



CIL - CARP

CENTRAL ILLINOIS – COALITION ACTIVE IN RESPONSE PLANNING

09/11/2019 – FOLEPI building, East Peoria, IL

Today's agenda



- I.10:00a** Welcome and Introductions - Troy Erbentraut (OSF-Saint Francis Medical Center)
- a. CIL-CARP Purpose/Mission/Vision Review
 - b. CIL-CARP Advisory Committee
 - c. CIL-CARP Gap Assessment Survey

II.10:10a Panel Discussion with representatives of Peoria County

IV.12:00p Lunch

V.12:30p Measles: What you need to know – Judy Kauerauf (Illinois Dept. of Public Health)

VI.1:00p IDOT Traffic Incident Management – MSgt Jacob Tresenriter (Illinois State Police)

VII.1:30p The Ever-Changing Weather of Central Illinois – Ed Shimon (National Weather Service)

VIII.2:00p Closing Comments

UPCOMING GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING SCHEDULE

- **Tentative: January 08, 2020**

Very Warm Today with Isolated Storms

Today **Tonight**

20%
88-92 70-72
Heat Index: 95-100

Photo by Paul Hadfield
National Weather Service
Lincoln, Illinois

What	Where	When	Impacts
Isolated thunderstorms	East of I-55 and north of I-70	This morning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lightning hazards
Thunderstorms	Central and southeast Illinois	Thursday afternoon into Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for strong wind gusts • Lightning hazards • Locally heavy rain
Hot and humid weather	Central and southeast Illinois	Today through Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in potential for heat related illness



Housekeeping

- Please place electronic devices on silent
- Restroom
- Safety Brief
- Breaks
- Lunch
- Keep a open mind
- Please offer feedback



MISSION

The mission of CIL-CARP is to improve an all-hazard response in the central Illinois region through effective communication, planning, and coordinated exercises. CIL-CARP encourages the collaboration between regional healthcare organizations, emergency responders, regional emergency management directors, public health and other emergency response planners while supporting the development of cooperative partnerships in order to promote the essential services they provide to the public.



VISION

To create a comprehensive and resilient response to catastrophic health events via collaborative partnerships and formal harmonization of activities among emergency management, emergency medical services, healthcare organizations, public health departments, and response agencies and entities supporting Emergency Support Function #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), as well as support an all-hazards response.



CIL-CARP Advisory Committee

Mike Epping – Illinois Department of Public Health

Iris Ducey – Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Matthew Ringenberg – Illinois Department of Public Health

Robert Flemming – Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Melissa Stokes – Unity Point Health Proctor

Dawn Cook – Tazewell County EMA

Troy Erbenraut – OSF HealthCare

Randy Haley – OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center / RHCC Coordinator

Chip Wilmont – MABAS

Jason Marks – Peoria City/County Health Department
Peoria County Emergency Management



In memory of the nearly 3,000 innocent lives taken on
September 11th, 2001.



Peoria County Panel Discussion



CENTRAL ILLINOIS COALITION ACTIVE IN RESPONSE PLANNING (CIL-CARP)

Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack
(CCTA)

Panel Discussion with Peoria County



ATTACK: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

Aug. 1, 2019 Media Report - Several media outlets report that multiple police cars throughout Peoria were vandalized overnight. The reports indicate that the windshields were broken, and tires were slashed. An individual associated with an anti-government extremist group was questioned by police about the incident and released.

Aug. 9, 2017 Police Report - A custodian at the Islamic Center of Peoria calls police after discovering anti-Islamic graffiti on the sign of the facility. Police take pictures of the vandalism and an investigation is underway.

Aug. 12, 2017 Police Report - City Hall reports to police that an anonymous caller threatened to harm city council members saying, "if they don't step down, they will be removed by force." The call came following a controversial hearing.

Aug. 17, 2017 Police Report - A recently fired Caterpillar employee posts threatening messages on Facebook directed at his former employer. Caterpillar is made aware of the messages and notifies police.

Aug. 20, 2017 Police Report - Bradley University campus police receive a report from a student that a suspicious individual approached them and asked strange questions about security for the upcoming art show sponsored by minority student organizations.



ATTACK: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

Sept. 1, 2017 Media Report - Facebook suspends the account of a well-known leader of an anti-government extremist group after several complaints that he is posting racist, offensive content. Members of the group express outrage on their website saying that their first amendment rights are being infringed upon.

Sept. 7, 2017 Fusion Center Bulletin - The Illinois Statewide Intelligence Center (STIC) reports an increase in chatter suggesting that domestic terrorist groups may be planning attacks on emergency personnel and local public officials

Sept. 9, 2017 Media Report - Media outlets are reporting that hundreds of flyers with anti-Islam and anti-government sentiments were posted on utility poles and trees around the community overnight. The flyers are directing people to a website. An investigation is underway to determine who put up the flyers.



ATTACK: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

1005 - Caterpillar Visitor Center: A man approaches the visitor center and sets up a tri-pod in front of the entrance. He chains himself to the front door and begins shouting obscenities about Caterpillar through a megaphone, while livestreaming to Facebook.

1015 - Caterpillar Visitor Center: A small crowd forms as people stop to observe the commotion and post about it on social media.

1145 - Bradley University: 911 reports a large fire on the Bradley University campus at an art exhibit sponsored by the Muslim Student Association and Black Student Alliance. Witnesses report seeing two suspicious individuals running away from the scene. Several students, who were setting up for the event, are suffering from smoke inhalation.

Killed: 0 / Injured: 9

1200 City Hall: A city council meeting convenes at City Hall, with several high-profile public officials, media, and citizens in attendance.

1215 City Hall: Two attackers with assault rifles storm the building and force the receptionist to lead them to the Council Chambers. They open fire on attendees before exiting the building via an emergency exit stairwell.

Killed: 14 / Injured: 27

1226 City Hall: The attackers shout anti-government slogans as they leave the scene, which are posted on social media by witnesses.

1235 City Hall: The attackers run to the courtyard between SW Jefferson Avenue and SW Adams Street. Two police officers engage in a shootout with the attackers. One attacker sustains a minor gunshot wound and both police officers are seriously injured. The second attacker, hearing sirens, flees in a getaway car.



ATTACK: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

1237 City Hall: The injured attacker cries out for help, claiming he was shot by the City Hall attackers. Arriving EMS personnel, unaware that he is involved in the attack, transport him to OSF St. Francis Medical Center.

1420 Lincoln Branch Peoria Public Library: 911 receives a call reporting smoke coming from the second floor of the building.

1427 Lincoln Branch Peoria Public Library: Firefighters enter the building and are ambushed by two attackers wielding firearms. The attackers shoot several firefighters and library patrons before taking the remaining uninjured firefighters' hostage in a back-storage room.

Killed: 4 / Injured: 10

1500 Lincoln Branch Peoria Public Library: The attackers begin to livestream on Facebook, reading from their anti-government manifesto and threatening to hold the hostages on trial as representatives of the false government.

1505 National media begins to report on the ongoing hostage situation and several news stations are staging reporters in front of the library.

1530 OSF Saint Francis Medical Center: A nurse reports that a patient she was treating has gone missing from his hospital bed.

1545 OSF Saint Francis Medical Center: A security guard reviews CCTV feeds to locate the missing patient and finds footage of someone helping the patient escape through a restricted area. It is unclear from the footage who helped the patient.

1615 Lincoln Branch Peoria Public Library: The attackers release one female hostage who reports that there are still four remaining hostages inside the building.

1700 Social media is inundated with posts from citizens suggesting that they have lost faith in their government and local law enforcement is incapable of protecting them. Peoria quickly becomes the top trending topic on Twitter.



ATTACK: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

1745 Islamic Center of Peoria: As students are exiting the building after Islamic School class, a black SUV turns onto the road of the mosque and accelerates into the crowd. The assailants drive away from the scene, heading east.

Killed: 25 / Injured: 32

1750 Islamic Center of Peoria: First arriving officers see the SUV speeding away from the Islamic Center and pursue. As the suspects merge on to eastbound I-74, additional cars join the pursuit.

1759 Murray Baker Bridge: The attackers lose control of their vehicle and crash into an oncoming truck on the bridge. The accident causes a multi-car pile up.

Killed: 6 / Injured: 10

Total Killed: 49 / Injured: 90



INTELLIGENCE

CORE CAPABILITIES: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING,
OPERATIONAL COORDINATION, INTERDICTION AND DISRUPTION

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Is there a standard process for collecting and reporting information (to become intelligence)?
- What are your standing information needs (daily/weekly)? How do they change for special events?
- What is the threshold to call information or intelligence 'actionable'?
- Does policy define how intelligence operations change during an attack?
- Do you have checklists for analysts and supervisors?
- Do plans identify where leaders should access the most up to date intelligence during an attack?
- Are there communication platforms/channels that can be rapidly accessed by local, state, and federal agencies?



COMMAND

CORE CAPABILITY: OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Does your plan define and differentiate the roles of incident command, area command and the EOC?
 - Is it clear what triggers each of these command structures to activate?
 - Is it clear how separate commands functioning simultaneously will coordinate to set priorities?
 - Is it clear how limited resources will be allocated?
- Are there plans that address the management of self-deployment and overconvergence of first responders?
- What is the threshold to transition to recovery operations?



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

CORE CAPABILITY: OPERATIONAL COORDINATION, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Is it clear what role the EOC will play and who will staff it during an attack?
 - What role does the EOC play in managing the flow of information between commands, elected officials, and outside entities?
- Is the EOC staffed appropriately to begin addressing long-term recovery needs (i.e. adjustments to school schedules, housing for displaced persons, traffic plans, donations management, victim assistance, mental health needs)?
- What information management platforms are used and how are they coordinated to form a single common operating picture
 - Can the appropriate EOC staff access the right information systems to understand the consequences or potential consequences of an attack?
- Is it clear how information will be transmitted, synthesized, disseminated, and stored during the incident to ensure proper record management?



PUBLIC INFORMATION

CORE CAPABILITY: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Do plans include a Joint Information Center (JIC)?
 - Who leads the JIC? Who staffs the JIC?
 - How does the JIC operate- virtually vs in person?
 - How is the JIC activated?
- How do JICs coordinate if multiple JICs are open within the region simultaneously?
- What mechanisms can be used to rapidly disseminate protective guidance (i.e. mass notification systems, social media)
- How will social media be monitored, and rumors addressed?



RESOURCES

CORE CAPABILITIES: OPERATIONAL COORDINATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICES AND RESOURCES

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- How will key personnel be recalled?
- Has mutual aid been automated/pre-planned for critical public safety agencies and specialty assets (i.e. SWAT, EOD)? Are mutual aid partners regularly included in training and exercises?
- Do mutual aid agreements provide operational guidance regarding: communications, staging, accountability, identification/credentialing?
- How will mutual aid partners access documentation and key records from the incident?
- How are non-public resources accessed and integrated into operations? Do agreements address activation, staging, scene access/identification, and liability?



HIGH-THREAT INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

CORE CAPABILITIES: OPERATIONAL COORDINATION, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, MASS SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Is there standard operating guidance for integrated law enforcement, fire service and EMS warm zone operations?
- Is there a capability to rapidly access and provide immediate medical care to the injured in high-threat incidents?
- Do fire, EMS, and law enforcement have the training and equipment to operate in warm-zones?
- Is there interoperability of response tactics between regional mutual aid partners?



HOSPITAL MASS CASUALTY RESPONSE

CORE CAPABILITIES: PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Do plans provide for coordination between the field and hospitals to manage patient distribution?
 - Is it clear how limited hospital resources (burn beds, pediatric trauma care, etc.) will be managed/allocated?
- Are there regional decompression and surge plans?
 - How are hospitals prepared to receive self-reporting patients?
- Do all hospitals have appropriate supplies/equipment to rapidly stabilize high acuity patients with complex injuries?
- Is there a regional patient tracking system?
- Do individual hospitals have security plans to lock-down without support from outside law enforcement?



SURVIVOR CARE

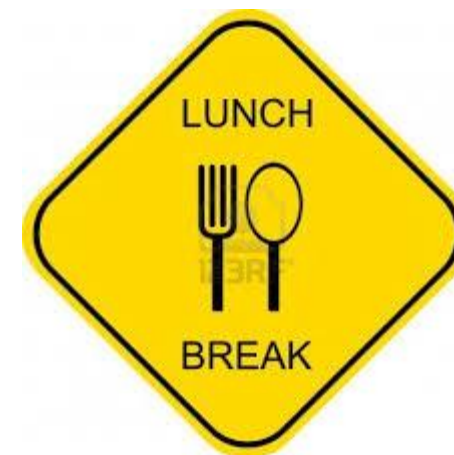
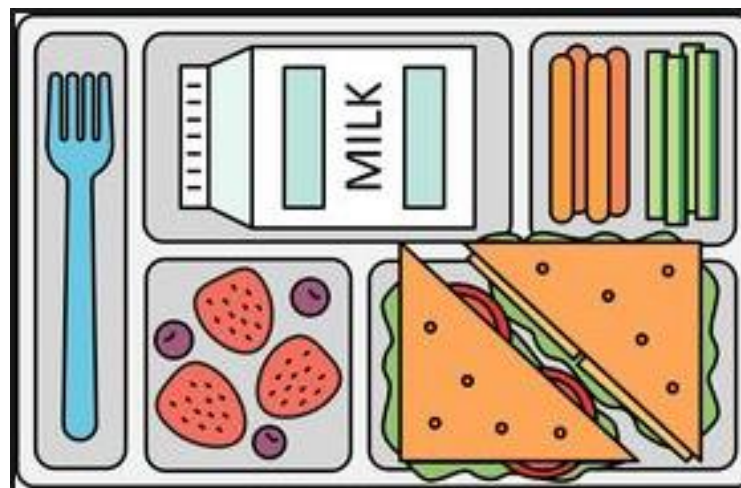
CORE CAPABILITIES: FATALITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES, MASS CARE SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Is there a plan for family reunification and family assistance?
- Can mental health services be rapidly activated and personnel deployed during an incident?
- What mass care services may be needed by those who are uninjured but unable to leave the area?
- How will donations be managed?
- How will people be reconnected with their personal property and/or vehicles?



LUNCH TIME



Measles: What you need to know – Judy Kauerauf





Measles: What You Need to Know

Jodi Morgan, RN BSN CIC
IDPH Communicable Disease Control Section

September 11, 2019

Objectives

- Describe the current situation with measles in the United States.
- List three clinical exam findings in a patient with measles.
- List two important questions to be answered to help assess a suspected measles case.
- Discuss actions your facility/agency can take to prepare for a measles case.

A Few Measles Facts

- In 2000, measles elimination was documented and verified in the United States.
- Measles is still common in many parts of the world including some countries in Europe, Asia, the Pacific, and Africa.
- Travelers with measles continue to bring the disease into the U.S.
- The majority of people who get measles are unvaccinated.
- Measles transmission within the United States has led to multiple outbreaks in 2019.



Measles Facts

- Measles is one of the most contagious of all infectious diseases; approximately 9 out of 10 susceptible persons with close contact to a measles patient will develop measles.
 - One case = Outbreak potential



2019: the Year of Measles Comeback?

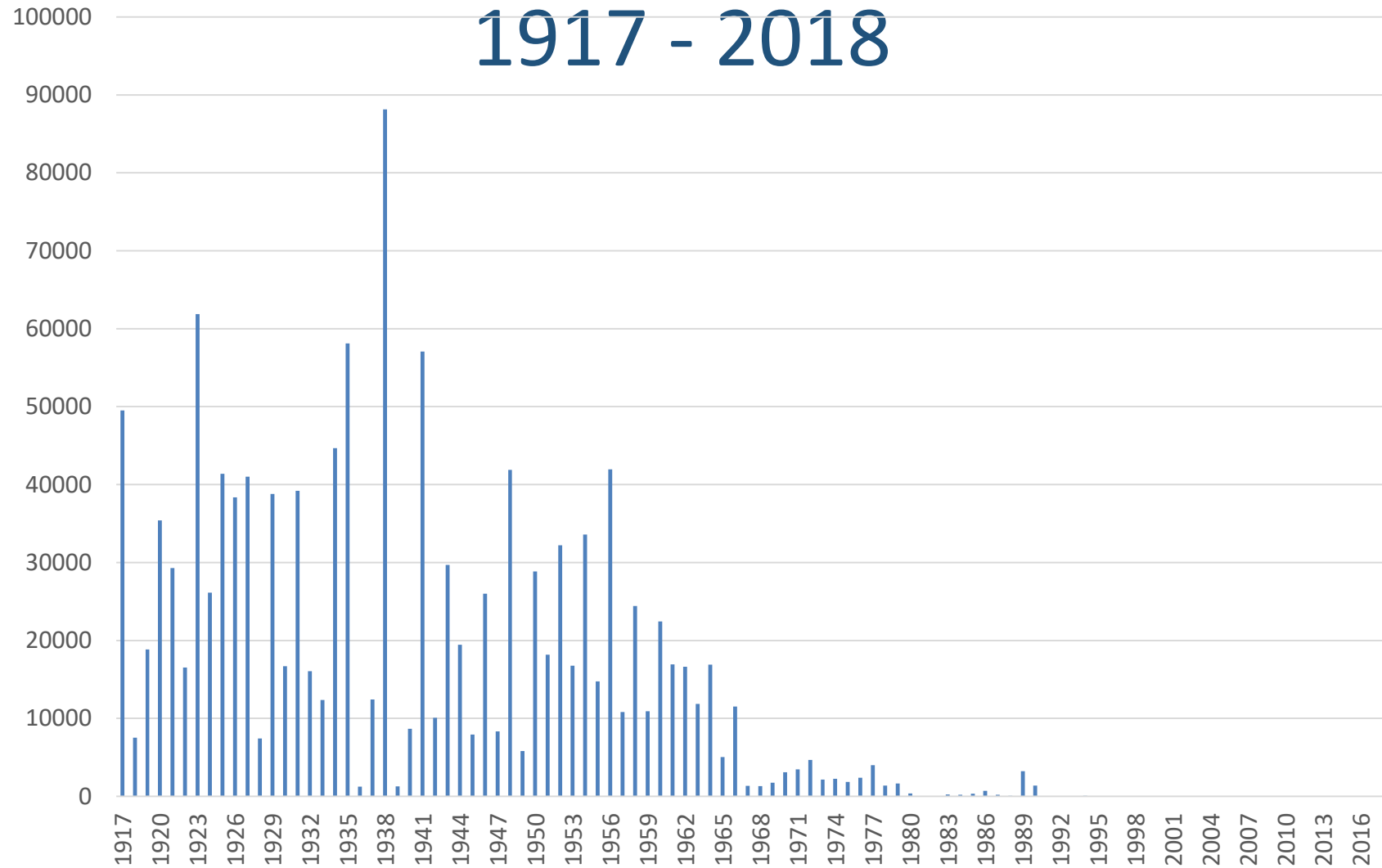


The New York Times

Measles Cases Reach Highest Level in More Than 25 Years, C.D.C. Says



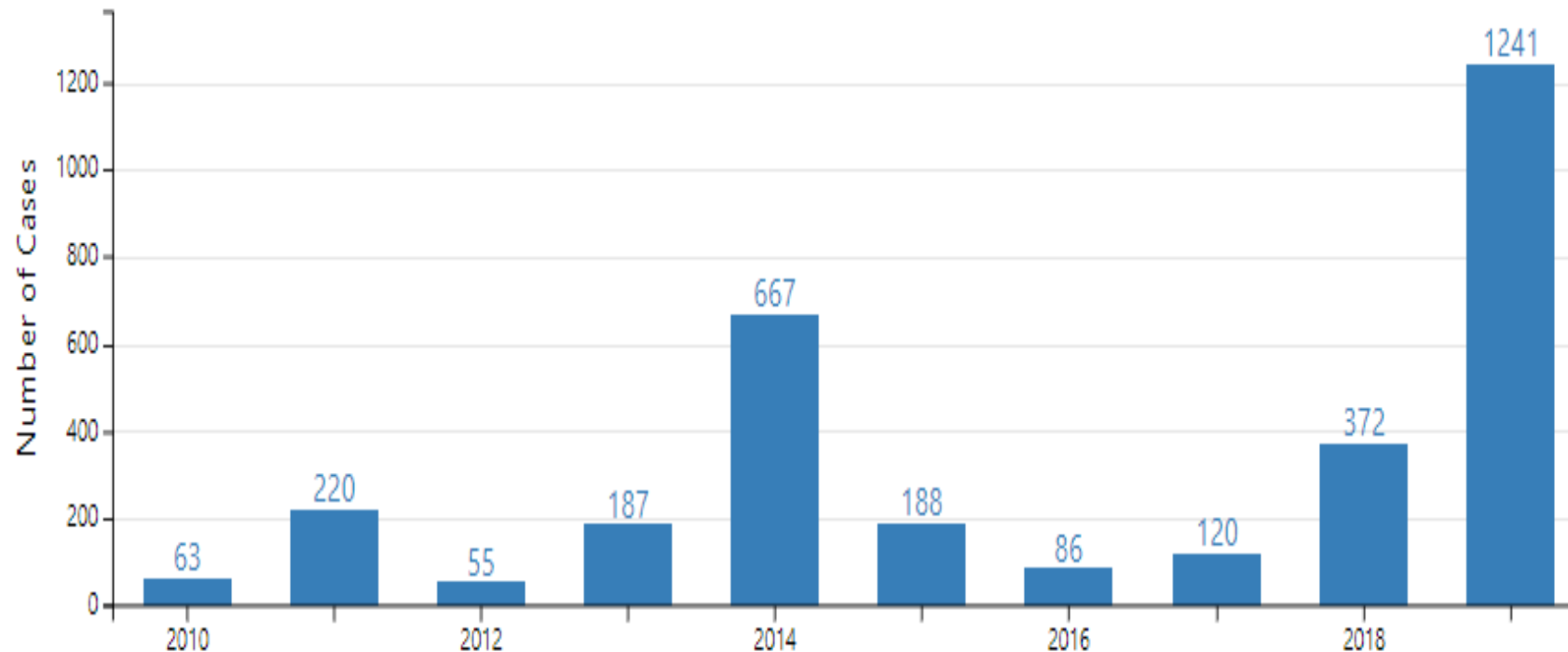
Reported Measles in Illinois : 1917 - 2018



