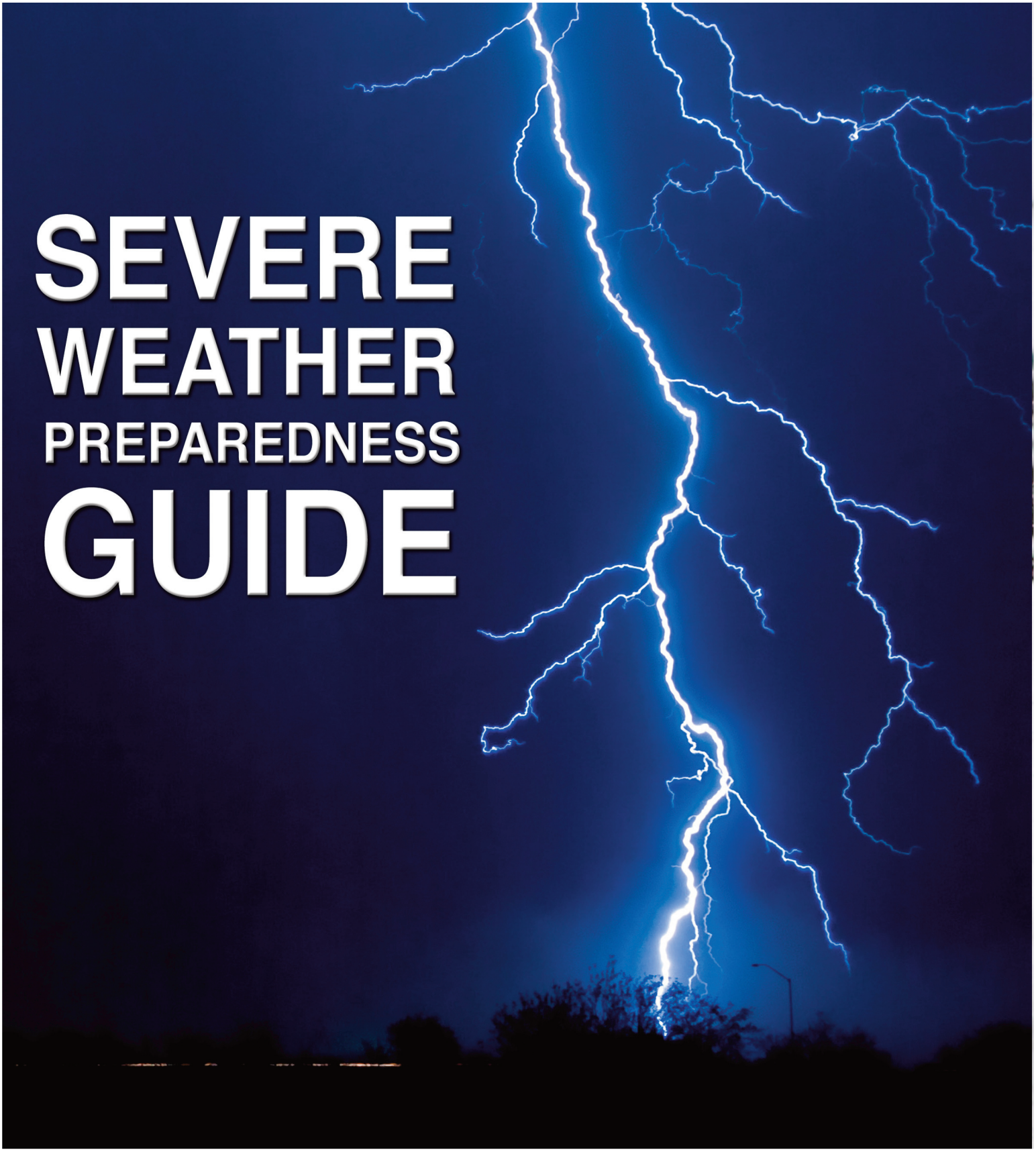
State of Illinois
Illinois Emergency Management Agency

SEVERE WEATHER PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



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NOAA

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Severe Weather Preparedness

Preparing for floods, tornadoes and severe thunderstorms before they strike will help you stay safe throughout the year. Many of the floods and tornadoes reported in Illinois during the past four years occurred in either fall or winter, this includes the devastating tornadoes on December 1, 2018 which was the biggest tornado outbreak in Illinois history during any month. These weather events have proven that we need to be "Weather Ready" in Illinois at all times.

