

COLES COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2017

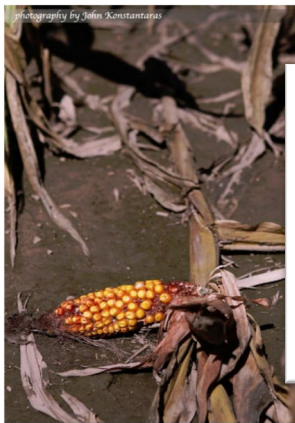
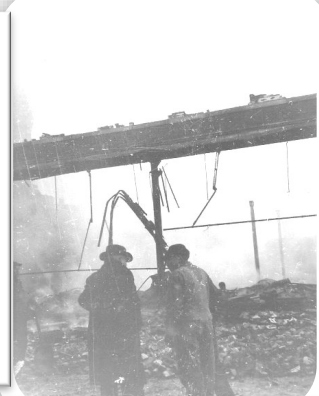


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is intended to help guide Coles County and its municipalities over the next five years in their efforts to eliminate and/or minimize the impact of hazard events to critical facilities and community assets. The HMP will serve as a continually evolving guidebook that addresses the hazard issues identified within.

Steering Committee Members

Dan Ensign-Coles County EMA Coordinator
Steve Pamperin-City of Charleston
Glenn Lyons- Fox Ridge State Park
Jeff Lahr-Coles County Mental Health Dept
Gloria Spear-Coles County Health Dept
Dan Deeken- Eastern Illinois University
Jim Hilgenberg-Coles County EMA
Andrew Fearn- Coles County Airport
Joe Fehrenbacher-Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center
Steve Bennett- Charleston Fire Dept.
Tim Meister- Charleston Fire Dept
Tad Freezeland –Coles County Sheriff's Office
Tim Zimmer –Eastern Illinois University
Curt Buescher –City of Charleston, Public Works Dept
Sean Junge- Mattoon Fire Dept
Rick Johnson –Coles County Highway Dept
Bryan Baker –Charleston Police Dept
Bobbi Mattingly –Regional Office of Education
Kurt Crail—Mayor of Ashmore

PUBLIC PLANNING PROCESS

Narrative Description

Hazard Mitigation is defined as any sustained action to reduce or eliminate long term risk to human life and property from hazards. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has made reducing hazards one of its primary goals; hazard mitigation planning and the subsequent implementation of resulting projects, measures, and policies is a primary mechanism in achieving FEMA's goal.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan is a requirement of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). The development of a local government plan is required in order to maintain eligibility for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding programs. In order for the national Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities to be eligible for future mitigation funds, they must adopt a Hazard Mitigation Plan.

DMA 2000 planning regulations stress that the planning team members must be active participants. The Coles County members were actively involved in the following components:

- Attending regular planning meetings
- Providing information for GIS maps and historical hazard information
- Reviewing and providing comments on the draft plans
- Coordinating and participating in the public input process
- Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by the county

Planning Process

The Coles County Board is the governing body with primary responsibility for implementing HMP recommendations in the unincorporated areas of the county. The individual city councils and village boards have like responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions. Coles County, the Cities of Charleston, Mattoon, Oakland and the Villages of Ashmore, Lerna and Humboldt recognize that community involvement is an essential step in developing a mitigation plan, and all entities

have involved their local communities in the mitigation planning process to help ensure the final plan reflects the values and needs of all residents, as well as building the support base necessary to implement the Plan. Public involvement was solicited at public meetings and through media reports and has provided valuable historical knowledge about the communities and has enhanced the completeness and accuracy of the Plan.

The Coles County Board, in cooperation with the other planning partners, appointed a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMP) to assist with the development of this Plan. The Committee consists of representatives from each participating community and the county. Specifically, the Committee members represent the local Emergency Management Agency, local fire protection districts and/or local fire departments, local law enforcement agencies, community planning offices & building officials, community health officials, locally elected officials, medical & healthcare facilities, business and industrial representatives, and various public or other stakeholders.

The primary effort for the development of the Plan was led by the CCRP&DC staff in close cooperation with the Coles County EMA. The composition of the Committee was developed to ensure significant public input. The Committee members kept their respective entities informed on the status of the HMP through verbal reports at regularly scheduled meetings. All meetings were open to the public and were verbally noted at the monthly Regional Planning Commission meetings (which are regularly attended by members from the general public and media) as well as posting notices in various locations (i.e. Coles County Courthouse). All local participants were represented by at least one representative member at Committee meetings.

The Coles County Hazard Mitigation Plan kickoff meeting was held at Charleston City Hall on January 27, 2016. Kelly Lockhart and Jackie Chism of Coles County Regional Planning gave an overview of the HMP and explained the importance of having the plan in place and updated regularly. The Committee then discussed a meeting schedule for the rest of the plan.

The Coles County Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee met on January 27, 2016,

September 19, 2016 and July 31, 2017. Each meeting was approximately one to two hours in length. During these meetings, the planning team successfully identified critical facilities, reviewed hazard data and maps, identified and assessed the effectiveness of existing mitigation measures, established mitigation projects and assisted with preparation of the public participation information.

Public Involvement

An effort was made to solicit public input during the planning process, and a public meeting was held on February 15, 2018 to review the county's risk assessment. The plan was placed on display for public input.

Community Involvement

The Coles County Steering Committee invited participation from various representatives of county and local governments, local city and town governments, community groups, local businesses, schools and farm groups.

Review of Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Steering Committee identified representatives from key agencies to assist in the planning process. Technical data, reports, and studies were obtained from these agencies.

Review of Existing Plans

Coles County and its local communities utilized a variety of planning documents to direct community development. These documents include emergency response plans, zoning, and building codes. The planning process also incorporated the existing natural hazard mitigation elements from previous planning efforts.

Jurisdiction Participation

The incorporated communities included in the multi-jurisdictional plan are listed in the table below.

Participating Jurisdictions
Coles County
City of Charleston
City of Mattoon
City of Oakland
Village of Ashmore
Village of Lerna
Village of Humboldt

Neighboring Community Involvement

The Coles County planning team invited participation from adjacent counties to obtain their involvement in the planning process. Details of neighboring community involvement are summarized in the attachments section.



Credit: Jay Grabiec
Photography

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Introduction

Every place is influenced by connected communities. Those connections include shared natural resources, like water and air, as well as the transportation systems that provide for the movement of goods, services and people. Regional context and locations can have a significant influence on development potential.

Although we live in a world where globalization increasingly influences our everyday lives, it is still our nearest neighbors that will often have the biggest influence on development potential. To understand the opportunities and threats that Coles County faces, it will be useful to examine the regional context of the county.

Background

Coles County, originally a part of Crawford County, was organized in 1831, and named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles. Prior to 1820, there were no permanent settlements in the county. This was partly because the treaty with the local Native American tribes relinquishing their land was not completed until 1818. After this, many pioneers migrated through Coles County because it was close to one of the routes west from Indiana and Kentucky. The route normally passed fifty miles to the south of Charleston, but because of frequent flooding on the Embarrass River, the pioneers were forced to cross just south of Charleston. Many of the first settlers set up homes in the timberland of the eastern part of the county. These settlers came from the south via the Ohio and Wabash river valleys. Later migrants settled in the western and northern part of the county and were of a more Eastern and New England stock.

By 1830, the area had grown considerably and requests were made to the State legislature for establishment of county government offices to better serve the residents. Coles County was established on Christmas Day, 1830. In 1835, the Coles County Courthouse was constructed in the center of the Charleston village square. Abraham Lincoln himself practiced law in this courthouse, and in 1864 it

was the scene of the now infamous “Charleston Riot.” While it has been significantly renovated since, the courthouse still stands today and is the oldest in Illinois.

In 1840, the county had a population of 9,615 persons. Fifteen years later, this figure had grown to 25,235. The large jump in population can be attributed to the establishment of the north-south and east-west railroads.

By the late 1800’s, Coles County had established itself as an agricultural county. Although corn was the most important crop, broomcorn, used to make brooms, was introduced into the county in 1870. Broomcorn factories were built in Humboldt, Mattoon, and Charleston to process the crop.

REGIONAL CONTEXT AND SETTING

Regional Location

Coles County is one of 102 counties in Illinois and is centered at Latitude: 39.50763 Longitude: -88.25938 at an altitude of approximately 695 feet above sea-level.

Coles County is located in the east-central part of the state. The county encompasses approximately 510 square miles, of which nearly 508 square miles are land areas with the remaining areas being water covered. Coles County is served by a number of major highways. Interstate 57 runs between Mattoon and Charleston, providing northern access to Champaign, Bloomington and eventually Chicago, and southern access to Effingham. U.S. 45 and State Highway 130 are two other north/south routes. State Highway 133, State Highway 16 and State Highway 121 run in an east/west direction. The county is also crossed by several major railroads, providing excellent connections with neighboring counties and larger metropolitan areas. Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute and Indianapolis are all within reasonable distances of Coles County. The Coles County Memorial Airport also serves the region.

Coles County is bordered on the north by Douglas County, on the east by Edgar and Clark Counties, on the south by Cumberland and Clark Counties and on the west by Moultrie and Shelby Counties. These counties all share locational attributes such as transportation, infrastructure, weather, climate, and natural resources. The county lies in State House District 110, State Senate District 55, and U.S. Congressional District 15.

Lakes, Rivers, Streams

The county contains a number of major rivers, streams, lakes, and watersheds. There are three main rivers that run through Coles County. Little Wabash River runs near Mattoon south toward Shelby, Effingham, and White Counties. This river is dammed to form Lake Mattoon. Kaskaskia River is a tributary of the Mississippi River and runs 325 miles long. It is the second largest river system in Illinois. It rises in Champaign County and runs through multiple counties including Coles and Shelby County. The Kaskaskia River runs through the northwestern part of the county, but the principal stream is the Embarras River, which runs through the eastern portion of the county and is the primary source of water for Lake Charleston. The Embarras River is a 195 mile long tributary of the Wabash River. It begins in Champaign County and runs through Coles, Cumberland, and Douglas County. The City of Charleston is either immediately adjacent to or lies within the flood plains of Riley Creek (Town Branch) and the Embarras River. Much of the southern portion of Mattoon falls within the Kickapoo Creek flood plain; while portions of Oakland are in the Hog Branch of the Embarras. There are five active watersheds in Coles County: Embarrass, Hurricane, Kaskaskia, Oakland and Wabash. In Mattoon, there are two lakes; Lake Mattoon and Lake Paradise, located in the southwest area of Coles County and extending to Shelby and Cumberland Counties. Lake Paradise has a dam and spillway. Oakland City Lake is located on the northeast side of Oakland. There are two lakes in the Charleston area; Lake Charleston and Ridge Lake. There are 19 streams in Coles County.

Population and Housing

According to the 2010 Census, there were 53,873 people, 21,463 households, and 11,963 families residing in the county. The population density was 105 per square mile². There were 23,425 housing units at an average density of 46 per square

mile. The racial makeup of the county was 92.9% White, 3.8% African American, 0.20% Native American, 1% Asian, 0.6% from other races, and 1.5% from two or more races. 2.1% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

Charleston had a 2010 population of 21,838, which included over 11,000 students attending Eastern Illinois University. That number has consistently dropped over the last few years, however. Enrollment at EIU in the fall of 2016 was just 7,415 students. The University was founded in 1895 and encompasses 320 acres. It has dorm and apartment accommodations to house approximately 8,000 students on campus.

The Population Table below illustrates the population trends for the county over the past 30 years.

Year	Coles County	Charleston	Mattoon	Ashmore	Oakland	Lerna
1980	52,260	19,355	19,055	n/a	1035	386
1990	51,644	20,398	18,441	805	996	301
2000	53,196	21,039	18,291	809	996	322
2010	53,873	21,838	18,555	785	880	286

Homes in Charleston and Mattoon range from newly constructed houses in spacious and well planned developments to genteel, 150 year old two-story residences located along shady, tree-lined streets; from compact and cozy ranches in friendly subdivisions to multi-bedroom executive homes in exclusive neighborhoods and to many varieties in between. Long standing housing rehabilitation programs help to keep the large numbers of older houses in the county updated and safe. Coles County Regional Planning has been administering housing rehabilitation grants for the county since 1997. Apartments and other rental properties, some designed for senior citizens are also available in Charleston and Mattoon. The same diversity is found in the smaller communities and rural areas of the county with newly constructed homes, an occasional rural subdivision, apartments and farmsteads mingling with older, long established homes and farms. Mobile home parks are found in Ashmore, Charleston, Humboldt and Mattoon as well as in a few other rural locations. Other mobile homes established prior to

building and zoning codes or in areas lacking building and zoning restrictions can be found scattered throughout the county. The table below illustrates the recent housing trends in Coles County.

Coles County	Total Housing	Total Occupied Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant Units
1980	20,078	19,935	12,431	6,186	143
1990	20,329	18,957	12,256	6,701	1,372
2000	22,768	21,043	13,028	8,015	1,725
2010	23,425	21,463	12,864	8,599	1,962

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Climate

Climate conditions have effects on human health and safety. Illinois experienced two of its most deadly heat waves during the 1990s. The 1995 heat wave, the deadliest on record, accounted for 753 Illinois deaths. Annually, deaths attributed to extreme heat and cold far exceed deaths due to tornadoes, lightning, and floods.

Flooding is the single most damaging weather hazard in Illinois. Ever-increasing heavy precipitation since the 1940s has led to increased flood peaks on Illinois Rivers. Flood losses in Illinois, \$257 million annually since 1983, are the third highest in the nation. Within Illinois and the Midwest, flood losses have been increasing at a greater rate than elsewhere in the nation. Over a 45-year period (1955-1999), Illinois had \$5.195 billion in flood losses, and 74 % of the losses have occurred since 1985. According to the National Flood Insurance Program Report (12/01/2005), Coles County flood losses totaled \$147,848 from 1978 to 2005. Charleston recorded 8 losses and Mattoon recorded 26 losses during the period. Mattoon and Charleston have been the target of repeated flooding throughout the past Century. Perhaps the worst of the flooding occurred in June of 1998 and May of 2002 when areas of Mattoon were declared State Disaster Areas. Between April 11 and May 9, of that year Mattoon recorded 12.32 inches of rain, or 302 percent of normal.

Illinois experiences about 29 tornadoes annually. Peak months are April through June (63 percent of the total), but tornadoes have occurred in all months. Although Illinois averages four tornado-related fatalities per year, the number varies widely from year to year. According to the National Climatic Data Center approximately 58 tornadoes have struck in Coles County since 1958.

Thunderstorms account for 50-60 percent of annual precipitation and are quite common in Illinois. Nearly half of all thunderstorms occur during the June-August period. Most thunderstorms are accompanied by lightning which averages more than 11 cloud to ground strikes per square mile. Some thunderstorms produce hail with the average hail-days being 3.3 in the southern part of the state.

The following graph depicts average rain and snow fall for Coles County.

Coles County Rainfall and Snowfall Average		
Month	Average Rainfall	Average Snowfall
January	1.64 in.	3.74 in.
February	2.2 in.	3.52 in.
March	1.68 in.	1.71 in.
April	5.11 in.	0 in.
May	2.91 in.	0 in.
June	4.24 in.	0 in.
July	3.71 in.	0 in.
August	1.2 in.	0 in.
September	3.71 in.	0 in.
October	2.62 in.	0 in.
November	2.41 in.	.06 in.
December	2.68 in.	3.8 in.

LAND USE

Coles County Comprehensive Plan

In February 2000, the Coles County Strategic plan was completed, which led to the development of a County-wide Comprehensive Plan. A Citizen's Steering Committee was appointed by the County Board and given the task, with the assistance of the Regional Planning Commission staff, to develop a draft Plan for the Board to review and adopt. The Coles County Comprehensive Plan addressed such issues as land use, transportation and infrastructure, housing, open space and recreation. The Coles County Board adopted the Comprehensive Plan on November 14, 2006. The plan was updated in 2012.

Charleston Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan for the City of Charleston serves as a general framework for guiding the future development of Charleston. The document outlines a series of goals and recommendations for several different aspects of planning and development. The Comprehensive Plan was last updated in 2012.

The core of the plan is a community-wide vision which is based upon a community participation process, an active steering committee and the guidance of elected and appointed officials. The Vision Statement taken from Charleston Tomorrow serves as the basis for the overall vision and missions. Issue identification is important for showing that the plan addresses the needs and concerns of the Charleston community. The plan strikes three major areas in the City of Charleston, which are, Urban Services Area, Civic Business District and Eastern Illinois University Land Use.

The Land Use of Eastern Illinois University can and will directly affect the City's Land Use Plan. When expansion occurs, open communication efforts between EIU and the city bring awareness to a high level for future plans.

Mattoon Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan for the City of Mattoon serves as the City's official policy guide for physical improvement and development. The document outlines a series of goals and recommendations for several different aspects of planning and development.

A Chicago firm, Houseal Lavigne Associates, was hired to update the plan, and it addresses issues ranging from

transportation and land use to housing and economic development. Its goal is to identify issues, needs and concerns within the community that need addressed. It was completed in 2013, and considers not only current needs and opportunities in Mattoon, but also presents plans for new improvements and developments over the next 10-15 years.

Zoning & Building Codes

While much of the emphasis of this plan is on flood mitigation, the consideration of other natural hazards is equally important. Potential damages due to wind, tornadoes, and ice storms should also be explored. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency has successfully worked with the Central Illinois communities to implement building codes and other construction practices that can minimize damages that can result from high winds and from ice storms.

Charleston has adopted both zoning ordinances and building code regulations. The Charleston Department of Building and Development Services currently utilizes the Unified Development Code. In accordance with 65 ILCS, and the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan, the purpose of this Code is to: promote public health, safety,

comfort, order and general welfare; conserve and protect property values; protect private property rights; promote orderly development and use of land and natural resources; protect the quality and quantity of prime agricultural land; facilitate safe and economical provision of streets, water, wastewater disposal, schools, parks and other public requirements; and regulate the density of population, the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes.

The Mattoon Code Enforcement Office is primarily responsible for the enforcement of the following ordinances and codes:

Mattoon Subdivision Ordinance
Mattoon Zoning Ordinance
Mattoon Floodplain Ordinance
International Building Code - 2003
International Maintenance Code - 2003
International Fire Code - 2003
International Residential Code- 2003
International Mechanical Code - 2003
NFPA National Electrical Code - 2005
Mattoon Electrical Code Ordinance
State of Illinois Plumbing Code
Illinois Accessibility Code - 1997 edition
Mattoon Sign Ordinance
Mattoon Corridor Development Ordinance

Economic Development

Retail development centers are located on the east sides of both Charleston and Mattoon while older downtown business areas have experienced some decline and are being revitalized in the hopes of attracting new businesses or development. Both cities have long established industrial development areas. Mattoon developed a new 66 acre industrial site north of the city on Route 45. Charleston developed the 120 acre Coles Business Park located on the northeast corner of Route 16 and Loxa Road and the Northwest Business Park in Charleston. The manufacturing plant Mars Petcare expanded recently, providing more jobs for the residents of Coles County. Rural King Distribution opened a new distribution center in Charleston in 2013. Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center has expanded its main campus, as well as built multiple satellite centers, and most recently, new walk-in clinics in both Mattoon and Charleston. They also recently finished building a new Cancer Center, located just in front of their main building on Route 16.

Despite state budget issues and recent layoffs at Eastern Illinois University, one of the County's major employers, Coles County continues to draw in new businesses in 2018. Multiple restaurants have moved to the Mattoon/Charleston area, including Denny's, Luigi's and

Windy City Pizza. A new retail center was erected in Mattoon in 2017 that includes a Starbuck's and four other businesses that have yet to be named. Also, Mattoon Chiropractic just built a new building southeast of the Mattoon Walmart on Dettro Drive. Several new women's clothing boutiques have also opened recently, including Plush and the Trendy Trunk Boutique in Charleston and The B Line Boutique in Mattoon.

Employment

Today, most Coles County workers are employed in industry, services and agricultural related services. Combined, the cities of Mattoon and Charleston are home to over 20 non-retail major employers in the fields of manufacturing and business firms. Among the most important are Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center, who employs 1,953 and Eastern Illinois University who employs 1,809 people.

Some of the major employers in the county are Eastern Illinois University, RR Donnelley and Sons, Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center, and Illinois Consolidated.

The following table identifies the major employers in Coles County, who employ more than 150 employees.

MAJOR COUNTY EMPLOYERS

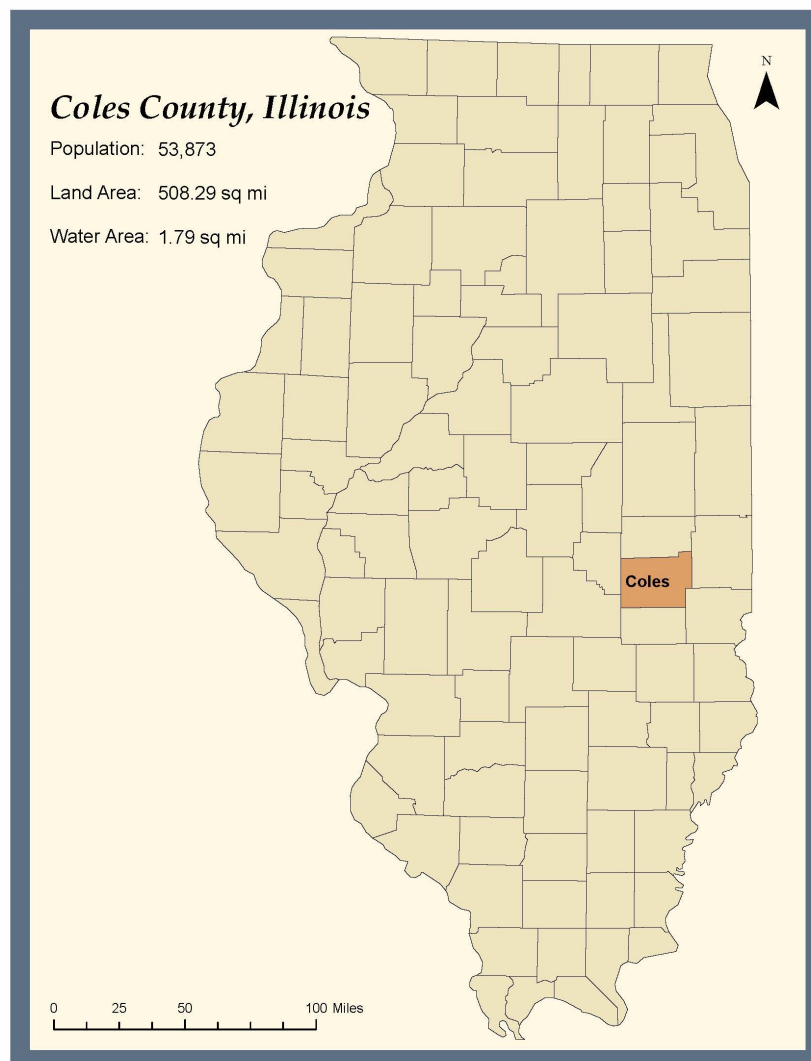
Coles County Major Employers			
Employer	Location	Employees	Product/Service
Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center	Mattoon/ Charleston	1,953	Hospital/Clinics
Eastern Illinois University	Charleston	1,337	University
Lake Land College	Mattoon	1,100	Community College
R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.	Mattoon	1,075	Printing/Publishing
Mattoon CUSD #2	Mattoon	510	School District
Rural King	Mattoon	467	Retail Corporate
First Mid Bank and Trust	Mattoon	420	Banking Corporate
Illinois Consolidated Communications	Mattoon/ Charleston	358	Telecommunications
Charleston CUSD #1	Charleston	335	School District
Coles County	Coles County	245	County Municipal
Charleston Transitional Facility	Charleston	208	Social Services
Mattoon Precision Manufacturing	Mattoon	200	Automotive
Lenders Bagel (Pinnacle Foods)	Mattoon	200	Bagel Bakery
Justrite Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Mattoon	189	Safety Containers
Master Foods USA	Mattoon	173	Pet Foods

AGRICULTURE

The chief resource of Coles County is agriculture. Of the approximately 325,000 plus acres in Coles County, over 270,000 acres are farm land; of these, there are approximately 180 farms of more than 500 acres. Flooding is a significant hazard in the county and could significantly impact agricultural outcome. Any significant decline in farm income could directly affect Coles County's economic status.

The State has provisions to reduce soil loss to a tolerable level because it does not regenerate itself. Also, the federal farm bill requires that a person develop a plan on how to reduce land and soil loss if they live on a highly erodible land area.

COLES COUNTY MAP



HAZARDS INTRODUCTION

Natural hazards, technological hazards, and bio-terrorism have the potential to impact citizens, property, the environment, and the economy of Coles County. Flooding, windstorms, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, severe winter storms, earthquakes, hazardous materials accidents and incidents, disease and acts of terrorism could expose Coles County residents and businesses to the financial and emotional costs of recovering from a disaster. The risk associated with natural and man-made hazards increases as more people inhabit areas that potentially could be affected by a disaster. The inevitability of natural and man-made hazards creates an urgent need to develop strategies, coordinate resources, and increase public awareness to reduce risk and prevent loss from future disaster related events. Identifying risks posed by natural and man-made hazards and developing strategies to reduce the impact of a hazard event can assist in protecting life and property of citizens and communities. Local committees, such as the Coles County Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Committee, which is composed of members of the community representing a variety of groups, organizations and disciplines, can work together to address the potential impacts of hazard events.

FIRE

Description

Residential fires can be started by either natural or man-made causes. Prolonged warm winds can increase fire risks. Sparks and embers are carried by winds, escalating fire spread. Dryness and the combination of brush and/or crops create a situation where large land areas adjacent to a city can be exposed to fires. Hazardous substance explosion, vehicular accidents, smoking, and any number of other activities are possibilities that can contribute to fires.

Recent Occurrences

April 28, 2004- Flames erupted on the top floor of Blair Hall at Eastern Illinois University. It took at least six fire depts more than nine hours to extinguish the blaze. No injuries were reported, but most of the roof was burned away and the top story was gutted.

March 2007- One of the biggest fires to occur was in Oakland. It destroyed a historical landmark on the square. An explosion in the basement started the fire, blowing out the basement and kitchen windows. This historical building was once a bed and breakfast called the Inn on the Square. The current owner's son was treated for burns; however, no other injuries were reported. The Oakland Fire Department was aided by crews from Kansas, Ashmore, Brocton, Charleston, Newman, and Hindsboro.

January 2010– A fire occurred at the commercial icon, Villa Pizza, in Mattoon, IL. Firefighters responded to the call on an early Friday morning. They were assisted by Charleston firefighters and the Wabash and Lincoln fire protection districts. The fire destroyed the second floor causing the roof to collapse. No injuries were reported.

December 31, 2015- On New Year's Eve, a fire occurred at a warehouse owned by Standerfer Construction in Mattoon, IL. The building was gutted due to the fire. No injuries were reported.

February 16, 2018– Mother's Bar caught fire around 2 o'clock in the morning. The fire began in the upstairs apartments, but no one was injured. The building was reported as a total loss.

Historical Events

December 14, 1914 – Charleston, IL once had a Grand Opera House on the west side of Sixth Street. However, on Dec. 14, 1918, the Opera House was destroyed with damages estimated at \$25,000. Two theories were put forth regarding this fire, one blaming defective wiring and the other a discarded cigarette. No injuries or deaths were reported.

1927 – Charleston, IL built a new high school in 1899 because the old one had burned to the ground in 1898. However, the new building also caught fire in 1927; burning to the ground. Damages were estimated to be \$75,000. No people were injured.

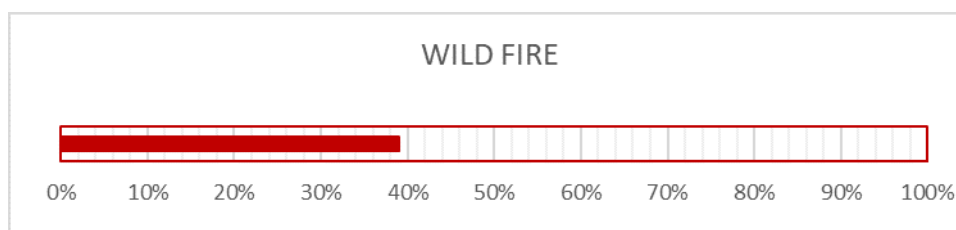
March 1949 – In early March, a fire occurred at a local residence, killing two adults and one child.

October 1967- Walker's Grocery Store was located in Mattoon, IL and the fire that occurred in late October is seen as one of the largest in size and damage amount.

Firefighters responded to an alarm call to a fire in the bakery. The fire resulted in a \$6 million loss.

Hazard Analysis

Coles County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



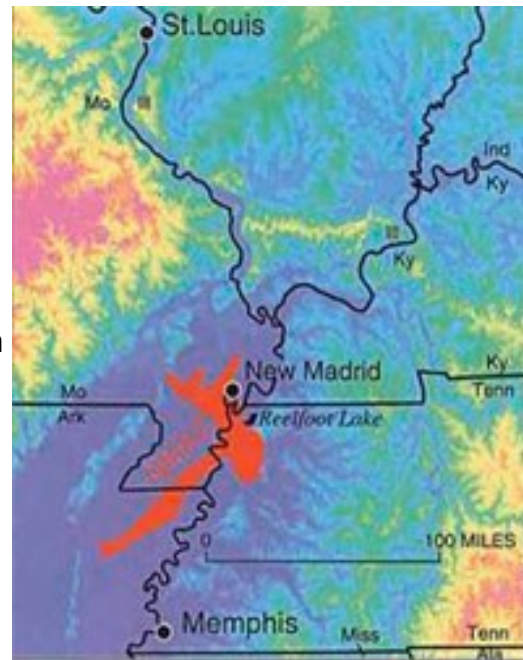
Earthquake

Description

Earthquakes are created by tectonic movement of the earth's crust. The theory of plate tectonics, introduced in 1967, holds that the Earth's crust is broken into several major plates. These rigid 50- to 60- mile thick plates move slowly and continuously over the interior of the earth, meeting in some areas and separating in others. This movement is manifested as localized ground shaking and/or soil liquefaction. After the initial seismic event, tremors or aftershocks can occur for an extended period of time resulting in additional structural damage to buildings and public facilities, as well as additional injuries and deaths.

The most common effect of an earthquake is that people feel shaking, to one degree or another. More powerful earthquakes can cause buildings to collapse, roadways to crack and heave, power lines to fall, and gas lines to rupture.

The New Madrid Seismic Zone is about 40 miles wide and 200 miles long. It extends from southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky, and southern Illinois. In the winter of 1811 and 1812, three large earthquakes near magnitude 8 and numerous aftershocks were felt in the region. Damage from these earthquakes was reported at 1,000 miles away.



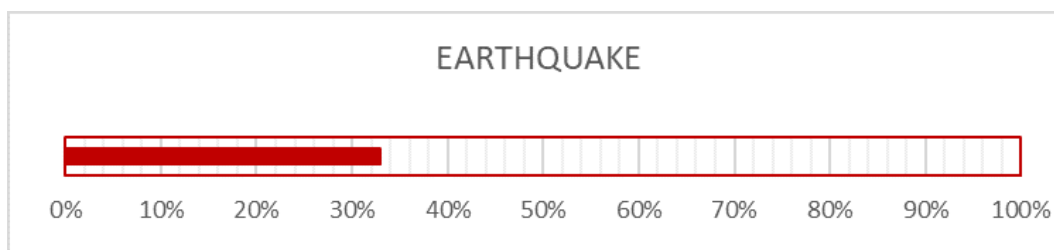
Richter Magnitude Scale (M)	Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (MMI)	Magnitude/Intensity felt near an earthquake epicenter
1.0- 1.9	I	An M=1 is roughly equivalent to a quarry blast and can be generated by non-earthquake related events (such as a rock fall). Earthquakes of this intensity are generally not felt.
2.0-2.9	II	Felt by only a few people at rest, especially on the upper floors of buildings.
3.0-3.9	III	Felt noticeably by people indoors or on upper floors of buildings, but may not be recognized as an earthquake (similar to shaking by a passing truck, typically very short in duration).
4.0-4.9	IV-V	Felt noticeably by people both indoors and outdoors. Will wake some sleeping people. Walls will make cracking noises, and dishes, doors, and windows will rattle or move. Motor vehicles will rock noticeably. MMI=5 will cause unstable objects to fall or overturn; pendulum clocks may stop.
5	VI-VII	An M=5 earthquake is roughly equivalent to the force of a 10 kiloton nuclear blast (like Hiroshima). Earthquakes of this magnitude are felt by practically everyone. Damage is negligible in well-constructed buildings. Plaster may crack and fall; some chimneys may be broken.
6	VIII-IX	Damage negligible in well-designed buildings. Slight to great damage to buildings and infrastructure of poor design.
7	VIII and higher	Well designed buildings may experience some damage. Building and bridges may shift off their foundations or partially collapse.
8	X and higher	Wooden building may be destroyed. Few masonry structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed; rail lines are bent.
9	XII	Damage total. The ground is distorted. Objects are thrown into the air.

The Wabash Valley Seismic Zone stretches from Mount Vernon, Illinois to near Evansville, Indiana. Although this fault has produced numerous smaller earthquakes, the potential for a large earthquake exists in southern Illinois.

Coles County is in a region that is susceptible to earthquakes, but is away from the main seismic zones. The probability of an earthquake in Coles County is low and the impact of a strong earthquake along the New Madrid Fault is also expected to be low. According to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Coles County might expect an earthquake on the Mercalli Intensity scale in the range of a VI. An earthquake of this magnitude will cause little damage to well-constructed buildings, although some chimneys could collapse and plaster will crack.

Hazard Analysis

Coles County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm

The typical “thunderstorm season” occurs from March to October annually. The central United States provides optimal conditions for thunderstorm development, which can occur during any month of the year when conditions are favorable. Severe thunderstorms produce damaging winds, damaging hail, lightning, flooding and occasional tornadoes. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes and is accompanied by lightning, which averages more than 11 cloud-to-ground strikes per square mile. Of the approximately 16 million thunderstorms that occur each year around the world, 100,000 occur in the United States. Of that amount, only 10 percent are classified as “severe.”

Severe thunderstorms are defined as thunderstorms with one of more of the following characteristics: strong winds (equal to or greater than 58 miles per hour), large damaging hail (.75 inches or higher in diameter), or frequent lightning. Severe thunderstorms most frequently occur in Illinois during the spring and summer months.



Recent Occurrences

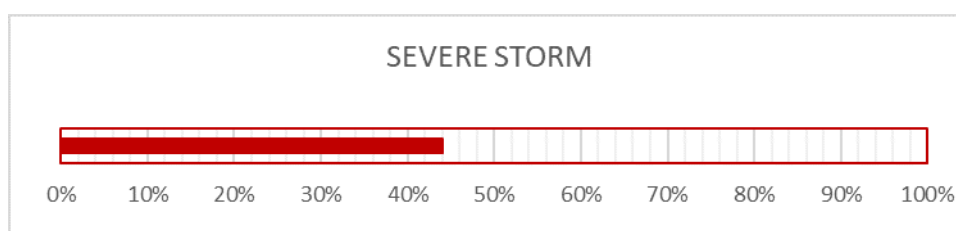
June 6, 2008: An area of strong to severe thunderstorms with very heavy rain moved across east central Illinois during the afternoon and evening hours. Several storms produced wind damage and one storm produced a tornado that passed through Lerna, IL. Widespread flooding occurred in the wake of the storms.

Historical Events

June 11, 1957: Heavy winds and thunderstorms ripped through Coles County and the greater southeastern Illinois region. The heaviest damage was reported in Mattoon. Mattoon reported fallen trees and an auto agency on fire. Citizens of Oakland and Ashmore reported damage to houses and vehicles as well.

Hazard Analysis

Coles County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Hail Storm

A hail storm is a part of a severe thunderstorm and forms in Cumulonimbus clouds. These clouds contain vast amounts of energy in the form of updrafts and down drafts. Vertical winds can reach speeds over 176 kilometers (110 miles) per hour. Hail grows in the storm cloud's main updraft, where most of the cloud is in the form of "super-cooled" water. The water remains a liquid even though its temperature is at or below 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit). At temperature higher than -40 degrees C (-40 degrees Fahrenheit) the "super-cooled" liquid needs something on which to freeze or it remains a liquid. Ice crystals, frozen raindrops, dust, and salt from the ocean are also present in the cloud. On collision, super-cooled water will freeze onto any of these hosts, thus creating new hailstones or enlarging those that already exist. Hail creates a great deal of damage to crops throughout the U.S. annually with damage totals into the hundred million dollar range. It also causes serious damage to homes and vehicles. Hailstones range from pea-sized to baseball sized, but on rare



occasions hailstones larger than softballs have been reported. Coles County is at risk for hail with the primary damage threats being to crops, roofs, and automobiles.

Recent Occurrences

March 2, 2012: Heavy rains and some hail hit Coles County during two brief storms that morning. Marble sized hail was reported in the area of Bent Tree Golf Course south of Charleston and there were reports of pea-sized hail in several areas, but no damage was reported.

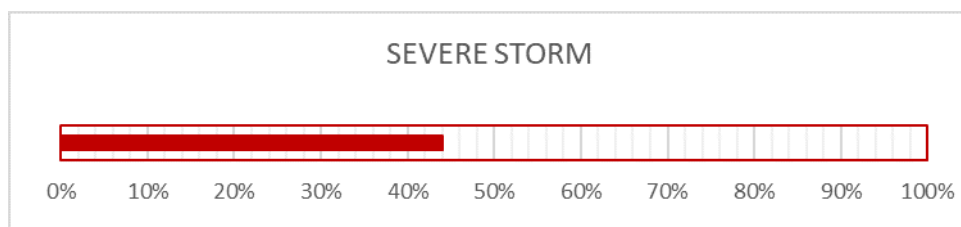
Historical Events

April 3, 1974: Golf –ball sized hail, tornadoes and an earth tremor all made appearances in Coles County within a matter of hours. At least six different funnel clouds were reported in the area. Numerous roofs were torn from houses, trees were uprooted and extensive damage was reported throughout the county.

July 10, 1992: A hail storm was reported in the village of Ashmore. The hail was reported to be the size of tennis balls. Power lines went down and in one instance started a fire near the Ashmore Elementary School. One man suffered a heart attack apparently from storm related anxiety. Citizens reported damage to houses, vehicles, and farm fields.

Hazard Analysis

Coles County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Tornado

The central portion of the United States has been designated “Tornado Alley.” This is the area of maximum tornado frequency in the world, approximately 1,100 per year. Of the central United States, Illinois ranks eighth in tornado frequency and first in tornado deaths. Tornadoes are frequently accompanied by hail, severe thunderstorms, lightning, and damaging winds. Peak months are April through June (63 percent of the total), but tornadoes have occurred in all months. The unpredictability of tornadoes makes them one of the state’s most dangerous hazards. Their extreme winds are violently destructive, with current estimates placing the maximum velocity at about 300 miles per hour. A wind velocity of 200 miles per hour will result in a wind pressure of 102.4 pounds per square foot of surface area-which exceeds the tolerance limits of most buildings. Although Illinois averages four tornado-related fatalities per year, the number varies widely from year to year.

Tornadoes are classified according to the Fujita tornado intensity scale. The tornado scale ranges from low intensity EF-0 to the massive destruction of EF-5.

EF Rating	Wind Speeds	
EF-0	65-85 mph	‘Minor’ damage: shingles blown off or parts of a roof peeled off, damage to gutters/siding, branches broken off trees, shallow rooted trees toppled.
EF-1	86-110 mph	‘Moderate’ damage: more significant roof damage, windows broken, exterior doors damaged or lost, mobile homes overturned or badly damaged.
EF-2	111-135 mph	‘Considerable’ damage: roofs torn off well constructed homes, homes shifted off their foundation, mobile homes completely destroyed, large trees snapped or uprooted, cars can be tossed.
EF-3	136-165 mph	‘Severe’ damage: entire stories of well constructed homes destroyed, significant damage done to large buildings, homes with weak foundations can be blown away, trees begin to lose their bark.
EF-4	166-200 mph	‘Extreme’ damage: Well constructed homes are leveled, cars are thrown significant distances, top story exterior walls of masonry buildings would likely collapse.
EF-5	> 200 mph	‘Massive/incredible’ damage: Well constructed homes are swept away, steel-reinforced concrete structures are critically damaged, high-rise buildings sustain severe structural damage, trees are usually completely debarked, stripped of branches and snapped.

Recent Occurrences

In **2012**, there were 39 tornadoes recorded in Illinois, and a total of 8 deaths were attributed to them. The closest one recorded was southwest of Champaign.

In **2016**, there were 46 tornadoes recorded in Illinois. In **2015**, there were 69 tornadoes recorded, resulting in 2 fatalities and 27 injuries. Luckily, none of these occurred in Coles County.



Historical Events

Even though most tornadoes in Coles County have been weak, one tornado, known as the Mattoon-Charleston tornado caused considerable damage and loss of life. This tornado occurred on May 26, 1917 and was Illinois' 3rd deadliest tornado on record. The tornado touched down near the Mississippi River in Missouri and traveled East to the Indiana border. The tornado path in Illinois was 155 miles, but the system produced 4 to 8 tornadoes, ending near Mount Vernon, Indiana. The tornadoes were on the ground over a span of 7 hours. The strongest part of the tornado occurred near Charleston and Mattoon and was later determined to be at least an F4 on the Fujita scale.

The tornado killed 100 people and injured 632. The storm killed 5 people and injured 25 in Westervelt, 53 killed and 409 injured in Mattoon, and 38 killed and 182 injured in Charleston.

The following excerpt is from the National Weather Service in Lincoln, Illinois: The Mattoon/Charleston portion of the tornado track was surveyed by Clarence J. Root, the meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau office in Springfield. According to his report from the May 1917 edition of *Climatological Data*, the appearance of the tornado(es) changed over the course of the track:

Across the State from the Mississippi River almost to Mattoon, all eye witnesses agree that the storm had the typical funnel-shaped tornado cloud with the swinging tail, and east of Charleston the same type of cloud was reported, but the writer, who

visited Mattoon and Charleston, failed to find anyone in those cities who saw a funnel-shaped cloud. Eye witnesses who were near the edge of the city, and had an unobstructed view, agree that the approaching storm appeared as a low, boiling mass of clouds, one part a little to the north and the other a little to the south. The parts seemed to roll toward one another, coming together and downward like the meshing of a pair of cog-wheels. There was an abundance of evidence of true tornadic action, ... it might be suggested that the cloud was so low that there was no room for the usual pendant portion.

The force of the wind caused several notable occurrences, according to Root as well as newspaper reports:

- A piece of wood was driven through a telegraph pole.
- Straw was driven 1/2 inch into a tree.
- Books, photographs, etc. were reportedly found in Bloomington and Greencastle, Indiana, a distance of 50 to 70 miles.
- A flagpole and flag was carried 4 blocks from its original location, and planted into the ground in an upright position.
- A pump and 14 feet of water were sucked out of a well.
- At one house, everything was pulled out of the 2nd story through broken windows, but the house itself was undamaged except for the windows.
- Many birds completely lost their feathers.

Top 5 Illinois Tornado Disasters



List includes towns most affected; death total is over the entire course of the tornado tracks

1. Tri-State Tornado -- March 18, 1925 (541 dead)
2. East St. Louis -- May 27, 1896 (140 dead)
3. **Mattoon, Charleston -- May 26, 1917 (108 dead)**
4. Belvidere, Lake Zurich, Palos Hills -- April 21, 1967 (57 dead)
5. Jacksonville, Litchberry, Springfield -- May 18, 1883 (52 dead)

National Weather Service
Lincoln, IL

July 11, 1958: Tornado struck around 9:15p.m. amidst a storm that deposited nearly an inch of rain in an hour. Caused extensive damage to several homes in Charleston and Loxa. One house was ripped from its foundation and carried 30 feet away.

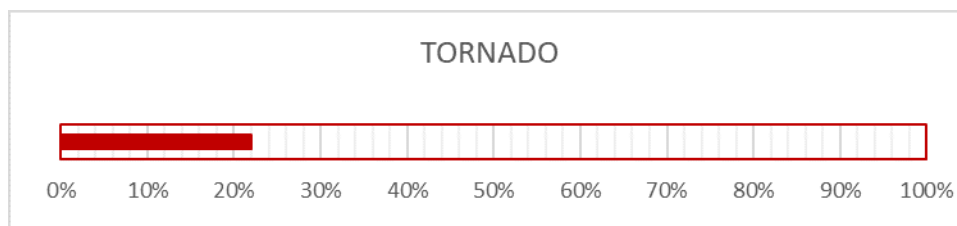
April 3, 1974: Golf ball sized hail, tornadoes and an earth tremor were all experienced within a few hours. At least 6 different funnel clouds were spotted in Coles County. Extensive damage was reported in the Heritage Woods, Stoner Estates and Hickory Ridge areas of Charleston. Several roofs were blown off and trees uprooted.

August 21, 1977: Five persons were reported dead and 65 injured after a tornado ripped through three trailer parks on Lake Mattoon's northern edge. 45 mobile homes were destroyed and four permanent homes were extensively damaged or totally demolished. The storm's 2 funnel clouds also reportedly damaged a one mile swath of farm land beginning at Windsor and ending at Lake Mattoon. Declared an emergency disaster area. Agriculture officials estimated \$800,000 in crop damage across Coles, Cumberland and Shelby Counties, and \$1.64 million in damage to residential property.

March 28, 1998: Three persons were injured in Mattoon when a tornado cut a path 50 yards wide through the southwest side of the city. 18 homes, an apartment building & three businesses were destroyed. Dozens of other buildings were damaged. There was no warning before the storm struck. Governor Jim Edgar declared the area a disaster.

Hazard Analysis

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Flood/Flash Flooding

Flooding is a major event affecting human life and property due to encroachment of man on the floodplains. According to the National Weather Service, flash floods are the number one cause of weather-related deaths in the United States. Flooding of rural areas brings damage to agricultural areas. Damage of personal belongings due to flooding is ranked high during years of frequent rainfall. Flash flooding can occur when a large amount of rain falls over a small area over a short period of time. Unlike standard river floods, which take time to develop and are well-monitored by experts, dangerous flash floods can happen suddenly. Flash floods can occur within six hours of a rain event, or after a dam or levee failure, or following a sudden release of water held by an ice or debris jam.

In Illinois, flash flooding is typically caused by heavy, intense rain from severe thunderstorms. If it has been raining hard for several hours, or steadily raining for several days, be alert to the possibility of a flood.

Flash floods can hit urban and suburban areas as well. In fact, as more and more land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots, the land loses its natural ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization increases storm water runoff two to six times over what would occur on natural terrain.



Recent Occurrences

June 6, 2008: An area of strong to severe thunderstorms with very heavy rain moved across east central Illinois during the afternoon and even hours. Several storms produced wind damage and one storm produced a tornado that passed through Lerna, IL. Widespread flooding occurred in the wake of the storms.

December 28, 2015: Flooding caused road closures throughout Coles County and necessitated the evacuation of a couple of residences east of Charleston due to approaching floodwaters. One house in rural Ashmore required assistance from the Coles County and Paris dive teams in order to evacuate the residents.

May 2017: Heavy rains throughout Central Illinois caused many low-lying areas across the region to flood. Lerna was hit especially hard, with several roadways becoming flooded and water levels reaching many homes.

Repetitive Loss Properties

FEMA defines a repetitive loss structure as a structure covered by a contract of flood insurance issued under the NFIP, which has suffered flood loss damage on two occasions during a 10-year period that ends on the date of the second loss, in which the cost to repair the flood damage is 25% of the market value of the structure at the time of each flood loss.

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) was contacted to determine the location of repetitive loss structures. There has been one repetitive loss structure in Coles County. The structure has had a total of two losses with total payments of \$48,907.27 for both building and contents.

National Flood Insurance Program Participation			
<i>Community</i>	<i>NFIP</i>	<i>FIRM Date</i>	<i>CRS</i>
Charleston	Yes	9/28/1984	No
Lerna	Yes	n/a	No
Mattoon	Yes	12/18/1985	No
Oakland	Yes	n/a	No
Coles County	Yes	8/5/1985	No

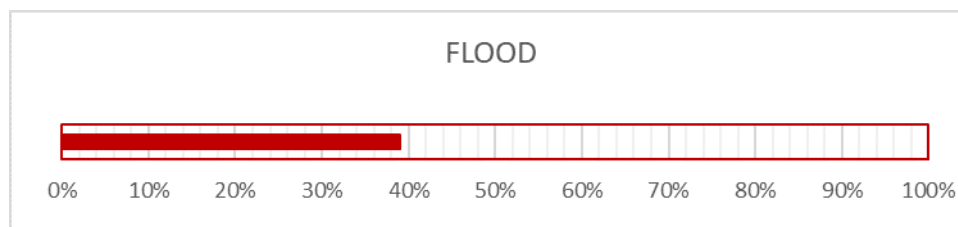
Historical Events

July, 2001: A flash flood claimed the life of an 87 year old Oakland man. The sudden gush of water swept his truck into the Embarrass River and East Donica Creek, which is located two miles east of Oakland. During this time the roads near the event were closed with at least four feet of water in some places.

Hazard Analysis

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consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Drought/Extreme Temperatures

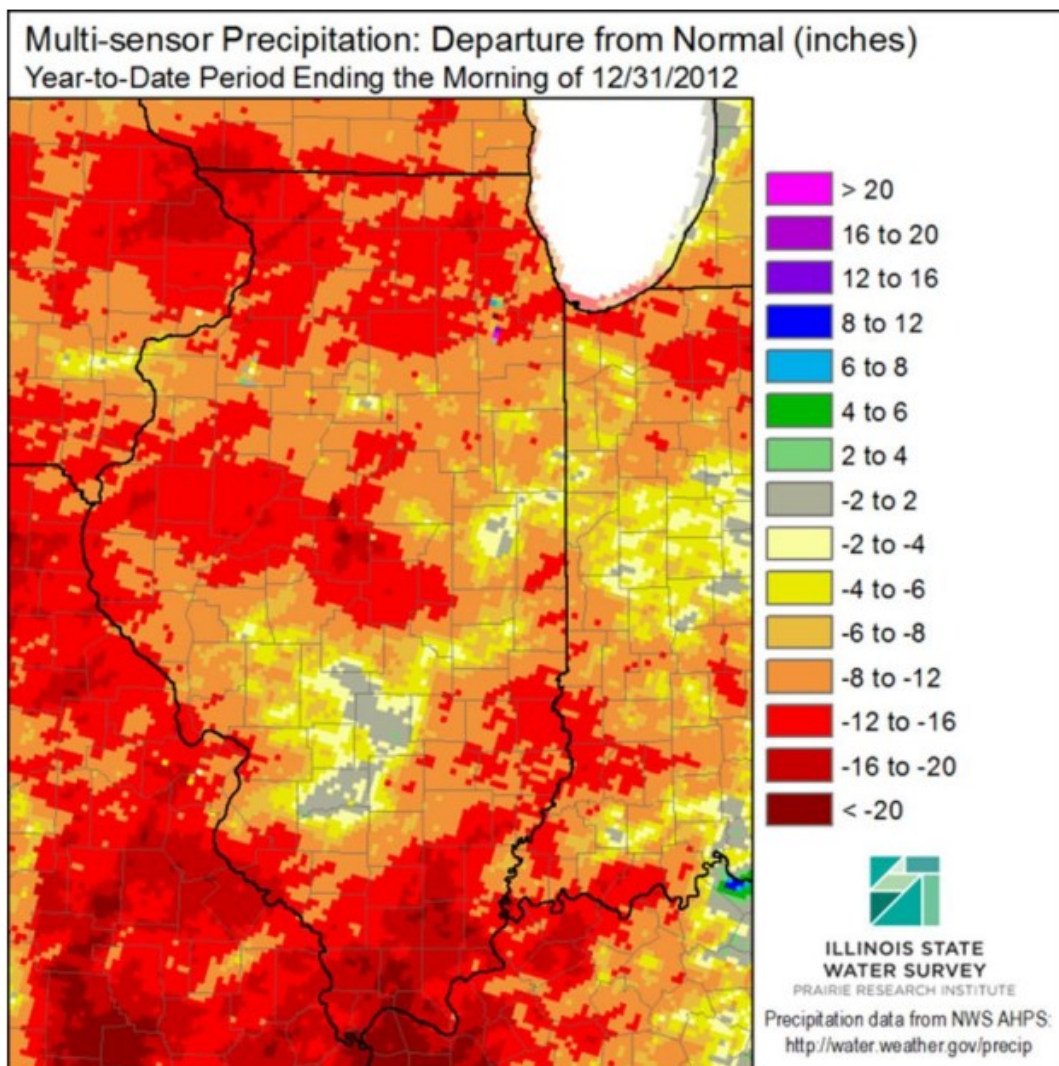
All areas in the United States are at risk of drought during any time of the year. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation. The severe drought Illinois suffered during 2012, for example, had serious impacts on agriculture and stream flow conditions. Crops and pasture conditions declined rapidly due to the combination of a lack of rainfall and heat stress. Stream flows in central Illinois fell sharply from June to July, and in some regions approached low flow conditions that are only expected to occur, on average, once in 10 years. For the month of July, the statewide average precipitation was only 0.96 inches, according to the Illinois State Water Survey, which was only 40 percent of normal.

Annually, approximately 74 deaths are attributed to heat nation-wide, and 18 deaths are attributed to cold. Extreme cold waves are associated with high death tolls. Prepare for possible isolation in your home by having sufficient heating fuel as regular fuel sources may be cut off. Extreme heat is when "Temperatures... hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks." Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. A heat wave is an extended period of extreme heat, and is often accompanied by high humidity. These conditions can be dangerous and even life-threatening for humans who don't take the proper precautions.

Recent Occurrences

Summer 2012: The months from May to August were the driest four months in the United States since 1895 according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Temperatures during this period exceeded 105 degrees on several days breaking records going back over 100 years.

The result of the dry air was major loss of crops in the Midwest and numerous deaths due to the heat.



June 2016: A heat wave continued to scorch the Eastern U.S., causing 6 deaths, one of which was a 12 year old boy. Heat indexes well over 100 degrees were expected across dozens of states in the central and eastern portion of the nation. A “heat dome” or high pressure system that causes air to stay trapped in the atmosphere, was blamed.

Historical Events

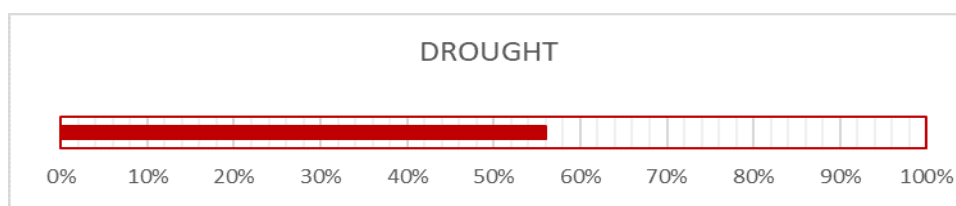
June 26, 1931 –July 2, 1931: A simmering heatwave had killed upwards of 20 people and seared crops. The heatwave centered in the Midwest and continued eastward, while extreme heat hit the west coast along with numerous storms. Temperatures ranged between 95 and 100 and new heat records for June were set in Illinois and Iowa.

1961: The summer of 1961 brought a heat wave throughout the Midwest area. Centered in the Midwest area, it crept eastward causing numerous storms. The Great Lakes area reported temperatures ranging between 95 to 100 degrees. Reports throughout the state offered similar temperatures. Deaths were also reported throughout the state amounting to 500, as well as reports of damaged crops.

June—July 2012: There were several days with temperatures above 100 degrees. Record highs were set across the entire country. Between July 4th & 7th, temperatures exceeded 105 degrees.

Hazard Analysis

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Winter Storm

Illinois is known for a contrast of seasons. Winters can be quite brutal with blizzards, extreme cold, ice storms, strong winds and heavy snow. These winter conditions can affect people, their activities and infrastructure. One of the primary concerns is the winter weather's ability to knock out heat, power and communications services to your home or office, sometimes for days at a time. These incidents include large accumulations of snow, which occur in short periods of time. When this happens, it impairs people's ability to commute efficiently and in a timely manner. Food or other necessary supplies, such as medicine, may become difficult to obtain, which can cause bigger problems amongst residents of that region with a compromised immune system, such as young children or the elderly. The National Weather Service refers to winter storms as the "Deceptive Killers" because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm. Instead, people die in traffic accidents on icy roads and of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold.



Recent Occurrences

February 23, 2016: Blinding snow, winds and slick roads were reported. Dozens of accidents were reported and businesses closed. Multiple crashes occurred on interstates and highways throughout the area.

Historical Events

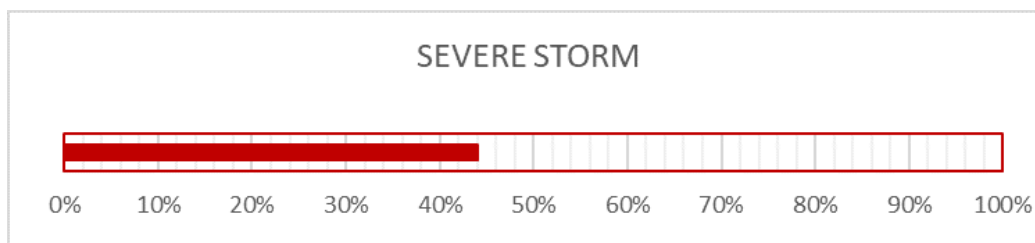
Jan 8, 1997: A winter storm developed and dumped 3-11 inches of snow across central Illinois. Charleston reported the most snow with 11 inches. Numerous accidents were reported throughout central IL, but only 6 minor injuries were noted.

Jan 3, 1998: The official snowfall in Charleston was reported at 10 inches. Mattoon reported 4 inches. Wind gusts from 25 to 35 mph caused little visibility on roads resulting in closed roads. Several accidents occurred with no major injuries.

March 11, 2000: Heavy snowfall of 6 to 10 inches, accompanied by blowing and drifting. Several weather related traffic accidents resulted in nine serious injuries and 1 fatality, a 16 year old male in a one car accident near Oakland.

Hazard Analysis

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Disease/Epidemic

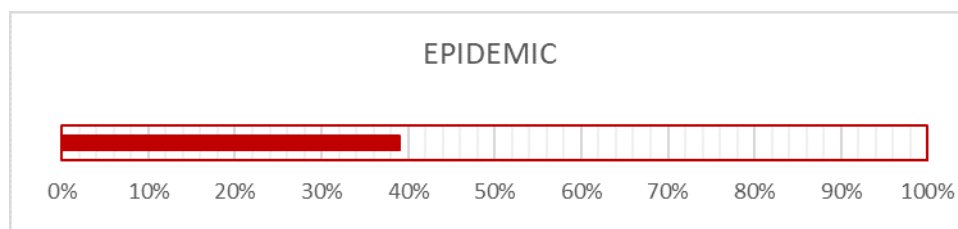
Diseases or Epidemics include medical, health, or sanitation events (such as contamination, plagues, and insect infestation) which pose a threat to the general public. As populations grow, so too do the spread of diseases. An epidemic is an outbreak of a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and widely. Recent medical advancements in the field of vaccines and new health related programs have provided low-cost vaccinations. Combined with increased efforts in disease control, these vaccinations have increased the containment time of an epidemic. The exception being diseases for which no serums have yet been developed. The most notable of these perhaps being H1N1, or Swine Flu.