Slide Credit: Jennifer Layden, MD PhD

Number of Measles Cases Reported by Year

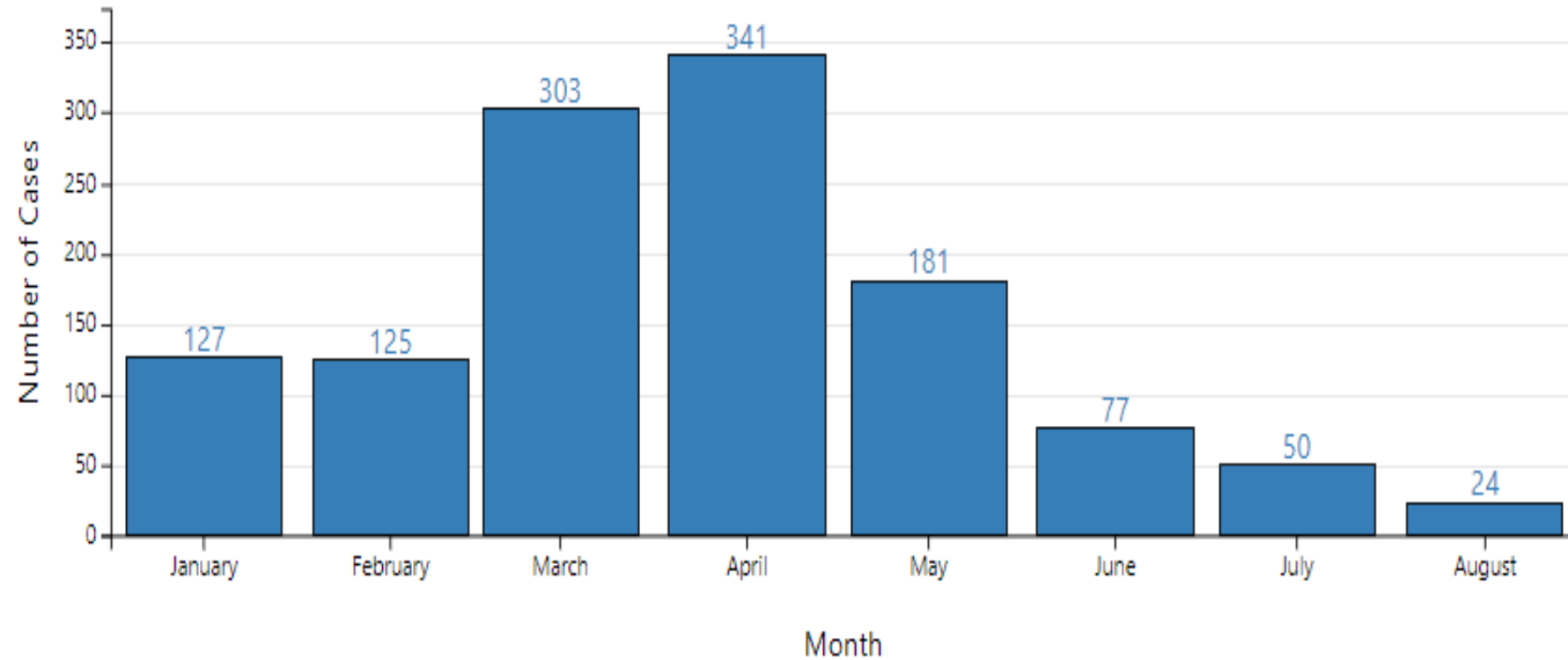
2010-2019**(as of September 5, 2019)



Source: CDC, 9/9/2019

<https://www.cdc.gov/measles/cases-outbreaks.html>

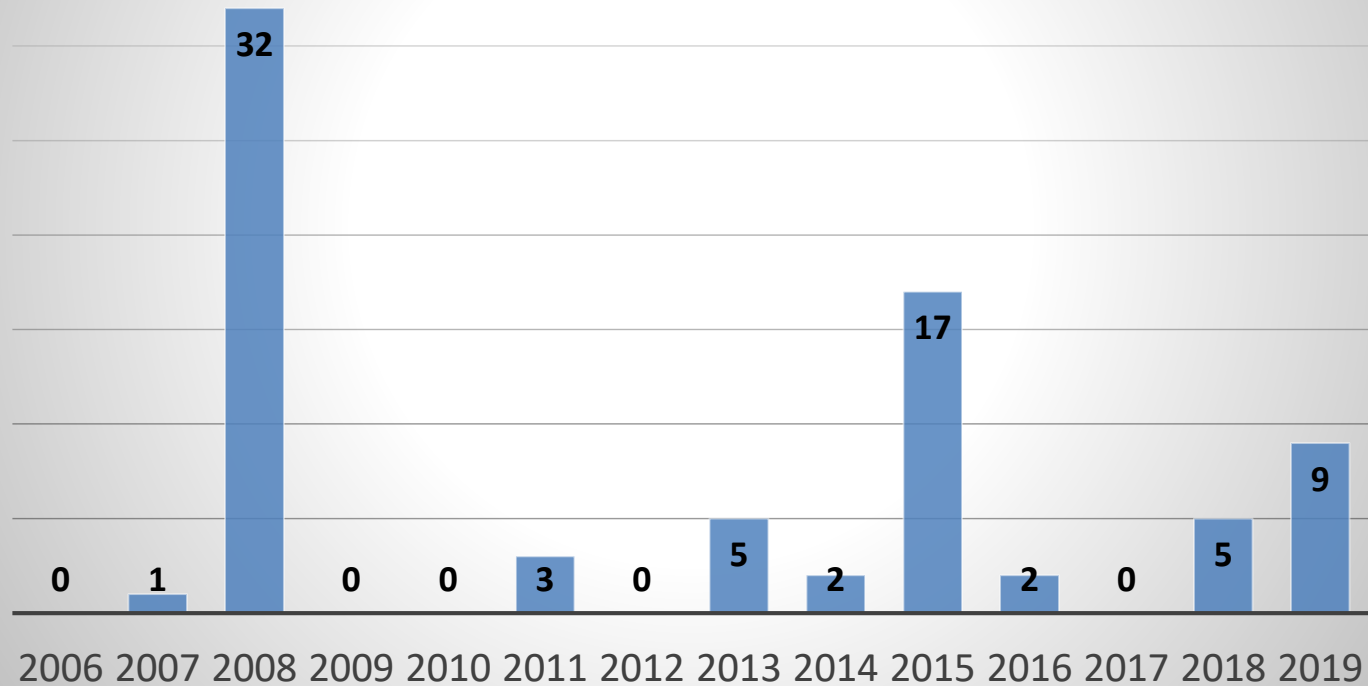
Measles Cases Reported by Month in 2019



Source: CDC, 9/9/2019

<https://www.cdc.gov/measles/cases-outbreaks.html>

Number of Measles Cases in Illinois By Year



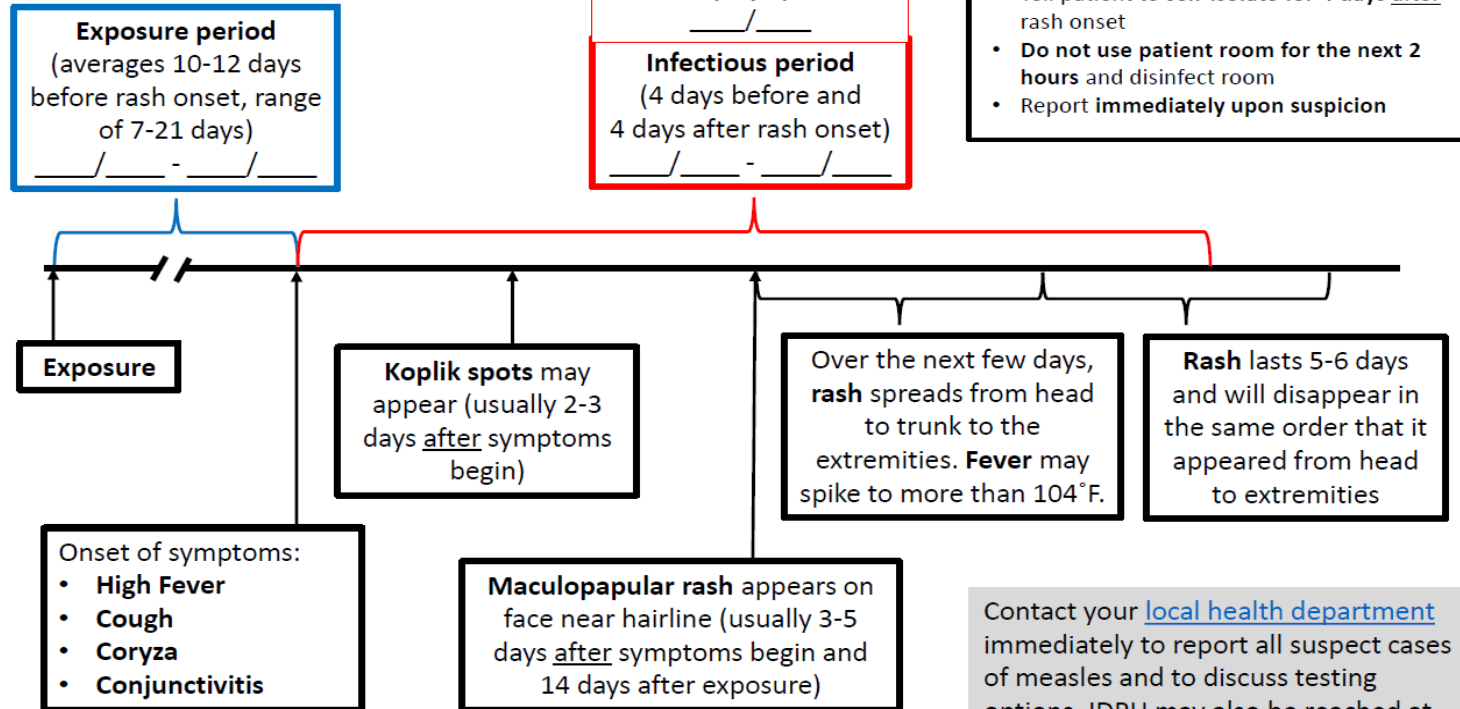
Measles: The Pathogen

- Caused by a virus, also sometimes called rubeola
- Highly contagious
- Airborne spread: direct contact with infectious droplets or by airborne spread when an infected person breathes, coughs, or sneezes.
 - Measles virus can remain infectious in the air for up to two hours after an infected person leaves an area.
- Incubation period from exposure to illness onset ranges from 7-21 days.
- Communicable from 4 days before to 4 days after rash onset

Measles: The Illness

- An acute viral respiratory illness characterized by:
 - Prodrome (usually 2-4 days)
 - **Fever** (as high as 105°F)
 - Malaise
 - The 3 C's:
 - **Cough**
 - **Coryza**
 - **Conjunctivitis**
 - Koplik's spots
 - Visible on the mucous membranes
 - Usually 1-2 days before rash onset
 - Maculopapular Rash
 - Onset: Day zero
 - Usually lasts 5-6 days
 - Typically starts at the head and spreads downward
 - Fades in the same order it appears
- Complications: can include diarrhea, otitis media, pneumonia, encephalitis, death.

Measles Infection Timeline



Adapted with permission from Indiana Department of Public Health.



Measles Rash

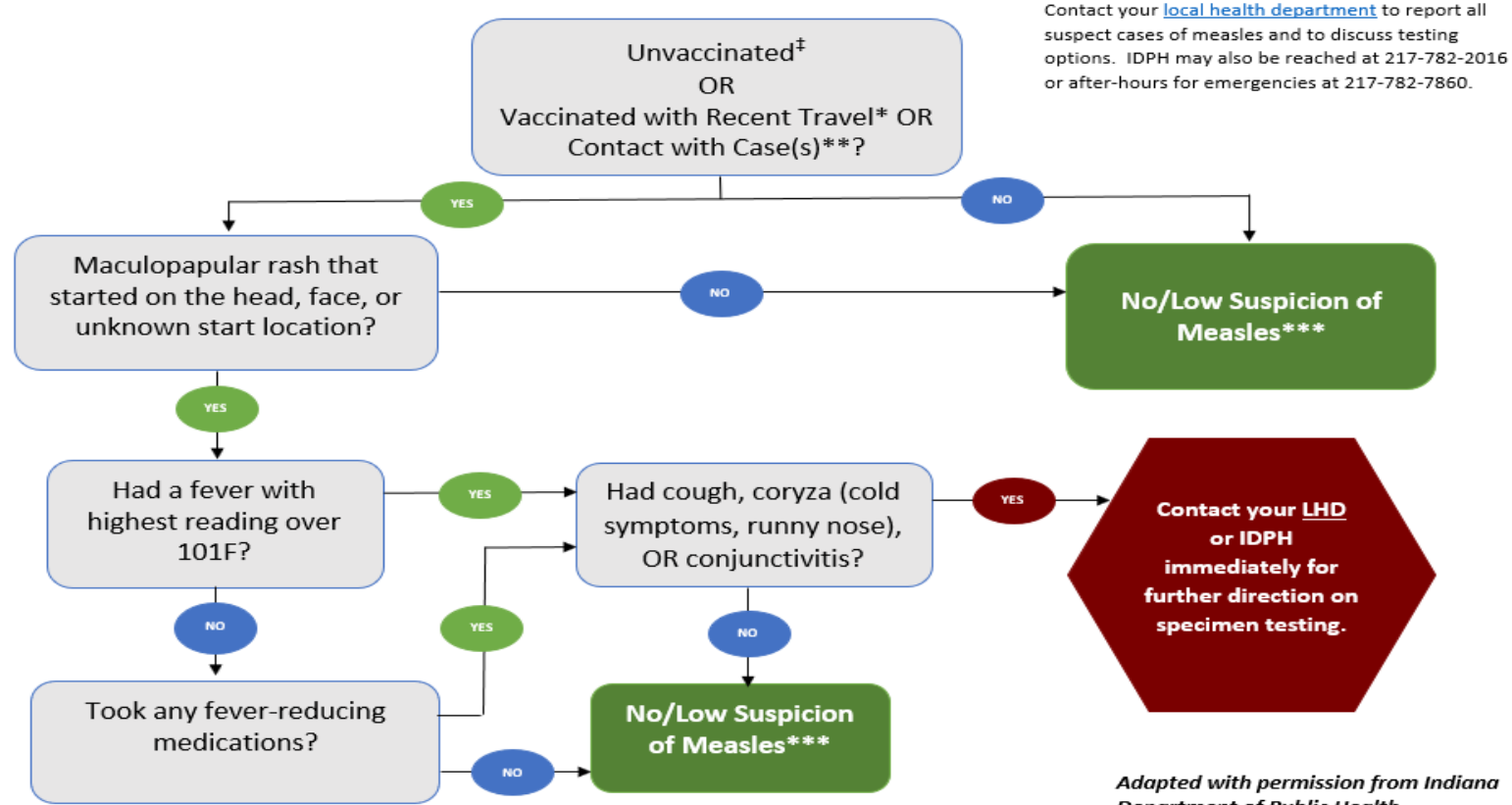


Koplik's Spots

Measles: The Diagnosis

- Meets clinical presentation
- Vaccination history/immunity status?
- Epidemiology: look for source of infection
 - history of recent travel to an area where measles is occurring or
 - contact with a known measles case.
- Laboratory testing:
 - PCR:
 - NP or OP swab
 - Public health labs only
 - TAT: same or next day usually
 - Serology:
 - Measles IgM and IgG
 - Commercial/reference lab
 - TAT: varies, usually 3-5 days

Measles Testing Flowchart



Adapted with permission from Indiana Department of Public Health.

Important Notes:

- ‡ Fully vaccinated refers to two documented, appropriately given MMR doses (not within 45 days prior to symptom onset) OR birth before 1957 for non-healthcare workers.
- * Recent travel includes any international travel and domestic travel to areas of known measles cases or outbreaks.
- ** Known exposure includes known interaction with confirmed measles cases or persons with measles symptoms.
- ***These cases will not be tested at IDPH, except if they completely meet clinical criteria. To rule out, an IgM antibody (recent infection) test may be ordered through a regular reference laboratory.

Measles: The Response

- Infection prevention and control measures for the case.
- Reporting to public health
 - Do not wait for test results, report when suspected!
- Obtain specimens for testing
- Determine case's activities(locations) while infectious.
- Identify contacts and determine immunity status.
 - Presumptive evidence of measles immunity:
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual/chpt07-measles.html>
- Implement additional control measures to prevent spread of measles.

- Primary prevention:
 - Vaccination per recommendations
- Interrupt transmission
 - Triage and diagnose rapidly.
 - Infection control measures implemented promptly when cases occur.
 - Case AND Contact management required.
- Preparation!
 - Plan measles response **before** you have a case.
 - Ensure HCW and responders are fully vaccinated, educated on IC precautions, and symptoms of measles.

Measles: Prevention



Measles Prevention: Control Measures

Control Measure	Recommended
Infection Control	Be vigilant for measles at Triage and promptly isolate, have higher suspicion when outbreaks are occurring. Airborne isolation precautions in HCF for suspected cases. All HCW should have documented presumptive immunity to measles and wear respiratory protection equivalent to an N95 mask when caring for suspected measles cases.
Post-exposure prophylaxis for susceptible contacts	MMR vaccination within 72 hours of exposure for individuals without contraindications; IG within 6 days for specific populations (infants under 6 months of age, pregnant women, immunocompromised persons).
Isolation of cases	Isolation of case through Day 4 after rash onset. Rash onset date = Day 0.
Quarantine/Restriction for susceptible contacts	Susceptible contacts: Restriction from work, school, and daycare until 21 days after last case linked to a facility, (or 28 days if IG given). Susceptible HCW are excluded from Day 5-21 after exposure, even if they received PEP. Local health department conducts daily monitoring for symptoms and compliance of susceptible contacts.

Illinois: Public Health Contact Investigations in 2019

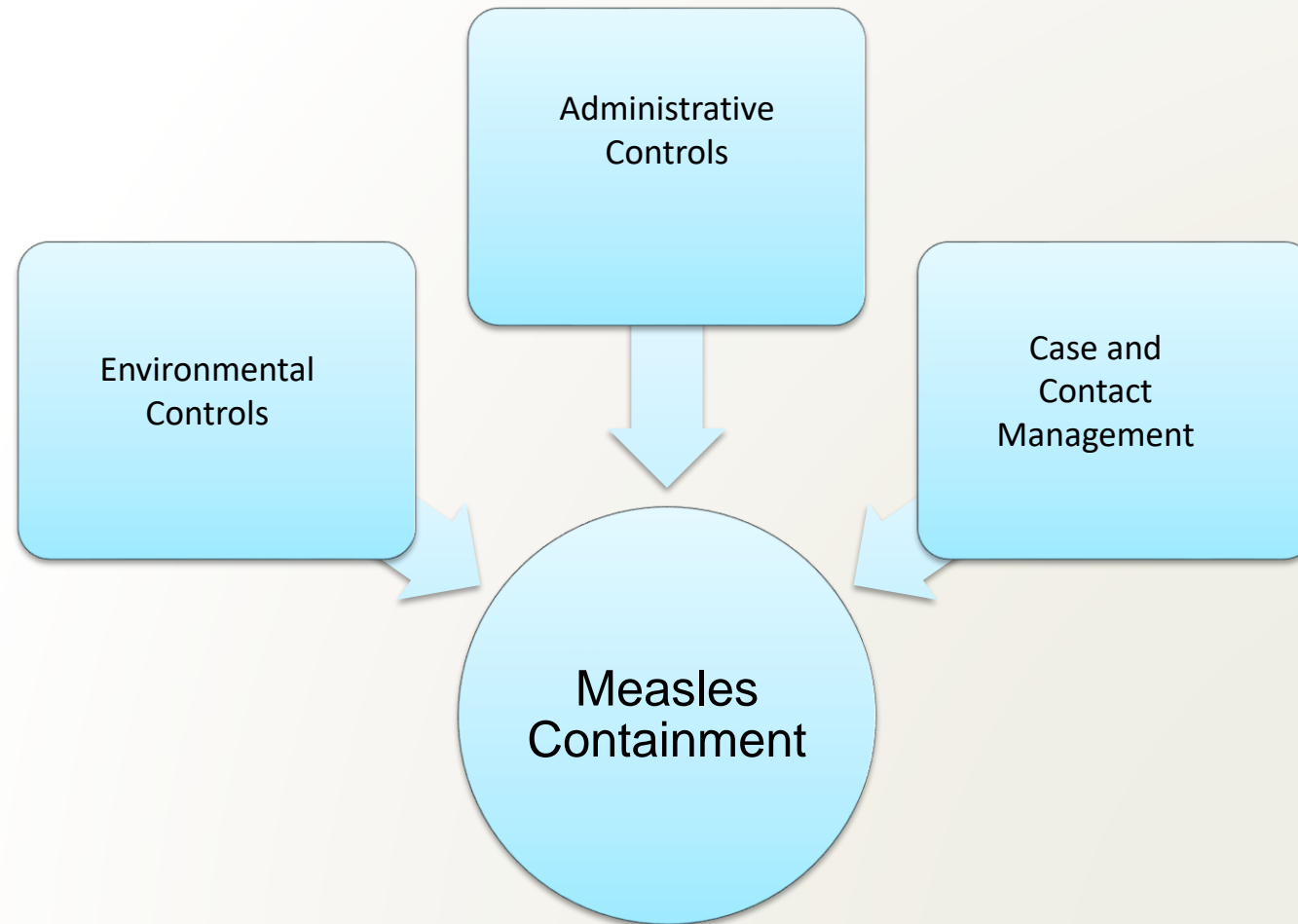
- Nine confirmed measles cases in Illinois in 2019 to date

Jurisdiction of first case	Total number of potential direct contacts identified	Total number of susceptible contacts monitored	Healthcare worker contacts
Champaign	~1,200	41	58
Dekalb	111	22	93
Cook	342	45	230
Chicago	391	94	16
Kane	194	48	96

Preparing for that Measles Case...

- Develop your goals and objectives.
- Conduct a risk assessment and analysis for your agency or facility (e.g., SWOT).
- Identify operational assumptions and resource demands.
- Develop and analyze courses of action.
- Identify resources.
- Determine and assign roles and responsibilities.
- Practice your plan.
- Plan for exceptions!

Measles: Preparation and Planning



Measles: Preparation and Planning

Administrative Controls

- Infection Control Policies and Procedures
 - HCW vaccination/proof of immunity policies
- Reporting to Public Health
- Communications planning
 - Internal between departments, press releases, provider updates
- Staffing needs
- Pharmacy stock: vaccine and IG
- Training and Education

Environmental Controls

- Airborne isolation capacity
- Equipment, adequacy and availability of supplies, room management

Case and Contact Management

- Rapid triage, diagnosis, and isolation precautions for suspected cases
 - Staff and Provider education
- Testing preparedness
 - Supplies available, infection prevention during collection, collection/storage/shipping protocols, anticipate surge in requests
- Contact identification, determination of immunity, line listing.
- Susceptible contact monitoring for 21-28 days.
- Coordination and collaboration with public health partners.

EMS Partners

Examples:

- Administrative
 - Policies on Documentation of evidence of immunity for EMS HCP, including volunteers.
 - Only those with immunity care for suspected measles patients.
 - Standardized record keeping for immunity documentation.
 - Education & training: infection prevention, PPE, measles clinical presentation
- Environmental Controls
 - Ambulances and transport vehicles should be taken out of service for a minimum of two hours after transport of a patient with known or suspected measles.
 - Routine cleaning and disinfection of the transport vehicle with an EPA-registered product effective against measles/enveloped viruses.
- Case and Contact management
 - HCP wear appropriate respiratory protection
 - Patient may wear surgical mask, if not medically contraindicated.
 - Reporting of personnel or first responders who are contacts to measles cases.

Health Care Facilities & Providers

- One measles case in your facility/practice can be costly and resource-intensive!
- Planning for that measles case:
 - Emphasis on prompt reporting to public health when a measles case is suspected; do not wait for lab results!
 - Call to public health: know how to find after-hours contact number for your LHD.
 - Report via I-NEDSS.
 - Review infection control policies and protocols and facility capacity for measles response.
 - Have a measles case preparedness plan, ensure staff are trained, and practice!
 - Verify immunity status of all staff who have patient contact **before** you *have* to know.
 - Ensure you are signed up to receive notifications from IDPH and LHDs of infectious disease concerns and other health alerts.



Public Health Partners

- LHDs have public health authority to respond to infectious disease emergencies.
- Plan ahead to ensure a comprehensive and timely response.
 - Plans should be tailored to the LHD's specific structure and needs and will likely require further customization to the specific incident.
 - Consider staffing needs, INEDSS access, cross-jurisdictional collaboration, public and provider messaging, etc.
- IDPH: serves as coordinator at state level
 - Should complement, not replace, local level planning and response

Measles: Key Take-Home Points

- Suspect measles in patients with clinically compatible symptoms, and increase suspicion when:
 - Unvaccinated
 - Recent history of travel to an area where measles is occurring
 - Patient is a contact to a measles case.
- Isolate patient
- Alert LHD / Public Health
- Collect serum and NP PCR
- Best practice: have documentation of HCP evidence of immunity before it's required.
- Do not wait until you have to respond to a measles case—prepare so you know what you need to do!