The information in this guide will help you learn more about the dangers of floods, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms and lightning. Use the tips provided to prepare yourself and your family before severe storms impact Illinois again.

Tornadoes

Fast Facts

- Illinois ranks fifth in the United States for the most tornadoes per square mile.
- The majority of Illinois tornadoes have occurred between April 1 and June 30 and between the hours of 3 p.m. and 10 p.m. However, tornadoes have occurred every month of the year at all hours of the day.
- Nearly 20 percent of all tornadoes in Illinois occur after dark.
- On average, 52 tornadoes occur each year in Illinois.
- There were 56 tornadoes reported in Illinois during 2018, which resulted in three fatalities, 23 injuries and nearly $140 million in property damage.
- In Illinois since 1950:
    - 78 percent of tornadoes have been weak with wind estimated less than 110 mph,
    - 21 percent of tornadoes have been strong with wind estimated between 110-167 mph,
    - 1 percent of tornadoes have been violent with wind estimated greater than 167 mph. A violent tornado occurred on April 9, 2015, from just north of Rochelle to the village of Fairdale.

The chances of being affected by a tornado may seem small, but if you are in a threatened area, act QUICKLY when the threat is confirmed. Use the information in this section to know what to do before, during and after a tornado.

Before a Tornado

- Know the terms used to describe tornado threats:
    - Tornado Watch: This means tornadoes are possible near your area. Stay alert for the latest weather information. Be prepared to take shelter. If you live in a mobile home, this is the time to move to a more substantial structure. If you see any rotating funnel-shaped clouds, report them immediately by telephone to your local emergency management or law enforcement agency.

- Tornado Warning: This means a tornado has been sighted by someone or indicated by weather radar. The storms may also produce damaging winds in excess of 60 mph and/or hail one inch or larger. Take shelter immediately. Turn on a battery-operated radio or television and wait for updated information for your area. Many smartphones automatically receive tornado warnings to alert you about a tornado nearby, even if you're traveling.

- Purchase a weather alert radio with a battery backup, a tone-alert feature and Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) technology that automatically alerts you when a watch or warning is issued for your county. Know the name of the county you live in, and the counties you travel through.

- It is critical that someone at home, work or wherever people gather monitors weather conditions, regardless of the time of day. Many deadly tornadoes occur at night. Monitor watches and warnings in your areas using a weather alert radio, cell phone app, local TV, local radio or the Internet. Do not rely solely on outdoor warning sirens, especially if you are asleep. If it is safe to do so, contact family members and friends when you become aware of a tornado that may threaten them.

- Check the weather forecast before leaving for extended outdoor periods and postpone plans if severe weather is imminent.

- Determine the best location in your home and workplace to seek shelter when threatened by a tornado. A basement or cellar will usually afford the best protection. If an underground shelter is not available, identify an interior room or hallway on the lowest level. The best areas are closets, small interior hallways and bathrooms without windows.

- If you live in a mobile home, identify a safe shelter outside of your mobile home such as a community storm shelter, a neighbor or friend's house or a nearby public building. Half of all tornado fatalities occur in mobile homes, even though they only account for seven percent of all residences.

- Make sure family members and friends know how to stay safe.

- Conduct periodic tornado safety drills at home and work. Decide how and where everyone will gather prior to and after the storm.

- Consider retrofitting your house with special fasteners, connectors and reinforcing bands to improve structural integrity. Also, consider installing a reinforced concrete and steel "safe room" inside your house, in an excavated area of your yard or beneath your garage floor.

- Maintain an emergency supply kit. This kit will help your family cope during extended power outages. See page 10 for information on assembling your kit.

- Keep all of your important records and documents in a safe deposit box or another safe place away from the premises.

- Insure your property and possessions. Make an inventory of your possessions using paper lists, photographs and/or videotapes of your belongings. Give a copy to your insurance company. Update your inventory and review your coverage with your insurance company periodically.