Historical Events

In **2009**, the Centers for Disease Control reported that 22 million Americans had contracted the H1N1 virus. Almost 4,000 people died from related causes of the disease and 98,000 were hospitalized. As bad as those figures sound, the H1N1 pandemic of **1918** was much more catastrophic. Known then as the Spanish Influenza, it infected 500 million people across the world and killed 3-5% of the population at the time in just a 2 year period.

Hazard Analysis

Coles County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Hazardous Materials Release/Transportation

A hazardous materials transportation accident occurs when chemical or biological substances that present danger to the public health or safety are released, either during rail or highway transportation or handling. Spills or releases of hazardous materials during transport are common. Common transportation devices include trains and 18-wheel semi-trucks.

On average, approximately 30 trains go through residential, commercial, industrial, and rural areas per day and of that, more than half are carrying hazardous materials. Approximately 75 facilities report storage of hazardous materials along

our nation's highly populated traffic routes. Thirty-three of the facilities report storing EHS (extremely hazardous substance) such as anhydrous ammonia, chlorine, or others. While there have been no major incidents of this nature in Coles County, the potential certainly exists.

Hazardous materials can present a toxic inhalation hazard and may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Some materials can also damage vegetation, contaminate water sources or contain flammable elements which could cause fires or explosions. Anyone exposed should be treated immediately and residents near the accident site may need to be evacuated.

Pipeline Breech

Pipelines are constructed with specific wall thicknesses based on pressure in the line and the allowable hoop stress levels for the material. Allowable stress levels for gas pipelines vary, and are based on the location of the pipeline and regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Causes of pipeline failure are: mechanical damage (caused by excavation or handling during construction), incomplete fusion, external or internal corrosion, material defects, and fatigue cracks.

Over the past ten years, several incidents have brought pipeline safety to national attention. One such incident occurred on September 6, 2010 in San Bruno, California. This rupture caused flames to reach 300 feet into the air in a residential neighborhood. The end result was a 72 ft. wide crater, 8 deaths, and more than 50 injuries.

An explosion is only one risk associated with pipelines. Years of corrosion along lines cause numerous leaks and pipeline failure. There have been more than 1,400 incidents in the United States since 1986 causing major property damage. With aging pipelines in place in Coles County, local fire, police, and EMA's have to be aware of where these lines are located and how they should respond to such incidents.

Recent Occurrences

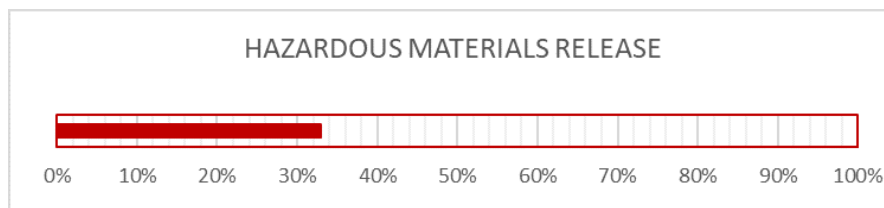
November 10, 2015: An anhydrous ammonia leak trapped a farmer in a field in nearby Windsor. The main supply line connected to a tool bar had broken off, and

liquid anhydrous sprayed from the back of the tractor, creating a cloud around the tractor. Firefighters were able to close the road until the cloud dissipated.

April 5, 2016: Large anhydrous ammonia leak from a transport vehicle at The Equity plant in nearby Stewardson. The release caused a cloud of anhydrous to form over the north and west parts of the town. One person who drove through the cloud was transported to a hospital in Effingham for evaluation.

Hazard Analysis

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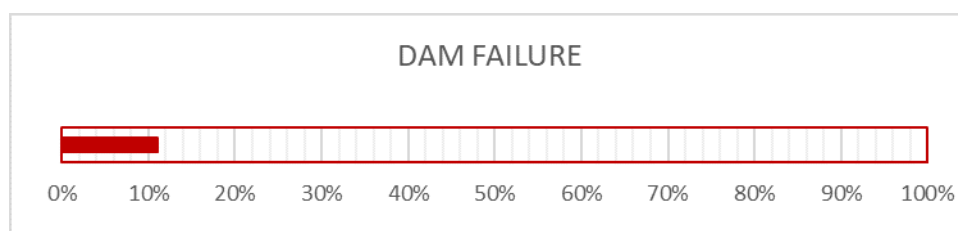


Dam Failure

Dam failures are of particular concern because the failure of a large dam has the potential to cause more death and destruction than the failure of any other man-made structure. The destructive power of the flood being released by the sudden collapse of a large dam could be fatal to people and highly damaging to property near the area. A common cause of dam failures is overtopping of embankment dams due to inadequate spillway discharge capacity to pass flood waters. This could happen at any time if spillway construction is too small and flood waters rise over the dam wall. In areas with a dire need of water this could be potentially life threatening due to a large depletion of fresh water.

Hazard Analysis

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Power Failure

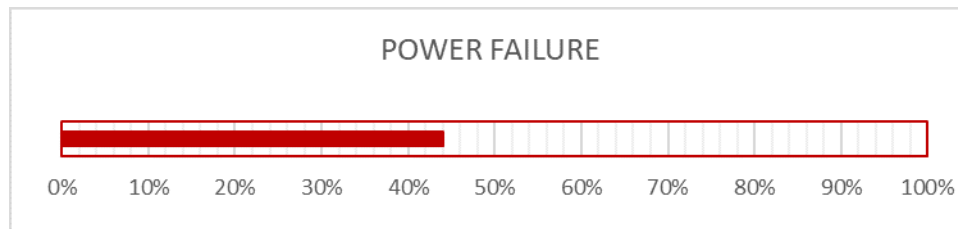
Power failure would involve long term, or widespread loss, or reduction of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission that could have an adverse effect on the maintenance of life and the preservation of property. The increased dependence on electricity, especially by the elderly and those requiring special care, increases the vulnerability. Power failures provide a significant hazard for at-risk populations and can be critical to the general population as well during periods of extreme weather conditions. Power failures can be disruptive to provision of critical services without backup power generating sources.

The steering committee felt one of the biggest risks that Coles County faces is power failure. Coles County is at a moderate risk of several disasters that could cause power failure including ice storms, heavy snow, high wind, thunderstorm wind, and tornadoes.

Hazard Analysis

Coles County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk

percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Airplane Failure

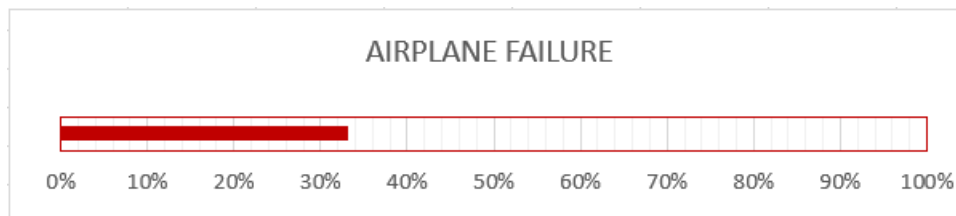
Airplane accidents may occur at airports where procedures are in place to handle many different situations. Many accidents occur away from an airport in rural areas and there could be long response times for emergency responders. It is important for first responders to know what to do to save lives and preserve the site for crash investigators. First responders should work to help the injured and notify the proper authorities to deal with the crash site and the investigation that follows. The Federal Aviation Administration must be contacted to deal with the investigation.



Hazard Analysis

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a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



School and Workplace Violence

A violent incident can occur at your work or school under a variety of circumstances, so no one set of guidelines is able to cover a specific set of actions to take in every situation. It may take the form of a robbery, a confrontation between co-workers, or even an active shooter. The threat can come from inside or outside your building, office or classroom. Each situation must be dealt with differently, with very specific protocol governing emergency personnel and law enforcement that needs to be contacted.

Explosives Attack

The Department of Homeland Security explains an explosives attack is an incident in which a hostile person deploys a man-made improvised explosive device (IED) against a person or concentration of people and/or structures such as a critical commercial or government facility, transportation segment, or critical infrastructure site. Although an explosives attack in Shelby County has a low probability, county and city officials should be prepared for such an attack.

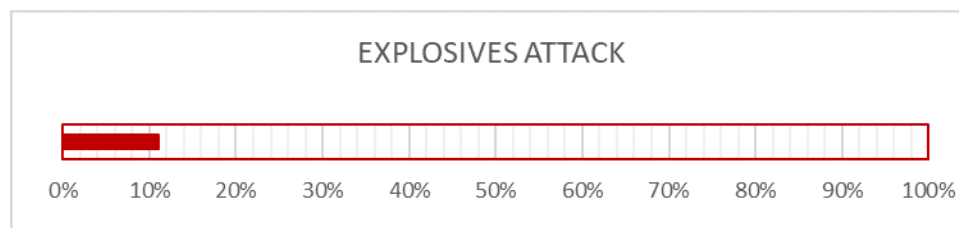
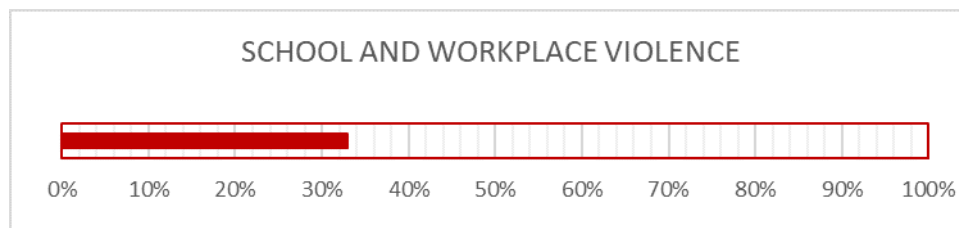
The Department of Homeland Security offers instructor led training awareness courses to help enhance the nation's ability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate the use of explosives against critical infrastructure, the private sector, and all levels of government entities. These sessions are web based and are free to attend.

Recent Events

Sept 20, 2017: A student was injured in a shooting in the Mattoon High School Cafeteria. A nearby teacher subdued the male shooter and he was taken into custody by Mattoon police. Students were evacuated outside the building to safe places and were later bused to the elementary school for pickup.

Hazard Analysis

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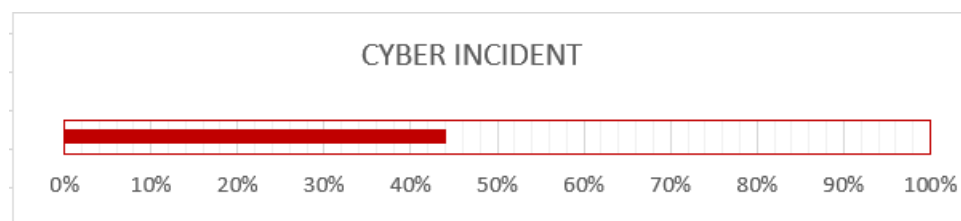


Cyber Incident

A cyber incident can take on many forms, whether it be an organized attack, a virus, a natural disaster with cyber consequences or other incidents capable of causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure or key assets. Cyber incidents can cause major disruptions and may threaten lives, property, economy or national security. Rapidly reversing the cause of the cyber incident is of the utmost importance. Several organizations at the national level are prepared to investigate and take immediate corrective action in the event of a cyber incident. The Federal Government is set up to provide warnings of threats, incidents or attacks. They share information, both inside and outside of the government as well as investigate and coordinate response and mitigation.

Hazard Analysis

Coles County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Critical Facilities

Introduction

The communities in Coles County are served by two primary health care centers: Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center (SBHLC) and Carle Clinic. Both facilities are located near IL Rte. 16 between Charleston and Mattoon. Two new walk-in centers have recently been built for SBLHC: one on the east end of Charleston and one in the south-east business park in Mattoon.

Healthcare

Carle Clinic

Carle is the leading healthcare system in east central Illinois, serving a patient base of more than 1.5 million. They are based in Champaign-Urbana, but their Mattoon Convenient Care Clinic is located at 200 Lerna Road South in Mattoon. It hosts health care provider services, including primary care physicians and mid-level practitioners, as well as specialty care in a variety of areas. Interventional radiology and vascular surgery are recent additions to services available at Carle Mattoon. More than 30 providers are now providing specialty care for allergy, bariatrics, cardiology, diabetes education, colon and rectal surgery, endocrinology, endoscopy, otolaryngology (ears, nose and throat), general surgery, gynecology, hematology/oncology, infectious disease, nephrology, interventional radiology, neurology, nutrition, pediatric behavior, pediatric gastroenterology, pediatric genetics, physical medicine and rehabilitation, plastic/reconstructive surgery, psychiatry/psychology, podiatry, pulmonology, sleep medicine, urology, and vascular surgery with rheumatology.

As of 2013, potential patients of the Convenient Care Center can now check online to view the approximate time it will take between checking in and entering an exam room. Wait times for each of the 4 Convenient Care locations in East Central Illinois are updated every seven minutes on Carle's homepage, along with a list of conditions that one can receive care for. Carle Convenient Care offers same-day treatment for minor illnesses and injuries through walk-in appointments.

Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center

SBLHC is a 200 bed, not-for-profit, and acute-care regional hospital employing approximately 1,953. It is conveniently located on IL Rte.16 between Charleston and Mattoon, only eight miles from the EIU campus. As a secondary care facility, SBLHC provides a full range of services to residents of Coles and the surrounding six counties, including Lincolnland Home Health, Lincolnland Hospice, In Home Medical, Mobile Mammography, Dental Program, and Adult Day services. The Health Center's active and consulting medical staff includes 145 providers representing 28 specialties. Special services include a Regional Cancer Center, Behavioral Health Services, Women and Children's Services, Outpatient Surgery Center, Cardiac Catheterization, and a full complement of Radiology and Laboratory services. New walk in clinics have been built in Arcola, Charleston and Mattoon and a new Cancer Center is currently being built just to the South of the main campus.

EIU Health Services

EIU Health Services serves over 10,000 students, faculty and staff and works closely with Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center. The Health Service hosts over 40,000 student visits per year.

Throughout the years, the Health Service has also played an important role in the Charleston community. For example, they were instrumental in assisting with the influenza epidemic scare, which occurred in 1977. The United States government recommended that all citizens be vaccinated for Swine flu, when an epidemic was expected that year. The Health Service volunteered its services and provided staff to administer the recommended immunization program. Several hundred students and Charleston residents were immunized in the Clinical Services building.

On another occasion in 1978, a severe blizzard in this area of the State of Illinois caused the closure of the highway between Charleston and Mattoon. Transportation, by any means, to Sarah Bush Lincoln hospital was impossible. The services of the staff were again volunteered and the Health Service remained open 24 hours a day for three days, answering telephone calls, giving medical care as needed to members of the community, and making house calls to some isolated individuals needing insulin shots and medication.

Oakland Health Clinic

In 2016, Paris Community Hospital opened a health clinic in Oakland. The clinic, Oakland Family Medical Center, is located at 5 South Walnut. They have one full time Medical Doctor, as well as a Nurse Practitioner.

Education

Charleston, Mattoon and Oakland are each served by individual community unit school districts (CUSD). CUSD #1 (Charleston), CUSD#2 (Mattoon) and CUSD #5 (Oakland) serve the respective communities and surrounding rural areas. The Village of Lerna is served by CUSD #1.

CUSD #1

CUSD #1 maintains a high school, middle school and three elementary schools in the City of Charleston. Additionally, an elementary school is located in the Village of Ashmore while the Lerna School building has been leased to the Regional Office of Education for the Bridges program students. CUSD #1 leases transportation services from Laidlaw Inc. which operates a garage facility north of town on IL Rte.130.

CUSD #2

CUSD #2 recently built two new elementary schools to educate its students. One in-town school, as well as the Humboldt School is leased to the Eastern Illinois Area of Special Education (EIASE) and used for their students. The Hawthorne School is home for the District's Armstrong Program (special education). Mattoon also maintains a high school and middle school as well as operating its own bus transportation system. This service is based at the garage facility on Piatt Ave. in Mattoon.

CUSD #5

CUSD #5 operates one elementary/junior high school (approx. 220 kindergarten through 8th grade students enrolled) and one senior high school facility (approx. 120 students); both of which are located in the city limits. The District currently serves the City of Oakland, as well as the Villages of Borton, Hindsboro and Isabel, all located outside of Coles County.

Eastern Illinois University

Eastern Illinois University is home to more than 8,000 students. It is well known not only for excellence in academics but also for top-notch sports and richness in culture. EIU, located in Charleston, is a comprehensive, state-assisted, regional service institution. It is primarily an undergraduate institution, with the youngest student body of all Illinois public universities,

and the highest proportion of residential students of all public universities in the nation. EIU hosts a number of dorms and apartments which house approximately 4,300 students on campus.

Lake Land Community College

Founded in 1966, the 308 - acre campus hosts nine major buildings plus six supportive buildings, two campus ponds, a 160 acre agriculture land laboratory, computer labs, CAD lab, child care lab, cosmetology clinic and a dental clinic. The library provides access to books, magazines and several electronic databases. LLC main campus is located at 5001 Lake Land Blvd (U.S. Route 45), Mattoon, Illinois, near the junction of Interstate 57, exit 184 and U.S. Route 45.

Lake Land College is home to 8,200 students from across East Central Illinois. Lake Land College (LLC) is a public community college offering career programs that lead to immediate employment, transfer programs that lead to a baccalaureate degree, liberal arts, adult education, special job training and retraining programs.

Most recently they have implemented a diesel mechanics program in response to a request from regional transportation coordinators. Diesel mechanics are in short supply in this area and high demand, as many public transportation providers have to ship their larger diesel vehicles as far as Springfield for routine maintenance and repairs. To help meet this need, an agreement was made between LLC and the Coles County Council on Aging, with the assistance of the Coles County Regional Planning Commission, to house classes for this program in the bus garage located at the Council on Aging's Loxa Road facility. This will give students practical experience with the kinds of large diesel engines that they will need to work on.

In addition to the public school systems, Coles County is home for approximately ten private schools. These private education facilities provide a learning environment to students from pre-kindergarten through high school.

Emergency Response

The Coles County 911 building is located at 10500 St Hwy 16. Coles County 911 recently expanded to include Moultrie County as well.

Charleston Fire and Rescue

Located at 1510 A St Charleston, IL and can be contacted at 345-2133. Charleston Fire and Rescue has 35 full-time employees. They also provide ambulance service.

Ashmore Fire Protection District

Located at 202 S Illinois St Ashmore, IL and can be contacted at 349-8433. The chief is Clay Burner and they currently have 26 volunteers that make up their force.

Seven Hickory Morgan Fire Department

Located at 17508 E County Road 1400 N Charleston, IL and can be contacted at 348-6881. The Seven Hickory-Morgan Fire Department is volunteer-only. They currently have 18 volunteer firefighters available.

Mattoon Fire Department

Located at 1812 Prairie Ave Mattoon, IL and can be contacted at 234-2442. The Mattoon Fire Department has 32 full-time employees.

Oakland Fire Department

The fire department currently has 25 volunteer firefighters.

Ambulance

Charleston Ambulance Service

Covers a large portion of the center of Coles County, including the City of Charleston itself.

Dunn's Ambulance Services, Inc

Located at 1821 Marshall Ave in Mattoon, IL and can be contacted at 217-234-6099. There are 11 full-time employees.

Mitchell Jerdan Funeral Home Ltd

Located at 1200 Wabash Ave in Mattoon, IL and can be contacted at 217-234-8828.

Oakland Ambulance Service

Located in Oakland, IL and can be contacted at 217-346-2034. There are currently 5 consistent volunteers and 3 substitutes.

Police

Charleston Police Dept

Investigations Division is led by Detective Tony West. The division is made up of a Detective Sgt., 3 detectives, the Juvenile Investigator and a drug enforcement officer, who is assigned to a multi-jurisdictional drug task force. The Investigations Division is responsible for making follow-up investigations of crimes committed in our jurisdiction.

Patrol Division operates on a 12-hour shift rotation with four squads. Each squad is supervised by a Lieutenant. They conduct the initial investigation into crimes committed in the community. They also respond to calls for service, patrol the city to prevent crime, investigate traffic accidents and enforce traffic laws.

Mattoon

The Mattoon Police Department is a full-service law enforcement agency, administered by a Chief of Police and a Deputy Chief, sworn police officers and support staff.

Officers patrol 9.8 square miles within the corporate city limits, serving a population of 18,500. The department conducts criminal investigations and sponsors and participates in public functions and public assistance programs throughout the community.

Coles County Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff's Office is located at 701 7th St, 1 block south of the County Courthouse. Prisoners are transferred to the courthouse via a historic tunnel that runs between the two buildings. The Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in Coles County, and area of 510 sq.. They typically have between 35-40 officers employed.

Utilities

Ameren Illinois

Ameren Corporation was formed in 1997 by the merger of Missouri's Union Electric Company with neighboring Central Illinois Public Service Company. Over the years, they have merged and grown into Ameren Illinois, a regulated electric and gas delivery company wherein all customers can choose their supplier. Their service territory spans 43,700 square miles. They supply to 1.2 million electric and 816,000 natural gas customers in central and southern Illinois. Their delivery system includes about 4,500 miles of electric transmission lines, 46,000 miles of distribution lines, 18,200 miles of natural gas transmission and distribution mains and 12 underground natural gas storage fields with a total capacity of approximately 25 billion cubic feet.

Coles Moultrie Electric Cooperative

CMEC was organized by rural residents of Coles and Moultrie Counties in 1938. It has more than 9,500 members with more than 1,900 miles of electrical distribution lines stretching throughout portions of Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Clark, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Piatt and Shelby Counties.

Public Water

Charleston

The City of Charleston provides water and sewer service to city residents. The City's Water Department is responsible for reading water meters, preparation of the utility bills, receipt of the utility bill payments and dealing with customer inquiries. A new water treatment plant was completed in May 2005 and has the capacity to produce 4.5 million gallons of water per day. The new plant eliminated problems with odor and taste that occurred with the old water treatment facility.

Mattoon

Mattoon Water Treatment is responsible for the purification and distribution of clean water throughout the City. The Plant is located near Lake Paradise and was built in 1999. The plant has a capacity to treat seven million gallons of water each day.

The plant is capable of producing water that exceeds all requirements of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Oakland

Oakland Water Works System provides water to residents via purchases from the Embarrass Area Water District. The Embarrass Water District obtains water from groundwater in the Mahomet Aquifer near Champaign. The Oakland Water Work System which serves approximately 996 persons, has a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons. The average daily demand is around 74,000 gallons with a peak demand of 105,000 gallons.

Ashmore

Ashmore Water Dept is responsible for treatment and distribution of clean water to village residents. Ashmore maintains 3 wells, pumping water from the Embarras River Alluvial Aquifer under the south end of town. The water treatment plant, located on the south end of S. Iowa St, has the capacity to produce 300,000 gallons per day. The water tower was constructed in 2010 and has a storage capacity of 150,000 gallons. Property owners maintain their own septic systems privately.

Lerna

Lerna Waterworks System purchases treated water from the Clear Water Service Corporation to serve its residents. Clearwater has served rural residential customers since 1978 and maintains 4 water towers in Coles County.

Wastewater Treatment

Charleston Wastewater Treatment Plant is responsible for the treatment of the City's sanitary sewage and maintenance of all sanitary lift stations. The Wastewater Treatment Plant is an activated sludge plant with tertiary filters. It is designed for 3.3 million gallons per day average flow and 6.0 MGD maximum flow. The system utilizes 11 remote lift stations and 1 Main Pump Station, which pumps all the flow to the treatment plant.

Mattoon Wastewater Treatment Plant is an activated sludge plant with

tertiary filters. It is designed for 5.3 million gallons per day and a design maximum flow of 14.0 MGD. In addition, the plant has a 16.5 million gallon storage and equalization basin to capture first flush from the combined sewers. Additionally, the plant has a 12.0 MGD Treated CSO for wet weather flows. The City completed a treatment plant upgrade in 2004. The current sewer collection system utilizes 12 lift stations.

Oakland Wastewater Treatment Plant provides a secondary level of treated effluent. The current load on the plant is 82,000 gallons per day. The rated capacity is for 170,000 gallons per day. This provides the community with a good buffer for future development and peak loads.

Humboldt Wastewater Treatment Plant provides a secondary level of treated effluent through a sand filter/lagoon treatment process. Average capacity is around 23,000gpd, peak capacity is rated at 90,000gpd.

Telecommunications

Mediacom Communications Corporation

Mediacom serves over 1,500 communities throughout the country, mostly in America's smaller cities and towns. They have invested millions of dollars to build a nationwide fiber optic infrastructure to deliver a wide array of advanced products and services including digital cable TV, high-speed internet and phone service. Mediacom believes in keeping jobs in the communities they serve, and their workforce of over 4,600 employees live and work in the 22 states where they do business.

Consolidated Communications

Founded more than a century ago, Consolidated Communications, Inc (CCI) offers communications services to consumer, commercial and carrier customers in California, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Texas. They employ 1,700 people and offer a wide range of services including digital TV, high-speed internet, phone services and home automation and security. They offer customizable solutions to commercial and carrier businesses of all sizes, ranging from data connectivity of all types, data storage and backup, cloud applications, hardware and systems, as well as hosted and traditional voice services.

Locally Operated Radio Stations

Locally operated radio stations include:

-WEIC AM 1270 -WMCI FM 101.3 -WXET FM 107.9
-WHQQ FM 98.9 -WWGO FM 92.1
-WLBH AM 1170 FM 96.9

Local Television

Coles County's only locally operated television stations is WEIU TV originating from the campus of Eastern Illinois University. WEIU-TV Channel 51 is carried on over 40 cable systems and reaches about 400,000 homes, WEIU-TV is a PBS affiliate. Its broadcasts include a nightly news program, *Newswatch*, as well as a weekly sports program, Sports Talk. The station produces a number of other specials throughout the year. WEIU carries classical, jazz, and alternative contemporary music programming and is predominantly staffed by students. WEIU also broadcasts a number of EIU sporting and cultural events. Communication Studies and/or Journalism majors hold most scholarship and paid student positions.

Transportation

Coles County Memorial Airport

The Coles County Memorial Airport (MTO) is located on Route 16 between Mattoon and Charleston. It has been serving the general aviation community for over 50 years. Construction of the public airport started in 1951 and was completed the following year. Formal dedication in 1953 recognized the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in the Korean Conflict.

The Coles County Memorial Airport averages 35,000 operations annually and maintains an FAA Part 139 Certification. They have two runways, which measure 6,501'x150' (PCN51) and 5,800'x100' (PCN23), respectively. They have ILS and RNAV(GPS) approaches. They host several events throughout the year, including air shows, flying classes and fireworks displays for the 4th of July.

The Airport Manager is Andrew Fearn and the FOIA and OMA officer is Kim Carmean.

While there is no primary commercial service airport in Coles County, there are several other small airports in the vicinity. Willard Airport south of Champaign can be easily reached in less than an hour. Willard Airport is currently served by American Eagle Airlines. They offer one daily flight to Dallas/Fort Worth and 6 daily flights to Chicago / O'Hare.

Other smaller airports include the Casey Municipal Airport, Edgar County Airport in Paris and Tuscola Airport. These airports do not have any scheduled commercial passenger service, they are classified as General Aviation.

Coles County Dial a Ride

Dial-A-Ride provides affordable, accessible transportation not only to older adults, but also to persons with disabilities and all age groups of the general public. The program, which currently operates thirteen wheelchair accessible buses, offers Coles County residents access to community resources while promoting independence and mobility.

Dial-A-Ride has recently expanded the hours and areas of service. Four counties (Champaign, Douglas, Vermilion, and Effingham) beyond Coles are now accessible through this transportation program.

Services are now available from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Saturdays & 12 noon - 8:30 pm. Sundays.

Coles County Shuttle Services Inc

Coles County Shuttle offers 24 hour taxi and shuttle services that are appointment based and we also offer certain services for those who are looking to have a fun night out and may need a lift home. Our 2 Buck Bus operates Thursday, Friday and Saturday between 9pm and 3am on the hour, and goes by every bar once per hour. Coles County Shuttle also offers a party bus service for those looking to celebrate a private event such as a special birthday, bachelor or bachelorette party. We want to make sure you are having a good time while we take care of all the transportation requirements. Coles County Shuttle also offers quick and secure transportation for

any medical specimens, samples, medical records and pharmaceuticals with our efficient medical courier service.

Panther Shuttle

The EIU Panther Shuttle is exclusively for EIU affiliates and an EIU ID is required to be displayed before riding. It makes regularly scheduled stops to Walmart, County Market, the Downtown Square, the Textbook Rental Service, University Union, and other campus locations during it's open hours.

Railroads

Amtrak runs on the main Canadian National line through this region. Passengers can access Amtrak at the Mattoon Train Depot. The "City of New Orleans" stops at Mattoon twice daily on its south run to New Orleans and again on its North run to Chicago. In addition, the "Illini Service" runs daily between Chicago and Carbondale. Large numbers of students from Southern Illinois University (SIU), University of Illinois (Urbana –Champaign) and Eastern Illinois University make use of the line for visits to home, etc. Canadian National Railroad merged with the former Illinois Central Railroad. It operates two main lines in our region. One is a mainline line that originates in Canada and goes all the way to New Orleans. It is a major conduit for agriculture and industry. It passes through Mattoon. This line has siding / spurs that serve several businesses and factories in the area. These include Mars Petcare factory, RR Donnelly publishing, and Tate & Lyle (Mattoon - Jones). The other line runs from Peoria / Decatur to Mattoon where it has a junction with the main Canadian National line. It also goes through Oakland and Charleston. The line carries primarily grain, lumber and plastic. The ADM Oakland facility is a certified 90 car elevator site along this line. The following businesses are customers of the Eastern Illinois Railroad Company: ADM, Cargill, Chicago Railcar Services, Crop Production Services, Illinois Tool Works, Kirchner Lumber, Lester Building, ODW, and TEM.

MITIGATION EFFORTS

Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Emergency Management Act 20 Illinois Compiled Statutes 3305/1 et seq. January 1, 2002, and the Rules for Emergency Services and Disaster Agencies 29 Illinois Administrative Code Part 301 February 26, 2002, the Chairman of the Coles County Board is authorized to cause to be prepared and maintained a comprehensive emergency management plan and program for the County of Coles. This Emergency Operation Plan has been developed and is maintained through a cooperative effort between representatives of emergency response groups, county and city offices and/or agencies, the American Red Cross, and other volunteer agencies in accordance with the aforementioned provisions. The Coles County ESDA is responsible for coordination of this effort.

This plan identifies the hazards to which Coles County is vulnerable, sets down responsibilities of all County departments, agencies, offices, and volunteer agencies. This plan also outlines a means for the County's resources to be used to assist the citizens of the jurisdiction during times of disaster. The planning authorities and responsibilities conveyed to the individual departments, agencies, offices, and volunteer agencies are recognized and acknowledged.

This plan describes a coordination mechanism for response to and recovery from disasters and incidences arising therefrom. All tasked organizations have a responsibility to prepare and maintain standard operating guidelines and commit their personnel to the training, exercising, and plan maintenance efforts needed to support the Emergency Operation Plan.

Mitigation Goals and Strategies

Charleston

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie conduct ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA Director will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 3: Institute a mass (auto call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA Director oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by

secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: Costs could vary from \$1,000 to \$50,000 depending. Grant funding would be pursued to cover these costs. Municipal Boards would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 5: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Coles County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA Director will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 6: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: This will be done in house through the City of Charleston GIS.

Mitigation Item 7: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 8: Improve drainage relating to stormwater system in order to protect new and existing structures

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Medium

Costs: Projects to improve drainage could easily exceed \$500,000. Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and County Highway Dept and municipal street depts will oversee this.

Mitigation Item 9: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Costs: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 10: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: The PDM program and community development grants are a possibility for funding. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: Each municipality will oversee the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Cost: \$25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mattoon

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie conduct ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA Director will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 3: Institute a mass (auto call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA will oversee the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: Costs could vary from \$1,000 to \$50,000 depending. Grant funding would be pursued to cover these costs. Municipal Boards would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 5: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Coles County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA Director will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 6: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: This will be done in house through the City of Mattoon GIS.

Mitigation Item 7: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 8: Improve drainage relating to stormwater system in order to protect new and existing structures

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Medium

Costs: Projects to improve drainage could easily exceed \$500,000. Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and County Highway Dept and municipal street depts will oversee this.

Mitigation Item 9: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Costs: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 10: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: The PDM program and community development grants are a possibility for funding. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: Each municipality will oversee the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Cost: \$25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Oakland

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie conduct ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA Director will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 3: Institute a mass (auto call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: Costs could vary from \$1,000 to \$50,000 depending. Grant funding would be pursued to cover these costs. Municipal Boards would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 5: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Coles County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA Director will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 6: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: This will be done in-house through each municipality.

Mitigation Item 7: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 8: Improve drainage relating to stormwater system in order to protect new and existing structures

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Medium

Costs: Projects to improve drainage could easily exceed \$500,000. Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and County Highway Dept and municipal street depts will oversee this.

Mitigation Item 9: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation

strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Costs: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 10: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: The PDM program and community development grants are a possibility for funding. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: Each municipality will oversee the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Cost: \$25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Ashmore

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie conduct ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA Director will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 3: Institute a mass (auto call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: Costs could vary from \$1,000 to \$50,000 depending. Grant funding would be pursued to cover these costs. Municipal Boards would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 5: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Coles County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA Director will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 6: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: This will be done in-house through each municipality board.

Mitigation Item 7: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie will oversee the implementation of this project.

Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 8: Improve drainage relating to stormwater system in order to protect new and existing structures

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Medium

Costs: Projects to improve drainage could easily exceed \$500,000. Public

Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and County Highway Dept and municipal street depts will oversee this.

Mitigation Item 9: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation

strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Costs: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 10: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: The PDM program and community development grants are a possibility for funding. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: Each municipality will oversee the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Cost: \$25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Low

Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Coles County

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie conduct ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.

Mitigation Item 2: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA Director will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 3: Institute a mass (auto call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county

Hazards Addressed: Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: The County EMA Director oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.

Goal: Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: High

Costs: Costs could vary from \$1,000 to \$50,000 depending. Grant funding would be pursued to cover these costs. Municipal Boards would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 5: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Coles County.

Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.

Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: With the help of schools and healthcare facilities, the County EMA Director will continue to improve the program to offer more information and reach wider audiences.

Mitigation Item 6: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support

hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: This will be done in house through the County GIS Dept.

Mitigation Item 7: Bury new power lines

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm

Priority: Permanently Ongoing

Costs: Ameren and Coles Moultrie will oversee the implementation of this project.

Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them.

The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 8: Improve drainage relating to stormwater system in order to protect new and existing structures

Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure

Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Priority: Medium

Costs: Projects to improve drainage could easily exceed \$500,000. Public

Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and County Highway Dept and municipal street depts will oversee this.

Mitigation Item 9: Conduct a commodity flow study

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.

Hazards Addressed: Hazmat

Priority: Medium

Costs: Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.

Mitigation Item 10: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: The PDM program and community development grants are a possibility for funding. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens

Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.

Hazards Addressed: Tornado

Priority: Ongoing

Costs: Each municipality will oversee the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Cost: \$25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.

Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.

Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

Hazards Addressed: Flood

Mitigation Goals and Strategies

Mitigation Item	Goals and Objectives	Hazards Addressed	Jurisdictions Covered	Priority	Costs/Dept in Charge of Implementation
Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages	Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.	Winter Storm	Coles County	Permanently Ongoing	Ameren & Coles Moultrie conduct ongoing tree trimming; however, it would benefit the communities to obtain additional funding to increase the frequency of tree trimming. Funding will be sought from state and local sources.
Establish a mutual aid response agreement	Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county. Pro: Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.	Hazmat	Coles County	Ongoing	Mutual aid agreements established with IEMA which covers surrounding counties covered with IEMA. The EMA Director is in charge of establishing and maintaining these.
Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)	Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county. Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.	Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire	Coles County	High	The County EMA Director will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.
Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.	Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. Pro: Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.	Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire	Coles County	Medium	The County 911 Director oversees the implementation of the project. Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.
Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities	Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.	Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire	Coles County	High	Costs could range anywhere from \$1,000 to \$50,000. Grant funding would be pursued by the County and municipal boards in order to cover these costs.
Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Coles County.	Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county. Pro: Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.	Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire	Coles County	Ongoing	This would be done in-house by the EMA Director and each municipality.

Mitigation Goals and Strategies					
Mitigation Item	Goals and Objectives	Hazards Addressed	Jurisdictions Covered	Priority	Costs/Dept in Charge of Implementation
Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill	Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community. Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.	Hazmat	Coles County	Ongoing	Local resources will be used. The County EMA Director will be in charge of this project and will complete it within one year.
Bury new power lines	Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.	Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm	Coles County	Ongoing	Utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.
Improve drainage relating to stormwater system in order to protect new and existing structures	Goals: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. Pro: Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.	Flood	Coles County	High	Projects to improve drainage could easily exceed \$500,000. Public Infrastructure grants would be pursued as a source of funding. The County Highway Dept and municipal street depts will oversee this.
Conduct a commodity flow study	Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community. Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.	Hazmat	Coles County	Medium	Community planners and local government leaders will coordinate this study. Funding will be requested from community grants or IDHS. Implementation will begin within three years if funding is available.
Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage	Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.	Winter Storm	All cities, villages, townships	Ongoing	The PDM program and community development grants are a possibility for funding. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years. The County Highway Dept and municipal street depts will oversee this project.

Mitigation Goals and Strategies					
Mitigation Item	Goals and Objectives	Hazards Addressed	Jurisdictions Covered	Priority	Costs/Dept in Charge of Implementation
Install additional warning sirens	Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. Pro: Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.	Tornado	All Municipalities	Ongoing	Each municipality will oversee the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Cost: \$25,000 per community.
Update and integrate the database of special needs populations to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement	Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community. Pro: Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.	Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire	Coles County	Low	The County Health Department would oversee this project. The database is complete and updated regularly using local resources. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.
Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.	Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community. Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.	Flood	Coles County	Low	The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Priority: Low

Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Plan Maintenance

Throughout the five year planning cycle, the Coles County Emergency Management Agency will reconvene the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan on an annual basis. Additionally, the plan will be placed on a schedule to be fully updated on a five year basis. Depending on grant opportunities and fiscal resources, mitigation projects may be implemented independently by individual communities or through local partnerships.

During the five year cycle, the committee will review Coles County's Goals and Strategies to determine their relevance to changing situations in the county. In addition, state and federal guidelines will be reviewed to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The committee will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes work well.

Continued public involvement is critical to the successful implementation of the plan. Comments from the public on the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be received by the EMA

Director and forwarded to the steering committee for discussion. Education efforts for hazard mitigation will be ongoing through the county EMA. The public will be notified of any planning meetings concerning the plan. This plan, once adopted, will be maintained in the County EMA office as well as each participating jurisdiction.

PROGRESS IN MITIGATION

Goals / Mitigation Recommendations

The following goals and mitigation recommendations were a part of the 2009 Coles County Hazard Mitigation Plan. As part of the planning process for the plan update, we discussed the goals and recommendations from the previous plans. We have included an update under each recommendation below.

FIRE (Structural/Wildfires)

Goal 1: Reduce each community's and the rural area's vulnerability to fires.

1. Facilitate the distribution of knowledge about the best ways that businesses and residents can protect their buildings from fires through modernization, which may include sprinkler addition and the use of fire resistant materials.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon as well as the Fire Protection Districts of all participating entities of this Plan agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: Each fire department in the County currently provides education programs and materials alerting the public on how they can modernize their property to resist fire.

2. Consider updating building codes to include up-to-date fire resistant building materials and technology uses.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon as

well as the Fire Protection Districts of all participating entities of this plan agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately three to six months initial effort; on-going.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: The Cities of Mattoon and Charleston use International Building Code that include the latest building requirements, including sprinkler systems. The County does not have zoning or building inspectors, making it difficult to enforce new construction. However, the County now requires a licensed inspector go into any commercial new construction to ensure Illinois State laws are followed.

3. Explore incentive based programs to encourage residents and business owners to install such technologies when building or remodeling a structure. Incentives could include tax abatement until initial costs of improvements are recovered.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon as well as the Fire Protection Districts of all participating entities of this Plan agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability

Timeline: Approximately 9 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ Municipal general funds.

Update: This is no longer being considered due to the lack of funds to operate such a program.

4. Develop and effectuate activate burn bans when necessary to prevent unnecessary grass and wild fires.

Implementation: The Fire Protection Districts of all participating entities of this Plan agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9 to 12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local general funds.

Update: This is being done by individual municipalities when conditions make it too dangerous to open burn.

EARTHQUAKE

Goal 1: Reduce each community's and the rural area's vulnerability to earthquakes.

1. Ensure that Mattoon and Charleston building codes continue to comply with seismic standards.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability

Timeline: Approximately 6 months for initial effort of review, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: The Cities of Mattoon and Charleston use the International Building Code which includes building codes that will comply with seismic standards in this region.

Tornado / Thunderstorms (Wind/Hail/Lightning/Extreme Temperatures/Drought)

Goal 1: Ensure rapid notification and provide safe areas to residents in the event of a severe weather hazard event.

1. The local EMA and Mattoon PD are responsible for activating the outdoor warning system(s) in the event of a tornado warning for each community. In case the EMA cannot activate, ensure that 911 has backup capabilities for all warning systems.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds as match to Federal grant funds.

Update: Coles County E911 now has the capability and is the backup for

siren activation.

2. Continue to utilize and upgrade cable access channels warning to residents.

Implementation: The County EMA agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: On-going.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: Coles County EMA has access to MediaCom Cable stations to warn residents of approaching storms or other dangers. Consolidated Communications has been working on allowing Coles County EMA access for several years, but we still cannot access programming.

3. Encourage identification, development and continued maintenance of storm shelters in the community readily accessible to the public.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: *Approximately 12-18 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.*

Funding Sources: Federal Mitigation funds (75%) Local/ municipal general funds (25%).

Update: *Storm Shelters in the County include the basement of Charleston City Hall, any State owned Building, the Health Department, and Wal-Mart in Mattoon and Charleston.*

4. Install indoor warning systems in all municipal public gathering locations along with shelter recommendations to businesses and home owners.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: *Approximately 12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.*

Funding Sources: Federal Mitigation funds (75%) Local/ municipal general funds (25%).

Update: Indoor warning systems have been installed in all local schools, Eastern Illinois University, Sarah Bush Lincoln Hospital, RR Donnelly, all nursing homes, and nearly all locations with more than 25 employees. This goal is ongoing.

5. Promote public education efforts to encourage "safe room" construction.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 15-20 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: Coles County has provided education on promoting safe room construction at events in the community, but there has been very little participation. We will continue to educate the public on safe room construction, but using local funds will not be used going forward.

6. Consider designating additional tornado shelter areas throughout the communities.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 3-6 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: The basement of Charleston City Hall has been designated as a tornado shelter.

7. Program Courthouse doors to open when the building is to be used as an emergency shelter.

Implementation: Coles County in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 1-2 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: Due to staffing and security issues, this goal is no longer being considered.

8. Encourage American Red Cross to expand list of emergency shelters in Mattoon, Charleston and rural areas; including warming/cooling centers during inclement weather.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general and Red Cross funds.

9. Consider evaluating new technologies, like effective call down systems and/or reverse 911 system as they become available to provide increased warning times.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 15-20 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Federal Mitigation funds (75%) Local/ municipal general funds (25%).

Update: We have considered doing reverse 911, but it is cost prohibitive to do this for the entire County. We have implemented this for all County employees. We will continue to look for funding into a reverse 911.

10. Annually review siren coverage's and other warning systems to assure that residents are notified advance of potential events.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of

the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 1-3 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: The warning sirens have been reviewed on a regular basis. We are hoping to install new sirens in unserved areas over the next couple of years, including the Cooks Mills area of the County.

11. Secure funding for installation of new, replacement and upgrading of current sirens and additional upgraded warning sirens.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12 months.

Funding Sources: Federal Mitigation funds (75%) Local/ municipal general funds (25%).

Update: The warning sirens have been reviewed on a regular basis. We are hoping to install new sirens in unserved areas over the next couple of years, including the Cooks Mills area of the County.

Goal 2: Reduce potential damage to property from severe storm hazard events.

1. Promote the adoption of building codes requiring wind resistant construction techniques such as wall and roof anchoring, reinforcement of walls, ceilings, and floors, etc.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-15 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: The Cities of Mattoon and Charleston use International Code which requires some techniques designed for storm mitigation, however, no specific building codes have been put in place requiring additional techniques.

2. Encourage insurance companies to reduce rates if buildings are built to stronger building standards to withstand severe winds.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Efforts will be on-going .

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general and private sector funds.

Update: This goal is no longer being considered. Although a good idea, insurance companies have their own set of rules and only listened to our suggestions.

Goal 3: Minimize the effect that extreme weather can have on residents and the potential damage that can result from such events.

1. Develop an extreme temperature response plan to outline the best and most effective ways to serve population at risk (elderly, young, and disabled).

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-18 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Federal Planning funds (50%) Local/ municipal general funds (50%).

Update: Local fire and police departments are now keeping a list of names and addresses of those persons at risk to extreme temperature and welfare checks take place during those periods.

Winter Storm (Blizzard/Ice/Extreme Temperatures)

Goal 1: Minimize the effect that severe winter weather can have on residents and the potential damage that can result from such events.

1. Promote the adoption of building codes that would provide for the strengthening roofs against collapse from snow accumulation.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Efforts will be on-going.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general and private sector funds.

Update: The Cities of Mattoon and Charleston use International Building code which requires more stringent construction in areas of risk. Coles County has had minimal issues with collapsed roofs due to the weight of snow.

2. Evaluate the structural integrity of power lines, trees, signs, and other amenities that may become at risk of failure due to freezing or ice build up during severe winter weather.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12 months; on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Federal Planning funds, Local/ municipal general funds and private sector funds.

Update: This goal is no longer being considered. The utility companies monitor their own lines in the event of ice build up and complete regular tree trimmings.

3. Assure that roads are plowed promptly during snowstorms and that plow routes are continually evaluated for effectiveness.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Efforts will be on-going .

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: This goal has been met. Roads are plowed promptly and if conditions warrant, the Sheriff or Police Chiefs have permission to close roads.

Flooding/Flash Flooding

Goal 1: Reduce each community's vulnerability to the impacts and damage associated with flooding.

1. Calculate and map the floodplain for the municipalities and the entire County with better accuracy using GIS (Geographic Information Systems). This action will continue our compliance with the NFIP.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation with IEMA/ FEMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 18-20 months for these efforts.

Funding Sources: Federal Planning funds (50%) Local/ municipal general funds (50%).

Update: Coles County has mapped the flood plain and determined those residences and building that are located in the flood plain.

2. Consider the development of a local flood warning system.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation with IEMA/FEMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 18-24 months for these efforts.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: This goal would work best with reverse 911. With the County's budget over the past several years, we have been unable to put this into place. We have not given up on this goal.

3. Ensure there is an adequate supply of road closures barricades for flood

related emergencies.

Implementation: The Coles County Highway Department in cooperation with IDOT agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 6-9 months for initial efforts; on-going thereafter.

Update: The public works departments of each municipality, township, and the Coles County Sheriff and Highway Departments have the proper barricades in the case of flooding.

4. Relocation of homes/structures that experience repeat flood damage to locations outside the floodplain. This action will continue our compliance with the NFIP.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation with IEMA/ FEMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-18 months; on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Federal Mitigation funds (75%) Local/ municipal general funds (25%).

Update: We have several residences located in the flood zone. As members of the NFIP, we are no longer allowing construction in the flood plain without meeting the rules of our ordinance. Although we are not approaching residents to relocate their homes, we will continue to encourage moving to higher ground.

5. Identify and address potential vegetation choke points in rivers and streams.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation with local drainage districts agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-12 months; on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Federal Planning funds (50%) Local/ municipal general funds (50%).

Update: The municipalities and county have continued to watch for locations with flooding issues that are due to vegetation. The County Highway Department has completely fixed one such location with the re-routing of water away from the unincorporated area of Bushton.

6. Develop capacity figures for residential drainage ditches or creeks that are not located within the identified flood plain but are prone to flooding/flash flooding.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation with local drainage districts and IEMA/FEMA agree implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-18 months; on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Federal Planning funds (50%) Local/ municipal general funds (50%).

Update: The areas most prone to flooding are located in Oakland, Mattoon, and Bushton. All three areas have had considerable work done within the past 5 years. We have had few issues since these fixes have taken place.

7. Consider utilizing SWCD services (i.e. site assessment) for development adjacent to City limits.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon agree implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 3-6 months initial efforts; on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Federal "SWCD" funds (50%) Local/ municipal general funds (50%).

Update: SWCD are now contacted for all new subdivisions outside of municipal jurisdictions. In fact, this is part of the Coles County Subdivision Ordinance.

8. Promote public education and awareness measures. Tools could include; public relations, information dissemination, public meeting and workshops, seminars, etc.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-18 months; on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: Public awareness and education is part of everyday business now. The various departments at the city and county level strive to keep this awareness active.

9. Mattoon should consider the construction of regional detention pond(s) to address flooding issues in the southern portion of the City.

Implementation: The City of Mattoon agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 15-20 months.

Funding Sources: Federal Mitigation funds (75%) Local/ municipal general funds (25%).

Update: This goal has been completed.

EPIDEMICS-DISEASE

Goal 1: Reduce all county resident's susceptibility to diseases and epidemic outbreaks.

1. Improve monitoring and tracking of reportable diseases and illnesses with assistance of County GIS.

Implementation: The Coles County Health Department agrees implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 3-6 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: The County is now mapping mosquito traps and are beginning to monitor and track disease and illness through a partnership with the County GIS and the Health Department. With ArcGIS Online, these services will improve over the coming years.

2. Update ordinances in food sanitation and private sewage disposal to address improved technology and existing problems and deficiencies.

Implementation: The Coles County Health Department agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 6-9 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

3. Develop program and protocols for public notification of health issues through local and regional media in cooperation with east central and southern local health departments and their respective public information officers.

Implementation: The Coles County Health Department agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: This goal was being met when the plan was updated in 2009 and will continue to be updated.

Highway Incident

Goal 1: Reduce the risk of damage and/or loss of life and other costs associated with accidents involving the transportation of persons or hazardous materials.

1. Promote and support EMS Vehicle extrication training and equipment.

Implementation: The Charleston and Mattoon Fire Departments; as well as the Law Enforcement Agencies and Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan; and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: This effort is on-going.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds matching any available grants.

Update: This goal is being met through regular purchases and grant funding.

2. Review positioning of ambulances within Charleston, Mattoon and Coles County for best response times.

Implementation: The Charleston and Mattoon Fire Departments; as well as the Law Enforcement Agencies and Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan; and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: This effort is on-going.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: This goal is continually met.

3. Review Fire and First Responder jurisdictions to promote best response times.

Implementation: The Charleston and Mattoon Fire Departments; as well as the Law Enforcement Agencies and the Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan; and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: This effort is on-going.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: This goal is continually met.

4. Consider a Hazardous Materials Transportation Route which will keep certain Hazardous Materials away from Target Hazards such as Schools and residential neighborhoods.

Implementation: The Building and Public Works Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Law Enforcement Agencies and Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan; the County EMA; the County Highway Department in cooperation with IDOT agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: This goal has been met in various IDOT and County Plans. We continue to make suggestions to IDOT with their planning efforts.

5. Reference Mitigation Goals and Recommendations - "Hazardous Materials Accident" below for additional recommendations.

Implementation: The Building and Public Works Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Law Enforcement Agencies and Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan; the County EMA and the County Highway Department agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: *Approximately 9 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.*

Funding Sources: *Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.*

Hazardous Materials Accidents

Goal 1: Reduce the risk of damage loss of life and other costs associated with accidents involving the transportation of hazardous materials.

1. Identify and enforce hazardous materials transportation routes development (highway, railroad, and pipeline) away from concentrated and special populations.

Implementation: The DPW of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Coles County Highway Department (in cooperation with IDOT) and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: *Approximately 12-18 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.*

Funding Sources: *Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.*

Update: This goal has been met in various IDOT and County Plans. We continue to make suggestions to IDOT with their planning efforts.

2. Utilize public education on hazardous materials safety, planning, reporting, evacuation, and sheltering in place.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: **This goal is continually worked on.**

3. Development of safety inspections program for hazardous materials storage facilities.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-15 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: **Local fire departments inspect properties on occasion, but funding limits what we can do with this goal.**

4. Promote development codes that require hazardous materials facilities to be built to withstand natural disasters and have monitoring and warning systems developed to detect and alert the public in the event of a release.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent

upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 15-24 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: All state and local guidelines are followed concerning development codes. We have also developed maps to enable us to quickly warn residents within a hazard area.

5. Consider development of an automated notification system (Reverse 911) to notify all residents within a vulnerable zone of a HAZMAT facility that a release has occurred with information disseminated on evacuation or sheltering in place procedures.

Implementation: The Coles County CECOM; as well as the First Responders of the participating entities of this Plan and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-18 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds as match for any available grant funds.

Update: As mentioned above, funding has limited us to enacting reverse 911 in specific buildings, including some local government and businesses.

6. Create a brochure to distribute to hazardous material transporters that outlines the safest and most preferred routes through and to various destination points in each community.

Implementation: The Coles County EMA with the assistance of the County Highway Department agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-15 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: Due to funding, we have not implemented this goal.

7. Work with Hazardous Material response teams, Fire officials, Police officials and GIS technicians to determine response times to common destinations points.

Implementation: The Coles County EMA with the assistance of the County Highway Department agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-15 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: This has been completed using the County's GIS system and local knowledge and expertise.

8. Work with IDOT Licensed Carriers and Railroads to obtain information about and quantities of hazardous materials that are routed within Coles County.

Implementation: The Coles County EMA with the assistance of the County Highway Department agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: Due to funding, this has not been completed. We have considered a grant to IDOT for a freight study that would show what goes through Coles County. For now, we use the information provided to us through IDOT.

9. Conduct a survey of the transporters that pass through Coles County on our streets and rails.

Implementation: The Coles County EMA with the assistance of the County Highway Department and local municipal DPWs agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-18 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: Due to funding, this has not been completed. We have considered a grant to IDOT for a freight study that would show what goes through Coles County. For now, we use the information provided to us

through IDOT.

10. Expand Hazmat Capabilities by placing Hazmat equipment in a more accessible location. This is currently being addressed through planning at Charleston Fire by seeking funding for an addition to Station 1 and seeking funding for a 1 Ton Van for transportation needs.

Implementation: The Fire Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 18-24 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and any available grant funds.

Update: The Charleston Fire Department added additional storage space at Fire Station 1 back in 2009-2010. They did not acquire a van, but do have access to use the Rec. Dept. van when needed. Their current cache of equipment is stored on a 28 foot trailer to be towed by a Ford F550. They store all extra supplies at training center.

Railway Incident

Goal 1: Reduce the risk of damage and/or loss of life and other costs associated with accident involving the transportation of persons or hazardous materials.

1. Add signs or crossing arms to “problem” crossings.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan in cooperation of the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity by initiating dialogue with the railroad companies.

Timeline: Approximately 6-9 month; possibly on-going.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds.

Update: Due to funding, this has not been completed. We have considered a grant to IDOT for a freight study that would show what goes through Coles County. For now, we use the information

provided to us through IDOT.

2. Conduct a commodity flow study for hazardous materials along railroads through each community and rural areas.

Implementation: The Coles County EMA with the assistance of the County Highway Department, local municipal DPWs and IDOT agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 9-12 months.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds to match any available planning grant funds.

Update: Due to funding, this has not been completed. We have considered a grant to IDOT for a freight study that would show what goes through Coles County. For now, we use the information provided to us through IDOT.

3. Map out each crossing and the effects that different hazards will have on the surrounding areas, with different chemical spills etc.

Implementation: The participating entities of this Plan and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-15 months.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: This goal has been completed with the GIS capabilities of the County. We will continue to update the information on a regular basis.

Communications Failure (911/Emergency Services)

Goal 1: Minimize the vulnerability to communication failures and the potential impacts such failures could have on the residents of Coles County.

1. Develop and maintain a central “Back up Communications Center” for all first responders in the county.

Implementation: The Coles County Emergency Telephone System Board (ETSB) agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 6-12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: The location has been determined. The primary location is the E911 building located at the Coles County airport. We have a backup E911 center located 5 miles away in Mattoon. The Coles County EMA building in the basement of City Hall is also considered a central center.

2. Research the availability of radios and/or cellular phones for large scale or long-term emergencies. Some cellular companies will provide cell phones in a disaster situation.

Implementation: The entities of Charleston, Lerna, Mattoon and Oakland as well as Coles County and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: We have backup radios in the command center if disaster strikes. We also have cell phones provided by Verizon that we pay a small yearly fee to have available in the case of a disaster.

3. Promote the cross-training between Charleston, Mattoon, Coles County and volunteer emergency personnel.

Implementation: The entities of Charleston, Mattoon, Coles County and the County EMA with the assistance of the LEPC agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 12-18 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: Charleston, Mattoon, and Coles County have had a great working relationship and have been sharing equipment and training on a regular basis. Since the last plan, all entities have come

together to make this goal a reality.

Pipeline Failure

Goal 1: Minimize the vulnerability to pipeline failures and the potential impacts such failures could have on the residents of Coles County.

1. Promote the increased use of JULIE for all digging/trenching projects.

Implementation: The Building Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 3 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: We promote the use of J.U.L.I.E. We have also provided all mapping layers pertinent to JULIE's operations.

2. Ensure that local Fire Departments continue annual training and obtain a resource manual for all pipelines buried in their respective communities as provided by the Northern / Central Illinois Pipeline Association.

Implementation: The Fire Departments of Charleston and Mattoon; as well as the Fire Protection Districts of the participating entities of this Plan and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 3 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: Fire Departments continue to obtain training on pipelines.

Dam Failure

Goal 1: Minimize the vulnerability to dam failures and the potential impacts such failures could have on the residents of Coles County.

1. Maintain dams based on Federal and State regulations, where possible look for opportunities to remove dams to avoid the public health and environmental impacts associated with a dam break.

Implementation: The Communities of Charleston, Mattoon and Oakland agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 3 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed as well as use of any available grant funds.

Update: The dams continue to be monitored by the cities of Mattoon and Charleston. They follow all State and Federal regulations.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE / TERRORISM

Goal 1: Minimize the vulnerability to Civil Disturbance/Terrorism and the potential impacts such activities could have on the residents of Coles County.

1. Review security of potential target facilities.
2. Increase training and capabilities for detection and response with emergency responders and hazardous materials teams.
3. Increase awareness and planning for government, individuals and industry.
4. Increase reporting and communications of disease outbreak by our public health community.

Implementation: The Law Enforcement Departments of Charleston, Mattoon and Oakland as well as the Coles County Sheriff's Office and the County EMA agree to implement this goal and above listed activities (#1 through #4) contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: Approximately 3-9 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.

Funding Sources: Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.

Update: We have reviewed potential targets. Although this has not

been at the top of the list over the past several years, the recent school shooting in Mattoon and schools around the nation have brought this goal to the forefront. We continue to look further into this goal.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Evaluate the creation of a county-wide volunteer Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).

