Rockford Metropolitan Agency for Planning
Regional Freight Rail Site Feasibility Study
For Southern Winnebago County

ourmap

Project No.: 14-655

March 2015

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ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL

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APPENDICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of Rockford Metropolitan Agency for Planning (RMAP), Fehr Graham has evaluated site potential and performed limited due diligence for a proposed rail-served industrial park in southern Winnebago County in conjunction with the proposed Great Lakes Basin Belt Railroad (GLBBR) freight rail track extension. The purpose of the evaluation is to not only determine the viability of such a development and the rail service possibilities from potential orientations on the subject site, but assess the feasibility of utilizing the existing transportation/utility infrastructure, the associated improvements necessary, and any environmental aspects of such.

Located on the southern boundary of Winnebago County adjacent to the existing Omnitrax Illinois Railway line, the 1,058 acres of potential rail served industrial park would take advantage of both the existing and the planned regional rail infrastructure. The former being the presence of several Class 1 mainlines within 20 miles of the site, the latter being the proposed GLBBR line to which this site would connect allowing industry direct rail access to the Chicago rail yards and beyond. Further, transportation infrastructure benefit is in place from the proximity to three interstates, I-90, I-88, and I-39, within twenty miles of the site and access to state truck routes including IL-251, IL-20, and IL-72 via local roads on two of the site boundaries.

The subject site is currently annexed into the City of Rockford and zoned I-2 for General Industry. Beyond the site boundaries is primarily farmland on all sides, except a few sections of rural residential development. The annexation brought with it preparation of connections to the public utilities including water and sanitary sewer already extended adjacent to the subject site. Proximity to and inclusion within the boundaries of industrially developed Rockford provides the site access to established private utilities such as natural gas, electric, and telecommunications (Broadband), which is typically crucial for successful industrial sites.

From cursory drainage/detention evaluation, approximately 915 of the 1,058 acres are developable, and preliminary review of the soil types at the site show those which can typically be properly prepared to provide bearing capacity for building, roadway, and railway construction. The topography of the site drains storm water away at three locations spread across the site and into established swales or ditches conveying it to the nearby Kishwaukee River or its tributary, Kilbuck Creek. Even with its proximity to these regional waterways, only a small portion of the northeast corner of the site is encroached upon by the 500 year floodplain. This floodplain impacted portion of the site is at an area most practically employed as detention and, as such, is not anticipated to affect optimal development of the site. Other environmental considerations such as endangered species, wetlands, and historical/archeological status were evaluated and did not result in findings of necessary mitigation measures upon initial review.

Given the apparent feasibility of the site for development and its consistency with current planning and zoning, the subject site shows good potential to host a rail infrastructure development for both the existing and future freight rail lines, and with moderate investments in the adjacent local roads, could prove to be a strong, flexible transportation oriented industrial development. With the availability of access to multiple modes of shipping and the spatial flexibility to develop facilities to suit, the site presents a strong opportunity to create cargo oriented development (COD). Such CODs present value to a region not only from economic stand point of job development, but also in the efficiency of transportation

which allures investors, reduces burden to agencies responsible for infrastructure maintenance, and lessens impacts to the environment. A significant strength of the proposed site to excel as a COD is the ability to host both a transload facility and a loop track for unit trains.

The potential of the subject site as a COD creates the possibility for it to function with replacement value for Rockford's current South Main Railyards, an aspect which frees that site to be transitioned to a transit oriented development. Such a shift is held as appropriate and beneficial to Rockford and the south Winnebago County region by local and State officials.

INDUSTRIAL PARK INFORMATION

- The proposed rail served industrial park is 1,058 acres +/-.
- Located south of the Chicago-Rockford International Airport and the Kishwaukee River, just west of IL 251.
  - Northern boundary: South Bend Road
  - Eastern boundary: Illinois Railway Railroad Track
  - Southern boundary: Edson Road
  - Western boundary: Farmland, adjacent to drainage ditch to Kishwaukee River.
- Primarily farmland on all sides except sections of rural residential development along South Bend Road and the northern portion of Friday Road.
- Approximately 915 of the 1,058 acres are developable.
- Total site comprised of 23 parcels owned by two separate trusts.
- Location and boundaries displayed on map included in the Appendices.

SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND FLOODPLAIN INFORMATION

- The topography of the site drains storm water away at three locations spread across the site.
  - The site elevation generally ranges between 710 to 715 feet throughout, with rolling slopes of 1% or less.
  - A mound exists in the northwest portion of the site, covering approximately 133 acres. Said mound has a peak roughly 28 feet above the general site elevation and generally consists of 34:1 (3%) side slopes.
- Water is conveyed away by ditches to the nearby Kishwaukee River as the receiving body.
- Per current flood maps, a small portion of the northeast corner of the site is encroached upon by floodways or flood plains.
- Flood encroached portion of site at area most practically employed as detention does not impact proposed developable area.
- Relevant FIRMs included in the Appendices.

SOILS INFORMATION

- Soil information compiled by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service.

- The primary soil types of the subject site are:
  - Selma Loam
  - LaHogue Loam
  - Small patches (<3% of site, each) of various other silty or sandy loams
- Bearing Capacity for subject site soils generally ranges between 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per square foot, and may not be ideal to support standard spread footings for large buildings without modification or additional support.
- Subsurface review shows primarily carbonate rock. There exists some potential for Karst and a full geotechnical and geological review should be completed, with special attention to any depressions.
- It appears generally the soil types and subsurface conditions at the site are those which can be considered for building construction with the proper investigation and preparation; specifics of such should be verified with a full geotechnical report.
- Soil map is included in the Appendices.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Cursory environmental impact was researched and did not result in any initial concerns. Upon further advancement of the proposed site usage, review by the Winnebago County Soil and Water Conservation District would be appropriate.
- EcoCAT shows clear, with a mention of the proximity of the Kishwaukee River INAI site which is classified as a protected resource.
- A nearby section of the Kishwaukee River is qualified as a wild & scenic river by the NCRC. This section is within a half mile of the proposed site but not directly adjacent to it.
- A few small wetlands are in or directly adjacent to the site per the Wetland Mapper of U.S. Fish & Wildlife. They appear to be due to local depressions in the topography and could be easily mitigated.
- State of any archeological significance is yet unknown, though historical structures are not likely given the existing and previous agricultural land use.
- No pipelines currently cross through the proposed site; the nearest is located approximately two miles west of the site according to the National Pipeline Mapping System website.
- Various Resource Agency result documentation included in the Appendices.

UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION

- Subject project site underwent a review of existing utility infrastructure and it was discovered that existing public and private utilities are adjacent to the site.

- An exhibit showing the location of utility infrastructure is included in the Appendices.

- The following forms of utility infrastructure have been assessed and the findings are as follows:

Sanitary Sewer

- Rock River Water Reclamation District (RRWRD) operates the public wastewater system.

- Average daily flow of the RRWRD wastewater system is approximately 32 million gallons/day.

- The wastewater treatment plant has an average daily treatment capacity of 40 million gallons/day, with a maximum of 80 million gallons/day.

- There currently exists a 16" trunk sewer main located east of the project site on the east side of the Omnitrax Illinois Railway rail line.

- Typical discharge requirements, including pre-treatment for specific categories of users, may be necessary to reduce excessive discharge of certain industrial wastes to allowable levels.

Public Water

- City of Rockford operates the public water system.

- An existing public water main is located east of the project site on the east side of the Omnitrax Illinois Railway rail line with a 14" service currently stubbed under the tracks to the northeast corner of the subject site.

- Average annual daily demand of the water system is 17 million gallons/day.

- Average annual daily capacity of city water system is 55 million gallons/day.

- Water main would need to be extended within the subject property to provide service to future users.

Storm Sewer

- Stormwater runoff from the project site generally drains from the west towards the east.

- The east third of the site drains to the north into a tributary swale of Kilbuck Creek at the east edge of the site.

- The central third of the site drains to the east into a tributary swale of Kilbuck Creek just west of residences along Friday Road at the north central part of the site.

- The west third of the site drains to the west into a ditch a few hundred feet from the west edge of the site, which conveys it north with the Kishwaukee River as the receiving body.

- Proposed industrial users can reasonably incorporate grading, storm sewer design, and detention location into their site development such that the existing drainage patterns would not be adversely affected.

Electrical Service

- Commonwealth Edison operates the electrical distribution and supply service to the subject site.

- Electrical service could be readily extended to potential industrial users on the subject property from existing infrastructure northeast of the site.

- A preliminary layout should be prepared and reviewed with ComEd officials to determine the specific requirements and capabilities to provide electric service to users.

Gas Service

- Nicor Gas operates the local natural gas supply system.

- A 4" gas main (plastic) with 60 psi of pressure exists along the north side of Baxter Road to the east of the subject property approximately 1 mile.

- Gas service could be readily extended to potential industrial users on the site.

- A preliminary layout should be prepared and reviewed with Nicor Gas engineering officials to determine the specific requirements and capacities to provide gas service to the project site.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- The following telecommunications providers are available and established within the Rockford, Illinois area.

    - AT&T
    - McCleod USA
    - Comcast
    - Choice One Communications
    - iFiber

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION

Roadway Infrastructure

- Property is near several existing major transportation routes.
- Local road access to the project site is available from South Bend Road and Baxter Road along the northern edge of site and Edson Road along the south.
- South Bend and Edson Road are currently paved non-truck routes, with a segment of Edson unpaved. South Bend transitions into Baxter Road which is rated for 80,000 lbs. (120,000 lbs with permit) east of its at-grade crossing with the Illinois Railway tracks.
- IL-251 (four-lane divided State Highway) is located 1.25 miles to the east of the subject site and is accessible from both South Bend Road and Edson Road directly from intersection.
- I-39 is located 4 miles to the east and is accessible via Baxter Road directly from the interchange.
- US-20 (four-lane divided Bypass) is located 4.0 miles to the north and is accessible via Highway 251 or Interstate 39, directly from an interchange with each.
- IL-72 (two-lane State Highway) is located 3.5 miles to the south and is accessible via Highway 251 or Interstate 39, directly from an interchange with each.
- Access to I-39 allows connection to both Interstate 90 and Interstate 88 within 8.5 and 18 total miles, respectively, from the I-39 Baxter Road interchange.
- Transportation routes for the property are highlighted on the Transportation Infrastructure exhibit included in the Appendices.

Railroad Infrastructure

- Existing Omnitrax Illinois Railway rail line runs along the east side of the subject site.
- Illinois Railway rail line extends approximately 26 miles south near Rochelle, Illinois where it switches with the BNSF mainline at Flagg Center.
- Illinois Railway rail line reaches north to the South Main Railyards in Rockford with switching connections to the Canadian National Railroad along its leg connecting Chicago to Omaha/Sioux City, as well as the Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.
    - Said line is primarily 90 – 100 lbs. rail and would most likely require an upgrade to 115 lbs. rail to maximize ability to accommodate freight rail per the AECOM Report prepared for Winnebago County, dated 2009.
- Subject site is proposed for rail yard development as it serves as the planned switching point for Illinois Railway with the future Great Lakes Basin Belt Railroad freight line.

Air/Sea

- Roadway system allows connectivity to the Chicago port system; less than 75 miles via truck.
- O'Hare Airport approximately 60 miles via I-90.
- Chicago-Rockford Airport within 5 miles of site, currently hosts the 2nd largest UPS air hub in the nation.
- The site is eligible for inclusion in Foreign Trade Zone #176; including references to such in the associated annexation agreements.

ZONING AND LAND USE

- Subject property has been annexed within the City of Rockford.
- Site land uses are controlled by the City of Rockford Comprehensive Plan (2020), and currently all parcels within the subject site are zoned I-2 for general industry.
- Please refer to the Rockford Zoning Map and Rockford Future Land Use Map in the Appendices for further details.
- The existing land use on the subject site is agriculture. No permitted uses other than agricultural production, lagoons and agricultural product and machinery storage facilities, allowing 20 acres/1 housing unit.

REGIONAL WORK FORCE AND HISTORY

- There are 609,000 people living within 30 miles of the site, including 313,000 in the labor force.
- The Rockford Region is recognized as a center of manufacturing excellence.
- Ample workforce with appropriate skill levels, with 55,000 manufacturing workers within 30 miles and 32,000 within the Rockford metropolitan area.
- Employee training options at local universities and colleges, as well as other manufacturing and technical training programs.

SITE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

- Rail Connections can be achieved to the existing Illinois Railway line with No. 9 switches allowing both northbound and southbound movements.
- Lead tracks parallel to and switching with the main line that provide a storage minimum of 8,000 feet are recommended. These can be accommodated within the existing boundaries of the subject site, making it capable of hosting unit trains (approximately 100 cars of the same good with a single origin/destination trip).
- Transload operations can be utilized in conjunction with the mainline adjacent lead by dedicating a spur to feed a ladder track into a yard which can facilitate readily available truck access from Edson Road along the rail to trains of bulk goods. Edson Road provides a direct connection to IL-251and thus all the aforementioned interstates.

