Ford County, Illinois

Resolution No. 26-07

A Resolution of Ford County adopting the
2025 Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS the Ford County Board recognizes the threat that natural hazards, including severe thunderstorms, severe winter storms, floods, and tornadoes among others, pose to people and property within Ford C and

WHEREAS the has prepared a natural hazards mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2025 Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended and the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and

WHEREAS the 2025 Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Ford County from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Ford County Board demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2025 Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

NOW THERFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS, THAT:

The Ford County Board adopts the 2025 Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and agrees to participate in the annual maintenance and evaluation of the Plan.

ADOPTED by a vote of 8 in favor and Ø against, and Ø abstaining, this 8th day of Dec., 2026.

CERTIFIED by _____

ATTESTED by _____

Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption

The County's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) evaluates damage to life and property from natural hazards that have impacted the County and participating jurisdictions and identifies projects and activities to reduce these damages *before* an event occurs. The HMP fulfills federal planning requirements of the Stafford Act as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the Disaster Recovery and Reform Act.

The main benefit of updating the HMP is that the participating jurisdictions can become eligible to apply for and receive federal hazard mitigation funds to implement the mitigation actions identified in the Plan. In order to access certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, jurisdictions must be a participant of a current, FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan.

The final step in the update process is having each of the participating jurisdictions adopt the Plan by formal resolution. This is a FEMA requirement to access hazard mitigation funds. These funds, made available through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program, can help provide local government entities with the opportunity to complete mitigation projects that would not otherwise be financially possible.

Once the adoption resolutions from the participants are received, they will be submitted to FEMA who will issue the final Approval Letter, which begins the five-year approval period and sets the expiration date for the HMP. HMPs must be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) and FEMA at least once every five years to remain current and effective.

Any jurisdiction that chooses not to adopt the Plan will not be eligible to apply for mitigation assistance funding; however, the decision not to adopt the HMP will not affect the eligibility of those who do.

The heart of the HMP is the ***mitigation strategy, which contains a list of the projects and activities developed by each participating jurisdiction to reduce the potential loss of life and property damage*** that results from the hazards identified in the risk assessment section of the Plan. ***Adoption of the Plan does not obligate your jurisdiction to fund or complete the projects and activities identified for your jurisdiction in the HMP. This is a wish list*** of what your jurisdiction would like to see accomplished *if* funding becomes available.

In short there is no downside to adopting the HMP. It ensures your jurisdiction is eligible to apply for mitigation project funding through IEMA-OHS/FEMA in the future, but does not obligate your jurisdiction to fund or complete the projects and activities listed if funding isn't available.

This fact sheet was prepared by AEC, LLC, your partner in updating the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

Ford County, Illinois





Participants:

Ford County
Gibson City, City of
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5
Kempton, Village of
Kempton Fire Protection District
Melvin, Village of
Moyer District Library
Paxton, City of
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10
Piper City, Village of
Piper City Fire Protection District
Roberts, Village of
Rogers Township
Sibley, Village of
Sullivant Township
Tri-Point CUSD 6J

October 2025

The five year update of this Plan must be completed on or before (date).

Cover photographs were provided courtesy of the Ford County Emergency Management Agency. A May 23, 2019 severe storm with damaging winds caused considerable damage in Sibley, downing trees and blowing over a camper.

FORD COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

FORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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Researched and written for the Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee
by AEC, LLC

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Each year natural hazards (i.e., severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, severe winter storms, flooding, etc.) cause damage to property and threaten the lives and health of the residents of Ford County. Since 1990, Ford County has been included in four major federally-declared disasters and four emergency declarations. **Figure I-1** identifies each federal declaration including its declaration number, the year the disaster was declared, type of declaration, and the natural hazard that triggered the declaration. Since 2010, the County has been included in eight state disaster proclamations. **Figure I-2** identifies the year the proclamation was issued and the type of natural hazard that triggered the declaration. The natural hazard(s) recognized as contributing to the declaration for Ford County is identified in bold. [Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-d]