References/Resources

- CDC website: <https://www.cdc.gov/measles/hcp/index.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. Hamborsky J, Kroger A, Wolfe S, eds. 13th ed. Washington D.C. Public Health Foundation, 2015.
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- IDPH website: <http://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/measles>
- Shakoor, S., Mir, F., Zaidi, A. K. M., & Zafar, A. (2015). Hospital preparedness in community measles outbreaks—challenges and recommendations for low-resource settings. *Emerging Health Threats Journal*, 8, 10.3402/ehth.v8.24173. <http://doi.org/10.3402/ehth.v8.24173>



THANK YOU

9.11.2001

NEVER  FORGET

IDOT Traffic Incident Management – MSgt Jacob Tresenriter





NATIONAL TRAFFIC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT (TIM) RESPONDER TRAINING PROGRAM

COMMUNICATIONS | EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT | EMS | FIRE/RESCUE
LAW ENFORCEMENT | TOWING & RECOVERY | TRANSPORTATION/PUBLIC WORKS



CIL-CARP 09/11/19

**ILLINOIS STATE POLICE
M/SGT JACOB TRESENITER**



What is Traffic Incident Management?

- Traffic Incident Management (TIM) consists of a planned and coordinated multidisciplinary process to detect, respond to, and clear traffic incidents so that traffic flow may be restored as safely and quickly as possible
- Effective Traffic Incident Management:
 - Improves the safety of emergency responders, crash victims, and motorists
 - Reduces the duration and impacts of traffic incidents



Illinois State Police District 8 and
Peoria County Sheriff's Department
January 15, 2019



Why Do We Need Traffic Incident Management?

Illinois Struck-By Line of Duty Deaths

- **Nikkii S. Bostic-Jones, Cook County Sheriff** 07/18/12
- **Kyle Deatherage, Illinois State Police** 11/26/12
- **Chris Brown, Hudson Fire Dept.** 03/05/13
- **James Sauter, Illinois State Police** 03/28/13
- **Casey Kohlmeier, Pontiac Police Dept.** 10/30/13
- **K9 Draco, Pontiac Police Dept.** 10/30/13
- **Vincent Petrella, Illinois Tollway** 01/27/14
- **Kenneth Lehr, Medora Fire Dept.** 02/05/15
- **Jamal Horvath, Tow Truck Operator** 09/20/15
- **Ronald Chaney, Tow Truck Operator** 12/01/17
- **Christopher Lambert, Illinois State Police** 01/12/19
- **Brooke Jones-Story, Illinois State Police** 03/28/19
- **Gerald Ellis, Illinois State Police** 03/30/19



Why Do We Need Traffic Incident Management?

In a typical year, the following number of responders are struck and killed nationwide:

- 10 Law Enforcement Officers in a typical year
- 4 Fire and Rescue Personnel
- An estimated 40-60 Towing and Recovery Professionals
- Several transportation professionals from DOTs, Public Works, and Safety Service Patrol Programs



How can we reduce first responder incidents?

- **Traffic Incident Management** should be taught to all responders to establish a foundation, promote consistent training, and achieve three objectives of the TIM National Unified Goal:
 - **Responder Safety**
 - **Safe, Quick Clearance**
 - **Prompt, Reliable, Interoperable Communications**





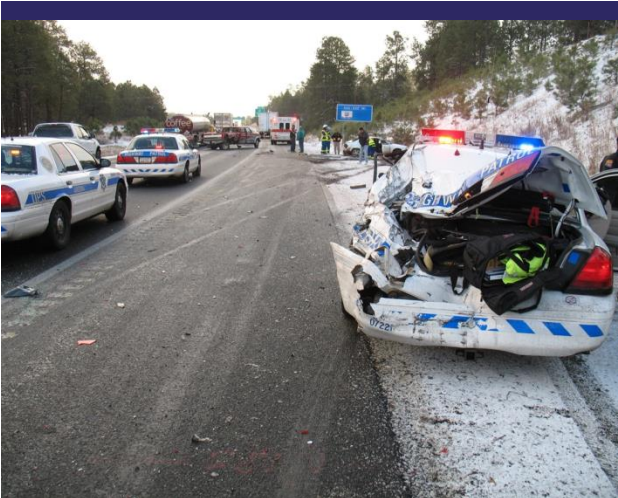
Responder disciplines needing Traffic Incident Management

- Communications
- Emergency Management
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Fire/Rescue (F/R)
- Law Enforcement (LE)
- Towing and Recovery (T&R)
- Transportation/Public Works (DOT)
- Others



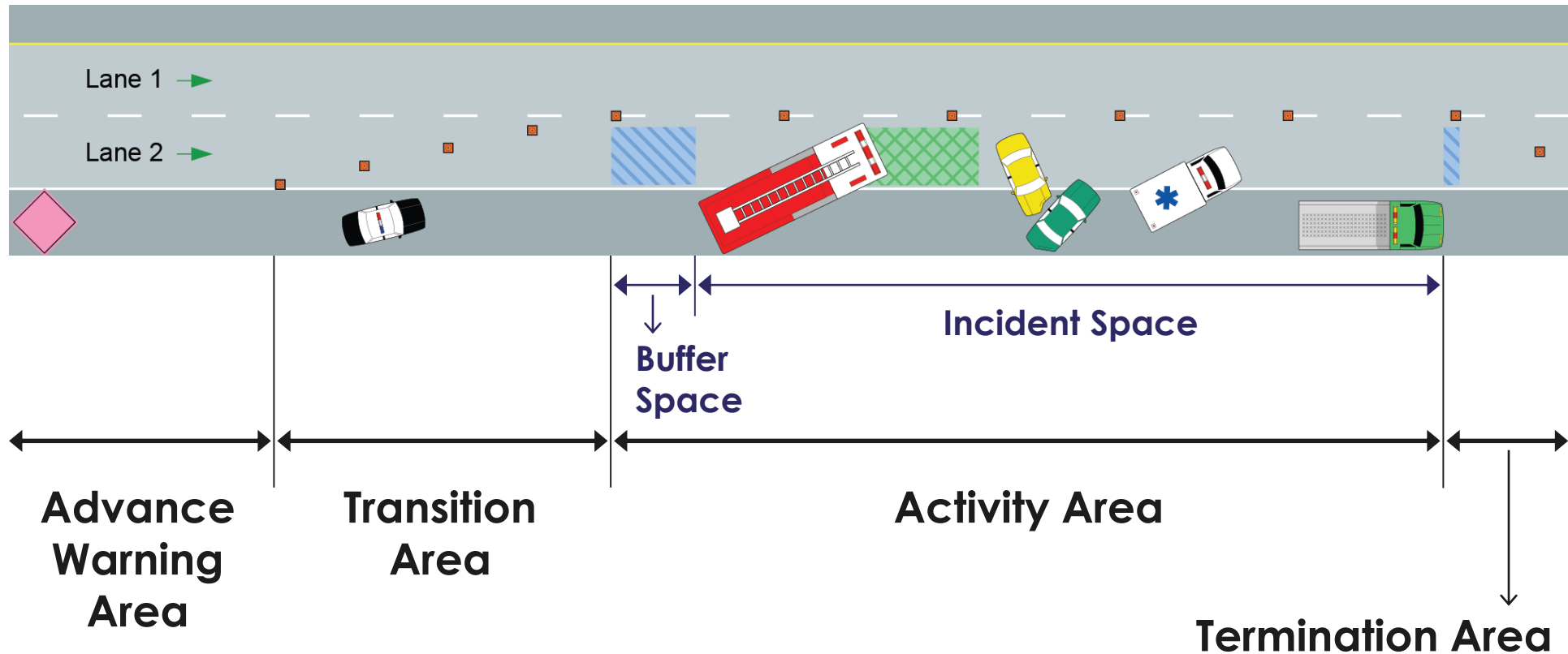
The justification for training incident responders:

1. The safety of incident responders
2. The safety of all road users
3. Congestion mitigation and commerce





5 General Concepts of Effective Traffic Incident Management to Keep YOU Safe



1) Wear High Visibility Safety Apparel





2) Protect Your Scene / Block Vehicle



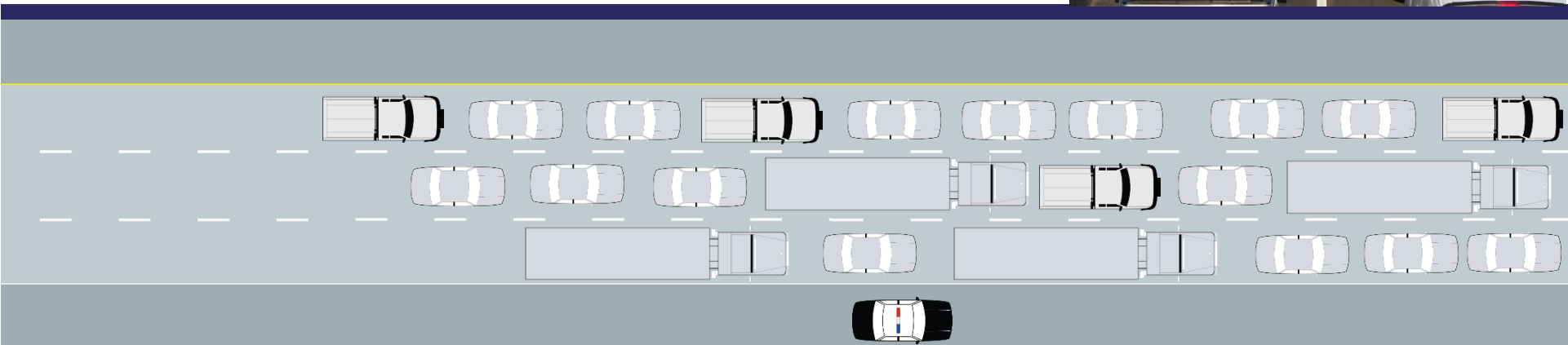
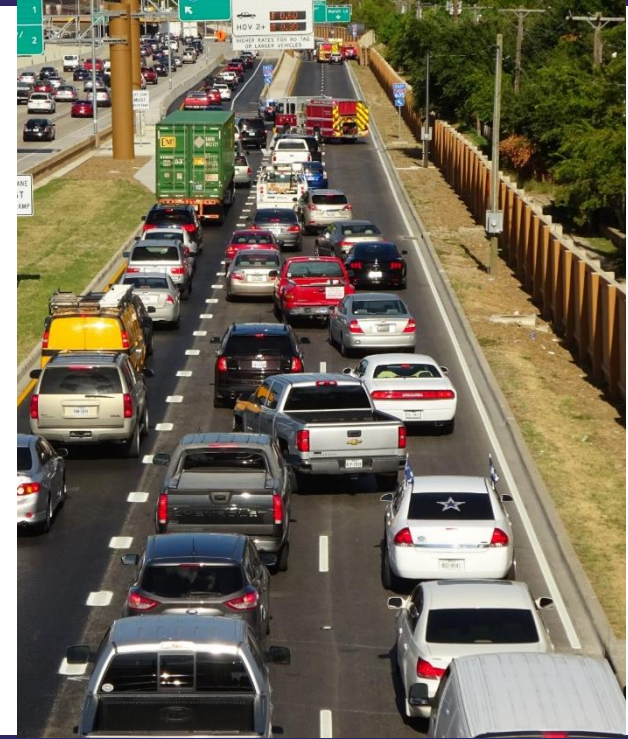
Video Courtesy of the City of Mesquite Fire Department (TX)

3) Deploy Advance Warnings



4) Back of Queue Management

Warn approaching motorists of stop/slow traffic!





4) Back of Queue Management / Secondary Crashes



5) Quick Clearance of Travel Lanes



Move It...
Push, Pull, Drag or Drive



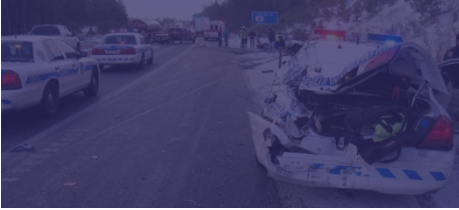
SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

At 60 mph:

- Vehicle travels 88 feet/second
- Reaction time is an average of 2.5 seconds
- Distance covered in the time to perceive, react, and brake can be around 359 feet
- Low beam headlights only illuminate 160 feet ahead of the vehicle



SOMETHING TO REMEMBER



Reaction times are significantly increased by the “D” Drivers

- ✓ Drunk,
- ✓ Drugged,
- ✓ Drowsy,
- ✓ Distracted, or
- ✓ Just plain...
Dangerous



***EVERY VEHICLE
COMING THROUGH
YOUR SCENE IS TRYING
TO KILL YOU!!!***

Module 7

Struck-By Case Study



Video Courtesy of the City of Dayton (OH)



Traffic Incident Management Course Overview

1. Introduction
2. TIM Fundamentals and Terminology
3. Notification and Scene Size-Up
4. Safe Vehicle Positioning
5. Scene Safety
6. Command Responsibilities
7. Traffic Management
8. Special Circumstances
9. Clearance and Termination



**Illinois Department of
Transportation**

Robin Helmerichs

Traffic Incident Management
Coordinator

IDOT | Central Office | Operations
Office 217-785-0015

robin.helmerichs@illinois.gov



The Ever-Changing Weather of Central Illinois – Ed Shimon



***Ever Changing Weather
in Central IL:
Look Back and Look Ahead***



Ed Shimon
Senior Meteorologist
NWS Lincoln



**CIL-CARP Meeting
September 11, 2019 East Peoria, IL**



- **Summer Review**
- **Fall Outlook**
- **Winter Outlook**
- **Winter Normals**
- **Weather Preparedness/
Safety**

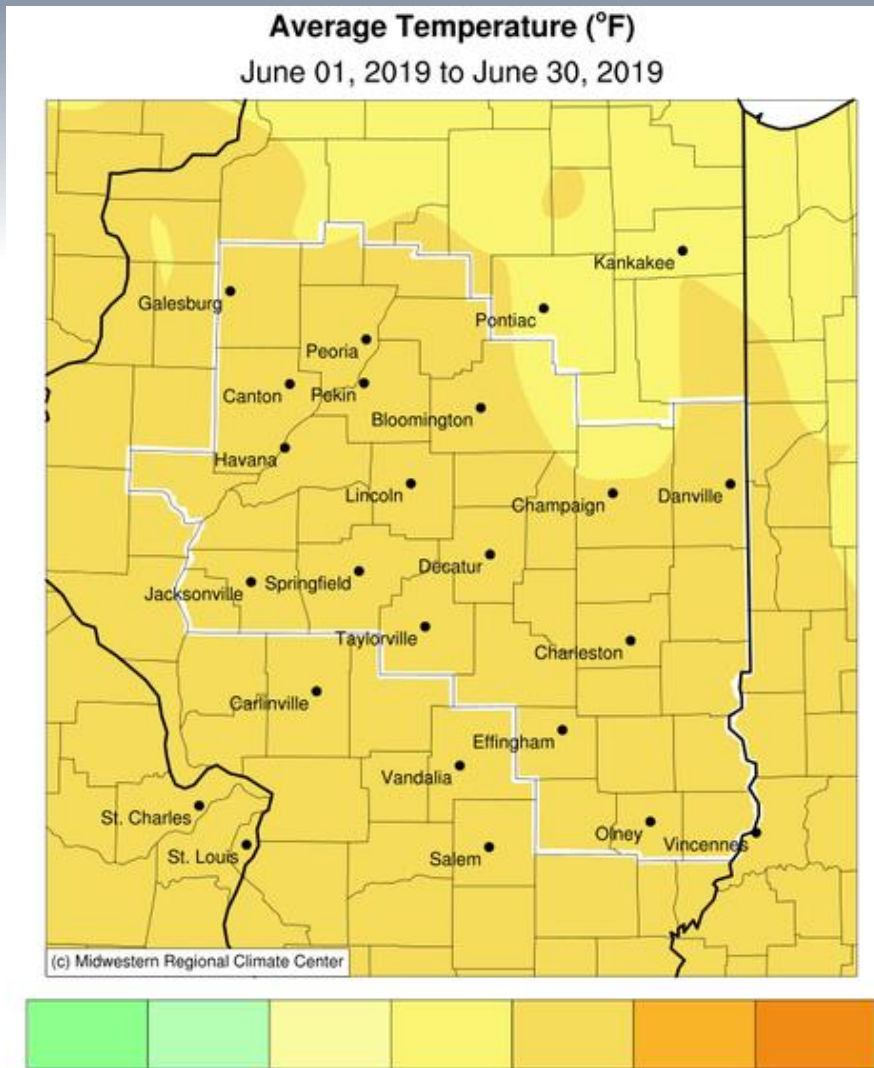
*Does shivering count
as exercise?*



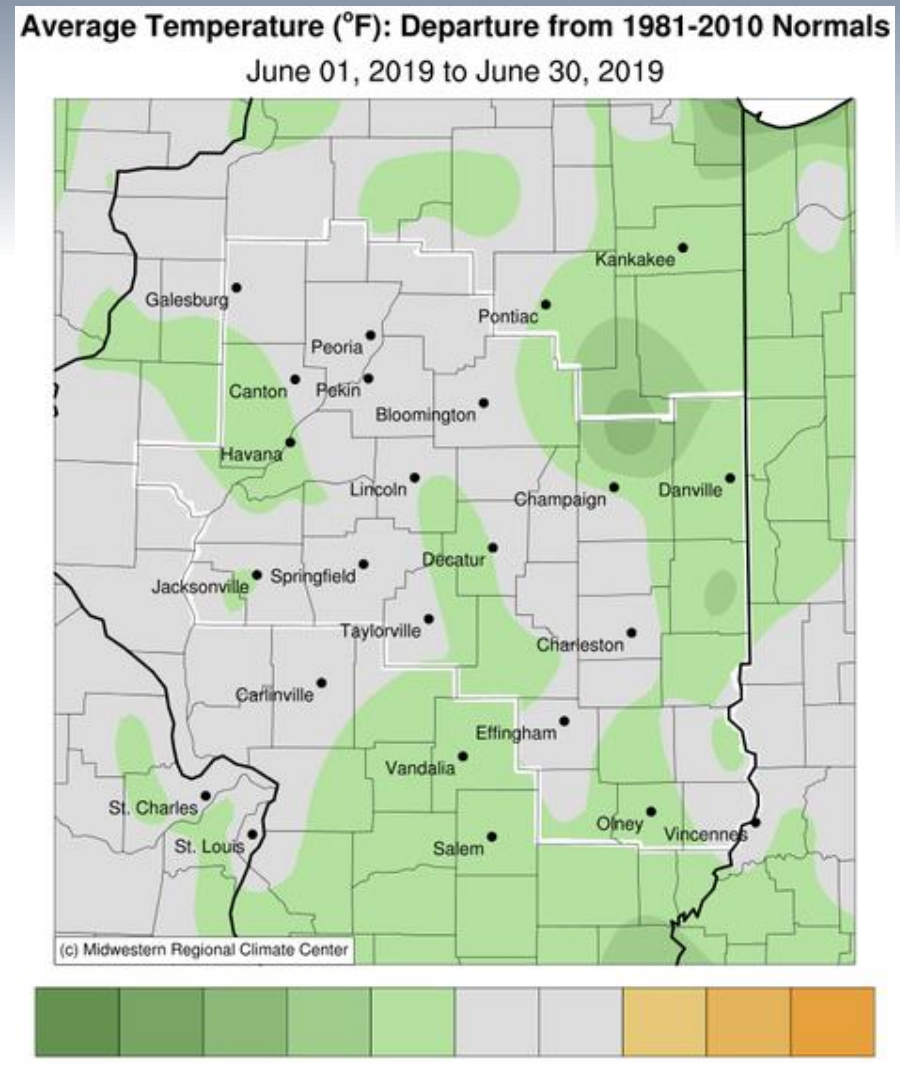


June 2019 Temperatures

Lack of Summertime heat (except June 29-30)



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 7/2/2019 7:40:56 AM CDT



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 7/2/2019 7:42:53 AM CDT

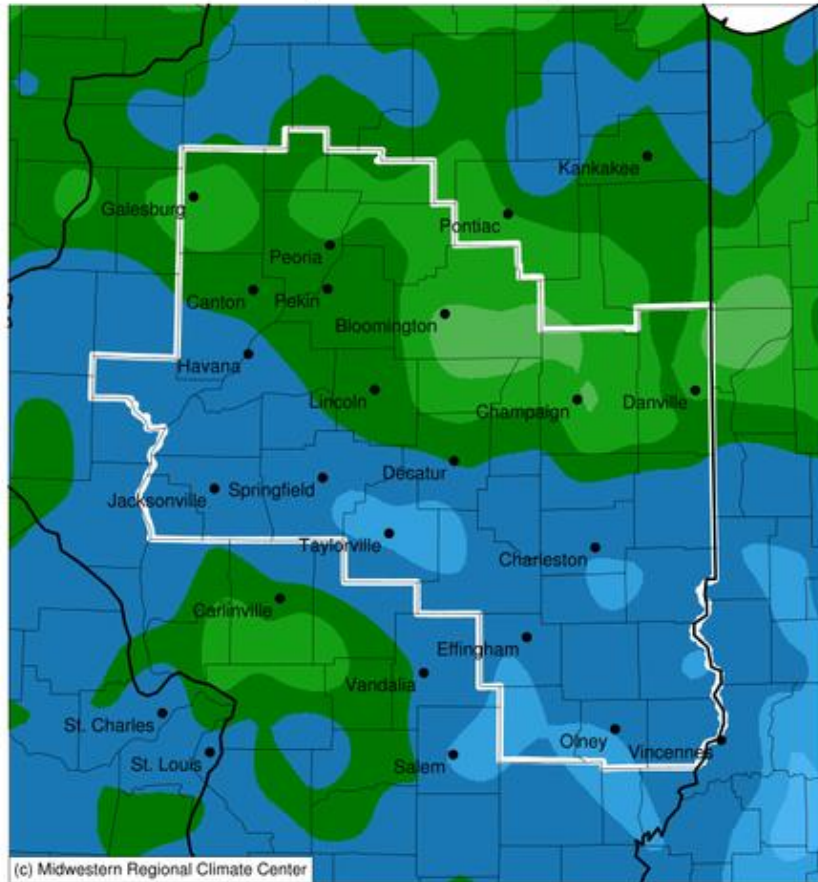


June 2019 Precipitation

Wet south of Peoria. River flooding lingered.