During a Tornado

Take the following actions when a Tornado Warning has been issued by the National Weather Service, when sirens have been activated or when a tornado has been sighted near your area:

- **At Home:**
  - Monitor the radio, television or Internet for the latest weather information.
  - Go immediately to your predetermined shelter, such as a storm cellar, basement or the lowest level of the building. In a basement, go under the stairs, under a heavy piece of furniture or a work bench. Stay there until the danger has passed.
  - If in a mobile home, get out and seek shelter elsewhere, well before the storm arrives. A mobile home can overturn very easily even if precautions have been taken to tie down the unit. If there is not a substantial shelter nearby, go to a low-lying area and shield your head with your hands.
  - If there is no basement, go to an interior hallway or a small interior room without windows, such as a bathroom or closet. Stay away from outside windows and walls as they may be penetrated by high speed, wind-borne debris.
  - Get under a piece of sturdy furniture, such as a workbench or heavy table, and hold onto it. If sturdy furniture is not available, make yourself the smallest target possible. Squat low to the ground. Put your head down and cover your head and neck with your hands.
  - Use pillows, mattresses or cushions to protect your head and neck.
- **At Schools, Nursing Homes, Hospitals, Shopping Centers and Workplaces:**
  - Go to the designated storm shelter. A basement offers the best protection. If a basement is not available, go to an interior room, or hallway, without windows or outside doors, on the lowest level. Restrooms without windows are also a good place to seek shelter. Stay away from exterior walls, doors and windows.
  - Avoid places with wide-span roofs, such as auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and large hallways. Stay away from windows and open spaces.
  - Get under a piece of sturdy furniture, such as a workbench, heavy table or desk and hold onto it. If sturdy furniture is not available, make yourself the smallest target possible. Squat low to the ground. Put your head down and cover your head and neck with your hands.
  - In high-rise buildings, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest level possible and seek protection as detailed above. Stay away from windows and outside doors and walls.

- **Outdoors:**
  - If possible, get inside a substantial building on the lowest floor, away from windows and doors.
  - If an indoor shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, then, as a last resort, lie in a ditch or culvert. Use your arms to protect your head and neck. Beware of the potential for flash flooding.
- **In a Vehicle:**
  - Do NOT park under a bridge or overpass! The embankment under an overpass is higher than the surrounding terrain, and the wind speed increases with height. Additionally, the overpass design may create a wind-tunnel effect under the span, further increasing the wind speed. Many overpasses are completely exposed underneath, and most lack hanging girders or a crawlspace-like area to provide sufficient protection from debris, which can travel at high speeds even in weak tornadoes. People stopping underneath overpasses block the flow of traffic, putting others in danger.
  - Immediately exit the vehicle in a safe manner and take shelter in a nearby building.
  - Never try to outrun a tornado in a vehicle. Heavy rain, hail and traffic may impede your movement. Tornadoes can change directions quickly and can easily lift up a vehicle and toss it through the air.
  - As a last resort, if there isn't time to get indoors or if there is no secure shelter nearby, lie flat in a ditch, culvert or low-lying area away from vehicles.

After a Tornado

- Monitor local radio or TV or contact your local emergency management agency for special information about where to go to get assistance for housing, clothing and food. Programs are available to help you cope with the stress of the disaster.
- Use extreme care in areas with downed power lines or natural gas leaks. Wear adequate footwear to avoid cuts from broken glass or nails protruding from boards.
- Check for injured victims. Render first aid if necessary. Do not attempt to move severely injured victims unless absolutely necessary. Wait for emergency medical assistance to arrive.
- Check on neighbors or relatives who may require special assistance.
- Exit damaged buildings. Re-enter only if absolutely necessary using great caution. Have the damaged building inspected by a structural engineer to make sure it is safe to occupy.
- If driving, be alert for hazards on the roadway.
- Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Take photos or video of the damage to your home and property, and report it to the local emergency management agency.
- If unaffected by the tornado, stay out of the damaged area until local officials allow entry. Your presence will hamper emergency operations.