Figure I-1
Federal Emergency & Major Disaster Declarations: Ford County

Declaration #	Year	Declaration Type	Natural Hazard(s) Covered by Declaration
860	1990	Major	**severe ice storm**
3134	1999	Emergency	**winter storm**
3161	2000	Emergency	**winter snow storm**
1416	2002	Major	severe storms; tornadoes; **flooding**
3230	2005	Emergency	**Hurricane Katrina evacuation**
1960	2011	Major	**severe winter storm; snowstorm**
3435	2020	Emergency	**COVID-19**
4489	2020	Major	**COVID-19 pandemic**

Figure I-2
State Disaster Proclamations: Ford County

Year	Hazard(s) Covered by Declaration
2011	**winter weather**
2011	high wind; tornadoes; **torrential rain**
2014	**heavy snowfall**; **frigid temperatures**
2019	winter storm **(frigid temperatures)**
2020	**COVID-19**
2021	**winter storms**
2022	**winter storms**
2022	**Monkeypox**

In the last 10 years alone (2014 – 2023), there have been 40 extreme cold events, 24 excessive heat events, 21 thunderstorms with damaging winds, 21 riverine flood events, 16 flash flood events, 16 severe winter storms, 10 severe storms with hail one inch in diameter or greater, three tornadoes, two droughts, and one lightning strike with verified damages in the County.

While natural hazards cannot be avoided, their impacts can be reduced through effective hazard mitigation planning. This prevention-related concept of emergency management often receives the least amount of attention, yet it is one of the most important steps in creating a hazard-resistant community.

What is hazard mitigation planning?

Hazard mitigation planning is the process of determining how to reduce or eliminate the loss of life and property damage resulting from natural hazards. This process helps the County and participating jurisdictions reduce their risk from these hazards by identifying vulnerabilities and developing mitigation actions to lessen and sometimes even eliminate the effects of a hazard. The results of this process are documented in a natural hazards mitigation plan.

Why develop a natural hazards mitigation plan?

By developing and adopting a natural hazards mitigation plan, participating jurisdictions become eligible to apply for and receive federal hazard mitigation funds to implement mitigation actions identified in the plan. These funds can help provide local government entities with the opportunity to complete mitigation projects and activities that would not otherwise be financially possible.

The federal hazard mitigation funds are made available through the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, an amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which provides federal aid for mitigation projects, but only if the local government entity has a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved hazard mitigation plan.

How is this plan different from other emergency plans?

A natural hazards mitigation plan is aimed at identifying projects and activities that can be conducted prior to a natural disaster, unlike other emergency plans that provide direction on how to respond to a disaster after it occurs. This is the first time that Ford County has prepared a hazard mitigation plan. This plan describes in detail the actions that can be taken to help reduce or eliminate damages caused by specific types of natural hazards.

1.1 PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element A1-b]

Recognizing the benefits of having a natural hazards mitigation plan, the Ford County Board authorized the development of the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (thereto referred to as the Plan). The County then invited all the local government entities within the County to participate. **Figure I-3** identifies the participating jurisdictions represented in the Plan who sought Plan approval.

Figure I-3
Participating Jurisdictions Represented in the Plan

- Ford County
- Gibson City, City of
- Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley Community Unit School District #5
- Kempton, Village of
- Kempton Fire Protection District
- Melvin, Village of
- Moyer District Library
- Paxton, City of
- Paxton-Buckley-Loda Community Unit School District #10
- Piper City, Village of
- Piper City Fire Protection District
- Rogers Township
- Roberts, Village of
- Sibley, Village of
- Sullivant Township
- Tri-Point Community Unit School District 6J

While all of the municipalities within the County were invited and encouraged to participate in the Plan, Cabery and Elliot chose not to engage in the process and therefore are not included as participating jurisdictions in the Plan.

1.2 COUNTY PROFILE

Ford County is located in east-central Illinois and covers approximately 486 square miles. Located at the end of this section, **Figure I-4** provides a location map of the County and the participating municipalities while **Figure I-5** identifies the boundaries of the census tracts located in the County. **Figures I-6, I-7, I-8, and I-9** identify the boundaries of the townships, school districts, fire protection districts in the County as well as the Moyer Library District.

The County is bounded to the north by Kankakee County, to the east by Iroquois and Vermilion Counties, to the south by Champaign County, and to the west by McLean and Livingston Counties. The City of Paxton is the County seat.