Accumulated Precipitation (in)

June 01, 2019 to June 30, 2019

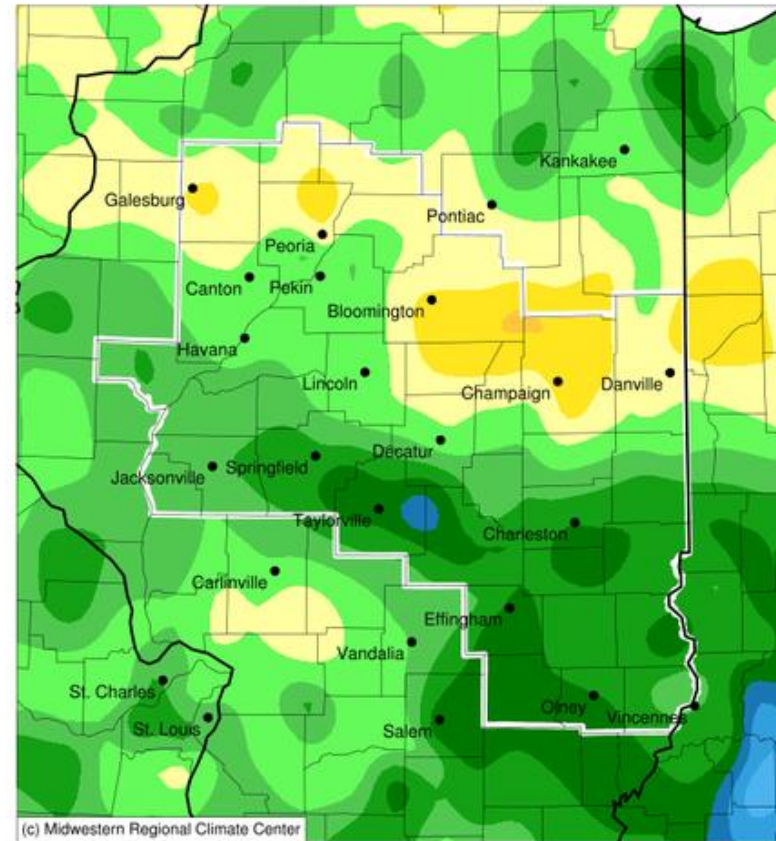


0.01 0.1 0.5 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 7.5 10 12.5 15
Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center

cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 7/2/2019 7:25:21 AM CDT

Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals

June 01, 2019 to June 30, 2019



-2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center
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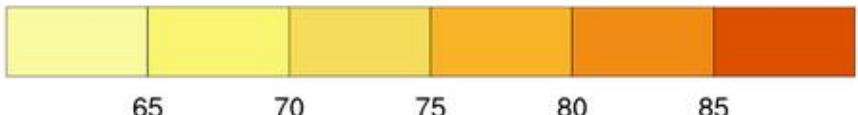
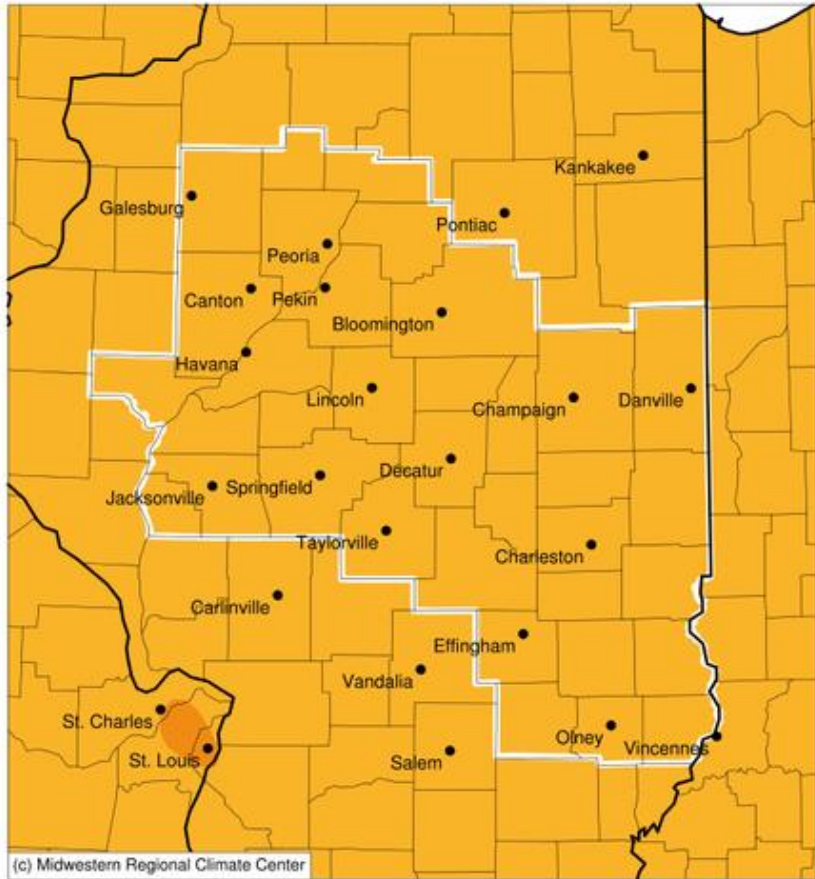


July 2019 Temperatures

One "heat wave" – July 18-20 (highs in mid 90s)

Average Temperature (°F)

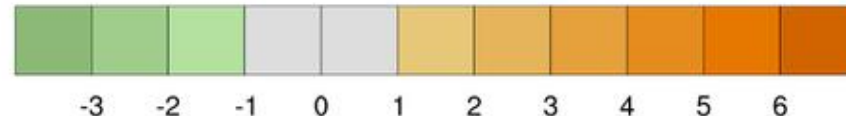
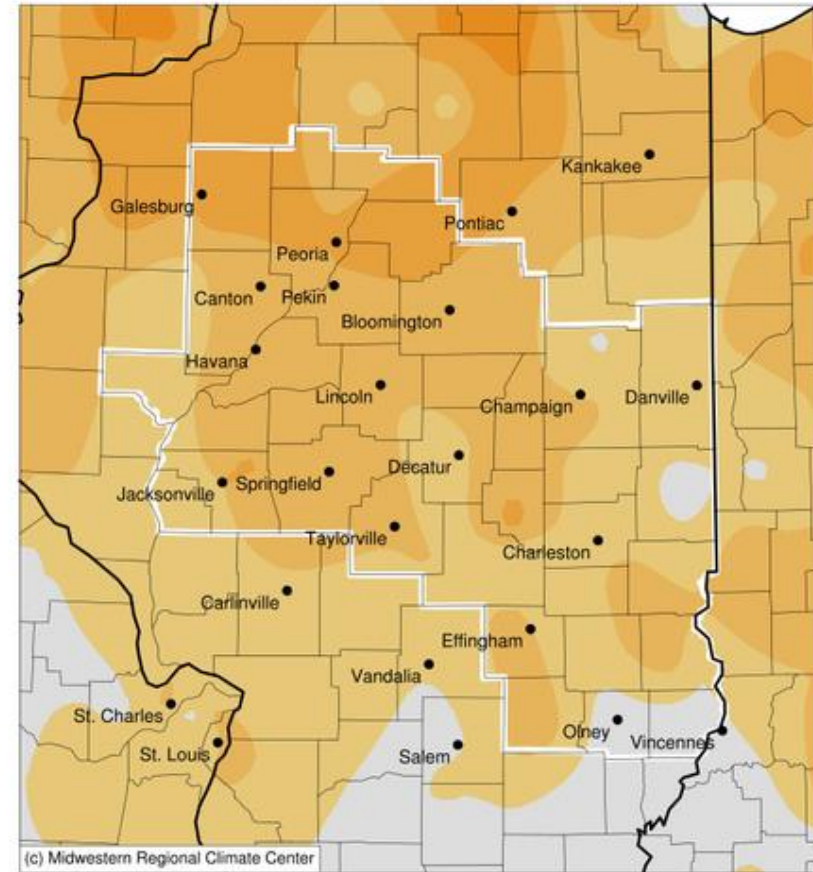
July 01, 2019 to July 31, 2019



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center
 cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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Average Temperature (°F): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals

July 01, 2019 to July 31, 2019



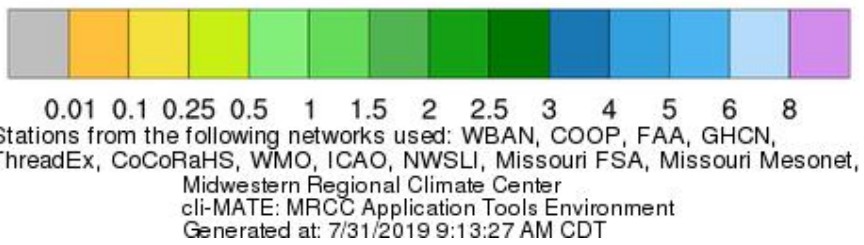
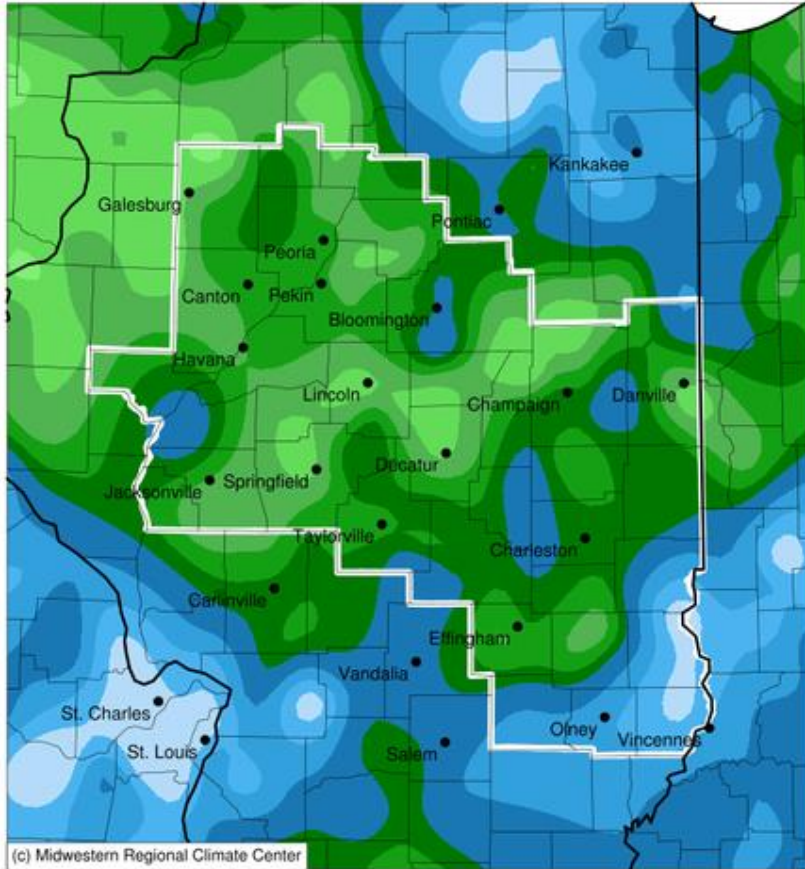
Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center
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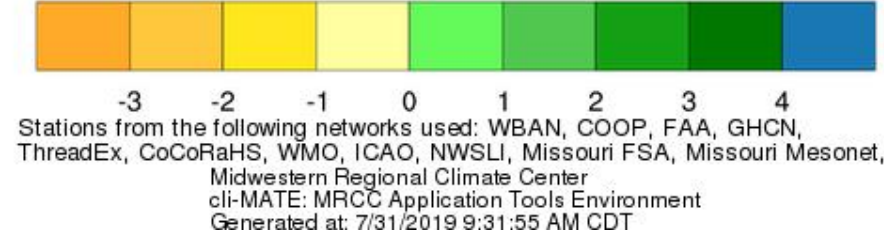
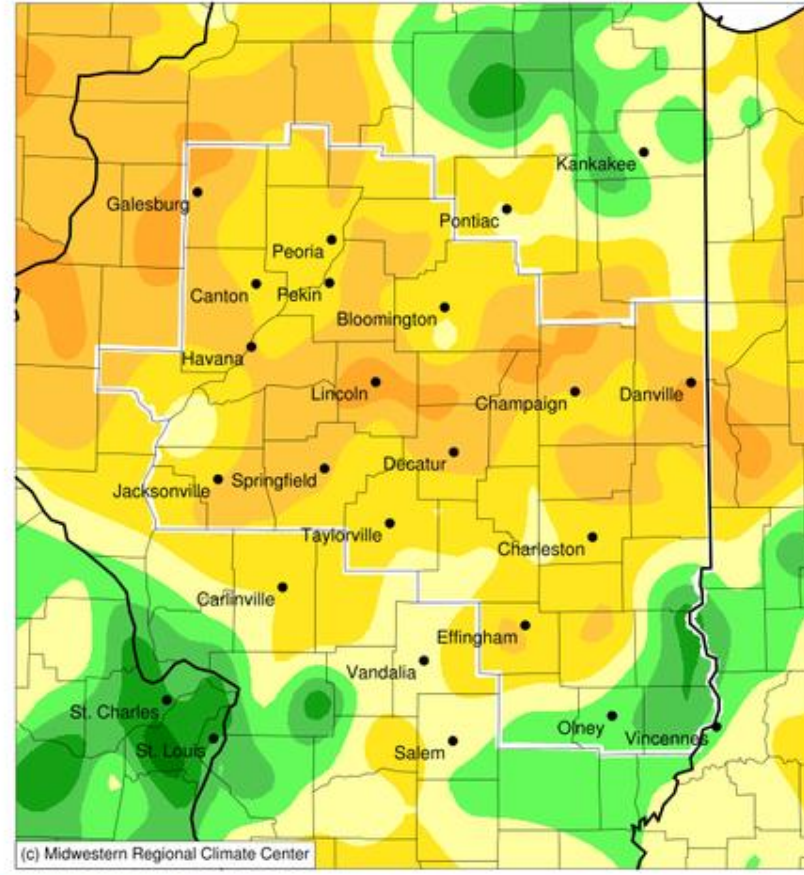
July 2019 Precipitation

Dry nearly everywhere

Accumulated Precipitation (in)
July 01, 2019 to July 31, 2019



Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals
July 01, 2019 to July 31, 2019

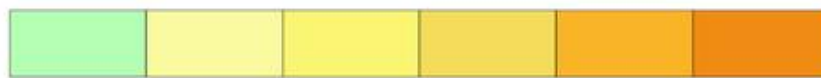
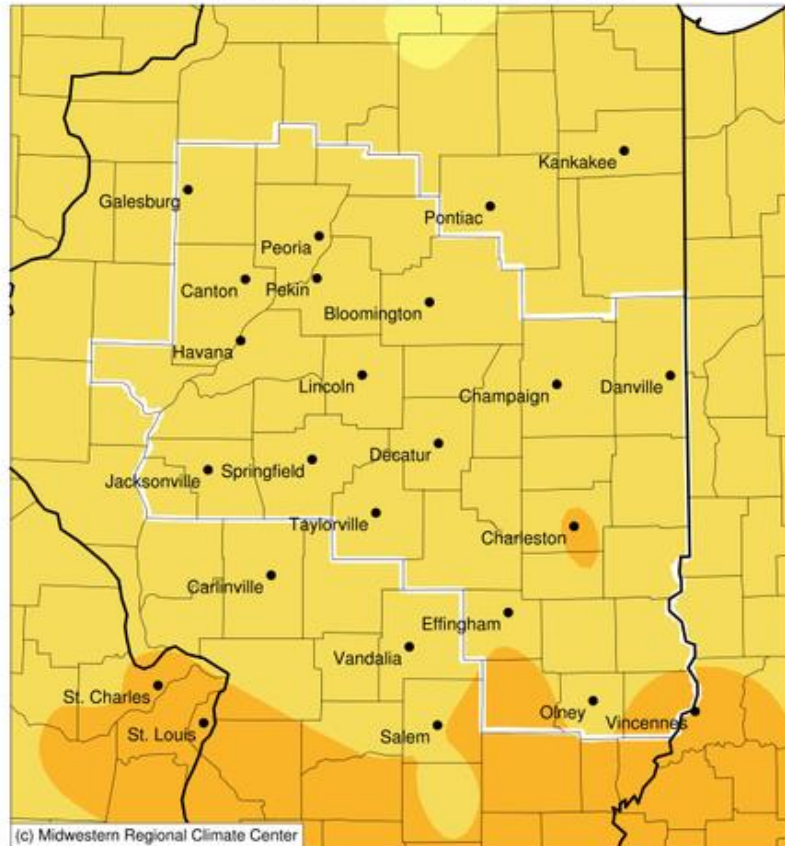




August 2019 Temperatures

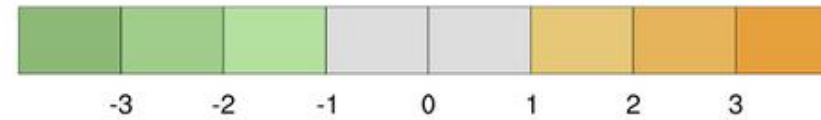
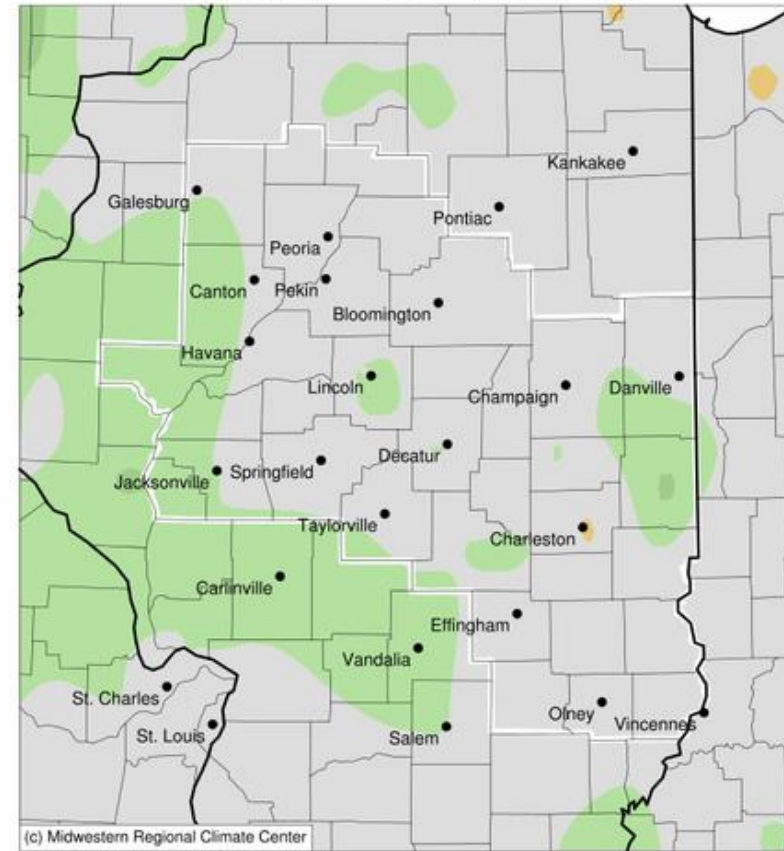
Very few days in the 90s

Average Temperature (°F)
August 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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Average Temperature (°F): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals
August 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019



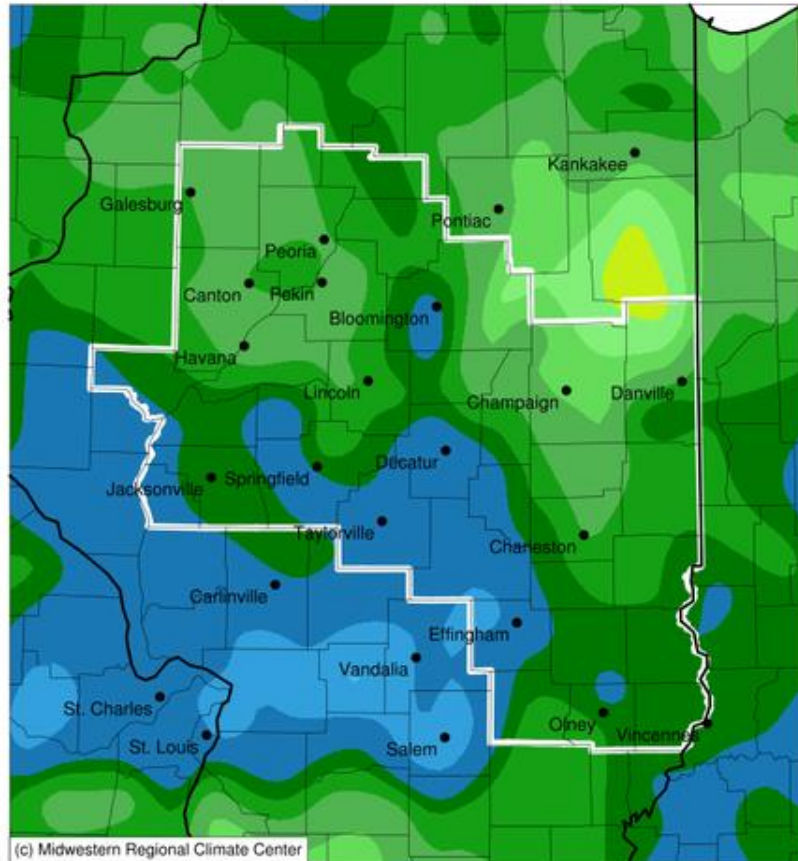
Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 8/31/2019 4:46:07 PM CDT



August 2019 Precipitation

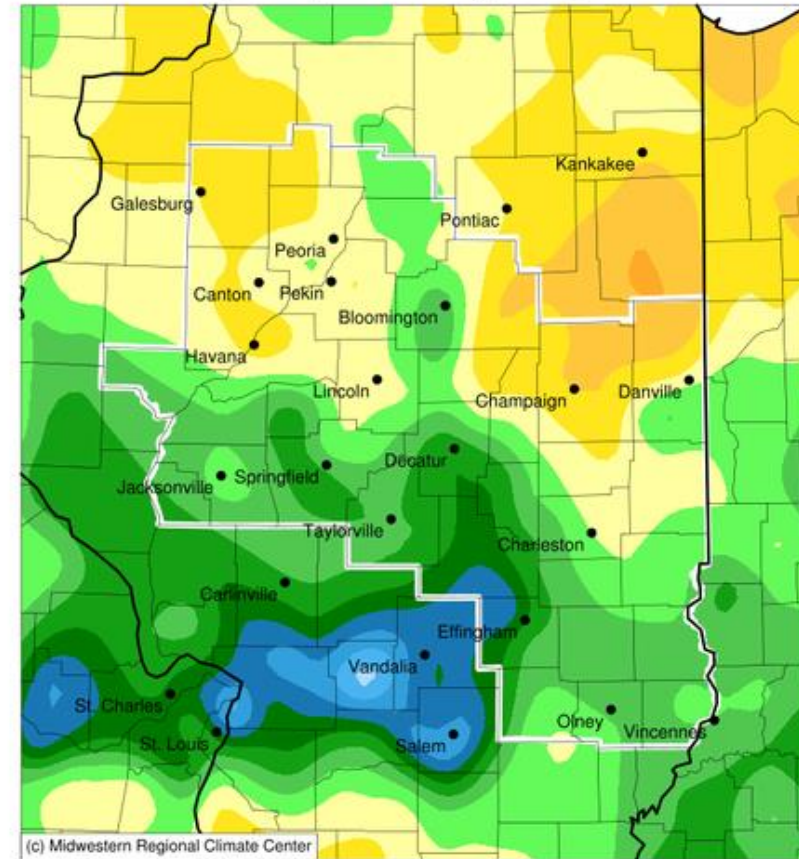
Continued Dry North. Moderate drought developing.