- Unit train loading loop, 8,000 feet of minimum clear track and acceptable radii to facilitate the loading of 120 hopper cars, can be accommodated at several different orientations within the site, should a prospective user, such as a grain operation, necessitate such.
- The basis for the included conceptuals focused on providing strong rail support to general industry throughout the southern half of the property, as divided by the mainline and lead tracks, and rail accessibility to a portion of light industry located on the northern half of the property.
- The site layout can accommodate an internal crossing of the mainline at the west edge to facilitate roadway traffic across the site without leaving it.
- Facilities as large as 2.2 million square feet are shown to be accommodated by the conceptuals, and beyond the rail driven element traditional industrial park development of approximately 100,000 to 250,000 square feet.
- The conceptuals take into account recommendation of preservation of "Core Green" areas as identified in the Rockford site Information Project Sentinel report of November 13, 2014.
- After comprehensive rail support infrastructure, roadway facilities, storm water detention and environmental considerations, the site provides a building footprint development density of 1 to 3.2, resulting in 31% of the 1,058 acres for facility footprints/floor space.

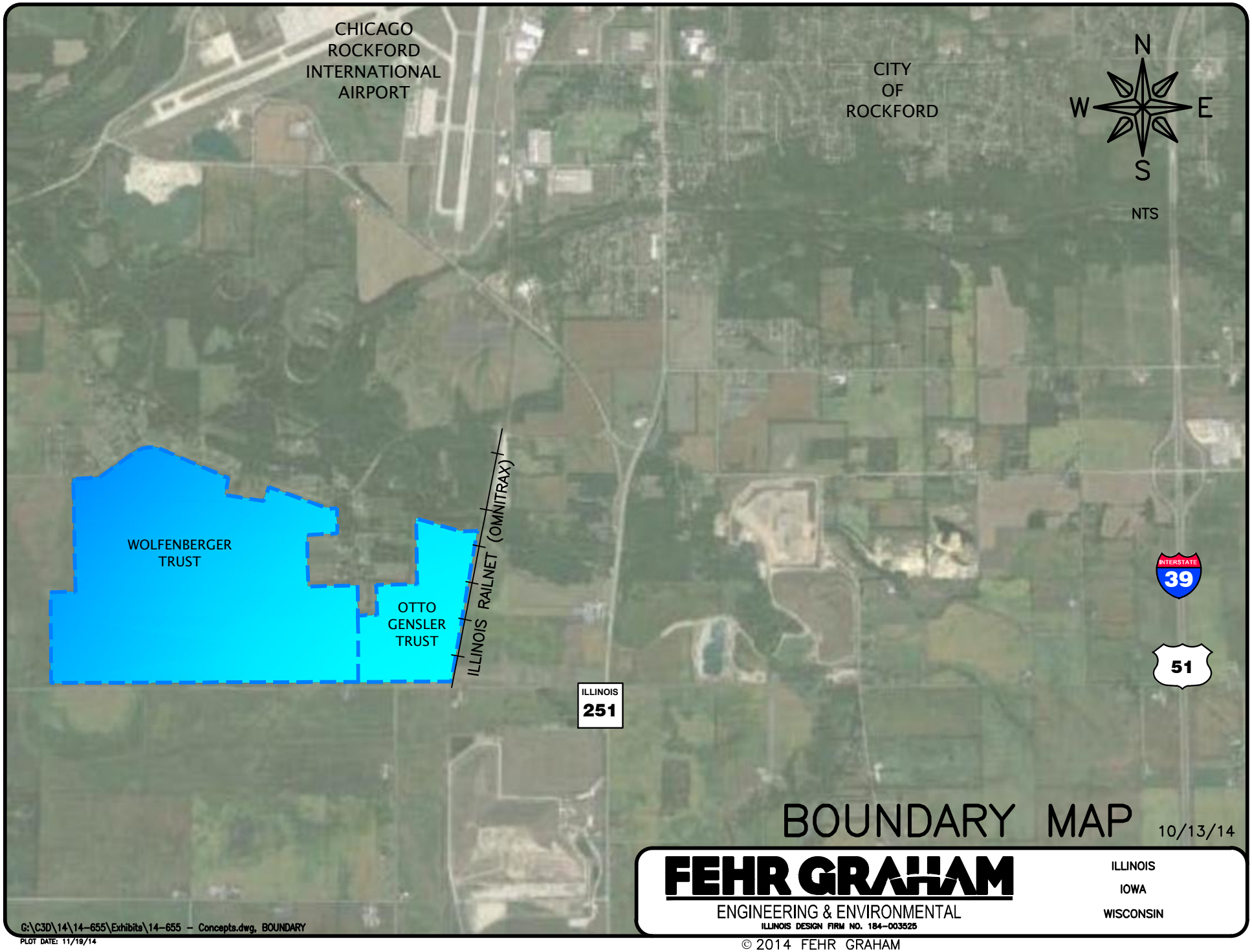
PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES

- On-Site Improvements
  - Rail – Mainline track and storage track, and individual switches: $25 million.
  - Roadway – Road network and transload stations for site: $14 million.
  - Mass Grading – Preparing the subject site for trackbed, detention, and building pads: $25 million.
  - Utility Extension – Feed network of storm sewer, water, and sanitary sewer throughout site to parcels: $10 million.
- Off-Site Improvements
  - Rail – Full rail replacement and additional track and structure upgrades for the Illinois Railway line Airport Road to Flagg Center: $32 million (per aforementioned AECOM Report).
  - Roadway – Reconstruction of both South Bend Road and Edson to 80,000 lb. Class II truck route criteria from the west limits of the subject site to the Illinois Railway crossing and intersection with IL-251, respectively: $12.5 million.

Appendices

Appendix A

Site Maps



BOUNDARY MAP

10/13/14

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ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525

ILLINOIS
IOWA
WISCONSIN

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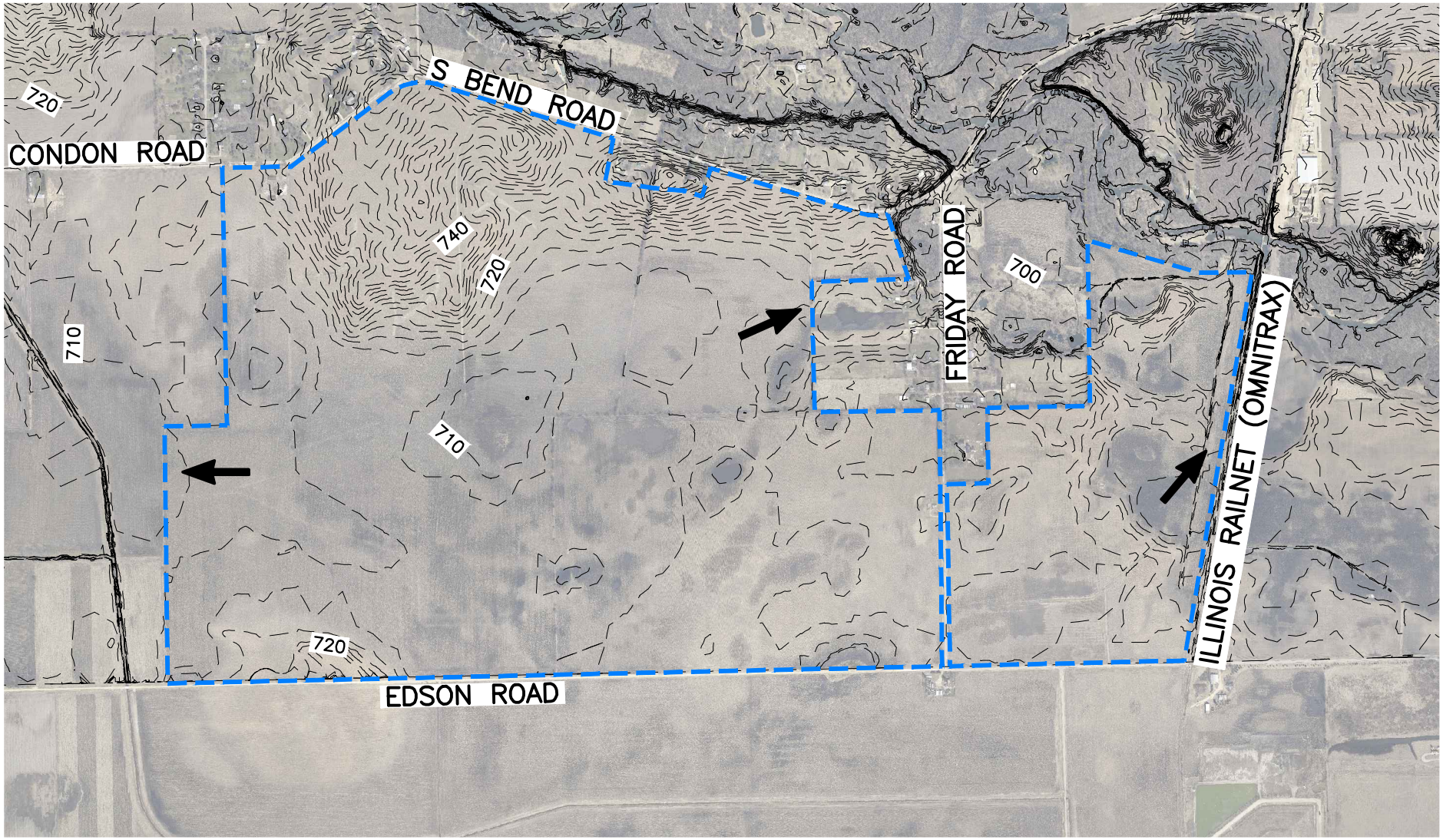
PLOT DATE: 11/19/14



N
W E
S

NTS

EXISTING DRAINAGE FLOW

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

10/13/14

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ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525