Severe Thunderstorms and Lightning

Fast Facts

- Illinois averages 850 reports of wind damage and large hail annually. Too often, people ignore severe thunderstorms because they believe only a tornado will cause damage or threaten their lives. The fact is a majority of the property damage and injuries each year is from high winds and large hail.
- Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes, damaging winds, lightning, hail and/or heavy rain.
- High wind from straight-line winds and downbursts can cause more damage than nearly 75 percent of the tornadoes that occur in Illinois.
- One of the largest hailstones ever reported in Illinois fell near Minooka (Kendall County) on June 10, 2015. The hailstone was 4.75 inches in diameter, which is bigger than a grapefruit! Damages in excess of $100,000 were reported with this hailstorm.
- Most lightning deaths occur under or near trees and in open fields.
- Lightning is to blame for 106 deaths in Illinois since 1960.

Use the information in this section to stay safe before, during and after severe thunderstorms.

Before Severe Thunderstorms

- Know the terms used to describe severe thunderstorm threats:

- Severe Thunderstorm Watch: This means severe thunderstorms are possible in or near your area. Stay alert for the latest weather information. Be prepared to take shelter.

- Severe Thunderstorm Warning: This means severe thunderstorms will be approaching or are occurring. Severe thunderstorms produce damaging wind in excess of 60 mph and/or hail measuring one inch in diameter or larger. Seek safe shelter.

- Wind gusts from severe thunderstorms can do as much or more damage than many tornadoes. Extended power outages, downed trees and extensive damage to roofs, doors and windows can occur from straight line wind gusts or downbursts of wind.

- Purchase a weather alert radio with a battery backup, a tone-alert feature and Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) technology that automatically alerts you when a watch, warning or advisory is issued for your county. Know the name of the county you live in and the counties you travel through.

- It is critical that someone at home, work or wherever people gather monitors weather conditions, regardless of the time of day. Monitor watches and warnings in your areas using a weather alert radio, cell phone app, local TV, local radio or the Internet. If it is safe to do so, contact family members and friends when you become aware of a severe thunderstorm and/or lightning that may threaten them.

- Check the weather forecast before leaving for extended outdoor periods and postpone plans if severe weather is imminent.

- Make sure family members and friends know how to stay safe.

- Maintain an emergency supply kit. This kit will help your family cope during extended power outages. See page 10 for information on assembling your kit.

- Keep all of your important records and documents in a safe deposit box or another safe place away from the premises.

- Insure your property and possessions. Make an inventory of your possessions using paper lists, photographs and/or videotapes of your belongings. Give a copy to your insurance company. Update your inventory and review your coverage with your insurance company periodically.

During Severe Thunderstorms

- At Home and Work:

  - Monitor the radio, television or Internet for the latest weather information.

  - Stay away from all windows and exterior doors during the storm. If you can do it safely, draw the window shades or blinds to reduce the risk from flying glass shattered by high winds.

  - Avoid using a corded telephone or other electrical appliances until the storm passes.

  - Turn off air conditioners. In the event of a lightning strike, a power surge could damage the compressor.

  - Delay taking baths or showers until after the storm passes due to the lightning threat.

- Outdoors:

  - If outdoors, seek shelter immediately. If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning.

- If you find yourself in a position where there is no immediate shelter available, find a low spot away from trees and power poles.
- If you are in a boat when a thunderstorm threatens, you should attempt to reach shore as quickly as possible.
- If you are driving, pull safely to the shoulder away from trees and power lines. Lightning can flash from trees or power poles and strike a vehicle. Rubber tires do NOT keep lightning from striking a vehicle. In the open, a hard-topped vehicle is normally a safe shelter from lightning. Avoid touching metal parts of the vehicle when lightning is nearby.

After Severe Thunderstorms

- Monitor local radio or TV or contact your local emergency management agency for special information about where to go to get assistance for housing, clothing and food. Programs are available to help you cope with the stress of the disaster.
- Use extreme care in areas with downed power lines or natural gas leaks. Wear adequate footwear to avoid cuts from broken glass or nails protruding from boards.
- Check for injured victims. Render first aid if necessary. Most lightning strike victims can be revived with CPR. Do not attempt to move severely injured victims unless absolutely necessary. Wait for emergency medical assistance to arrive.
- Check on neighbors or relatives who may require special assistance.
- If driving, be alert for hazards on the roadway.
- Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Take photos or video of any damage to your home or property and report it to local emergency managers.
- If unaffected by the storm, stay out of the damaged area until local officials allow entry. Your presence will hamper emergency operations.