Accumulated Precipitation (in)
August 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019



0.01 0.1 0.5 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 7.5 10 12.5 15
 Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center
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Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals
August 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019



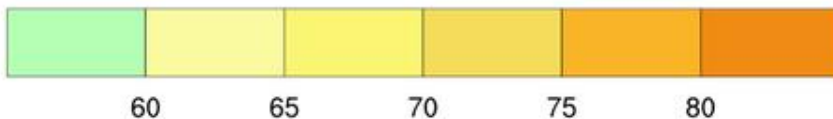
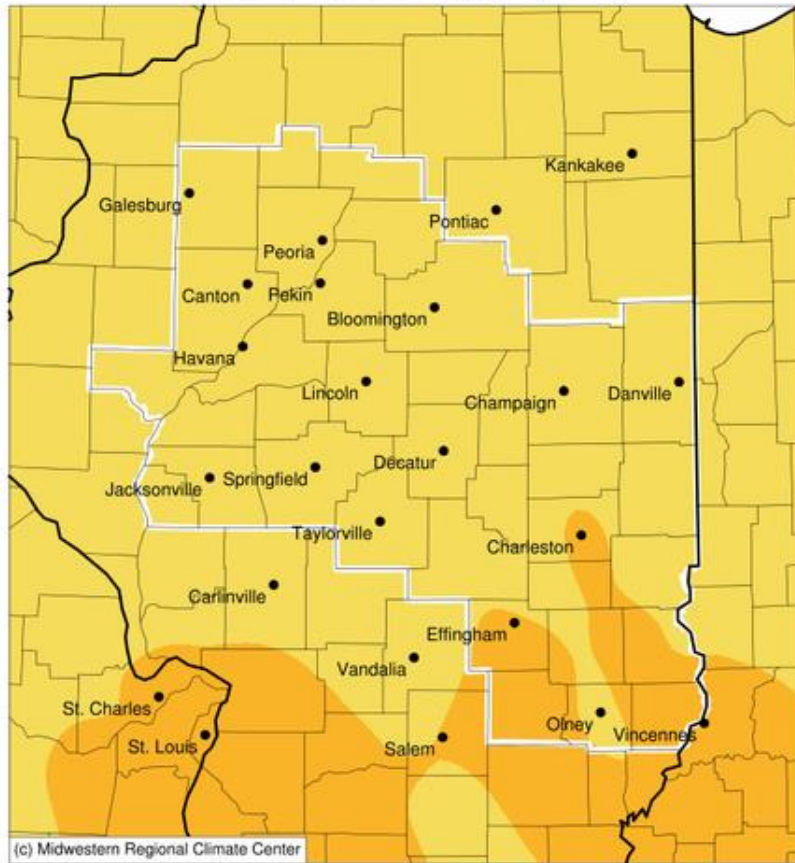
-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwest Regional Climate Center
 cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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Summer 2019 Temperatures

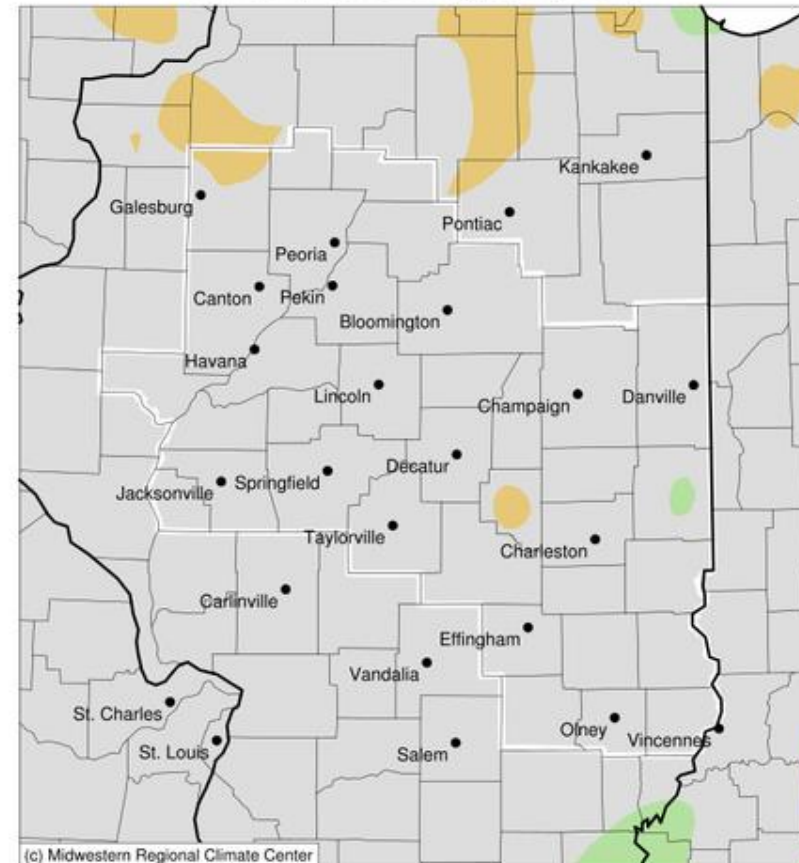
No extended heat waves nor excessively cold periods.

Average Temperature (°F)
June 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 8/31/2019 4:52:39 PM CDT

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals
June 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019



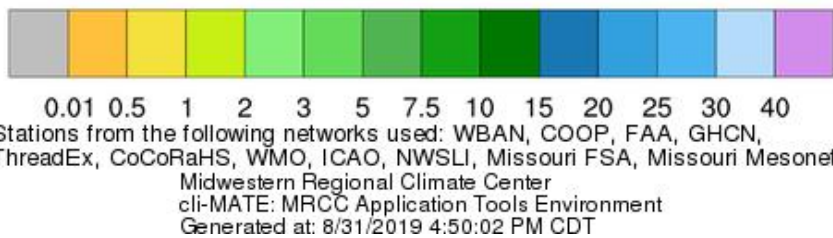
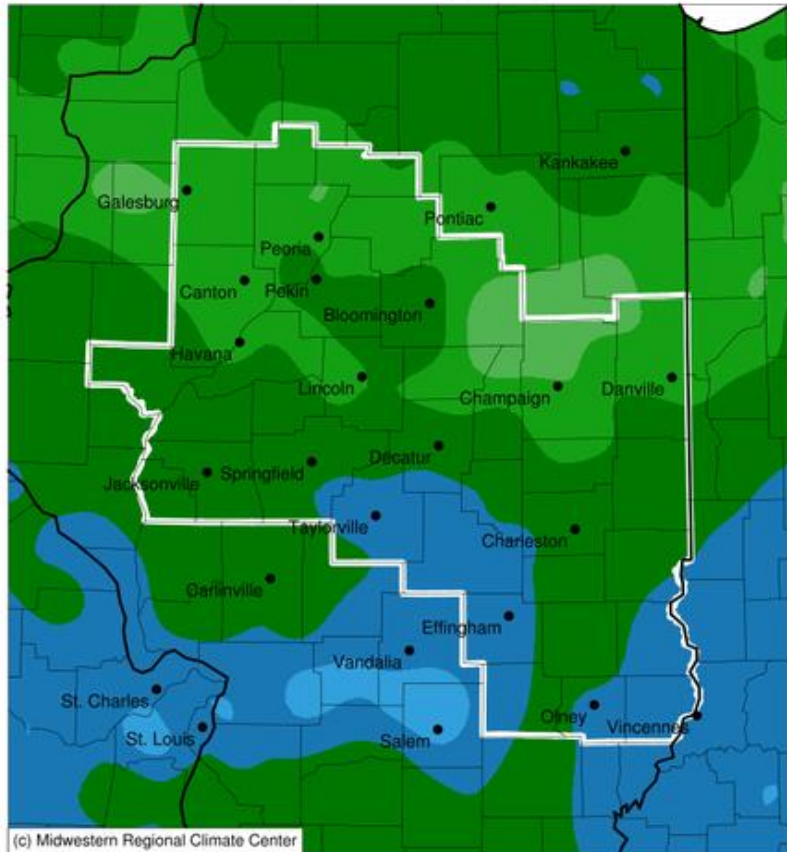
Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Missouri FSA, Missouri Mesonet, Midwestern Regional Climate Center
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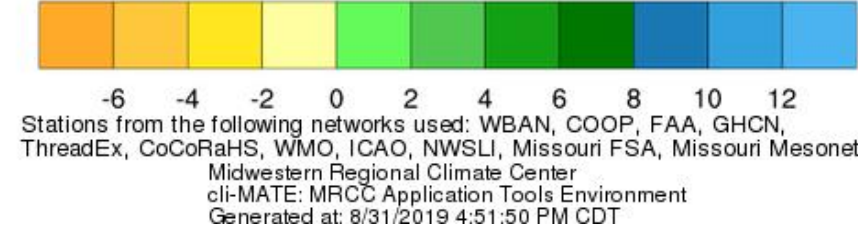
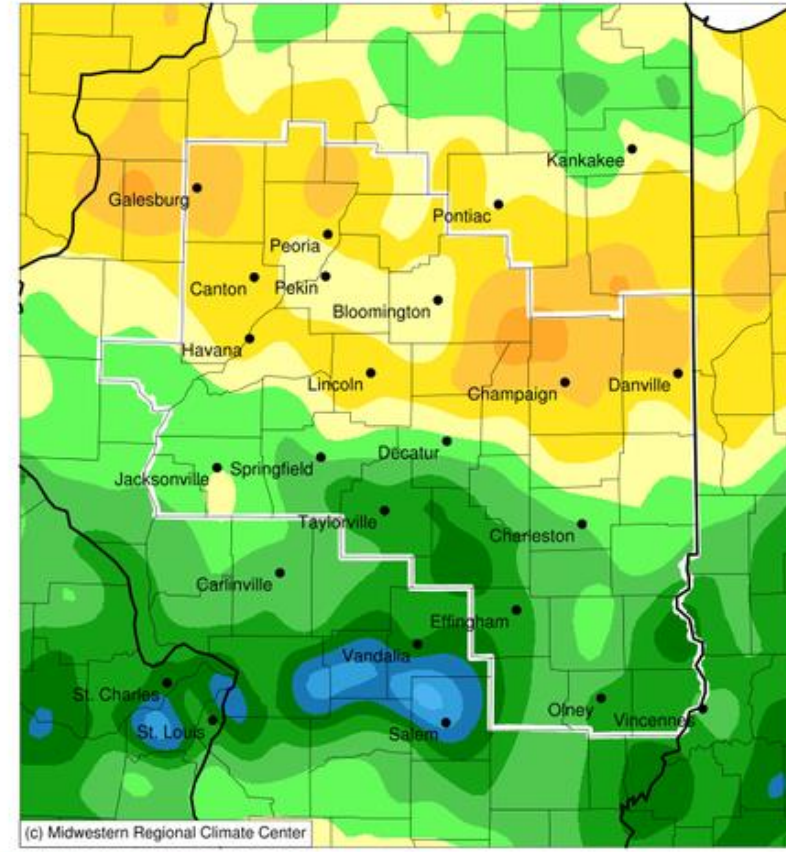
Summer 2019 Precipitation

Precipitation

Accumulated Precipitation (in)
June 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019



Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals
June 01, 2019 to August 31, 2019

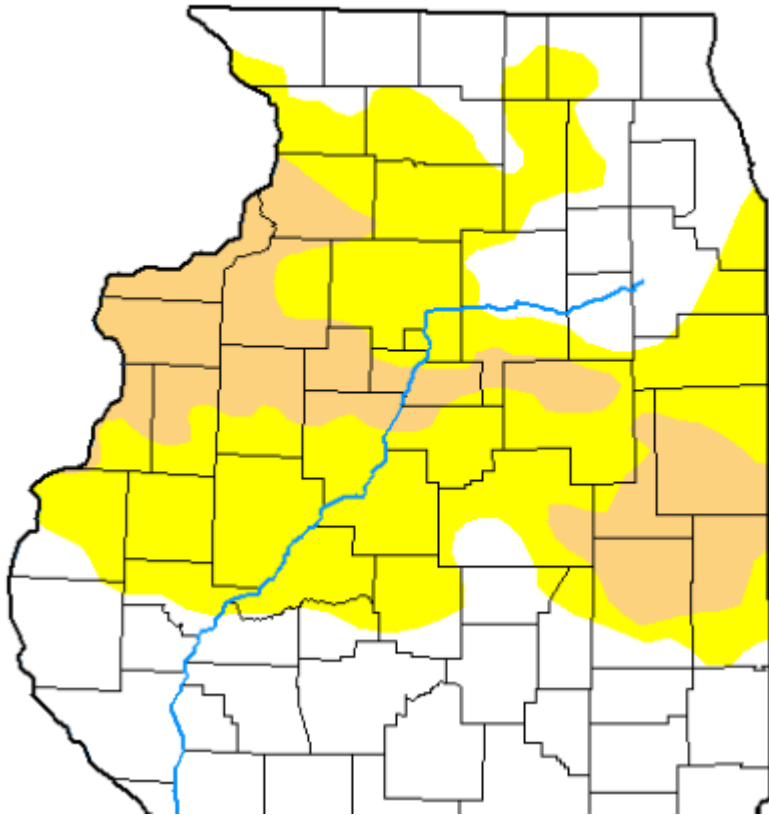




Results of Summer Conditions

Drought developing in the north

• **Valid Sept 5**



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	62.62	37.38	11.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week <i>08-27-2019</i>	63.65	36.35	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago <i>06-04-2019</i>	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-01-2019</i>	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>09-25-2018</i>	96.92	3.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago <i>09-04-2018</i>	75.63	24.37	1.64	0.48	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

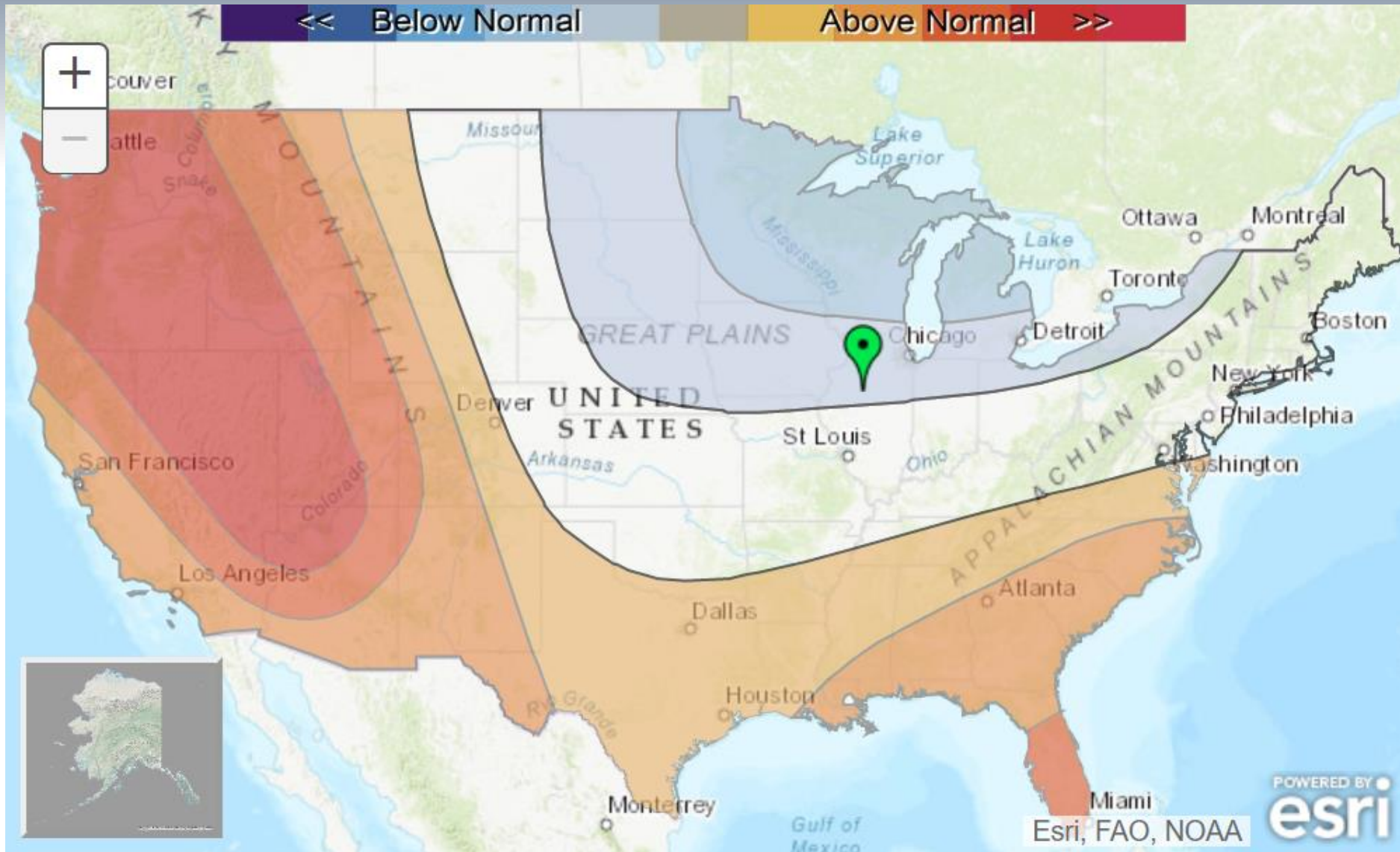


Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks



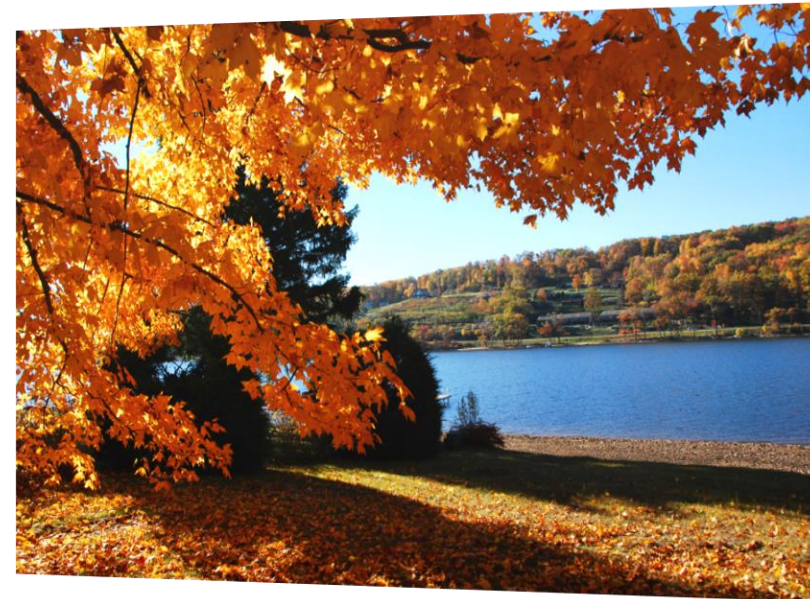
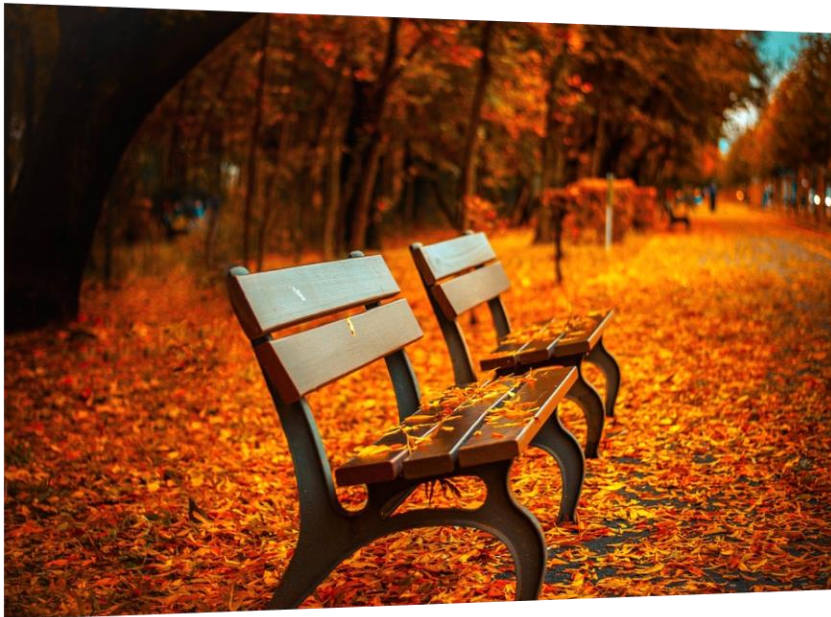
Temperature Outlook