ILLINOIS
IOWA
WISCONSIN

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PLOT DATE: 11/19/14

Appendix B

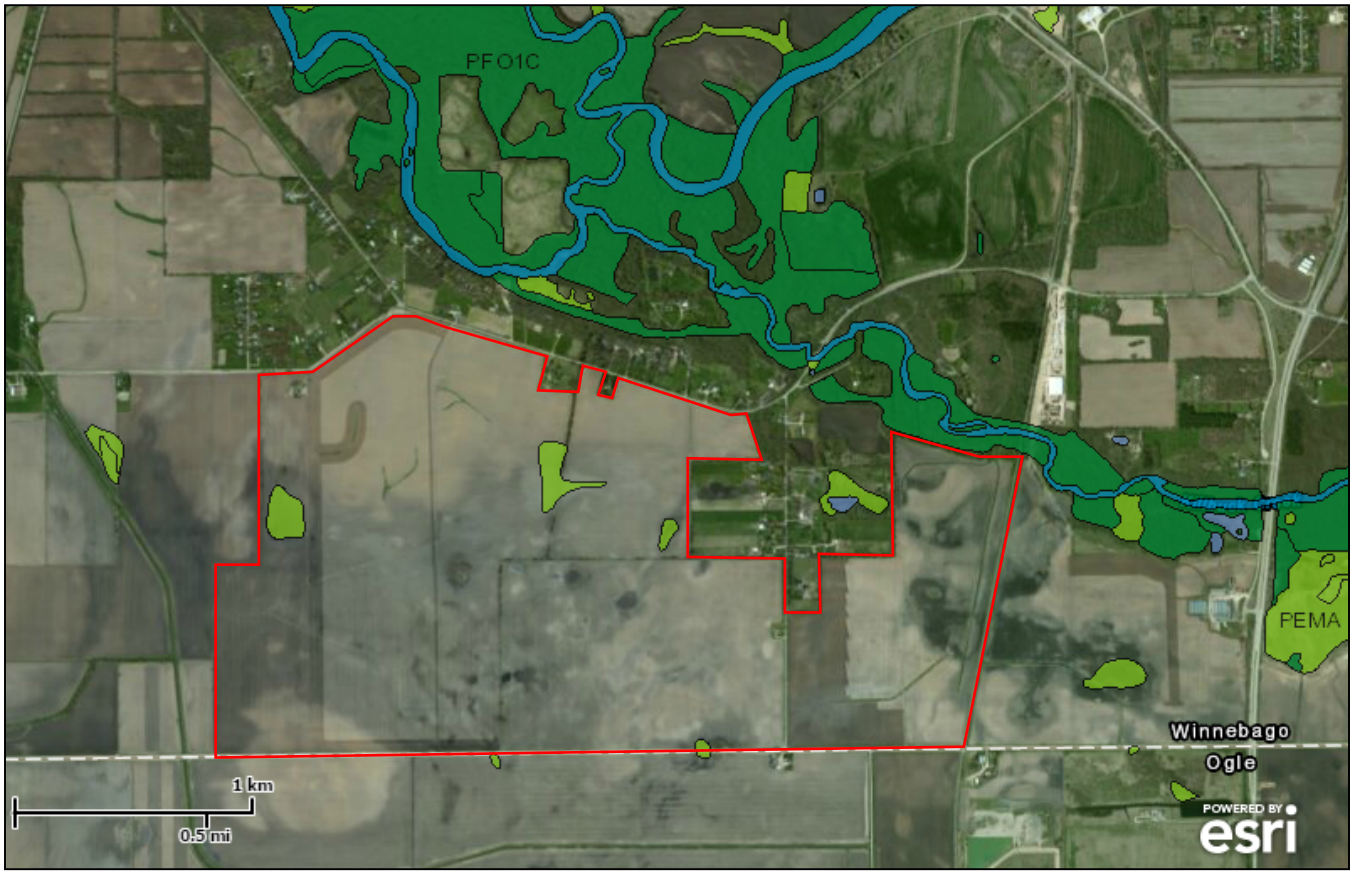
Site Conditions

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

RMAP Rail Study

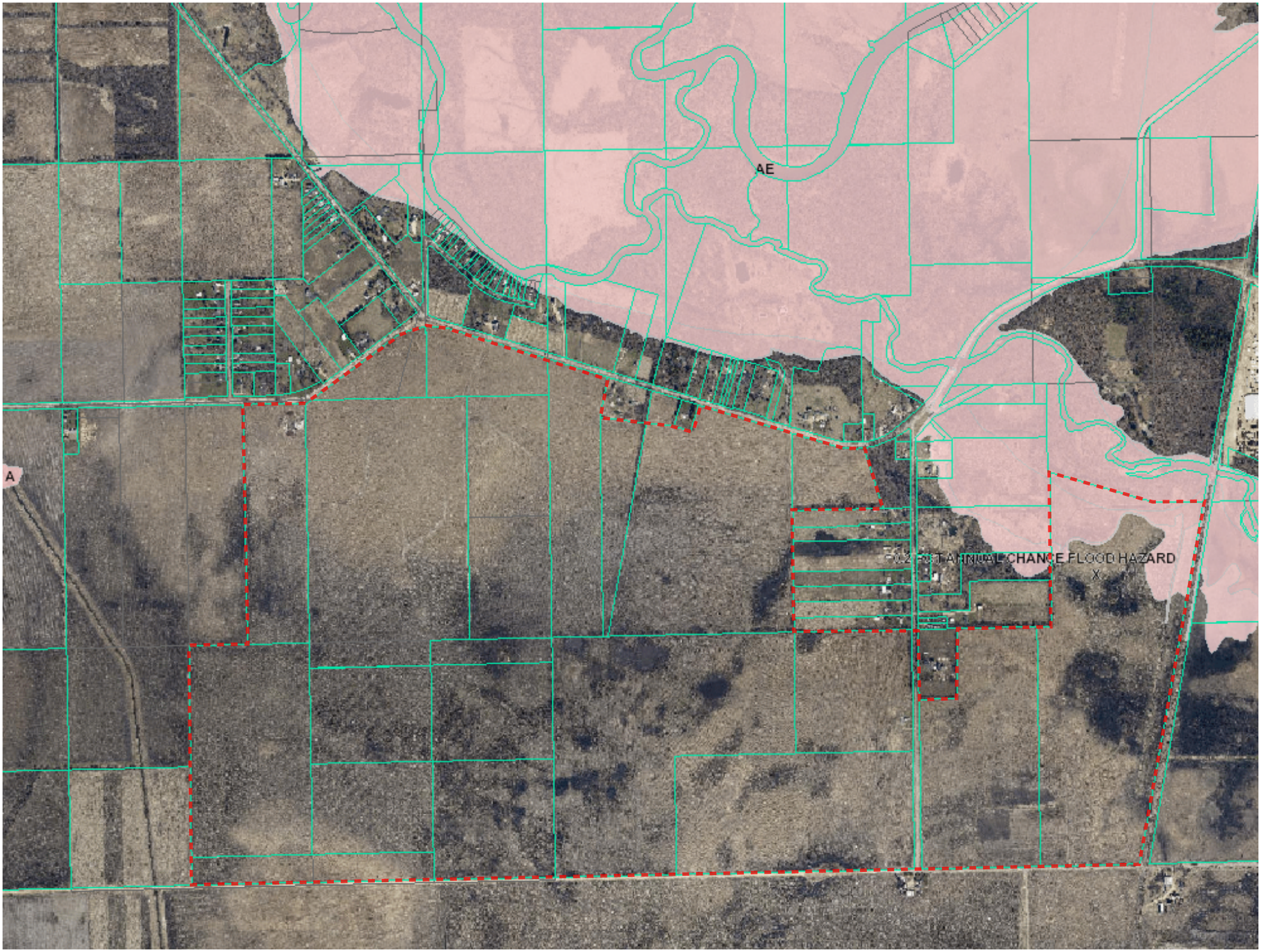
Oct 23, 2014



Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Other

User Remarks:


AE
A
X

EcoCAT
Ecological Compliance Assessment Tool

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Applicant: Fehr Graham
Contact: Zachary Gill
Address: 515 Lincoln Highway
Rochelle, IL 61068

Project: RMAP Rail Site Eval
Address: Edson Rd, Rockford

IDNR Project Number: 1505299
Date: 10/03/2014
Alternate Number: 14-655

Description: Potential layout of proposed rail connection at Edson Rd site in Winn. Co.

Natural Resource Review Results

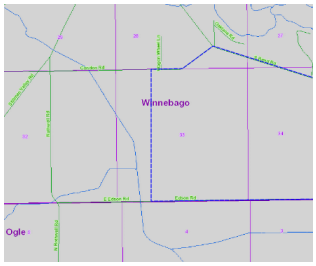
This project was submitted for information only. It is not a consultation under Part 1075.

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

Kishwaukee River INAI Site
Black Sandshell *(Ligumia recta)*
Black Sandshell *(Ligumia recta)*

Location

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



County: Ogle

Township, Range, Section:
42N, 1E, 2
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County: Winnebago

Township, Range, Section:
, ,
43N, 1E, 27
43N, 1E, 28
43N, 1E, 33
43N, 1E, 34
43N, 1E, 35

IL Department of Natural Resources Contact
Impact Assessment Section
217-785-5500
Division of Ecosystems & Environment

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.

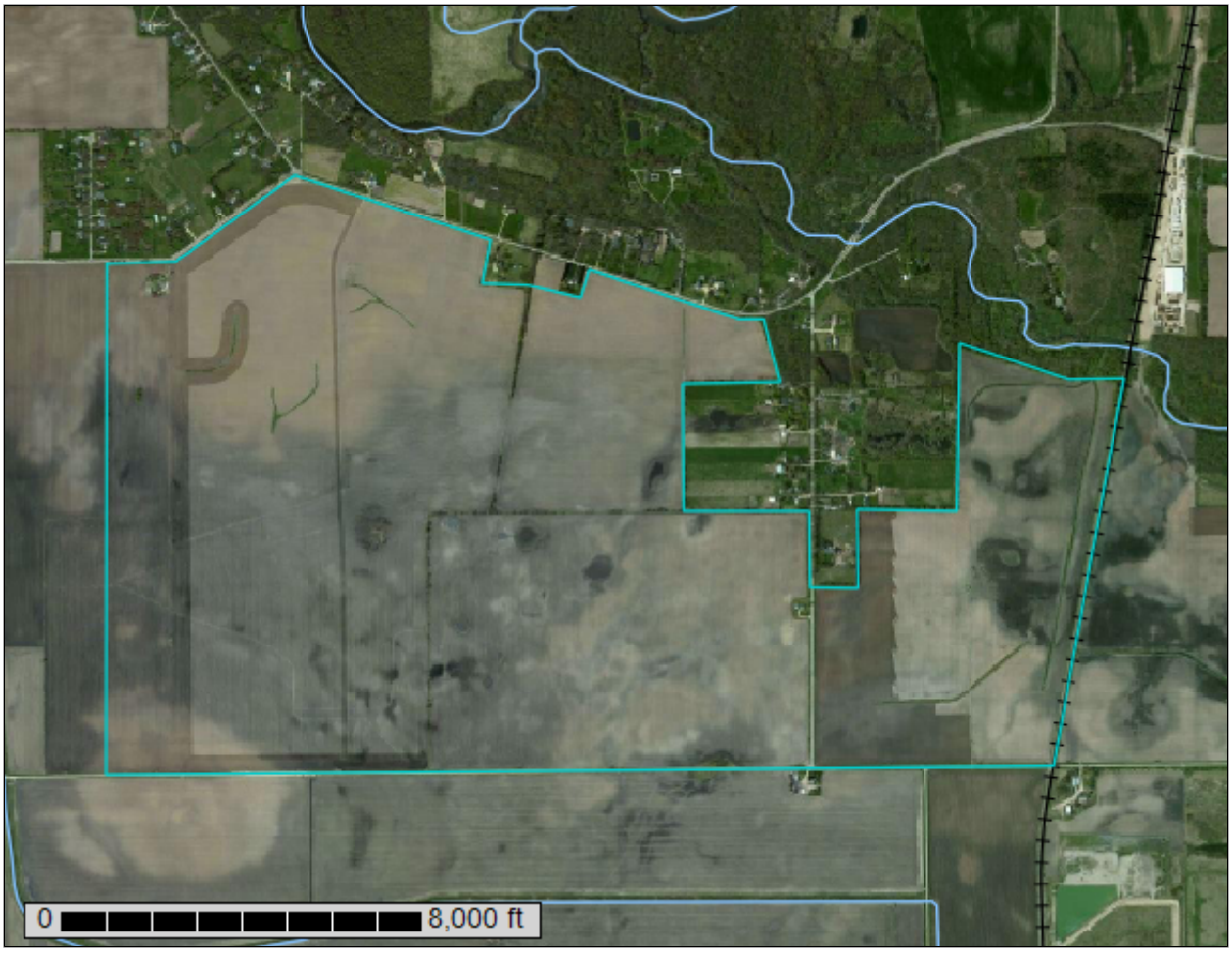
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Winnebago County, Illinois



October 13, 2014

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 (http://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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Contents

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 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.

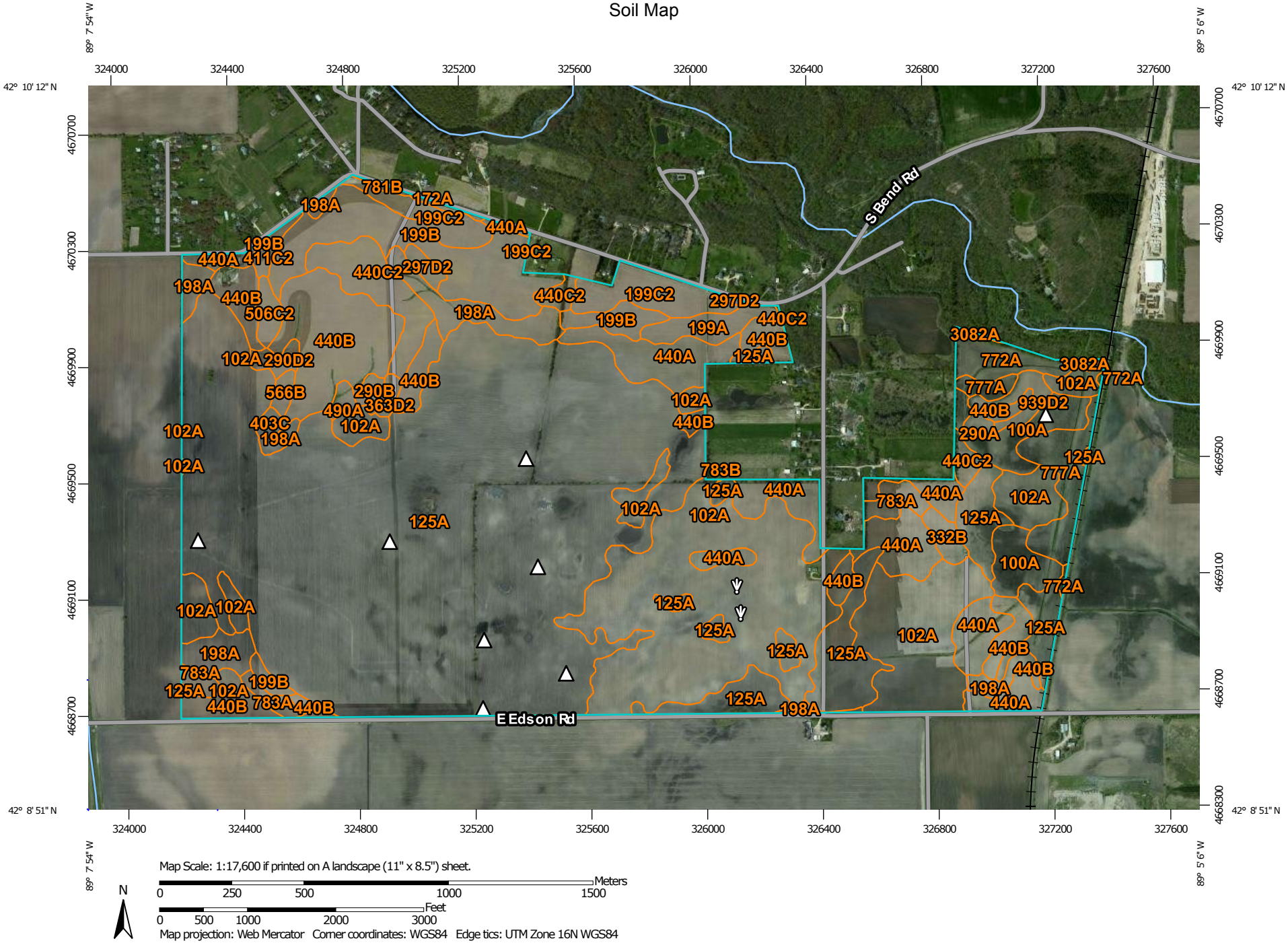
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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 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