A majority of Ford County is situated in the glaciated Bloomington Ridged Plain of the Till Plains section of the Central Lowland Provence of the Interior Plains. There is a small portion of the County along the northern tip that are situated in the Kankakee Plain in the Till Plains section of the Central Lowland Provence of the Interior Plains. The area is a nearly level to gently undulating glaciated plain. It has relatively low relief on broad ground moraines that form elongated ridges tending from northwest to southeast.

The highest feature in the County is an unnamed hilltop that reaches an elevation of about 865 feet northwest of Piper City near the border with Livingston County. The lowest elevation is about 650 feet where Kelly Creek leaves the County westward into McLean County. Ford County is part of seven watersheds: Kankakee, Illinois River Valley, Vermilion (Illinois Basin), Iroquois, Vermilion (Wabash Basin), Mackinaw, and Sangamon.

According to the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium, in 2023 approximately 95.1% of the County's land cover was vegetation, including developed open spaces, cultivated crop land, pasture/hay, grassland, and deciduous/evergreen/mixed forest while 7.3% of the County's land cover was considered developed with 1.85% impervious surfaces.

Agriculture is the leading industry in Ford County. According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture, there were 544 farms in Ford County occupying almost 90% (279,456 acres) of the total land area in the County. The major crops include corn and soybeans while the major livestock includes hogs and pigs; cattle and calves; poultry; and sheep and goats. According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture, Ford County ranks 33rd in crop cash receipts and 33rd in livestock cash receipts.

The largest employment sectors in Ford County are retail trade, health care and social assistance, manufacturing, educational services, and construction according to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. According to the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission, leading employers in the County include Gibson Area Hospital, Alamo Group, Heartland Health Care Center, Solae, LLC, Hearthside Food Solutions, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, and Colmac Coil.

Figure I-10, located at the end of this section, provides demographic and socio-economic data for the County and participating townships and municipalities. Kempton, Melvin, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, and Sullivant Township meet the definition of an Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community (EDRC). FEMA defines an EDRC as a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals whose residents have an average per capita annual income not exceeding 80 percent of the U.S. per capita income based on best available data. **Figure I-11,** also located at the end of this section, provides additional demographic information by census tract. In 2020, there were five census tracts in Ford County.

Figures I-12, **I-13**, and **I-14** provide basic demographic information about the size and populations served by the participating school districts, fire protection districts, and library district.

Figure I-12
Demographic Data by Participating School District

Participating District	Number of Schools in District	Estimated Number of Students Served	Area Served (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Communities / Unincorp. Areas Served in the County	Census Tracts Falling with the District
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	3	6,000	235	Gibson City, Melvin, Sibley, Elliott, Foosland, Guthrie	9617, 9619, 9620 (Ford) 105 (Champaign) 5601, 5602 (McLean) 9610 (Livingston)
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	3	6,000	257	Paxton, Buckley, Loda, Roberts, Clarence, Bayles Lake, Lake Iroquois	9616, 9617, 9618 (Ford), 104 (Champaign) 9517, 9508 (Iroquois), 9610 (Livingston)
Tri-Point CUSD 6J	3	2,000	217	Piper City, Kempton, Stelle, Cullom, Cabery	9616 (Ford), 103 (Kankakee), 9502, 9503 (Iroquois), 9602, 9609 (Livingston)

Source: Capability Assessment Worksheets – School Districts.

Figure I-13
Demographic Data by Participating Fire Protection District

Participating District	Number of Fire Stations	Estimated Population Served	Area Served (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Communities / Unincorp. Areas Served in the County	Census Tracts Falling with the District
Kempton FPD	1	800	66	Kempton, Stelle	9616 (Ford), 9502 (Iroquois)
Piper City FPD	1	1,000	72	Piper City	9616 (Ford)

Source: Capability Assessment Worksheets – Fire Protection Districts.

Figure I-14
Demographic Data by Participating Library District

Participating District	Number of Buildings in District	Estimated Population Served	Area Served (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Communities / Unincorp. Areas Served in the County	Census Tracts Falling within the District
Moyer District Library	1	5,343	222	Gibson City, Elliott, Foosland, Sibley	9617, 9619, 9620 (Ford) 105 (Champaign) 5601 (McLean) 9610 (Livingston)

Source: Capability Assessment Worksheets – Library Districts.