September 2019





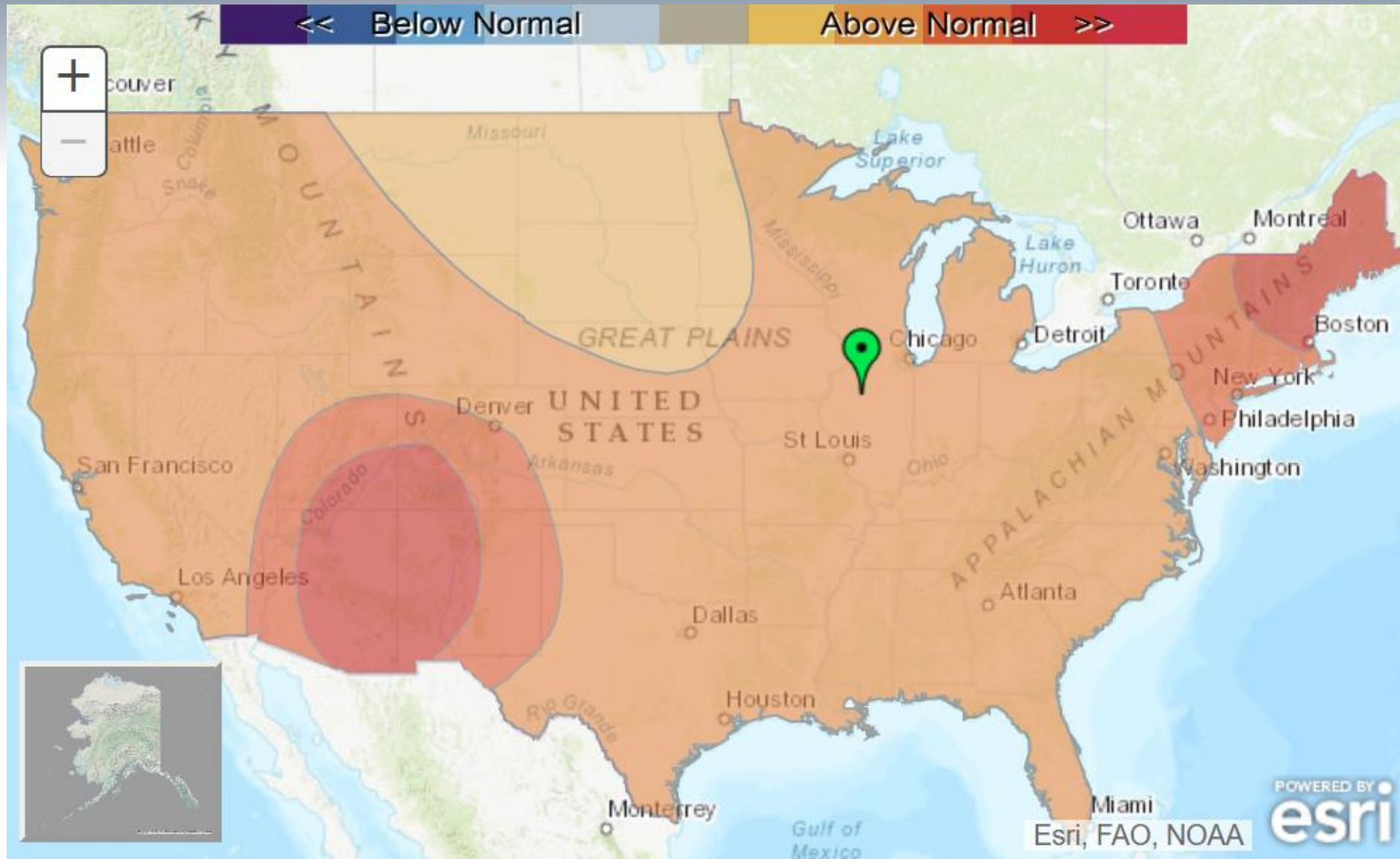
FALL 2019 OUTLOOK





Fall Temperature Outlook

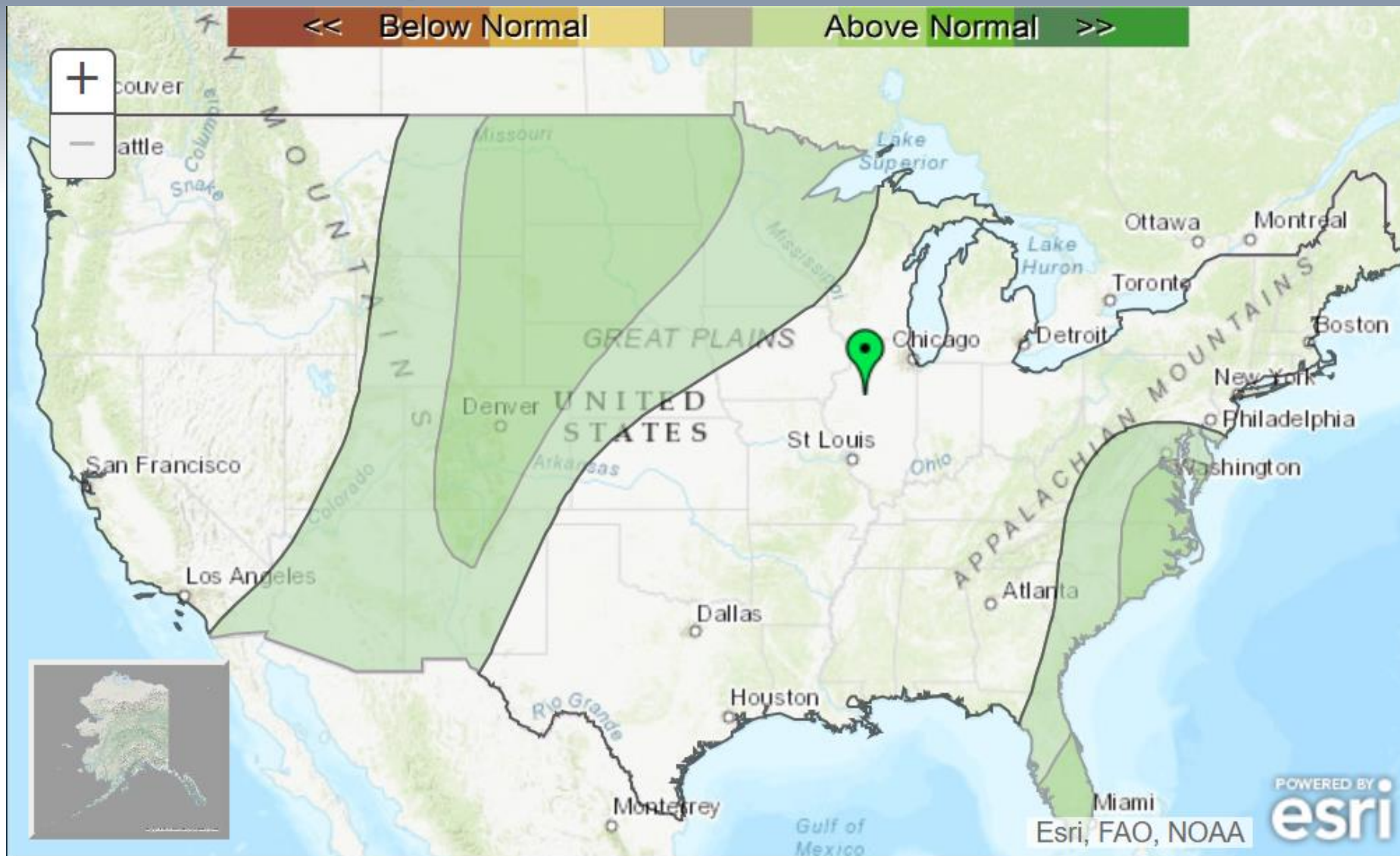
September – November 2019





Fall Precipitation Outlook

September – November 2019





WINTER 2019-20 OUTLOOK





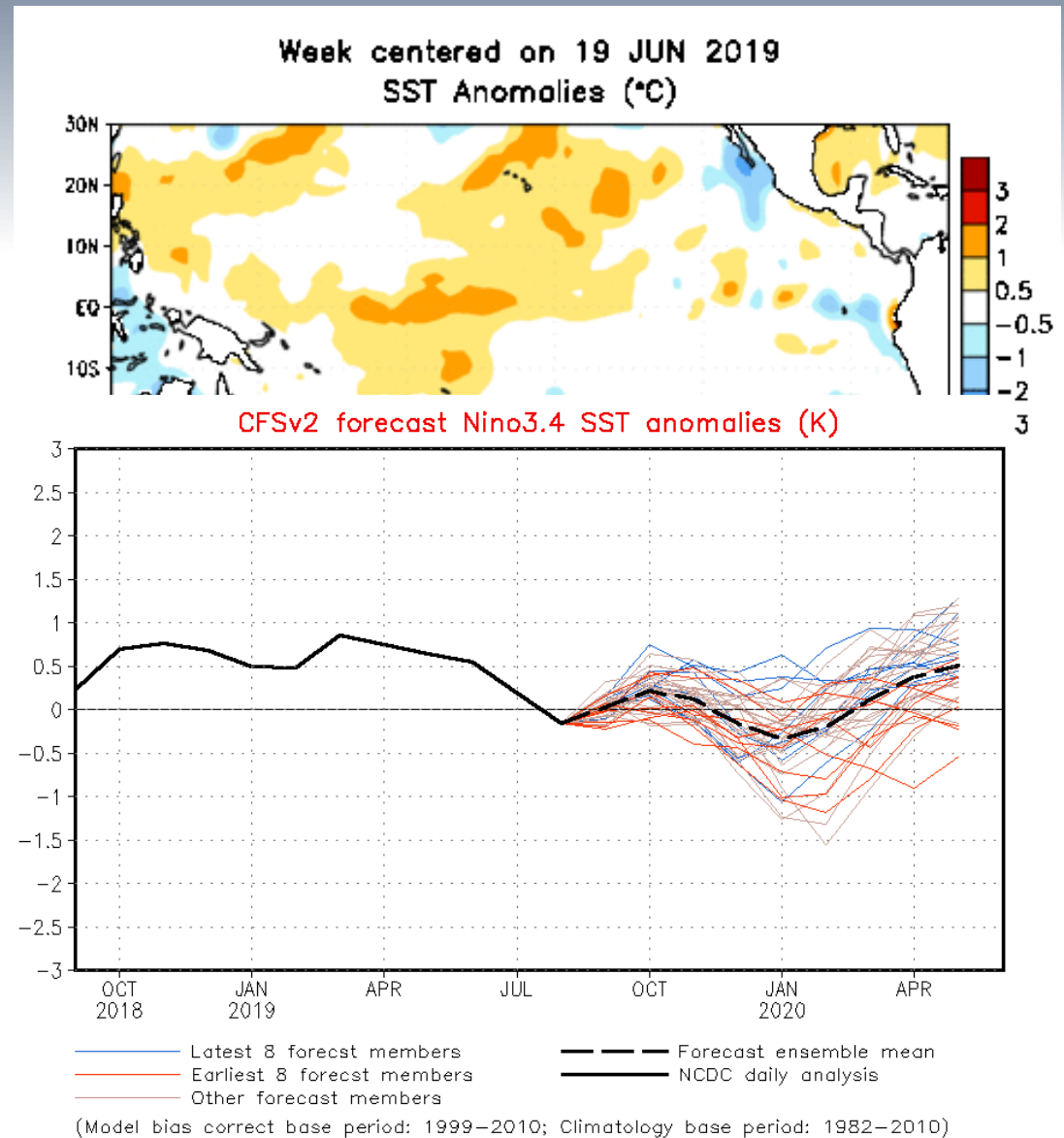
Winter 2019-20 Outlook

No El Nino

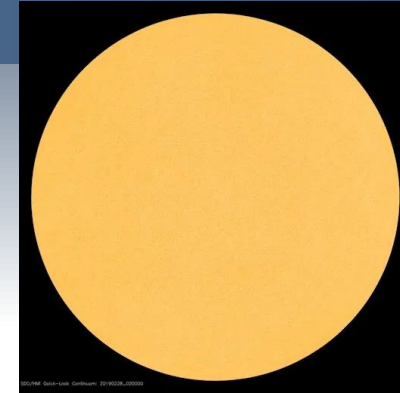
Nor La Nina

**Neutral ENSO
conditions expected**

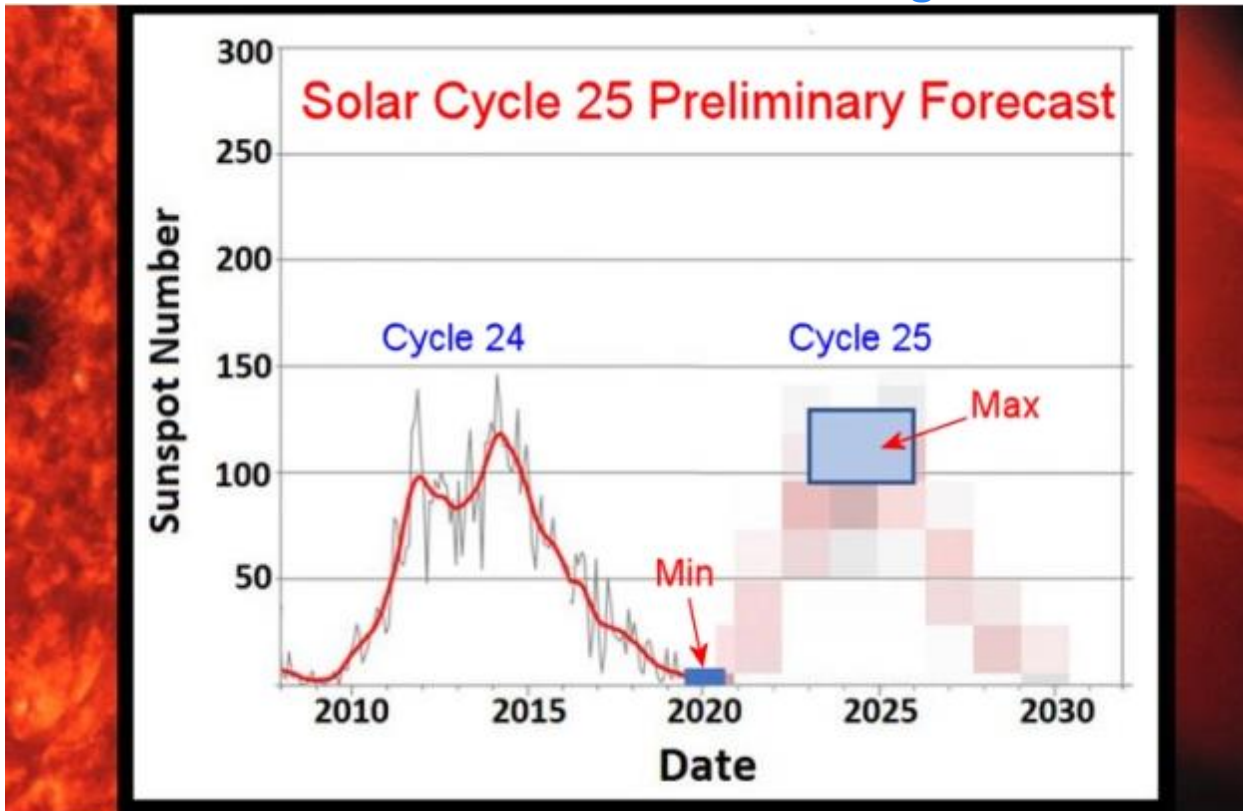
? ? ? ? ?
now what ?
? ? ? ? ?



WINTER 2019-20 OUTLOOK



Fewer solar storms => Earth's climate gets cooler



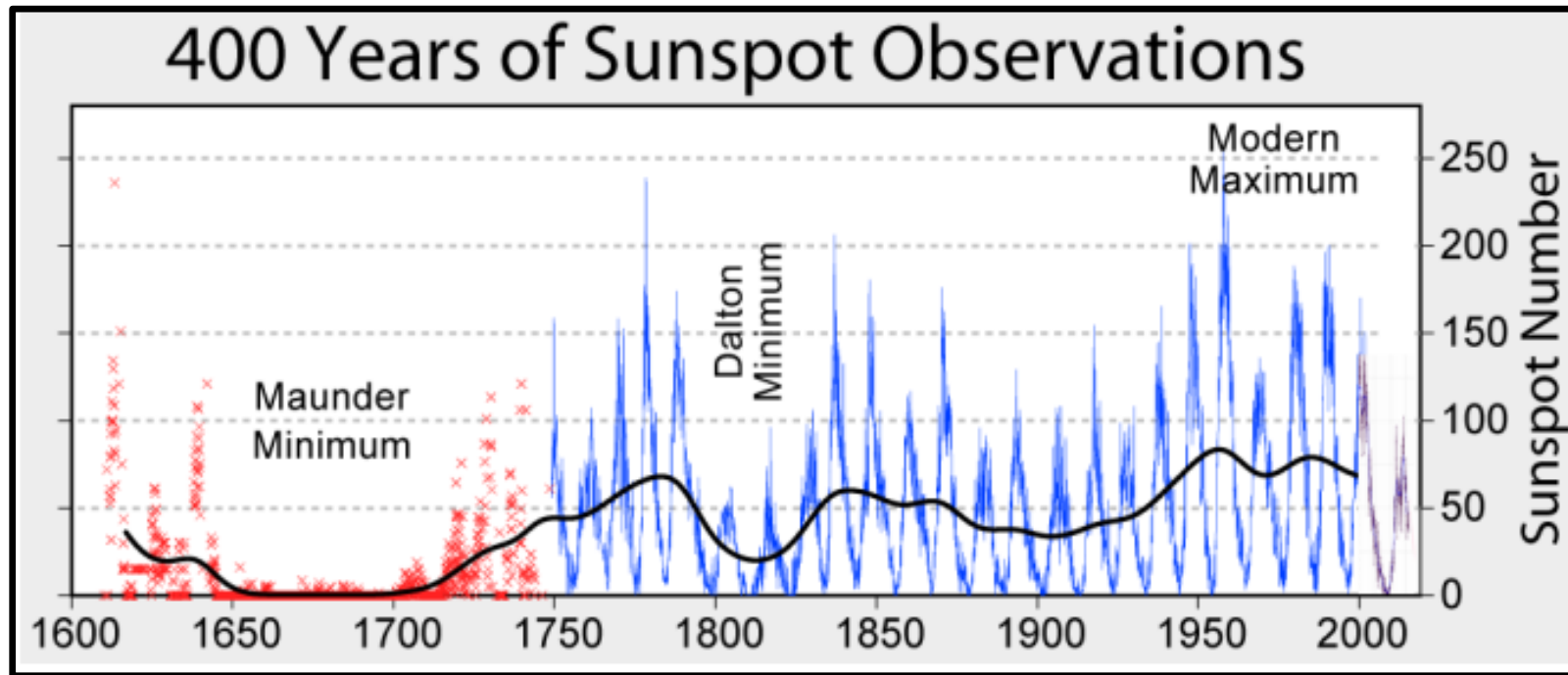
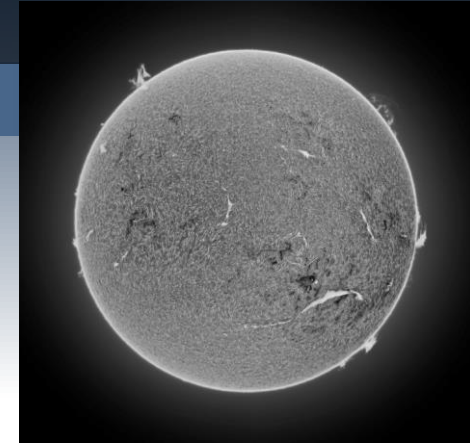
Feb 2019 NO sun spots

Prev time Aug '08

~ 11-Year cycle

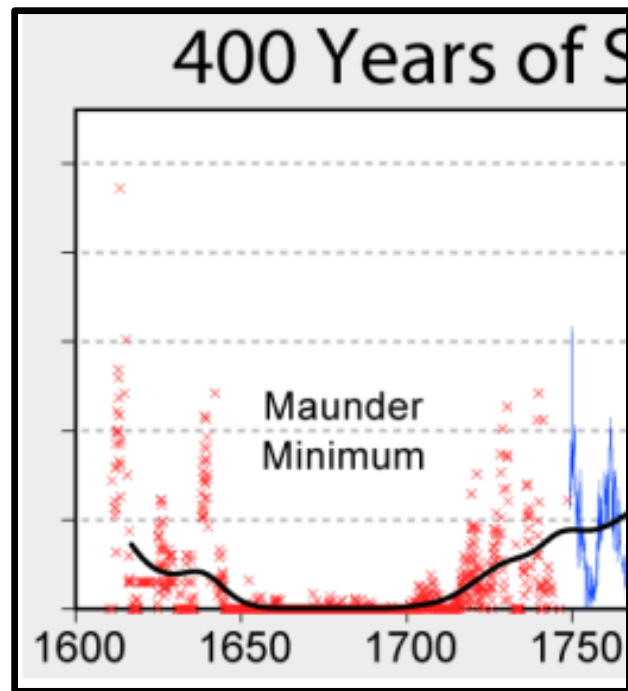
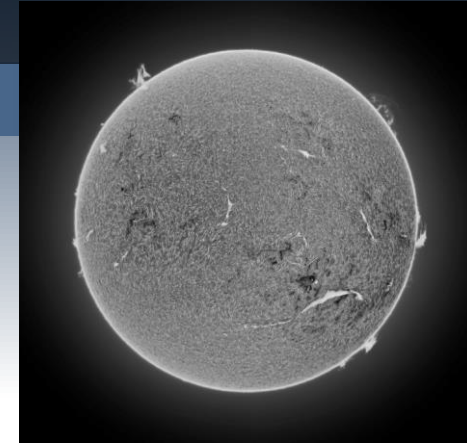
Record cold temp for IL set in Jan 31, 2019
-38 deg in Mt Carroll

WINTER 2019-20 OUTLOOK



~ 11-Year cycle

WINTER 2019-20 OUTLOOK



11 year cycle vanished

From 1645-1715 (Little Ice Age)

*Bitterly cold winters in the American colonies

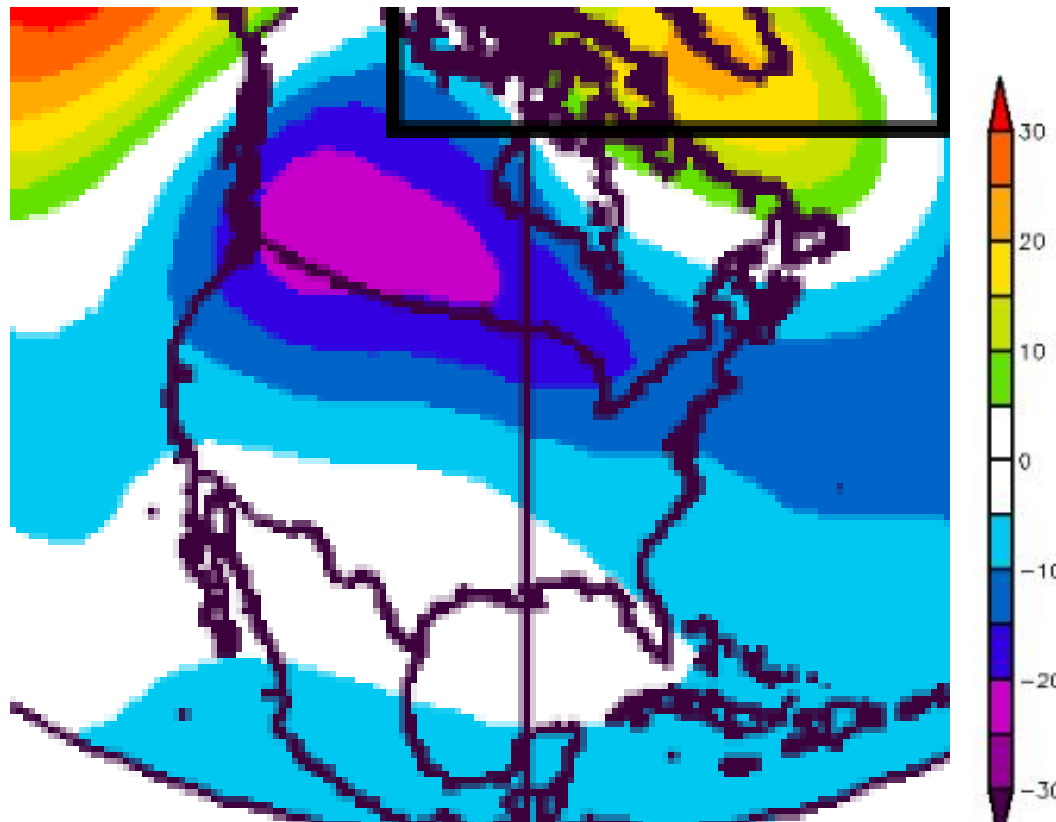
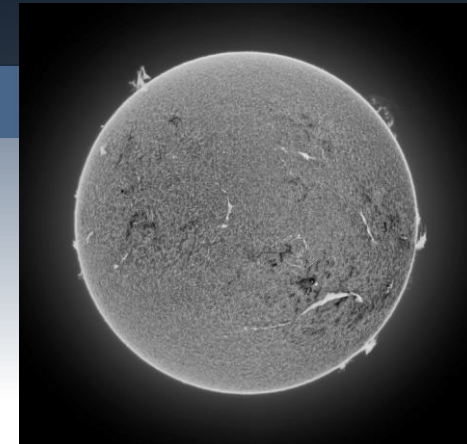
*Fishing settlements in Iceland and Greenland were abandoned.

*Icebergs were seen near the English channel.

*The canals of Venice froze.



WINTER 2019-20 OUTLOOK



More frequent
“high-latitude
blocking” events
compared to
normal.