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- 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
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
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: Winnebago County, Illinois
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 13, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 29, 2011—Mar 28, 2012

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

Winnebago County, Illinois (IL201)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
100A	Palms muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22.9	2.2%
102A	La Hogue loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	191.4	18.3%
125A	Selma loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	485.0	46.3%
172A	Hoopeston sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0	0.1%
198A	Elburn silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	30.4	2.9%
199A	Plano silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.5	0.8%
199B	Plano silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	49.0	4.7%
199C2	Plano silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	24.5	2.3%
290A	Warsaw loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.4	0.1%
290B	Warsaw loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	1.6	0.2%
290D2	Warsaw loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	1.9	0.2%
297D2	Ringwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	2.9	0.3%
332B	Billett sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4.0	0.4%
363D2	Griswold loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	2.1	0.2%
403C	Elizabeth silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	1.7	0.2%
411C2	Ashdale silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	2.7	0.3%
440A	Jasper silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	63.0	6.0%
440B	Jasper silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	74.6	7.1%
440C2	Jasper silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	25.6	2.4%
490A	Odell silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.0	0.2%
506C2	Hitt silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	3.9	0.4%
566B	Rockton and Dodgeville soils, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2.2	0.2%

Winnebago County, Illinois (IL201)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
772A	Marshan loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.8	1.0%
777A	Adrian muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18.1	1.7%
781B	Friesland fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.7	0.1%
783A	Flagler sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.4	1.0%
783B	Flagler sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
939D2	Rodman-Warsaw complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	4.0	0.4%
3082A	Millington silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1.1	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,047.1**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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 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.

Winnebago County, Illinois

100A—Palms muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2szdc
Elevation: 780 to 1,240 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 49 degrees F
Frost-free period: 124 to 178 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Palms and similar soils: 87 percent
Minor components: 13 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Palms

Setting

Landform: Depressions on interdrumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over loamy drift

Typical profile

Oap - 0 to 13 inches: muck
Oa - 13 to 30 inches: muck
2Cg - 30 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 15.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Houghton

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions on interdrumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Adrian

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on interdrumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

102A—La Hogue loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lgwt
Elevation: 400 to 1,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 29 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of La Hogue

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: loam
H2 - 16 to 26 inches: clay loam
H3 - 26 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 36 to 61 inches: sandy loam
H5 - 61 to 65 inches: stratified silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Orio

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions, stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Dickinson

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Drummer

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Selma

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Cresent

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

125A—Selma loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t6zr
Elevation: 450 to 960 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 155 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Selma, Drained

Setting

Landform: Lake plains, stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 21 inches: loam
Bg - 21 to 46 inches: loam
Cg - 46 to 60 inches: stratified silt loam to loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Harpster, drained

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on lake plains, depressions on outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Orthents, loamy

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Lake plains, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Houghton, drained

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions on lake plains, depressions on outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

172A—Hoopeston sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v0x
Elevation: 510 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hoopeston

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 14 to 38 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 38 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Minor Components

Gilford

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Selmass

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Swales
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

198A—Elburn silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v18
Elevation: 490 to 1,300 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

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

Description of Elburn

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam
H2 - 13 to 52 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 52 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly 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 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Parkway

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Drummer

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Plano

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Sable

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Thorp

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

199A—Plano silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tjws
Elevation: 660 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 37 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 123 to 173 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plano and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plano

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over stratified loamy outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 14 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 14 to 49 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 49 to 60 inches: loam
2C - 60 to 79 inches: stratified loamy sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Minor Components

Elburn

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

199B—Plano silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tjwv
Elevation: 660 to 980 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 142 to 173 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plano and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plano

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over stratified loamy outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 15 to 45 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 45 to 55 inches: loam
2C - 55 to 79 inches: stratified loamy sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Minor Components

Elburn

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

199C2—Plano silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tjwx
Elevation: 660 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 178 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Plano and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plano

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Loess over stratified loamy outwash

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 8 to 41 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 41 to 53 inches: loam
2C - 53 to 79 inches: stratified loamy sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 20 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Minor Components

Elburn

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

290A—Warsaw loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v25
Elevation: 400 to 930 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Warsaw and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Warsaw

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy outwash over sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: loam
H2 - 14 to 26 inches: loam
H3 - 26 to 35 inches: gravelly clay loam
H4 - 35 to 60 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Minor Components

Selma

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Swales
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Edgington

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

290B—Warsaw loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v26
Elevation: 510 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Warsaw

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, kames, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: loam
H2 - 11 to 29 inches: loam
H3 - 29 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly loamy sand to extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 35 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Minor Components

Will

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, kames, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

290D2—Warsaw loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v28
Elevation: 680 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Warsaw

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy outwash over sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 27 inches: clay loam
H3 - 27 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly loamy sand to extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 35 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

297D2—Ringwood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 5v2n
Elevation: 680 to 1,050 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Ringwood and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ringwood

Setting
Landform: Ground moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess or other silty material and in the underlying till

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 16 to 32 inches: clay loam
H4 - 32 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 30 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

332B—Billett sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lfzd
Elevation: 620 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Billett and similar soils: 88 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Billett

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 29 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 29 to 38 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 38 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Minor Components

Selmass

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

363D2—Griswold loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v3t
Elevation: 680 to 1,150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Griswold

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 23 inches: clay loam
H3 - 23 to 27 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 27 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 40 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

403C—Elizabeth silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 1lfzj
Elevation: 1,000 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 29 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Elizabeth and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Elizabeth

Setting
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite

Typical profile
A1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
R - 6 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

411C2—Ashdale silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v4l
Elevation: 680 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: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Ashdale and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ashdale

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt - 9 to 48 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 48 to 56 inches: silty clay
2R - 56 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.01 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

440A—Jasper silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v52
Elevation: 600 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jasper

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin mantle of loess or other silty material and in the underlying outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 18 inches: silt loam
H2 - 18 to 37 inches: loam
H3 - 37 to 44 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 44 to 60 inches: stratified loamy sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

440B—Jasper silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v53
Elevation: 600 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jasper

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin mantle of loess or other silty material and in the underlying outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: silt loam
H2 - 14 to 43 inches: clay loam
H3 - 43 to 52 inches: loam
H4 - 52 to 60 inches: stratified loamy sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

440C2—Jasper silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v54
Elevation: 600 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Jasper

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin mantle of loess or other silty material and in the underlying outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 29 inches: loam
H3 - 29 to 37 inches: sandy loam
H4 - 37 to 60 inches: stratified loamy sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

490A—Odell silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v5b
Elevation: 510 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Odell and similar soils: 95 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Odell

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin layer of loess over till

Typical profile

A - 0 to 15 inches: silt loam
2Bt1 - 15 to 20 inches: clay loam
2Bt2 - 20 to 29 inches: clay loam
2BC - 29 to 40 inches: loam
2C - 40 to 60 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 35 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Minor Components

Clyde

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave

Selma

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

506C2—Hitt silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v5p
Elevation: 680 to 1,360 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Hitt

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over till over residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bt - 8 to 19 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 19 to 37 inches: clay loam
3Bt - 37 to 42 inches: silty clay
3R - 42 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.01 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

566B—Rockton and Dodgeville soils, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v64
Elevation: 680 to 1,070 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rockton and similar soils: 46 percent
Dodgeville and similar soils: 44 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rockton

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy drift over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loam
Bt - 10 to 21 inches: clay loam
2Bt - 21 to 25 inches: clay
2R - 25 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Description of Dodgeville

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Thin layer of loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bt - 12 to 21 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt - 21 to 36 inches: clay
2R - 36 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

772A—Marshan loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v7l
Elevation: 540 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Marshan and similar soils: 88 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Marshan

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy outwash over sandy and gravelly outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: loam
H2 - 17 to 20 inches: loam
H3 - 20 to 24 inches: loam
H4 - 24 to 60 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Adrian

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

777A—Adrian muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nf39
Elevation: 510 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Adrian and similar soils: 92 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Adrian

Setting

Landform: Depressions, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy outwash

Typical profile

Oap - 0 to 7 inches: muck
Oa - 7 to 40 inches: muck
Cg - 40 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 17.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Minor Components

Gilford

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Granby

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Outwash plains, lake terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Selmass

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

781B—Friesland fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1lgvn
Elevation: 680 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Friesland and similar soils: 92 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Friesland

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy outwash over silty sediments

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 19 to 35 inches: loam
H3 - 35 to 45 inches: silt loam
H4 - 45 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

783A—Flagler sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v86
Elevation: 680 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Flagler and similar soils: 92 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Flagler

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Moderately coarse-textured alluvium over coarse-textured alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 23 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 23 to 33 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 33 to 41 inches: gravelly loamy sand

H4 - 41 to 70 inches: gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Minor Components

Marshan

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

783B—Flagler sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v87
Elevation: 680 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 0 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Flagler and similar soils: 92 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Flagler

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Moderately coarse-textured alluvium over coarse-textured alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 19 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 19 to 31 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 31 to 35 inches: loamy sand
H4 - 35 to 60 inches: gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Minor Components

Marshan

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Stream terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

939D2—Rodman-Warsaw complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 5v8l
Elevation: 680 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Rodman and similar soils: 55 percent
Warsaw and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rodman

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, kames, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 7 to 13 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 13 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly loamy sand to extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 45 percent
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Description of Warsaw

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, kames, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: loam
H2 - 7 to 27 inches: clay loam
H3 - 27 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly loamy sand to extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium

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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 35 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

3082A—Millington silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 5v8s
Elevation: 600 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 25 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition
Millington and similar soils: 97 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Millington

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous alluvium

Typical profile
A - 0 to 19 inches: silt loam
Bg - 19 to 35 inches: loam
Cg - 35 to 60 inches: loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
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 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 30 percent
Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Minor Components

Otter

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Houghton

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Ground moraines, end moraines, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Sawmill

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains

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Appendix C

Transportation

TRANSPORTATION MAP 10/13/14

FEHR GRAHAM
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL
ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525

ILLINOIS
IOWA
WISCONSIN

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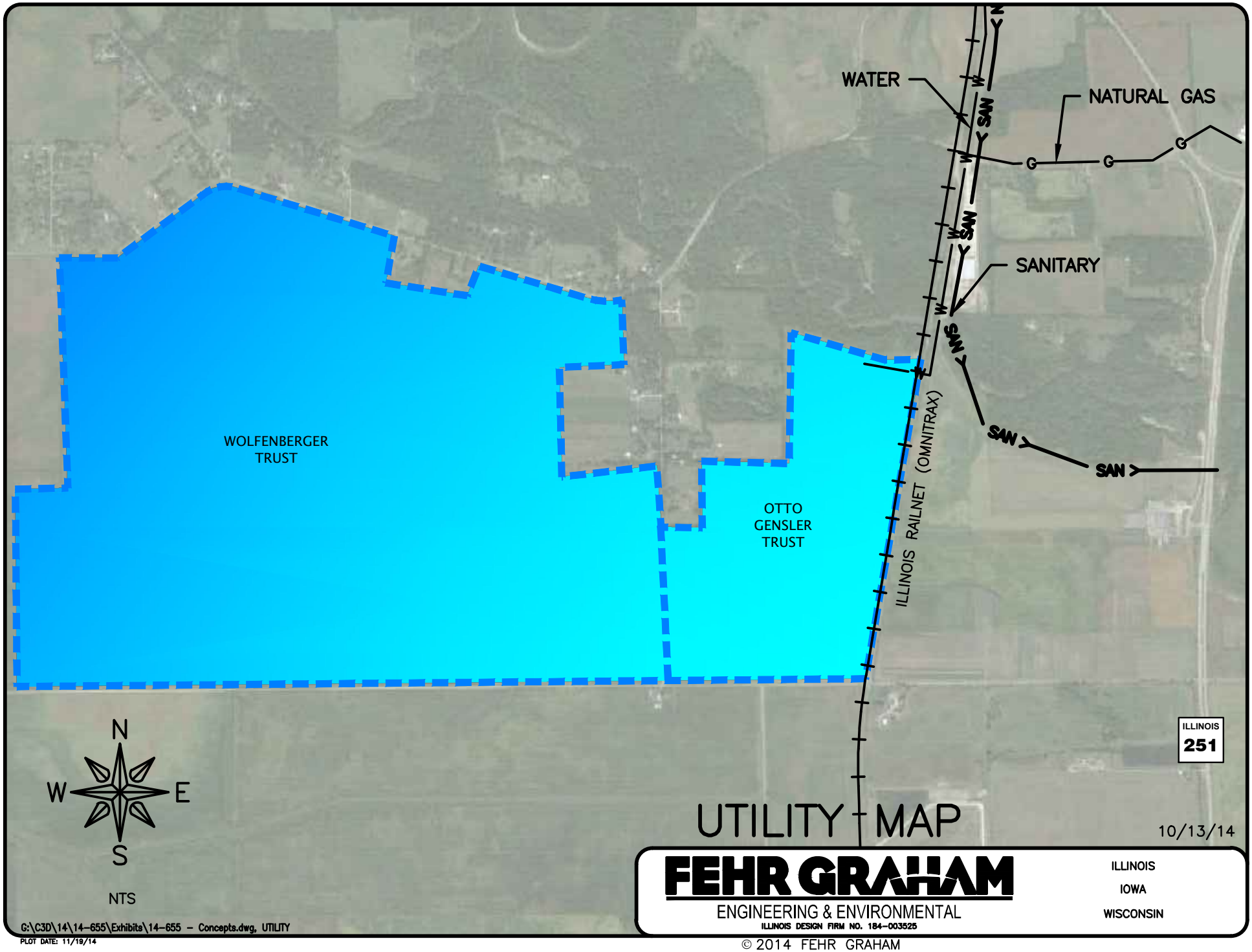
PLOT DATE: 11/19/14