Implementation: The entities of Charleston, Mattoon, Coles County and the County EMA through the LEPC agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability. ***NOTE:*** *The local LEPC has initiated the development of the CERT Program in Coles County in 2009.*

Timeline: *Approximately 12-18 months for initial efforts, on-going thereafter.*

Funding Sources: *Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.*

Update: *Cert is no longer being funded and the program is now defunct.*

2. Ensure that CERT is properly trained to provide needed assistance when activated by the Coles County EMA.

Implementation: The entities of Charleston, Mattoon, Coles County and the County EMA through the LEPC agree to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: *Efforts will be, on-going.*

Funding Sources: *Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.*

Update: *Cert is no longer being funded and the program is now defunct.*

3. Coles County EMA should continue to sponsor annual preparedness fair.

Implementation: The County EMA with assistance from the LEPC agrees to implement this goal and activity contingent upon funding availability.

Timeline: *Efforts will be on-going.*

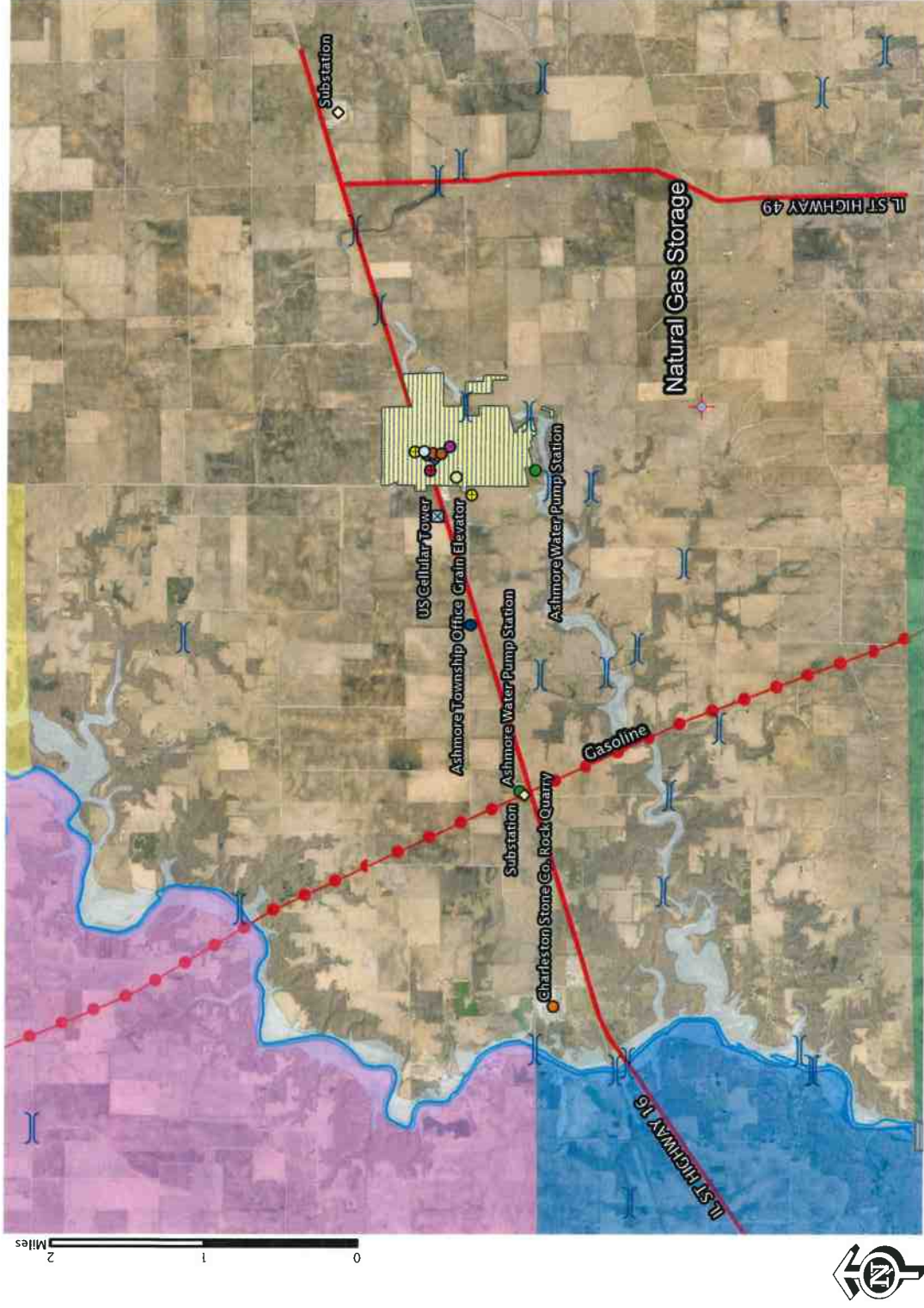
Funding Sources: *Local/ municipal general funds and/or staff time as needed.*

Update: Coles County EMA sets up a table every year to pass out brochures and answer questions about emergency preparedness. They also attend meetings, such as the Lions Club, to discuss preparedness.

ATTACHMENT A
CRITICAL FACILITIES MAPS

Critical Facilities

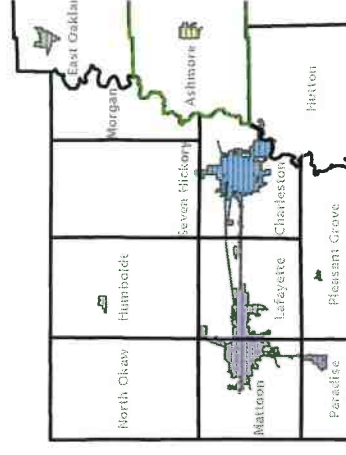
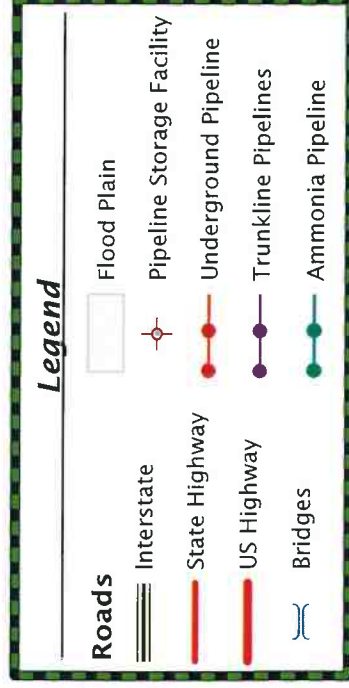
- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Ashmore Township

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

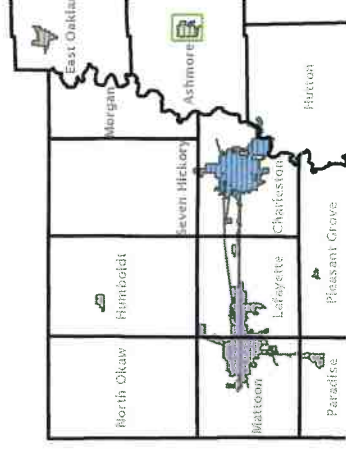
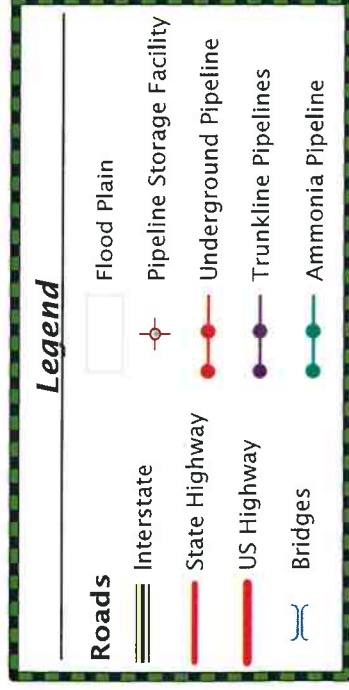
- › Hospital
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- › Church
- › Bank
- › Courthouse
- › Post Office
- › Communications
- › Emergency Operation Center
- › Fire Department
- › Police
- › Government Building
- › Township Building
- › Library
- › High-Density Occupancy
- › School
- › Day Care Providers
- › Gas Station
- › Dam
- › Airport
- › Transportation
- › Hazardous Material
- › Electric Power Facility
- › Agriculture
- › Potable Water
- › Wastewater Treatment Plant
- › Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Ashmore Village

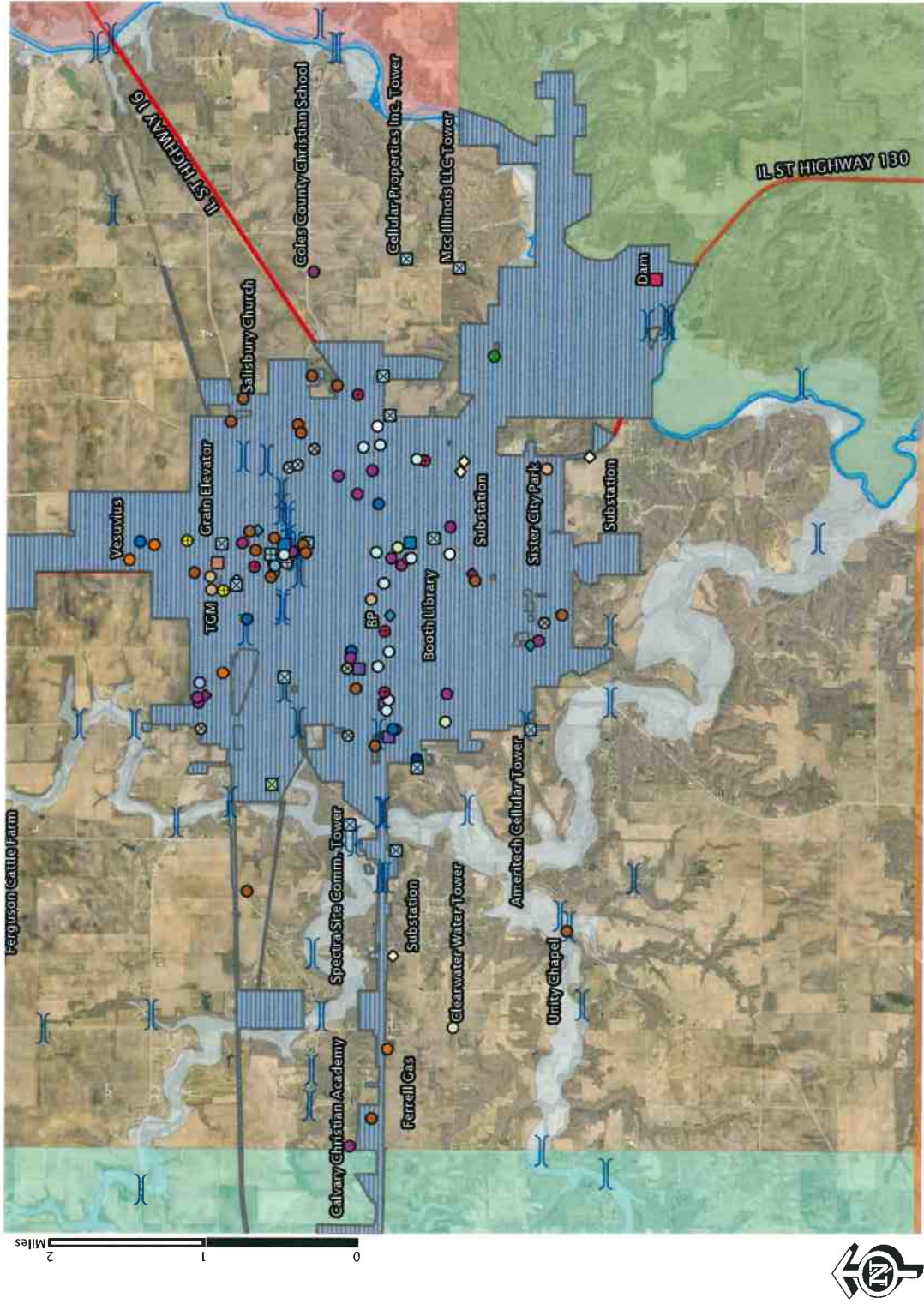
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

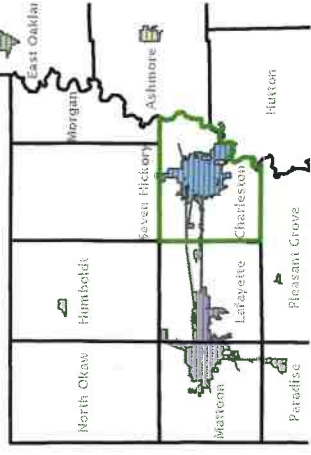
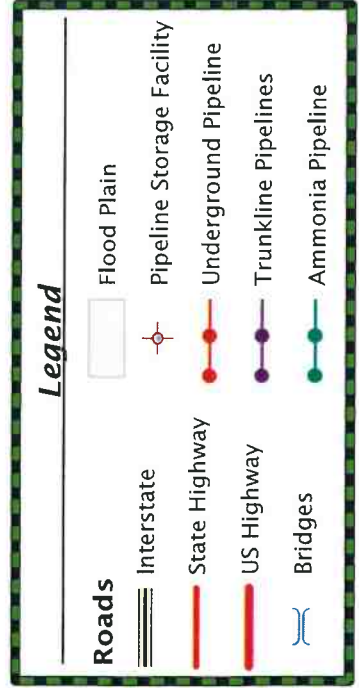
- › Hospital
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- › Courthouse
- › Post Office
- › Communications
- › Emergency Operation Center
- › Fire Department
- › Police
- › Government Building
- › Township Building
- › Library
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- › School
- › Day Care Providers
- › Gas Station
- › Dam
- › Airport
- › Transportation
- › Hazardous Material
- › Electric Power Facility
- › Agriculture
- › Potable Water
- › Wastewater Treatment Plant
- › Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Charleston Township

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
-



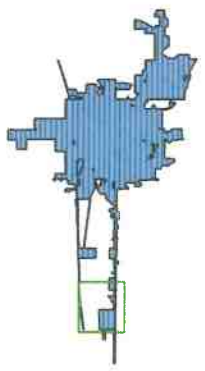
CRITICAL FACILITIES

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
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- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Legend

Interstate	Flood Plain
State Highway	Pipeline Storage Facility
US Highway	Underground Pipeline
Bridges	Trunkline Pipelines
	Ammonia Pipeline



City of Charleston
Critical Facilities 1 of 9

CRITICAL FACILITIES



- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant

Legend

	Roads		Flood Plain
	Interstate		Pipeline Storage Facility
	State Highway		Underground Pipeline
	US Highway		Trunkline Pipelines
	Bridges		Ammonia Pipeline



**City of Charleston
Critical Facilities 2 of 9**



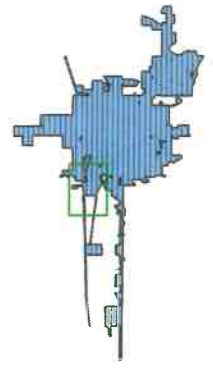
- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
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- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant

Roads

- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Bridges

Legend

- Flood Plain
- Pipeline Storage Facility
- Underground Pipeline
- Trunkline Pipelines
- Ammonia Pipeline



City of Charleston Critical Facilities 3 of 9

CRITICAL FACILITIES

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



**City of Charleston
Critical Facilities 4 of 9**

Legend

	Roads		Flood Plain
	Interstate		Pipeline Storage Facility
	State Highway		Underground Pipeline
	US Highway		Trunkline Pipelines
	Bridges		Ammonia Pipeline

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Legend

Roads		

City of Charleston
Critical Facilities 5 of 9

Critical Facilities

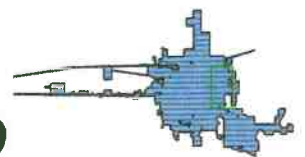
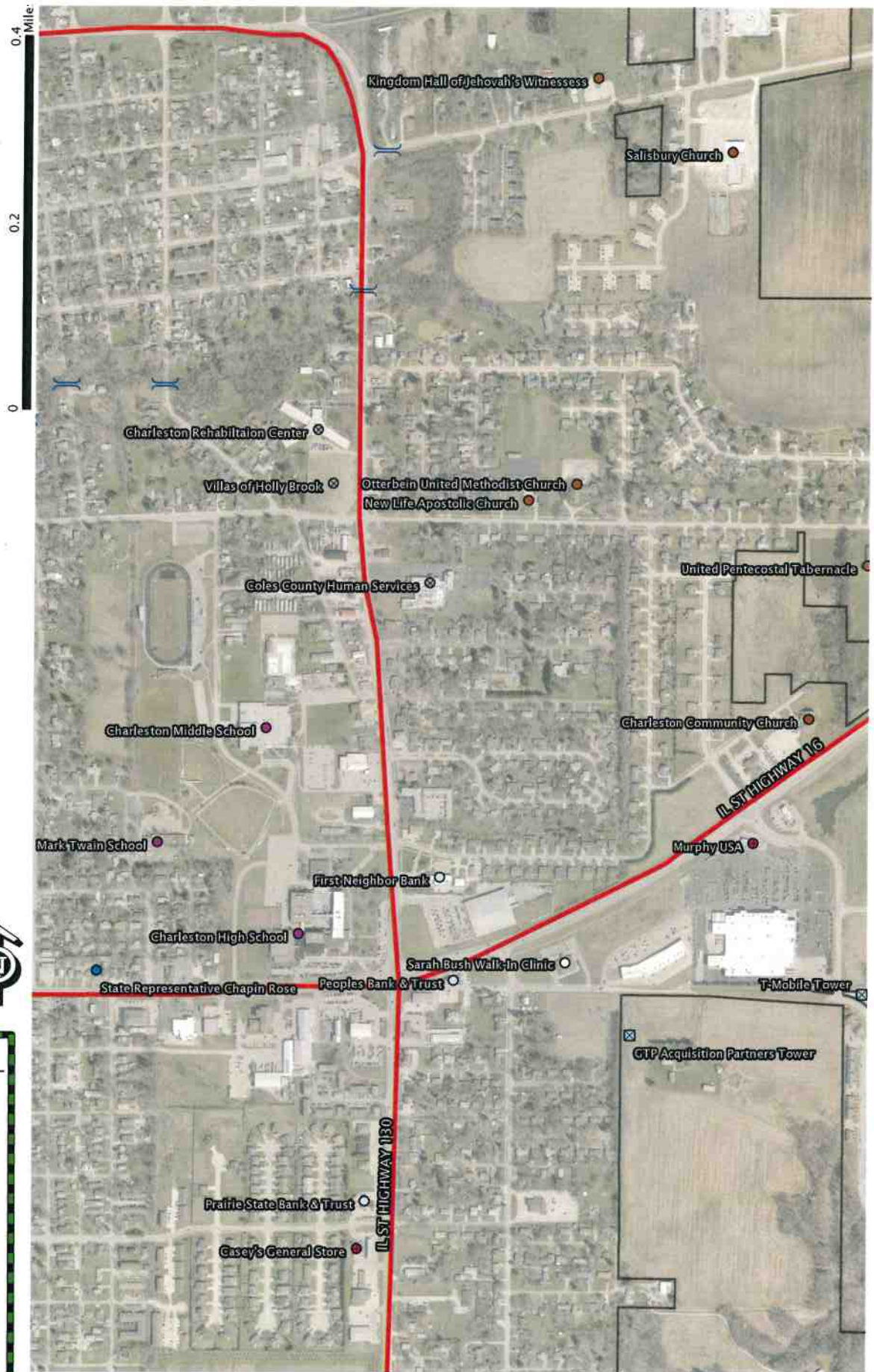
- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊗ Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- ⊕ Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ◆ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊕ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊗ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



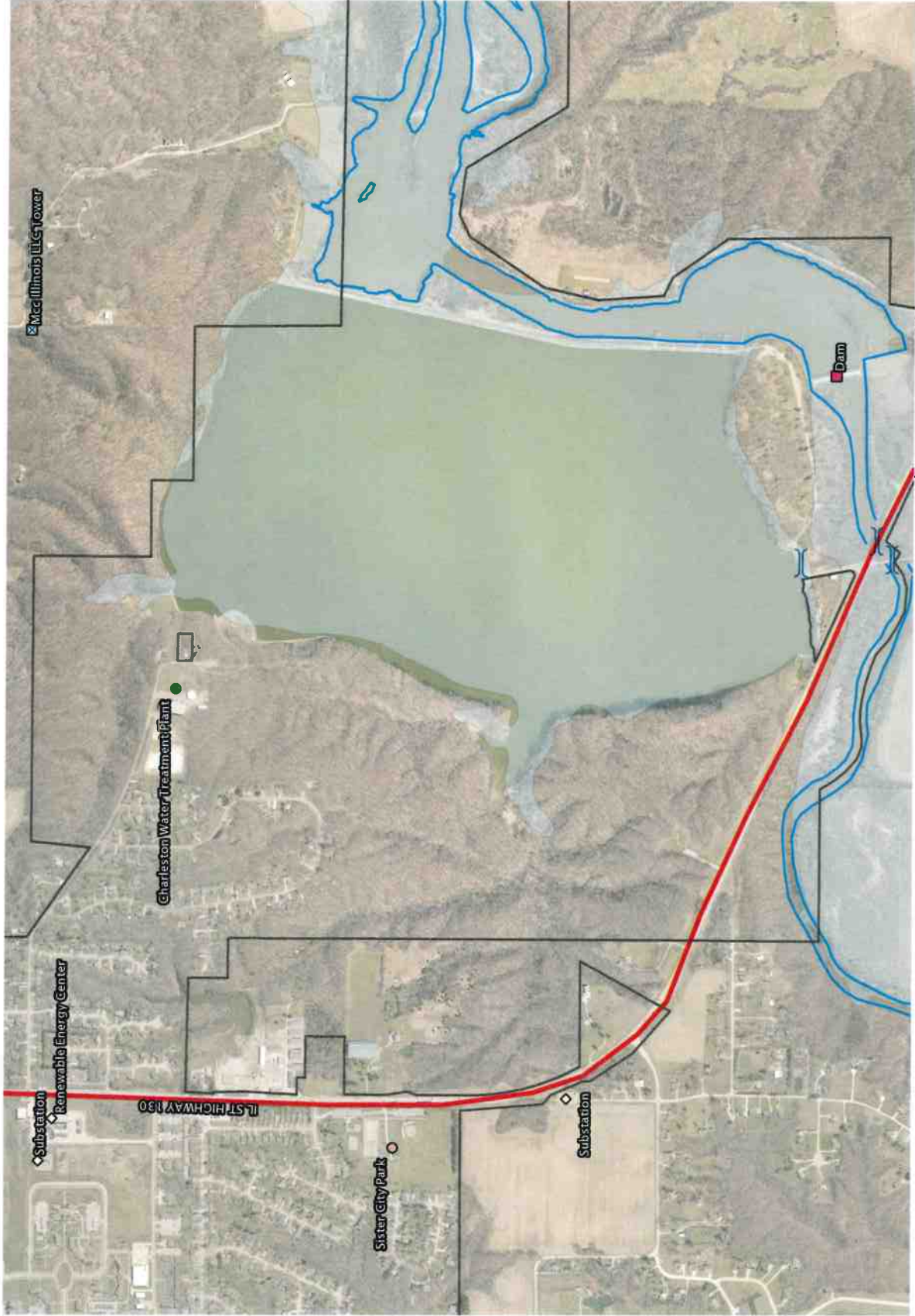
Legend

Roads

- === Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- ⌒ Bridges
- Flood Plain
- ⊕ Pipeline Storage Facility
- Underground Pipeline
- Trunkline Pipelines
- Ammonia Pipeline



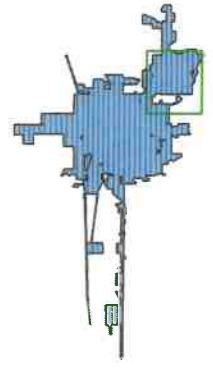
Critical Facilities



- ☐ Hospital
- ☐ Care
- ☐ Park
- ☐ Community Center
- ☐ Church
- ☐ Bank
- ☐ Courthouse
- ☐ Post Office
- ☒ Communications
- ☐ Emergency Operation Center
- ☐ Fire Department
- ☐ Police
- ☐ Government Building
- ☐ Township Building
- ☐ Library
- ☐ High-Density Occupancy
- ☐ School
- ☐ Day Care Providers
- ☐ Gas Station
- ☐ Dam
- ☐ Airport
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Hazardous Material
- ☐ Electric Power Facility
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Potable Water
- ☒ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- ☐ Water Treatment Plant

Legend

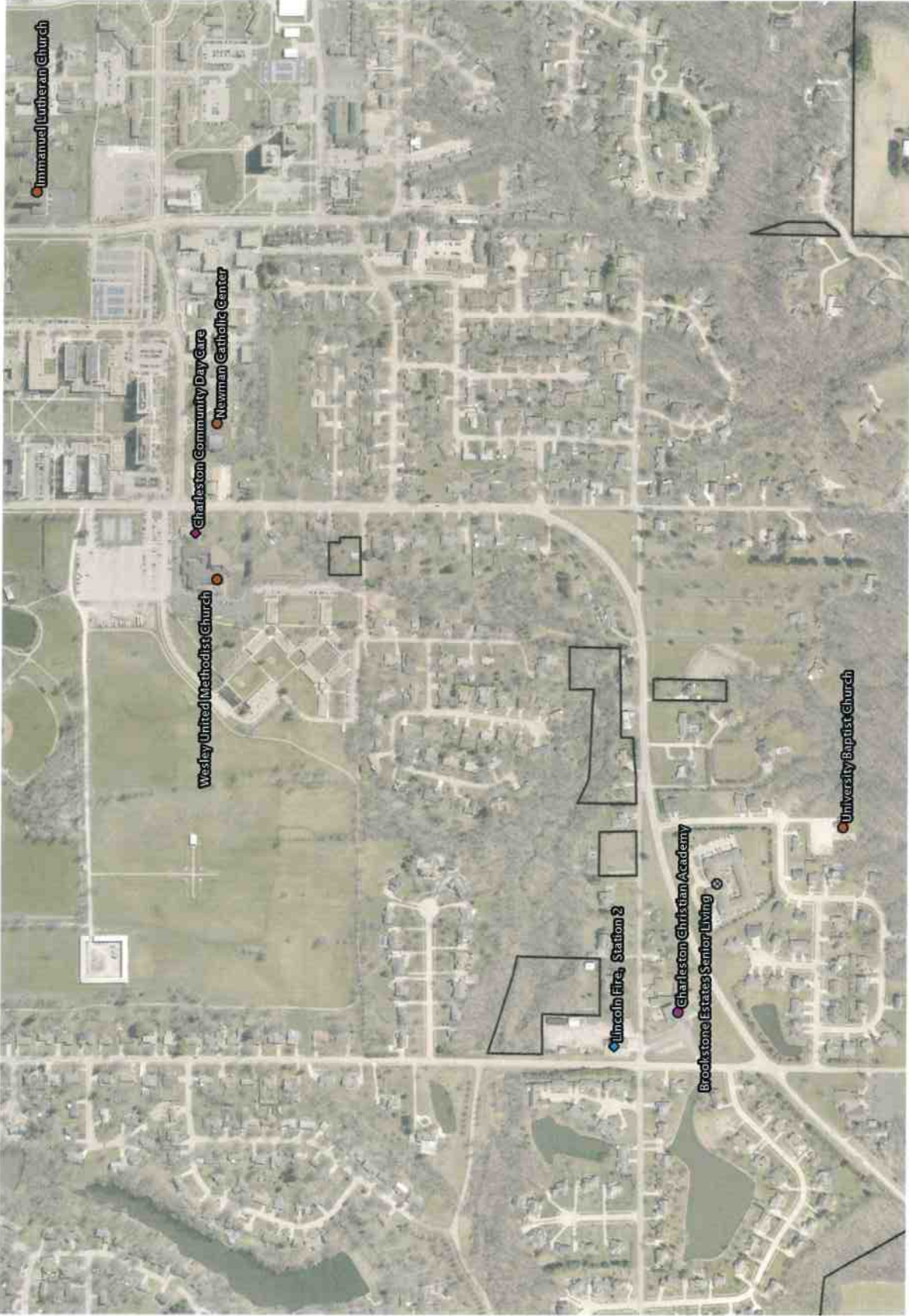
Roads	Flood Plain
Interstate	Pipeline Storage Facility
State Highway	Underground Pipeline
US Highway	Trunkline Pipelines
Bridges	Ammonia Pipeline



City of Charleston
Critical Facilities 7 of 9

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



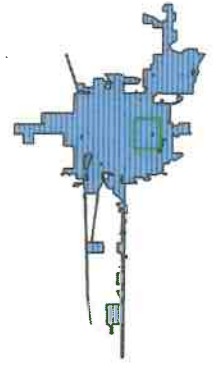
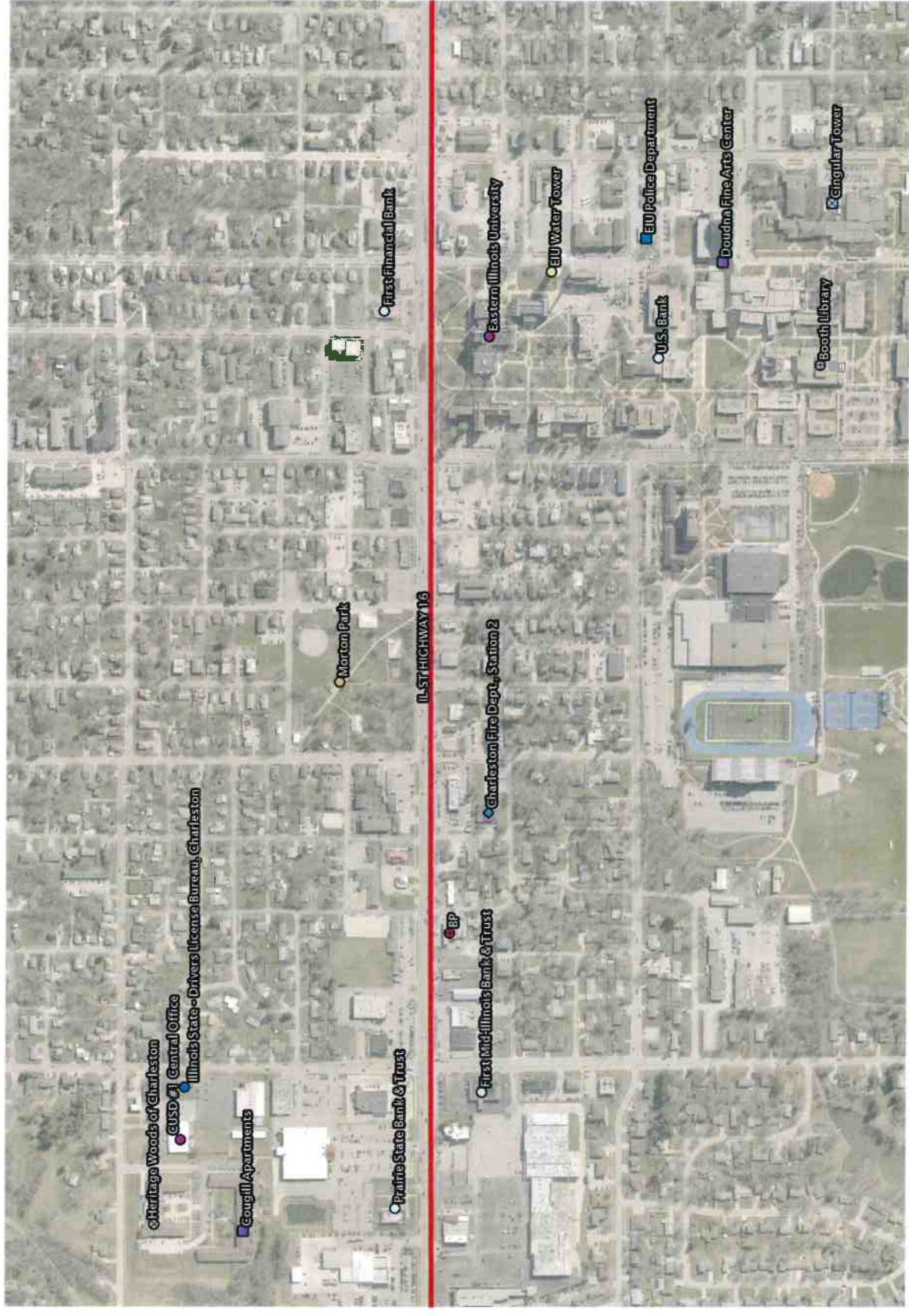
**City of Charleston
Critical Facilities 8 of 9**

Legend

Roads		

CRITICAL FACILITIES

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Legend

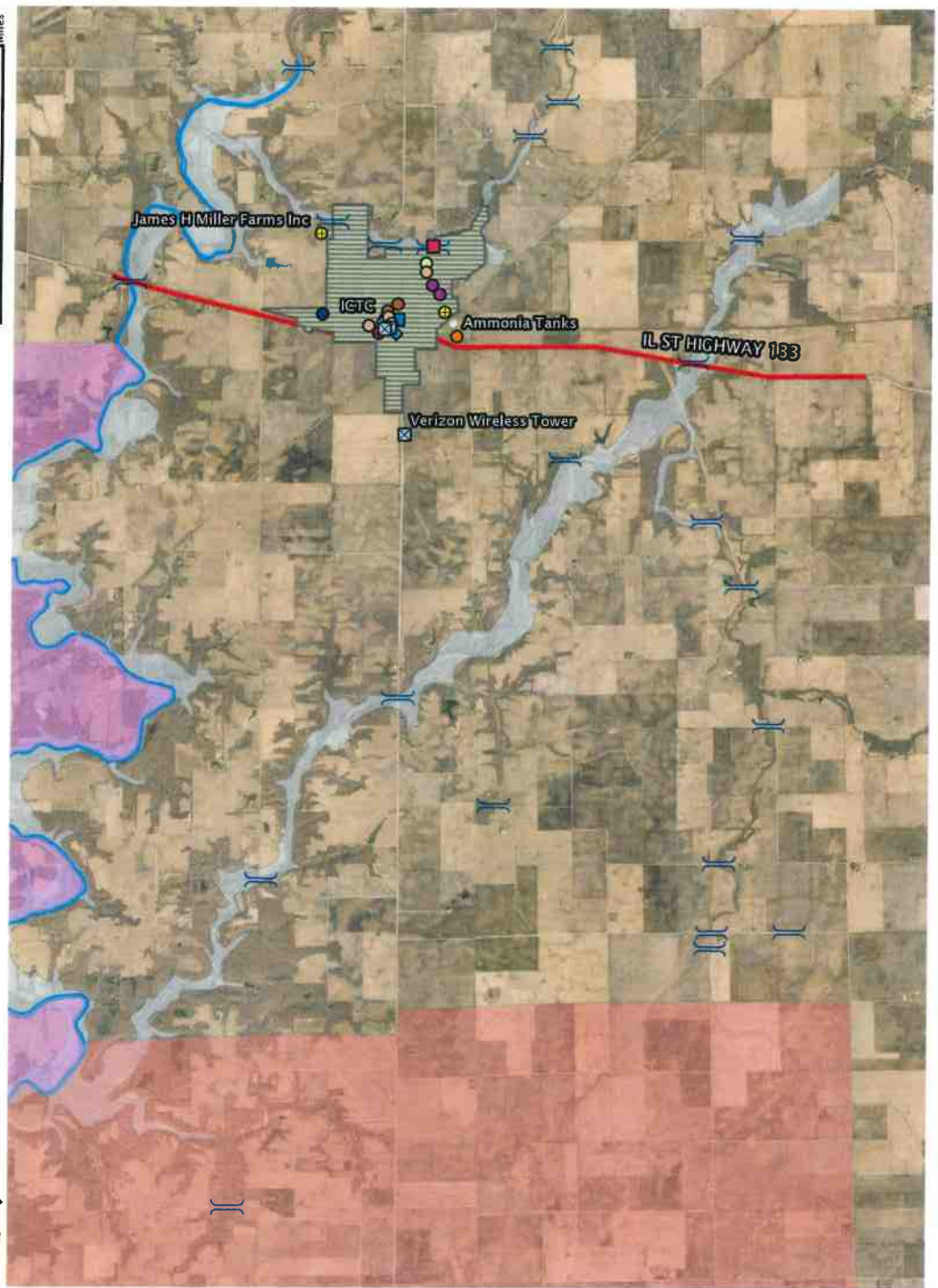
Interstate	Flood Plain
State Highway	Pipeline Storage Facility
US Highway	Underground Pipeline
Bridges	Trunkline Pipelines
	Ammonia Pipeline

***City of Charleston
Critical Facilities 9 of 9***

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- ⊞ Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊞ Communications
- ⊞ Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
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- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊞ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊞ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant

0 1 2 Miles



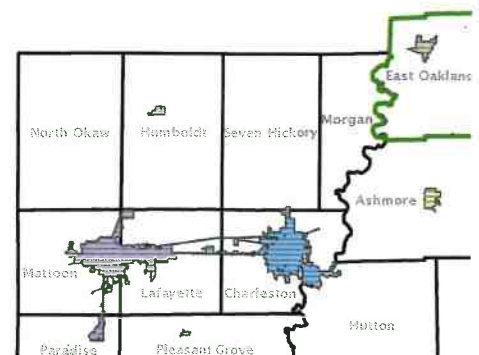
Critical Facilities of East Oakland Township

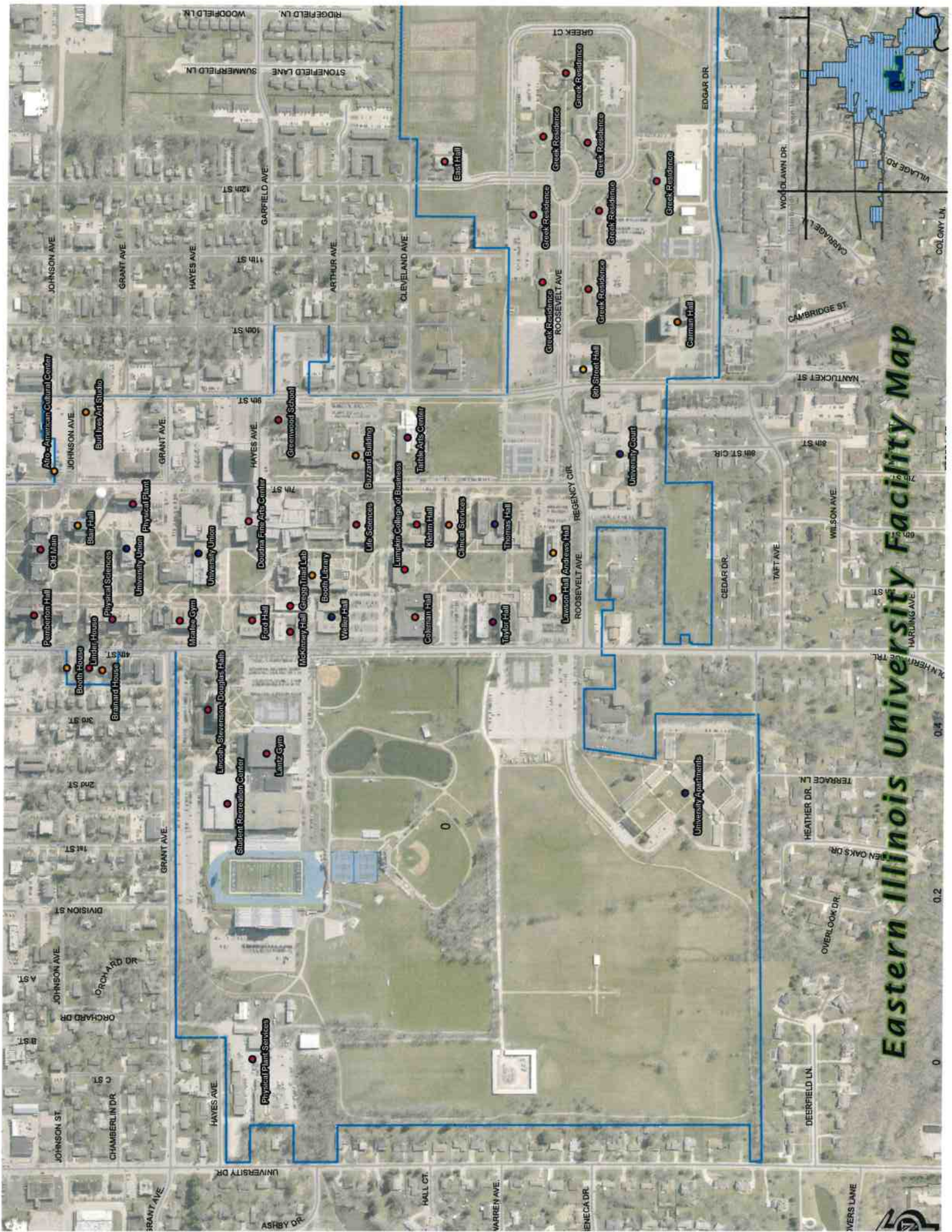
Legend

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Roads | □ Flood Plain |
| ≡ Interstate | ⊞ Pipeline Storage Facility |
| — State Highway | ● Underground Pipeline |
| — US Highway | ● Trunkline Pipelines |
| ⌋ Bridges | ● Ammonia Pipeline |

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
-

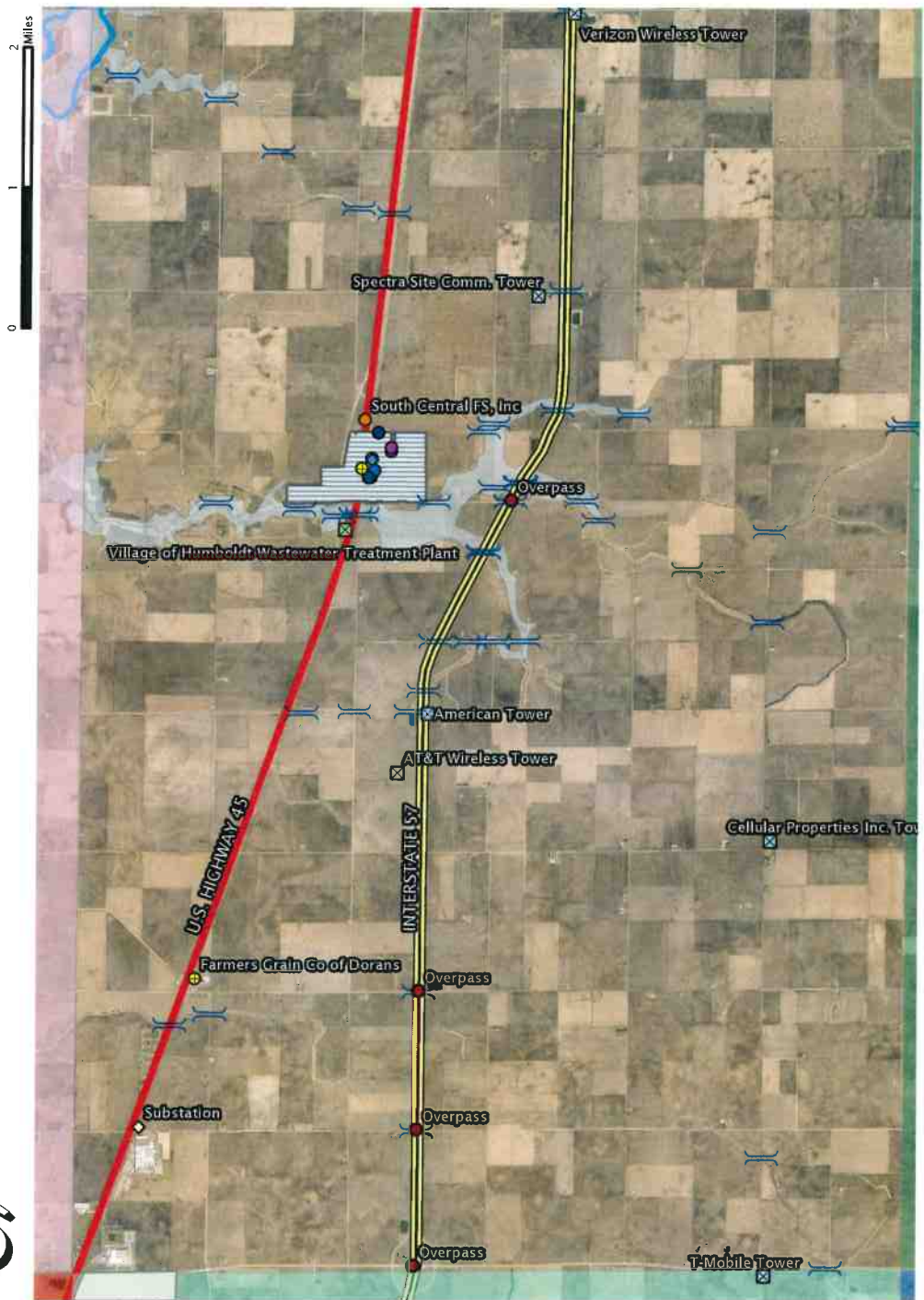




Eastern Illinois University Facility Map

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- ▣ Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊠ Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- ⊕ Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ◆ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊕ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊠ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Humboldt Township

Legend

Roads

Interstate

State Highway

US Highway

Bridges

Flood Plain

Pipeline Storage Facility

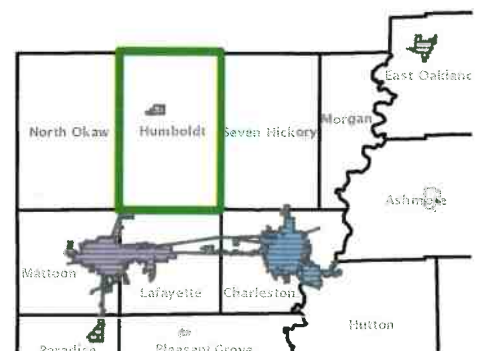
Underground Pipeline

Trunkline Pipelines

Ammonia Pipeline

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

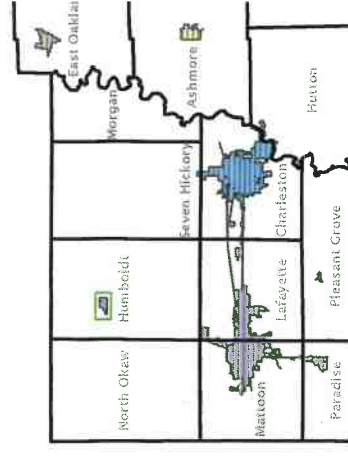
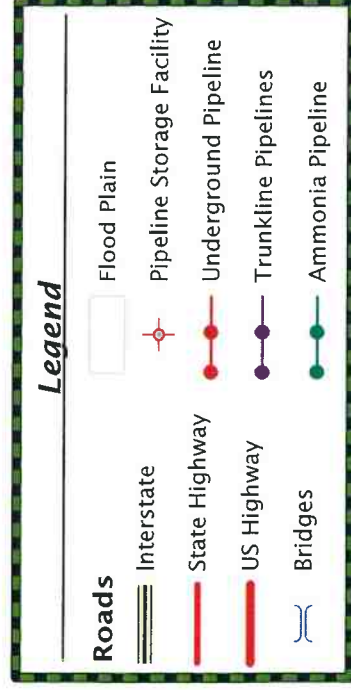
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- > Church
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- > Post Office
- > Communications
- > Emergency Operation Center
- > Fire Department
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- > Day Care Providers
- > Gas Station
- > Dam
- > Airport
- > Transportation
- > Hazardous Material
- > Electric Power Facility
- > Agriculture
- > Potable Water
- > Wastewater Treatment Plant
- > Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Humboldt Village

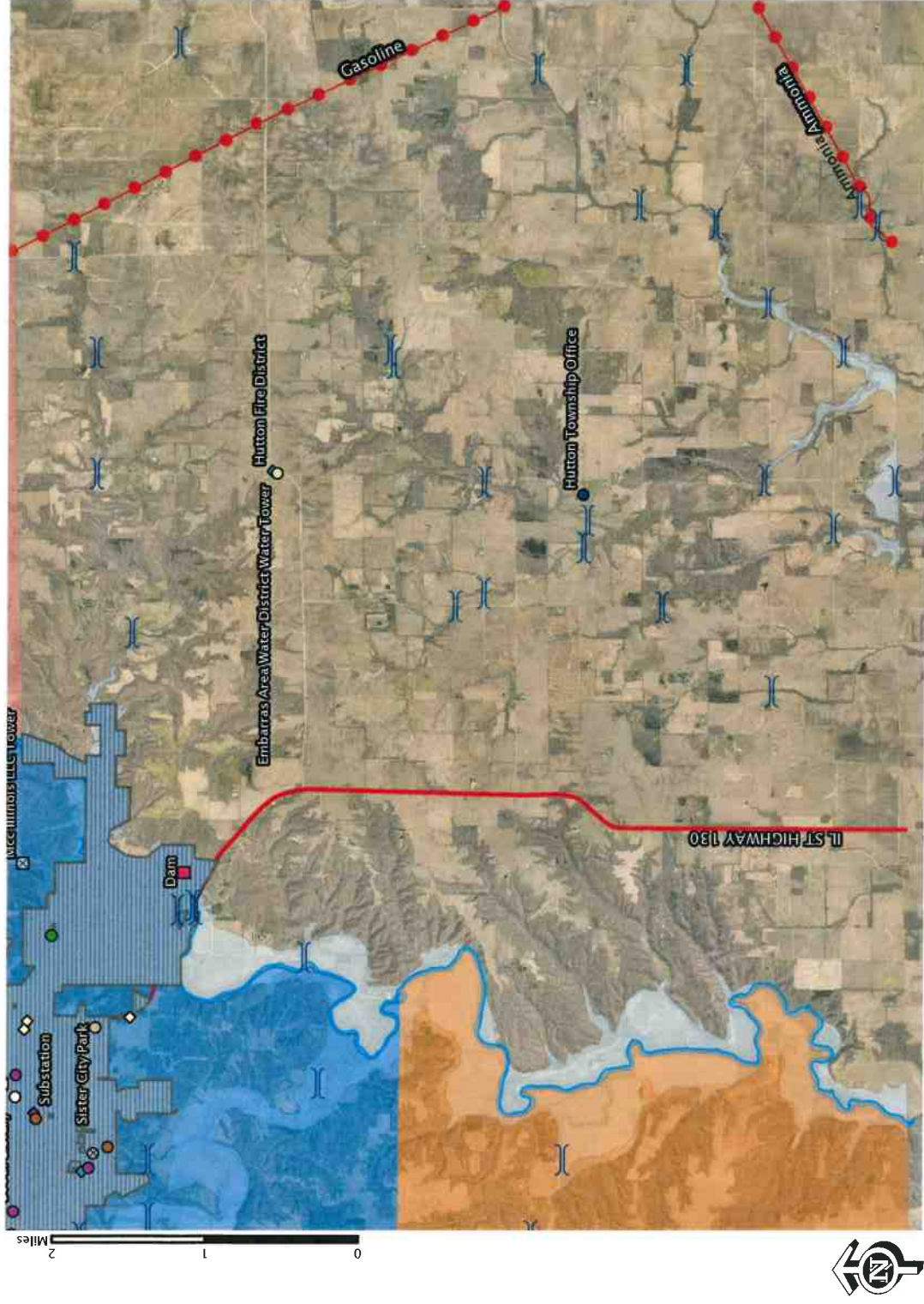
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

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- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

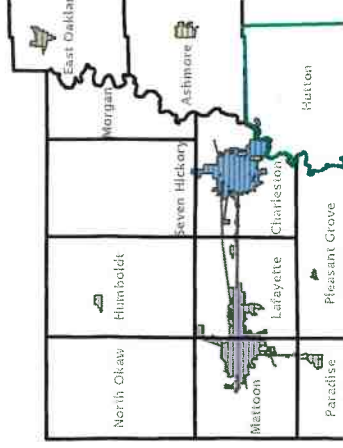
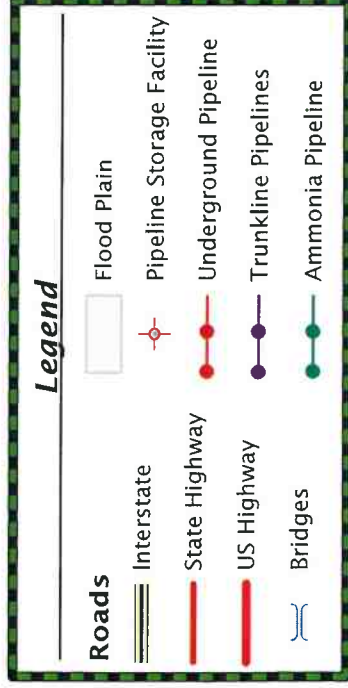
- Hospital
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- Community Center
- Church
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- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ▲ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ▲ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Hutton Township

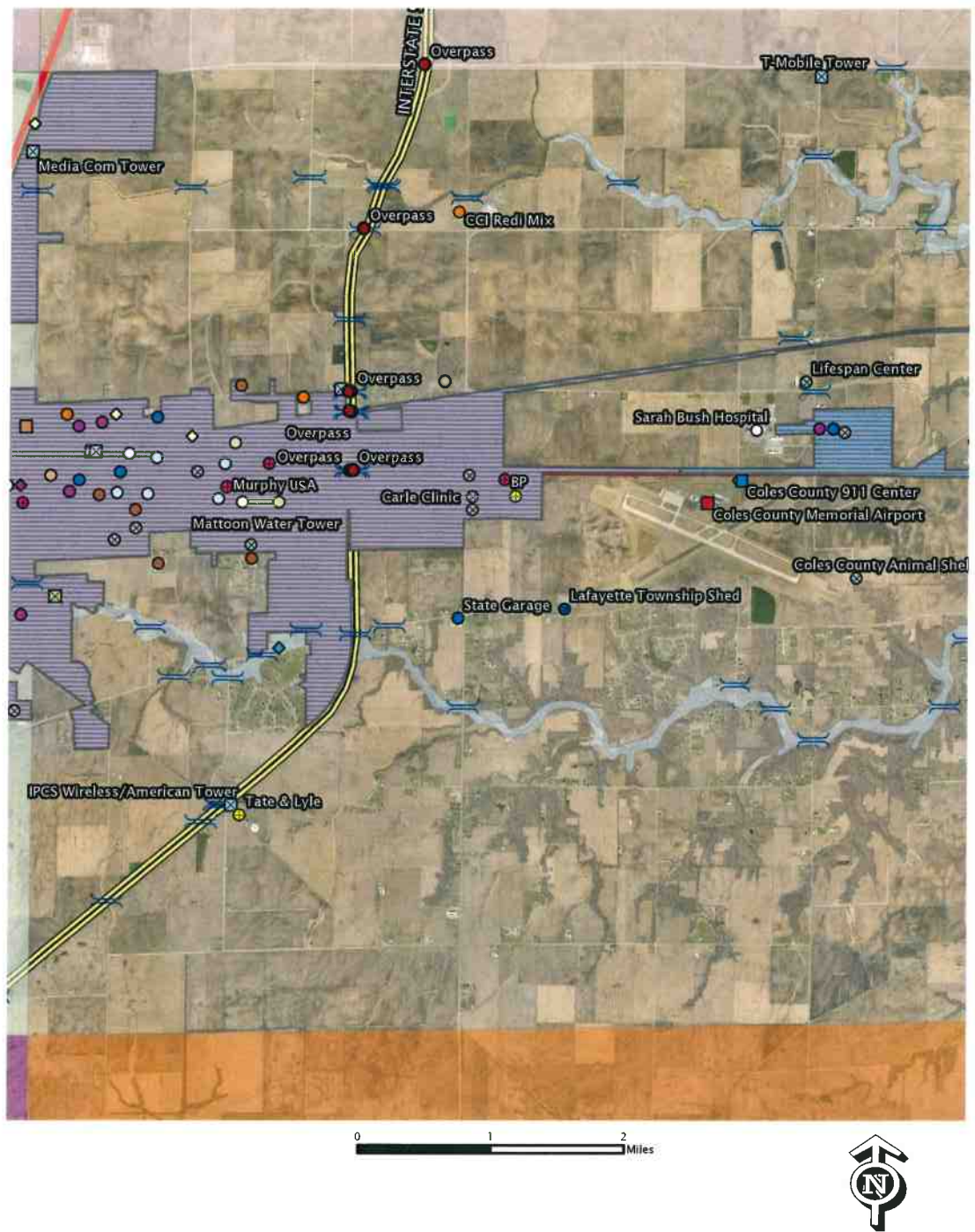
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊗ Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- ⊕ Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ◆ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊕ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊗ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Lafayette Township

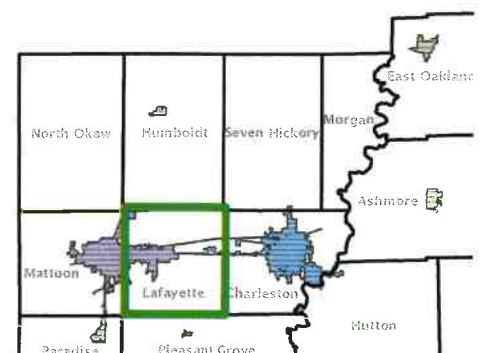
Legend

Roads

- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Bridges
- Flood Plain
- Pipeline Storage Facility
- Underground Pipeline
- Trunkline Pipelines
- Ammonia Pipeline

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

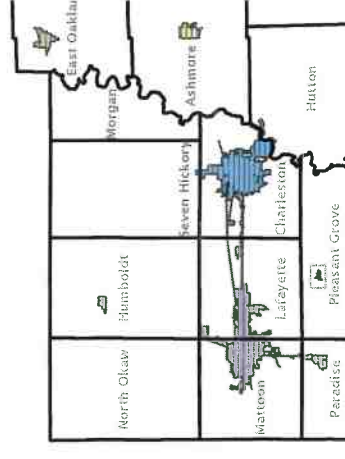
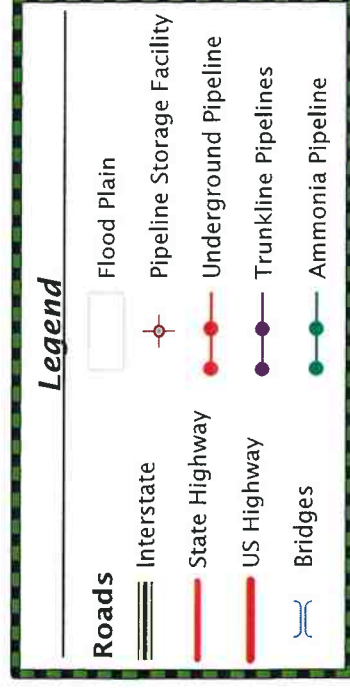
- › Hospital
- › Care
- › Park
- › Community Center
- › Church
- › Bank
- › Courthouse
- › Post Office
- › Communications
- › Emergency Operation Center
- › Fire Department
- › Police
- › Government Building
- › Township Building
- › Library
- › High-Density Occupancy
- › School
- › Day Care Providers
- › Gas Station
- › Dam
- › Airport
- › Transportation
- › Hazardous Material
- › Electric Power Facility
- › Agriculture
- › Potable Water
- › Wastewater Treatment Plant
- › Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Lerna Village