Colder/snowy winters
Jan 1996
2009-10

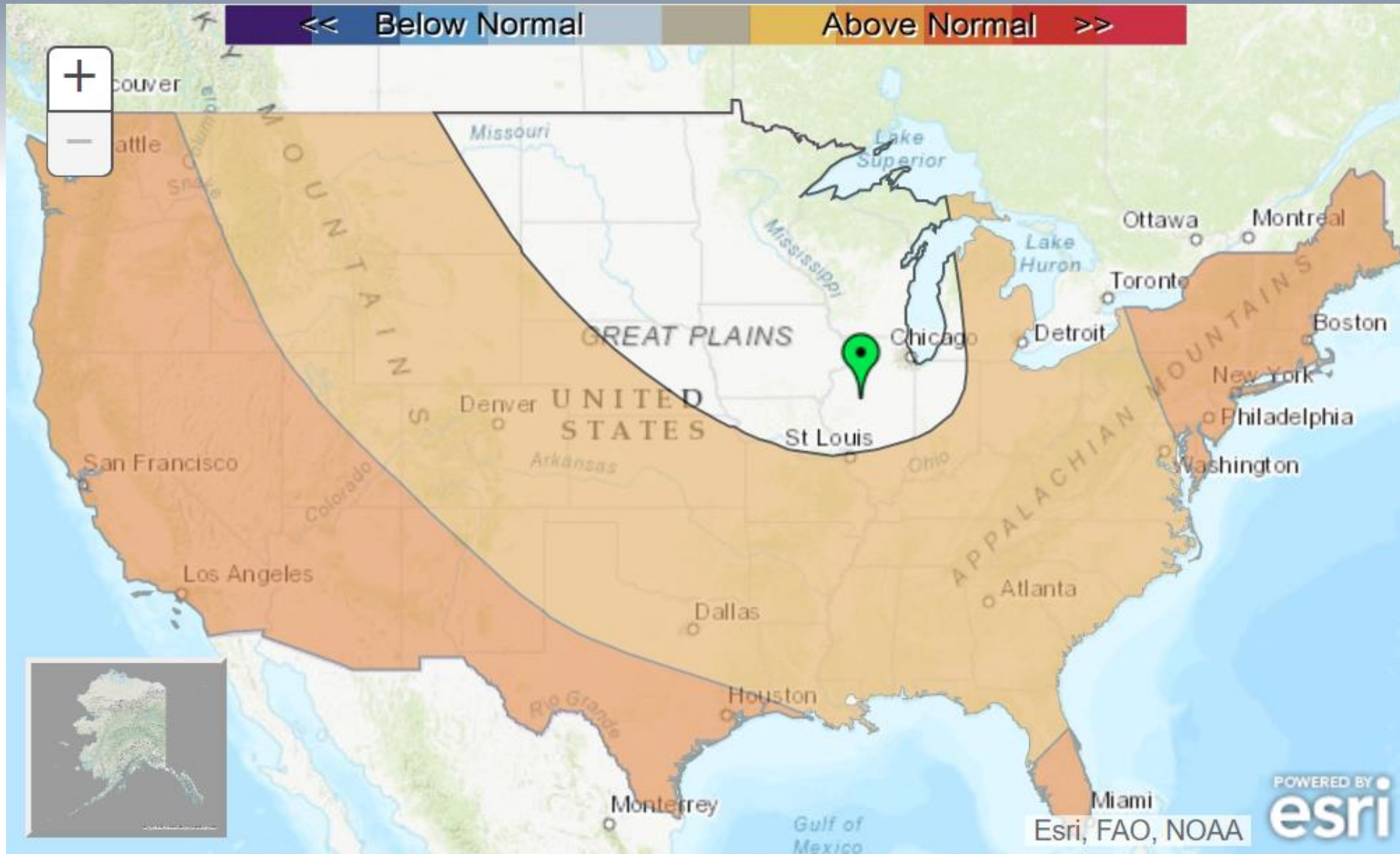
What does this mean for our winter?





Winter Temperature Outlook

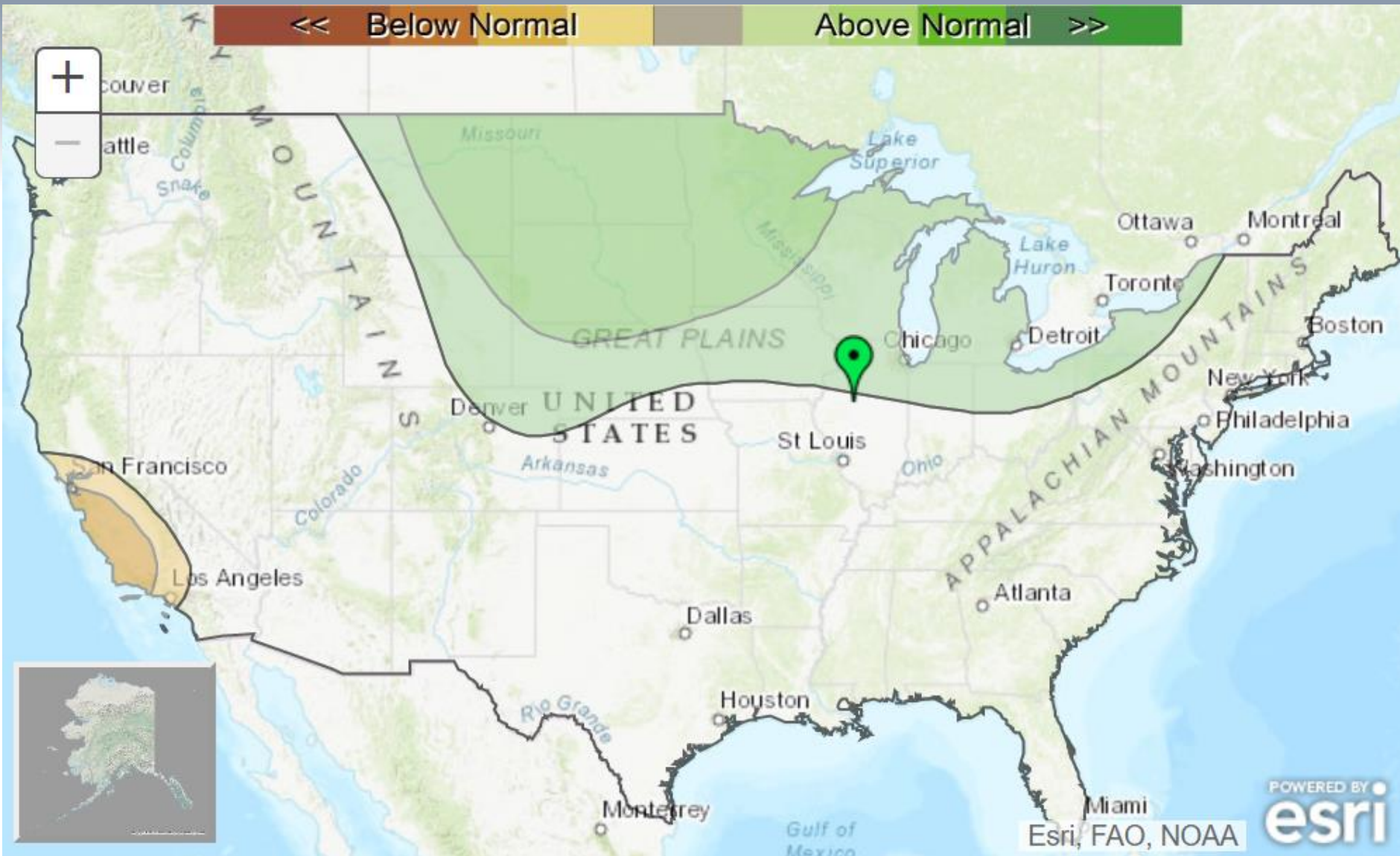
December 2019 – February 2020





Winter Precipitation Outlook

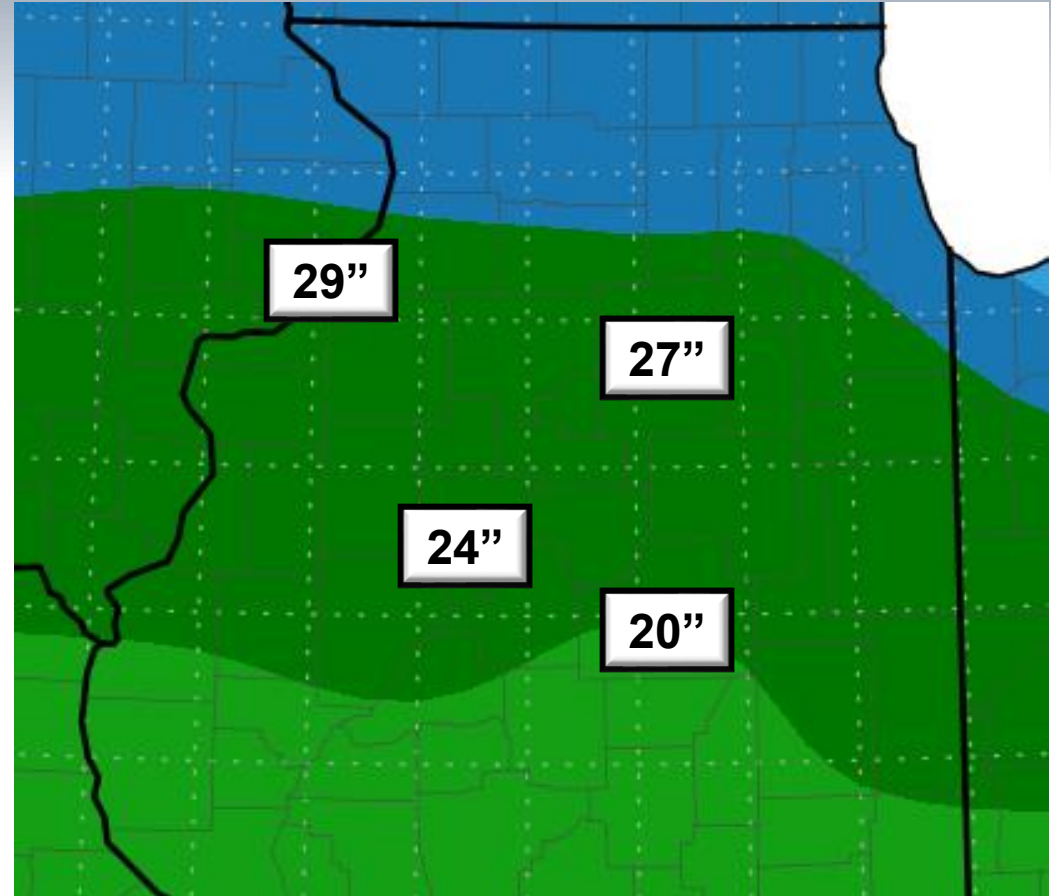
December 2019 – February 2020





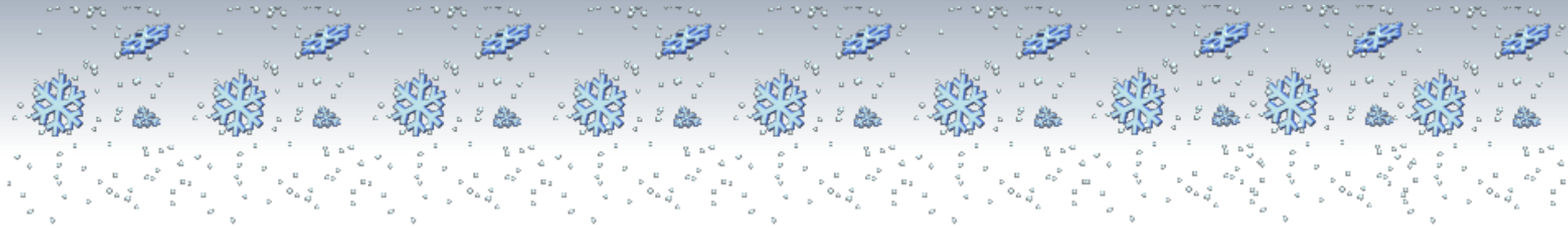
Normal snowfall...

- Average number of days with snow: **20**
- Average number of days with:
 - 1 – 4" snow: 5**
 - 4"+ snow: 2**
 - 6"+ snow: once every 2-3 years**





Snowstorms



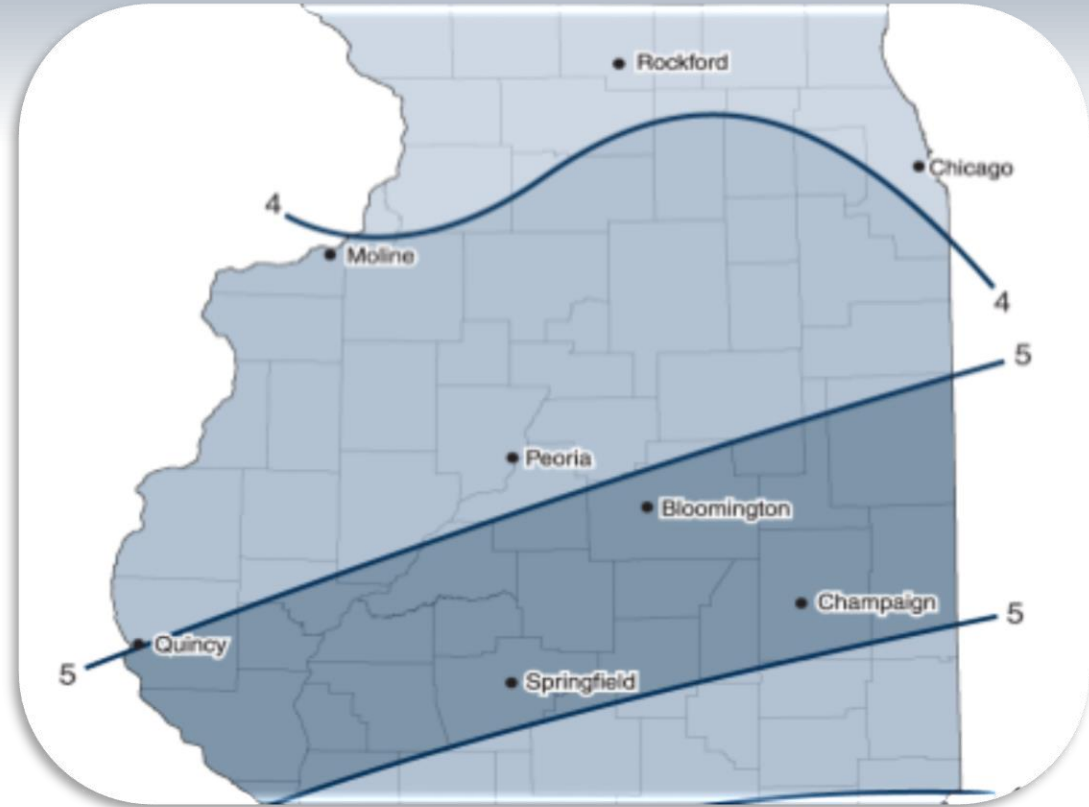
Recent snowstorms:

- **Peoria: 17.0" 1/31 – 2/2/11**
- **Bloom/Norm: 15.5" 12/31/98 – 1/2/99**
- **Moline: 18.4" 1/31 – 2/2/11**
- **LaSalle/Peru: 17.3" 12/1-3/06**



Days with ice...

- Average for CIL-CARP area in a year:
4 – 5 days
- Ice Storm (1/4" of ice or more):
Once every other year

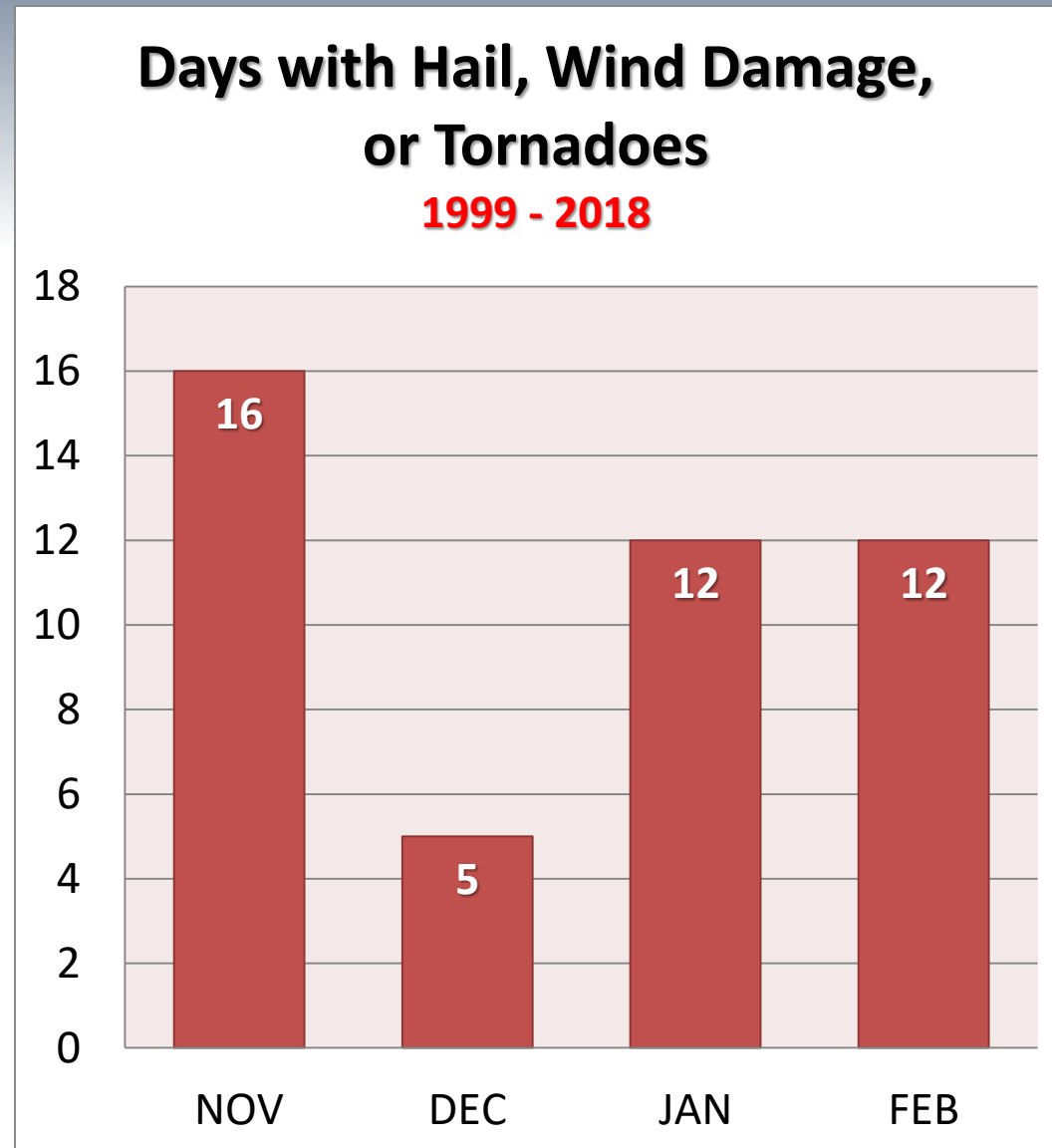


Illinois State Climatologist



Fall/Winter Severe Weather

- “Mild” days in the cool season will result in rain rather than snow
- “Warm” days with temperatures in the 50s or warmer may result in thunderstorms – some severe

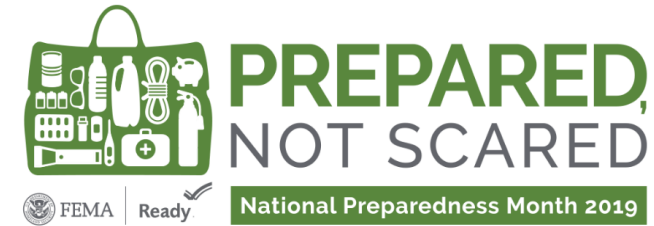




Preparedness & Safety

- **Be Weather Aware**
 - Weather.gov/ilx
 - Mobile.weather.gov
 - RadarScope (or your favorite radar app)
- **Be Prepared for Hazardous Weather**
 - **Have a plan** to keep you, your family/home/business safe
 - Practice the plan (prepare)
 - Monitor
 - Take Action

September is National Preparedness Month





Preparedness & Safety

www.ready.gov



PREPARED,
NOT SCARED



FEMA



National Preparedness Month 2019

Week 1: Sept 1-7

Save Early for Disaster Costs

Week 2: Sept 8-14

Make a Plan to Prepare for Disasters

Week 3: Sept 15-21

Teach Youth to Prepare for Disasters

Week 4: Sept 22-30

Get Involved in Your Community's Preparedness



Questions ???

Thank you for your time!!



E-Mail: Edward.Shimon@noaa.gov

Web Pages: www.weather.gov
mobile.weather.gov



Facebook: www.facebook.com/NWSLincoln



Twitter: www.twitter.com/NWSLincolnIL



Mitigation of Natural Disasters





Mitigation of Natural Disasters

- Natural disasters will continue to occur despite any potential changes to our climate
- We can't stop natural disasters, BUT we do have a level of control over how much they impact our communities, our property & our lives





Mitigation : Severe Storms

Tornadoes & Wind Damage

- Adequate sheltering to protect life
 - Homes, schools, businesses, etc...
 - Basements or storm shelters
- Education of threats & their impacts
- Multiple, redundant communication methods
- Adequate insurance coverage

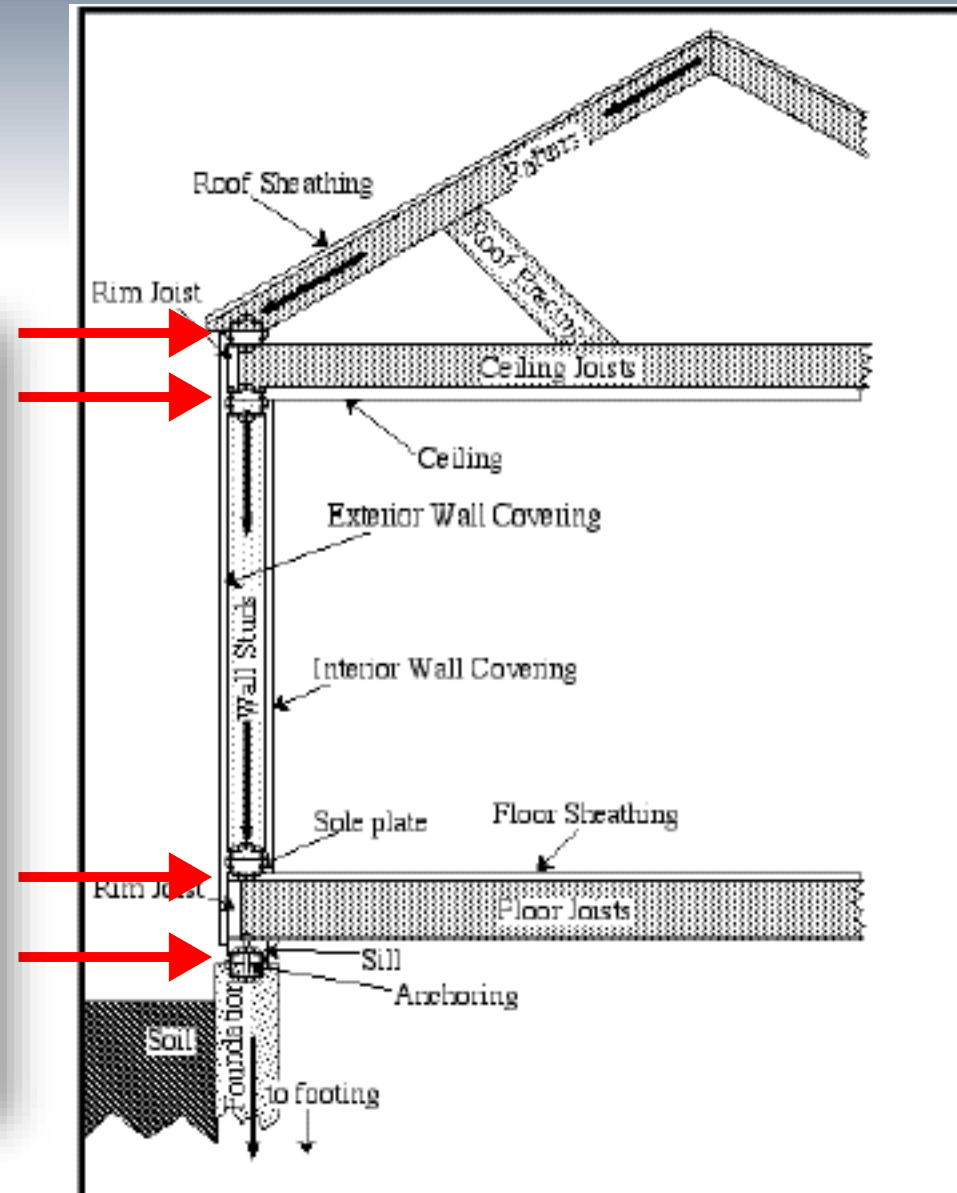
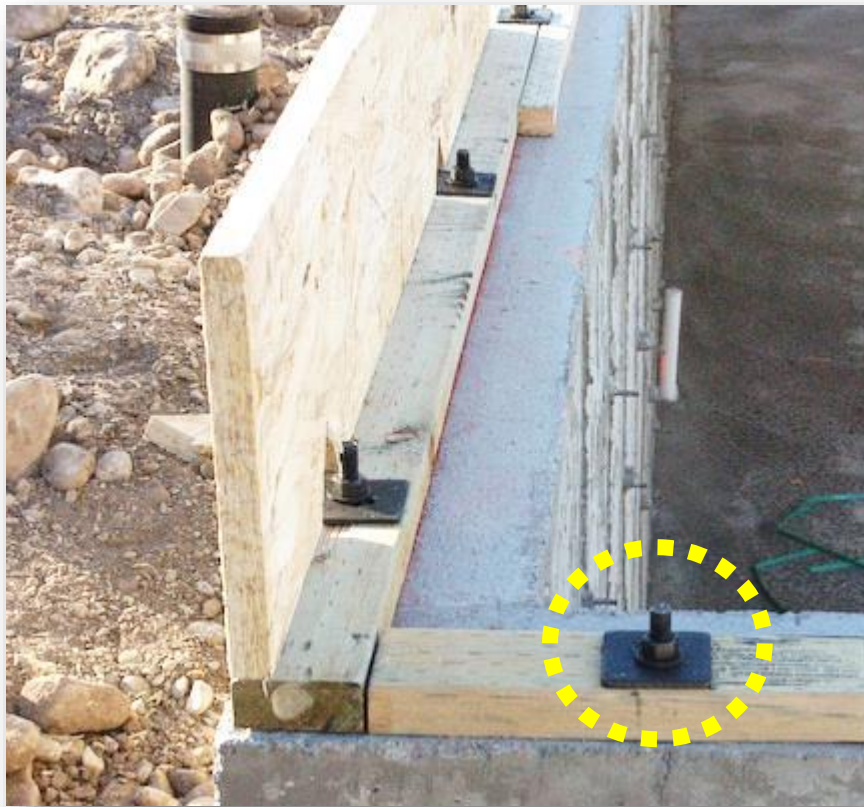