Appendix D

Utilities



UTILITY MAP

10/13/14

FEHR GRAHAM
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL
ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525

ILLINOIS
IOWA
WISCONSIN

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PLOT DATE: 11/19/14

Appendix E

Zoning

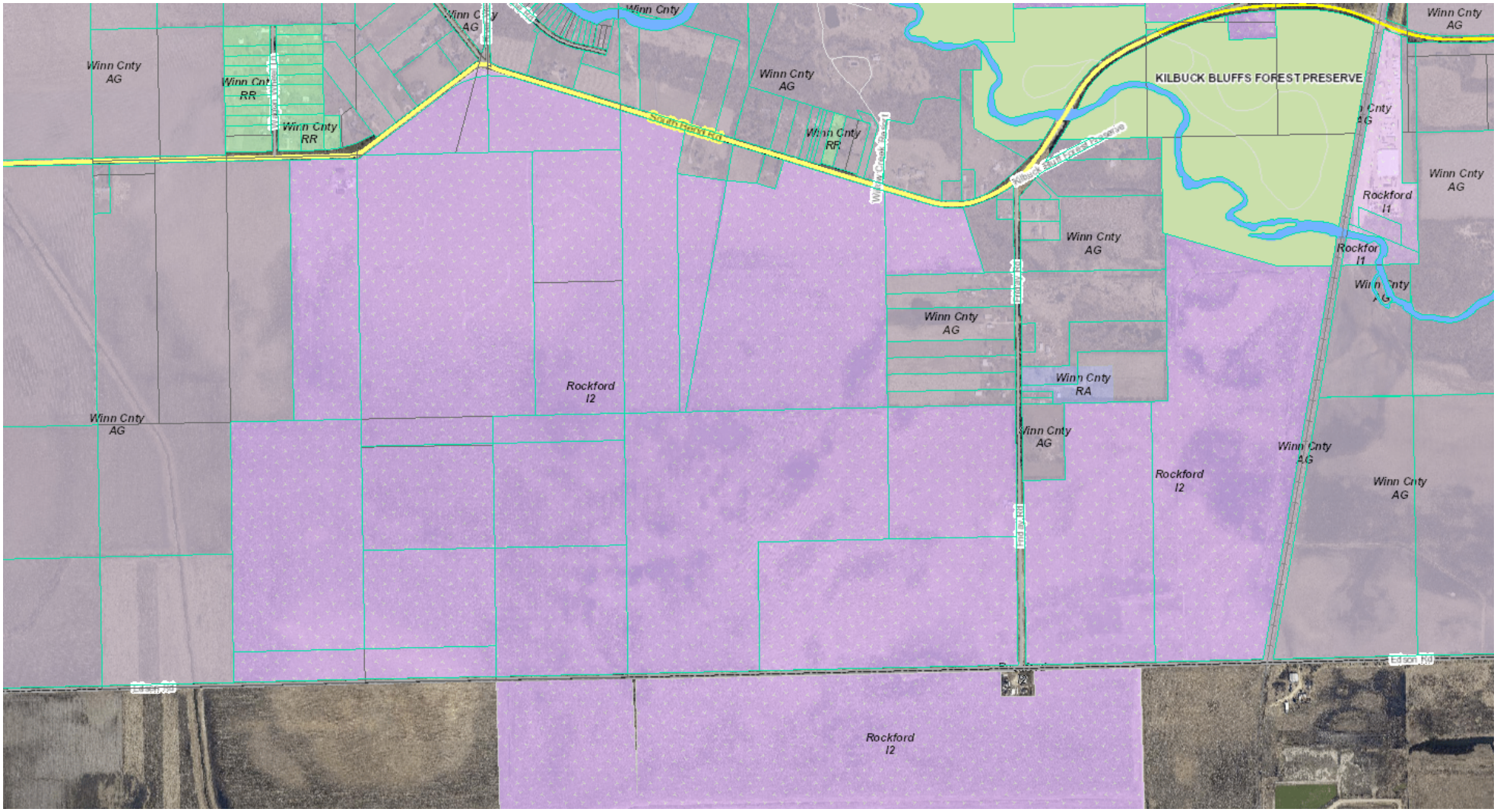
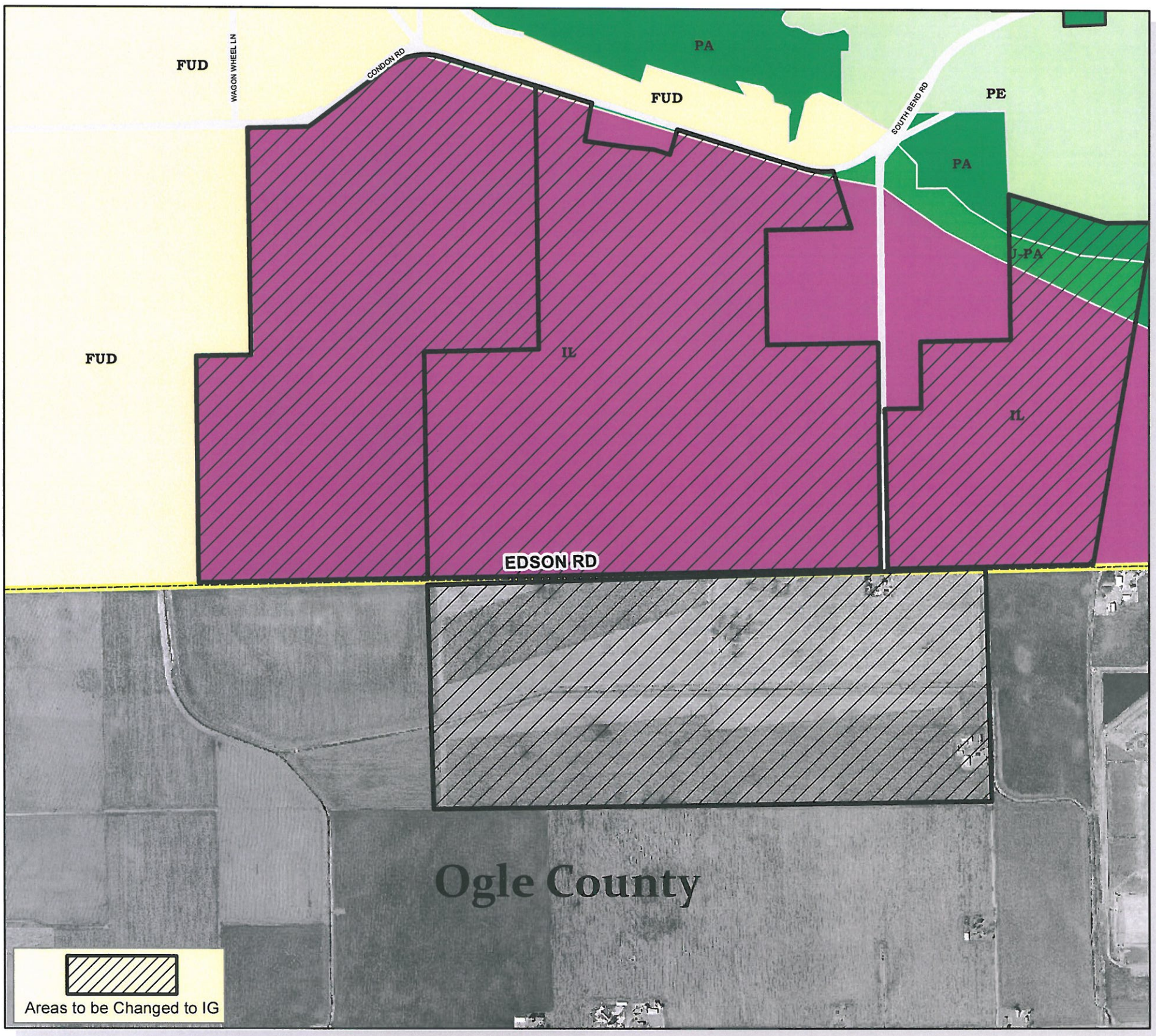

Winn Cnty AG
Winn Cnty RR
Winn Cnty RR
Winn Cnty AG
Winn Cnty AG
Winn Cnty RR
South Bend Rd
KILBUCK BLUFFS FOREST PRESERVE
Winn Cnty AG
Rockford I1
Winn Cnty AG
Winn Cnty AG
Winn Cnty AG
Winn Cnty RA
Rockford I2
Winn Cnty AG
Winn Cnty AG
Rockford I2
Winn Cnty AG
Edison Rd
Rockford I2

Exhibit A



2020 Plan - Rockford, Illinois

- C- Retail
- CD- Mixed Use
- CH- Heavy Commercial
- CO- Office
- CO/O- Office Overlay
- CR- Recreation/Entertainment/Tourism
- PA- Priority Park Acquisition
- PE- Existing (Quasi-) Public Facility
- U- Area Unsuitable for Development
- IG- General Industry
- IL- Light Industry
- IH- Heavy Industry
- T- Tech Industry
- RL- Light Residential
- RM- Medium Residential
- RH- Heavy Residential
- FUD- Future Urban Development
- SRA- Subdivision Review Area
- RH-CBD- Central Business District Overlay

Multiple Designation Areas

- C-CO
- C-CO/O
- C-CR
- CH-IL
- CH-RL
- CO-CR
- U-PA
- IG-C
- IG-CD
- IG-CR
- PE-CD
- IL-C
- IL-CO
- T-IG
- T-IL
- T-CO
- T-C-IL
- T-C-CO
- RL-C
- RM-C
- RM-CO
- RH-CO
- RL-CO/O
- RM-CO/O
- RH-CO/O

Transportation

- Freeway (Proposed)
- Arterial (Proposed)
- Collector (Proposed)
- Pathway (Existing)
- Pathway (Proposed)

N

40	1	2	3				
	4	5	6	7	8	9	
41	15	14	13	12	11	10	43
	16	17	18	19	20	21	
42	26	25	24	23	22		
	27	28	29	30	31		
	35	34	33	32			
	36	37	38	39			