Flooding

- Fourteen people died as a result of driving across flooded roads in 2015, 11 of whom perished during the major flood in late December. This was the highest annual number of flood fatalities since records have been kept.
- Prolonged flooding from creeks and rivers and flash flooding from rain swollen roads and waterways are dangers that too many people ignore, sometimes with fatal consequences. Many flood-related rescues, injuries and fatalities have been the result of people in vehicles attempting to drive across flooded roads.
- The most dangerous type of flooding is a flash flood. Flash floods can sweep away everything in their path.
- Most flash floods are caused by slow-moving thunderstorms and occur most frequently at night.

- Flooding has been a factor in 49 deaths across Illinois since 1995. This is more than the number of people killed by tornadoes during the same period. Three out of four flood fatalities involved people in vehicles trying to cross flooded roads.

Before a Flood

- Know the terms used to describe flood threats:

  - Flood Watch: This means flooding or flash flooding is possible. Be extremely cautious when driving, especially at night. Listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or commercial television for additional information.

  - Flood Warning: This means flooding is occurring or will occur soon and is expected to occur for several days or weeks. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

  - Flash Flood Warning: This means a flash flood is occurring or is imminent. Many smartphones automatically receive flash flood warnings to alert you about flash flooding nearby, even if you are traveling. Flash flooding occurs very quickly, so take action immediately. NEVER drive across a flooded road, especially if the road is closed by barricades.

- Purchase a weather alert radio with a battery backup, a tone-alert feature and Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) technology that automatically alerts you when a watch or warning is issued for your county. Know the name of the county you live in and the counties you travel through.

- It is critical that someone at home, work or wherever people gather monitors weather conditions, regardless of the time of day. Monitor watches, warnings and advisories in your area using a weather alert radio, cell phone app, local TV, local radio or the Internet. If it is safe to do so, contact family members and friends when you become aware of a flooding situation that may threaten them.

- Check the weather forecast before leaving for extended outdoor periods and postpone plans if flooding is imminent or occurring.

- Make sure family members and friends know how to stay safe.

- Maintain an emergency supply kit. This kit will help your family cope during extended power outages. See page 10 for information on assembling your kit.

- Keep all of your important records and documents in a safe deposit box or another safe place away from the premises.

- Insure your property and possessions. Make an inventory of your possessions using paper lists, photographs and/or videotapes of your belongings. Give a copy to your insurance company. Update your inventory and review your coverage with your insurance company periodically.

- Consider purchasing flood insurance. Flood losses are not covered under homeowners insurance policies. Flood insurance is available in most communities through the National Flood Insurance Program. There is usually a period before it takes effect, so don't delay. Flood insurance is available whether the building is in or out of the identified flood-prone area. Call your insurance company for more information.

- Know how to shut off electricity, gas and water at main switches and valves. Know where gas pilots are located and how the heating system works.

- Have check valves installed in building sewer traps to prevent flood waters from backing up in sewer drains. As a last resort, use large corks or stoppers to plug showers, tubs or basins.

- Consider measures for flood proofing your home. Call your local building department or emergency management agency for information.

During a Flood

- Monitor the radio, television or Internet for the latest weather information and evacuation instructions.
- If advised to evacuate, do so quickly.
- Evacuation is much simpler and safer before flood waters become too deep for ordinary vehicles.
- Follow recommended evacuation routes. Short cuts may be blocked.
- Move valuable household possessions to an upper floor or another location if flooding is imminent and time permits.
- If instructed to do so by local authorities, turn off utilities at their source.
- Many people have lost their lives by attempting to drive over flooded roadways. The speed and depth of the water is not always obvious. There may be a hidden portion of the roadway washed out under the water. Two feet of water will carry away most automobiles.