Mitigation : Severe Storms

Tornadoes & Wind Damage

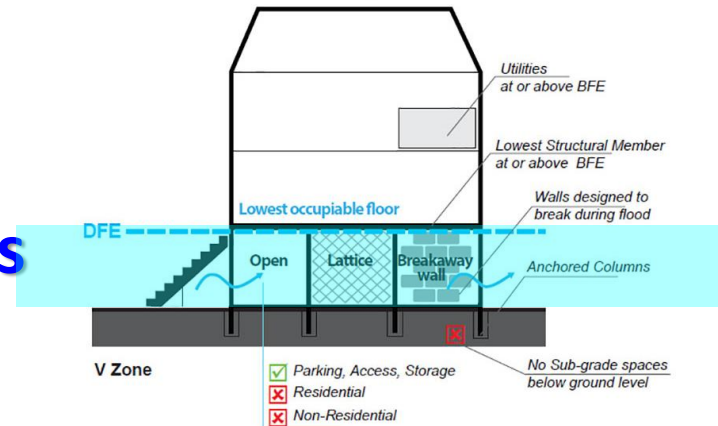
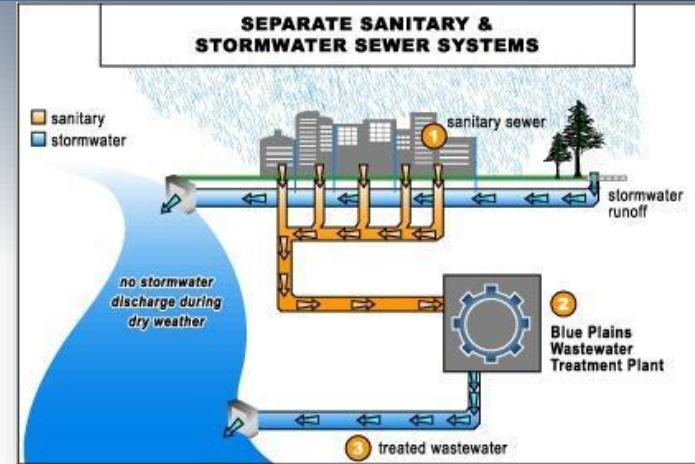
– Wind resistant building practices





Mitigation : Flooding

- Continued restrictions on building in flood plains
- Increase funding for upgrades to infrastructure
 - Updated sewer systems & roads
 - Repair flood walls, levees & culverts
- More education about the dangers of flooding
 - “Turn Around, Don’t Drown”
- Build seawalls on coastlines and river banks, relocate buildings to higher ground OR elevate structures to allow water to flow through





Conclusions

- The U.S. is susceptible to a number of natural disasters
- There is an increasing trend in extreme impact events for some phenomenon
- Our vulnerability to these disasters is **INCREASING** due to a number of factors
- Hazard mitigation by all of us is **CRITICAL** to lessening the impacts of disasters
- At the NWS we will continue to adapt our products & services to inform people about high impact threats in the best possible ways



Questions ???

Thank you for your time!!



E-Mail: Edward.Shimon@noaa.gov

Web Pages: www.weather.gov
mobile.weather.gov



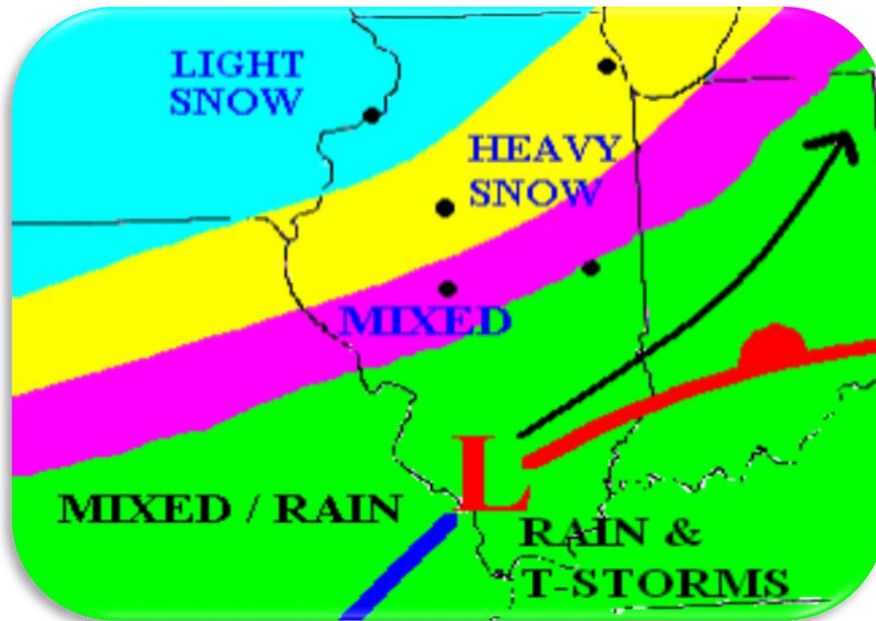
Facebook: www.facebook.com/NWSLincoln



Twitter: www.twitter.com/NWSLincolnIL



WINTER PREPAREDNESS: NWS INFORMATION





NWS Web Page



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



- HOME
- FORECAST
- PASTWEATHER
- SAFETY
- INFORMATION
- EDUCATION
- NEWS
- SEARCH
- ABOUT

Local forecast by "City, St" or ZIP code

Go

[Location Help](#)

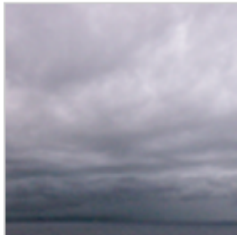
www.weather.gov/Lincoln

News Headlines

- 2017 Spotter Training Schedule for Central & Southeast IL
- Volunteer Observers Needed in Farmer City, Palestine, Rushville, Taylorville, and Trimble
- 4th Annual Central Illinois Weather Net Severe Weather Seminar - Register Now!

MY FORECAST

Lincoln IL



Overcast with Haze

51°F

11°C [Get Detailed info](#)

Tonight



Cloudy then Slight Chance Snow

Low: 28°F

Wednesday



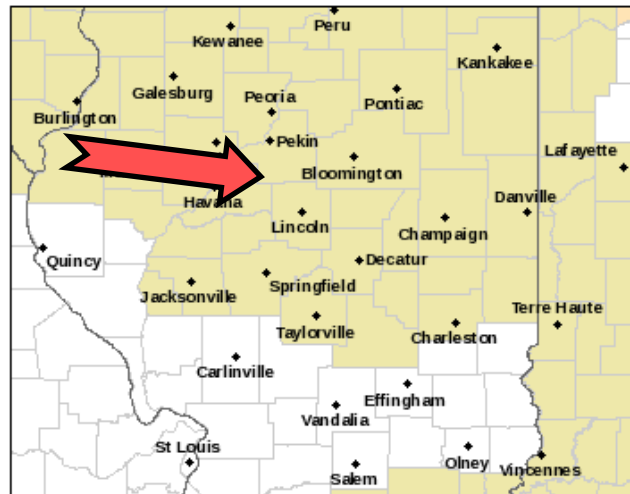
NWS Forecast Office Lincoln, IL

[Weather.gov](#) > Central Illinois

Central Illinois
Weather Forecast Office

- [Current Hazards](#)
- [Current Conditions](#)
- [Radar](#)
- [Forecasts](#)
- [Rivers and Lakes](#)
- [Climate and Past Weather](#)
- [Local Programs](#)

Click a location below for detailed forecast.



[Watches, Warnings & Advisories](#)



[Special Weather Statement](#)

[Hazardous Weather Outlook](#)

Last Map Update: Tue, Feb. 7, 2017 at 3:37:18 pm CST



NWS Web Page

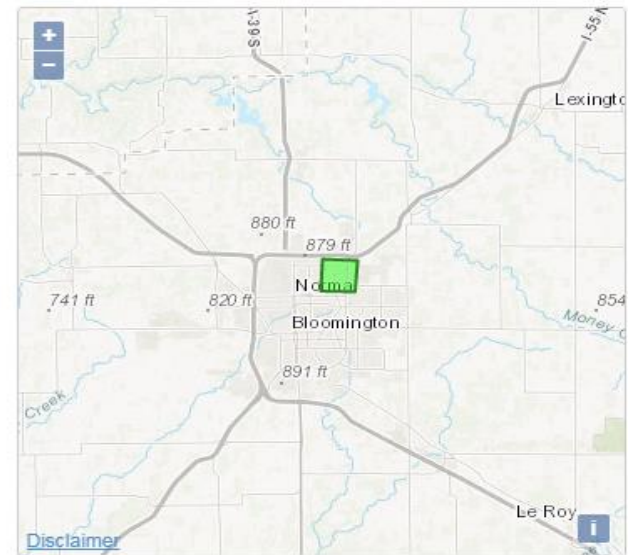
www.weather.gov/Lincoln

Tonight	Friday	Friday Night	Veterans Day	Saturday Night	Sunday	Sunday Night	Monday	Monday Night
								
Mostly Clear	Sunny	Partly Cloudy	Partly Sunny	30% 40% Chance Rain/Snow then Chance Showers	60% Showers Likely	Partly Cloudy	Mostly Sunny	Mostly Clear
Low: 18 °F	High: 35 °F	Low: 24 °F	High: 42 °F	Low: 34 °F	High: 44 °F	Low: 30 °F	High: 45 °F	Low: 32 °F

Detailed Forecast

Tonight	Mostly clear, with a low around 18. North northeast wind 8 to 13 mph, with gusts as high as 18 mph.
Friday	Sunny, with a high near 35. North northeast wind around 8 mph becoming east southeast in the afternoon.
Friday Night	Partly cloudy, with a low around 24. South southeast wind 6 to 8 mph.
Veterans Day	Partly sunny, with a high near 42. South wind 7 to 9 mph.
Saturday Night	A chance of rain and snow showers before 7pm, then a chance of rain showers. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 34. South wind 3 to 7 mph. Chance of precipitation is 40%.
Sunday	Showers likely, mainly before noon. Mostly cloudy, with a high near 44. Light and variable wind becoming north around 6 mph in the morning. Chance of precipitation is 60%. New precipitation amounts of less than a tenth of an inch possible.
Sunday Night	Partly cloudy, with a low around 30. North northwest wind around 6 mph.
Monday	Mostly sunny, with a high near 45.
Monday Night	Mostly clear, with a low around 32.
Tuesday	Mostly sunny, with a high near 50.
Tuesday Night	A chance of showers. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 39.
Wednesday	Partly sunny, with a high near 51.
Wednesday Night	Mostly clear, with a low around 35.
Thursday	Sunny, with a high near 54.

Topographic
Click Map For Forecast



[Disclaimer](#)

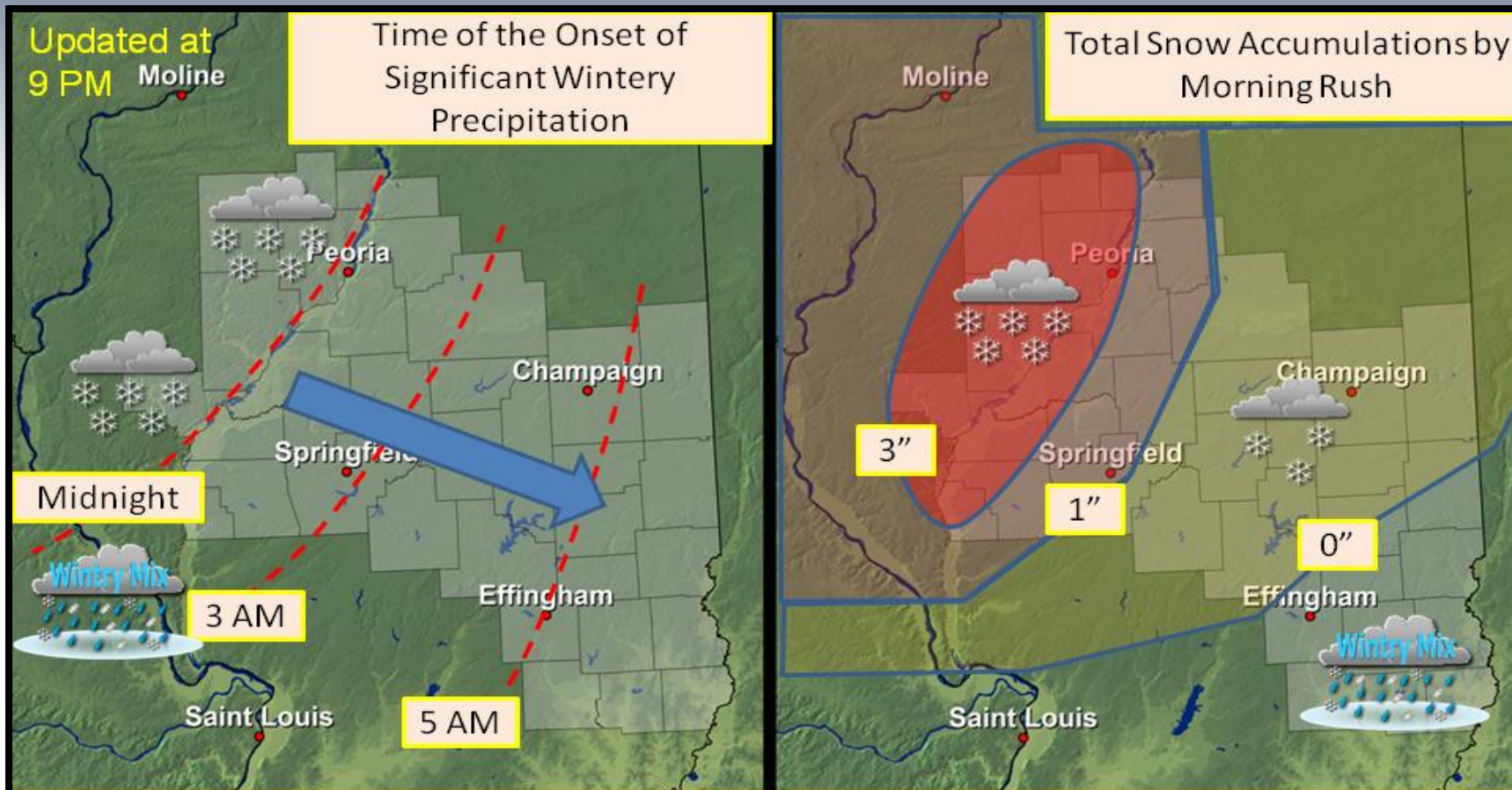
 Forecast Area

Point Forecast: Normal IL
40.52°N 88.96°W (Elev. 801 ft)

Last Update: 1:26 pm CST Nov 9, 2017



Graphical Forecast



A low pressure system will push southeast across central and southeast Illinois late tonight into Friday. Total accumulations of snow could reach up to 6" between I-55 and the Illinois River by Friday Afternoon.



NWS Lincoln – Winter Monitor

Winter Weather Monitor

[Weather.gov](#) > [Central Illinois](#) > Winter Weather Monitor

Central Illinois
Weather Forecast Office



National Weather Service - Central Illinois *Winter Weather Monitor*

Refresh the page for the latest updates.

Watches and
Warnings

Weather
Story

Radar

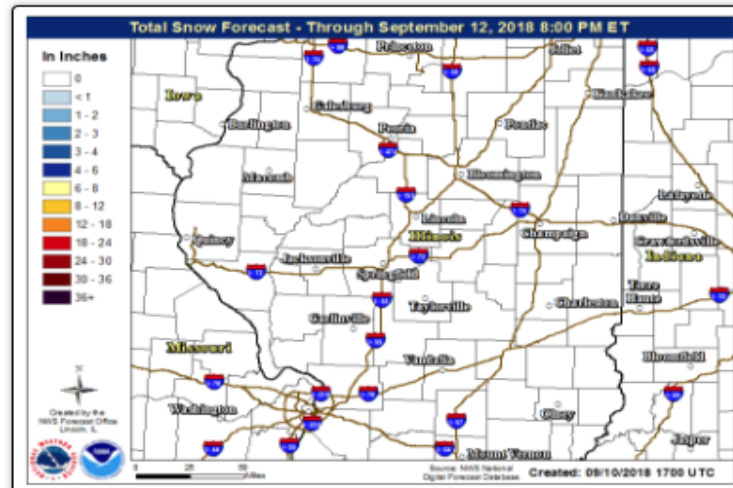
Snow and Ice
Forecasts

Wind Chill

Road
Conditions

Social Media

These graphics show the expected snowfall and ice accumulation over the next 72 hours. Click images to enlarge.



New for this winter: [Experimental snowfall probabilities](#)



NWS : Probabilistic Snow Forecasts

www.weather.gov/Lincoln/winter

Snowfall Totals by Location

Experimental - Leave feedback

04/15/2018 0100PM to 04/16/2018 0100PM

[What's this?](#)

County: ▼

Location	Snow Amount Potential			Chance of Snow Within These Ranges								
	Low End Snowfall	Expected Snowfall	High End Snowfall	0"	0.1-1"	1-2"	2-4"	4-6"	6-8"	8-12"	12-18"	>18"
Chicago Downtown, IL	0	<1	1	21%	75%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
De Kalb, IL	0	<1	1	21%	67%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dixon, IL	0	<1	1	23%	65%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fowler, IN	0	<1	<1	37%	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gary, IN	0	<1	<1	24%	73%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Joliet, IL	0	<1	1	28%	64%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kankakee, IL	0	<1	<1	36%	61%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kentland, IN	0	<1	<1	37%	60%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lisle, IL	0	<1	1	22%	68%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Morris, IL	0	<1	<1	32%	60%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oregon, IL	0	1	1	20%	63%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ottawa, IL	0	<1	<1	29%	69%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paxton, IL	0	<1	<1	37%	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pecatonica, IL	<1	1	1	16%	64%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pontiac, IL	0	<1	<1	33%	64%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poplar Grove, IL	0	<1	1	22%	55%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rensselaer, IN	0	<1	<1	36%	61%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
St. Charles, IL	0	<1	1	26%	55%	18%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Valparaiso, IN	0	<1	1	24%	67%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Watseka, IL	0	<1	<1	37%	60%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Waukegan, IL	<1	1	1	17%	63%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wheaton, IL	0	<1	1	18%	69%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Woodstock, IL	0	<1	1	24%	55%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Yorkville, IL	0	<1	1	21%	67%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Switch to: Range Exceedance



NWS : Situation Reports

The screenshot shows the National Weather Service website interface. At the top, there are logos for NOAA and the National Weather Service, followed by the text "NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE" and "NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION". Below this is a navigation menu with links for HOME, FORECAST, PAST WEATHER, SAFETY, INFORMATION, EDUCATION, NEWS, SEARCH, and ABOUT. The main content area includes a local forecast input field with a "Go" button and a "Location Help" link. To the right of the input field are "News Headlines" with links for "River Levels" and "September 6th Drought Statement". A red arrow points from these headlines to a yellow box on the right that says "HERE IS THE LATEST FLOODING INFORMATION" and "Here is the latest Flooding Situation Report." Below the main content area, there is a section for "MY FORECAST" for "3 Miles SSE Davenport IA" with a weather icon. To the right of this is the "NWS Forecast Office Quad Cities, IA/IL" section, which includes a breadcrumb trail "Weather.gov > Quad Cities, IA/IL" and a sub-menu with links for "Current Hazards", "Current Conditions", "Radar", "Forecasts", "Rivers and Lakes", "Climate and Past Weather", and "Local Programs".

Created for:

- **Large Winter Storms**
- **Heavy rain / Extensive Flooding**
- **Enhanced, Moderate or High Risk of Severe Weather**
- **Excessive Heat**



N



Message of the Day:

Once again, periods of heavy rainfall is expected for Tonight through early Sunday from a stalled cold front and the remnants of Tropical Storm Gordon. That rain could lead to localized flash flooding, flooding of roads in low lying and poor drainage areas, and flooding along local rivers and streams.



Flood Quick Facts and Preparedness:



Quick facts you should know about flooding:

- Flooding can be caused by heavy rain, rapid snow melt, coastal storms, storm surge, waterway overflow, ice jamming, levee overtopping, dam failure, or from wastewater systems.
- Flooding has occurred in every U.S. state and territory.
- It only takes 6 inches of fast-moving water to knock you off your feet.
- A car can be moved in as little as 2 feet of water.
- 90% of all U.S. natural disasters declared by the President involve flooding.

Preparedness:

- Know your risk:** Are you in a flood-prone area? Know your zone: www.fema.gov/flood-zones
- You must purchase separate flood insurance for your home. There is a 30 day wait period between when you buy a flood insurance policy and when it goes into effect. Plan ahead!
 - A **Flood Watch** is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. *Time to prepare!*
 - A **Flood Warning** is issued when flooding is imminent or occurring. *Time to act!*

Never drive into flood waters! Turn around, don't drown!

Find out more information on our web page: www.weather.gov/ilx/

The State has an Emergency Management page set up Here:

<https://www.illinois.gov/ready/Pages/default.aspx>

Follow us on Facebook and Twitter for more up to date information:



@NWSLincolnIL



NWSLincoln





Questions ???

Thank you for your time!!



E-Mails: Edward.Shimon@noaa.gov



Web Page: www.weather.gov/Lincoln

Weather app-like page: mobile.weather.gov

CIL-CARP



[https://www.osfhealthcare.org/saint-francis/services/emergency/
osf-disaster-preparedness/cil-carp/](https://www.osfhealthcare.org/saint-francis/services/emergency/osf-disaster-preparedness/cil-carp/)



CIL – CARP Gap Assessment

Agency Affiliation

List the top 3 PLANNING GAPS for CIL-CARP

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Thank you!

- Please provide feedback
- Building a coalition for us, not a one size fits all

TENTATIVE
Up Coming Meeting...
01/08/2020



Thank
You