City Overview

Date Approved/Amended
September 13, 2004
May 13, 2008
June 1, 2009

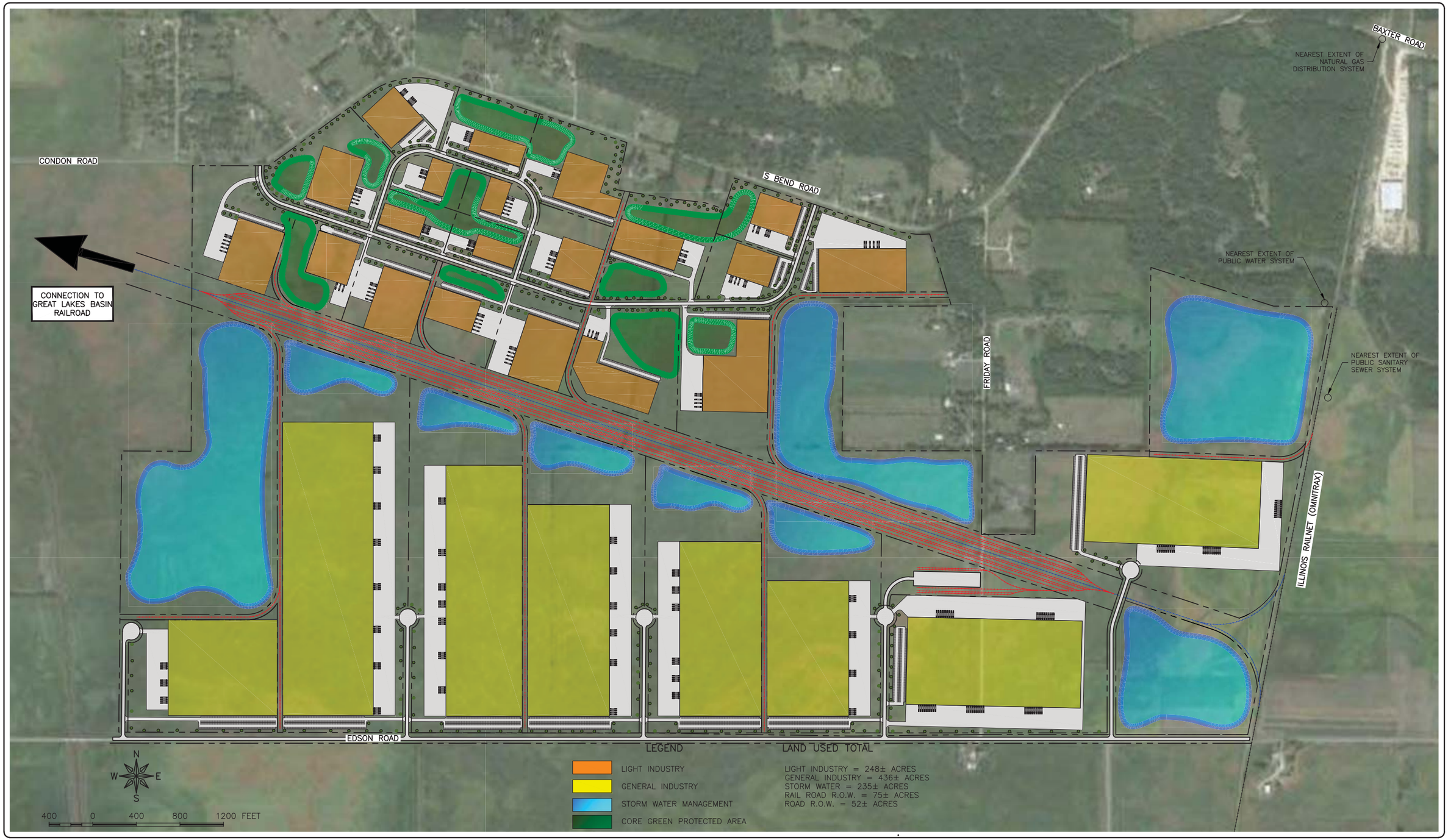
37

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS USA

Map Prepared By:
City of Rockford
Community and Economic Development Department
Planning Division

Appendix F

Conceptuals



FEHR GRAHAM
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL
ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525

ILLINOIS
IOWA
WISCONSIN

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RMAP
313 NORTH MAIN STREET
ROCKFORD, IL 61101

PROJECT AND LOCATION:
RMAP
ROCKFORD, IL 61101

DRAWN BY: TJL
APPROVED BY: NJC
DATE: 11/18/14
SCALE: 1"=400'

REVISIONS

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DRAWING:
RMAP
RAIL YARD – CONCEPT 1

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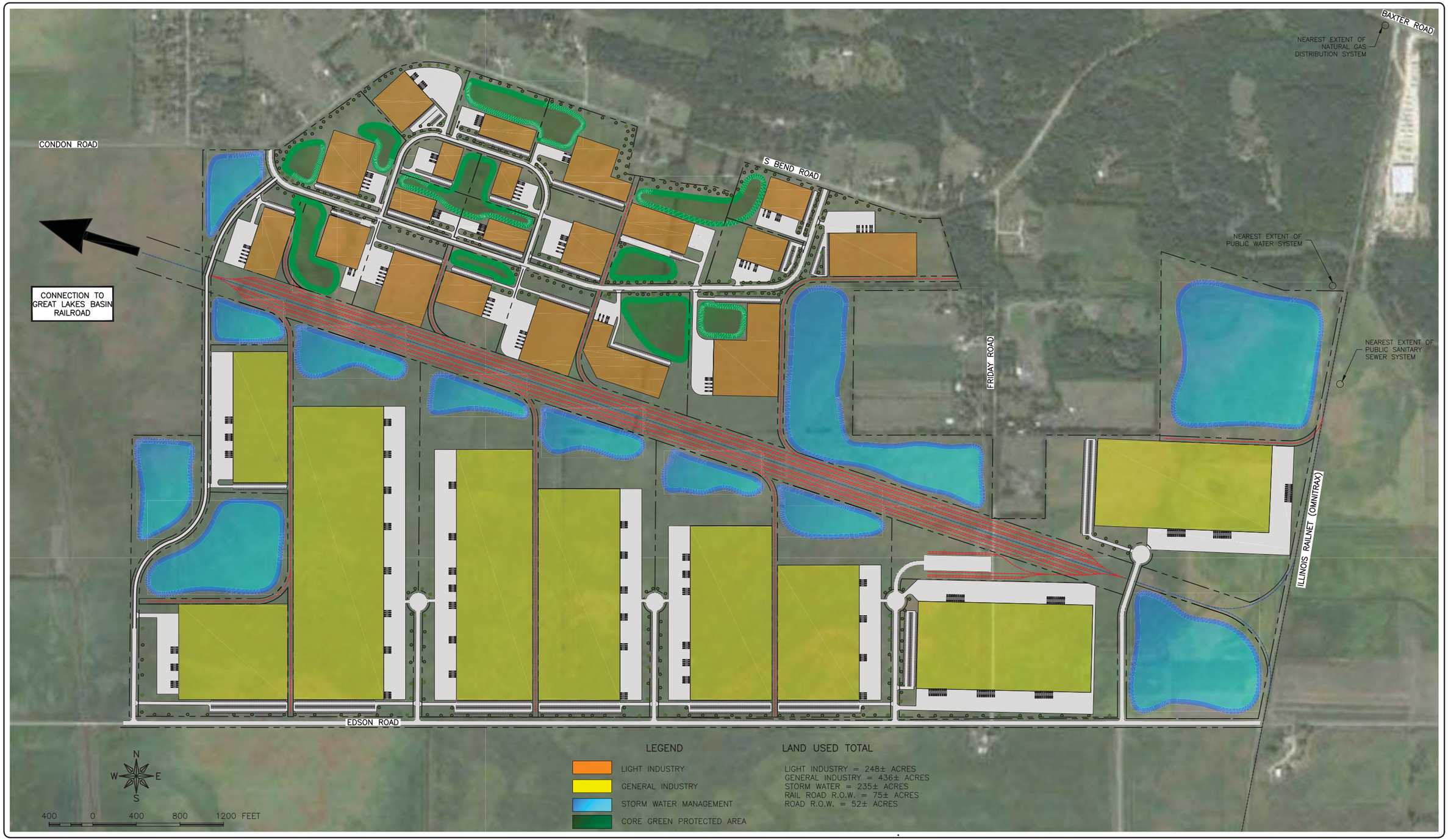
JOB NUMBER: 14-655

SHEET NUMBER: 1 of 1

PLOT DATE: 11/24/14



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APPROVED BY: NJC
DATE: 11/18/14
SCALE: 1"=400'

REVISIONS

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

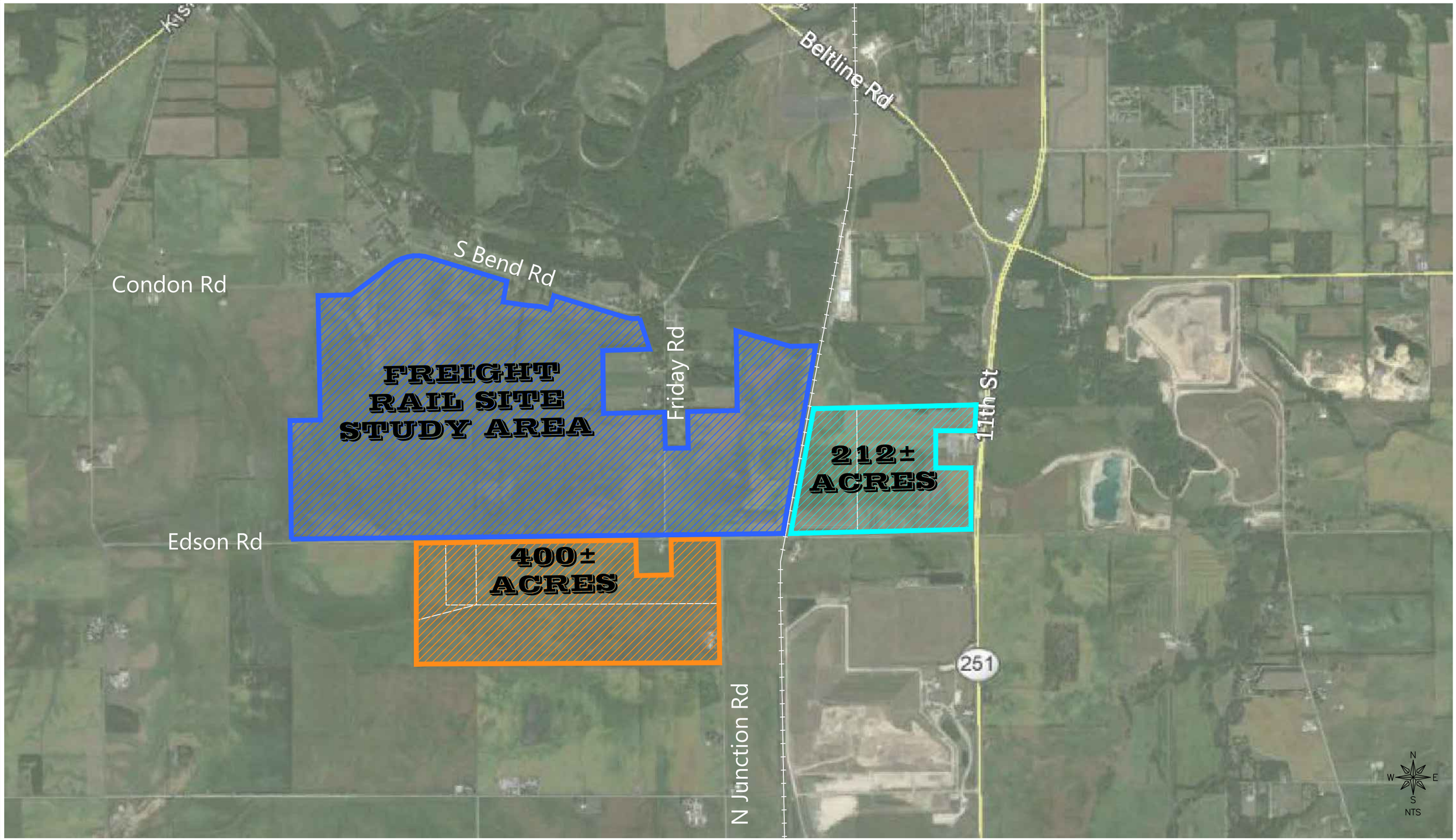
DRAWING:
RMAP
RAIL YARD – CONCEPT 2

G:\C3D\14\14-655\Exhibits\14-655 - Site Concept_2.dwg, CONCEPT 2

JOB NUMBER: 14-655

SHEET NUMBER: 1 of 1

PLOT DATE: 11/24/14



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REVISIONS

REV. NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DRAWING:
RMAP

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JOB NUMBER:
14-655

SHEET NUMBER:
1 of 1

PLOT DATE: 1/23/15

Appendix G

Public Comment

ourmap

Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

Rockford Regional Freight Study:
Rail Site Feasibility Study For Southern Winnebago County

Prepared by Fehr Graham Engineering & Environmental Consultants, March 2015

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public comments and input into the RMAP transportation planning process is an on-going, continuous process. In other words, the public is always welcome to submit comments to the Rockford Regional Freight Study (RRFS), Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and all other RMAP documents.

In the 2014 fall season (2nd Quarter of FY 2015), RMAP signed an intergovernmental agreement with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) for the purpose of conducting a transportation / land-use analysis for a Terminal Concept Plan south of the Chicago-Rockford International Airport (RFD). One of the responsibilities included in this study analysis was that RMAP would have public meetings to gather comments and input from the public on the planning process and draft report. As part of our overall public participation process in the development of the LRTP and RRFS, RMAP issued a public notice that was;

- distributed to the local media and press outlets,
- e-mailed out to RMAP's list of the public and private agencies / companies and other interested parties,
- posted on the RMAP website and
- published in a local newspaper.

Attached is the notice that was issued on RMAP letterhead stationery and how it appeared in a local newspaper. Also attached are copies of the public comment form that was available for the public to submit comments on the RRFS Site Feasibility Study and the overall LRTP. Of the public comments that were received by RMAP during the public open houses held on February 24 and 25, 2015, no written comments were received about this site feasibility study and the overall Regional Freight Study. This was expected since the study site was annexed into the City of Rockford in 2011 and is essentially owned by a single owner who has already been through the land-use zoning process. When this property was annexed, the zoning changed from agriculture to I-2 (General Industrial). This zoning promotes this type of development that was one of the objectives of this study.