After a Flood

- Flood dangers do not end when the water begins to recede. If you are evacuated, monitor radio or television news reports and do not return home until authorities indicate it is safe to do so.
- Monitor local radio or TV or contact your local emergency management agency for special information about where to go to get assistance for housing, clothing and food. Programs are available to help you cope with the stress of the disaster.
- Use extreme care in areas of downed power lines or natural gas leaks.
- If driving, be alert for hazards on the roadway.
- Check for injured victims. Render first aid if necessary. Do not attempt to move severely injured victims unless absolutely necessary. Wait for emergency medical assistance to arrive.
- When you are allowed to return, remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance.
- Stay alert in areas where flood waters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a vehicle. NEVER cross a flooded road or bridge in your vehicle.
- Stay out of buildings that remain in the flood waters.
- Inspect foundations for cracks or other damage. When entering buildings, use extreme caution. If your home was damaged, check the utilities.
- Look for fire hazards.
- Do not let children play in or near flood waters, flooded creeks or flood retention ponds. Swift water currents could sweep them away. Avoid coming in contact with flood waters. The water may be contaminated with oil, gasoline or raw sewage. Do not wade through a flooded stream to protect or retrieve belongings.
- Consider your family's health and safety. Wash your hands frequently with soap and clean water if you come in contact with flood waters. Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Throw away food that has come in contact with flood waters, including canned goods.

- Pump out flooded basements gradually, about one-third of the water per day, to avoid structural damage.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewer systems pose a health hazard.
- Do not make unnecessary telephone calls.
- Take photos or video of the damage to your home and property, and report it to the local emergency management agency.
- If unaffected by the flood, stay out of the area until local officials allow entry. Your presence may hamper emergency operations.

Emergency Supply Kit

A disaster of any kind may interfere with normal supplies of food, water, heat and other day-to-day necessities. It is important to keep a stock of emergency supplies on hand that will be sufficient to meet your family's needs for at least a three-day period.

It is important to update your kit regularly. You should replace the water supply and any food that may have reached its use-by or expiration date. An easy way to remember is to use Daylight Savings Time, so that when you change your clocks, you also update your kits.

An emergency supply kit should include the following:

- ☐ A battery-powered radio, weather alert radio and flashlights, with extra batteries
- ☐ Bottled drinking water: one gallon per day per person with at least a three-day supply for each person in your household
- ☐ At least a three-day supply of canned or sealed foods that do not require refrigeration or cooking
- ☐ First-aid kit and manual
- ☐ Non-electric can opener and utility knife
- ☐ Mess kits or other basic eating and cooking utensils
- ☐ Paper towels, toilet paper, soap and detergent
- ☐ Household laundry bleach (unscented)
- ☐ A blanket or sleeping bag for each member of the family
- ☐ One change of clothing and footwear per person
- ☐ Fire extinguisher
- ☐ Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
- ☐ Signal flare, matches and whistle
- ☐ Cell phone and car charger
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit card and cash
- ☐ A list of family physicians
- ☐ Medications or special foods needed by family members, such as insulin, heart medication, dietetic food and baby food. Do not store these items in your kit for a long period of time but add at the last minute.
- ☐ If needed, formula, diapers and bottles
- ☐ Denture needs, extra eye glasses and contact lens supplies
- ☐ You can store additional water by filling bathtubs and sinks with water if an emergency is declared. Clean water is also available in toilet tanks, presuming chemicals and other cleaning agents are not used in the water tank.

If you have pets, include the following items in your kit:

- ☐ Identification collar and rabies tag
- ☐ Pet carrier or cage
- ☐ Leash
- ☐ Medications
- ☐ Newspaper, litter and trash bags for waste
- ☐ Two-week supply of food and water
- ☐ Veterinary records (necessary if your pet has to go to a shelter)

Sources of Weather and Weather Safety Information

For additional information on severe weather or other hazards, contact the following:

- Your local emergency management agency (EMA/ESDA) https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/Contacts/Pages/Contacts-LocalEMA.aspx
- Your local chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) or www.redcross.org
- State of Illinois: www.ready.illinois.gov
- The nearest office of the National Weather Service (NWS)
- National Weather Service Forecast Office websites:

