.1%
193C2	Mayville silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Moderately well drained	4.7	58.9%
356A	Elpaso silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	1.2	15.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			7.9	100.0%

## Description

"Drainage class (natural)" refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher

Drainage Class—Kane County, Illinois