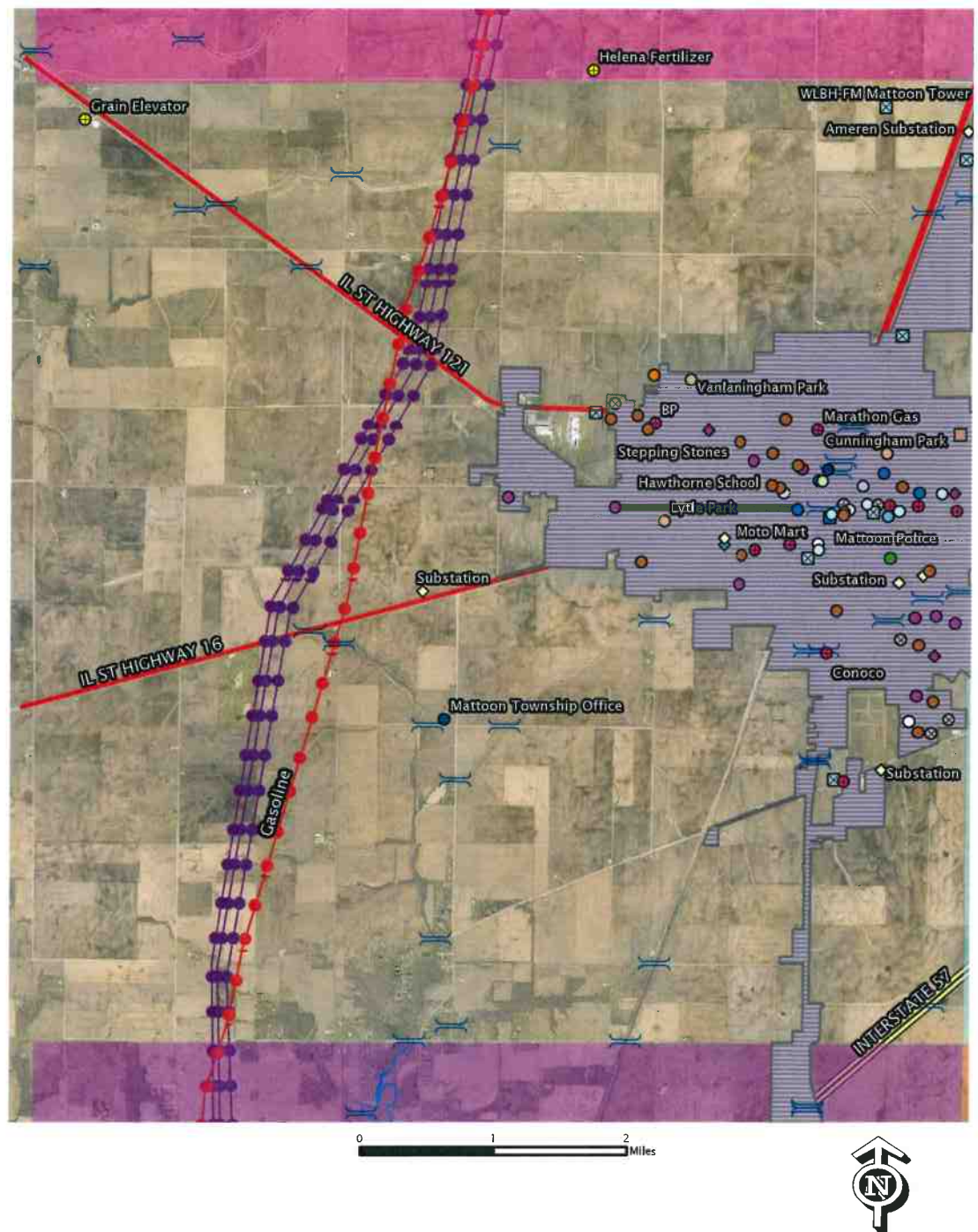
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- ⊞ Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊞ Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- ⊞ Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ◆ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊞ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊞ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Mattoon Township

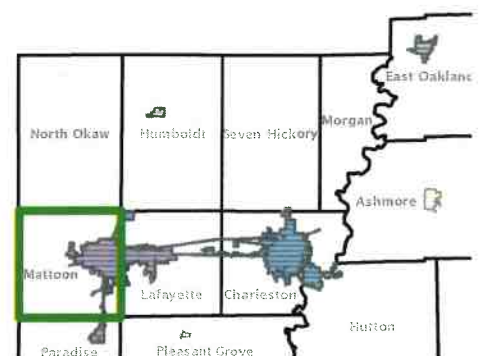
Legend

Roads

- ▬ Interstate
- ▬ State Highway
- ▬ US Highway
- ⋈ Bridges
- Flood Plain
- ⊕ Pipeline Storage Facility
- Underground Pipeline
- Trunkline Pipelines
- Ammonia Pipeline

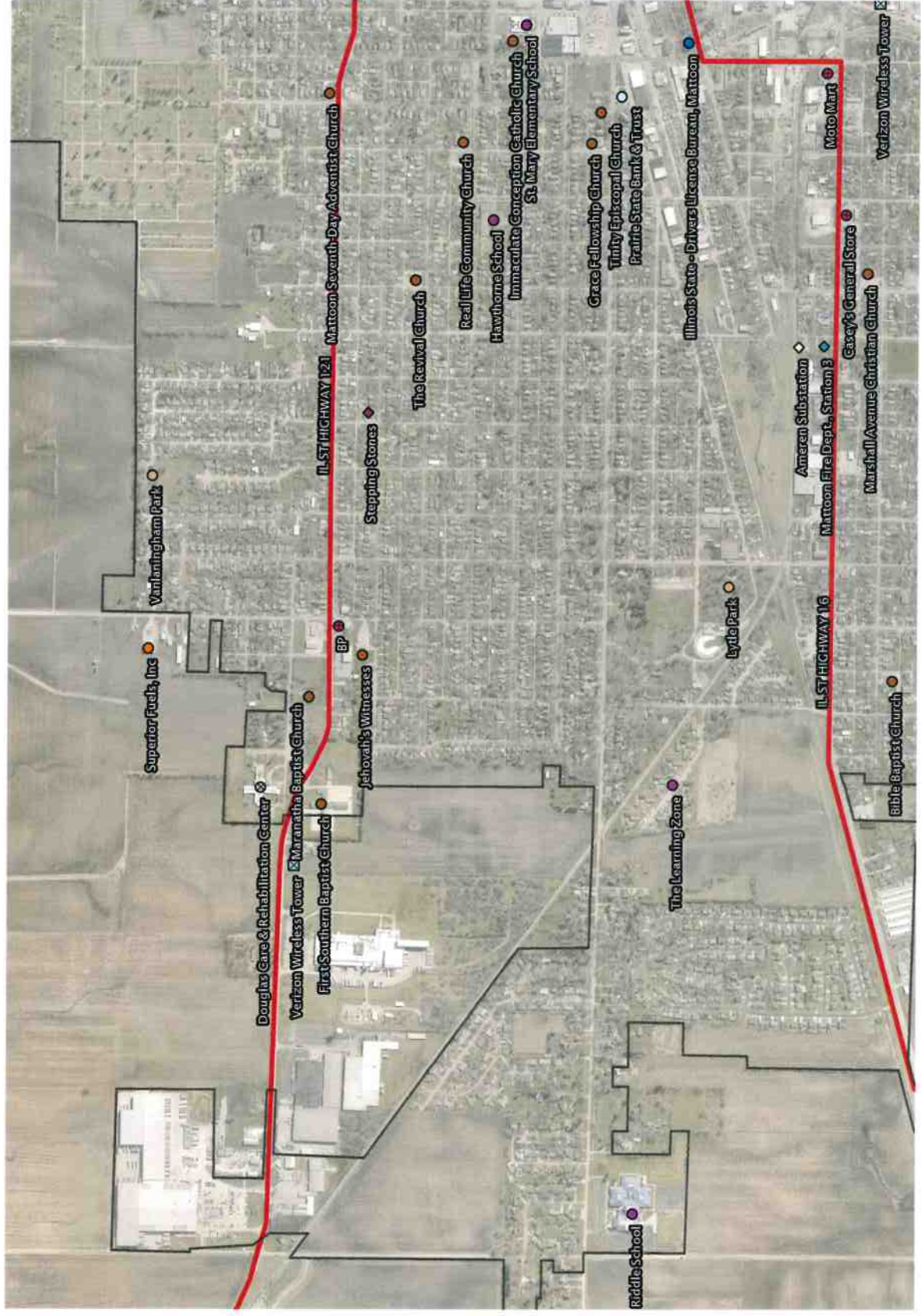
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
-



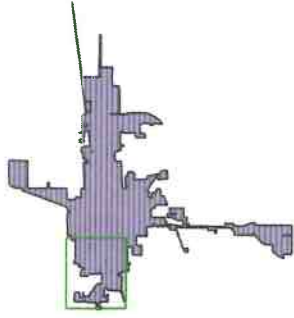
CRITICAL FACILITIES

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
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- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
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- Dam
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- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Legend

	Roads		Flood Plain
	Interstate		Pipeline Storage Facility
	State Highway		Underground Pipeline
	US Highway		Trunkline Pipelines
	Bridges		Ammonia Pipeline



**City of Mattoon
Critical Facilities 1 of 7**

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- ⊙ Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- ⊞ Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊠ Communications
- ⊕ Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
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- Government Building
- Township Building
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- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊕ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊠ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant

0.5 Miles
0.25
0



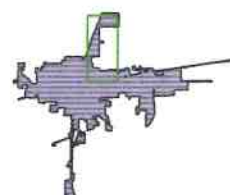
Legend

Roads

- === Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- ⌒ Bridges
- Flood Plain
- ⊕ Pipeline Storage Facility
- Underground Pipeline
- Trunkline Pipelines
- Ammonia Pipeline

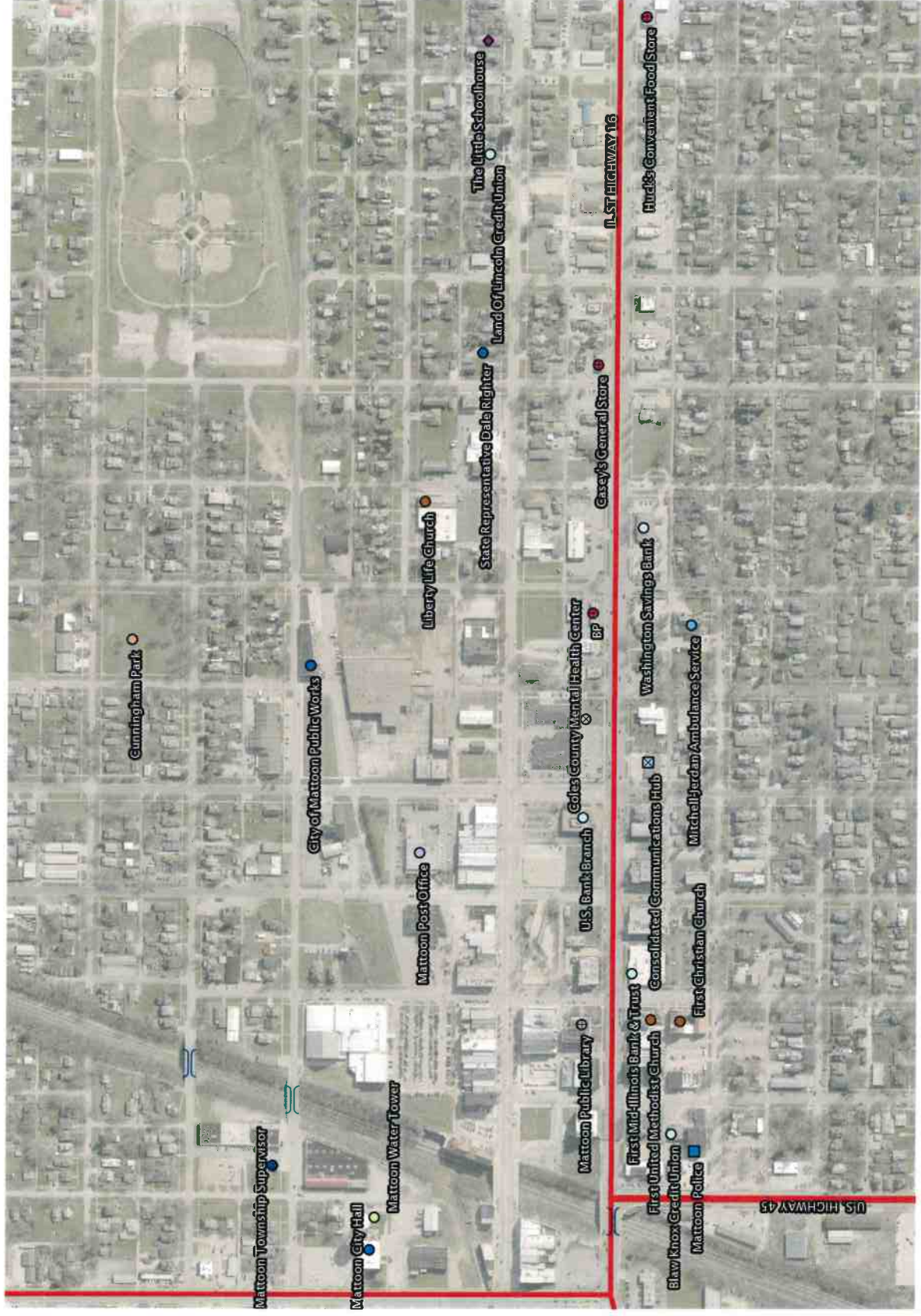


City of Mattoon
Critical Facilities 2 of 7



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Legend

Interstate	Flood Plain
State Highway	Pipeline Storage Facility
US Highway	Underground Pipeline
Bridges	Trunkline Pipelines
	Ammonia Pipeline

**City of Mattoon
Critical Facilities 3 of 7**

CRITICAL FACILITIES



- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant

Roads

- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Bridges

Legend

- Flood Plain
- Pipeline Storage Facility
- Underground Pipeline
- Trunkline Pipelines
- Ammonia Pipeline



**City of Mattoon
Critical Facilities 4 of 7**

CRITICAL FACILITIES



- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant

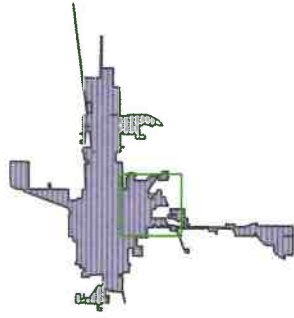
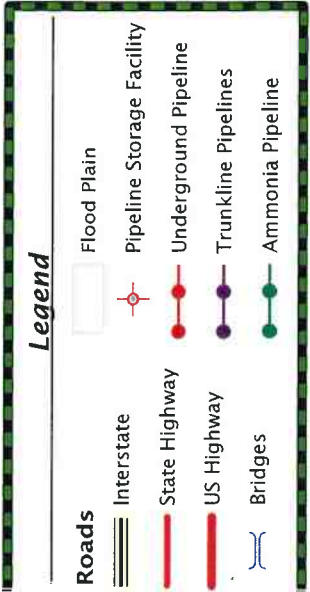
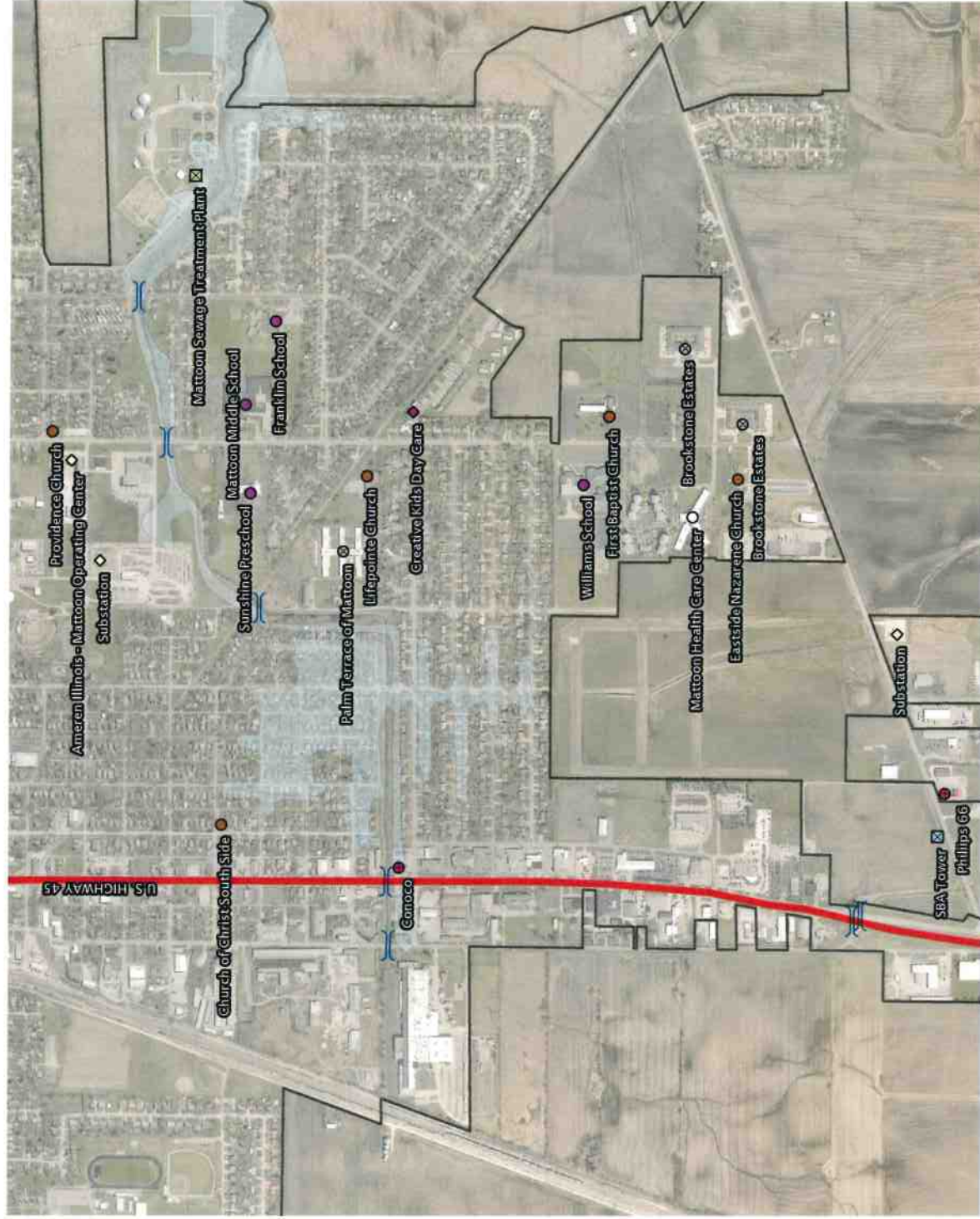
Legend

Roads	Flood Plain
Interstate	Pipeline Storage Facility
State Highway	Underground Pipeline
US Highway	Trunkline Pipelines
Bridges	Ammonia Pipeline



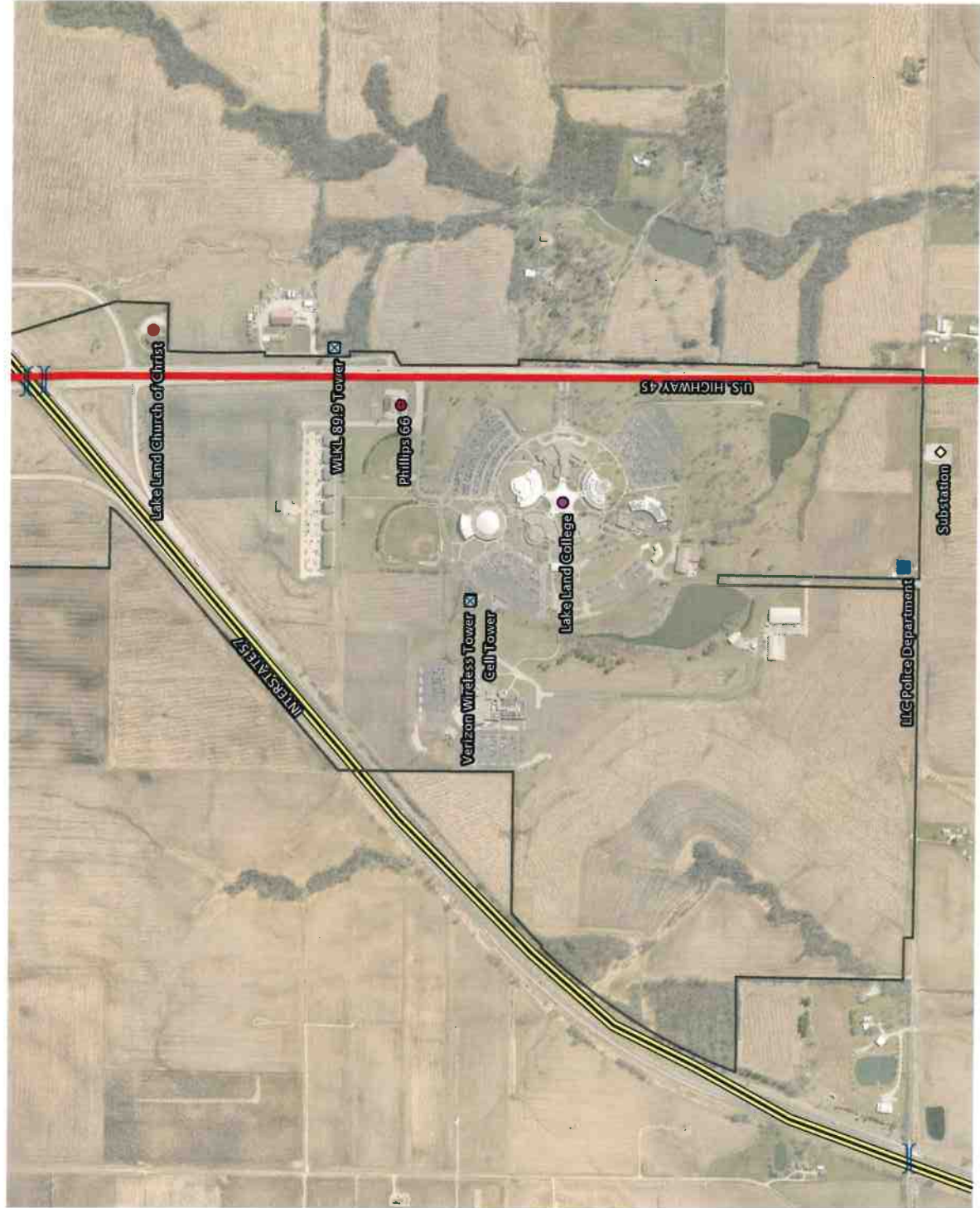
**City of Mattoon
Critical Facilities 5 of 7**

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



City of Mattoon Critical Facilities 6 of 7

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



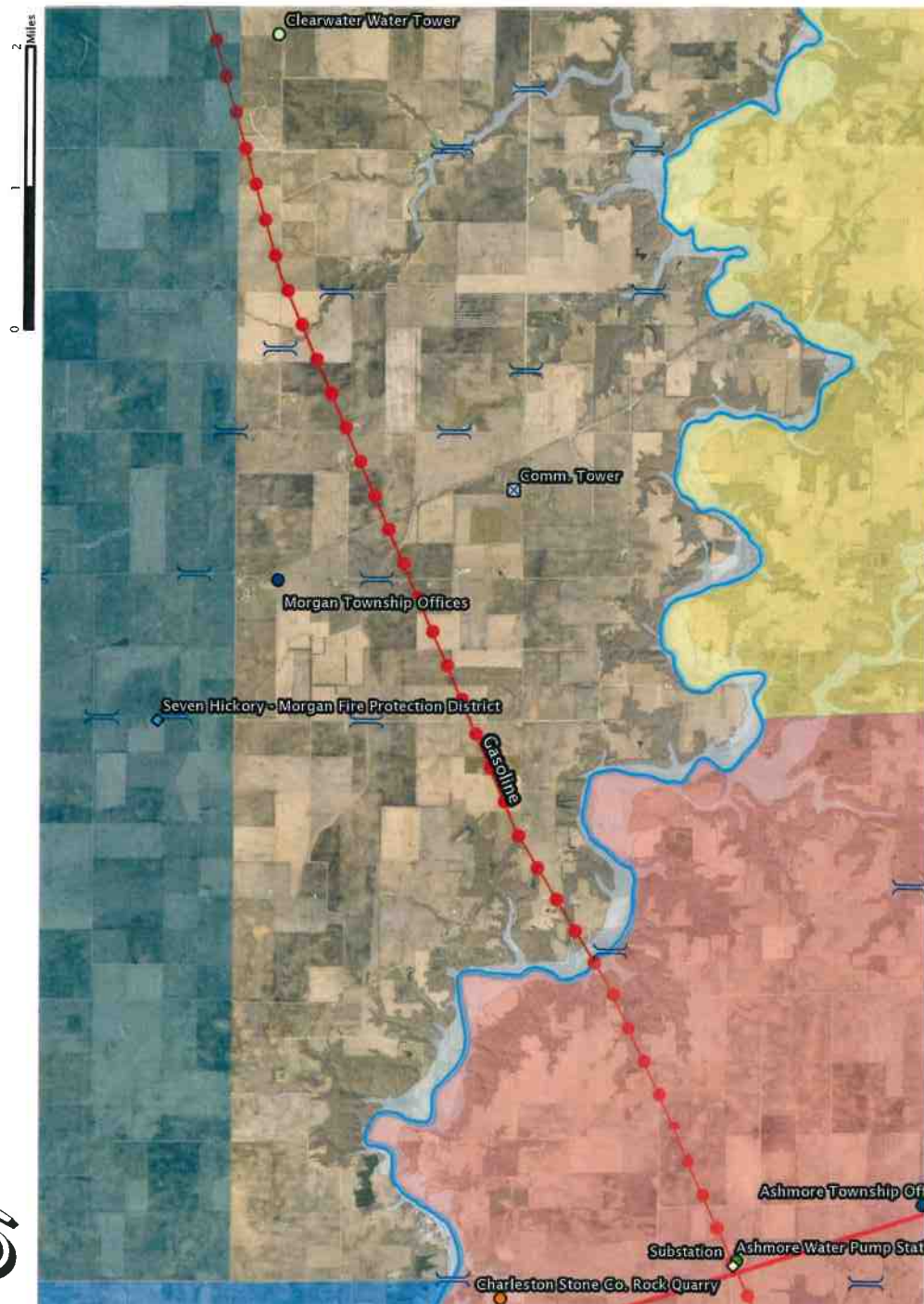
Legend

Interstate	Flood Plain
State Highway	Pipeline Storage Facility
US Highway	Underground Pipeline
Bridges	Trunkline Pipelines
	Ammonia Pipeline

City of Mattoon Critical Facilities 7 of 7

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊗ Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- ⊕ Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ◆ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊕ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊗ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



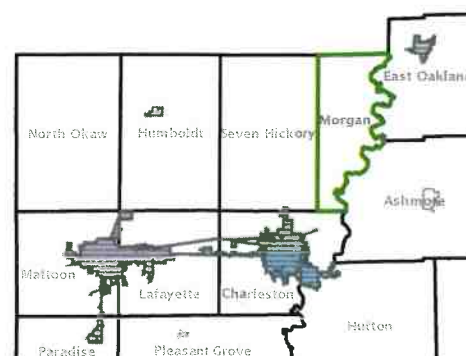
Critical Facilities of Morgan Township

Legend

- | Roads | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Interstate | Flood Plain |
| State Highway | Pipeline Storage Facility |
| US Highway | Underground Pipeline |
| Bridges | Trunkline Pipelines |
| | Ammonia Pipeline |

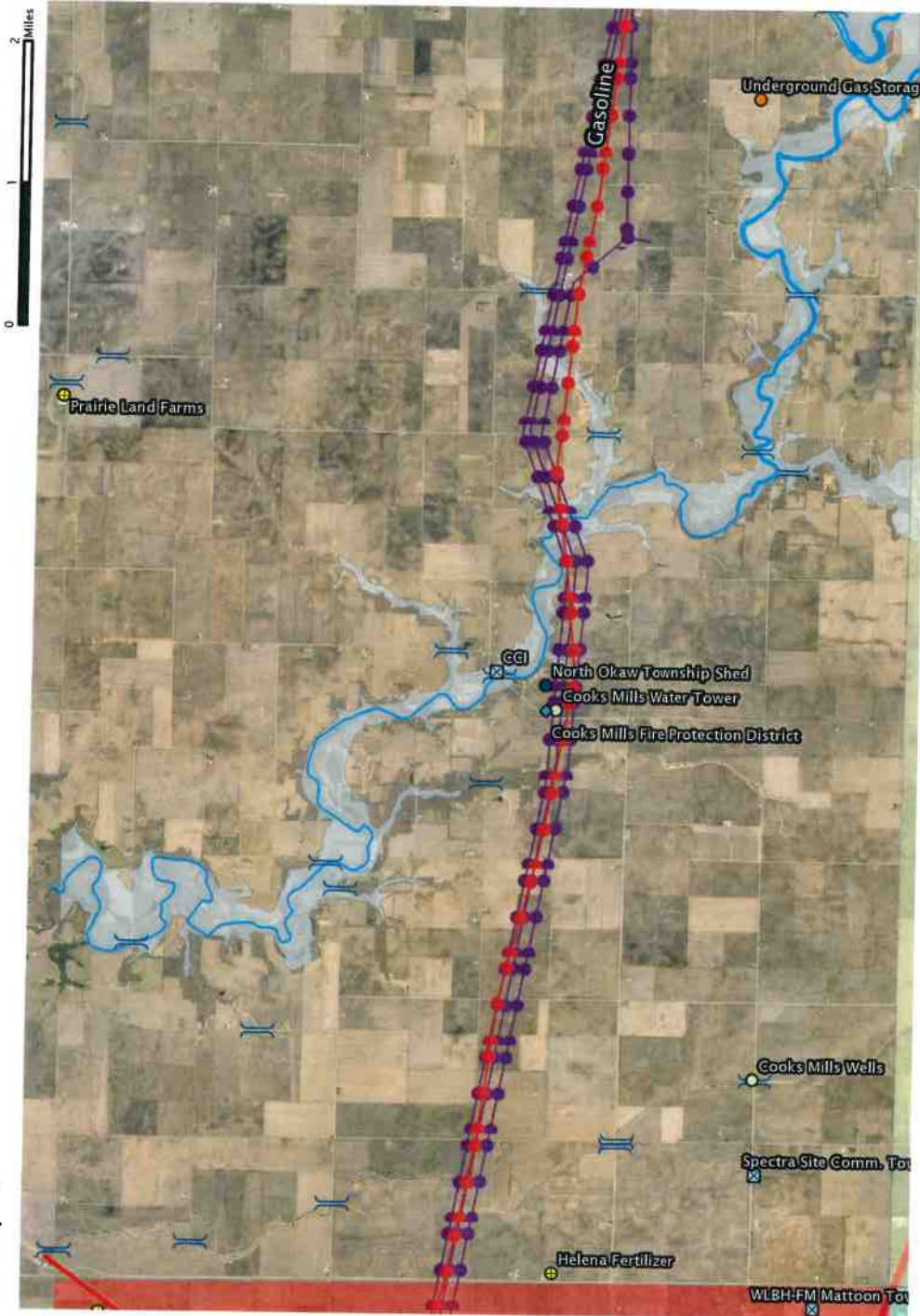
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
-



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊗ Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- ⊕ Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ◆ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊕ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊗ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



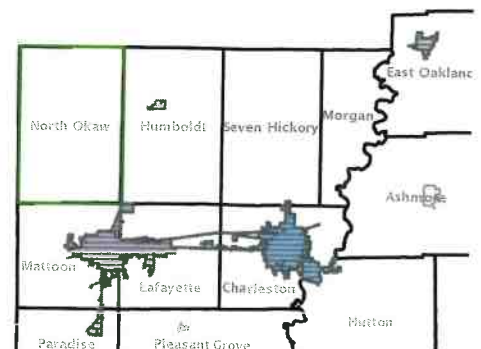
Critical Facilities of North Okaw Township

Legend

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Roads | □ Flood Plain |
| ▬ Interstate | ⊗ Pipeline Storage Facility |
| ▬ State Highway | ● Underground Pipeline |
| ▬ US Highway | ● Trunkline Pipelines |
| ▬ Bridges | ● Ammonia Pipeline |

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities



Critical Facilities

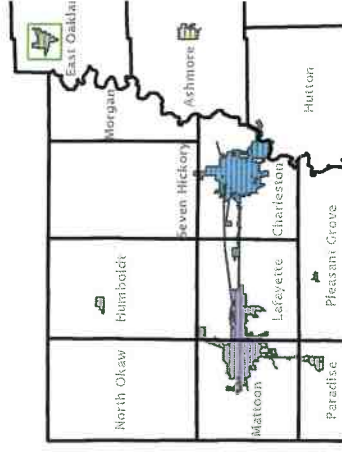
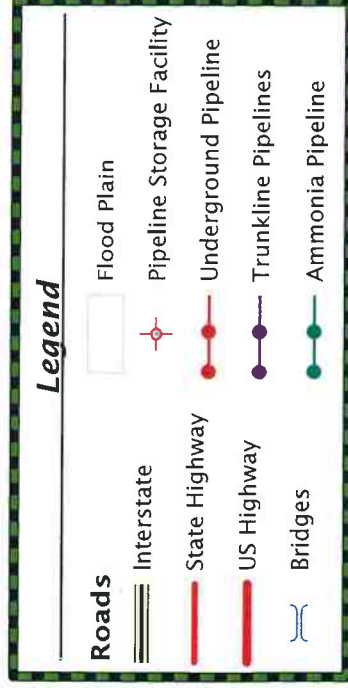
- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ▲ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ▲ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ▲ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Oakland Village

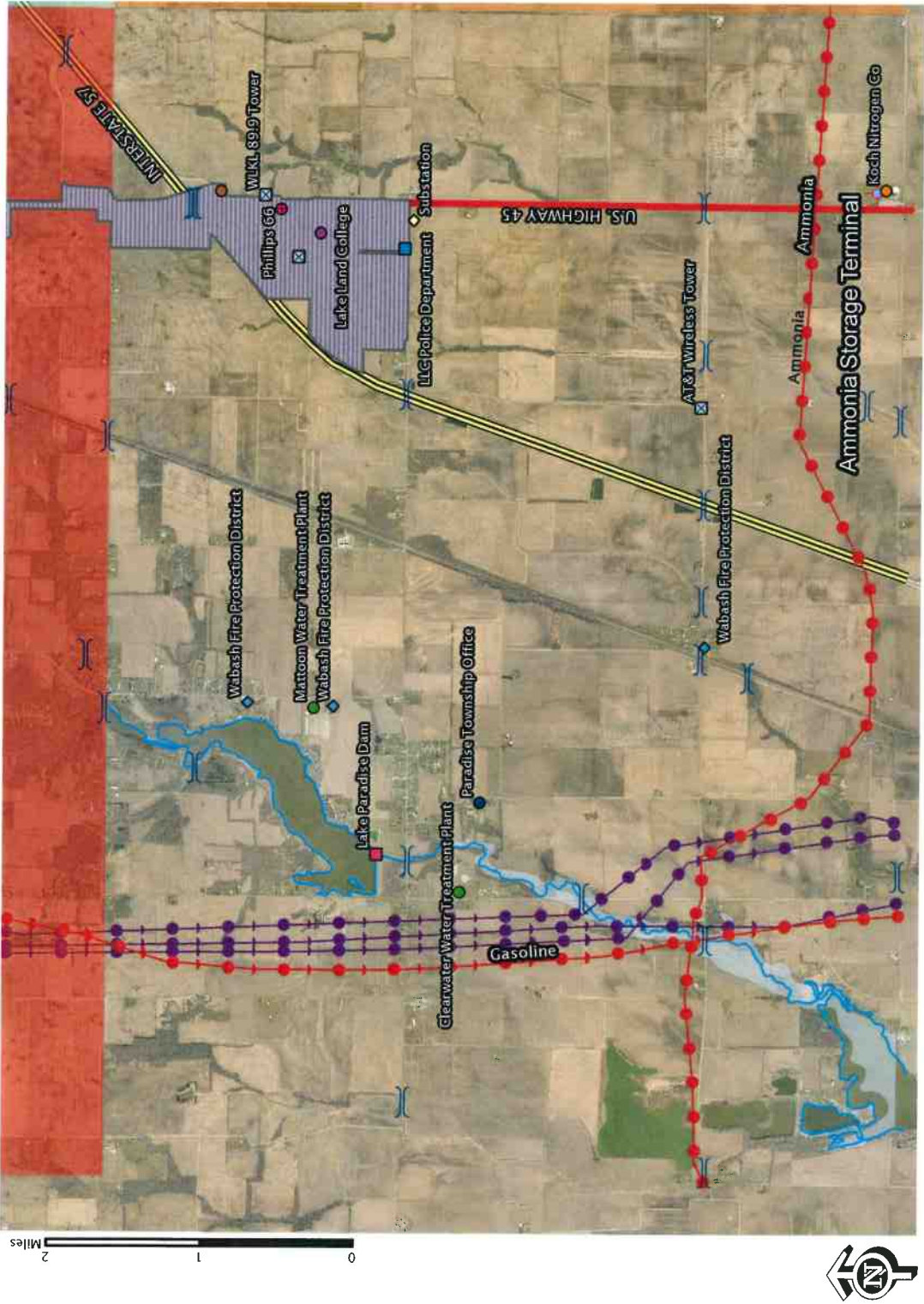
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

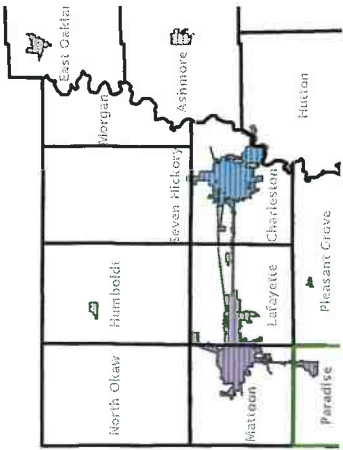
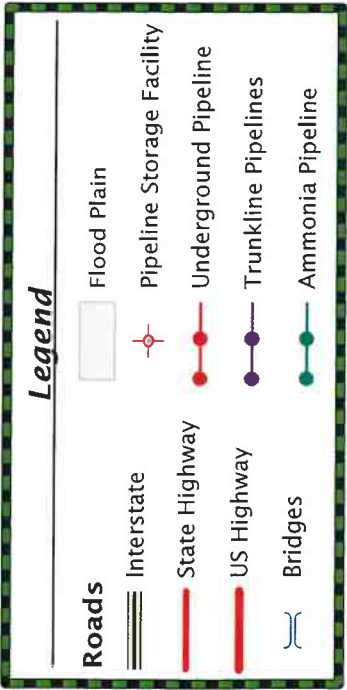
- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Paradise Township

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture



Critical Facilities

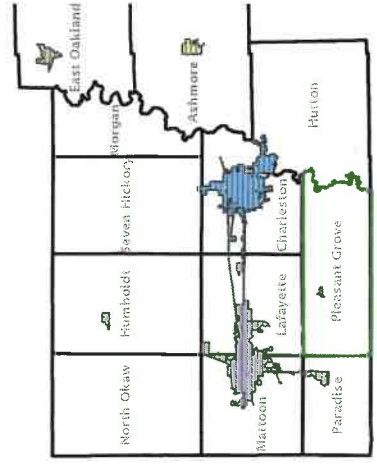
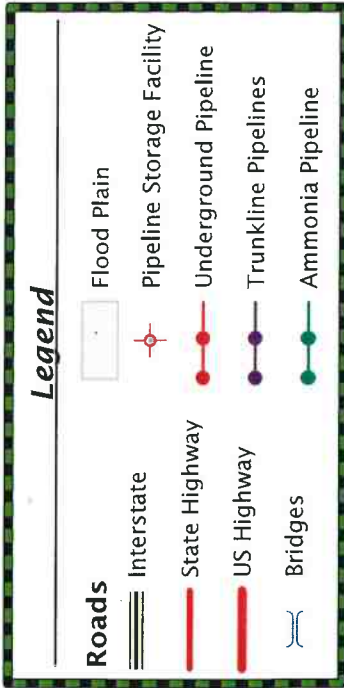
- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- Electric Power Facility
- Agriculture
- Potable Water
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



Critical Facilities of Pleasant Grove Township

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- ⊗ Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Post Office
- ⊗ Communications
- Emergency Operation Center
- ◆ Fire Department
- Police
- Government Building
- Township Building
- ⊕ Library
- High-Density Occupancy
- School
- ◆ Day Care Providers
- Gas Station
- Dam
- Airport
- Transportation
- Hazardous Material
- ◇ Electric Power Facility
- ⊕ Agriculture
- Potable Water
- ⊗ Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant



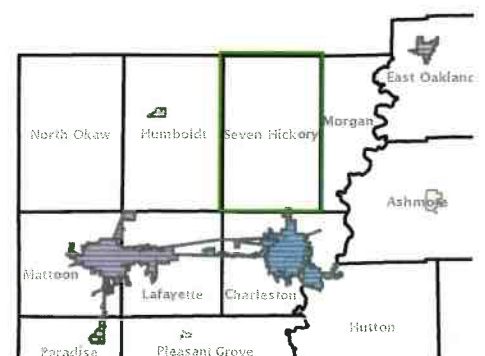
Critical Facilities of Seven Hickory Township

Legend

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Roads | □ Flood Plain |
| ≡ Interstate | ⊗ Pipeline Storage Facility |
| — State Highway | ● Underground Pipeline |
| — US Highway | ● Trunkline Pipelines |
| ⌋ Bridges | ● Ammonia Pipeline |

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety and Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Other



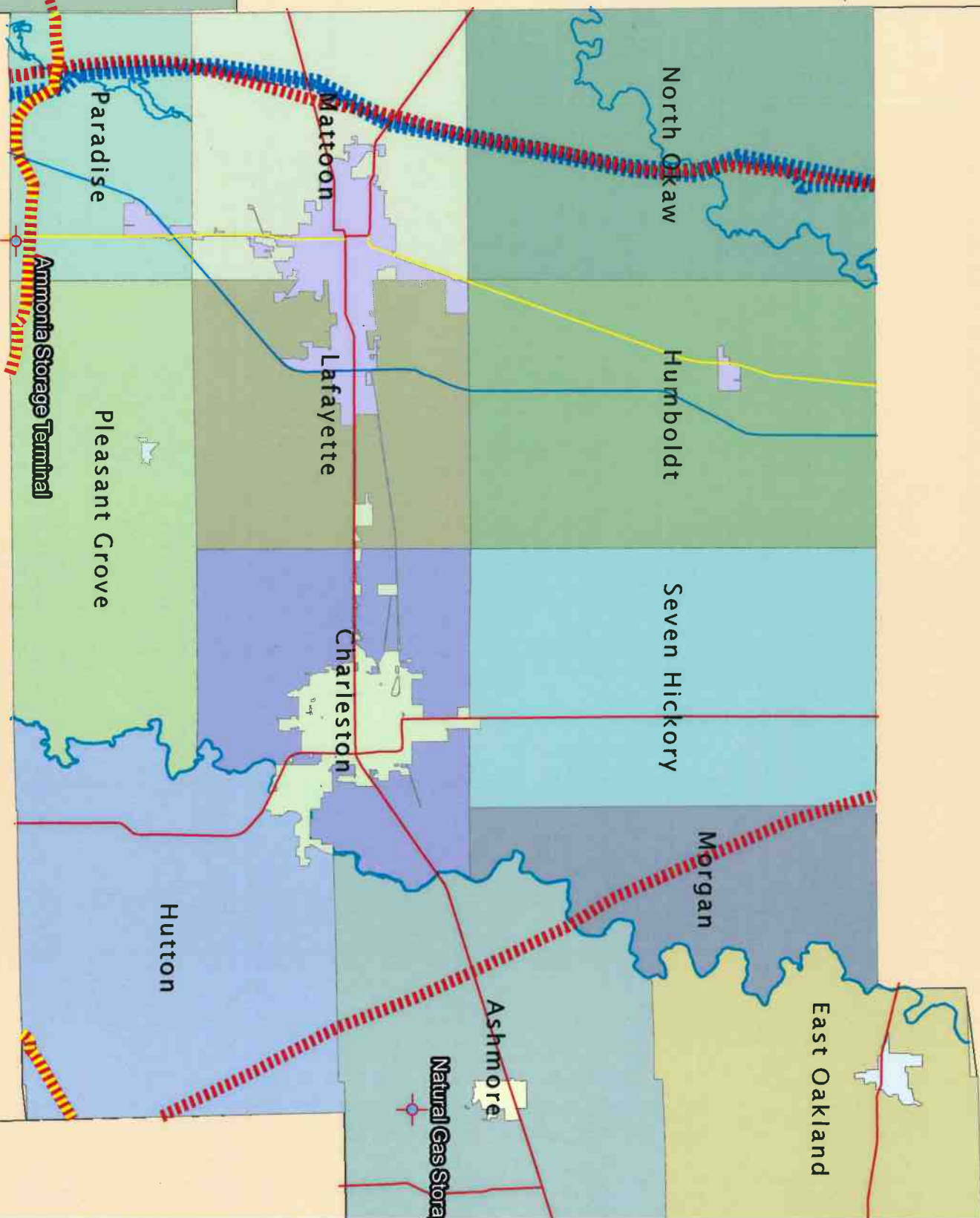
ATTACHMENT B
PIPELINE MAP



KEY

- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Ammonia Pipelines
- Underground Pipelines
- Trunkline Pipelines
- Pipeline Storage Facility
- Oakland
- Mattoon
- Lerna
- Humboldt
- Charleston
- Ashmore
- Waterways

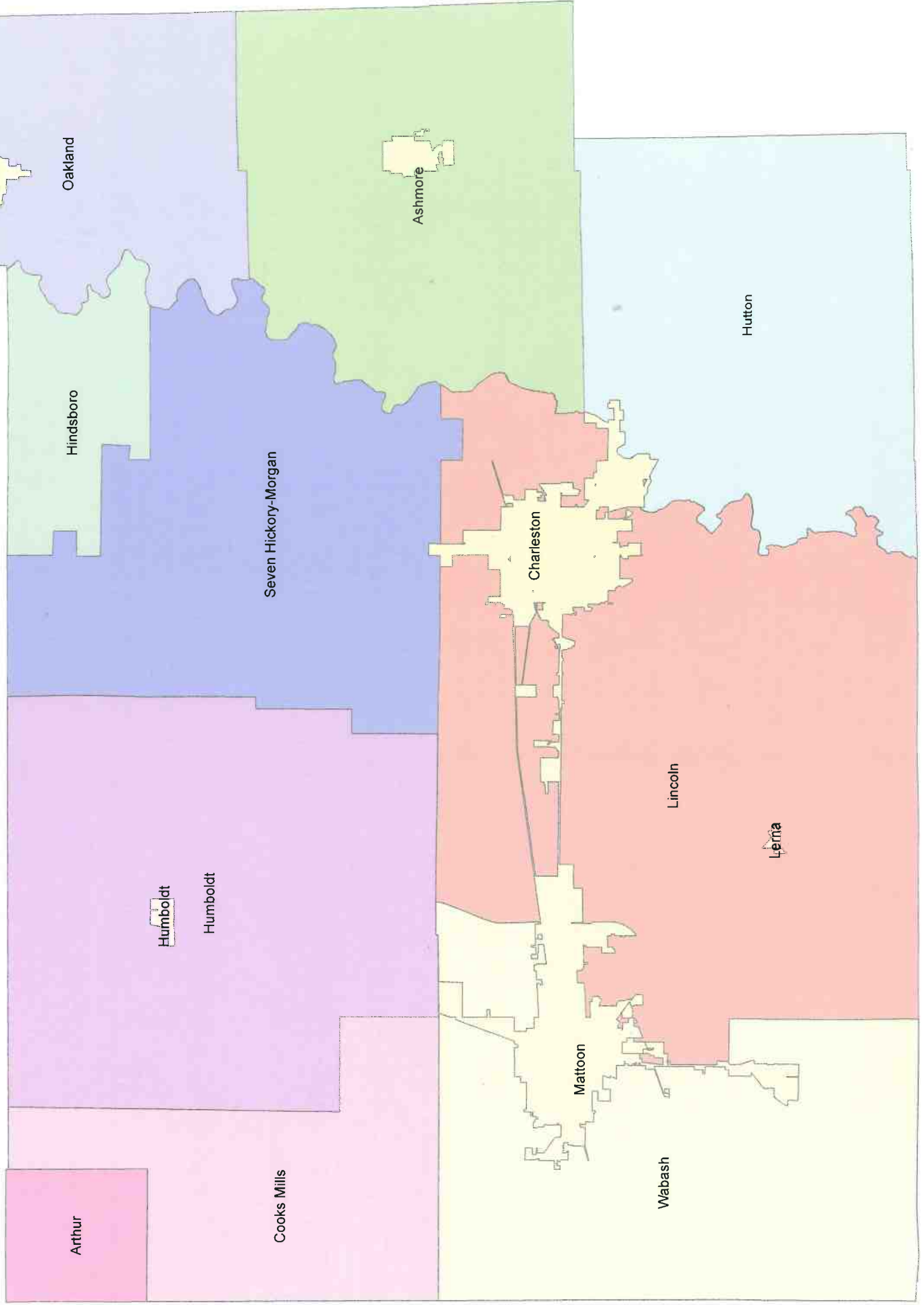
0 3 6 Miles



Pipelines of Coles County

ATTACHMENT C
FIRE DISTRICT MAP

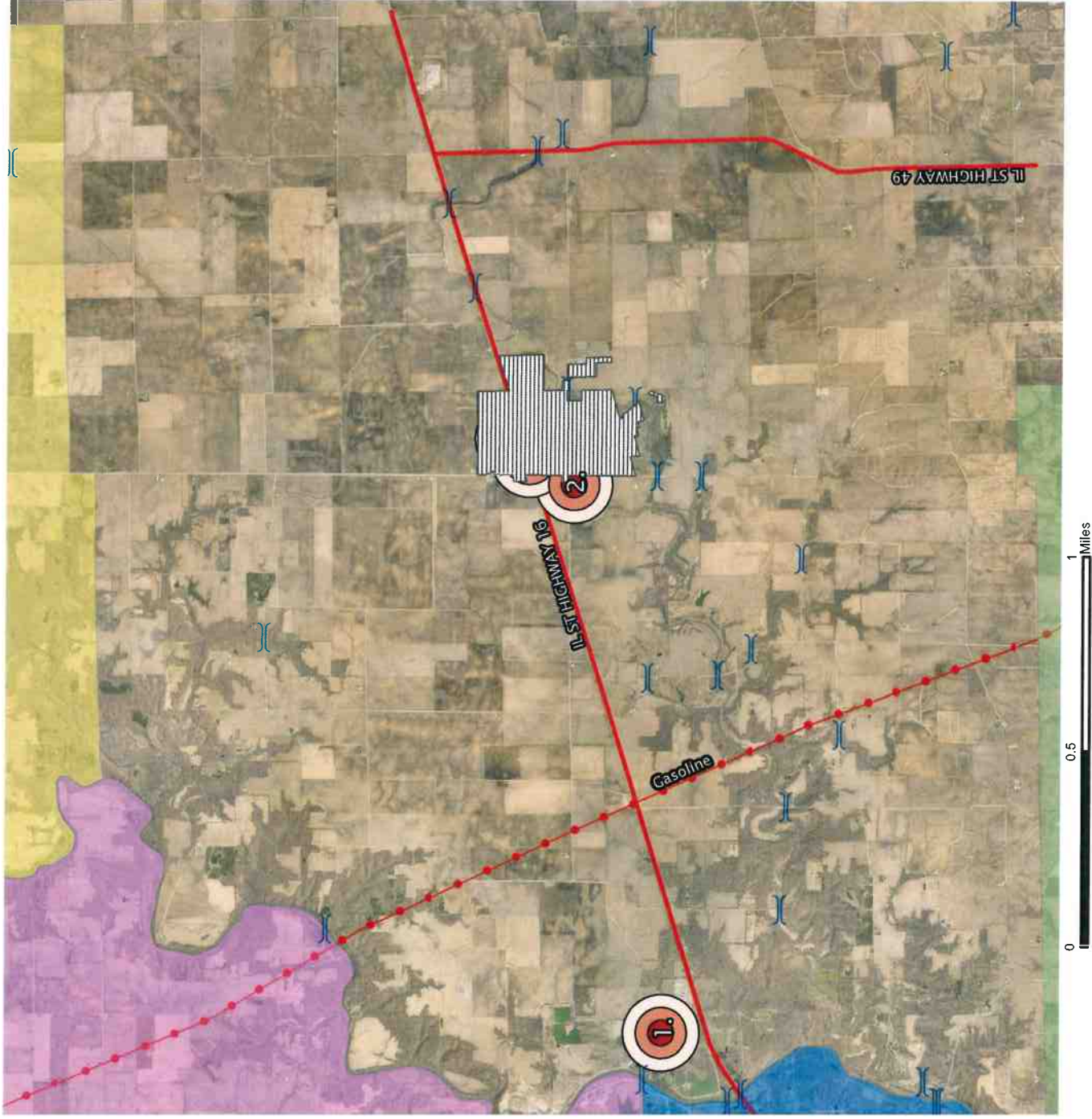
COLES COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT MAP



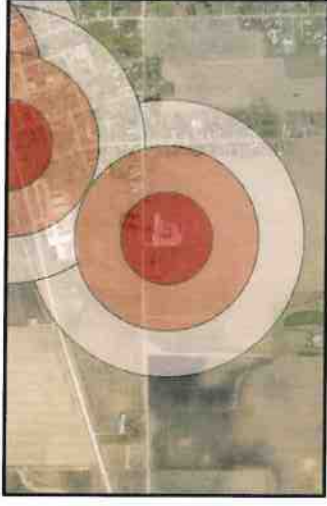
ATTACHMENT D
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES

Coles County Critical Facilities: Township of Ashmore

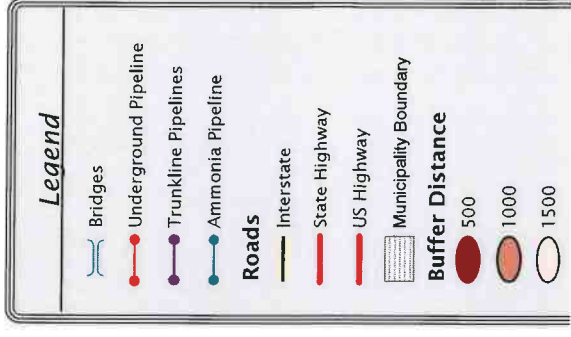
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. Charleston Rock Quarry

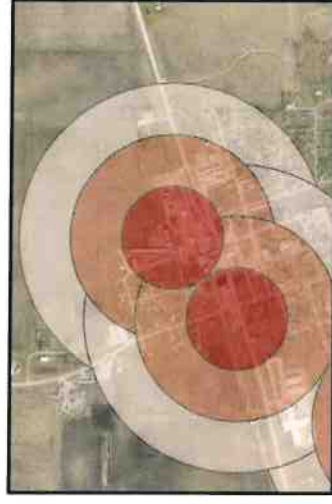
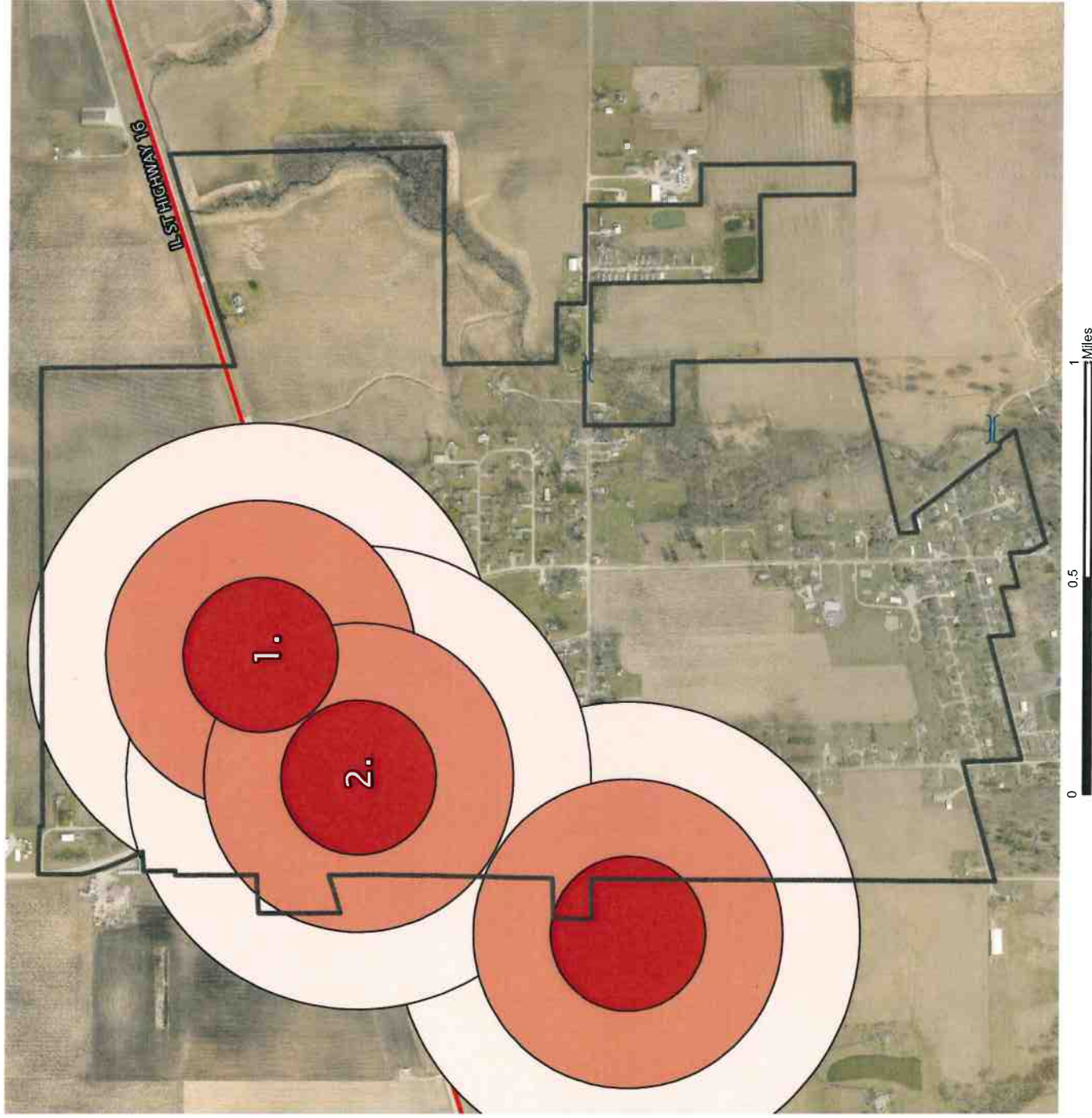


2. Grain Elevator

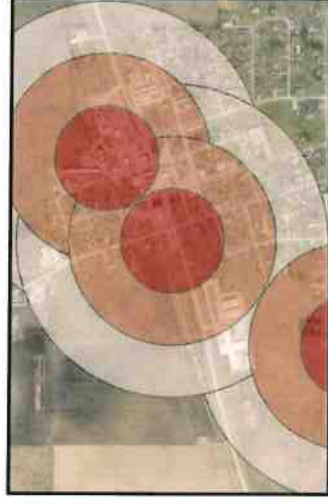


Coles County Critical Facilities: Village of Ashmore

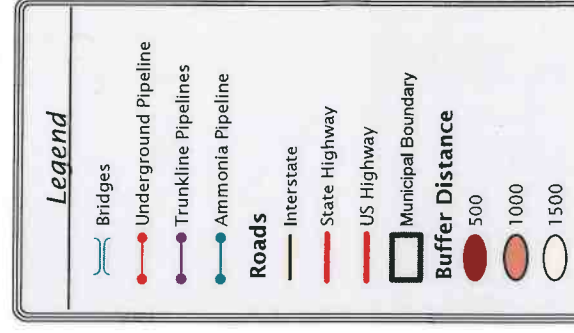
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. Clapp Farm

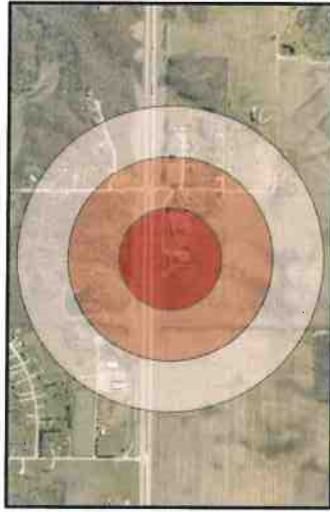


2. Fast Stop

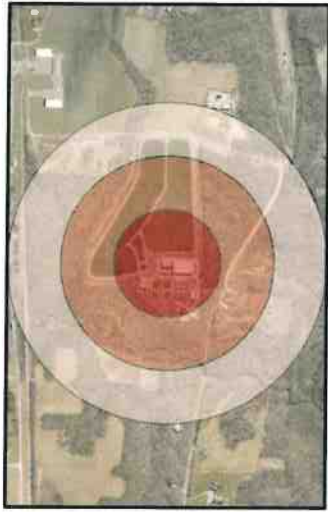


Coles County Critical Facilities: City of Charleston

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



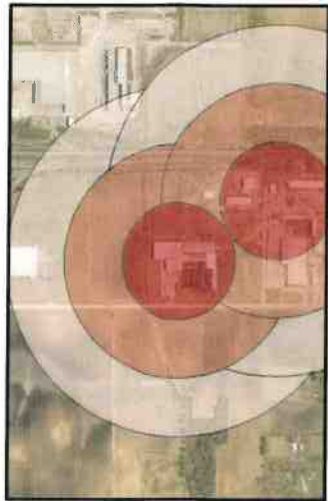
1. Ferrell Gas



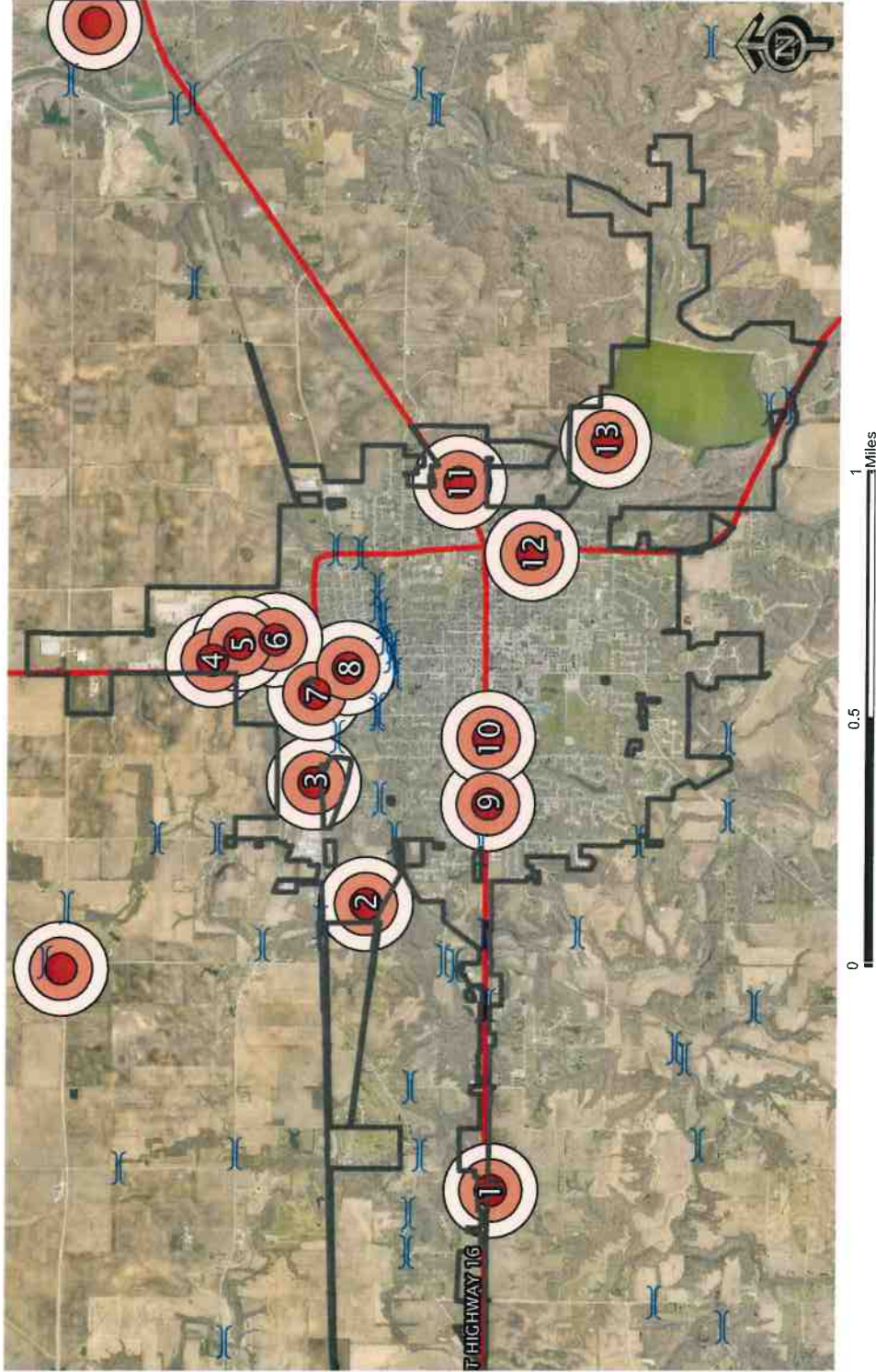
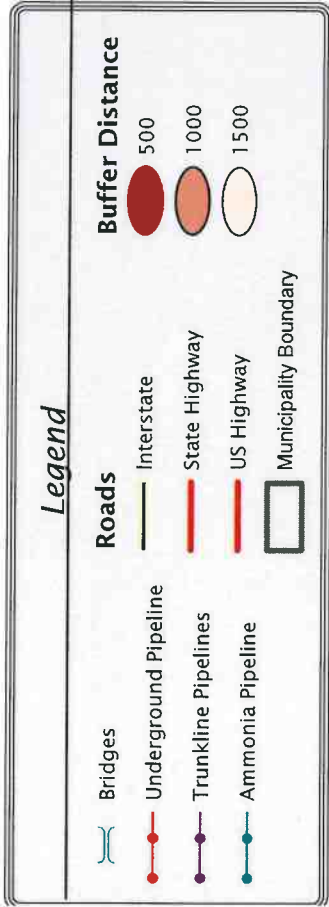
2. Sewage Treatment Plant



3. Eastern Illinois Propane Gas

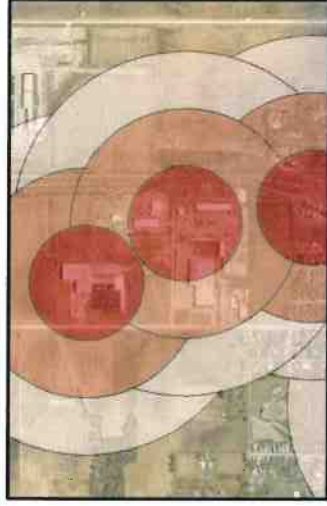


4. Vesuvius

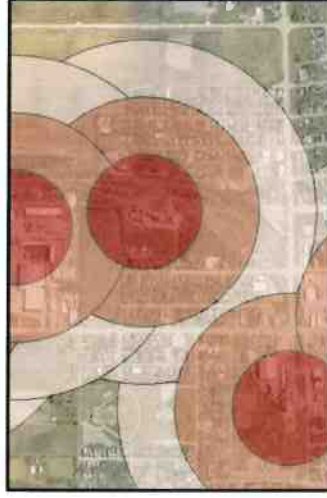


Coles County Critical Facilities: City of Charleston (Cont.)