Davenport, IA	www.weather.gov/davenport
Romeoville, IL	www.weather.gov/chicago
Lincoln, IL	www.weather.gov/lincoln
St. Louis, MO	www.weather.gov/stlouis
Paducah, KY	www.weather.gov/paducah

NOAA Weather Radio – All Hazards

Listen to NOAA Weather Radio-All Hazards for the latest weather forecasts. The National Weather Service broadcasts weather information 24 hours a day, including watches, warnings and advisories. Weather radio transmitters have a range of about 40 miles. Weather radio transmitters that cover the counties in Illinois are shown below. For more information go to: https://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/Maps/PHP/IL.php#County

COUNTY	FREQ (MHz)	STATION	SAME CODE
Adams	162.475 162.450 162.500	Hannibal Kahoka Macomb	**017001**
Alexander	162.550 162.425	Cape Girardeau Marion	**017003**
Bond	162.425 162.475	Hillsboro Salem	**017005**
Boone	162.500 162.550 162.425 162.475	Crystal Lake DeKalb Janesville Rockford	**017007**
Brown	162.475 162.525 162.500	Hannibal Jacksonville Macomb	**017009**
Bureau	162.525 162.425	Dixon Princeton	**017011**
Calhoun	162.450	Jerseyville	**017013**
Carroll	162.525 162.400 162.450 162.425	Dixon Dubuque Freeport Maquoketa	**017015**
Cass	162.525 162.500 162.400	Jacksonville Macomb Springfield	**017017**
Champaign	162.550	Champaign	**017019**
Christian	162.500 162.400	Shelbyville Springfield	**017021**
Clark	162.450 162.525	Newton Paris	**017023**
Clay	162.450	Newton	**017025**
Clinton	162.475	Salem	**017027**
Coles	162.550 162.525	Champaign Paris	**017029**
Cook	162.550 162.500 162.425	Chicago Crystal Lake Lockport	**017031**
Crawford	162.450	Newton	**017033**
Cumberland	162.450	Newton	**017035**
DeWitt	162.525 162.550 162.400	Bloomington Champaign Springfield	**017037**

COUNTY	FREQ (MHz)	STATION	SAME CODE
DeKalb	162.550 162.400 162.475	DeKalb Plano Rockford	**017039**
Douglas	162.550 162.525	Champaign Paris	**017041**
DuPage	162.550 162.425 162.400	Chicago Lockport Plano	**017043**
Edgar	162.550 162.525	Champaign Paris	**017045**
Edwards	162.550 162.450	Evansville Newton	**017047**
Effingham	162.450 162.500	Newton Shelbyville	**017049**
Fayette	162.425 162.475 162.500	Hillsboro Salem Shelbyville	**017051**
Ford	162.550 162.500 162.450	Champaign Crescent City Odell	**017053**
Franklin	162.425	Marion	**017055**
Fulton	162.500 162.475	Macomb Peoria	**017057**
Gallatin	162.400	McLeansboro	**017059**
Greene	162.525 162.450	Jacksonville Jerseyville	**017061**
Grundy	162.425 162.450 162.400	Lockport Odell Plano	**017063**
Hamilton	162.400	McLeansboro	**017065**
Hancock	162.525 162.450 162.500	Burlington Kahoka Macomb	**017067**
Hardin	162.425	Marion	**017069**
Henderson	162.525 162.500	Burlington Macomb	**017071**
Henry	162.400 162.425 162.550	Galesburg Princeton Quad Cities	**017073**