February 26, 2015

ourrmap

Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

2040 TRANSPORTATION TOMORROW

A Long Range Transportation Plan for the Rockford Region

PUBLIC INFORMATION OPEN HOUSE

ROCKFORD METROPOLITAN AGENCY FOR PLANNING (RMAP)

LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

A public informational open house will be held at three area locations to present the **Draft Year 2040 Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) update for the Rockford Metropolitan Agency for Planning (RMAP).** The plan covers anticipated transportation needs in the Rockford Metropolitan Planning Area for the next 30 years. The plan is a co-operative effort of RMAP, local governments and the Illinois Department of Transportation. Information regarding the plan is available on the RMAP website www.rmapil.org. The Long Range Transportation Plan is updated every five years. The last time the LRTP was updated and adopted by the RMAP Policy Committee was July 29, 2010. This updated version of the LRTP is tentatively scheduled for adoption at the RMAP Policy Committee on July 30, 2015 at 1:15 P.M., at Rockford City Hall, 425 East State Street, Rockford, IL.

Local, state and federal governments have the responsibility for constructing, operating and maintaining most of the transportation systems in the Rockford Metropolitan Planning Area. This LRTP was developed in the interest of promoting, developing and maintaining a safe and efficient transportation system that will meet the needs of the area's citizens, businesses and industries through the Year 2040. This LRTP considered a wide range of citizen, community and technical input as well as the views, priorities and strategies expressed in previous plans and documents developed as part of the RMAP planning process over the last 40 years. This LRTP reflects the goals, priorities and guidance originating from Federal law, especially the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), the Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act- A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), and the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21).

As a complement to the LRTP and the Rockford Regional Freight Study, a sub-area transportation hub analysis has been completed in the vicinity of the Chicago – Rockford International Airport (RFD). This site study evaluated possible rail connections from existing transportation facilities in the area but also the feasibility of utilizing other utility infrastructure. A draft report has been prepared that shows some conceptual plans for this sub-area to develop an intermodal industrial zone.

The overall goal of the plan is to promote a safe and efficient transportation system for people and goods that provide a balanced multi-modal system that minimizes costs and impacts to the taxpayer, society and the environment. The plan addresses the growth projected for the area's airports, the area's bicycle and pedestrian facilities, rail service to the region, public transportation issues, maintaining and improving the area's highway system and public funding issues.

The format of these open houses allows for an informal discussion between the public and RMAP staff.
The times are indicated below.

DATES

Feb 24, 2015 – Tuesday 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM Loves Park City Hall 100 Heart Blvd. 61111 Loves Park, IL	Feb 24, 2015 – Tuesday 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM Roscoe Village Hall 10631 Main Street, 61073 Roscoe, IL	Feb 25, 2015 – Wednesday 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM Regional Center for Planning & Design 315 N. Main Street, 61101 Rockford, IL

PURPOSE:

View Graphic Displays, Discuss Study Goals and Objectives, Ask Questions and Obtain Public Comments and Input

our future, our goals, our map 313 North Main Street, Rockford, IL 61101 direct 779.348.RMAP fax 815.967.6913 web rmapil.org

ourmap

Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

For further information, contact

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E-mail: colin.belle@rockfordil.gov

Government Notices

■ ■ ■

PUBLIC INFORMATION
OPEN HOUSE
ROCKFORD METROPOLITAN AGENCY FOR PLANNING (RMAP)
LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

A public informational open house will be held at three area locations to present the Draft Year 2040 Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) update for the Rockford Metropolitan Agency for Planning (RMAP). The plan covers anticipated transportation needs in the Rockford Metropolitan Planning Area for the next 30 years. The plan is a co-operative effort of RMAP local governments and the Illinois Department of Transportation. Information regarding the plan is available on the RMAP website www.rmapil.org. The Long Range Transportation Plan is updated every five years. The last time the LRTP was updated and adopted by the RMAP Policy Committee was July 29, 2010. This updated version of the LRTP is tentatively scheduled for adoption at the MAP Policy Committee on July 30, 2015 at 1:15 PM., at Rockford City Hall, 425 East State Street, Rockford, IL.

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Colleen Hoesly, AICP, Metropolitan Planner 313 N. Main Street, Rockford, IL 61101 779-348-7622 (voice) 815-967-6913 (fax) E-mail: colleen.hoesly@rockfordil.gov

Colin R. Belle, Metropolitan Planner 313 N. Main Street, Rockford, IL 61101 779-348-7621 (voice) 815-967-6913 (fax) E-mail: colin.belle@rockfordil.gov

3670R TRRT 2/18

■ ■ ■

LEGAL NOTICE
STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO
CITY OF ROCKFORD,
Plaintiff,
vs.
GOLD CROSS PENDANT
NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
Defendant.
Case No. 2014-MR-172

Notice is hereby given you, 3 Silver Rings, that the Plaintiff has filed a PETITION FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT FOR DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY and that the above entitled suit has been commenced and is now pending against you in the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, in the State of Illinois, wherein the Plaintiff seeks an order authorizing the disposition of the property known as Gold Cross Pendant. These items were seized by the Rockford Police Department from the consensual search and seizure on November 29, 2012. That the summons was duly issued out of said court as provided by the law.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that unless on or before February 25, 2015, you enter your appearance and/or file an answer to the Plaintiff's complaint, judgment by default may be entered against you at any time thereafter.

TOM KLINE
Clerk of the Circuit Court
17th Judicial Circuit
Winnebago County, Illinois
CITY OF ROCKFORD
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
Lalakeria S. Vaughn, #1111
425 E. State Street
Rockford, Illinois 61104
815-987-5540
February 17, 2015

3675R TRRT 3/4

■ ■ ■

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS
WEBSITE DESIGN
RFP NO.: 215-IT-019

Proposals will be received until **11:00 a.m.**, local time, on **Wednesday, March 4, 2015** at the office of the Central Services Manager, City Hall Building, 425 East State Street, Rockford, Illinois 61104. At that time and place all proposals received will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Proposals will be accepted until the specified opening time and date. Any bidder attempting to deliver after the opening time and date will be refused.

Proposal forms may be obtained at the office of the Central Services Manager, at City Hall, or at http://www.rockfordil.gov/finance/central-services-division/purchasing.aspx Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and marked with the name of the RFP, and the RFP number.

Each vendor shall submit with their proposal the information specified in the bid documents for compliance with the laws of the State of Illinois on Fair Employment Practices and with the City of Rockford's Ordinance on Equal Employment and Business Opportunity. Any proposal which fails to include the compliance items properly completed will not be read and will not be considered.

The City of Rockford reserves the right to accept or reject any and all proposals and to waive technicalities.

Dated: February 9, 2015
FINANCE AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE
Carrie Eklund
Central Services Manager

3676R TRRT 3/4

Public Notices

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO
BANKFINANCIAL, F.S.B., a Federal Savings Bank,
Plaintiff,
v.
ALI-MART, INC., an Illinois corporation, AHMAD T. ALI A/K/A AHMAD T. ELWAN; CITY OF ROCKFORD; UNKNOWN OWNERS; UNKNOWN TENANTS; UNKNOWN SPOUSES; UNKNOWN HEIRS and NONRECORD CLAIMANTS,
Defendants.
Case No. 15-CH-91
NOTICE TO UNKNOWN OWNERS; UNKNOWN TENANTS; UNKNOWN SPOUSES; UNKNOWN HEIRS and NONRECORD CLAIMANTS FOR PUBLICATION

The requisite Affidavit having been duly filed in my office, NOTICE is hereby given you, UNKNOWN OWNERS; UNKNOWN TENANTS; UNKNOWN SPOUSES; UNKNOWN HEIRS and NONRECORD CLAIMANTS, Defendants in the above-entitled suit, that the said suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, by the said Plaintiff, against you and other Defendants, praying for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage concerning the premises described as follows, to-wit:

Part of Lot Three (3) as designated upon Second County Clerk's Plat of a part of the Northeast Quarter (1/4) of Section 21, Township 44 North, Range 1 East of the Third Principal Meridian, lying between Mulberry and West State Street, the Plat of which is recorded in Book 14 of Plats, Page 70 in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Northwest corner of Lot Four (4) as designated upon the Plat of Soper's Subdivision; being a part of said Lot Three (3) of Second County Clerk's Plat and is recorded in Book 14 of Plats, Page 161 in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois; said point being a found 5/8 inch iron rod; thence South 00 degrees 23' 22" East, along the West line of said Lot Four (4), a distance of 100.04 (100) feet to the Southwest corner of said Lot Four (4), being a found 5/8 inch iron rod; thence South 86 degrees 59' 37" East, along the Southerly line of said Soper's Subdivision, a distance of 105.83 feet to a set 5/8 inch iron rod at the Northwest corner of the premises conveyed to Harry D. Soper, Jr. by Trustee's Deed dated November 30, 1960 and recorded in Book 1242 of Deeds on Page 331 in said Recorder's Office; thence South 01 degrees 07' 27" West, along the West line of said premises, a distance of 231.19 (231.05) feet to the Northerly line of West State Street, said point being a set 5/8 inch iron rod at 0.7 feet West of another found 5/8 inch iron rod; thence North 87 degrees 02' 35" West, along the Northerly line of West State Street, a distance of 99.08 (98.48) feet to the Southwesterly corner of premises conveyed to J. Frank Deuel by Warranty Deed dated July 14, 1924 and recorded in Book 302 of Deeds on Page 349 in said Recorder's Office, said corner being a set 5/8 inch iron rod; thence North 00 degrees 30' 44" West, along the Westerly line of said premises, a distance of 100.00 feet to a set cut "X" in the canopied concrete walk of the Almart Supermarket; thence North 87 degrees 02' 35" West, along a line being parallel with the Northerly line of West State Street, a distance of 102.78 (102.7) feet to the Westerly line of said Lot Three (3), said point being a set 5/8 inch iron rod; thence North 00 degrees 32' 44" West, along said Westerly line, a distance of 231.25 (231) feet to the Southerly line of Mulberry Street, said point being a found 5/8 inch iron rod; thence South 87 degrees 16' 01" East, along said Southerly line, a distance of 102.97 feet to the point of beginning, situated in the City of Rockford, County of Winnebago and the State of Illinois.

COMMON ADDRESS:
2323 W State Street
Rockford Illinois 61102
PROPERTY CODE: 11-21-251-004

Lot Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18) as designated upon the New Plat of Block Six (6) in Horsman and Blaisdell's Addition to Rockford which new Plat is recorded in Book 86 of Deeds on Page 89 in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois, EXCEPTING THEREFROM the premises conveyed to the City of Rockford by Deeds recorded in Microfilm No. 6710-1846, 6723-1939, 6707-0762, 6710-0366 and 6710-0369 in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois, situated in the County of Winnebago and State of Illinois.

COMMON ADDRESS:
922 Kilburn Avenue
Rockford, Illinois 61101
PROPERTY CODE: 11-15-476-026

And for other relief; that Summons was duly issued out of the said Court against you as provided by law, and that the suit is now pending.

NOW, THEREFORE, unless you, the said above-named Defendants, file your Answer to the Complaint of said suit or otherwise make your appearance therein in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, Winnebago County Courthouse, 400 W. State Street, Rockford, Illinois, on or before the 6th day of March, 2015, default may be entered in accordance with the prayer of said Complaint.

THOMAS A. KLEIN, Clerk of the Circuit Court, 17th Judicial Circuit, Winnebago County, Illinois
PREPARED BY:
Matthew M. Hevrin (ARDC #6256083)
HINSHAW & CULBERTSON LLP
100 Park Avenue
P.O. Box 1389
Rockford, IL 61105-1389
PHONE: 815-490-4900
FAX: 815-490-4901
mhevrin@hinshawlaw.com

3615R TRRT 2/18

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STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF KENT
17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
FAMILY DIVISION
TO: PUTATIVE/UNKNOWN FATHER
Child's Name: REESE GEORGE
Child's Date and Place of Birth: 10/02/07, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
Mother's Name: HEIDI GEORGE
Case No.: 14-53646-NA-103553701
Hearing: MARCH 11, 2015 at 4:00 P.M.
Judge FEENEY, 10th FLOOR, COURTROOM 10-A

A petition has been filed with this court regarding the above-named child(ren). If you are, or may be, the natural father you should personally appear before the court at the time and place stated above to express your interest, if any, in the child(ren).

Failure to appear at this hearing will constitute a denial of interest in the child(ren), waiver of notice for all subsequent hearings, and a waiver of a right to appointment of an attorney. Failure to appear at this hearing COULD RESULT IN PERMANENT TERMINATION OF ANY PARENTAL RIGHTS.

Dated: February 2, 2015
PATRICIA D. GARDNER-JUDGE OF PROBATE

3616R TRRT 2/18

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO
IN RE THE ADOPTION OF:
TAYLOR JEAN TERSIP, a minor.
Case No. 2014 AD 188
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
TO: ANY UNKNOWN FATHER

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, and CHRIS STEWART:

TAKE NOTICE that a Petition was filed in the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, Rockford, Illinois, for the adoption of the child known as TAYLOR JEAN TERSIP. NOW THEREFORE unless you, ANY UNKNOWN FATHER, ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, and CHRIS STEWART, file your answer to the Petition in said suit, or otherwise make your appearance therein, in said Circuit Court of Winnebago County, Illinois, Winnebago County Courthouse, in the City of Rockford, County of Winnebago, State of Illinois, on or before March 17, 2015, a default may be entered against you at any time after that day and a judgment order entered in accordance with the prayer of said Petition.

DATED at Rockford, Illinois this 29th day of January, 2015.