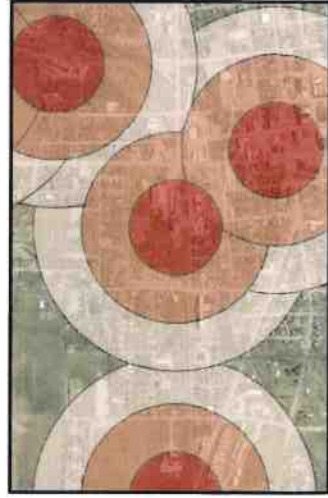
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



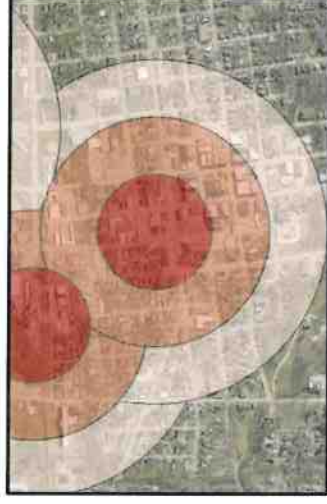
5. Ne-Co Asphalt Co.



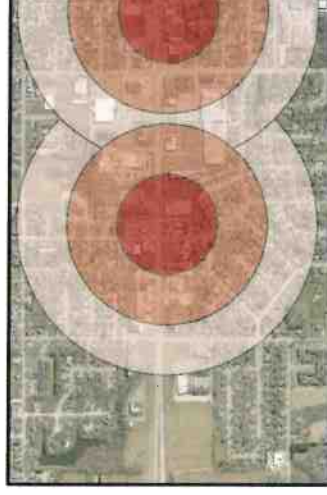
6. Grain Elevator



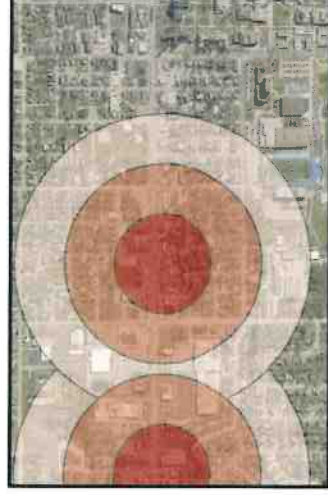
7. TGM Grain Elevator



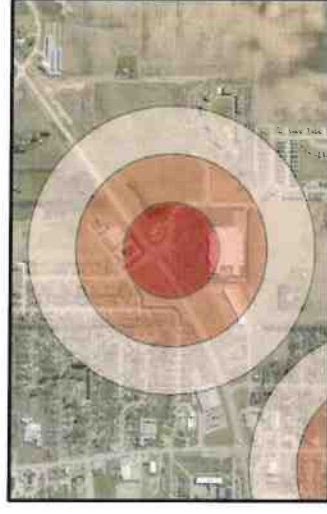
8. Huck's Gas Station



9. Marathon Gas Station



10. BP Gas Station



11. Murphy USA Gas Station



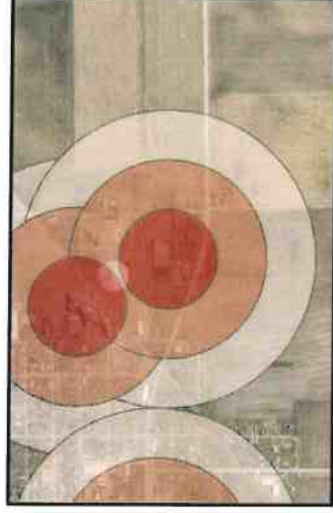
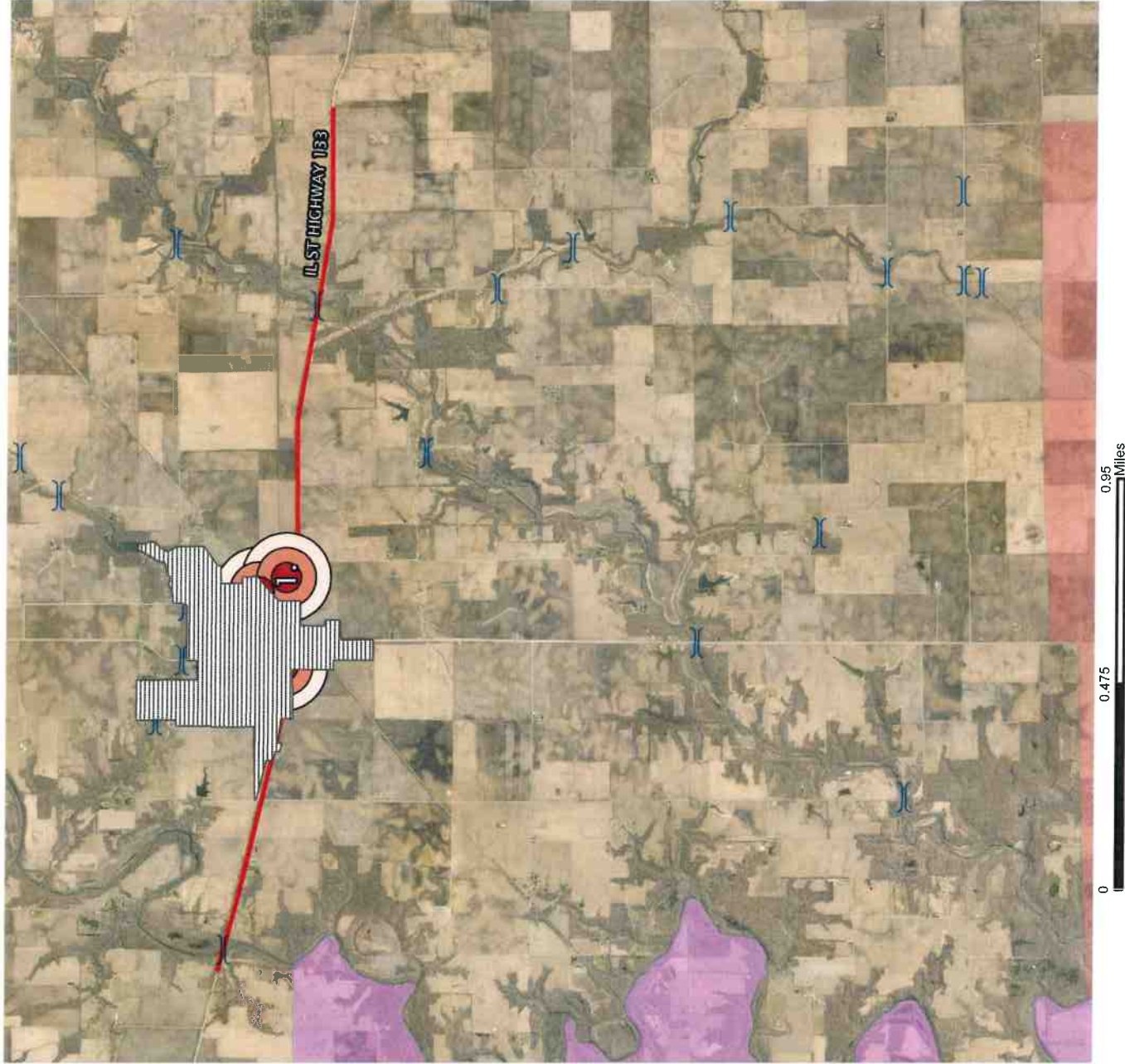
12. Casey's Gas Station



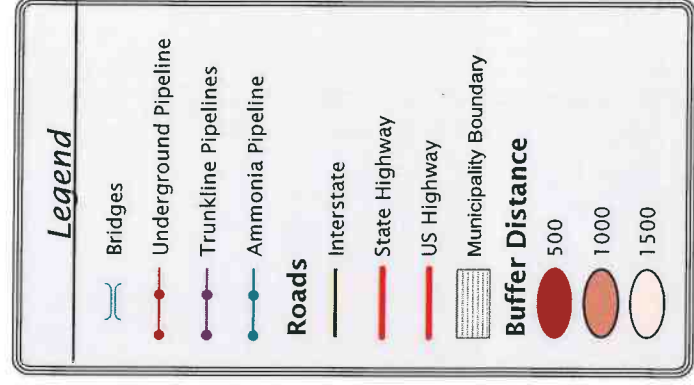
13. Water Treatment Plant

Coles County Critical Facilities: Township of East Oakland

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. Ammonia Tanks

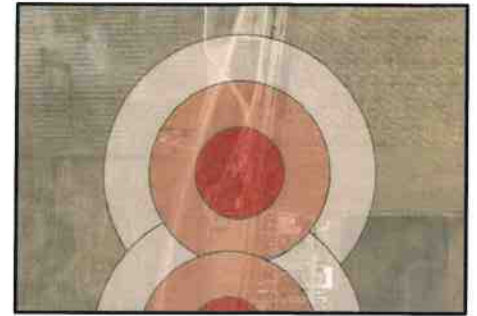
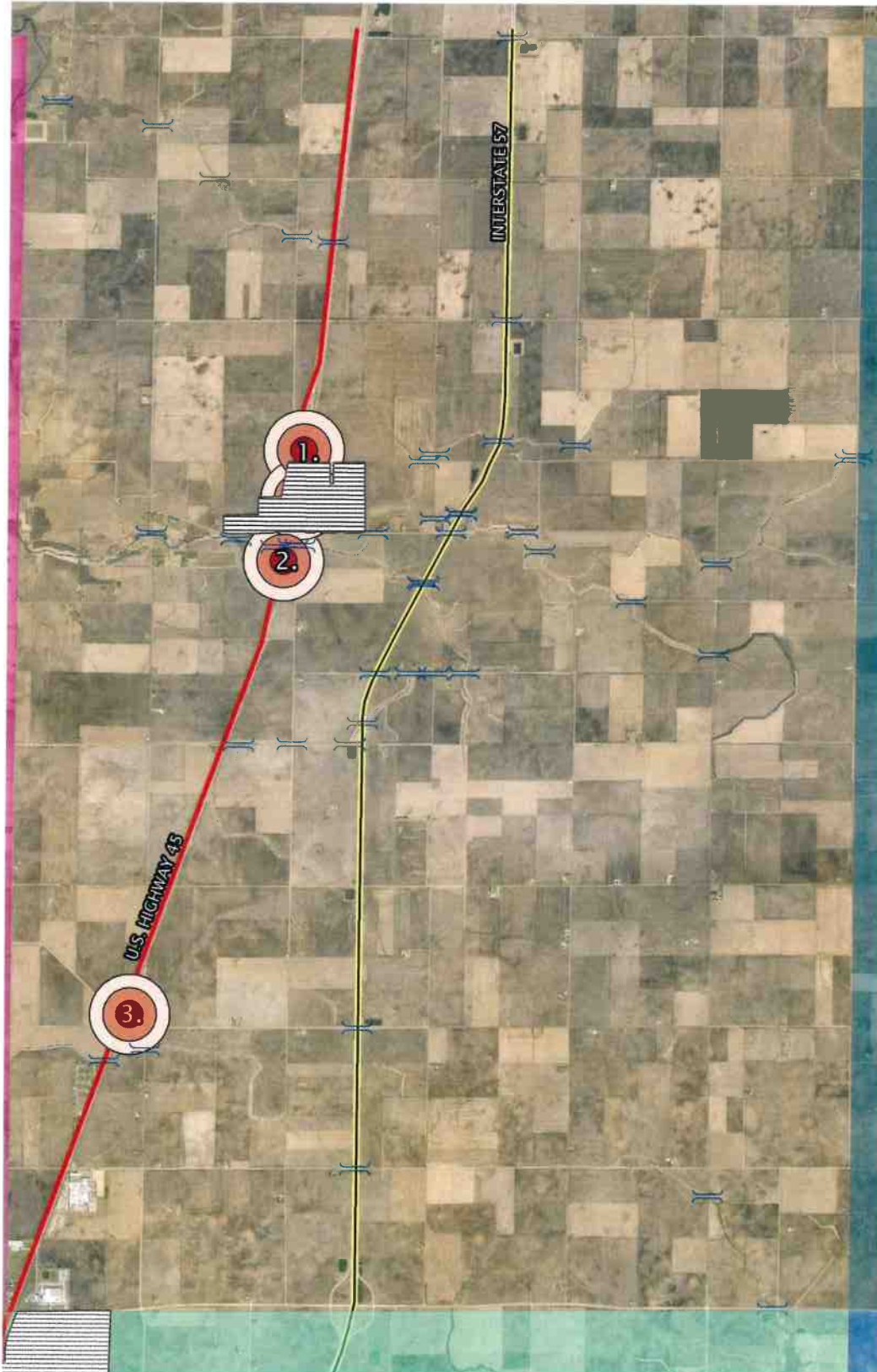


Coles County Critical Facilities: Township of Humboldt

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONE



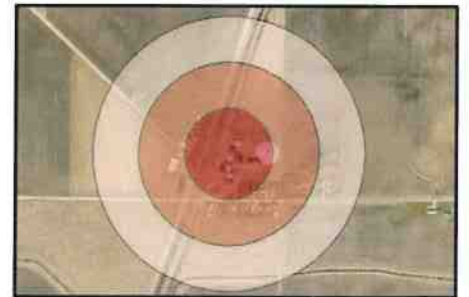
0 0.45 0.9 Miles



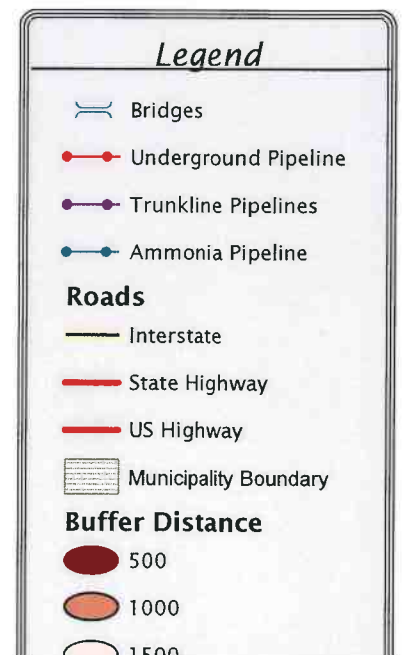
1. South Central FS



2. Wastewater Treatment Plant

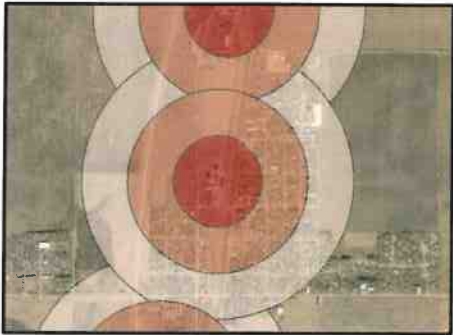
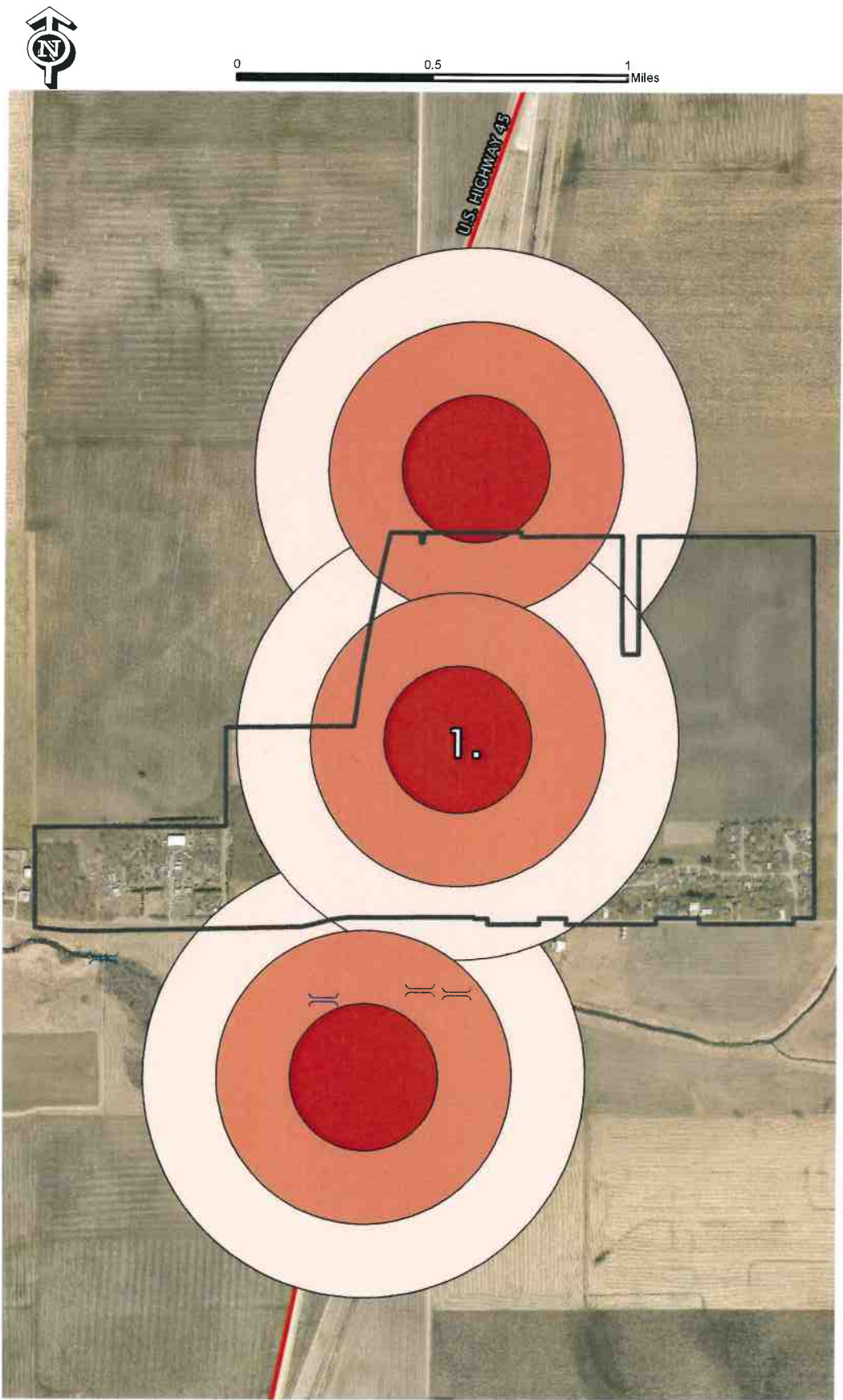


3. Farmers Grain Co of Dorans

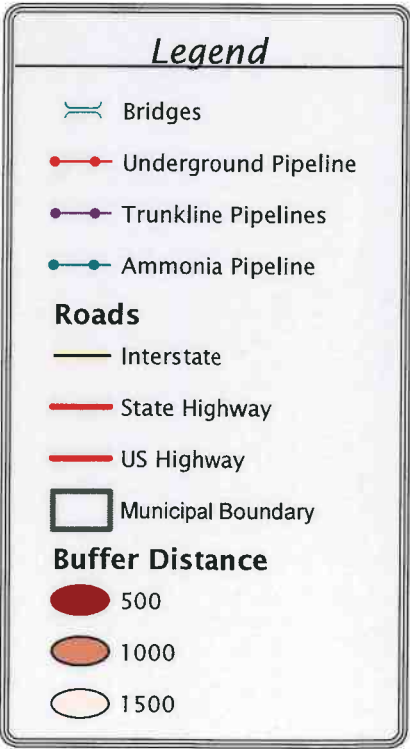


Coles County Critical Facilities: Village of Humboldt

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONE

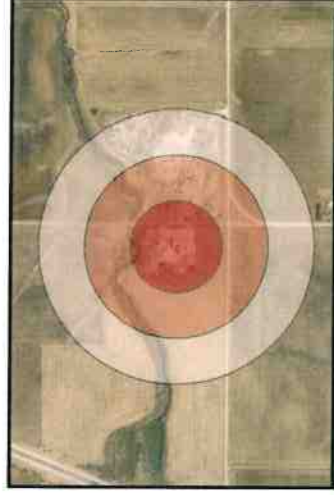


1. Grain Elevator

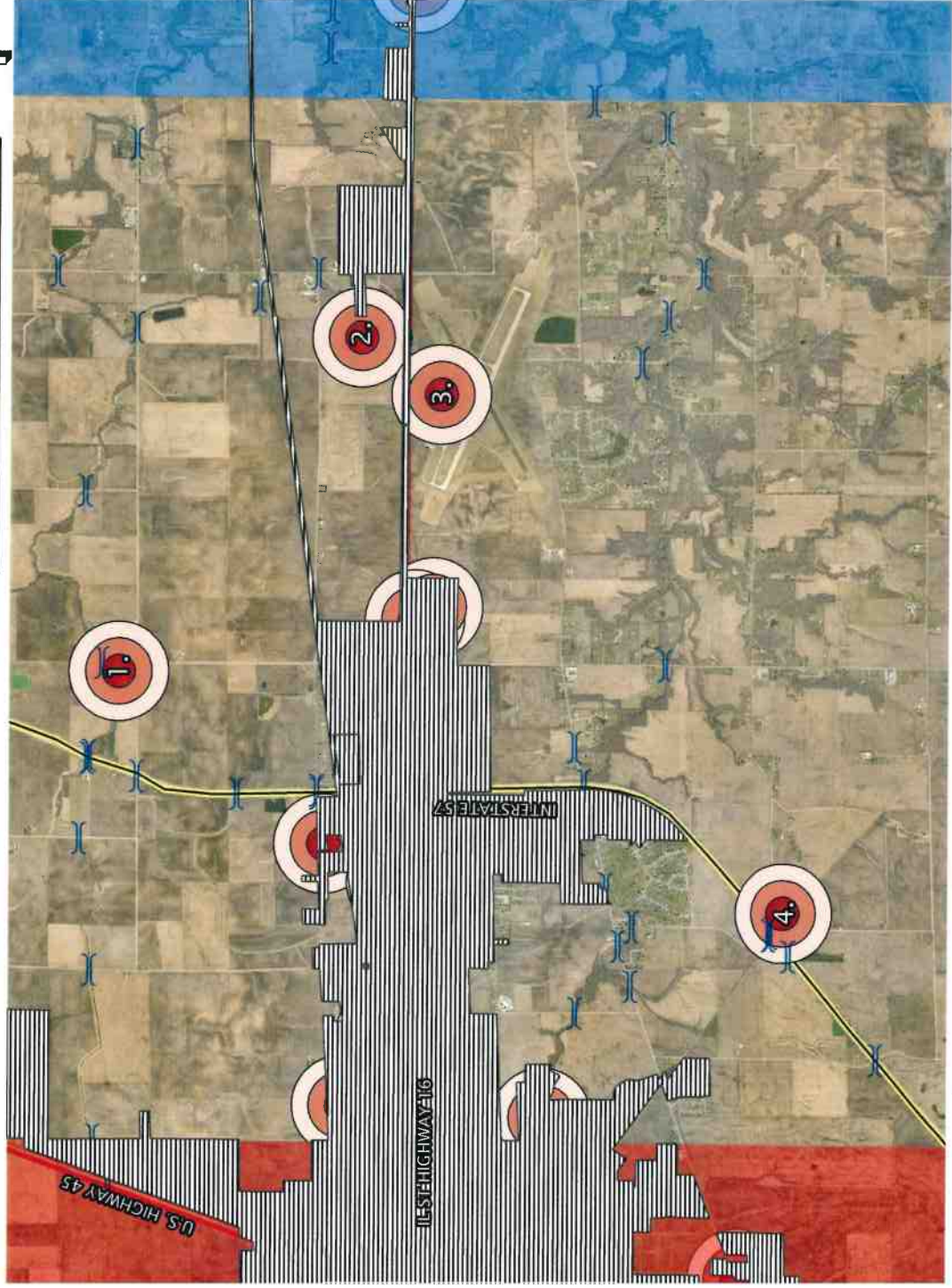
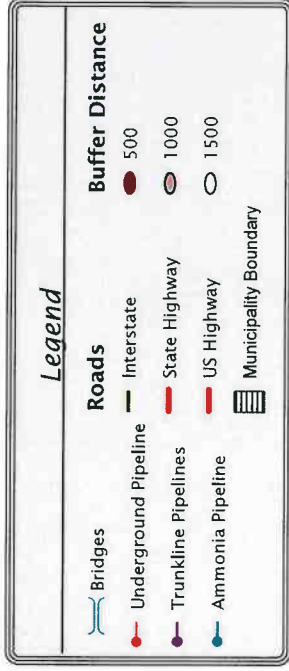


Coles County Critical Facilities: Township of Lafayette

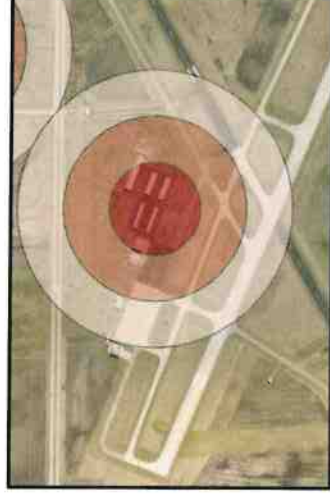
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



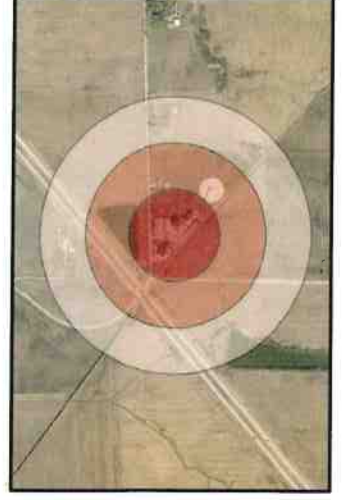
1. CCI Redi Mix



2. Sarah Bush Hospital



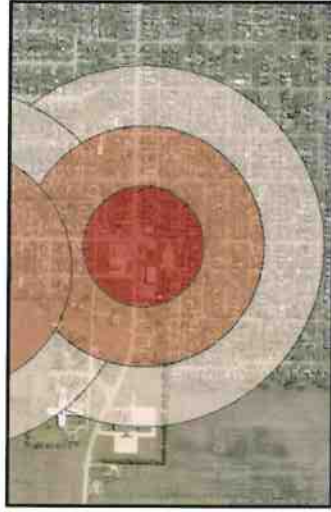
3. Coles County Memorial Airport



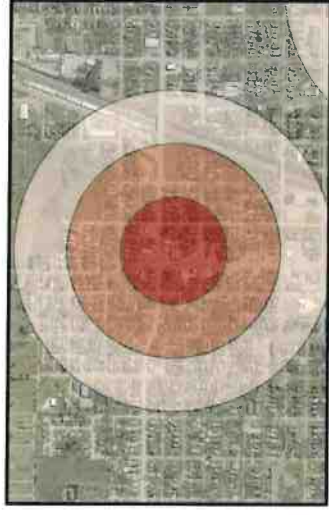
4. Tate & Lyle

Coles County Critical Facilities: City of Mattoon

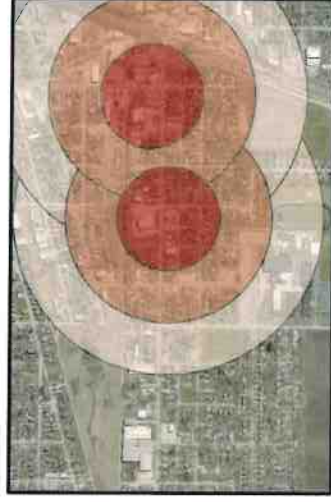
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



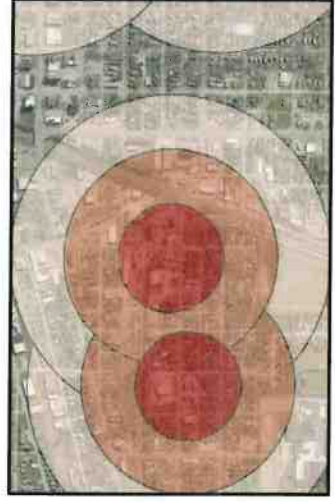
1. BP Gas Station



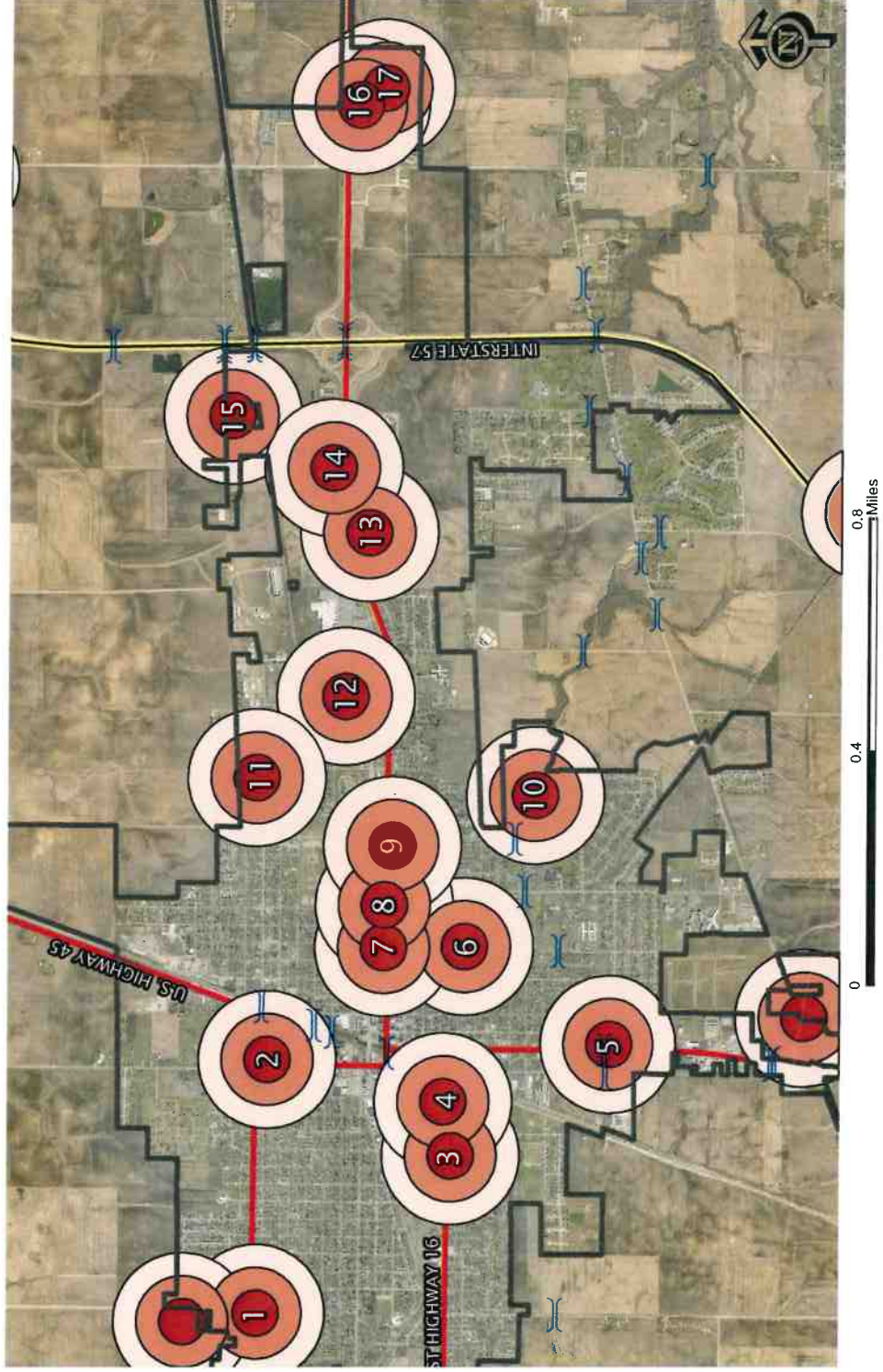
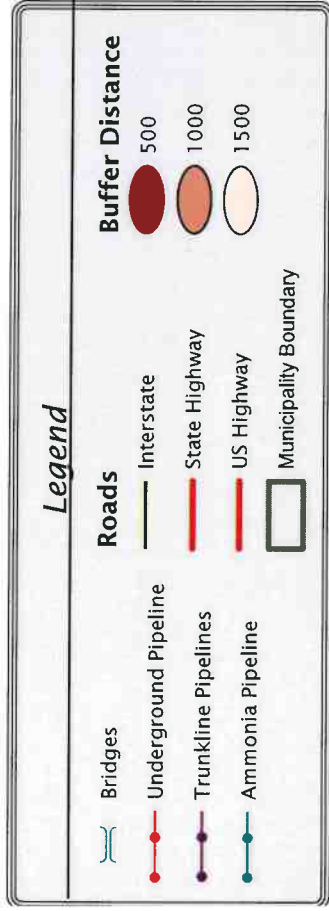
2. Marathon Gas Station



3. Casey's Gas Station



4. Moto Mart Gas Station

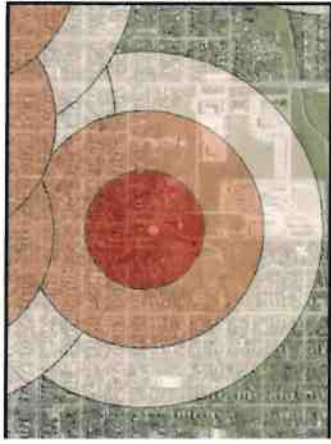


Coles County Critical Facilities: City of Mattoon (Cont.)

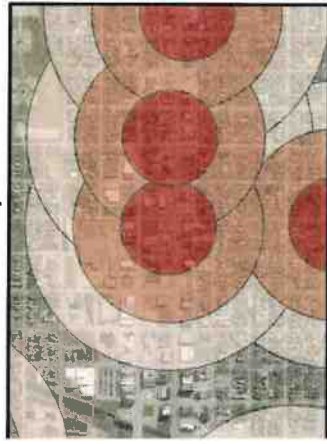
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



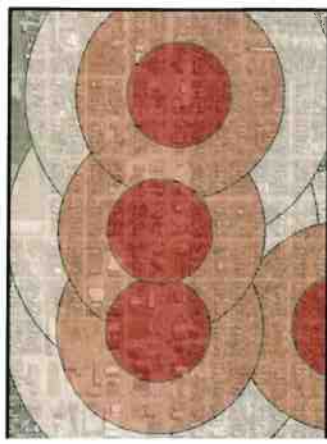
5. Conoco



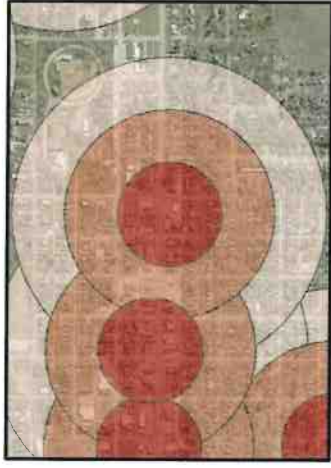
6. Water Department



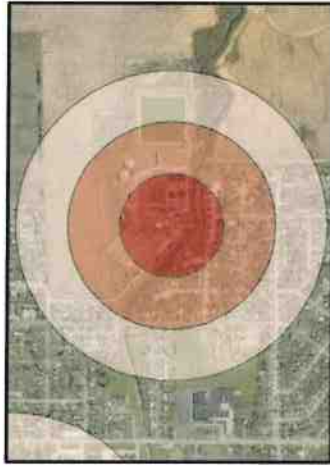
7. BP Gas Station



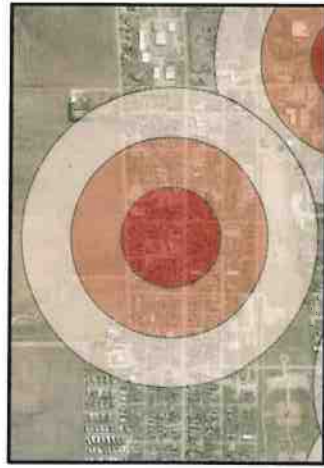
8. Casey's Gas Station



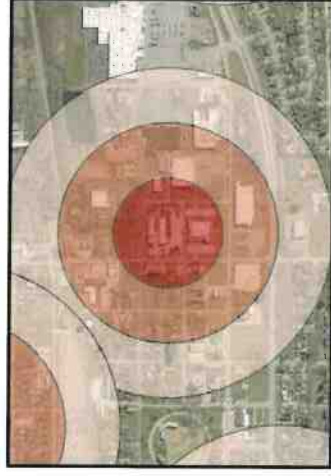
9. Huck's Gas Station



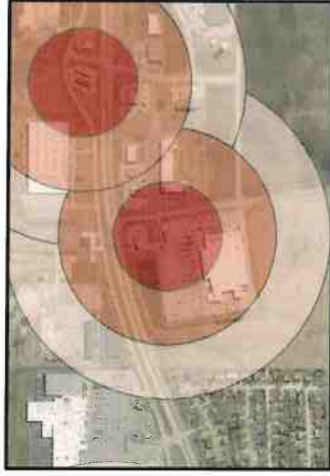
10. Sewage Treatment Plant



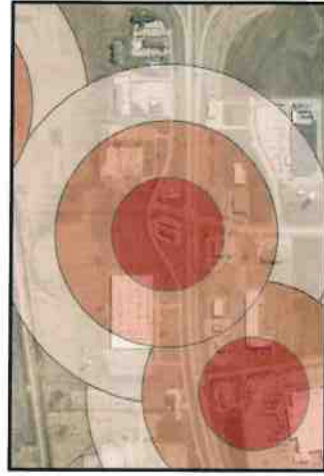
11. Helena Chemical Co.



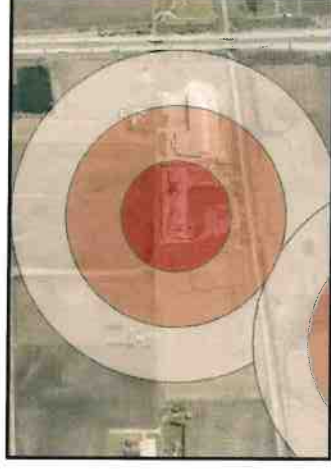
12. National Guard Co. Armory



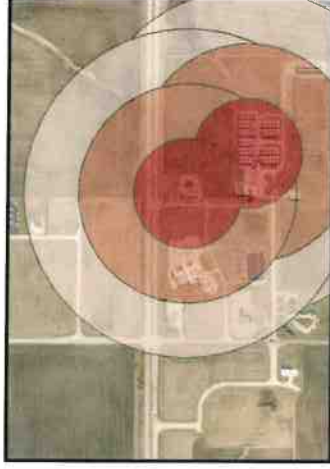
13. Gas Station



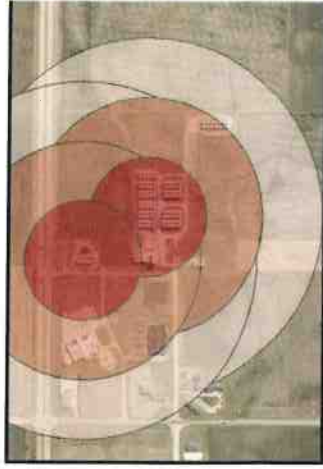
14. Gas Station



15. Ready Mix



16. BP Gas Station



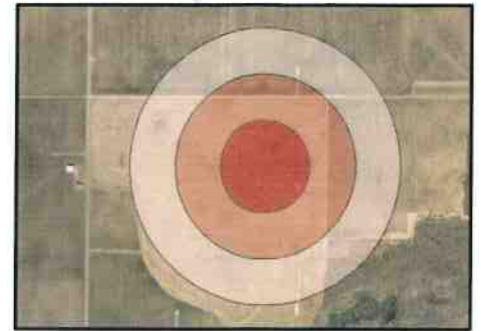
17. Clarkson Grain Co. Inc

Coles County Critical Facilities: Township of North Okaw

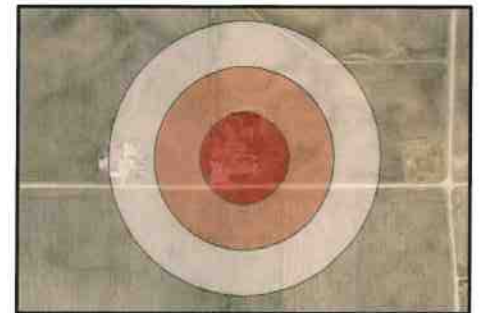
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONE



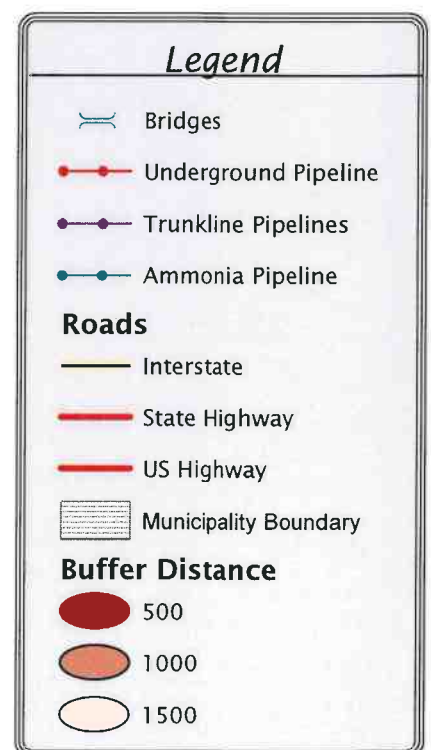
0 0.45 0.9 Miles



1. Underground Gas Storage

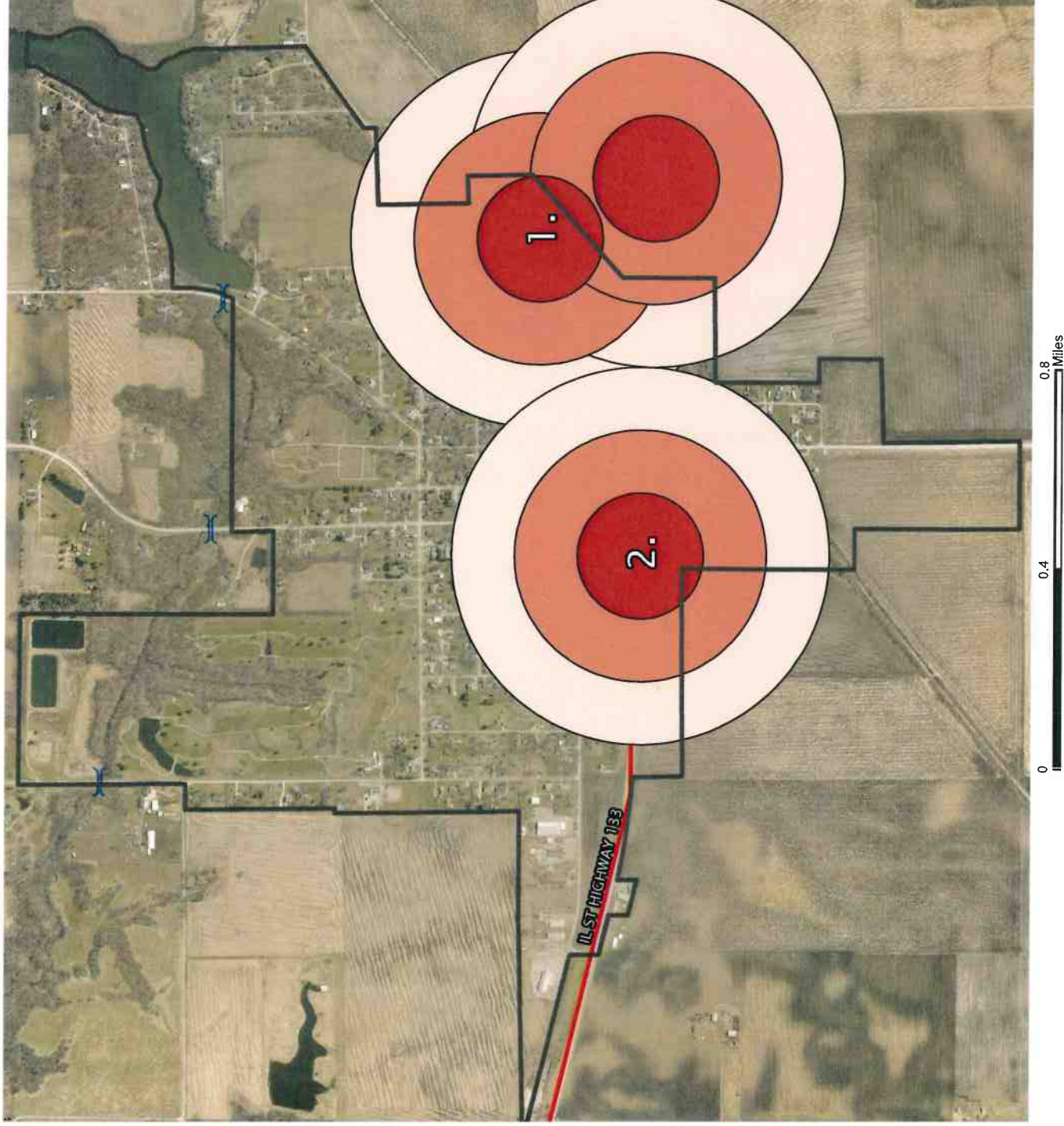


2. Helena Fertilizer

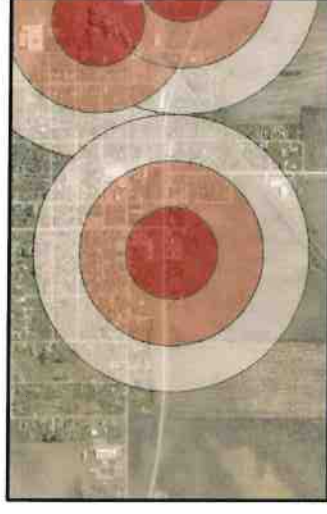


Coles County Critical Facilities: Village of Oakland

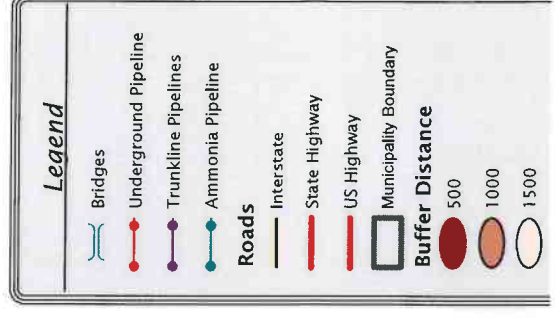
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES



1. ADM

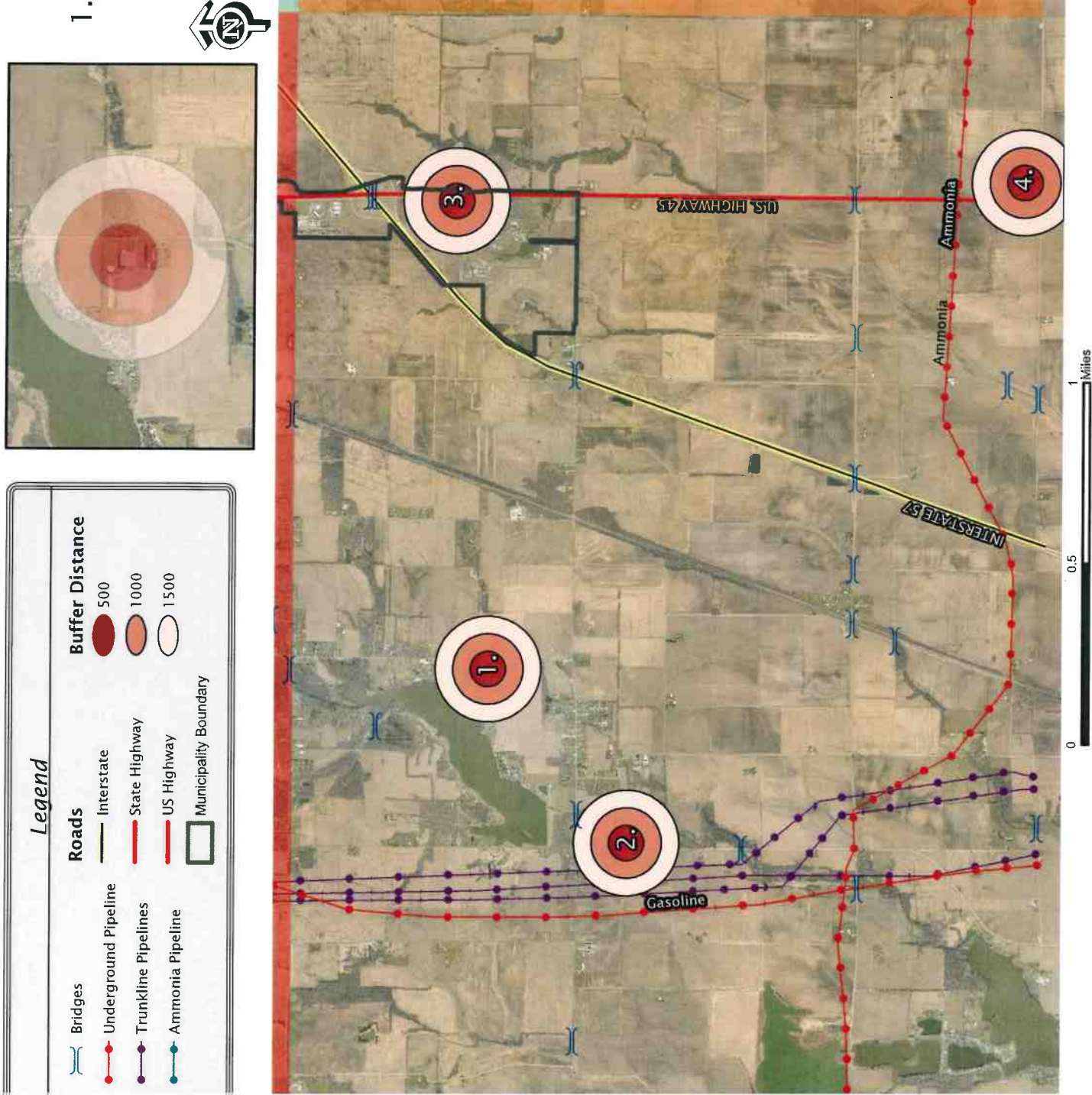


2. Gas Station



Coles County Critical Facilities: Township of Paradise

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES

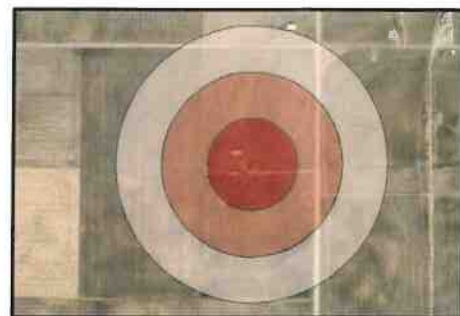
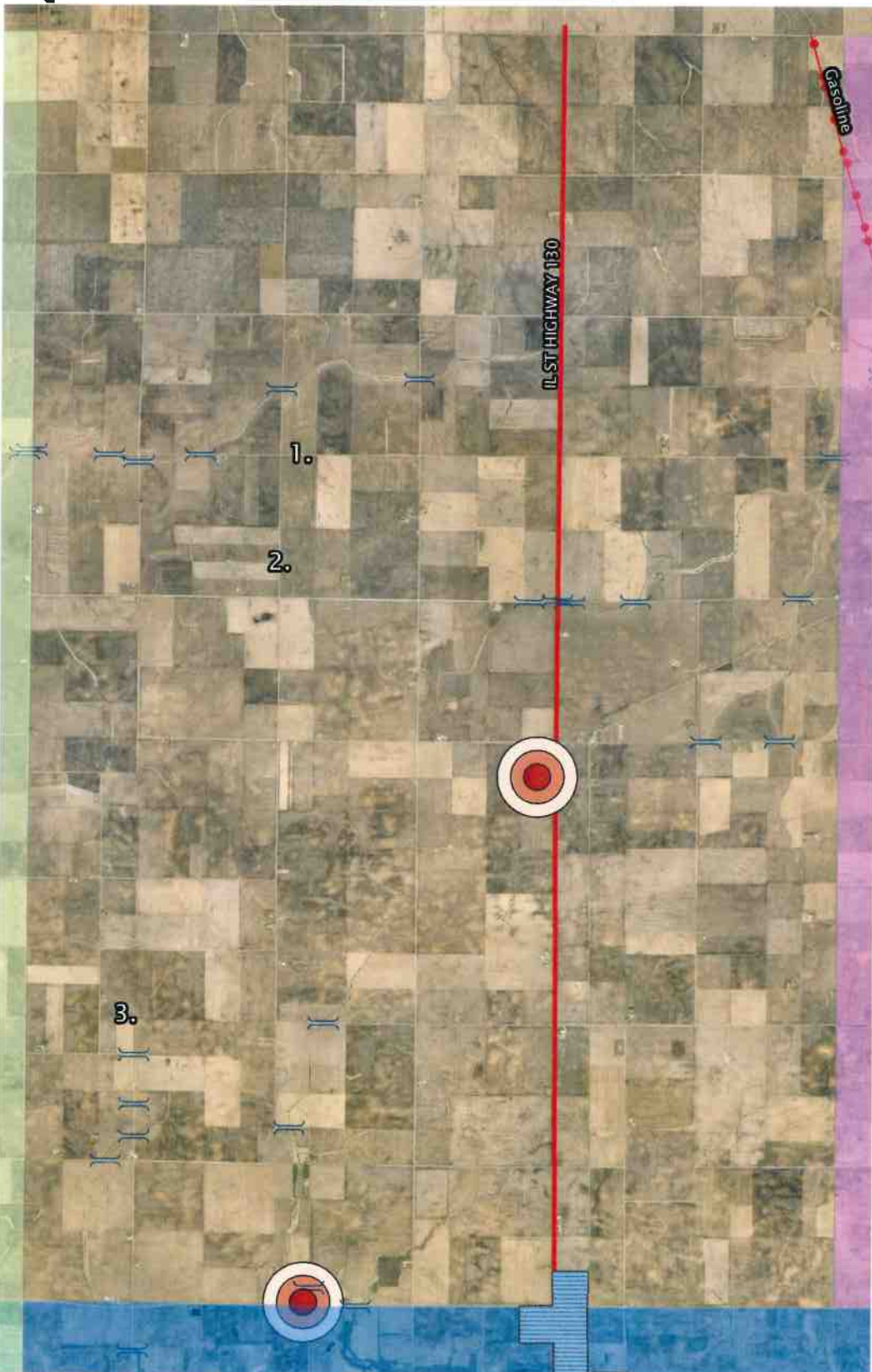