COUNTY	FREQ (MHz)	STATION	SAME CODE
Iroquois	162.500 162.525 162.450	Crescent City Kankakee Odell	**017075**
Jackson	162.425	Marion	**017077**
Jasper	162.450	Newton	**017079**
Jefferson	162.475	Salem	**017081**
Jersey	162.450	Jerseyville	**017083**
Jo Daviess	162.400 162.450 162.425	Dubuque Freeport Maquoketa	**017085**
Johnson	162.425	Marion	**017087**
Kane	162.500 162.550 162.425 162.400	Crystal Lake DeKalb Lockport Plano	**017089**
Kankakee	162.500 162.525 162.425 162.450	Crescent City Kankakee Lockport Odell	**017091**
Kendall	162.425 162.400	Lockport Plano	**017093**
Knox	162.400 162.500 162.475	Galesburg Macomb Peoria	**017095**
Lake	162.550 162.500 162.450	Chicago Crystal Lake Racine	**017097**
LaSalle	162.450 162.400 162.425	Odell Plano Princeton	**017099**
Lawrence	162.450	Newton	**017101**
Lee	162.550 162.525 162.425 162.475	DeKalb Dixon Princeton Rockford	**017103**
Livingston	162.450	Odell	**017105**
Logan	162.400	Springfield	**017107**
McDonough	162.500	Macomb	**017109**
McHenry	162.500 162.450	Crystal Lake Racine	**017111**
McLean	162.525 162.450 162.475	Bloomington Odell Peoria	**017113**
Macon	162.400	Springfield	**017115**

COUNTY	FREQ (MHz)	STATION	SAME CODE
Macoupin	162.425 162.450 162.400	Hillsboro Jerseyville Springfield	**017117**
Madison	162.450 162.550	Jerseyville St. Louis	**017119**
Marion	162.475	Salem	**017121**
Marshall	162.450 162.475 162.425	Odell Peoria Princeton	**017123**
Mason	162.500 162.475 162.400	Macomb Peoria Springfield	**017125**
Massac	162.425 162.475	Marion Mayfield	**017127**
Menard	162.400	Springfield	**017129**
Mercer	162.525 162.400 162.550	Burlington Galesburg Quad Cities	**017131**
Monroe	162.550	St. Louis	**017133**
Montgomery	162.425 162.400	Hillsboro Springfield	**017135**
Morgan	162.525 162.400	Jacksonville Springfield	**017137**
Moultrie	162.550 162.500	Champaign Shelbyville	**017139**
Ogle	162.550 162.525 162.450 162.475	DeKalb Dixon Freeport Rockford	**017141**
Peoria	162.475	Peoria	**017143**
Perry	162.450 162.425	Chester Marion	**017145**
Piatt	162.550	Champaign	**017147**
Pike	162.475 162.525	Hannibal Jacksonville	**017149**
Pope	162.425 162.475	Marion Mayfield	**017151**
Pulaski	162.425	Marion	**017153**
Putnam	162.425	Princeton	**017155**
Randolph	162.450	Chester	**017157**
Richland	162.450	Newton	**017159**
Rock Island	162.550	Quad Cities	**017161**

COUNTY	FREQ (MHz)	STATION	SAME CODE
St. Clair	162.550	St. Louis	**017163**
Saline	162.425 162.400	Marion McLeansboro	**017165**
Sangamon	162.400	Springfield	**017167**
Schuyler	162.500	Macomb	**017169**
Scott	162.525	Jacksonville	**017171**
Shelby	162.500	Shelbyville	**017173**
Stark	162.475 162.425	Peoria Princeton	**017175**
Stephenson	162.450 162.425 162.475	Freeport Janesville Rockford	**017177**
Tazewell	162.525 162.475	Bloomington Peoria	**017179**
Union	162.550 162.425	Cape Girardeau Marion	**017181**
Vermilion	162.550 162.500	Champaign Crescent City	**017183**
Wabash	162.550	Evansville	**017185**
Warren	162.525 162.500 162.400	Burlington Macomb Galesburg	**017187**

COUNTY	FREQ (MHz)	STATION	SAME CODE
Washington	162.475	Salem	**017189**
Wayne	162.450 162.475	Newton Salem	**017191**
White	162.550 162.400	Evansville McLeansboro	**017193**
Whiteside	162.525 162.425 162.550	Dixon Princeton Quad Cities	**017195**
Will	162.525 162.425 162.450 162.400	Kankakee Lockport Odell Plano	**017197**
Williamson	162.425	Marion	**017199**
Winnebago	162.550 162.450 162.425 162.475	DeKalb Freeport Janesville Rockford	**017201**
Woodford	162.525 162.450 162.475	Bloomington Odell Peoria	**017203**

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

2200 S. Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, IL 62703

217-782-2700
TDD: 888-614-2381

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