Thomas A. Klein
Winnebago County Circuit Clerk
PREPARED BY:
Susan M. Dillon #6289369
BARRICK, SWITZER, LONG, BALSLEY & VAN EVERA, LLP
6833 Stalter Drive
Rockford, IL 61108
P: 815.962.6611/F: 815.962.0687

3608 R TRRT 2/18

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO
THE ESTATE OF:
MARIANN PRICE,
Deceased.
Case No.: 2014-P-556
CLAIM NOTICE

NOTICE is given of the death of Mariann Price. Letters of Office were issued on December 15, 2014 to Laura Meinke, of 416 S. 10th Street, St. Charles, Illinois and Nicholas Price, of 1306 Eddy Street, #1, Chicago, Illinois, who are the legal representatives of the estate. The attorney for the estate is Sharon R. Rudy, 405 W. State Street, Rockford, Illinois 61101.

Claims against the estate may be filed on or before July 22, 2015, that date being at least six (6) months from the date of first publication, or within three (3) months from the date of mailing or delivery of Notice to creditors, if mailing or delivery is required by Section 18-3 of the Illinois Probate Act, 1975 as amended, whichever date is later. Any claim not filed by the requisite date stated above shall be barred.

Claims against the estate may be filed in the office of the Winnebago County Circuit Clerk-Probate Division at the Winnebago County Courthouse, 400 West State Street, Rockford, Illinois 61101 or with the estate's legal representatives, or both.

A copy of any claim filed with the Circuit Clerk's Office, Probate Division, must be mailed or delivered to the legal representatives and the attorney for the estate within ten days after it has been filed.

DATED: 1/30/15

Laura Price-Meinke and Nicholas Price
Co-Administrators
Attorney Sharon R. Rudy, P.C.
405 W. State Street
Rockford, IL 61101
(815) 962-1910

3608R TRRT 2/18

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO
IN THE MATTER OF
Patricia Ann Lewis
Case No. 15 MR 82
NOTICE OF FILING PETITION FOR NAME CHANGE

Notice is hereby given, that on April 2, 2015, at 10:00 a.m., Patricia Ann Lewis will present a Petition requesting that the Court change his/her present name of Patricia Ann Lewis to the name of Patricia Ann Rotondo. The hearing will take place at Winnebago County Courthouse, 400 W. State St., Room 412, in Rockford, Illinois.

Patricia Ann Lewis
Date: 2/5/15.

3632R TRRT 2/25

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
WINNEBAGO COUNTY
PROBATE DIVISION
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
JENNIE JUHLIN-HOSE,
Deceased.
CASE NO. 2015 P 36
CLAIM NOTICE

NOTICE is given of the death of JENNIE JUHLIN-HOSE, who died on January 3, 2015. Letters of Office were issued on January 27, 2015 to MICHAEL JUHLIN, 241 Sunrise Blvd., DeBary, FL 32713, who is the legal representative of the estate. The attorney for the estate is Douglas R. Henry, of Barrick, Switzer, Long, Balsley & Van Evera, LLP, 6833 Stalter Drive, Rockford, Illinois 61108.

Claims against the Estate may be filed on or before August 11, 2015, that date being at least six (6) months from the date of first publication, or within three (3) months from the date of mailing or delivery of Notice to creditors, if mailing or delivery is required by Section 18-3 of the Illinois Probate Act, 1975 as amended, whichever date is later. Any claim not filed by the requisite date stated above shall be barred.

Claims against the Estate may be filed in the Office of the Winnebago County Circuit Clerk, Probate Division at the Winnebago County Courthouse, 400 West State Street, Rockford, Illinois, or with the Estate legal representative, or both.

Copies of claims filed with the Circuit Clerk's Office, Probate Division, must be mailed or delivered to the Estate legal representative and to her attorney within ten (10) days after it has been filed.

Dated: February 4, 2015
/s/Michael Juhlin, Executor
DOUGLAS R. HENRY - #6229426
BARRICK, SWITZER, LONG, BALSLEY & VAN EVERA, LLP
6833 Stalter Drive
P.O. Box 1709
Rockford, IL 61110-7109
(815) 962-6511
dhenry@bsblv.com

3634R TRRT 2/25

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

The following self-storage Cube contents containing household and other goods will be sold for cash by CubeSmart 6152, 6210 Forest Hills Rd., Rockford IL 61111 to satisfy a lien on March 10, 2015 at approx. 12:00 PM at www.storagetreasures.com.

Cube #240, Kelvin B. Williams.

3669R TRRT 2/25

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 1rh JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO
IN RE THE ADOPTION OF:
FAYEZON SHORTEN,
a minor.
Case No. 2015 AD 11
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
TO: ANY UNKNOWN FATHER and ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

TAKE NOTICE that a Petition has been filed in the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, Illinois, for the adoption of a child known as FAYEZON SHORTEN. NOW, THEREFORE, unless you, ANY UNKNOWN FATHER and ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, file your Answer to said Petition in said suit, or otherwise make your appearance therein, in said Circuit Court of Winnebago County, Illinois, in the City of Rockford, County of Winnebago and State of Illinois, on or before March 25, 2015, a default may be entered against you at any time after that date and a judgment order entered in accordance with the prayer of said Petition.

PREPARED BY:
Susan M. Dillon #6289369
BARRICK, SWITZER, LONG, BALSLEY & VAN EVERA, LLP
6833 Stalter Drive
Rockford, IL 61108
P: 815.962.6611/F: 815.962.0687

3671R TRRT 3/4

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ASSUMED NAME CERTIFICATE OF INTENTION
STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO

This is to certify that the undersigned intend to conduct and transact a New Construction and Remodeling business in said County and State under the name of R&J CONSTRUCTION at the following post office address: 806 Court Street, Apt. 108, Rockford, IL 61103; that the true and real full names of all persons owning, conducting or transacting such business are as follows: James P. Keenan, Richard Bangs.

SIGNED: Richard Bangs
James Keenan, 2/07/2015

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me this 7th day of February, A.D. 2015.
Lorraine Bangs, NOTARY PUBLIC

3652R TRRT 3/4

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

The following self-storage Cube contents containing household and other goods will be sold for cash by CubeSmart 6152, 3015 N. Main St., Rockford IL 61103 to satisfy a lien on March 10, 2015 at approx. 11:30 AM at www.storagetreasures.com.

Cube #6812, Rafaele Madonna.
Cube #1536, Harriet Tufte;
Cube #4229, Tiki Hudy.
Cube #3623, Carrie Schaffman.
Cube #830, Salvatore Sotile;
Cube #805, Raquel Heghes;
Cube #3404, Alicia Ignoffo;
Cube #2452, Phallensice Mallard.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

The following self-storage Cube contents containing household and other goods will be sold for cash by CubeSmart 6152, 6210 Forest Hills Rd., Rockford IL 61111 to satisfy a lien on March 10, 2015 at approx. 12:00 PM at www.storagetreasures.com.

Cube #D7, Yvette Jones;
Cube #B220, Tasha D. Woods;
Cube #B167, Roger A. Christen.

Cube #B237, Destiny Trevarthen.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

The following self-storage Cube contents containing household and other goods will be sold for cash by CubeSmart 6152, 6210 Forest Hills Rd., Rockford IL 61111 to satisfy a lien on March 10, 2015 at approx. 12:00 PM at www.storagetreasures.com.

Cube #240, Kelvin B. Williams.

3669R TRRT 2/25

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 1rh JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO
IN RE THE ADOPTION OF:
FAYEZON SHORTEN,
a minor.
Case No. 2015 AD 11
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
TO: ANY UNKNOWN FATHER and ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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PREPARED BY:
Susan M. Dillon #6289369
BARRICK, SWITZER, LONG, BALSLEY & VAN EVERA, LLP
6833 Stalter Drive
Rockford, IL 61108
P: 815.962.6611/F: 815.962.0687

3671R TRRT 3/4

■ ■ ■

ASSUMED NAME CERTIFICATE OF INTENTION
STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO

This is to certify that the undersigned intend to conduct and transact a New Construction and Remodeling business in said County and State under the name of R&J CONSTRUCTION at the following post office address: 806 Court Street, Apt. 108, Rockford, IL 61103; that the true and real full names of all persons owning, conducting or transacting such business are as follows: James P. Keenan, Richard Bangs.

SIGNED: Richard Bangs
James Keenan, 2/07/2015

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before me this 7th day of February, A.D. 2015.
Lorraine Bangs, NOTARY PUBLIC

3652R TRRT 3/4

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Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

2040 TRANSPORTATION 4 TOMORROW

A Long Range Transportation Plan for the Rockford Region

2040 LRTP OPEN HOUSE
Tuesday, February 24, 2015 / 3:00P-6:00P
Village of Roscoe, Village Hall
10631 Main Street, Roscoe, IL

PUBLIC COMMENT

NAME BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS, CITY ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL

Currently the Long Range Transportation Plan focuses on the following emphasis areas:

Roadway	Passenger Rail	Freight and Urban Goods Movement
Airport	Transit	Bicycle and Pedestrian
Land Use	Environmental Planning	Regional Economic Development
Technology	Performance Measurement	

1. Based upon the emphasis areas listed above, please identify what you believe will be the three most critical transportation issues over the next 20 years:

2. Please identify any transportation-related topics that should be further developed in the draft Transportation 4 Tomorrow Long Range Transportation Plan:

Additional Comments (Please use the back of this sheet if additional space is needed):

ourmap

Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

2040 TRANSPORTATION TOMORROW

A Long Range Transportation Plan for the Rockford Region

2040 LRTP OPEN HOUSE
Wednesday, February 25, 2015 / 2:00P-6:00P
Regional Design Center
315 N. Main Street, Rockford, IL

PUBLIC COMMENT

NAME BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS, CITY ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL

Currently the Long Range Transportation Plan focuses on the following emphasis areas:

Roadway	Passenger Rail	Freight and Urban Goods Movement
Airport	Transit	Bicycle and Pedestrian
Land Use	Environmental Planning	Regional Economic Development
Technology	Performance Measurement	

1. Based upon the emphasis areas listed above, please identify what you believe will be the three most critical transportation issues over the next 20 years:

2. Please identify any transportation-related topics that should be further developed in the draft Transportation 4 Tomorrow Long Range Transportation Plan:

Additional Comments (Please use the back of this sheet if additional space is needed):

ourmap

Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

2040 LRTP OPEN HOUSE
Tuesday, February 24, 2015 / 10:00A–1:00P
City of Loves Park, City Hall Council Chambers
100 Heart Blvd., Loves Park, IL

NAME	ORGANIZATION, ADDRESS, CITY ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL
Mick Gronewold	FEHR-GRAHAM	815-394 4700	MGronewold@FEHR-GRAHAM.com
Tom Hartley	Forest Preserves of Winnebago County	877-6100	THartley@WCFPD.org
Bob Walberg	Boone County		
Bill Hoyt	CHASTAIN & ASSOC	8154443000	bhoyt@hlellp.com

Mayor Lindberg

313 North Main Street, Rockford, IL 61101 direct 779.348.RMAP fax 815.967.6913 web rmapil.org

ourmap

Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

2040 LRTP OPEN HOUSE
Tuesday, February 24, 2015 / 3:00P–6:00P
Village of Roscoe, Village Hall
10631 Main Street, Roscoe, IL

NAME	ORGANIZATION, ADDRESS, CITY ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL
SHARON ATKINS	CANDIDATE FOR VILLAGE OF ROSCOE currently Deputy Clerk VILLAGE PRES.	cell- 815-289-0045	sharon.atkins@charter.net
Jerry Bolin	MAYOR MACHESNEY PARK	— —	— — — —
Emily Roen	Village of Roscoe/ Fehr-Graham	815-238-4576	eroen@fehr-graham.co
Chris Marks	Village Clerk - Village of Roscoe	815-623-2829	cmarks@villageofroscoe.com
Sue Petty	Trustee, Village of Roscoe	815-289-3868	pettysue54@charter.Net
Robert Atkins	MR SHARON ATKINS	623-6232	Yes.

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Rockford Metropolitan Agency For Planning

2040 LRTP OPEN HOUSE
Wednesday, February 25, 2015 / 2:00P–6:00P
Regional Design Center
315 N. Main Street, Rockford, IL

NAME	ORGANIZATION, ADDRESS, CITY ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Haight	Rock River Training Corp.	815-243-2457	Shaight@rockriver training.org
Paula Hughes	RMTD	961-2227	phughes@rmtd.org
DENNY HENDRICKS	RMTD	961-2228	DHENDRICKS@RMTD.ORG
TIM BRAGG	ROCKFORD PARK DISTRICT	987-8865	timbraggarockfordparkdistrict.org
David Sidney	City of Rockford	779-348-7448	david.sidney@rockfordil.gov
Wayne Dust	city of Rockford	815-987-5636	wayne.dust@rockfordil.gov
Maurice GIANESIN	city of Rockford	779-770-7944	Sugomania2000@yahoo.com
David Lickteig	Neighborhood Groups	815-494-4584	DAVIDJPL@AMARACH.NET

FEHR GRAHAM

ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL

www.fehr-graham.com