Coles County Critical Facilities: Township of Seven Hickory

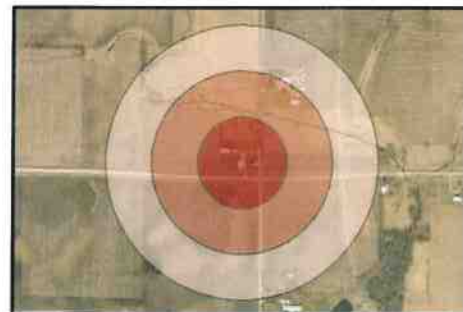
HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONE



0 0.45 0.9 Miles



1. Propane



2. Ferguson Cattle Farm

Legend

Bridges

Underground Pipeline

Trunkline Pipelines

Ammonia Pipeline

Roads

Interstate

State Highway

US Highway

Municipality Boundary

Buffer Distance

500

1000

1500

ATTACHMENT E
THREAT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
AND RISK ASSESSMENT
(THIRA) WORKSHEETS



**Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
(THIRA)**

Revision: 11.9.15

Jurisdiction	Coles County	Organization	Coles County HMP
Region	9	Date	09/19/2016

Risk Assessment Ranking for Jurisdiction

Key for Risk Assessment Ranking Table: (The hazard and risk percentage boxes are auto-calculated.)
The Hazard selected will be highlighted by the amount of Risk from the Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment:
Green = Low, **Blue** = Guarded, **Yellow** = Elevated, **Orange** = High, **Red** = Severe

HAZARD	Tornado	RISK PERCENTAGE	22%
HAZARD	Animal Disease Outbreak	RISK PERCENTAGE	19%
HAZARD	Drought	RISK PERCENTAGE	56%
HAZARD	Earthquake	RISK PERCENTAGE	33%
HAZARD	Epidemic	RISK PERCENTAGE	39%
HAZARD	Flood	RISK PERCENTAGE	39%
HAZARD	Severe Storm	RISK PERCENTAGE	44%
HAZARD	Wild Fire	RISK PERCENTAGE	39%
HAZARD	Airplane Failure	RISK PERCENTAGE	33%
HAZARD	Dam Failure	RISK PERCENTAGE	11%
HAZARD	Hazardous Materials Release	RISK PERCENTAGE	33%
HAZARD	Power Failure	RISK PERCENTAGE	44%
HAZARD	Radiological Release	RISK PERCENTAGE	15%
HAZARD	Train Derailment	RISK PERCENTAGE	22%
HAZARD	School and Workplace Violence	RISK PERCENTAGE	33%
HAZARD	Cyber Incident	RISK PERCENTAGE	44%

HAZARD	Explosives Attack	RISK PERCENTAGE	11%
HAZARD		RISK PERCENTAGE	0%

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	Natural
----------------------------	----------------

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	Tornado
---------------------------	----------------

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	Moderate
---	-----------------

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	Low
---	------------

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	Low
---	------------

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	Low
--	------------

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)

22%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Group

Natural

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Type

Animal Disease Outbreak

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (*This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference [CPG 201](#) and the [Core Capabilities](#)*)

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

Low

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

Low or none

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

Low or None

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

19%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group

Natural

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type

Drought

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference [CPG 201](#) and the [Core Capabilities](#))*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Moderate

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

Moderate

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

Low or None

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

56%

[Save Form](#)

[Add Assessment Form](#)

[Remove Assessment Form](#)

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Group

Natural

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Type

Earthquake

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference [CPG 201](#) and the [Core Capabilities](#))

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)

33%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group

Natural

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type

Epidemic

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

Moderate

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

39%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Group

Natural

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Type

Flood

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (*This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the [Core Capabilities](#)*)

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

Moderate

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

39%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Group

Natural

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Type	Severe Storm
Threat and Hazard Context Description	
<u>Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:</u> Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. <i>(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)</i>	
Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment	
<u>Directions for Probability:</u> Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction. Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years. Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years. High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.	
Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	High
<u>Directions for Human Impact:</u> Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area. Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction. Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction. High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.	
Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	Low
<u>Directions for Property Impact:</u> Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property. Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected. Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected. High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.	
Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	Low
<u>Directions for Business Impact:</u> Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard. Low = Less than 10% of business affected. Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected. High = More than 25% of business affected.	
Business Impact: Interruption of Services	Moderate
<u>Directions for Preparedness:</u> Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard. Low = Minimal or Outdated (<i>more than 4 years old</i>) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard. Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard. High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.	
Preparedness: Pre-planning	High
<u>Directions for Internal Response:</u> Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard. Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard. Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard. High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.	
Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

Moderate

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

44%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group

Natural

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type

Wild Fire

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the [Core Capabilities](#))*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services**Low****Directions for Preparedness:**

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning**High****Directions for Internal Response:**

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources**High****Directions for External Response:**

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies**Moderate****Directions for Risk:**

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)**39%****Save Form****Add Assessment Form****Remove Assessment Form****Threat and Hazard Assessment****Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:**

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Group**Technological****Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:**

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Type**Airplane Failure****Threat and Hazard Context Description****Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:**

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (*This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference [CPG 201](#) and the [Core Capabilities](#)*)

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

33%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Group

Technological

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Type

Dam Failure

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

Low

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	High
Directions for Risk: The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.	
Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	11%
Save Form	Add Assessment Form
Remove Assessment Form	
Threat and Hazard Assessment	
Directions Threat/ Hazard Group: Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. <i>(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)</i>	
Threat/Hazard Group	Technological
Directions Threat/ Hazard Type: Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. <i>(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)</i>	
Threat/Hazard Type	Hazardous Materials Release
Threat and Hazard Context Description	
Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description: Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. <i>(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)</i>	
Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment	
Directions for Probability: Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction. Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years. Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years. High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.	
Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	High
Directions for Human Impact: Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area. Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction. Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction. High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.	
Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	Low
Directions for Property Impact: Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property. Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected. Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected. High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.	
Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	Low
Directions for Business Impact: Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard. Low = Less than 10% of business affected. Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected. High = More than 25% of business affected.	

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	Low
Directions for Preparedness: Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard. Low = Minimal or Outdated (<i>more than 4 years old</i>) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard. Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard. High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.	
Preparedness: Pre-planning	High
Directions for Internal Response: Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard. Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard. Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard. High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.	
Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	High
Directions for External Response: Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry.. Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry. Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry. High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.	
External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	High
Directions for Risk: The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.	
Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)	33%
Save Form	Add Assessment Form
Threat and Hazard Assessment	
Directions Threat/ Hazard Group: Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (<i>Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.</i>)	
Threat/Hazard Group	Technological
Directions Threat/ Hazard Type: Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (<i>Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.</i>)	
Threat/Hazard Type	Power Failure
Threat and Hazard Context Description	
Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description: Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (<i>This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities</i>)	
Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment	
Directions for Probability: Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction. Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years. Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years. High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.	
Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

High

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

44%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group

Technological

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type

Radiological Release

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

Low

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Moderate

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Moderate

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

15%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Group

Technological

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Type

Train Derailment

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference [CPG 201](#) and the [Core Capabilities](#))

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

Moderate

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)

22%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group

Human-Caused

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type

School and Workplace Violence

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the [Core Capabilities](#))*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Low

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Low

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

33%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Group

Human-Caused

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (*Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.*)

Threat/Hazard Type

Cyber Incident

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. (*This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference [CPG 201](#) and the [Core Capabilities](#)*)

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

High

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Low

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Moderate

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Moderate

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

High

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

44%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Group

Human-Caused

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. (Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)

Threat/Hazard Type	Explosives Attack
Threat and Hazard Context Description	
Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description: Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. <i>(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)</i>	
Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment	
Directions for Probability: Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction. Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years. Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years. High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.	
Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	Low
Directions for Human Impact: Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area. Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction. Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction. High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.	
Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	Low
Directions for Property Impact: Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property. Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected. Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected. High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.	
Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	Low
Directions for Business Impact: Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard. Low = Less than 10% of business affected. Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected. High = More than 25% of business affected.	
Business Impact: Interruption of Services	Low
Directions for Preparedness: Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard. Low = Minimal or Outdated (<i>more than 4 years old</i>) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard. Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard. High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.	
Preparedness: Pre-planning	High
Directions for Internal Response: Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard. Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard. Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard. High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.	
Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	High

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

High

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

11%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:

Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group

Human-Caused

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type

Chemical Attack

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:

Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference [CPG 201](#) and the [Core Capabilities](#))*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:

Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.

Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.

Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.

High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.

Directions for Human Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.

Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury

Directions for Property Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.

Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.

High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Directions for Business Impact:

Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.

Low = Less than 10% of business affected.

Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.

High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Directions for Preparedness:

Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.

High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

Directions for Internal Response:

Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.

Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.

Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.

High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

Directions for External Response:

Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..

Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.

Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

Directions for Risk:

The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)

0%

Save Form

Add Assessment Form

Remove Assessment Form

ATTACHMENT F

WEATHER DATABASES

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	SCALE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES CO.	7/11/1958	Tornado	F3	0	3	25000	0
COLES CO.	5/6/1960	Tornado	F2	0	0	25000	0
COLES CO.	12/15/1971	Tornado	F1	0	24	250000	0
COLES CO.	6/9/1972	Tornado	F1	0	0	25000	0
COLES CO.	3/29/1974	Tornado	F2	0	1	250000	0
COLES CO.	4/3/1974	Tornado	F1	0	0	25000	0
COLES CO.	6/22/1974	Tornado		0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/10/1974	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/10/1974	Tornado	F2	0	0	2500	0
COLES CO.	8/10/1974	Tornado	F3	0	0	2500	0
COLES CO.	8/13/1974	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/3/1982	Tornado	F1	0	0	250000	0
COLES CO.	5/15/1986	Tornado	F1	0	0	250000	0
COLES CO.	11/15/1988	Tornado	F1	0	0	250000	0
COLES CO.	5/25/1989	Tornado	F1	0	0	250000	0
COLES CO.	7/30/1992	Tornado	F0	0	0	2500	0
COLES CO.	4/26/1994	Tornado	F1	0	0	5000000	0
COLES CO.	4/19/1996	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/25/1997	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/28/1998	Tornado	F2	0	3	3000000	0
COLES CO.	5/19/1998	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/8/1999	Tornado	F0	0	0	50000	0
COLES CO.	9/26/2003	Tornado	F1	0	1	10000000	0
COLES CO.	4/16/2006	Tornado	F1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/16/2006	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/24/2006	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/6/2008	Tornado	EF1	0	0	275000	0
COLES CO.	6/29/2013	Tornado	EF0	0	0	4000	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES CO.	5/27/1955	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/11/1957	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/27/1957	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/10/1962	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/10/1962	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	12/15/1971	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/4/1973	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/20/1973	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/29/1974	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/24/1975	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/18/1975	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/25/1975	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	11/30/1975	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	2/16/1976	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/5/1977	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/11/1979	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/2/1982	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/7/1982	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	12/3/1982	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/27/1983	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/15/1984	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/25/1984	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/10/1986	Thunderstorm Wind	0	3	0	0
COLES CO.	4/30/1986	Thunderstorm Wind	0	5	0	0
COLES CO.	9/29/1986	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/2/1987	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/6/1987	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/26/1987	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/27/1987	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/5/1989	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/20/1990	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/17/1992	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/9/1992	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/21/1995	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	200000	0
COLES CO.	6/17/1996	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	10/17/1996	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/30/1997	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	126000	0
COLES CO.	5/19/1998	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	60000	0
COLES CO.	6/18/1998	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/29/1998	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/20/1998	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	2/11/1999	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/1/1999	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/4/1999	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES CO.	8/12/1999	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	20000	0
COLES CO.	4/20/2000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/27/2000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/14/2000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/20/2000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/2/2000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/6/2000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/26/2000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/23/2001	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/8/2001	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/18/2001	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	9/6/2001	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	10/24/2001	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/27/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/9/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/27/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/31/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/10/2003	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/23/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/25/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/30/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/31/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/13/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/18/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/19/2005	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/5/2005	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/13/2005	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/26/2005	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/13/2005	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	11/5/2005	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	11/28/2005	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/2/2006	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/24/2006	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/22/2006	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/22/2007	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/16/2007	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	20000	0
COLES CO.	10/18/2007	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	8000	0
COLES CO.	5/2/2008	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	70000	0
COLES CO.	5/30/2008	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	30000	0
COLES CO.	6/6/2008	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	30000	0
COLES CO.	7/8/2008	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	30000	0
COLES CO.	7/21/2008	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	12/27/2008	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	12000	0
COLES CO.	5/13/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	45000	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES CO.	5/30/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	33000	0
COLES CO.	6/19/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	50000	0
COLES CO.	7/8/2009	Lightning	0	1	0	0
COLES CO.	8/4/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	16000	0
COLES CO.	8/19/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	17000	0
COLES CO.	8/19/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	16000	0
COLES CO.	8/21/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	28000	0
COLES CO.	6/23/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	15000	0
COLES CO.	7/19/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	80000	0
COLES CO.	10/26/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	18000	0
COLES CO.	4/19/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	5000	0
COLES CO.	6/21/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	46500	0
COLES CO.	7/2/2011	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	15000	0
COLES CO.	8/16/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	0	2	170000	100000
COLES CO.	9/7/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	4000	0
COLES CO.	1/29/2013	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	250000	0
COLES CO.	5/9/2013	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	60000	0
COLES CO.	5/20/2013	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	125000	0
COLES CO.	7/20/2013	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	25000	0
COLES CO.	7/26/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	8000	0
COLES CO.	9/5/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	1500	0
COLES CO.	10/13/2014	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	9500	0
COLES CO.	5/10/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	2000	0
COLES CO.	6/7/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	40000	0
COLES CO.	8/18/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	10000	0
COLES CO.	9/4/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	25000	0
COLES CO.	6/15/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	107000	0
COLES CO.	7/6/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	25000	0
COLES CO.	7/13/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	125000	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	SIZE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES CO.	11/9/1984	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/4/1985	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/22/1988	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/9/1992	Hail	2.5	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/25/1993	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/21/1995	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/14/1997	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/24/1997	Hail	.75-1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/7/1998	Hail	1.5	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/19/1998	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/12/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	1/21/1999	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	2/27/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/1/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/4/1999	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/12/2000	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/2/2000	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/6/2000	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/26/2000	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/10/2001	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/12/2002	Hail	.88-1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/27/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/27/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/31/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/24/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/2/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/10/2003	Hail	.75-1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/14/2003	Hail	2	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	9/26/2003	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/23/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/6/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/13/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	8/18/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	11/5/2005	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/11/2006	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/2/2006	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/24/2006	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/19/2006	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/22/2006	Hail	.88-1.25	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/26/2006	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/22/2007	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	10/18/2007	Hail	1.25	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/27/2008	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/21/2008	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	SIZE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES CO.	6/22/2008	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/21/2008	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/15/2009	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/30/2009	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/18/2009	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/13/2010	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/19/2010	Hail	1-1.5	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	2/27/2011	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/9/2011	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/19/2011	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/25/2011	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/28/2011	Hail	1.5	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/2/2012	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	3/23/2012	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	9/7/2012	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/11/2014	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/8/2015	Hail	.75-1.25	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/1/2016	Hail	0.75-2.0	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	11/15/1955	Hail	2	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/14/1974	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/26/1975	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/8/1975	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/7/1982	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	SPEED	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES (ZONE)	3/25/1996	High Wind		0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	4/28/1996	High Wind	53 MPH	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	4/6/1997	High Wind		0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	4/30/1997	High Wind		0	0	6000	0
COLES (ZONE)	11/10/1998	High Wind		0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/9/2002	High Wind	50 MPH	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	12/18/2002	High Wind	38 MPH	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	11/24/2004	High Wind	52 MPH	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	9/14/2008	High Wind	52 MPH	0	0	20000	0
COLES (ZONE)	9/14/2008	High Wind	52 MPH	0	0	3000	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/1/2012	Strong Wind	43 MPH	0	0	15000	0
COLES (ZONE)	12/20/2012	High Wind	39 MPH	0	0	0	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES CO.	6/1/1999	Flash Flood	0	0	3000000	0
COLES CO.	6/24/2000	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	9/10/2000	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	10/5/2000	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	2/9/2001	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/8/2001	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	7/9/2001	Flood	1	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/27/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/6/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/7/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/12/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/27/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/13/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/10/2003	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/27/2004	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/30/2004	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/6/2006	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/23/2007	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/17/2007	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	2/5/2008	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/4/2008	Flood	1	0	250000	0
COLES CO.	2/11/2009	Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/14/2009	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/8/2009	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/26/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/23/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/15/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	9/2/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/19/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/27/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/3/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	7/29/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	5/2/2013	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/22/2013	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/4/2014	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	6/19/2015	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
COLES CO.	4/26/2016	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES (ZONE)	7/26/1997	Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	6/26/1998	Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	7/20/1999	Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	7/28/1999	Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	7/22/2005	Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	7/30/2006	Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	8/1/2006	Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	8/3/2010	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	8/9/2010	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	6/29/2012	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	7/1/2012	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/6/2014	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	2/2/1996	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/5/1999	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	4/5/2007	Frost/Freeze	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/15/2009	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES (ZONE)	7/3/2012	Drought	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	8/1/2012	Drought	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	9/1/2012	Drought	0	0	0	34800000

LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
COLES (ZONE)	1/2/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/4/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/18/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/19/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	11/25/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/8/1997	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/15/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/26/1997	Winter Storm	0	2	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/8/1998	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/1/1999	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/13/1999	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/11/2000	Heavy Snow	1	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	12/13/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/25/2002	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	12/24/2002	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/21/2006	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	2/12/2007	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	12/15/2007	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	12/25/2009	Winter Weather	0	8	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/6/2010	Winter Weather	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	11/24/2010	Winter Weather	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	12/12/2010	Winter Weather	1	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/11/2011	Winter Weather	1	1	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	2/1/2011	Winter Storm	0	0	600000	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/24/2013	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	1/5/2014	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	2/4/2014	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	2/20/2015	Winter Weather	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	2/28/2015	Winter Weather	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	3/1/2015	Winter Weather	0	0	0	0
COLES (ZONE)	2/24/2016	Blizzard	0	0	0	0

ATTACHMENT G
MEETING SIGN IN SHEETS

Coles County HMP Update
Steering Committee Meeting
January 27, 2016 @ 2p.m

Name	Agency	Email
JEFFREY LAHN	CCMH BAD	jlahn@co.coles.il.us
Gloria Spear	CCHD	gspear@co.coles.il.us
DAM DEEKEN	EASTERN ILL. UNIVERSITY	dddecken@EUIU.EDU
Jim Hilgenberg	Coles Co. EMA	cmcd401@gmail.com
Andrew Fearn	Coles County Airport	andrewfearn@colescountyairport.com
Joe FERNANDEZ	SRUKS	JFERNANDEZ@SRUKS.ORG
Glenn Lyons	FORNIA ST. BANK	glenn.lyons@fornia.com
Steve Amperich	City of Charleston	cityplanner@co.coles.il
Steve Bennett	Charleston Fire	bennetrcfd@consolidated.net
Tim MEISTER	CHARLESTON F.D.	meistercfd@consolidated.net
Tim Zimmer	EIU - Facilities	tpzimmer@ei.edu
CURT BUESCHER	CITY OF CHARLESTON	PUBLICWORKS@CO.COLES.IL.US
Sean Junges	Mattoon Fire	Junges@MattoonIllinois.org
Rick Johnson	Coles County Highway	rjohnson@co.coles.il.us
DAW ENSIGN	Coles County EMA	densign@co.coles.il.us
Bryan Baker	Charleston P.D.	cpdchief@co.coles.il.us
Kelly Conkard	CCRPDC	

Coles County HMP Steering Committee Meeting
September 9, 2016 at 2:00p.m.

Name	Email	Jurisdiction Represented
Don Enson	denson@co.coles.il.us	EMA
Colleen Lyons	colleen.lyons@ic.gov	For Riders ST. PK
Tim Hilgenberg	CMF6401@gmail.com	Coles County EMA
Andrew Fearn	andrew.fearn@colescountyairport.com	Airport
Tina Meister	meisterofd@consolidated.net	Charleston FD
Steve Bennett	bennett@co.coles.il.us	Charleston FD
Mark Harris	mharris@co.coles.il.us	Coles Co Sheriff
Rick Johnson	rjohnson@co.coles.il.us	Coles Co. Highway
Joan-June	Joan-June@matthomilinois.org	Matthom Fire
Anthony Nichols	nichols@matthomilinois.org	MFD
Bobb, Martinally	bmartinally@verizon.org	Reg. Office of Ed
Kyle Thompson	Kthompson@verizon.org	Regional Office of Education #11
Sarah Mummel	SMummel@co.coles.il.us	CCR P+DE
Kelly Lockhart		CCR PDC

[illegible]

Coles County HMP Update
Steering Committee Meeting
7/31/2017

Name

Agency

Email

Andrew Fearn Coles County Airport andrewfearn@ccolscountyairport.com

Steve Bennett Charleston bennettscid2@charlestonco.org

Jim Hilgenberg Coles County EMA CMF401@gmail.com

Sean Jung Mattom Fire Junges@matthomillinois.org

DAN ENSIGN Coles EMA densign@co.colo.il.us

Ben Johnson Coles County Highway Johnson@co.colo.il.us

CURT BUECHER CHARLESTON RICHWORKS@CO.COLS.IL.US

Kelly Lockhart CCRPDC

Coles County HMP Update
Steering Committee Meeting
7/31/2017

Name

Agency

Email

Randy Ervin	Lake Land College PD	rerwin@lakelandcollege.edu
Chad Smith	Lake Land College PD	csmith@lakeland.edu

MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project: Coles County HMP

Meeting Date: February 15, 2018 3:00 P.M.

Facilitator: CCRPDC

Place/Room: City of Charleston

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT H

NEWS ARTICLES



OAKLAND INDEP

The Oakland-Hindsboro Community

Coles Co. Regi
651 Jackson Av
Charleston, IL 6

Vol. 19 Issue 30

75 cents

INSIDE: Throwback Thursday: 1965 Boy and Girl Scouts • Girls' basketball Senior Night; bo

Residents evacuated, Ill. Route 133 closed during propane leak

By Janice Hunt

HINDSBORO – Authorities evacuated as many as 20 houses and blocked off the highway for four hours until a leaking 30,000-gallon propane tank could be repaired Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Village Trustee Nancy Hendrix first noticed the problem, which was caused by a stuck relief valve on the Ferrellgas tank on the south side of Illinois Route 133.

"I was leaving town to go to the store, and I smelled something very strong," Hendrix said. "You could see a cloud. It was just unusual."

She called her husband, Carl, who notified the Hindsboro Fire Department, which leaped into action.

The call went in at about 6:30 p.m., and volunteers remained on the job for four hours. During that time, temperatures dipped into the single digits and fog developed.

A Ferrellgas employee from Mattoon was unable to repair the leak, so he had to summon an employee

Illinois Street on the east.

An estimated 24 to 30 people left their houses, said fire Chief Steve Beaty.

To give people a warm place to go, Jerry Lutz, Bowdre Township road commissioner, unlocked the library, and Diane Beaty unlocked the Civic Center.

Hendrix helped at the Civic Center, where volunteers provided coffee and water for the 15-20 people who congregated there, she said.

An Oakland ambulance was on site at the Civic Center in case of emergencies.

Bowdre Township employees helped the firefighters block traffic. West of Hindsboro, access to the village was shut down from the intersection of state routes 133 and 130 by the Douglas County Sheriff's Department, and later Hindsboro police Chief Adam Weinstock.

On the east side of the village, a fire truck blocked the highway at the curve, where traffic was diverted onto the Antioch Road.

Traffic could still enter town from the north, but

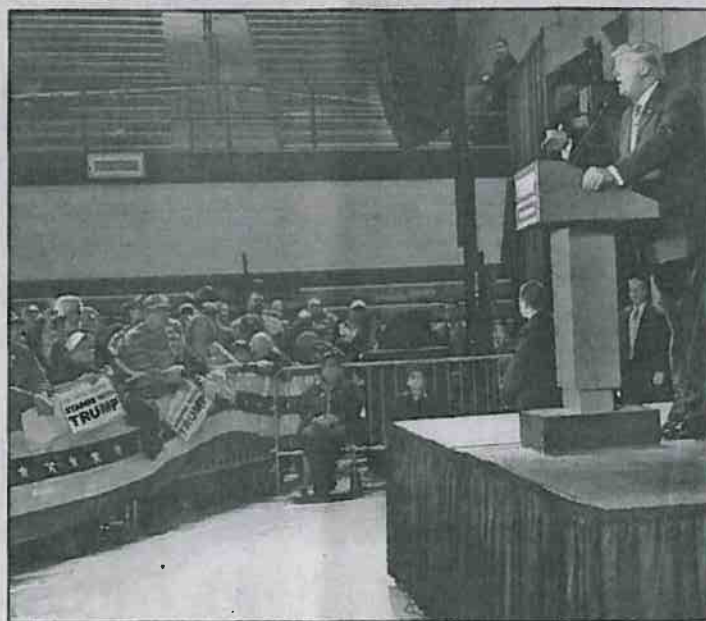


PHOTO SUBMIT

Monica Thomas of Hindsboro was 'close enough to see the beads of forehead at a campaign rally in Muscatine, Iowa, on Sunday, Jan. 2

Local couple takes road to attend Trump rally

Submitted by
Monica Thomas

This past weekend, we had the opportunity to attend a Donald Trump rally.

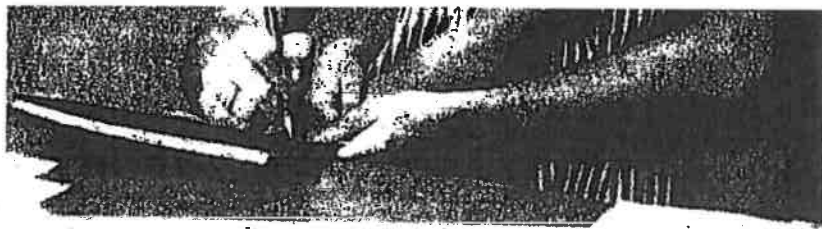
We were able to get tickets for the rally in Pella, Iowa. We were unable to arrive until about an hour before the rally would begin at 2:30 p.m.

As we turned into the Central College Campus, I was surprised to see a line stretching about 10 blocks long.

time, one of them yelled at the top of his lungs, "Get behind the line or you will be removed!" Needless to say, she took notice, as did the rest of the crowd.

The motorcade drove in, and the crowd followed it to where everyone thought he would be entering the building.

Shortly after, they announced that he was in the building. I don't know how they did it, because no one in the crowd saw him exit a vehicle or enter the build-



First Day Jitters

Brenda Shoaff comforts Jackie Christman on her first day of kindergarten at Main Street School this morning as her teacher takes inventory of school items brought to begin the school term.

Within minutes, however, the five-year-old overcame those "first day blues" as she joined other classmates in getting acquainted with toys and equipment around the room.

toes Bill

Mattoon Firms Only Bidders for Road Work

Two Mattoon firms were the apparent sole bidders for highway construction on Route 16 east of Shelbyville.

Their bid, opened Tuesday at the Illinois Department of Transportation in Springfield was set at a preliminary figure of \$1,681,880. The Paris office emphasized, however, the figure is preliminary and the job has not yet been officially awarded to the companies who bid in combination.

They were identified as Howell Asphalt Co. and Huckaba & Sons Construction Co., both of Mattoon.

Only .11 Inch Rain Tuesday

Only .11 of an inch fell Tuesday at the Lake Shelbyville dam site, according to readings taken at 8 a.m. today by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

This brings the month's total to 4.23 inches, or 131 per cent of the August average of 3.32.

Tornado Damage Set \$2.5 Million

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — Damage has been placed at more than \$2.5 million from a tornado that ravaged parts of three east-central Illinois counties over the weekend, tearing up crops and homes.

E. Erie Jones, state emergency services director, said Tuesday that—the tornado caused more than \$1.64 million in damage to residential property. This was largely to the mobile trailer homes and summer cottages smashed when the tornado ripped into the Lake Mattoon area, he said.

Agricultural damage was placed at \$794,000 in Coles, Cumberland and Shelby counties, with Shelby County the hardest hit, suffering \$564,000 in such damage.

Loss to public institutions and other public properties was under \$100,000, Jones said. Cost to state and local agencies of cleanup operations was at least \$20,000 he said.

Five persons were killed and more than 50 injured when the tornado hit Sunday, obliterating trailer homes, smashing cottages, and hurling debris for hundreds of yards.

Gov. James R. Thompson declared the three counties state disaster areas Tuesday, a first step towards possible federal assistance.

Thompson said that by declaring the counties state disaster areas, "Illinois officials can begin paving the way for Small Business Administration loans."

"If approved by federal officials, residents of these counties will be able to secure low interest loans to cover uninsured losses," the governor said.

He also said the declaration will allow for a reassessment of any property damaged by the storm.

More than 55 trailers and nine homes were destroyed in

the storm, the governor's office said.

Jones said that state Department of Transportation crew remained near Lake Mattoon on Tuesday, helping in cleanup operations.

Storms Hit Southern Illinois

By The Associated Press
Thunderstorms wracked Southern Illinois, dumping at least 3½ inches of moisture on some western sections.

"It looked like 11 o'clock at night," said an Edwardsville woman of the storm that hit around noon Tuesday.

Rain-measuring devices in Edwardsville charted 3.5 inches. Some residents reported flooded basements and storm sewers.

At least 2 inches of rain fell in Alton, and Belleville also reported more than an inch of rain.

Lightning darted out of the thunderheads when the storm reached the central portion of the region.

In Sandoval, north of Centralia, Asst. Fire Chief William Resch said lightning struck a large oil storage tank and ignited it.

"It blew the top off of it and the oil was burning," said Resch.

He said a bolt struck the wiring in a mobile home occupied by Catherine Thomas in Sandoval.

"It scared the living life out of her," said the firefighter. But damage was confined to the wiring.

Other communities reported some downed tree limbs because of the force of the storms.

The cornerstone of the Treasury Building in Washington supposedly contains a lock of hair from President Jackson's granddaughter, Mary Donelson, who was born in the White House.

Clinton Sheriff Hit Prisoner

The jury is considering the first of 18 indictments citing Long for battery, grand theft, intimidation, failure to furnish inmates medical attention, official misconduct and obstruction of justice in a series of incidents connected with his job.

Tamburini, called by special prosecutor Basil G. Greenias, testified that he first saw Long strike Wilmoth in a hall area of the jail after calling for a traile jacket to place him in.

"He (Wilmoth) became very noisy again," testified Tamburini, now the elected commissioner of public health and safety in this downstate city of 300. "I observed the sheriff strike Mr. Wilmoth," he added.

The former deputy testified that Long cuffed Wilmoth again just before placing him in a cell at the jail.

Greenias, a Democrat and former Macon County state's attorney from Decatur, was appointed in December after late's Atty. Stephen Peters withdrew from the case because he once worked for Long.

Gambill, of Rantoul, questioned Tamburini about the complaint report he wrote at the time of the arrest in 1974. Gambill asked Tamburini why the report, submitted to the state's attorney, omitted any mention of the alleged beatings by the sheriff.

"You certainly wouldn't give them inaccurate information would you?" Gambill asked.

"It's not my place to report on my superior sir," replied Tamburini. "I would not have included it in my report."

Wilmoth, who also took the stand, said he was taken into the jail by county and local police after he became intoxicated with beer and marijuana. He said he recalled being struck by someone but could not identify whom.

The next day, he testified, "my whole body was sore, but mostly around in the rib area."

Much of the initial testimony centered on whether Wilmoth resisted arrest after he had hit a ride.

In his opening statements, Gambill said Wilmoth "was extremely wild and acting like an animal." He said Long struck him "only after the sheriff had his face spit on."

To testify, Wilmoth was removed from Menard Correctional Center, where he is serving a 20- to 60-year sentence for a 1976 conviction of raping a 78-year-old woman who was confined to a wheelchair. He was accompanied by two uniformed state corrections officers who manacled him out of the jury's sight after he finished.

Long was indicted on March 25 after an investigation of his conduct in office, appeared jointly in the Chicago Daily News and the DeWitt County Observer, a weekly newspaper based here.

If found guilty of beating Wilmoth, Long could face up to three years in prison and automatically would lose his elected office.

He will be tried later on the other indictments before separate juries, although some of

the charges could be consolidated and others dropped by mutual consent of both sides.

Before they left the courtroom for the evening, jurors were admonished by Judge Robert J. Steigmann of Circuit Court not to discuss the case with anyone or watch, listen to or read a local news account. He earlier denied a motion for a change of venue sought as a matter of routine by Long's lawyer.

Murder Charges

DANVILLE, Ill. (AP) — Murder charges were filed today against a Danville woman who told police her husband's shooting death two weeks ago was a suicide, police said.

Zelma Starr, was charged with shooting her husband, Carol, at their home on Aug. 6. Police said Mrs. Starr called them that night to report that her husband had then himself.

They said a pathologist's report indicated Starr suffered two bullet wounds in the head, raising doubts that he committed suicide.

DAILY UNION

SERVING ALL OF SHELBY COUNTY AND THE LAKE SHELBYVILLE AREA

Shelbyville, Ill. 62885

Tuesday, August 23, 1977

40¢ Per Week

Today's Forecast:
Partly cloudy with
chance of showers.
Temperature:
Today, 60 to 70
and 70 to 80

Tornado Ar Cited as Disas

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — Three Illinois counties ravaged by a tornado over the weekend were declared emergency disaster areas today by Gov. James R. Thompson, paving the way for possible federal assistance.

Portions of Coles, Cumberland and Shelby counties were blasted Sunday by the twister, leaving five dead and more than 50 injured.

More than 55 mobile homes and nine other homes were destroyed, many of the trailers sheared off their foundations or hurled into Lake Mattoon.

Agriculture officials estimated the storm caused \$300,000 in crop damage, with Shelby County alone suffering \$200,000.

If the federal government also declares the counties disaster areas, it would allow residents to secure low-interest loans to cover non-insured losses, officials said.

E. Eric Jones, state director of emergency services, said Thompson's action was "a kind of first step" in seeking such federal assistance.

Jones said officials at the site of the hardest hit area, a vacation community around Lake Mattoon, were today "just stepping up the cleanup."

He said an estimate of total damage caused by the storm would be available later today.

State trucks and transportation crews were at the site, helping scores of residents who picked their way through the rubble of crumpled trailer homes and summer cottages near Lake Mattoon.

"We're making sure the roads are clear," said Sherel Nutt, a Department of Transportation engineer. "When people bring their rubbish to the

edge of the roads, we haul it off to a dump."

"And we're pulling trailers out of the water."

Dozens of trailer homes in the once-tranquil vacation setting were hurled into the lake, overturned and scattered Sunday when the tornado struck, leaving five dead and more than 50 injured.

The force was so strong that even if all the mobile homes had been properly anchored to the ground, it wouldn't have helped, said Jones.

"My judgment is that some were and some weren't (anchored)," said Jones. "It wouldn't have made a bit of difference. The only place to be when a tornado hits a mobile home is out of it. There is no safe place in a mobile home."

"The anchors wouldn't have done a lot of good," said Nutt. "This (storm) just took (the homes) apart."

Four patrol boats supplied by the state Department of Conservation also cruised the lake, providing security and keeping an eye out for any additional bodies.

The storm also cut a 15-mile swath through cropland in Coles, Cumberland and Shelby counties, officials said.

Several mobile homes who had been at the site when the storm struck and other who hadn't streamed back to count their losses and pick up what belongings they could salvage.

"It wound up in pieces," said James Coghern, of Gibson City, of the trailer home occupied by his mother and sister when the storm struck. "Part of it's still here; the rest of it's just kind of between here and Timbuktu," he said.

Mary Blinn, of Champaign, who was away at a high school

reunion when the tornado tore apart her three-bedroom cottage, had to cancel plans to have friends visit her vacation retreat next weekend.

"We had to call and say for you to come spend the weekend," said Mrs. Blinn.

Her son, Clark Leewe, 18, rode out the storm in a boat on the lake but was not injured. He recalled: "It just picked me up like a toothpick in the boat, and

Clinton Sl Goes on 1

CLINTON, Ill. (AP) — Two alternate jurors were expected to be selected today in the trial of DeWitt County Sheriff Keith V. Long, who is accused of beating a straitjacketed prisoner in 1974.

Long, 58, who once boasted, "I am the law," went on trial Monday in Circuit Court on the first of 38 counts on which he was indicted.

Long is charged with battery for allegedly beating John M. Wilmoth Jr., 35, who is now serving a 60-to-90-year sentence at the Menard Correctional Center on his conviction for raping a 70-year-old woman confined to a wheelchair in Lincoln in 1975.

Long's attorney asked Judge Robert J. Steigmann for a change of venue, but Long reportedly told friends he prefers to be tried in Clinton because he believes a hometown jury will be more sympathetic to him than to Wilmoth. Steigmann took the change-of-

Convicted Racketeering

House of Delegates; attorney Ernest H. Cory Jr., and Hans business partners, brothers William A. and Harry W. Rodgers III.

Each man was accused of 30 mail fraud counts. They were acquitted of three of those counts.

There was no visible reaction from any of the defendants as the verdicts were announced.

Each charge carries a top penalty of five years in jail and a \$1,000 fine. Mandel, Cory and Kovens each were convicted of one racketeering count, the others two apiece. The maximum

sentence for racketeering is 20 years and \$25,000.

Mandel was charged with accepting between \$200,000 and \$400,000 in business interests, cash, bonds, Florida vacations, clothing and jewelry from the others.

Prosecutors contend the items were in exchange for his efforts to get the 1972 General Assembly to legislate benefits for Marlboro Race Track, then secretly owned by at least four of his codefendants. Kovens disputes a claim he owned 50 percent of Marlboro.

pping Mall to Be Built at Edge of Town

The buildings will be located some 250 feet south of the highway, with the northernmost office about 30 feet from the highway.

Already scheduled to go into the mall complex are offices for the Reimer Estates, and Universal Trailer Sales, both Reimer enterprises.

The Patio Shop, a franchise store, is scheduled to open in the mall, Reimer said. It will be locally owned. Other Patio Shops

are found in Decatur, Springfield and Clinton in this area, he said.

Jack Tuitt will open a fast-food type restaurant — Orphan Andy's — in the mall. Tuitt formerly was with the Shelby County Club.

Reimer said he plans to start construction on the mall complex in the next 30 days, and "will try to have it done by the first of January if the weather doesn't hit us too badly."

Reimer said he will build the shop units "from 600 square feet to whatever they require."

The buildings will be of brick construction with mansard roof featuring shake shingles, Reimer said. The roof will have a seven-foot overhang to protect the sidewalk in front of the shops.

The sidewalk will be of two-foot concrete squares with redwood dividers to allow room for planting ornamental shrubs.

Reimer said the largest shop in the complex will be about 2,000 square feet, which he said "is not big — but yet it is for a little mall."

"I don't have the space to build larger buildings," Reimer said. Several national firms have expressed interest in locating in the complex, Reimer said, because of the heavy lake traffic during the summer. The firms are studying the business prospects in the "off-season"

during the winter.

Reimer said that his new mobile home subdivision which opened May 15 has been expanding rapidly, and that 23 lots have been sold so far on the first street. Reimer said he is now breaking ground on a second street in the subdivision, and hopes to have it completed in about 30 days.

There is room for some 300 mobile homes in the area, he

said, we v
It subd
the s
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The (Univ
displ
home

Fair tonight with lows around 60. Mostly sunny Tuesday with highs in the low 80s. Variable winds at 4 to 8 miles per hour today, becoming northerly to northeasterly at 5 to 10 miles per hour tonight.

Lake Mattoon Tornado



orth of the dam.

ado

Across the drive, teenager Robin Richardson was at home with her sister and brother. Their parents were gone for the afternoon. Their home, a solid brick ranch-type home, withstood the storm until winds drove a nearby mobile home through the living room wall and up over the roof. They were not hurt. "We had gone out on the front porch to watch the storm," Robin said. "We often watch storms over the lake." "But this one was different."

Five persons were reported dead and 65 injured after a tornado ripped through three lakefront trailer parks on Lake Mattoon's north edge at 1:15 p.m. Sunday. Dead at the scene were Joseph Thomas Fitzgerald, 23, of Alsip; Mrs. Wayne (Rosemary) Corban, 50, of Pontiac and Mrs. Stanley (Carolyn) McCulloh, 36, of Fairbury. Two more victims, Dewey A. Manion, 38, of Chicago and Leta Waymack, 40, of Charleston died of injuries in Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center emergency room.

Cumberland County coroner Charles Hiles reportedly said the Fitzgerald youth apparently bled to death after his leg was sheared from his body.

Illinois state police reported this morning 65 persons were taken to the Sarah Bush Lincoln hospital, where 34 were admitted, some in critical condition. Ten were taken on to Burnham City and Carle hospitals, Champaign, including members of Mrs. McCulloh's family — her husband, Stan, 41, daughter Jill, 15 and Joan, 10, and son, Randy, 11.

The family was listed in serious condition this morning in the intensive care and pediatrics units of the Birnham City Hospital.

Three other Burnham patients were listed as serious, with one critical and one satisfactory.

Thirty-one persons were treated and released at the Sarah Bush Lincoln center, while two Champaign residents were treated at St. Anthony Hospital, Effingham and later released. They were identified as 52-year-old Olive Stuebner and her 54-year-old husband, John.

Although no damage estimate could be made as yet today, state police reported 45 mobile homes were destroyed and four permanent homes were extensively damaged or totally demolished. Numerous other homes in the area 2½ miles north and 1 mile west of Neoga were described as "partially damaged."

The storm's two funnel clouds reportedly also damaged a one mile swath of cropland beginning at Windsor and ending at Lake Mattoon, where the area was cordoned off by state police assisted by units from Shelby and Cumberland counties.

In the wake of the afternoon twisters Sunday, summer cottages were flattened, and mobile homes were blown from their pedestals and hurled into the lake waters. Boats were overturned and trees, telephone and power lines were smashed. Soon after the storm subsided, state troopers and county

A command post was set up by law enforcement officials at the lake's marina as the disaster area was roped off to prevent further looting. Area residents were being admitted to the zone today wearing tags issued at the check point to identify them from

unauthorized onlookers.

E. Erie Jones, director of the state Emergency Services and Disaster Agency said he was having Sunday dinner with his family in a northern Chicago suburb when Gov. James R. Thompson phoned him to go to

the Neoga scene and survey the damage. The twister-hit in an area bounded by three counties and two state police districts. Jones said he would make a survey of the damage to determine if disaster aid might be available.

'People and Debris All Over the Place'

"People and debris were all over the place," said State Trooper Jim Perry in describing the Lake Mattoon area after the tornado.

Perry was the first officer to respond to calls over CB Channel 9 for help from tornado victims. His car was the closest.

But even before this he was alerting area officials of possible storm damage.

"I was traveling Interstate 57 when the storm struck," he recalls. "The corn was bent low and the rain was coming in torrents. It was difficult to see so I pulled to the side of the road and parked.

"Then the car began to fishtail — move back and forth — while I was parked. It was probably the end of the storm that struck the lake. I never did see a funnel cloud, only low hanging black clouds."

"I headed to the lake area as soon as CB calls began coming in," Perry added.

"There were people and debris all over the place."

He didn't talk about the rest of the afternoon... only to say, "I hope I never see the like again."

Stories of events on the west side of the lake came from rescuers and police officials.

The injured had been taken to hospitals. The luckier ones were with friends. There was no shelter. Only police and rescue workers remained to search for victims and prevent looting.

Sheriff Robert Collins said that two of those killed in the twister were found on a lawn where their trailer had been blown away by the winds. A neighboring home suffered only superficial damage.

Collins said that it was feared some bodies still might be found in the debris of the summer cottages and some might still be in the lake. But, he said hopefully, almost everyone had

been accounted for by late yesterday evening.

Collins said one lucky trio fled from their trailer when the winds approached and sought shelter in their small foreign-made auto. The winds blew out the windows of the car and sucked all three persons out of the auto — but all three escaped with only minor injuries.

Perry described finding one young man some 150 yards in a corn field where he had been blown. The victim suffered a broken leg.

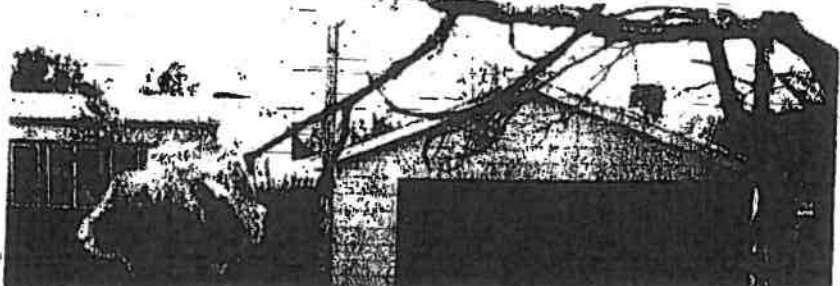
Police issued a call for mounted horsemen to aid in their search for additional victims in the corn fields surrounding the accident scene.

Police and bystanders waded through the muddy fields looking for additional victims, but felt the mounted horsemen could cover the area more thoroughly. Residents on the east side of the lake came through the storm in better shape — there were no deaths reported and only a few injured by the winds.



Trooper Jim Perry

More photos on back page



The Charleston Daily Courier

NUMBER 25

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1936

Published by The Charleston Daily Courier Co.
Office: 100 N. Third St.
Phone: 1000

AFTERNOON

Tornado Hits Mattoon, Charleston Farm Areas; Three Are In

Man Wins Fifth ment "Test Case"

The man who won the fifth "test case" in the federal court today was the one who had been fighting the case for some time. The case was brought by the man who had been fighting the case for some time. The case was brought by the man who had been fighting the case for some time. The case was brought by the man who had been fighting the case for some time.

Secrecy Shrouds New Housing Bill Passed By Senate

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A bill to provide for the construction of new housing was passed by the Senate today. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20.

The bill was passed by the Senate today. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20.

The bill was passed by the Senate today. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 to 20.

Girl Saves Dad's Life By Amputating Arm With Knife

A 16-year-old girl saved her father's life today by amputating his arm with a kitchen knife. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary.

The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary. The girl was named Mary.

Tornado Moves Home, Injures Three



Neighbors survey the damage of the Bill Guymon farm home southwest of Loda today after a tornado Friday night ripped the house from its foundation and carried it 30 feet before setting it down. Mrs. Guymon and two children were injured and taken to Mattoon Memorial hospital. The tornado struck about 9:15 p. m. (Photo by Bertram Studio)

Twister Hits Hurst Farm



The tornado damaged the Bob Hurst farm home, two miles southeast of the Guymon farm, by twisting the porch from the house and demolishing it on the roof. Limbs from trees caused damage to the house, also. Crops in the area were leveled by the winds. A large barn and two smaller buildings on the Hurst farm were demolished. (Photo by Bertram Studio)

More Rain Predicted

United Press International predicts more rain for the Southwest today. The prediction is for heavy rain. The prediction is for heavy rain. The prediction is for heavy rain.

Storms Sweep Southwest; Five Killed

By United Press International. Severe weather swept across the Southwest today, killing five people. The storms were particularly severe in the Southwest. The storms were particularly severe in the Southwest. The storms were particularly severe in the Southwest.

Ike's Brother Leaves On Good- Will Tour Today

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dr. Milton B. Eisenhower left today on a 15-day good will and fact-finding visit to Central America to see whether U. S. policies and programs in that area need changing. Dr. Eisenhower is the brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Dr. Eisenhower is the brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Dr. Eisenhower is the brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Dr. Eisenhower is the brother of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

PCA Directors Attend Conference

Officers and directors of the Production Credit Association will attend a conference today in St. Louis, Missouri. The conference is being held by the Production Credit Association.

Guymon, Hurst Farms Hit Near Duty Farm Damaged in Charleston

The John Doby farm, three miles southwest of Charleston, was severely damaged by a tornado Friday night. The house was destroyed, and the barn was damaged. The house was destroyed, and the barn was damaged. The house was destroyed, and the barn was damaged.

The house was destroyed, and the barn was damaged. The house was destroyed, and the barn was damaged. The house was destroyed, and the barn was damaged. The house was destroyed, and the barn was damaged.

State Colleges Asked To Toughen Entrance Exams

CHICAGO (UPI) — The Illinois Commission on Higher Education has recommended that state colleges toughen their entrance exams. The commission is concerned about the quality of students entering state colleges.

The commission is concerned about the quality of students entering state colleges. The commission is concerned about the quality of students entering state colleges. The commission is concerned about the quality of students entering state colleges.

Charles Baker, Retired Co- Printer, Found Dead Friday

Charles P. Baker, 68, retired co-printer of the Charleston Daily Courier, was found dead Friday morning. Baker had been ill for some time. Baker had been ill for some time. Baker had been ill for some time.

OUTSIDE



85/65

Mostly sunny.
Highs in the upper 80s.
Mostly clear tonight.
Full report on A6.

SPORTS



Putting down the radar gun

After scouting for four major league teams and coaching baseball at Eastern Illinois University, Tom McDevitt is enjoying retirement. Details/B31

TOP THIS

Pa. man wins lotto for fourth time

COKEVILLE, Pa. (AP) — Joseph Hornick Jr. just hit another lottery jackpot. If that sounds familiar, it should. Hornick, 67, won his fourth major lottery jackpot Saturday, getting \$71,037 in the Cash 5 drawing. His latest good fortune came shortly after winning \$103,108 in a June 12 drawing of the same game. "This comes less than a month since I last won," said Hornick, whose real luck began in 1989, when he won \$2.5 million in the Wild Card Lotto.

There was a long hiatus in his luck until 1997, when he won about \$68,000 in another Cash 5 drawing.

But don't ask Hornick for any secrets to picking lucky numbers. He said he doesn't have a system. His last two jackpots came from numbers selected randomly.

CLASSIFIEDS



Want to save a little money? Read the Classified Ads. To place one, call 235-5656

INSIDE

CLASSIFIEDS...C8-12

LOCAL...A3,7

MARKETS...A5

OPINION...A4

Mother of resident who died at facility sues own

BY ROB STROUD
Staff Writer

CHARLESTON — The owner of the former Heritage House is being sued for \$50,000 in damages by the mother of a resident who died at the facility in 1999.

The lawsuit against Robert Zabka of Charleston was filed Friday in circuit court in Coles County by attorney Lewis De Paape of Taylorville. De Paape filed the lawsuit on behalf of Decatur resident Dorothy Harris, the mother of Birdena Campbell

Harris.

According to the lawsuit, Campbell Harris died July 10, 1999, at the former Heritage House of cardiac arrest caused by septic shock. Just before her death, she had become constipated, impacted and suffered a ruptured colon.

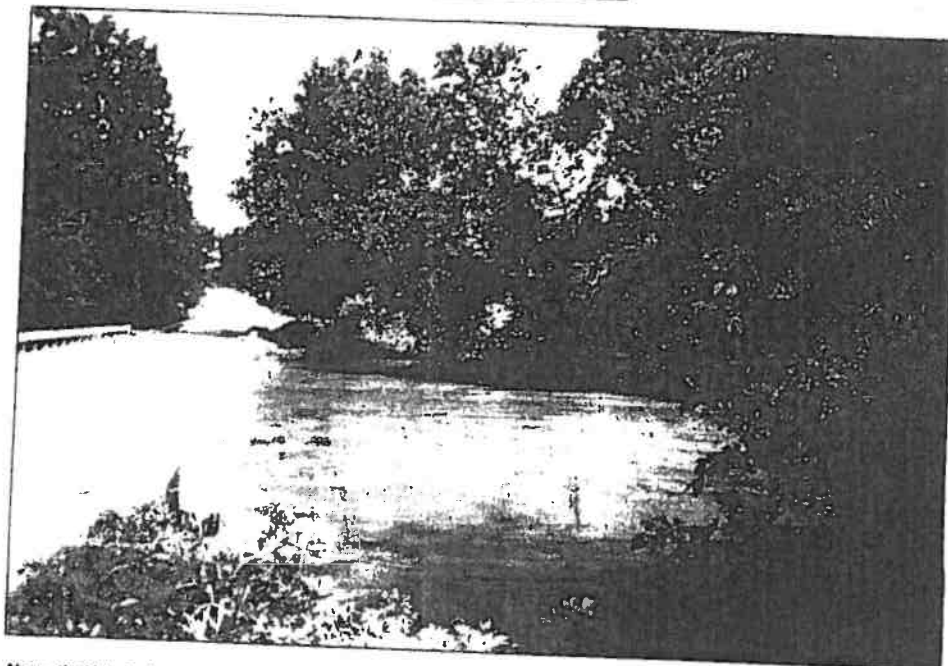
The lawsuit contends the conditions that caused Campbell Harris' death were a direct result of the failure of the former Heritage House's direct care and nursing staffs to provide proper care for her.

Campbell Harris was 49 when

she died and had lived for 14 years at the intermediate facility for the developmentally disabled, which was located 18th St. The lawsuit says

See SUIT, A7

OAKLAND GOES UNDER WATER



SUBMITTED PHOTOS

Above, the Little Embarras River was up at Parker Bridge, south of Oakland, Monday afternoon. Below, rescue personnel work at the scene where Max Swan was killed Monday afternoon after his truck was swept off the roadway and submerged in the Embarras River and East Donica Creek about two miles east of Oakland. Flash flooding was caused by Sunday night's heavy rains, which some Oakland residents said topped 8 inches.

Man drowns in truck during flash flood

Edgar, Clark also get heavy rainfall

BY JEFF KELLY
Staff Writer

OAKLAND — A freak outburst of flash flooding near Oakland claimed the life of an 87-year-old rural Oakland man Monday afternoon, as Sunday evening's heavy rainfalls also left other lasting effects in the area.

Max Swan was pronounced dead at Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center at approximately 2:05 p.m. Monday, according to Coles County Coroner Mike Nichols. Swan drowned after a sudden gush of water swept the truck he was driving into the combined Embarras River and East Donica Creek, approximately two miles east of

Oakland, according to Nichols.

"The people around this area said they never saw anything like that," said Nichols. "The water just came up and just swept him off."

Nichols said county roads 2760E and 1850N, the location where Swan's truck became waterbound, were fairly clear for driving Monday morning, but the roadway was closed for use Monday afternoon and appeared completely impassable, with at least 4 feet of water in some places.

"We've never handled anything like this," said Scott Todd, captain of the Charleston Fire Department. The department's rescue units responded to the scene at approximately 1:18 p.m.

Fire, probably caused by lightning, destroys house

OAKLAND — Oakland firefighters battled a house fire that destroyed a rural Oakland residence early Monday morning.

Lightning was probably the cause of a fire that killed a rural Oakland home owned by Bill Chandler of Decatur, according to Oakland Fire Chief Randy Stricker. Stricker said the two-story house was a total loss, but was insured by a local insurance company.

The Oakland fire department received a call at approximately 12:15 a.m. Monday about a fire at a residence located at county roads 1800N and 2900E, southeast of town, according to Stricker. He said firefighters arrived on the scene and found the structure already engulfed, and part of the roof caved in.

Stricker said no one was living in the residence at the time of the fire. Firefighters were on the scene approximately four hours, according to Stricker. He said the heavy rain that did not seem to help the firefighters' cause.

Monday to assist Oakland firefighters already on the scene. Todd said rescue workers witnessed Swan's upraised hands protruding from water that had

nearly swallowed Swan's entire truck.

"All we could see was the cab of the truck," said Todd. "Swan's hands were above the water. The water was pretty chilly." Rescue workers hoped the coldness of the water would slow Swan's heart enough to keep him alive, but this effect was nonexistent, according to Todd. Rescue units broke the windshield of Swan's truck, pulled him from the submerged vehicle and discovered the man was not breathing, according to Todd.

Nichols said an inquest will be held on the matter of Swan's death. Swan's funeral arrangements are pending at Taber Funeral Home in Oakland. Nichols said his office and the Coles County Sheriff's Department will continue to investigate the incident.

Sunday evening's rains also flooded several other areas in and near Oakland. One Oakland resident reported receiving 8.4 inches of rain Sunday evening, with 7.5 inches of that total coming after about 10 p.m. A-

Group favors return to 'cumulative voting' in state House elections

Multiple votes can be used for one or more candidates

By The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD — A bipartisan task force is ready to back the clock on the way state's voters elect members of the Illinois House.

The Illinois Assembly Political Representation Alternative Electoral System led by former Gov. Jim Ed and former federal Judge Abner Mikva, wants to bring back "cumulative voting."

That was the decades-old system in use through 1980 that gave people multiple votes that could be used for a single candidate or spread out among several elect three representatives each legislative district.

The system — used at a time when it was the only one of kind in the nation — was dropped in favor of a winner-take-all approach in 1980 when voters also cut the number House members by one-third.

Supporters of the return cumulative voting argue would increase voter interest in elections and give everybody a voice in Springfield.

"Because winner-take-all electoral systems produce single representative from each district, members of the minority party are often left without representation," the report released Monday said.

As recently as 2000, half the races for the House were uncontested.

The task force was put together last year by the University of Illinois Institute of Government and Public Affairs in Urbana, and the Joyce Foundation, which provided funding.

Political activist Patrick Quinn, who led the fight to end cumulative voting, participated in the study and continues to oppose the system, suggesting it would foster more voter confusion and spoiled ballots.

INSIDE



ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO
Gov. George Ryan, right, looks on as Bridgeport/Firestone CEO John Lampe speaks to the media about the Decatur plant closing after meeting

Times - Courier

WEDNESDAY

January 3, 1996

50 cents

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Charleston, Illinois

153rd Year, No. 129

OUTSIDE



Partly cloudy and cold. High 20 to 25. Complete forecast on B4.

Good Morning

SPORTS



Nebraska No. 1

A troubled season ended with an overwhelming triumph Tuesday night for Tom O'Brien, Lawrence Phillips and the Nebraska team that was good to defend more than national championship. The team, led by quarterback Tom O'Brien and running back Lawrence Phillips, defeated the top-ranked Oklahoma Sooners 31-14 in the Fiesta Bowl, making them the first team to win the national championship in 16 years. See B1.

MARKETS

T&T to lay off 1,000 employees — A5

TOP THIS

an who barked just speak in court

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—An owner who barked at a police officer inside a parked patrol car, detained and ordered to get in court on a charge of interfering with a police officer, said his dog, Zed, barked and he barked back.

I had finished barking. I stopped barking, and the police still arrested me," he said.

Police said Mathis and a friend started the incident by barking at the dog with their backs. After a policeman warned them that barking at the dog was illegal, Mathis continued barking. Police Sgt. Steve Plym said.

A dog is a trained animal, like a tool," said Police Officer Michael Chittwood. "God said somebody does anything to agitate a dog." "A dog can go through the law," Chittwood said. "It creates a bad situation, and if you're a tank, you could quickly become a m."

SIDE

SSIFIEDS C5-10
ICS C4
ERTAINMENT C3
STYLE C2
TERY B4
IONS A4

New year brings fresh storm

■ Snow of up to 10 inches closes roads, strands motorists

By the JGT-Cat

High winds caused blowing snow to close some roads Tuesday as a winter storm shut some factories early and sent many cars into the ditch.

The official snowfall total in Charleston was about 10 inches as of about 7 p.m. Mattson had nearly 4 inches as of 5 p.m.

That was just part of the problem for road crews and motorists. Wind gusts from 25 to 35 mph caused "white out" situations in some areas, meaning there was virtually no visibility.

Area weather observer Dallas Price said the snow fell at a lower temperature and therefore was dryer than the snowfall in December. "That means it's more easily drifted and moved around," Price said. "We're in for a good, old-fashioned snowstorm."

Illinois Route 816 and Mattson Township roads were closed Tuesday and workers at plants such as Kraft and Justrite were sent home early. Meanwhile, the First Presbyterian Church in Mattson was opened as an emergency shelter for stranded motorists.

The Coles County area was closer to the center of the storm this time, Price said. He expected snowfall most of the night and into Wednesday.

Officials in area counties said there were several fender-bender type accidents and cars in ditches. No major injury accidents were reported.

A tree limb fell through a Central Illinois Public Service Co. line early Tuesday, causing an outage in part of the east side of Mattson, according to Roger Willis, CIPS area superintendent.

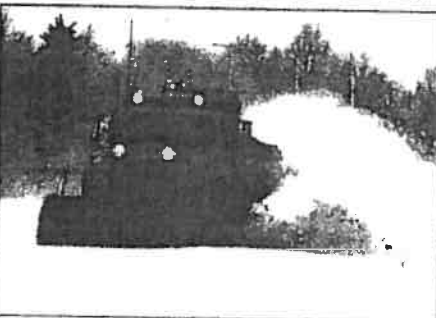
However, the incident had a more visible effect that could be seen near the CIPS facility on Ninth Street at the time, about 6:30 a.m., he added.

The result was three or four blue flashes that seemed to light up all the pre-dawn sky. Willis said the clouds and snow falling magnified the flash so it was far more visible than it would have been otherwise.

He explained that the company's system checks and resets



Photos by Doug Lashford



itself until no fault in the power line is found. In addition to the flashes, household lights can flicker or go off briefly during such an incident, he said.

Otherwise, there were no electrical problems because there

was only limited icing before the precipitation turned to snow, Willis continued.

"I think we dodged the bullet as far as ice was concerned," he said.

The storm meant most area

Above, Curtis Uphoff clears snow from his mother's car in Charleston. Left, a snowplow clears Route 16.

school children had at least one more day added to their holiday vacations.

Charleston Superintendent Terry Weir announced that Charleston schools will be closed on Wednesday.

Mattson and area school superintendents normally make decisions by 6 a.m. on whether to have school.

School officials will notify WCIA, WCID and WAND television stations, WEIC, WLBN and WMCI radio stations and WEIU television and radio.

Central Christian Church in Charleston canceled Prime Time for Thursday. The Mattson Food Center was to be closed today but was to reopen Friday.

Cougill revokes Rosie's liquor license

By KELLY ALLEE Staff Writer

CHARLESTON — Liquor Commissioner and Mayor Dan Cougill revoked the liquor license of Rosie's Restaurant effective Tuesday evening following a hearing in which he found the owner guilty of his third liquor violation in the past 12 months.

Tom Glasco, attorney for owner Taki Latorpoulos, said they will appeal the decision to the Illinois Liquor Control Board.

"The evidence as presented did not sustain the findings," Glasco said later in the afternoon after the decision was rendered. "The testimony did not seem credible because each of the witnesses gave a different story and the liquor commissioner could not have ruled as he did."

Cougill found Latorpoulos guilty of seven of 10 counts filed against him after a Nov. 24 incident in which the mother of a minor notified

66

The evidence as presented did not sustain the findings.

— Attorney Tom Glasco

police that her daughter and a group of other minors had been at the restaurant earlier that night.

This was the third charge against Rosie's in the past 12 months. The first violation was March 5 and the second Sept. 11.

The September violation resulted in a 30-day license suspension because it was the

third violation in the 12 months preceding September.

On Tuesday, Cougill also had the option of suspending the license for 30 days and/or fining Latorpoulos up to \$1,000.

During Tuesday's hearing Eric Cox, 19; Christopher Ferguson, 19; Erica Booth, 15; Amanda Sutliff, 16; and Jason Hallett, 17; testified they were in the pool room of Rosie's, 615 Monroe Ave., the evening of Nov. 24.

The pool room is divided by a partition from the dining area. It contains two pool tables, two tables and a bench.

All but Hallett testified they consumed alcohol while there and that they were never asked to present identification at any time while in the restaurant.

Sutliff and Booth testified that they drank beer purchased by one of the men while at Rosie's. One girl said she drank from a bottle.

Continued on A5

Western Lion faces court action over exhumation charges

■ Attorney general

Protection Agency is claiming that Western Lion located Illinois

IEPA spokesman Geoff Sutton said the new local action

Champaign; Miller did not return

County amid accusations that

\$3.2 million budget hike for Eastern called for

By KELLY ALLEE Staff Writer

SPRINGFIELD — Eastern Illinois University would receive a \$3.2 million budget increase in Fiscal Year 1997, according to the Illinois Board of Higher Education's staff recommendations to be released today.

The increase would put Eastern's operating budget at \$61.2 million, a 5.6 percent increase over the current year's appropriation of \$58 million.

The IBHE is expected to approve a \$1.96 billion higher education budget at its Jan. 9 meeting in Chicago. The budget calls for a 6.1 percent increase over the current fiscal year if approved by Gov. Jim Edgar and the General Assembly.

The past two years Edgar has approved the IBHE's recommendations in total, however, there is a chance the budgets could be cut in the process.

Compared to other state universities, Eastern is marked for the third highest percentage increase. Governors State University is marked for the highest increase at 8.9 percent, for a budget of \$29.9 million. The Springfield campus of the University of Illinois is earmarked for the second highest increase at 8.3 percent, for a budget of \$26 million.

Eastern and Illinois State University are tied for the third highest increase at 5.6 percent.

Chris Merrifield, EIU's legislative liaison, said Tuesday the average increase among all the schools was about 4 percent.

"We're very happy with it," Merrifield said. "It won't meet all our needs, but given the way our budget looks, it's good we got our share."

This is the first budget to take into consideration the elimination of the Board of Regents and the Board of Governors Universities, EIU's former governing board. IBHE staff states it will reallocate \$3.2 million from the elimination of the boards.

The recommendation provides for a base allocation of \$200,000 for each former BGU and BOR university, with the balance of the appropriation prorated to each of these institutions based on their total instructional credit hours.

The result is Eastern is marked for a base allocation of \$200,000 — the highest allocation of all five BGU schools. Originally, EIU requested \$390,000 to cover transition costs, the lowest of all five institutions' requests.

"It's great," Merrifield said of EIU's appropriation, especially since members of the

Continued on A5

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Times - Courier

FRIDAY

July 10, 1992

35 cents

© 1992 Mid-Illinois Newspapers Inc.

Charleston, Illinois

149th Year, No. 289



Friday, partly sunny, a 50 percent chance of thunderstorms. Complete forecast on B4.

Good Morning



EIU advantage

Expect Eastern to proudly wave a report card soon.

It won't necessarily and shouldn't be a hotter-than-thou claim of victory while ignoring the fact that Eastern, which often competes at a disadvantage on playing fields, has some advantages in this case. See B1.

ENTERTAINMENT

Journalist



Eric Sevareid dies
— A9

OPINIONS

Abortion Issue won't go away
— A4

TOP THIS

Swing set hazard

BEVERLY, Mass. (AP) — Public housing tenant Patricia Morgan has something in her back yard that the housing authority calls a hazard, a liability and grounds for eviction — a swing set.

Morgan, a 42-year-old security guard whose husband is unemployed, says she's going to fight for the swing set in a July 17 Superior Court hearing because it gives her 4-year-old son, John, something to do.

"We don't feel that just because we're in a low-income situation that our children should have to grow up deprived," she said. "I don't think there's a judge in the country that would evict you for having a swing set."

The Beverly Housing Authority has told the Morgans to move out by Aug. 1 because of the swing set. The authority could be exposed to lawsuits if children are hurt by it, said executive director Maryann Gilles.

To protect itself, the authority, financed by the state and federal government, would have to get insurance, but "the budgets are such that we can't do that," she said.

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LIFESTYLE	A10
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NATION/WORLD	A2, A8

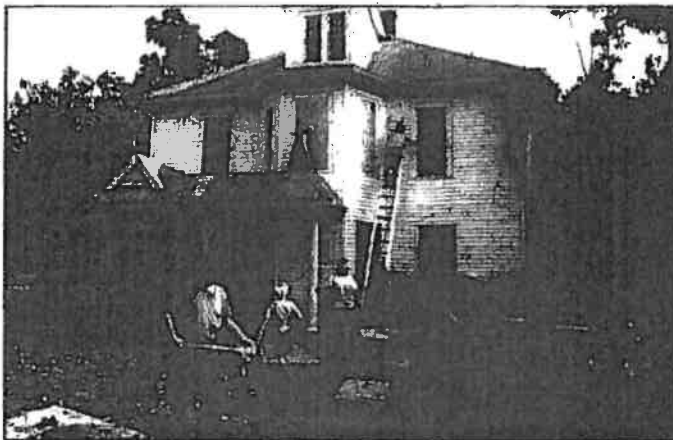


Photo by Dave Fopay

Residents block windows knocked out during storm at a house on Oakland Road, Ashmore.

Storms shed hail, winds

By DAVE FOPAY
Staff Writer

ASHMORE — A hail storm ripped through the village Thursday afternoon, causing severe damage but apparently no injuries.

A downed power line started a fire in a tree near the Ashmore Elementary School and electrical, phone and cable television services were out in the south and west parts of the village for a short time.

"The main thing is the electrical wires down," said Leland Watson, chief of the Ashmore Fire Protection District.

He said one man, George Shott, apparently suffered a heart attack either from storm-related anxiety or from trying to clear debris away from his doorway.

Rescuer workers treated Shott at the scene and he did require hospitalization.

Holly Shriver, field engineer with the Coles-Moultrie Electric Cooperative, reported that a voltage regulator caught fire Thursday evening at the Ashmore substation.

Firefighters were called to the scene and residents were left without electricity for about an hour and 45 minutes.

Village streets were littered with fallen leaves and a large tree branch that fell blocked half of Oakland Road south of Illinois 16. The hail also broke numerous car and house windows.

Corn in fields outside Ashmore was knocked down, probably ruining several farmers' harvest hopes.

Many residents said some of the hail was the size of tennis balls.

Despite its intensity, the system seemed to be confined to the immediate Ashmore area.

Candy Vaughn, who was looking over the damage at her grandmother's house, said her home three miles north of the village wasn't touched by the storm.

"They're weren't even any leaves knocked down," she said.

Her grandmother, Loleta McDivitt, didn't fare as well. Her house on Oakland Road suffered extensive damage.

"I think it was a tornado," she said. "My tree was pulled up by its roots."



Photo by Tim Smith

Some area crops sustained major damage from storm.

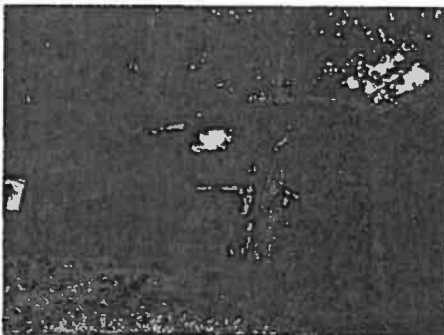


Photo by Dave Fopay

Tree at Loleta McDivitt residence was pulled up by its roots.

Other Ashmore residents seemed to think the damage must have been caused by a tornado, but Dallas Price, local weather observer, said the hail and wind were probably enough.

"Straight wind makes a lot of damage," he said. "A tornado has explosive damage that causes buildings to explode. Most people want to call it a tornado because it's more exciting."

Officials with the Coles

County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency said they received a report Thursday afternoon of a tornado in the northeast part of the county but that it proved to be false.

Price added that hail the size people described would be "most unusual" but that even golf ball-sized hail can do "enormous damage" in a short period of time.

Price estimated winds to have

Continued on A8

Edgar trims \$30 million from budget

SPRINGFIELD (AP) — Gov. Jim Edgar on Thursday signed a \$28.4 billion budget that he called "terrible" for its spending priorities, first paring the plan by more than \$30 million.

The Democratic-controlled General Assembly lost nearly \$2 million, although the Republican governor said he wasn't picking a fight with lawmakers.

Edgar also rejected about \$9 million in general revenue funds for the secretary of state's office and \$3.5 million for the attorney general.

He cut \$12 million from an economic development program for cities and towns.

"There's one word that describes this budget and that word is terrible. This budget has the wrong priorities," Edgar said at a Statehouse news conference before signing the budget in Belleville.

"I feel we have no choice because we are in the midst of an election and we probably can't expect anything better than what we have."

Edgar wanted more money for prisons, mental health and child welfare and fewer dollars for local governments from the state's income tax surcharge.

Lawmakers will deal with Edgar's actions in the fall when they return for their veto session. Legislators can override vetoes

by a three-fifths vote in each chamber. Spending reductions need only a majority vote to reverse.

Democrats said cuts to the Legislature were Edgar's revenge for defeat of higher taxes on liquor and tobacco, and for deeper agency reductions than he sought in April.

"It was a cheap shot by a governor that has proven to be thin-skinned," said Gary LaPaille, chief of staff to House Speaker Michael Madigan, D-Chicago.

Republicans supported Edgar's attempt to pare spending.

"I think we should expect to live with the decisions the governor's got to make," said Scott Hamilton, spokesman for House Republican Leader Lee Daniels of Elmhurst.

"We'll live with the cuts," added Mark Gordon, spokesman for Senate GOP Leader James "Pete" Philip of Wood Dale.

Edgar sliced \$993,000 from House operations and \$680,000 from the Senate.

"I would think that they undoubtedly are going to be campaigning about how they cut spending, that they wouldn't want to be left open to the fact that they didn't cut their own budget — their own budget went up," Edgar said.

Clinton picks Gore for VP

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Gov. Bill Clinton named Sen. Albert Gore Jr. as his running mate Thursday, selecting a fellow Southerner and moderate to form the first major party ticket from the baby boom era.

"Throughout American history, each generation has passed on leadership to the next. That time has come again, the time for a new generation of leadership for the United States of America," said Gore.

In choosing the two-term Tennessee senator, Clinton went against the old maxim of balancing the ticket and the new maxim that Congress is a bad place to shop for national leadership.

In a joint appearance, the two men said they stood for strong families, a clean environment and a growing economy with benefits for all — a likely preview of issues to arise in the three-way race with George Bush and Ross Perot.

Clinton said he and Gore share the values they learned in their home towns of Hope, Ark., and Carthage, Tenn. — "individual responsibility, hard work, faith and family, and the idea that people who work hard and play by the rules should be rewarded with the American dream."

Clinton, 45, and Gore, 44, both have struggled with the political issues of the time in which they came of age.

Both have admitted trying marijuana in their student days, and both struggled over whether to serve in Vietnam. While Clinton never served, Gore joined the Army.



MORE ON A6

They didn't mention that past on Thursday, instead emphasizing the future in the words and style of their announcement.

Clinton's nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate at next week's convention in New York has been a sure thing for weeks, which left his choice of a running mate as the only tantalizing unknown.

The men first emerged alone into the bright sunshine outside the Arkansas governor's mansion, and then were joined by their wives and school-age children.

Clinton said he wanted in a running mate "a father who, like me, loves his children and shares my hunger to turn this economy around, to change our country and to do so that we don't raise the first generation of children to do worse than their parents."

Search of courthouse yields promissory note to Lincoln

By DAVE FOPAY
Staff Writer

CHARLESTON — Just what led Amos

"Some people said they thought all the cases here had been discarded," he said. "We've come across 35 boxes, though."

Researchers with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency suspect will travel or

Beard pointed out Thursday that Lincoln's client, Busby, didn't pay the \$5 as promised and died shortly after the money was due.

Lincoln was then obliged to file a "cour-

was paid toward the amount owed, but Beard said there was no way to know if the balance was paid or if the late partner got the whole amount or Lincoln's share in it. The researchers were able to find out

Lincoln Property Goes Raffle Route... Again

By JERRY FALLSTROM
CHARLESTON — On July 4, some lucky person is going to own a piece of Thomas Lincoln's farm for the price of \$100.

That is, if all goes according to plan. The 14th Infantry Regiment Association, a non-profit group, is sponsoring a raffle of the farm to raise funds. In order for the raffle to occur, however, the sponsors need to sell about 1,000 tickets at \$100 apiece.

Spreading the drive to sell

people on the idea of owning not only a piece of property, but a piece of history as well, is Regimental Sgt. Major Stephen Hall of Springfield.

He is convinced the raffle will be held, even though a similar raffle planned by the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation for last year was canceled.

"The other raffle was called off because the Lincoln Heritage Trail goes through Kentucky. And the state of Kentucky does not condone raffles," Hall explained.

"I'm sure they would have sold enough tickets and held the raffle if that Kentucky thing hadn't come up."

Hall added the 114th has received 400 memberships already "and we haven't done any casting to the customers that we think will really be interested — the ones who are deep into Lincoln history and lore."

"We're getting a very, very favorable response. It's surprising me," Hall said. "Really, we're just running up the list right now."

Win or lose, the 114th buys a membership in the regiment. And the winner of the raffle will receive clear title to half of the 80-acre Lincoln Farm. The other 40 acres are owned by Herb Vickers who paid \$200,000 for the land in 1981 — without interest rights.

But national rights do go with the 40 acres being raffled, located in Pleasant Grove Township next to Lincoln Log Cabin State Park. The entire area sits on top of a "red coal field," according to the Illinois Geological Survey.

The farm is worth about \$250,000. The 114th Infantry stands to make a \$25,000 profit if 1,000 tickets are sold, after payment is made to the farm's current owner, Raymond Phelps, formerly of Charleston.

There will be more than one winner. Hall said 50 people will receive water-fronted marble slabs to own-square-foot of the Lincoln farm worth \$500 each. The slabs are being donated by the Menasha-Marous department store chain.

The drawing — from a Lincoln ball, Saturday — will be held at Camp Harbo, a national cemetery near Springfield. The 114th Infantry is the official honor guard for ceremonial occasions for the governor.

Memberships can be sent to the 114th Infantry Regiment Headquarters, P.O. Box 1000, Springfield. The regiment reserves the right to cancel the drawing for any reason. If that happens, the 114th doesn't will be repaid.

Good Morning . . . It's Saturday, April 3, 1982

Times-Courier

Serving Charleston and the Heart of Lincoln Trail Country

142nd Year, No. 227, 24 Cents

Winds Belt Area

By JERRY FALLSTROM
AMHERST, PENNSYLVANIA

CHARLESTON — A tornado reportedly touched down in Oakland late Friday, damaging at least two houses.

The home of Max O. McQueen, who lives about 4 miles east of Oakland High School, was damaged about 11 p.m. High winds also caused power outages throughout the county including Charleston, and numerous trees were reportedly knocked down.

A tornado also reportedly damaged a house in Woodbury Subdivision, on the north side of town, but officials could not be reached for comment about the extent of damage.

"I just tipped my big shed completely down and it blew it completely away," said McQueen. "I was in bed and I heard something make just the loudest noise and I said, 'There goes the roof.' But it wasn't the roof. It was the garage."

McQueen also said the windows in two cars and a truck were blown out by high winds. Trees were also reported blown down north of the lake and also blocking the road leading to McQueen's home.

He added a fence and some trees at the home of his son, Max E. "Gene" McQueen, who lives across the road, were also damaged by high winds.

Three miles east of Charleston on U.S. 14, a barn was blown onto the highway, blocking both lanes. Mark Boushner, head of the Coles County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency, said his agency had several volunteers on the scene along with Coles County sheriff's deputies.

Boushner said a car that was driving down U.S. 14 struck the barn. The driver and passengers were not seriously injured, he said, and were not taken to a hospital. Several wrecks were called in to remove the barn from the roadway.

Another car and its passengers were trapped in power lines on East Harrison Street Road, Boushner added. ESDA volunteers were attempting to remove the passengers from the car at press time.

Power was off in Charleston from about 10:30 p.m. to midnight. The power was also knocked out in Oakland, Ashmore and parts of Madison.

Boushner said he had not received any reports of damage to homes in Charleston, despite high winds that were clocked at 50 to 60 miles per hour.

Roland Whitley of the Madison ESDA said the agency had received a report of a home damaged by a downed tree.



Down-n-Out

Jobless Rate Jumps

WASHINGTON (UPI) — U.S. employment rose in March to equal the post World War II peak of 9 percent. The Labor Department reported Friday — and a key government official indicated it might go higher.

The rate matched the peak of the 1974-75 recession, which saw the highest unemployment since the United States ended World War II.

More than 9.9 million Americans were officially listed as unemployed, an increase of 200,000. The Labor Department said a record 1.3 million others also were out of work but too discouraged to seek a new job.

Commissioner Janet Verwood of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said the unemployment level was expected to go higher because job improvement lags behind an economic rebound.

"One can expect unemployment — if it behaves on the basis of the past — might continue upward," she told a congressional committee.

House Budget Committee chairman James Jones decried the high joblessness.

"There can be no more eloquent appeal for a far-reaching bipartisan solution to this economic crisis than the cry of the millions of American families now suffering

the trauma of unemployment," he said.

The seasonally adjusted rate had declined a .91 percentage point increase from February's 9.1 percent rate and equaled the 9 percent start of May 1975.

"All of the over-the-month increase in joblessness was among job losers, most of whom were permanently terminated, the department said.

The jobless picture worsened for nearly all areas of the labor force and was particularly bleak for black workers with a record 15 percent unemployment rate.

(Continued on Page 2)

Searching For Bubblin' Crude A Big Gamble

By JERRY FALLSTROM
CHARLESTON

Despite the lack of news lights and glitter beaming in oil wells in the Cheyenne valley into a Las Vegas slot machine.

This is according to the man who has taken over the wells southeast of Oakland from Quasar Energy Corp. The wells were drilled on land owned and never pumped enough oil to sell.

All the wells have been shut down because of problems they developed.

"Drilling in oil wells is an awful risky business," said Danny Neville of Quasar. "If people have money to invest, there's a chance they could make money. And then there's a chance they wouldn't."

"I'm not going to suggest anybody going to the bank and borrowing \$100,000 and investing it in an oil well."

Neville took over the wells in January. He says Robert E. Quasar Jr., president of Quasar Energy Corp., at the time, offered him the company's interest in the wells.

"I did pay for the wells, but I won't tell you how much," Neville said, preferring not to publicly discuss his business transactions.

"What he first asked for was the interest in the wells, he gave me a figure which I thought was too much. I made a counter offer and that's what I paid."

Neville was not exactly sure why Quasar and the senior Quasar, Jr., wanted to divest themselves from the Oakland leases, but he has a theory.

"I really don't think he knew which way to turn. I've got my own money. I don't want to put my money in any more money. It cost more to bring in a well if you have to have someone to do it."

The senior Quasar would not comment on the sale. However, his son, Bob Quasar Jr., said Quasar burned over its holdings in the field because the company did not want to pay the costs of pumping and delivering the oil.

A number of investors — Ben Smith of Arcata, Russell Whitcomb of Madison and Chris Logan of Edgewood — alleged Quasar had lost too much money on the wells on the Oakland leases would each produce four to six barrels of oil per day.

The younger Quasar denies any promises or guarantees were ever made to investors by Quasar.

oil wells. "I don't know what the senior Quasar promised or if he did," Neville said. "The Quasars have made any promises. You can't promise people anything when you're drilling for oil."

Although he did not ever sell to an oil company — such as Marathon Oil Co. in Houston — some of the wells produced a small amount before they were shut down. Neville says a chance exists the wells could be reworked and made profitable.

"Definitely," Neville says. "I plan to come up here as soon as I drive up. It's hard to say if these wells are worth a million dollars. They're never come back. There's a chance the oil might come back and there's a chance it might not."

"I'm not going to pressure anybody on the wells."

"Personally I don't think any of these wells will ever pump more than two barrels of oil per day," said Neville. "They're about the maximum. But I'd be happy if they made one barrel a day."

Neville said he had no intention to rework the wells because he was interested in them. "There's still hope. I'm just like the other investors. If I can make wells out of them, I can make money like the other people."

He added a number of things will be tried in an attempt to make the wells pump oil. One measure is reworking the wells. Neville explained the tubing will be pulled from the wells and cemented in place to create a vacuum in the well casing.

"If the oil's there, it will come up," Neville said.

Even so, the prospect of some investors has worn him because of alleged promises by Quasar that all would be sold and royalty payments would be forthcoming.

"I was under the impression that we'd get royalty checks six weeks in two months after the oil was sold," said one Charleston investor, who added that had some not been used.

Tim Marzetta, another investor from Charleston, added, "I've just about given up. They're the real deal. They're always saying, 'There'll be an oil well. There'll be an oil well. I thought 90 percent of a well coming out. I didn't know it would be so difficult to get it out of the ground.'"

Neville said if oil is pumped from the wells and sold, it could take anywhere from another six months to a year for investors to receive a royalty check.

Isles Seized

Argentine troops seize Britain's oil-rich Falkland Islands. — Page 2.

Week's Events

Various Holy Week event schedules are included in today's Church Page. — Page 4.

Cracking Up

Charleston High School students crack an unusual story...and egg story. — Page 8.

Top Coach

Charleston Junior High School coach Steve Simons has been named coach of the year. — Page 11.

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 Real Estate 19
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Outside

Extremely windy, cloudy and colder today

with a 45 percent chance of showers. Heavy or steady falling tomorrow.

Temps

Friday's Tempo
 High 72
 Low 44
 S.E. 4-10
 Precip. 10 inches
 Today's Records
 88 in 1948
 71 in 1940
 5-8 A.M.
 Sunset 6:10 p.m.



Soap Arrives

Author and director of local radio soap operas 'Macle & Company' Melvin Wilson appears for a thought-out new soap opera through a broadcast. Jerry Patterson has the story. — Page 3.

...ing the other two, the
 ...would run short to 1984
 ...under intermediate
 ...economic conditions — a
 ...year earlier than the
 ...we trusted predicted in their
 ...1982 report.
 ...Under more pessimistic
 ...projections, it could
 ...happen "as early as 1980
 ...end of this," they said.
 ...or slightly higher?
 ...economic conditions are
 ...assumed, "the threat of
 ...blow trust funds would
 ...just barely be able to pay
 ...benefits on time through
 ...the 1990s, but there is no
 ...margin of safety to provide
 ...for even slightly less
 ...the favorable economic condi-
 ...tions."

SHOPPING HOURS
 SAT 10:00-5:00
 SUNDAY 10:00-4:00

EASTER GOODS
 100% Grass Candy
 100% Bunnies Toys
 8pm **25% OFF**

BIG RAZORS
 For Closer, More
 Comfortable Shaves
5 FOR 77¢

SPONSOR BASKET TYPE
1000 FILTERS
 \$1.00

ROSE BUSHES
 Over 21 Varieties
 All 7 Years Old
 25% OFF

largest Rabbit FREE
 10:00 A.M. TREATS

RE STOCK

JEANS
 newest

id Lacoste type
 for spring

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In State

By United Press International
Tornadoes touched down in several southern Illinois towns Friday night and large hail and severe winds were reported in the eastern sections. Heavy rains hit throughout the state. Tornadoes touched down near New Minden, Sayles, Oakville and Addicks in Washington County, tearing down power lines and trees and injuring at least 10 persons. Fallen trees forced the closing of Illinois 186 in the area.

Two mobile homes were obliterated five miles north of Murphysboro and several barns and roads were damaged by the heavy winds in other areas of Jackson County. State police at DuQuoin reported that high winds downed a screen at a drive-in movie theatre eight miles north of the city.



Mostly Cloudy

Today: cloudy, windy, milder with a chance of showers.
Tonight: fair and colder
Sunday: mostly sunny, high in the mid or upper 60s. High today upper 60s or lower 70s.

Friday's Temperatures
High 72
Low 62
6 p.m. 68
.15 inch of rain at 8 p.m.

Today's Records
High 80 in 1938
Low 26 in 1906
Sunrise today 6:19 a.m.
Sunset today 7:34 p.m.



Scattered piping debris at rear of Mrs. Emery Hill residence on Lora Road.

Funnel Reported

High Winds Hit Coles County, Overturn Truck, Destroy Barn

By STEVE KROPLA

CHARLESTON — Strong winds and high winds struck rural Coles County Friday night, damaging one barn and blowing over a delivery truck. All the damage reported to authorities appeared to be concentrated just north of Illinois 186 around the Lora road between Charleston and Mattoon.

There were no injuries in the storm, and only one incident of severe property damage was reported.

No damage was reported at Coles County Airport, but an airport spokesman said that at one point during the storm winds speed approached 70 miles an hour.

A spokesman for the Coles

County Sheriff's office said that one reported funnel cloud sighting was made by a citizen in the area shortly before 9 p.m. The caller told the sheriff's office that the cloud was seen moving east across the Lora Road south of Lora. Sheriff's deputies were dispatched to the scene, but the sighting was not confirmed.

Winds stopped apart one barn, scattering debris over a wide area and leaving only one wall upright.

The barn was located on the farm of Mrs. Emery Hill, Route 4, Mattoon, on the west side of the Lora Road just north of Illinois 186.

Woods Johnson, area sheriff, said the structure was blown apart and across the road of

Mrs. Hill's house. A 30-foot telephone antenna at the house was blown over and power lines to the house knocked down.

Mrs. Hill's son, Donald Hill of Mattoon, said that a storm window at the rear of the house was broken and a 6-inch hole was punched in the roof of the house by flying debris.

Mrs. Hill was alone in the house when the incident occurred just before 8 p.m., Hill said. She was not injured.

A collision had been parked in the 30 by 30-foot wood and corrugated steel barn, Hill said, but he attributed damage to the machine as minor.

Power lines in the house were knocked down across the Lora Road, which was blocked off by

repulsion from the Coleman Electric Cooperative arrived at the scene.

At about the same time the damage was reported at the Hill farm, gusts of strong wind blew a United Parcel Service truck off Illinois 186 just east of the airport.

The truck had been driven by Dick Mattoon of Granger, a spokesman for the UPS office in Mattoon said.

Mattoon received only "minor" injuries in the accident, the spokesman said.

Mattoon had been driving the vehicle west on Illinois 186 when the accident occurred.

"The truck was empty at the time," the spokesman said, "and when the overturned hit it, the truck just blew over into the ditch."

The only damage sustained by the truck was a broken windshield and minor damage to the engine compartment, the spokesman said.

Oakley said that Coles County Airport, at the Coles County Airport, said that the highest gust of wind recorded at the airport was 44 knots—about 50 miles an hour—at about 7:45 p.m.

Wind gusts between 30 and 50 miles an hour were recorded during a short period just before 8 p.m., Oakley said.

Slight rain fell during the storm, but the airport was closed for several hours due to adverse weather conditions affecting the whole state.

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LEADING FIRST EDITION

For Discovery Tally

CHARLESTON — Unit One school board candidate Edward Boone filed a petition Friday for a discovery recount of the precinct.

Unit One Business Manager Don Kinney said Boone asked for a discovery recount to precincts 4 (Charleston High School) and 5 (East Charleston).

Boone, of Route 1, Charleston, was defeated in the election by incumbent John North, of 302 Village Rd., for the last Charleston Township seat open on the board. North tallied 1,070 votes to Boone's 1,031. Boone is being represented by Charleston attorney Dan Tull.

In seeking the recount, Boone said "I want to identify to those concerned plus people (who



Edward J. Boone voted for him that the results are the true results." He said

that he had no reason now to believe that the results were not accurate.

Boone said he petitioned for the recount "just to get a tally myself and those people who voted for me that we did lose the election. In effect, we are taking the election process. The discovery recount is a part of the election process."

He said that had asked for precincts 4 and 5 to "give us a representative sample" of the voting. In Precinct 4, North gathered 472 votes to Boone's 361, and in Precinct 5, North collected 278 votes to Boone's 245.

In the two precincts, North gathered 751 votes, or 49 percent of the entire vote total, and Boone collected 602 votes, or 39 percent of the entire vote.

Kinney said the state for the recount has not yet been set, because officials were waiting for an opinion from the state attorney to determine if it should be held. Candidates involved must be given notice three days in advance of the recount.

Darryl Foster, another school board candidate, said Friday that he had only "checked the vote" if he requested a discovery recount, "but I think the school board will have to wait until Monday to find out."

Boone was defeated for one of the two school seats on the board by incumbent John E. North, of 302 Village Rd., for the last Charleston Township seat open on the board. North tallied 1,070 votes to Boone's 1,031. Boone is being represented by Charleston attorney Dan Tull.

U.S. Embassy Preparing To Evacuate from Saigon

SAIGON (UPI) — U.S. Embassy officials said they were preparing to evacuate from Saigon Friday and hoped after the war for the rapid departure of their Vietnamese families.

The embassy was being followed by two U.S. President Ford's order to evacuate all unincorporated Americans from the war-torn country. An embassy source said, "Americans are now being hurried from Saigon by Vietnam officials on official missions."

At Clark Air Base in the Philippines, Air Force officials said the U.S. Embassy told them it hoped to get evacuated by nationalities. An Air Force spokesman said 35 evacuees

arrived in Clark Friday. Most

of them were American. They were being evacuated to the Philippines. On Thursday 100 officials, including more Americans than ever before, left the city.

The U.S. Embassy has been evacuated in light of the deteriorating situation for fear it might suffer damage from the morale of

the South Vietnamese and has

not revealed how many Americans are expected to depart each day.

Several days ago, embassy sources said there were about 1,000 Americans in Saigon. On Thursday another official said there were "just under 400" and on

Friday the same official said there were "less than 200."

But said the number of Americans in Vietnam would be reduced to about 1,000 in one or two weeks, which would include a number of Americans in the country.



Ford Opens Bicentennial

President Ford today the "Bicentennial" held by New York College, near of Old North Church, Boston, opening the nation's Bicentennial celebration. The President's first Boston stop was the opening of the nation's first library.

Chautauqua Interview Series Will Be Aired on Cable TV

CHARLESTON — A series of special interviews dealing with legal and criminal matters will be broadcast weekly.

The program, to be aired over Liberty Cable TV Channel, are being presented in cooperation with and sponsored by the Charleston County Sheriff's Office.

The series will feature interviews with the Sheriff and other law enforcement officials.

The first of the interviews, that special will be presented by Sheriff's Office.

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Coles
County
Daily

Times - Courier

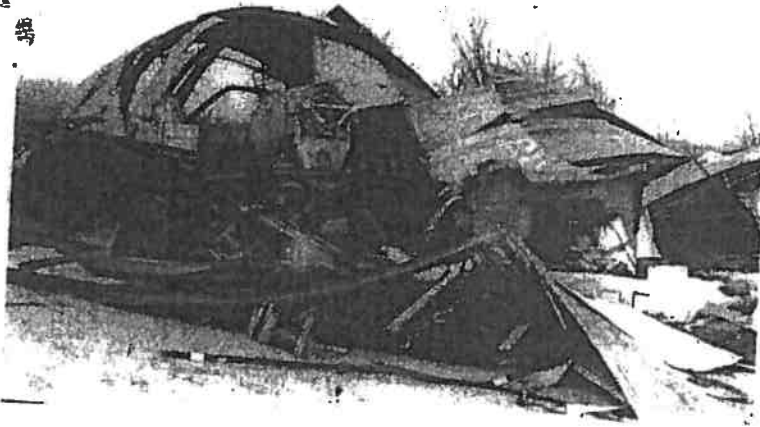
Est. 1966

Serving Charleston and the heart of Lincoln Trail Country

Est. 1840



2



The remains of a metal machinery quannet leveled about 4:30 p.m. at Farrier Construction on Rt. 130.

Hail, Tornadoes, Tremor Ravage Coles County Area

"April: The cruellest month."
By LARRY SMYSER

CHARLESTON—T.S. Eliot, you ain't wrong! Golf-ball-size hail, tornadoes, and an earth tremor—Coles County got them all within a few hours Wednesday.

At least six different funnel cloud sightings were reported Wednesday in the Coles County area.

Funnel clouds were reported north and south of Mattoon, south of Charleston, and north of Marshall.

Extensive wind and possible tornado damage was reported in the Heritage Woods, Stoner Estates and Hickory Ridge areas of Charleston. No injuries were reported in the county.

The John Ford residence at 1007 Coolidge had the roof partially torn off by the high winds at about 5 p.m. About 15 square feet of the roof was ripped away. There was no estimate of the damage.

Two other residences in Heritage Woods still under construction were also damaged. An interior wall frame of one home was blown down and insulation was torn away from the other home.

Frances in both homes were warped by the winds.

Elsewhere in Charleston, a large tree was uprooted and fell on the residence of Albert Zimmerman at 258 W. Harrison at about 4:30 p.m.

The tree punctured the roof making a hole into the bathroom of the home and scraped other areas of the roof. A portion of the chimney of the home was also broken off by the tree.

On south Illinois 130, a large tree was broken off and "leaned" against the roof of the Robert Courtney residence.

A warehouse near the Courtney home had a portion of the roof blown off and scattered across a field. The building was a warehouse for Heritage Homes.

Extensive damage was also reported at the Farrier Construction Co. located just east of the Courtney residence.

A large radio antenna, about 100-feet tall, buckled near the middle and was bent over pointing towards the ground.

A large grain hopper was also blown over at the construction company site.

Two dump trucks were parked under a large quannet-type building at Farrier. The high winds completely demolished the building, crashing the metal roofing down onto the trucks. No damage estimates were available.

Sam Cunningham, who

resides on south 4th Street about five miles south of Charleston, reported he saw a funnel cloud as he and his

the wind was so strong that a limb about four feet long was driven into the side of the residence near the porch like a

"just sort of the sign and about a 60-degree first joint."

Mathias said also blew son off a portion (but said the minor).

Traffic was blocked in the of U.S. 45 about mile south of

when a large was blown median. A por was extending thound lane.

Tornadoes were not the nature which h Wednesday.

size of golf ball Humboldt ar several window (See related st

On the heels o and high wind evening was an

The tremor throughout Illi University, Richter scale tremors at 4.5 story.)



Wooden projectile buried in Cunningham home.

family climbed into their underground shelter near their home.

Following the storm, Cunningham and his family emerged from the shelter to view the damage. A shed at their residence had been lifted from its blocks and thrown over a car and truck into another building.

Several tree limbs had been blown off littering the yard, and some of the limbs had struck the porch—completely demolishing it. The force of

naill. Elsewhere in the county, a mobile home was reported blown over and a barn torn down by the winds north of Mattoon near the Green Thumb Nursery. High winds also caused heavy glass breakage north of Mattoon in the Country Orchard area.

A funnel cloud reportedly dipped down and bent the 8 Days Inn sign south of Mattoon. Roger Mathias, a desk clerk at the inn, said he saw the tip of the funnel cloud

Today mostly c and colder with showers.

Tonight partly colder with c winds, low in the 30s.

Wednesday's Ten High Low 8 p.m. .25 inches rain

Sunrise today Sunset tonight

Hail Shatters Window

HUMBOLDT—Golf-ball-sized hail shattered several windows at homes in the Humboldt area Wednesday afternoon.

Although numerous windows were broken and at least one automobile received small dents from the huge hailstones, no injuries were reported.

One report received said the hail was the size of "hen's eggs—it broke five windows in my neighbor's house and several in mine."

Miss Susan Bennett of Humboldt said she was in Mattoon when the hailstorm showered the Humboldt area. "When I got home about a half-hour later the window in our back door was broken and several windows in the garage were also

broken—there were also some dent my car."

She said some of the hailstones found on the ground after the storm "were about as big as a quarter."

said her father was home when the hit and "he said the hail was as b golf balls."

Mrs. Alvin Dixon, wife of the Humboldt policeman, said the storm "wasn't bad around our home—we were out in yard catching them with a bucket."

She said a window was broken out of the home across the street from their residence.

Mrs. Dixon said the hailstones she "caught" ranged in size from "about size of a golf ball to a nickel."

Tremor, Tornadoes May Be Link

CHARLESTON—An earth tremor which shook the midwest Wednesday evening may be linked to the tornadoes and high winds which had preceded it.

Parts of Eastern Illinois, Western Indiana and Kentucky were bumped around by the tremor, which registered

4.5 on the open-ended Richter scale at St. Louis University.

The university said the tremor was centered near Eldorado, about 130 miles south of Charleston.

Residents in Coles County were shook by the tremor at about 6 p.m. Charleston and Mattoon police were swamped

earlier in the afternoon.

Dallas Price, geology professor at Eastern Illinois University, said the tremor and the tornadoes "could be connected."

Price said that one theory "and it is strictly a theory, is that the tremor could be a mapping back of the earth's surface because of

Board of Education Accepts Bids For Addition Furniture, Equipment

By ROBERT THEMER

CHARLESTON — The Charleston Unit One Board of Education accepted bids for furniture and equipment for the high school additions Wednesday.

According to Unit One Business Manager Ed Gillis the combined bids on the furniture totaled approximately \$30,000 and the combined bids on the equipment (audio-visual equipment) totaled "roughly \$5,000 to \$6,000."

The bids accepted were those recommended by Gillis and high school staff members. Those accepted were not the low bids in every case, Gillis said.

The furnishings purchased through the bids will complete "most of the new building area," Gillis said. There are a few items for the physical education addition to be reviewed yet and a few items were held back for further study, he said.

Gillis said there should be no problems with delivery dates for the items purchased, "but I think we should get these orders out as soon as possible." The additions are scheduled to open this fall.

The Board also heard a report from Superintendent Howard Smucker on the progress of negotiations with Eastern Illinois University for the establishment of a five-room public school attendance center in Buzzard Lab School. Smucker said he had indications that Zastero's

Planning Council had approved the proposal for the center. But that Eastern's President Dr. Gilbert Fite would inform him by letter of the proposal brought before the planning council.

In other action the board: —Approved the appointment of Mrs. Evelyn Weizger and Richard Frommel to the Citizens

Consulting Council election Committee for terms of three years each. The two appointees replace Max Winkler and Everett Brown.

—Authorized the Consulting Council Selection Committee to nominate eight new members for the 1974-75 school year. Members with terms expiring this year are Ed Boone, Mrs. Francis Caudill,

James Griffin, Evelyn Metzger, Raymond Morris, Kenneth Robinson, and Mrs. Rose Mary Shepherd. A member to fill the unexpired term (two years) of James Best will also be appointed.

—Adjourned its executive session to consider the board's stance on negotiations with the Charleston Education Association.

Ed Gillis Resigns Post

CHARLESTON — Charleston Unit One School District Business Manager Ed Gillis has resigned effective June 30, 1974.

Gillis announced his resignation in a letter to the Unit One Board of Education Wednesday.

Gillis of 1813 Ashby Dr., became the Unit One Business Manager in July, 1968.

"I am resigning so that I

may try a new endeavor and I feel that the district will benefit from a new business manager with new ideas," Gillis said in his letter.

On Feb. 30 the school board had approved a study to reorganize the business department to distribute some of Gillis' duties through the creation of a new post for business administration.

At that time Superintendent Howard Smucker said the reorganization was necessary because Gillis' duties had tripled over the past year.

The school board selected Gillis' resignation Wednesday and appointed a screening committee to find his successor. The committee will interview two candidates for the post this week.

Message Says Pat Hearst Joining SLA Terrorists

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Patricia Hearst announced Wednesday she had renounced her former life, joined the

Symbionese Liberation Army and decided to remain with the terrorist band that kidnapped her 26 days ago.

In a stunning climax to perhaps the most bizarre of all U.S. kidnappings, the 26-year-old girl called her father a "liar" and said she never could go back "to the life I lived before."

Her statements were made in tape-recorded broadcasts over two radio stations only 24 hours after the SLA had announced it would disclose the time and place of her release within 72 hours.

Her family verified that the voice was Patty's but not that she freely joined the SLA. Her father, Randolph Hearst, said, "Personally, I don't believe it."

Holding hands with his wife, Catherine, Hearst made a brief

organization without being coerced. "We love her and hope she'll be home again."

The tape recording, broadcast over KPPA in Berkeley and KSAI in San Francisco, was brought to the stations by messenger who also delivered a photograph of Patricia carrying a machinegun and standing in front of the seven-headed Cobra flag of the SLA.

The picture also was verified as that of the girl who was carried kicking and screaming from her Berkeley apartment the night of Feb. 4.

Soon after the kidnapping the shadowy SLA, believed to number only about a dozen members, claimed responsibility and demanded a ransom of \$700,000 worth of food for every needy Californian, which would have cost an

when i was a boy

By JIM HAUSMAN

When I was a boy my friend Ralphadams told me they'd had their cat fixed. I said I didn't even know it had been broken and Ralphadams laughed until he worked up a sweat.



Tornado of 1917 Worst in History of Charleston

TIMES COURIER Charleston, S.C., Friday, April 3, 1971

R'S NOTE: The article was written by Stickman of L.

IARDSTICKANN

STON—The threat is never so high as time of the year—and early summer. It becomes a edge of high winds and rain and are terrible of the future. At that time, the id. A tornado, it need, is the most storm, known in the area. In 1917, Charleston the worst storm in the city. It was 3:45 p.m. on Saturday afternoon when a storm system suffered a loss of life and property. The day began as a clear day, according to the journal of Charleston a resident of the city. In an hour before the storm, the western sky was cloudy like soap suds, wrote. The storm was larger than any other in the city and it was like bullets. Lives were lost,

2,500 people were left homeless, 400 homes were destroyed and nearly \$1,000,000 in property was lost or damaged. The storm was so great that all business in the town came to a standstill. Gramesly termed it a "great disaster". The "thunder and lightning were immense. The north part of town was mostly laid flat."

The storm struck the city from the west near the Coles County Fair Grounds and followed the railroad tracks through the north part of the city sweeping a path two and one-half miles long and from 4-8 blocks in width.

The fairgrounds, then considered among the finest in the state, were demolished. With the exception of a portion of the stables, every building on the grounds of the Coles County Agricultural Society was destroyed. All of the stands and fences were leveled. The property loss for the fair grounds alone was estimated to be 15,000 to 20,000 dollars.

Nothing could be done when the storm hit. Destruction caused by a tornado cannot be stopped. All that was left to do during the aftermath of confusion was to begin reconstruction and relocation

of the homeless. Along with the Red Cross, local citizen groups, and students as well as labor and fraternal organizations committed themselves to cleaning up the town. The labor organizations of the city laid aside all rules and regulations governing their work so they might be of greatest assistance. The eight-hour day was eliminated so that union members could work as long as they wished without violating the union rules.

Those who were able worked to provide the city with the vital necessities of food, water, medicine and electricity. By the fourth day after the storm several neighboring cities had contributed substantial amounts of money to the stricken city. Among them were Paris—\$400, Monticello—\$250, and Arcola—\$200. No matter how much was contributed or in what way, everyone worked toward the same goal—reconstructing the city of Charleston.

Tornadoes have been frequent visitors to the Charleston area. However, the damage done in May of 1917 has not been, and hopefully never will be, equaled. The vital difference in how fatal a tornado is depends in large part on how knowledgeable people are of the safety precautions that should be

taken should a tornado strike. When a tornado is sighted you should move away from all glass, preferably moving to the southwest corner of the basement in a frame building. In brick buildings you should leave completely. Turn off all electrical appliances and

while in a place of safety listen to radio broadcasts for all clear signals or further tornado warnings.

If sufficient warning is given and people respond to those warnings correctly, then the loss of life that occurred in 1917 should never occur again.



TORNADO AFTERMATH—The devastated scene above was a result of the most severe tornado ever to hit

Charleston. The picture was taken from the Penn Central railroad tracks looking south. The Catholic church is at left, the

old school in center, with the Presbyterian Church tower at right.

Proposal Killed

ON (UPI) — ed debate of the United involvement in Vietnam Thursday killed a peace military south Vietnam

177 to 154, the part of an 800 million defense it would have to South what was

voted on the military House then supplemental purposes on the money along lines

Rail Road

U.S. 45 has been Arcola to a loose ole. The Illinois solum said as closed. There was no w long the into closed. o be let by the guard

igh rattling glives, but from the ing over bankment Tuscola. deloured set, north d south to The high highway Ohio and Railroad

EAGLES

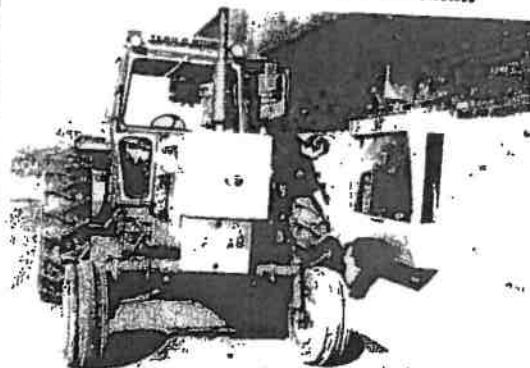
DANCE

SATURDAY, FEB. 23

Bill Boyer and the Country Flames

Farmers Welcome

at The Bank of Charleston



Come in and talk about your agricultural needs with Larry Horshbarger and set up your 1974 Farm Operating Loans. Open from 9-5:30 six days a week for your convenience.

The Bank of Charleston

T. V. Jones Furniture Presents A

HOOVER SERVICE CLINIC

SCISSORS SHARPENED

59¢ Each

Pinking Shears 99¢ ea.

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We're Making This HOOVER DAY, With

SPECIAL PRICES

On These Hoover Cleaners!



Hoover Deluxe Convertible

\$64.44



The Charleston Daily Courier

NUMBER 9

CHARLESTON, ILL. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1937

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Charleston, Ill.
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ATTENTION: EDITOR

Col. Talbot Flies Easy Chair



Col. Talbot at Talbot, as it is, is a handsome, friendly, and a bit of a show-off. The Colonel is a son of the late Col. Talbot.

Severe Wind, Thunderstorms Rip Area Towns; Heaviest Damage Reported in Mattoon, Paris

Relations Between Jordan, Egypt Near The Breaking Point

BY WALTER LOGAN
Special From Staff Correspondent
Cairo, June 12.—Relations between Egypt and Jordan are near the breaking point today, according to a reliable source here.

Mayflower Gets Salute



Auto Agency Gunned By Fire in Mattoon, Local Rainfall 1.75

AT THE MATTOON
Special From Staff Correspondent
Mattoon, Ill., June 12.—A fire broke out in the Mattoon auto agency today, causing the destruction of several cars.

Currently Commands Fighter Day Group

Col. Carlos Talbot, Super Sabre Pilot, "Grounded" For Air College

BY WALTER LOGAN
Special From Staff Correspondent
Cairo, June 12.—Col. Carlos Talbot, a Super Sabre pilot, has been "grounded" for a period of time to attend an air college.

Col. Talbot, who is currently commanding the fighter day group, has been grounded for a period of time to attend an air college.

Tornadoes Race Across Central Plains Tuesday

BY WALTER LOGAN
Special From Staff Correspondent
Cairo, June 12.—Tornadoes raced across the central plains of the United States today, causing damage and loss of life.

Estimated \$20,000 Damage in Fire in Mattoon Today

A fire broke out in the Mattoon auto agency today, causing the destruction of several cars and an estimated damage of \$20,000.

House Passes Bill To Abolish Death Penalty

The House of Representatives today passed a bill to abolish the death penalty, with a vote of 240 to 189.

Teamster Official Goes On Trial For Contempt

A teamster official was today found in contempt of court for refusing to testify in a case involving a labor dispute.

Paratrooper Dies Pinned To Plane, Finally Dropped On Cushioned Field

A paratrooper died today after being pinned to his plane during a jump, and was finally dropped on a cushioned field.

Senate Refuses To Override Veto Today

The Senate today refused to override a veto by the president, maintaining the veto in effect.

Late Bulletin

LONDON, June 12.—The British government today announced that it had received information from a reliable source regarding the situation in the Middle East.

Instrument Classes Begin Thursday At Lab School

Instrument classes at the Lab School will begin on Thursday, June 13, with a focus on the piano and violin.

Jimmy Dorsey, 52, Dies Today

Jimmy Dorsey, a famous bandleader and musician, died today at the age of 52, after a long illness.

Atlas Explosion Gives Scientists Food For Study

An explosion of an Atlas rocket today gave scientists a great deal of food for study, as it provided valuable data on the performance of the rocket.

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THE QUALITY STORE WHERE YOU BUY FOR LESS

For Thrifty Shoppers

SILK DRESSES

Misses' Dresses up to \$5.95 for \$2.98
 Ladies' Dresses up to \$10.00 for \$5.95
 Misses' Dresses up to \$15.00 for \$9.95

WASH DRESSES

Lot of Ladies' Short and Long Sleeve Dresses for 58c
 Lot of Ladies' Fast Color Print Dresses and Smocks for 89c
 Lot of Ladies' Fast Color Printed Vests and Hankie Cloth \$1.79

WASH GOODS—FAST COLORS

Black wide Printed Batiste, per yard 25c
 Black wide Printed Voile La Reine, per yard 35c
 Black English Prints and Plaids, per yard 12 1/2c, 19c, 22 1/2c
 Black Pepperell Linen Finish Ticking, yard 22 1/2c
 Black Pepperell Linen Finish Ticking, yard 25c
 Standard Quality Cheese Cloth, 36-in. wide, yard 5c
 Bleached and Unbleached Muslin finish soft for the needle, per yard 8 1/2c
 All cut on Butterick Patterns 5c

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Perfect Fitting

\$2.00 to \$5.50

Cotton Suits

50c to \$1.00

BAKER & HERRON

THOROUGHbred

Straws

MIDWEST SUFFERS FROM HEAT WAVE

No Relief in Forecast Before First of Week

CAUSES SCORE OF DEATHS

Drowning Crops Are Damaged by Hot Sun—Thousands Flock to Beaches and Rivers For Relief.

Chicago, June 26.—(AP)—A scorching heat wave which killed upwards of a score of persons and scoured growing crops held the country in its grip today and little relief was promised noon.

The heat wave centered in the middle west and was creeping eastward. Extreme heat prevailed also on the west coast, where there were numerous freakish storms.

Chicago and other cities around the Great Lakes, where temperatures yesterday ranged between 95 and 100, were assured some relief by lake breezes which crawled slowly southward, easing the temperatures down gradually as they moved along.

With the exception of along the eastern seaboard and in parts of the Rocky Mountains, temperatures yesterday were about 95. New heat records for June were set in Illinois and Iowa, where the mercury in many cities climbed above 100.

Before the lake breezes, heat temperatures down, an official high mark of 95 was recorded at the University of Chicago. In the loop, the mercury soared to 99 while in some of the western suburbs where the lake's effect was lost, marks of 100 and higher were reached.

Accompanying the heat wave in California where freakish storms, lightning severely injured four boys and fired several buildings. Temperatures in some sections of the state went above 95 while in others the storms drove them down to more seasonable marks.

At least seven deaths were reported in Chicago as a direct or indirect result of the heat wave. Several were reported in St. Louis, where the official temperature was 100 degrees, and others scattered about the area of extreme heat brought the total to around 25.

Two of the Chicago deaths were drownings. One person was stricken by the heat and fell off a roof, and the other died of heart disease.

Thousands upon thousands of persons were driven to the beaches, lakes and rivers in all Midwestern states. More than 300,000 were estimated packed on Chicago's beaches alone.

Crops, especially in Illinois, were reported suffering from the heat. In western North Dakota and eastern Montana there was a serious added drought threat. The situation in some parts of the northwest was so serious that farmers there were appealing for federal aid.

Weather forecasters at Chicago and other cities predicted the heat wave would continue at least through today and tomorrow, after which cooling and falling temperatures are expected.

FAMED OPERA DANCER LEAPS TO DEATH

Chicago, Ill., June 26.—(AP)—Andréa Tavier, 45 year old dancer of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, plunged fifteen stories to death today from his apartment in the McCormick hotel on the North Side.

Tavier's body fell into the courtyard. He was clad only in pajamas.

FRED SHAGGS IS TAKEN IN KANSAS CITY

Word was received at the state penal farm at Joplin Thursday afternoon that Fred Shaggs, Shelbyville, had been captured in Kansas City, Kan. Shaggs escaped from the penal farm on the afternoon of June 4. State officials went to Kansas City Friday morning to return him to Joplin. Shaggs was sentenced to the penal farm on a charge of burglary and larceny and malicious mischief. He had served about half his sentence when he escaped, and now faces a probable penitentiary term.

BAPTIST SOCIAL AID MEETS

The Baptist Social Aid meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wallace Hawk with Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mrs. D. D. Dell and Mrs. Litch as assistant hostesses. The president, Mrs. Williams presided over the business session. Mrs. Bodell for the scripture lesson read the 100th Psalm. The secretary and treasurer's report was given, and Mrs. Hawk read a poem. A social hour followed and refreshments were served. Mrs. Smith was a welcome guest.

ARREST MOTHER IN DEATH OF TWO DAUGHTERS

Lebanon, Ind., June 26.—(AP)—Mrs. Carrie Simmons, 42-year-old mother who packed the picnic sandwiches that caused the death of her two small daughters at a family reunion, was under "polite arrest" today pending a grand jury investigation.

Her husband, John Simmons, 43, remained with her although he was not held by authorities. He was one of three persons who became ill after eating the sandwiches.

County Attorney Ben Relfree said Mrs. Simmons was under technical arrest only, but that any move toward obtaining her release would result in filing of formal charges of murder.

The couple were brought here yesterday from their farm home at Greenfield. Both denied any knowledge of how the poison came to be in 12 of the 18 sandwiches which the family took to the picnic.

Mrs. Simmons admitted she made them and packed them in a tin marshmallow can. Her husband said he was in the kitchen at their home at the time. Relfree said his investigation had shown that apparently no one approached the can between the time it was placed in the family automobile and the time it was opened at the picnic.

The attorney said that although the mother was being detained, he had no evidence that she or any member of her family had purchased poison recently.

EXPECT FRENCH TO ACCEPT HOOVER PLAN TODAY

By Joseph E. Rafter.
 (United Press Staff Correspondent).
 Washington, June 26.—(AP)—President Hoover's plan to give the world a year's respite from war debts has reached a crucial stage today but with American officials optimistic.

Examination of the Hoover plan by the French parliament today, officials here believe, will mark the turning point in the negotiations. If France accepts the proposal, then, with Great Britain, Austria, Germany and Italy already approving, its speedy success seems assured. If not, a long series of negotiations may follow.

This crisis found American optimism high, for three reasons:
 1.—After two conversations with French Ambassador Paul Claudel, in which the American view toward

PHILIP HEINZ DIES THURSDAY

Death Follows Illness Due to Heart Trouble.
 FORMER SHELBY CO. SHERIFF

Mr. Heinz, President of County Work, died at his home in Shelbyville at 2:30 Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness from heart trouble.

Philip Heinz, former sheriff of Shelby county, died at his home in Shelbyville at 2:30 Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness from heart trouble.

Mr. Heinz was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1848, a son of J. Philip and Dorothy Douth Heinz. The Heinz family came to Shelby county in 1833. On February 3, 1876, Mr. Heinz was married to Miss Caroline Friesner, who with the following children survive: Louis P. Heinz, Ross township; J. Otto Heinz, Decatur, and Mrs. Charles Martin of Ridge township. Mr. Heinz also leaves two brothers and a sister, John L. Heinz of Shelbyville township, Fred W. Heinz of Fresno, Calif., and Mrs. Mary Stigebauer of Tower Hill.

Besides serving as sheriff for one term, Mr. Heinz was highway commissioner for seven years, assessor for one year, supervisor six years, and justice of the peace for ten years. For the past few years he had been in ill health.

The funeral will be held from St. Paul's Lutheran church at 10:00 o'clock Saturday morning. The service will be conducted by Rev. J. B. Ringle. Interment will be in Glenwood cemetery. Friends are kindly asked to omit flowers.

DECATUR MAN ROBBED BY HITCH-HIKER

The father of Mrs. Elmer Glina of Moweaqua, who is a minister in Decatur, was the victim of a hitch-hiker whom he befriended Thursday afternoon.

The minister was on his way to visit his daughter, and picked up a stranger who asked for a ride a few miles south of Decatur. Shortly after being picked up he drew a gun and forced the minister to drive down a side road, then tied him to a tree, and robbed him of his watch and money.

Threatening his victim with death, he then got in the car and drove away. The car was found abandoned about an hour later three miles south of

WESTERVELT YOUNG PEOPLE TO MEET

The Westervelt Christian church young people will hold a meeting on June 28 at 8:00. B. N. Adams is the speaker, and special music will be provided.

Igor Lichtenwaller is leader of the meeting.

HERRICK BOY OUT TO SEE THE WORLD

several years before the fire is stockpiled up again.

The boys, who are well acquainted with all the swimming holes along the river here also report few places left to take a swim, and that the water is entirely too warm to be pleasant.

SULLIVAN FARMER, 70, FALLS DEAD ON STREET

Sullivan, July 2.—W. D. Hollis, 70, dropped dead Wednesday morning on the sidewalk in front of the W. H. Walker store here. A heart attack induced by the heat was responsible for his death.

Mr. Hollis had lived in Sullivan all of his life. He operated a farm a short distance west of here. He leaves his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Charles Clark, Sullivan; Mrs. Alice Siskafus, Springfield; four sons, Clyde, John, Jesse and Earl Hollis, all of Sullivan; two brothers, S. T. Hollis of Sullivan, and Roscoe Hollis, living in Nebraska; also a sister, Mrs. George Allen.

JULY 4TH NOT TO BE CELEBRATED IN PANAMA

Panama, Ill., July 2.—There will be no public celebration of the Fourth of July in Panama, Saturday. Business houses will close at noon for the remainder of the day, including most of the markets and grocery stores. The First National bank will be closed for the day.

VOILE DRESSES

and \$2.95

the prettiest Voile have shown.

LOTS OF STYLES.

izes 14 to 50

and \$2.95

lot of New Dress basement.

and \$1.95

RE WILL BE OPEN

AY NIGHT

ILL DAY JULY 4

DEPT. STORE

HUGE RECEPTION FOR POST-GATTY

Reach New York Wednesday Evening After World Flight

WILL VISIT PRESIDENT HOOVER

Arrived Only Short Sleep Before Round of Reception Begins—Made World Circuit in 8 Days, 15 Hours.

By Sidney H. Whipple, (United Press Staff Correspondent).

New York, July 2.—(UP)—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, pilot and navigator of the silver-white airship Winnie Mae, in which they completed yesterday the fastest voyage ever made around the world—in eight days, 15 hours and 51 minutes—awoke today to find a wildly enthusiastic nation at their feet.

Their bodies numbed by the grinding strain, their ears still throbbing from the roar of the motor, their hunger for food and sleep only partially allayed—for it was not until 1 o'clock this morning that the applauding crowds permitted them to go to bed—they had still to undergo the ordeal and the thrills of a formal reception by the city of New York, with all the traditional tumult and applause that accompanies such events.

But the biggest determination that held them for their course from New York to England, to Germany, Russia, Siberia, Alaska, and an oblong, though modest, willingness to please their backers and the people themselves, led them to forego what would have perhaps pleased them more—an other twelve hours of rest.

There was one disappointment in an otherwise joyous occasion. While little Mrs. Post beaming through her tears, was the first to greet her disjunctured husband at the field, throwing her arms around him as his feet struck solid earth once more, Mrs. Gatty, delayed in her air journey to New York at Pittsburgh, missed the arrival and the early celebration. She was to join her husband today.

The arrival of the fliers, as spectacular as their flight itself, found 10,000 enthusiasts at Roosevelt field to greet them with every noise-making device known to man. Arrangements for their reception were so well calculated the event lacked many of the unfortunate incidents that have characterized similar receptions. Police were well trained; the crowds, though noisy, were orderly; and gave vent to their enthusiasm only in frenzied cheering.

It was also remarked that the two aviators, stiff and sore from confinement in the narrow cockpit of the Winnie Mae, were apparently eager to leave themselves to whatever plans had been arranged.

"Willingly they consented to broadcast a few words," willingly they posed for flashlights and flashlights and more flashlights, willingly they stood—preferably because, as Gatty explained, "we have been sitting so long" while newspaper reporters flung question after question to them. And they were always affable, always smiling.

BEGIN UNION OUTDOOR SERVICES

Sunday night the first of the series of Community Union services will be held on the Main Street school play-

LADIES OF ST. JOHNS MEET WEDNESDAY

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Johns Lutheran church held their regular meeting in the church parlor Wednesday afternoon. Though the weather was so hot all were very comfortable, and, besides, leading the cool walk of the women.

All joined heartily in the opening song, "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling." Mrs. Dora Bessler was day leader. Mrs. Clara Alcala read Psalm 100 for scripture and offered prayer.

The lesson, "Am I a Christian?" was ably read by Miss Frederica Wyrick. This was followed by a hearty discussion. Mrs. Dora Bessler read a poem "Martha and Mary."

In keeping with the season Mrs. Nellie Helms gave a reading "Honey's Battle Flag." The society was pleased to have little Bee King with them who gave "What a Laugh Is." All joined in singing "America."

The president had charge of the business meeting. Reports were given and various phases of the society's work was discussed.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Minnie Helms, assisted by Mrs. Nellie Helms and sister, Bee King.

MIDWEST TO GET RELIEF FROM HEAT

Showers Forecast For Most Part of States.

DEATH TOLL REACHES 500

Crops in Dire Need of Rain—Seasonal Temperatures Predicted For Week End.

Chicago, July 2.—(UP)—Relief from one of the most severe heat waves to recent years was spreading eastward across the nation today, bringing comfort to millions of persons for the first time in eight days.

A vast section of the nation east of the Ohio Valley still sweated today in temperatures above 90, but weather forecasters promise that cooling breezes and lower temperatures will have reached there within 24 hours.

Meanwhile, reports from throughout the nation indicated that the unprecedented hot spell constituted a major catastrophe. The toll included at least 500 dead, great damage to crops, hundreds of farm livestock killed and intense suffering.

Hospitals were filled with persons suffering from prostrations, water supplies in many cities and communities were low, more than 2,000 farm families in North Dakota were reported in need of aid from the Red Cross and the number of drownings had increased alarmingly as thousands sought relief at bathing beaches.

Relief from the heat is moving eastward from the Rocky Mountain region, according to W. P. Day, assistant forecaster for the Chicago district weather bureau.

"Cooling showers have accompanied the lower temperatures in many sections across the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin," said Day, "and rain may be expected by tomorrow night in many other districts."

"By Friday, we expect temperatures to be about normal for this time of the year over most of the country."

From scores of cities west of the Mississippi river, reports of cool weather already had been received today. Farmers in Iowa celebrated for

JUDGE A. J. STEIDLEY CLAIMED BY DEATH

Was Known Attorney Famous Away

Practised Here 25 Years

Arrived Two Terms As County Judge of Shelby County—Premised in Political Circles.

Arthur Jackson Steidley, well known attorney, died at his home on North Walnut street at 4:25 o'clock Wednesday evening of complications resulting from sinus trouble, from which he had been a sufferer for several years. He had authorized no number of nasal operations during the past five years. Two weeks ago his condition became more serious and he was compelled to give up work in his law office. Since then his strength had steadily declined.

Mr. Steidley was born in Shelbyville on February 20, 1859, a son of Thomas and Ada Steidley. His boyhood days were passed on his father's farm. He attended the country schools and also high school. After teaching school for seven years, he entered the office of Hamill & Kelley for the study of law. There he remained for some time and then attended the law school of the University of Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and had been a practicing attorney to the time of his last illness.

Two Terms As Judge.

On June 7, 1905, Mr. Steidley was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Jackson. One son, Arthur Steidley,



JUDGE A. J. STEIDLEY.

was born to them. The son is the junior and surviving member of the law firm of Steidley and Steidley. For 25 years, Mr. Steidley had been a successful lawyer in Shelbyville. He served as city attorney of Shelbyville in 1914, he was elected county judge of Shelby county, and was re-elected in 1918 for another term of four years. Later he was master in chancery.

Mr. Steidley was active in democratic political circles and had represented his party in county and state gatherings. He was also interested in fraternal work. A few years ago he was elected Great Sachem of the Ithaca Red Men. He was also a member of Jackson lodge No. 61, A. F. and A. M. of this city. Since his youth he had been a member of the Christian church.

Besides his wife and son, Mr. Steidley is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Steidley of Watervliet; three sisters, Mrs. Ethel Vanita, Lela O'Brien, Jr.; Mrs. Evelyn Schnolter, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. Carrie Paugh, Decatur; and three brothers: Bert

HOWEQUA TO CELEBRATE FOURTH OF

The Women's Club will have at the Fourth of July festival Monday and Tuesday. There are programs in the city park afternoon and evening. The 2 who-lands of Pana will furnish music.

GRADING FINDLAY STREET

The grade of Findlay lead to the new hard road connecting route 162 are being graded by the city to make a four foot drop.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wojcik, Gillespie, Ill., Thursday morn-

"HOT A"
That is what
BOLIVIA
Said:
You will be
get some of
TOM

CELEBRATE
In 4
A live wire
cheaper.
Cheaper than
time ago.
Size
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the good old
Shelbyville.
8 Yd. I
THOR

Residents evacuated, Ill. Route 133 closed during propane leak

By Janice Hunt

HINDSBORO – Authorities evacuated as many as 20 houses and blocked off the highway for four hours until a leaking 30,000-gallon propane tank could be repaired Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Village Trustee Nancy Hendrix first noticed the problem, which was caused by a stuck relief valve on the Ferrellgas tank on the south side of Illinois Route 133.

"I was leaving town to go to the store, and I smelled something very strong," Hendrix said. "You could see a cloud. It was just unusual."

She called her husband, Carl, who notified the Hindsboro Fire Department, which leaped into action.

The call went in at about 6:30 p.m., and volunteers remained on the job for four hours. During that time, temperatures dipped into the single digits and fog developed.

A Ferrellgas employee from Mattoon was unable to repair the leak, so he had to summon an employee from Springfield, which is two hours away.

While waiting for repairs to be made, firefighters went door to door along Fourth Street – just south of the Civic Center – and all points south. The evacuated area was between the Hugo Road on the west and

Illinois Street on the east.

An estimated 24 to 30 people left their houses, said fire Chief Steve Beaty.

To give people a warm place to go, Jerry Lutz, Bowdre Township road commissioner, unlocked the library, and Diane Beaty unlocked the Civic Center.

Hendrix helped at the Civic Center, where volunteers provided coffee and water for the 15-20 people who congregated there, she said.

An Oakland ambulance was on site at the Civic Center in case of emergencies.

Bowdre Township employees helped the firefighters block traffic. West of Hindsboro, access to the village was shut down from the intersection of state routes 133 and 130 by the Douglas County Sheriff's Department, and later Hindsboro police Chief Adam Weinstock.

On the east side of the village, a fire truck blocked the highway at the curve, where traffic was diverted onto the Antioch Road.

Traffic could still enter town from the north, but country roads were a little slick from the snow, Beaty said.

It was unclear what caused the valve to get stuck. There was no way to determine how much gas was lost, Beaty said.

"I'm just glad everyone is safe," Hendrix said.

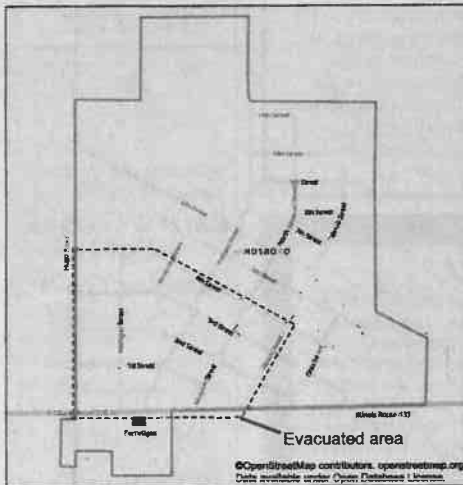


PHOTO SUBMITTED BY MONICA THOMAS

Monica Thomas of Hindsboro was 'close enough to see the beads of sweat' on Donald Trump's forehead at a campaign rally in Muscatine, Iowa, on Sunday, Jan. 24.

Local couple takes road trip to attend Trump rally in Iowa

Submitted by
Monica Thomas

This past weekend, we had the opportunity to attend a Donald Trump rally.

We were able to get tickets for the rally in Pella, Iowa. We were unable to arrive until about an hour before the rally would begin at 2:30 p.m.

As we turned into the Central College Campus, I was surprised to see a line stretching about 10 blocks long.

After getting in this line, we were informed that they started letting people in at 10:30 that morning and had opened another building for a satellite viewing of the rally.

As we continued in the line, we were informed the Secret Service was sweeping a third building, as well.

Ultimately, we didn't get in the third building, but saw the Secret Service coming out to where we were standing. They let us know that his motorcade would be arriving through the drive that we were standing on.

Those of us still standing there decided to stay to see him arrive and watch the Secret Service in action. They are an imposing group and impressive to watch.

There was a woman who wasn't taking them or the boundaries they set up too seriously. She was reminded twice of where she was supposed to be, and the third

time, one of them yelled at the top of his lungs, "Get behind the line or you will be removed!" Needless to say, she took notice, as did the rest of the crowd.

The motorcade drove in, and the crowd followed it to where everyone thought he would be entering the building.

Shortly after, they announced that he was in the building. I don't know how they did it, because no one in the crowd saw him exit a vehicle or enter the building.

We then decided to try to attend his rally in Muscatine, Iowa, the following day. Being forewarned by the Secret Service the previous day that he was drawing these crowds everywhere he went, we went early!

Nobody seemed to mind the frigid air standing in line, as the atmosphere was so electric.

There was a man dressed as Si from "Duck Dynasty" with a sign that said "Make America Great Again, Donald" on the inside of a pizza box lid. I saw him get interviewed more than once on camera.

People were chanting "Trump, Trump, Trump," someone kept passing back large bags of candy for everyone to enjoy, and the vendor who was walking around selling buttons was touting his wares with politically conservative sentiments.

When we were allowed

to enter, we were told to unzip our coats and take everything out of the pockets. We then walked through a security device, after which we were scanned with handheld scanners.

We then entered the gymnasium, where there was a large bank of press lining the back of the gym: ABC; NBC; and C-SPAN, which was giving out free copies of the U.S. Constitution.

Before Donald Trump came out, there were some announcements, one of which was that Mr. Trump was paying for these events and would not allow time for protestors. There was a place designated outside for peaceful protest if that was your intention.

Donald Trump then came out to speak, and I was shocked! I was expecting a loud, brash, arrogant person. Quite the opposite was true. He was composed, intelligent, somewhat soft spoken and very sincere.

We were about 30 feet from him, and when he came to sign autographs, I was close enough to see the beads of sweat on his forehead.

The only time I saw a reactionary stance was when he was speaking of the lies the press had told about him.

In particular, regarding one about him seizing an old woman's house with

Continued on Page 2

SCHOOL BO

No action taken on bond sale insurance benefits

Votes 6-1 to be 14-passenger Tri-County sp additions disc

By Bill Lai
For the Oakland Ind

OAKLAND – School board members at a 20 meeting declined to sue bonds for the cash fund and to clarify how administrator insurance is paid.

But the board did the Tri-County cooperative agreement and purchase 14-passenger bus for teams' use.

Due to uncertain funding because of budget stalemate, Superintendent Lance Lan suggested one way sure the district's security would be working cash bond would raise the debt limit.

"It would be putting ducks in a row," Lan said. He said the district would not have to bonds even if the approved the measure district could wait what direction the takes.

Board member Dowden said it seemed the district is "dealing a lot of 'what-ifs.' I shame this is based the state might or not do."

Duane McKinstry, president, said he came up with a scenario in the next five to where we wouldn't money to pay our

Continued on

OHS studied passed evaluation class this

The students faculty at Oakland School finished first semester on high note.

Each student OHS passed evaluation taken this fall.

Principal Ad Clapp announced news at the Jan school board meeting. "All of the high

Archaeologist to speak on Israel at Kemp church

KEMP – An accomplished archaeologist with expertise on Israel is to give four presentations at the Church of Christ at Kemp on Jan. 30-31.

Admission is free, and all are invited.

the ancient world relating to the Bible.

• 9:30 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 31: "Father Abraham," an itinerary of Abraham in Canaan.

• 10:30 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 31: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem," a look at the

Dominguez Hills.

Manor served as a full-time minister while still a student at Freed-Hardeman and preached full-time for over 25 years before his employment at Harding. He also preached 15 years in Melbourne, Ark. while



ATTACHMENT I

EQUIPMENT LISTS

Equipment List

Ashmore Fire Protection District

Engine 11, 1250 gpm, 1250 gallon tank, Foam Tank 20 gallons

Engine 12, 750 gpm, 750 gallon tank

Tanker 16, 4,500 gallons

Tanker 15, 1,000 gallons

Tanker 14, 2,000 gallons

Attack 13, 300 gallons with pump and Foam Tank, 10 gallons

Support 18, carries Cascade fill station along with brush fire fighting hand tools and other basic firefighting tools.

Gallons of AFFF foam are on hand in station

Ashmore Public Works Dept

2 Dump Trucks

- Truck 1, 2018 Dodge Ram 5500, dump truck/plow truck (4x4)

- Truck 2, 2013 Ford F350, dump truck/plow truck (4x4)

1 backhoe (2013 580 5N 4x4 Extenda-Hoe)

1 hydro-excavator (2016 Ditch Witch FX30)

Wabash Fire Protection District

Pumpers: Truck 1001, 1,500 gpm pump

Truck 1003, 1,500 gpm pump

Tankers: 1002 holds 3,000 gallons and has a 3,000 gallon drop tank

1006 holds 1,600 gallons and has a 3,000 gallon drop tank

Coles County Airport Authority

2 Dump Trucks

1 Large Snow Blower

1 Tractor with Loader

Lincoln Fire Protection District

Type	Unit	Pump Style	Pump GPM/Tank	Special Equipment
Rescue	Dive 720	n/a	n/a	Water Rescue Gear & Rehab vehicle with Heat &AC
Support	Support 78	n/a	n/a	Breathing Air Cascade
Engine	Engine 73	Front Mount	1,000	Basic Fire Engine Equipment
Engine	Engine 71	Midship	1,250	Basic Fire Engine Equipment
Engine	Engine 72	Midship	1,250	Basic Fire Engine Equipment
Tanker	Tanker 74	Portable	200/2,000	Basic Tanker w/ Portable Pump
Tanker	Tanker 75	Portable	200/3,000	Basic Tanker w/ Portable Pump
Tanker	Tanker 76	Portable	200/2,000	Basic Tanker w/ Portable Pump
Brush Truck	Attack 710	Rear Mount	250	
Brush Truck	Attack 711	Rear Mount	250	
Command	Chief 700	n/a	n/a	Command Vehicle
Support	Support 79	n/a	n/a	Scene Lighting, Medical, Breathing Air Cascade
Misc.	Table Trailer	n/a	n/a	Tables and Chairs support
ATV	Attack 713	Rear Mount	25	Brush Unit
Boat	720-2	n/a	n/a	Air Boat
Boat	720-3	n/a	n/a	Power Boat
Misc.	Light Tower	n/a	n/a	Diesel Powered Light Trailer

Other Lister Items

45 Gallons Foam
 3 TICS
 3 Four Gas Meters
 No Haz-Mat Equipment

Humboldt Fire Protection District

Engine, 1,250 gpm with a 1,200 gallon tank

Pumper/Tanker, 750 gpm with a 2,000 gallon tank

Brush Truck, 250 gpm pump and 350 gallons of water

Tanker, 1,800 gallon that will pump and roll with spray bars for field fires.

Tanker, 2,000 gallons.

Floating pond pump

Grain rescue tube

Full extrication tool set

Seven Hickory/Morgan Fire Protection District

Engine 94, 2,000 gallon, 1,000 gpm also equipped with a portable foam pack

Engine 96, 3,500 gallon, 750 gpm

Tanker 98, 400 gallon, also equipped with a CAFS unit

Oakland Fire Dept

1- 1,250 gallon pumper

1- 55 foot ladder truck with 500 gallon Pumper (Quint)

1- 1,200 gallon Tanker truck

1- Equipment Box truck (rescue equipment, ropes, life jackets, etc.)

2- ALS Ambulances

Also have TIC Camera, Extrication equipment along with air bags

Hutton Fire Department

2- 3,500 gallon Tankers

1- 2,100 gallon Tanks

1- Pumper, 2,500 gpm

1- Pumper, 1,000 gpm

1- Brush Truck, 300 gpm

Cooks Mills Fire Dept

Engine 411- 1,250 gpm, 1,500 gallon tank

Tanker 422- 500 gpm, 2,200 gallon tank

Tanker 444- 350 gpm, 1,450 gallon tank 6x6

Support 455- 29 ft Bucket truck has portable 350 gpm pump. Air Cascade System

Charleston Fire Dept

- 1 Ladder Truck (309) -2,000 gpm pump, 300 gallon water tank -100 foot ladder
- 1 Engine (307) -1,500 gpm pump, 1,000 gallon water tank
- 1 Rescue/Engine (306) -1,500 gpm pump, 750 gallon water tank-rescue equipment, ALS Non-Transport
- 1 Engine (308) -1,500 gpm pump, 500 gallon water tank
- 2 Ford F150 command vehicles
- 1 Ford Expedition utility vehicle
- 1 Dodge Ram 1,500 utility vehicle
- 1 Ford F550 utility vehicle
- Hazmat Tech team trailer and equipment
- Technical Rescue Tech Team trailer and equipment
- 1 Polaris 6x6 Ranger with patient transport carrier

Mattoon Fire Department

Car 2-Chief pickup

Car 20 -AC pickup

Car 29- Tahoe

E21-1,250 gpm

E23 -1,250 gpm

E26- 1,250 gpm

L24- 1,500 gpm -95' platform

R25- Medium Rescue

R27- ALS Ambulance

R28- ALS Ambulance

R29- ALS Ambulance

Support 210- Utility vehicle for Tech Rescue

MABAS Light Tower

MABAS Tent City

Hazmat Ops Trailer

Medical Mass Casualty Trailer

Mattoon Public Works Dept

3 Loaders

4 Backhoes

6 Dump Trucks

Variety of pumps (trash pumps up to 6" pumps)

Dunn's Ambulance Service

2- ALS Ambulances

1- BLS Ambulance

11 full time EMT-P

8 PRN EMT-P

12 full time EMT-B

8-9 PRN EMT-B

Mitchell Jerdan Ambulance Service-217-234-8828

3- ALS Ambulances

3-4 Paramedics

2-s EMT Basics

3-Shift leads

Charleston Police Dept

1-Command Trailer with Air and Heat

1- Generator

Mattoon Police Dept

-CSI enclosed trailer with heat and air

-28' Command Trailer with heat and air

-4 wheeler with red/blue lights

-Speed sign that can display messages

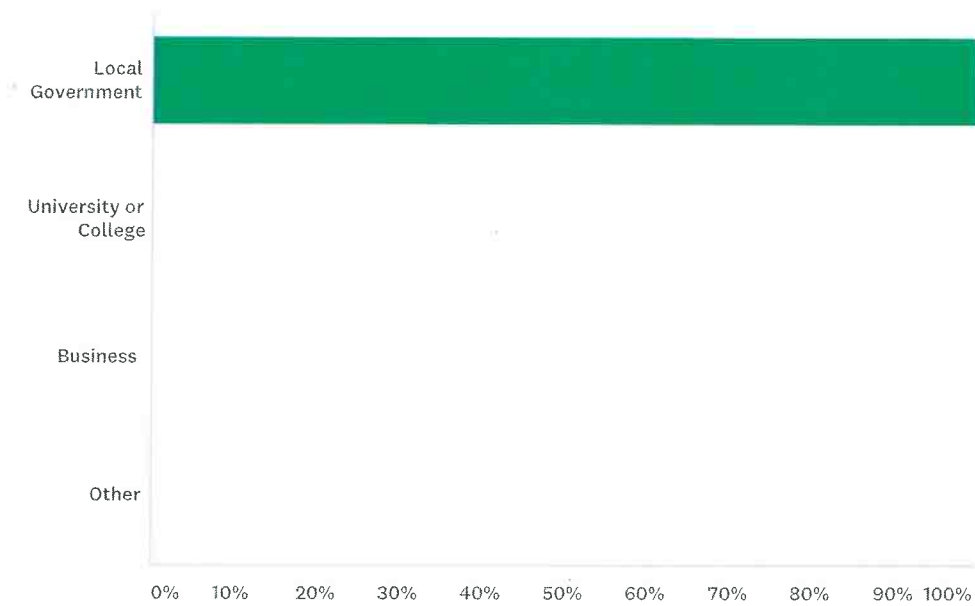
ATTACHMENT J RESOLUTIONS

ATTACHMENT K
NEIGHBORING COUNTIES
PARTICIPATION SURVEYS

Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

Q1 Your employer is:

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Local Government	100.00%	5
University or College	0.00%	0
Business	0.00%	0
Other	0.00%	0
TOTAL		5

Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

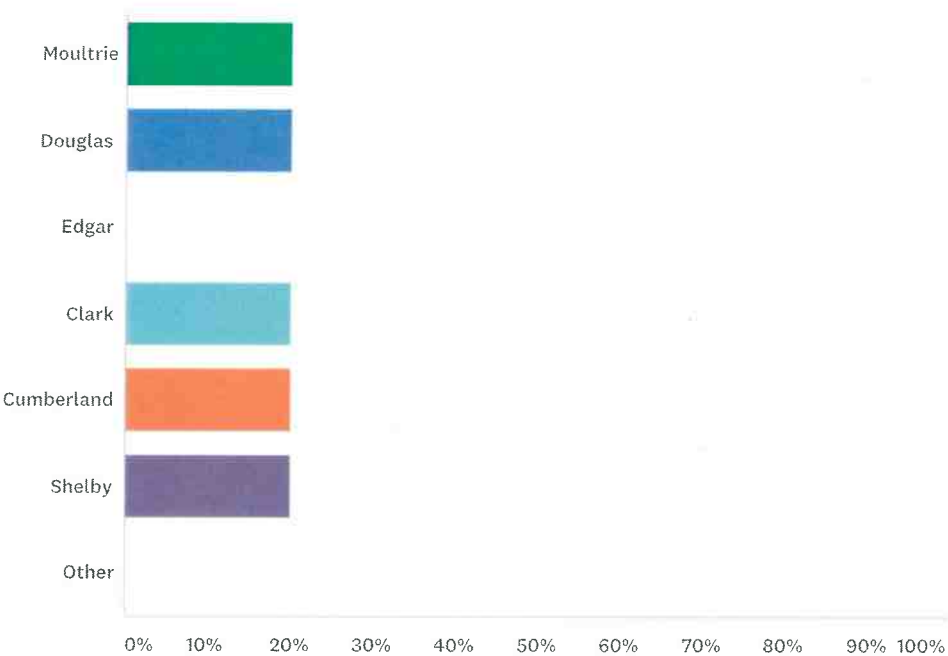
Q2 What is your job title?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Clark County EMA Director	4/18/2017 7:22 AM
2	coordinator	4/17/2017 10:26 AM
3	EMA Coordinator - Coroner	3/10/2017 1:34 PM
4	Emergency Management Director	3/10/2017 11:28 AM

Q3 What County are you located in?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0

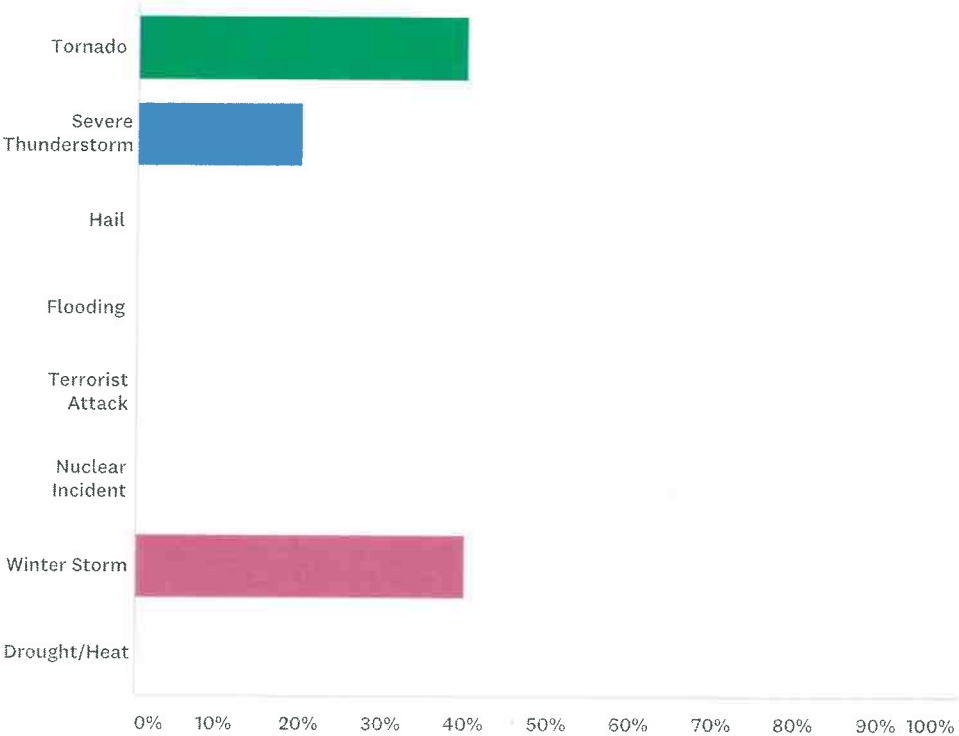


ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Moultrie		20.00%	1
Douglas		20.00%	1
Edgar		0.00%	0
Clark		20.00%	1
Cumberland		20.00%	1
Shelby		20.00%	1
Other		0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 5			
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
	There are no responses.		

Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

Q4 Coles County is at risk for several hazards. What hazard do you feel is their biggest risk?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0

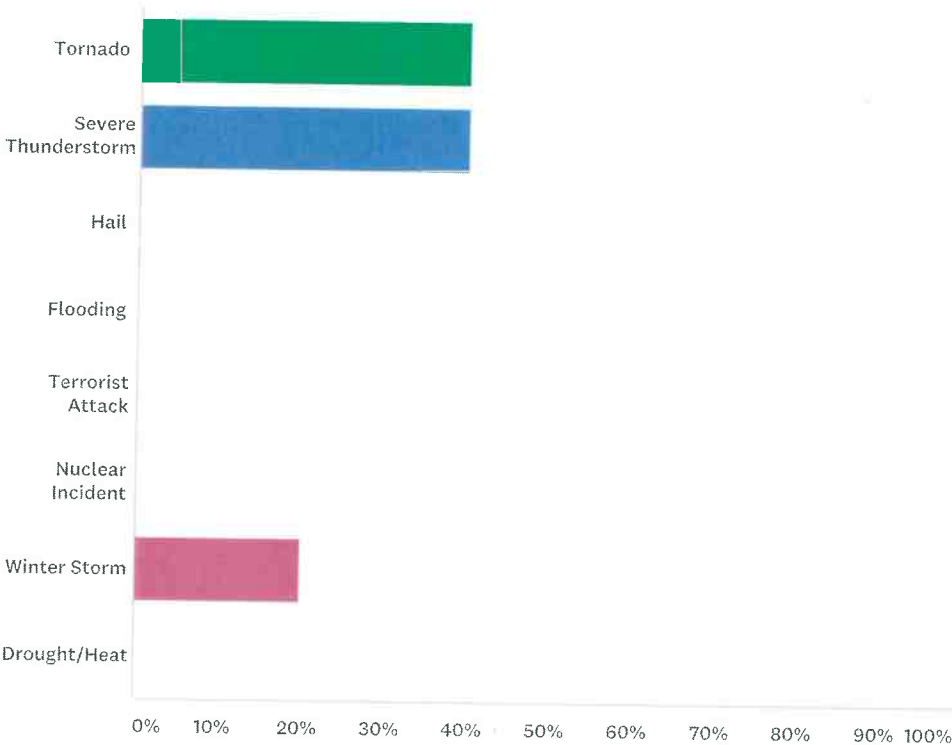


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Tornado	40.00%	2
Severe Thunderstorm	20.00%	1
Hail	0.00%	0
Flooding	0.00%	0
Terrorist Attack	0.00%	0
Nuclear Incident	0.00%	0
Winter Storm	40.00%	2
Drought/Heat	0.00%	0
TOTAL		5

Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

Q5 What do you feel is the largest risk in the County you live in?

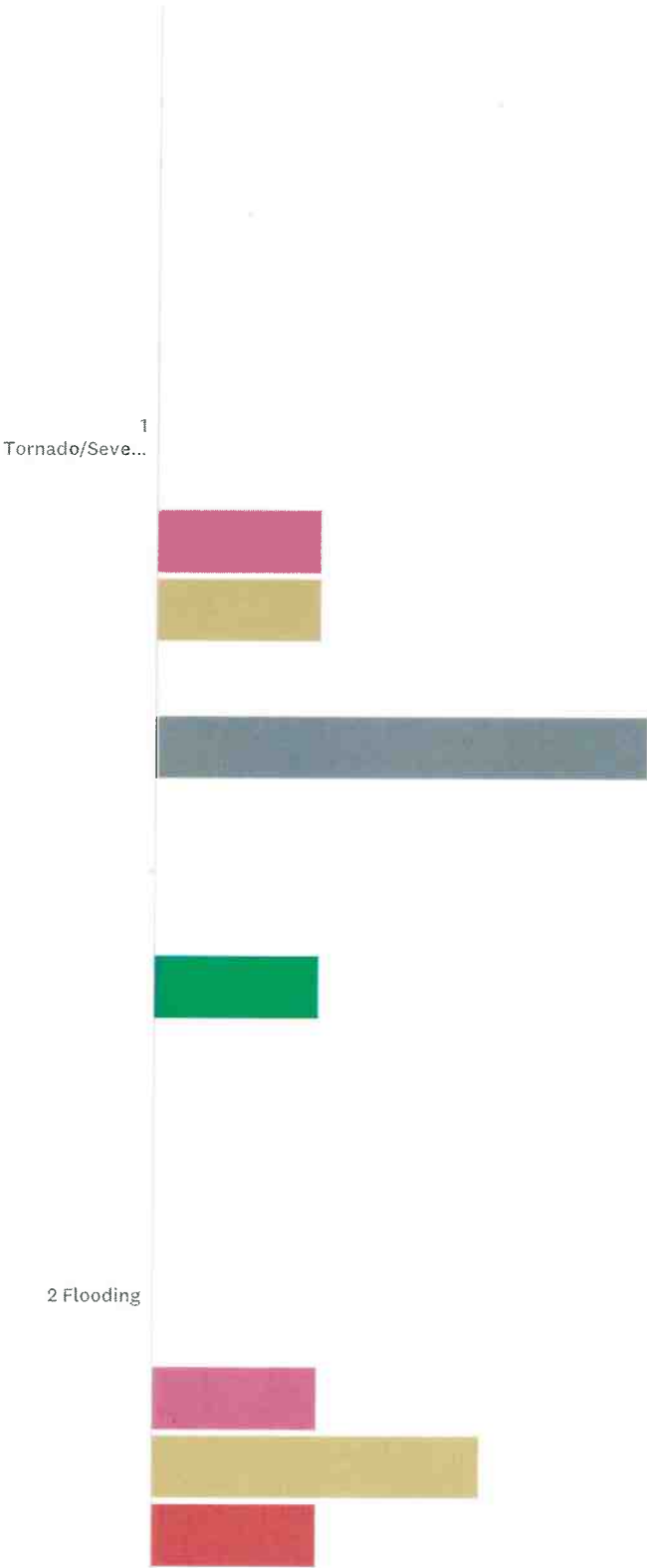
Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



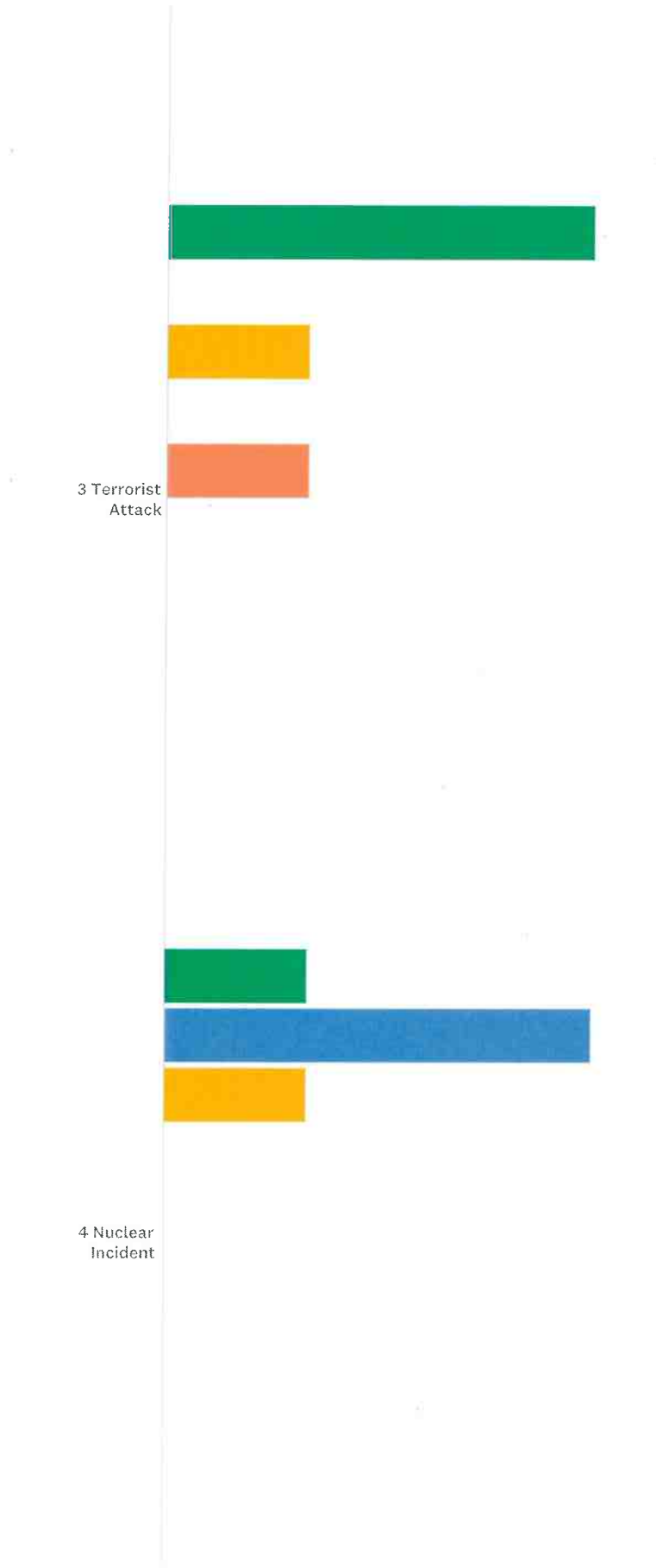
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Tornado	40.00%	2
Severe Thunderstorm	40.00%	2
Hail	0.00%	0
Flooding	0.00%	0
Terrorist Attack	0.00%	0
Nuclear Incident	0.00%	0
Winter Storm	20.00%	1
Drought/Heat	0.00%	0
TOTAL		5

Q6 On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being lowest risk and 10 being highest risk, how would you rank each of the following hazards for the Region?

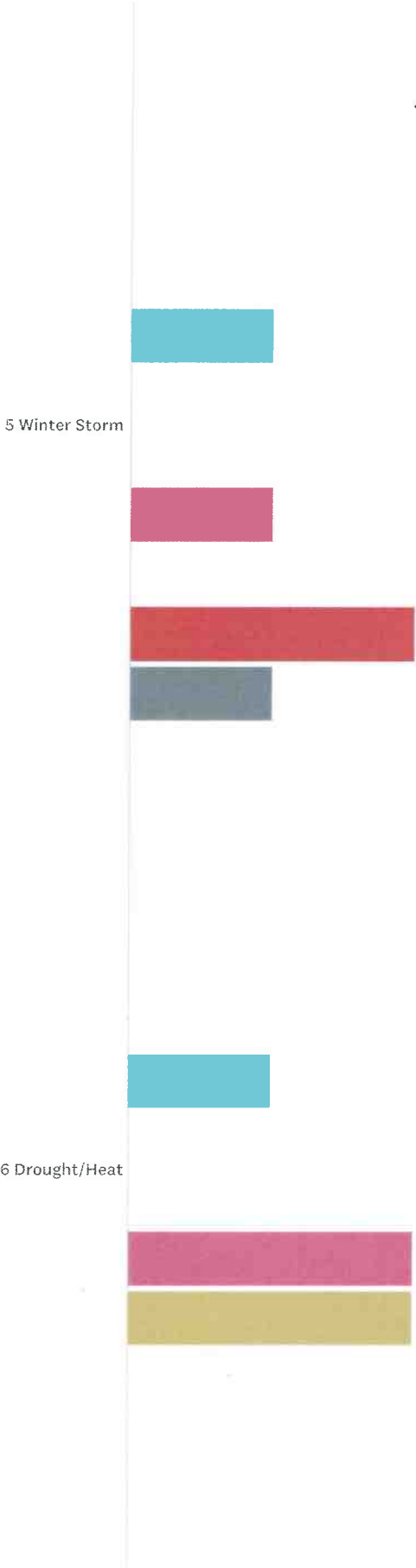
Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



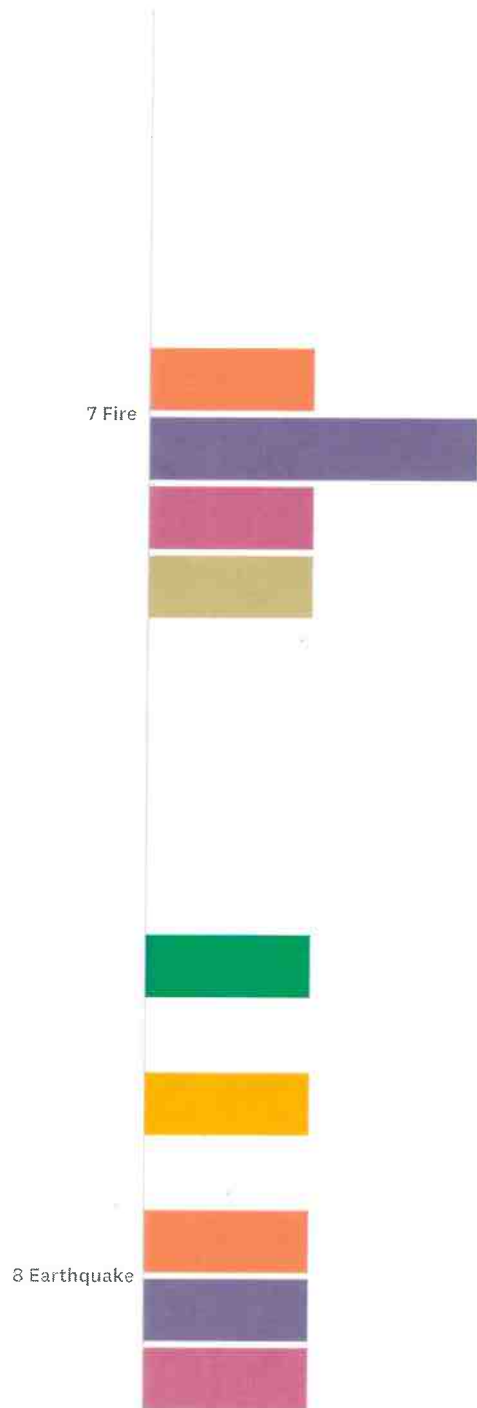
Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



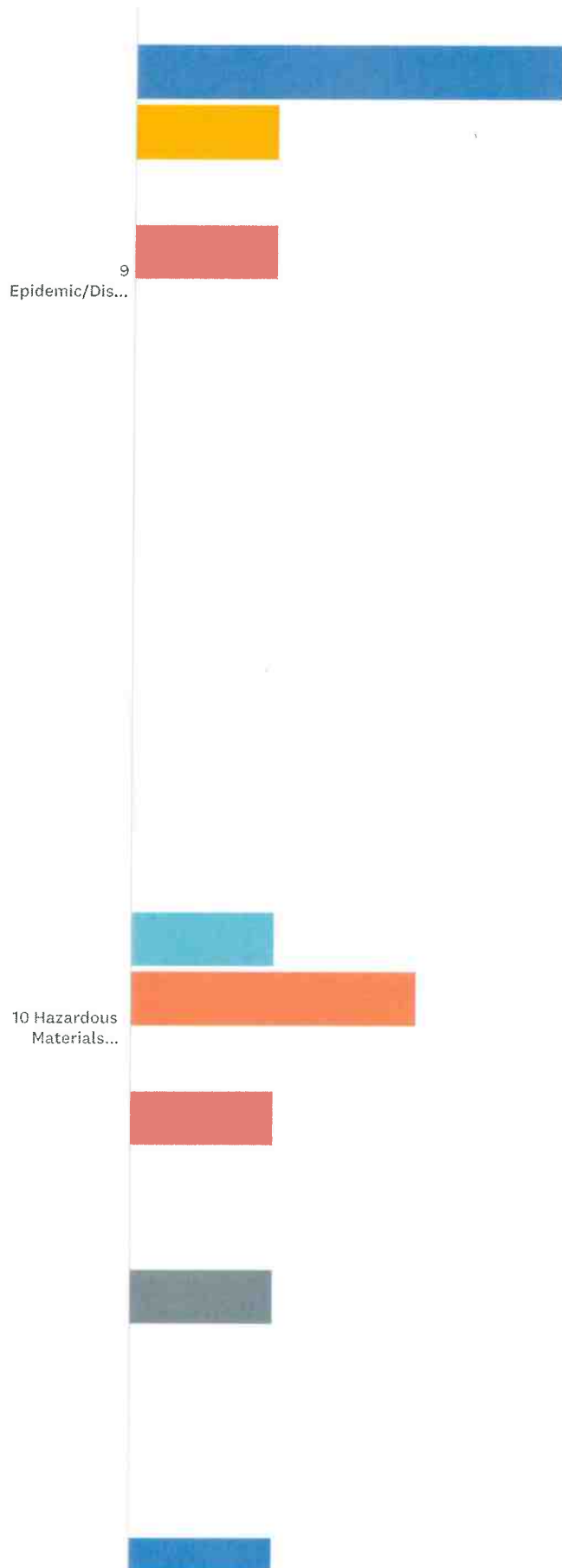
Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



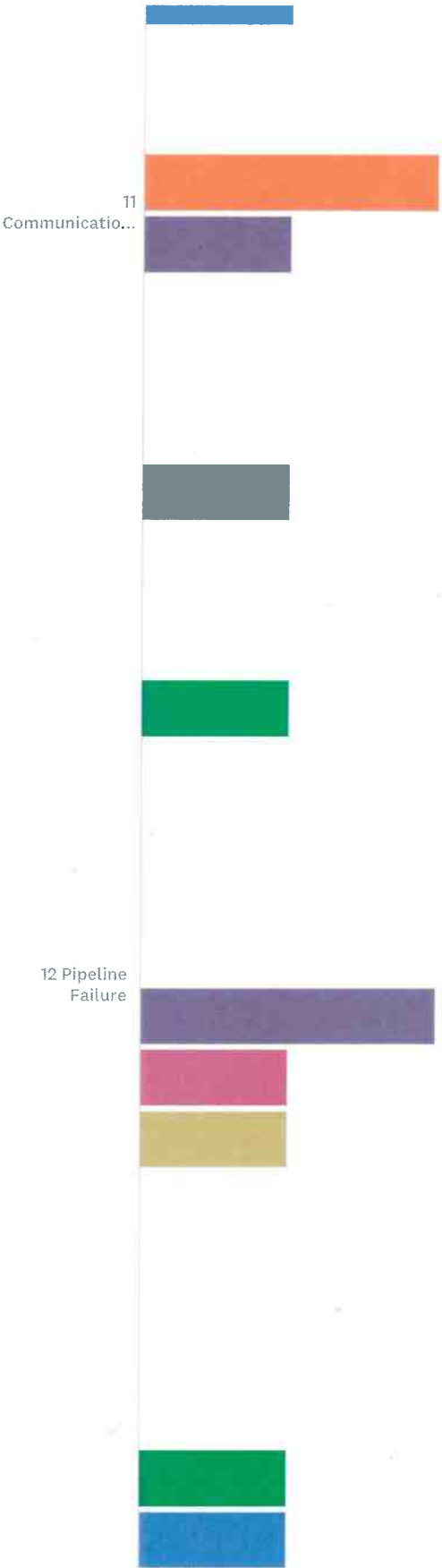
Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



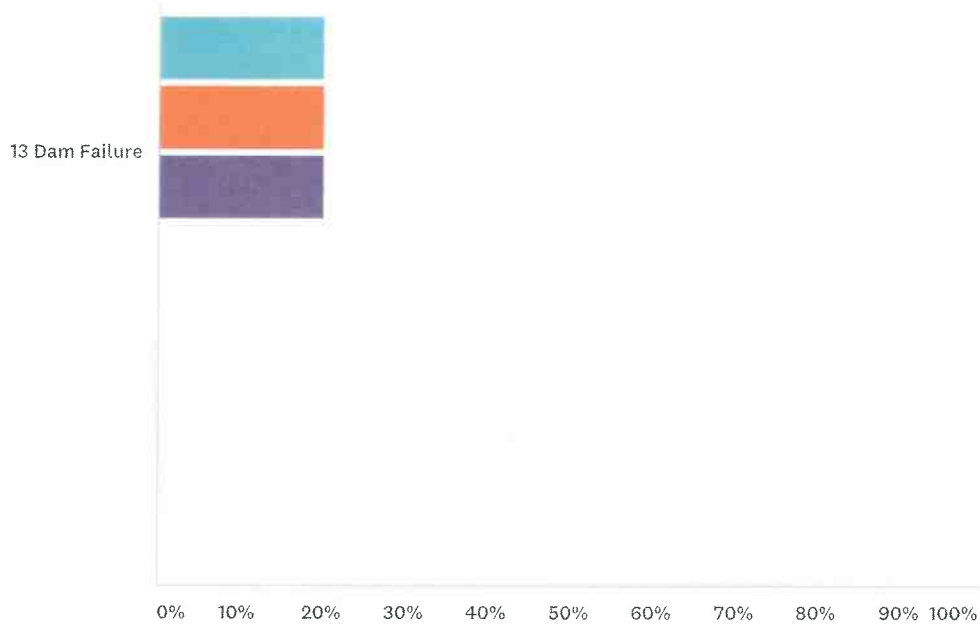
Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan



Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

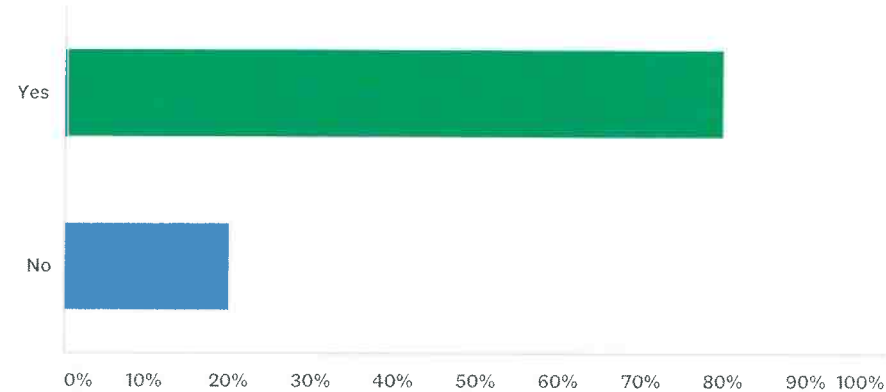


■ 1
 ■ 2
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 ■ 9
 ■ 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
1 Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	60.00% 3	5
2 Flooding	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
3 Terrorist Attack	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
4 Nuclear Incident	20.00% 1	60.00% 3	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
5 Winter Storm	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	5
6 Drought/Heat	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
7 Fire	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
8 Earthquake	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
9 Epidemic/Disease	0.00% 0	60.00% 3	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
10 Hazardous Materials Accident	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	5
11 Communications Failure	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	5
12 Pipeline Failure	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
13 Dam Failure	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5

Q7 Do you offer reverse 911 or other program that allows residents to sign up for alerts related to your County?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		80.00%	4
No		20.00%	1
TOTAL			5

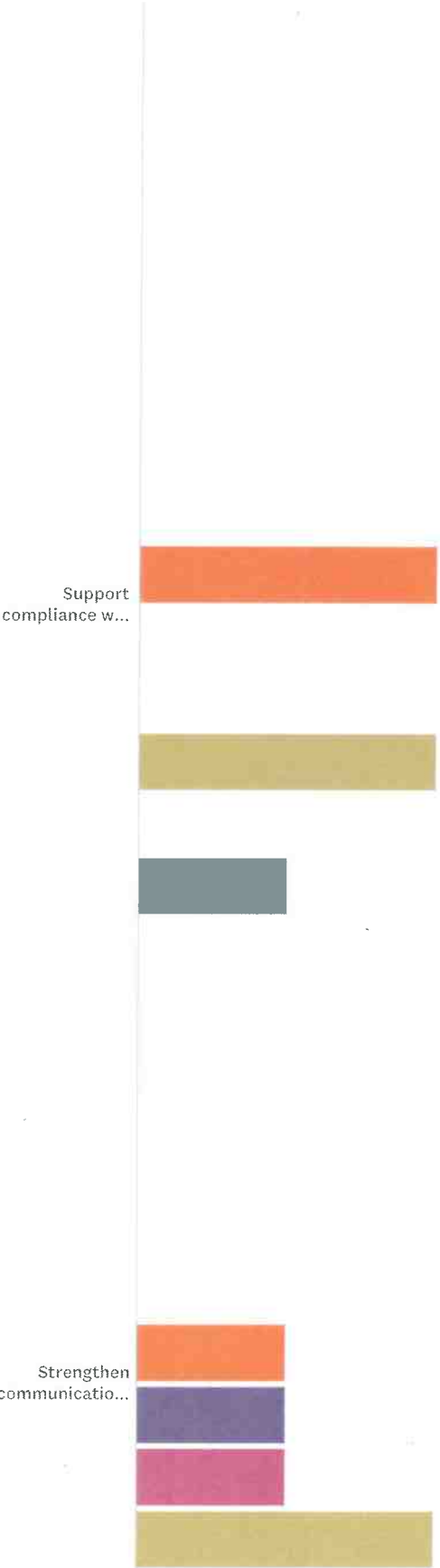
#	IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN.	DATE
1	CodeRed	4/17/2017 10:26 AM
2	code red	4/13/2017 2:05 PM
3	We use an opt in service called Nixle	3/10/2017 11:28 AM

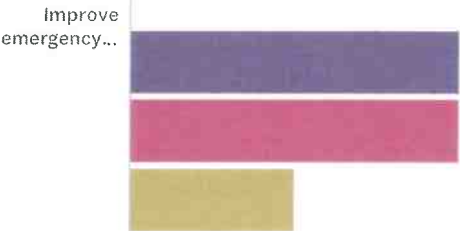
Q8 One purpose of a hazard mitigation plan is to list goals and objectives that can be used to work toward building disaster resistant communities. How would you rank the following goals with 1 being least important and 10 being very important?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0



Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan





Coles County IL Hazard Mitigation Plan

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

■ 1
 ■ 2
 ■ 3
 ■ 4
 ■ 5
 ■ 6
 ■ 7
 ■ 8
 ■ 9
 ■ 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
Education to raise public awareness.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	5
Add more stringent building codes.	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
Support compliance with the National Flood Insurance program.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	5
Strengthen communication and transportation abilities of emergency services.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
Improve emergency sheltering in communities.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
Better map availability.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5