1.3 LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Population growth and economic development are two major factors that trigger changes in land use. Between 2010 and 2020 the population of Ford County decreased by 3.9% from 14,081 to 13,534. The population of the County has gradually decreased for more than a century. U.S. Census Bureau records indicate that between 1900 and 2010, the population of Ford County decreased by 23.3% from 18,359 to 14,081. Between 2010 and 2020, two of the participating municipalities experienced population increases: Gibson City by 2.0% and Sibley by 4.4% while the remaining five participating municipalities experienced population decreases: Kempton by 23.8%, Melvin by 8.0%, Paxton by 0.5%, Piper City by 9.8%, Danforth by 1.7%, and Roberts by 4.7%.

Land use in Ford County is primarily agricultural. As discussed in the previous section, approximately 90% of the land within the County is used for farming practices. Agriculture is and will continue to be an important industry within the County.

According to County and municipal officials, no specific future development projects or large-scale economic initiatives are currently planned within the County or participating jurisdictions aside from a wind farm and a solar farm west of Gibson City. Substantial changes in land use (from forested and agricultural land to residential, commercial, and industrial), aside from those mentioned above, are not anticipated within the County in the immediate future and no sizeable increases in commercial or industrial developments are expected within the next five years.

Figure I-4
Location Map

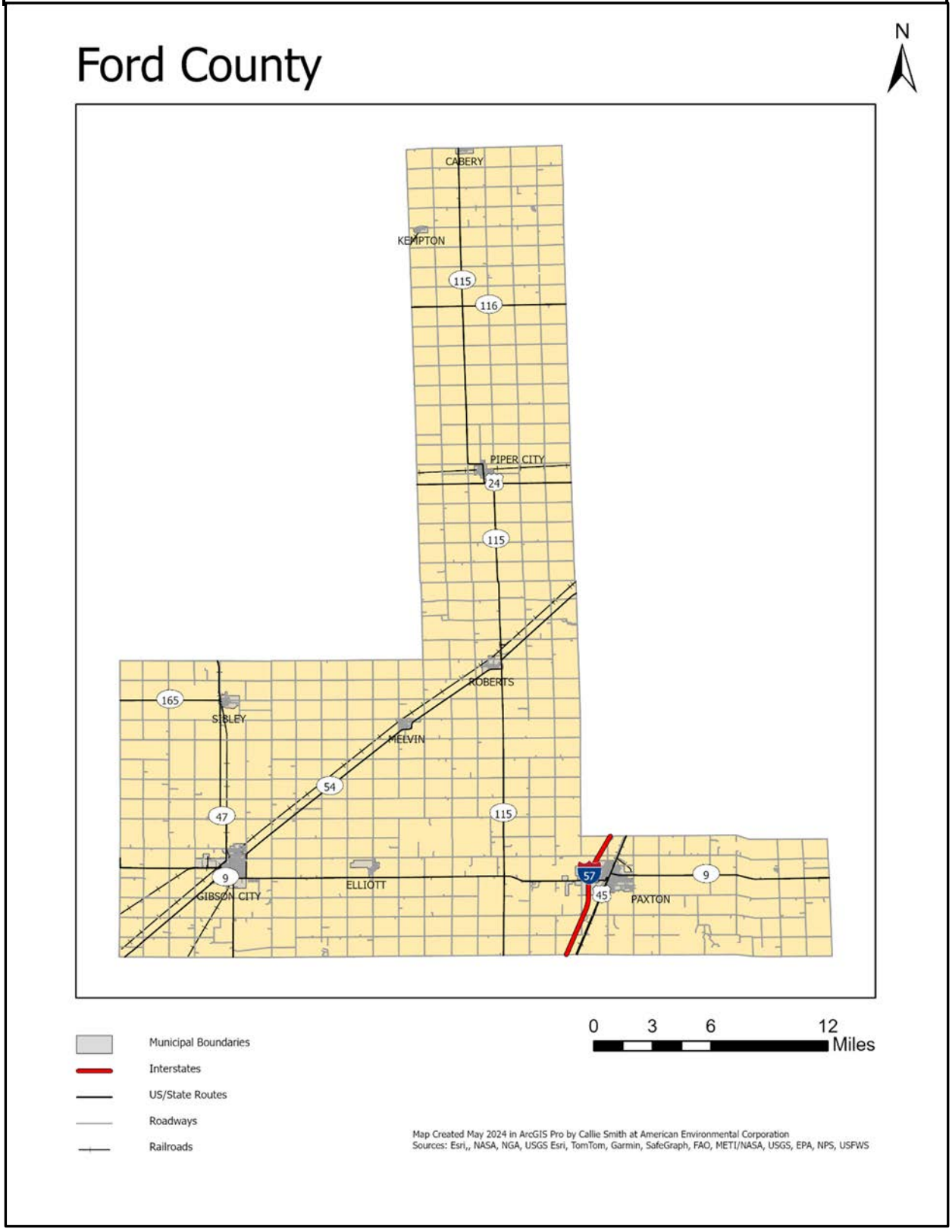


Figure I-5
Ford County 2020 Census Tract Map

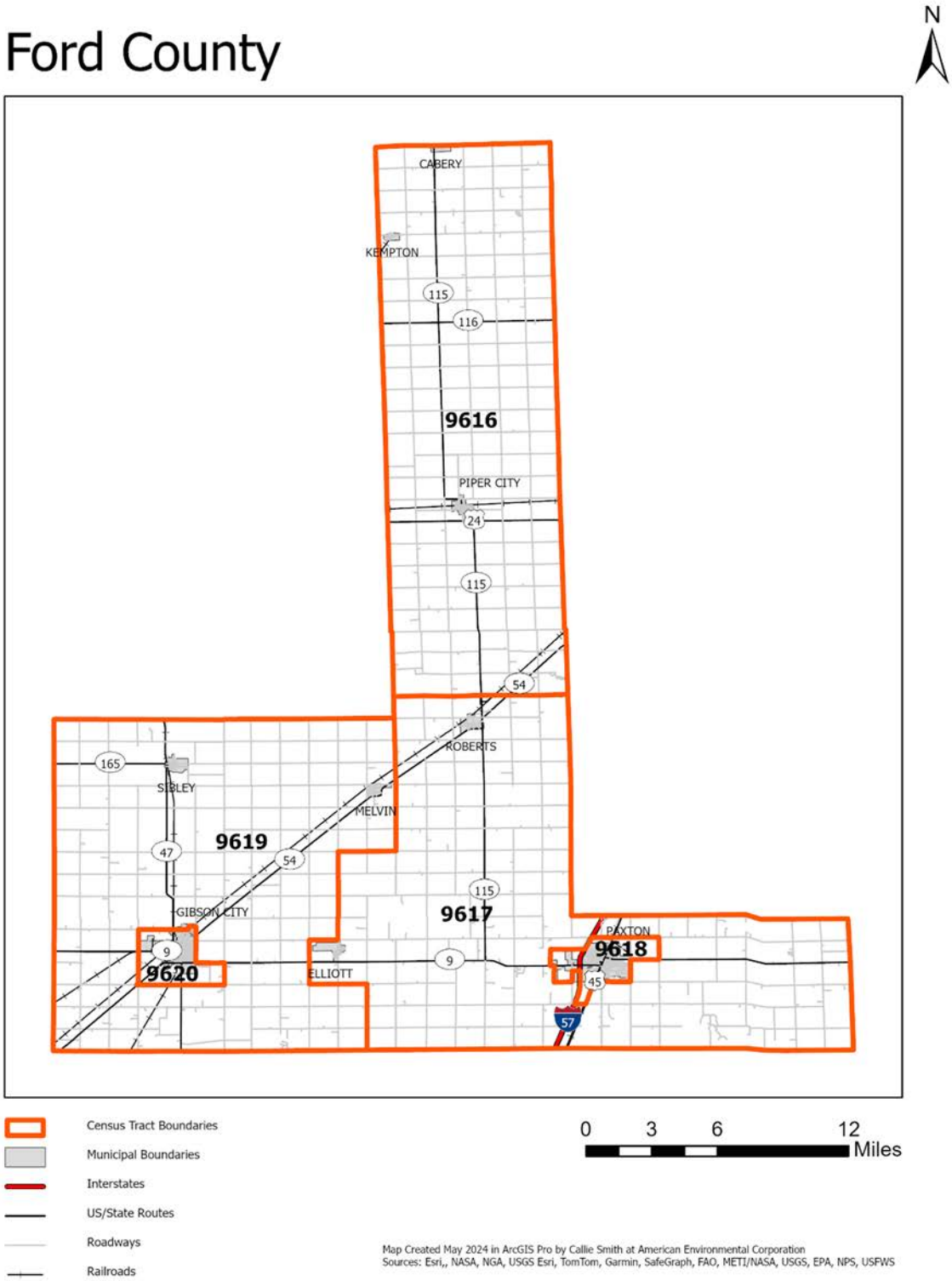


Figure I-6
Township Boundary Map

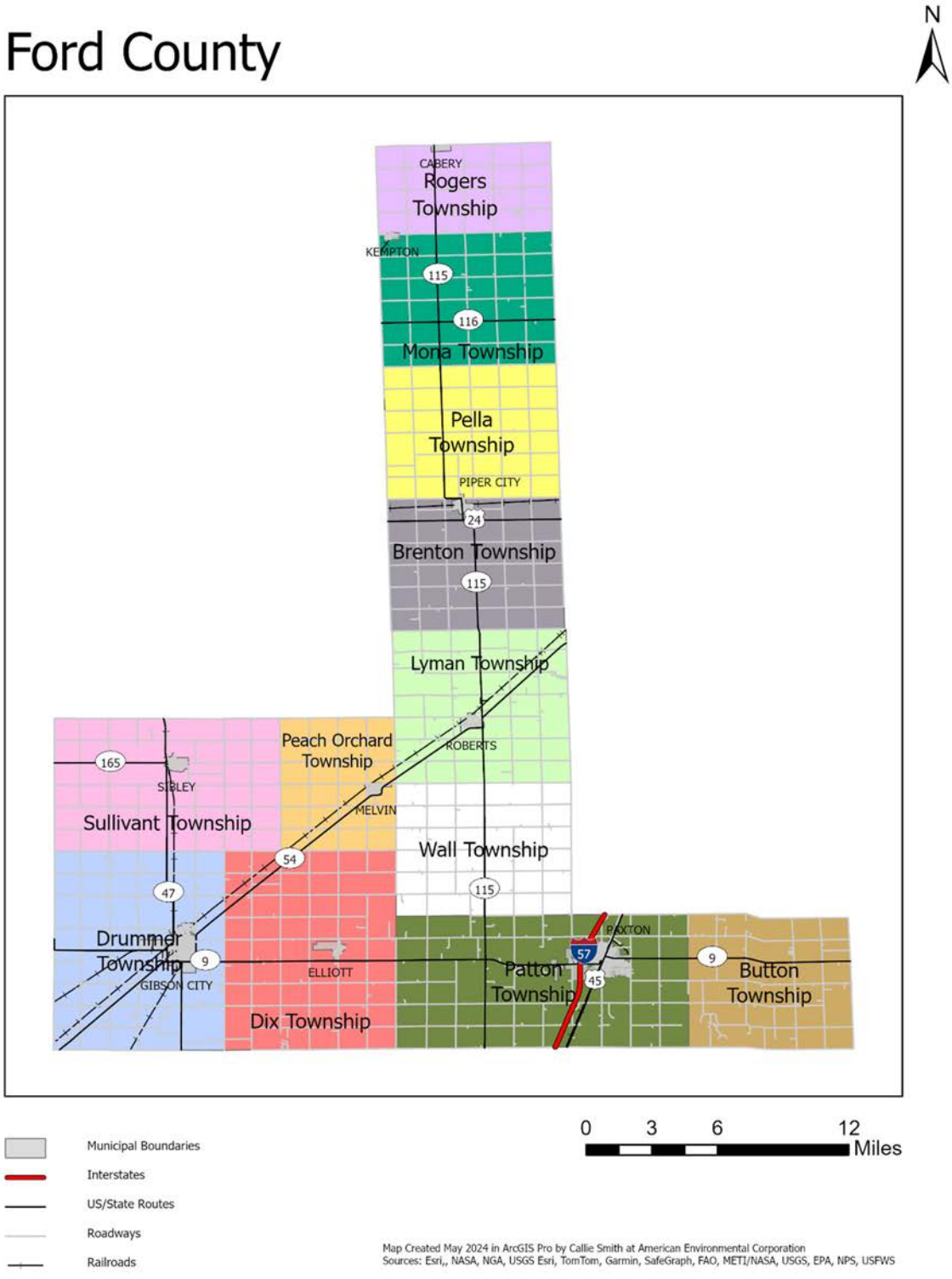


Figure I-7
School District Boundary Map

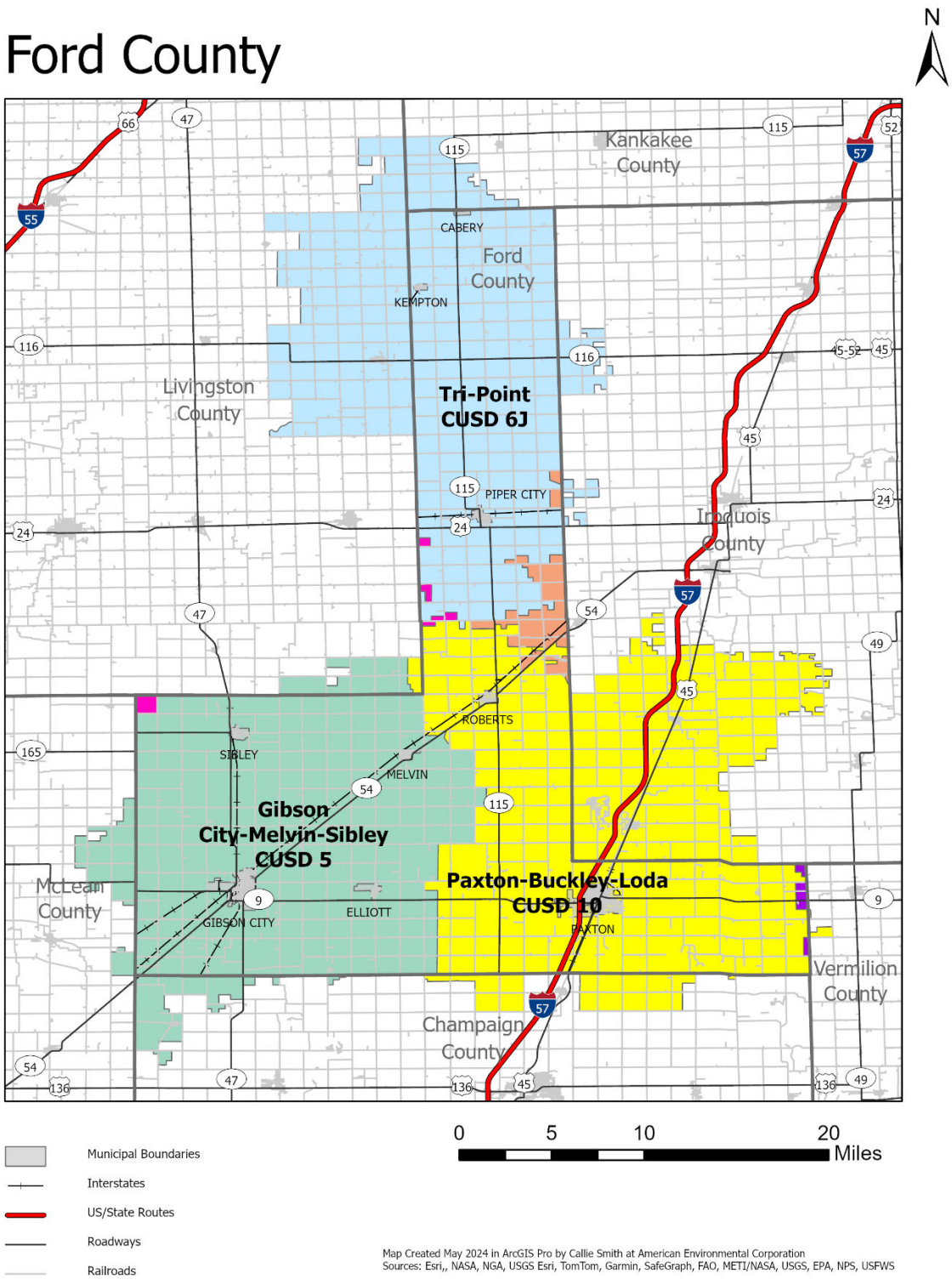


Figure I-8
Fire Protection District Boundary Map

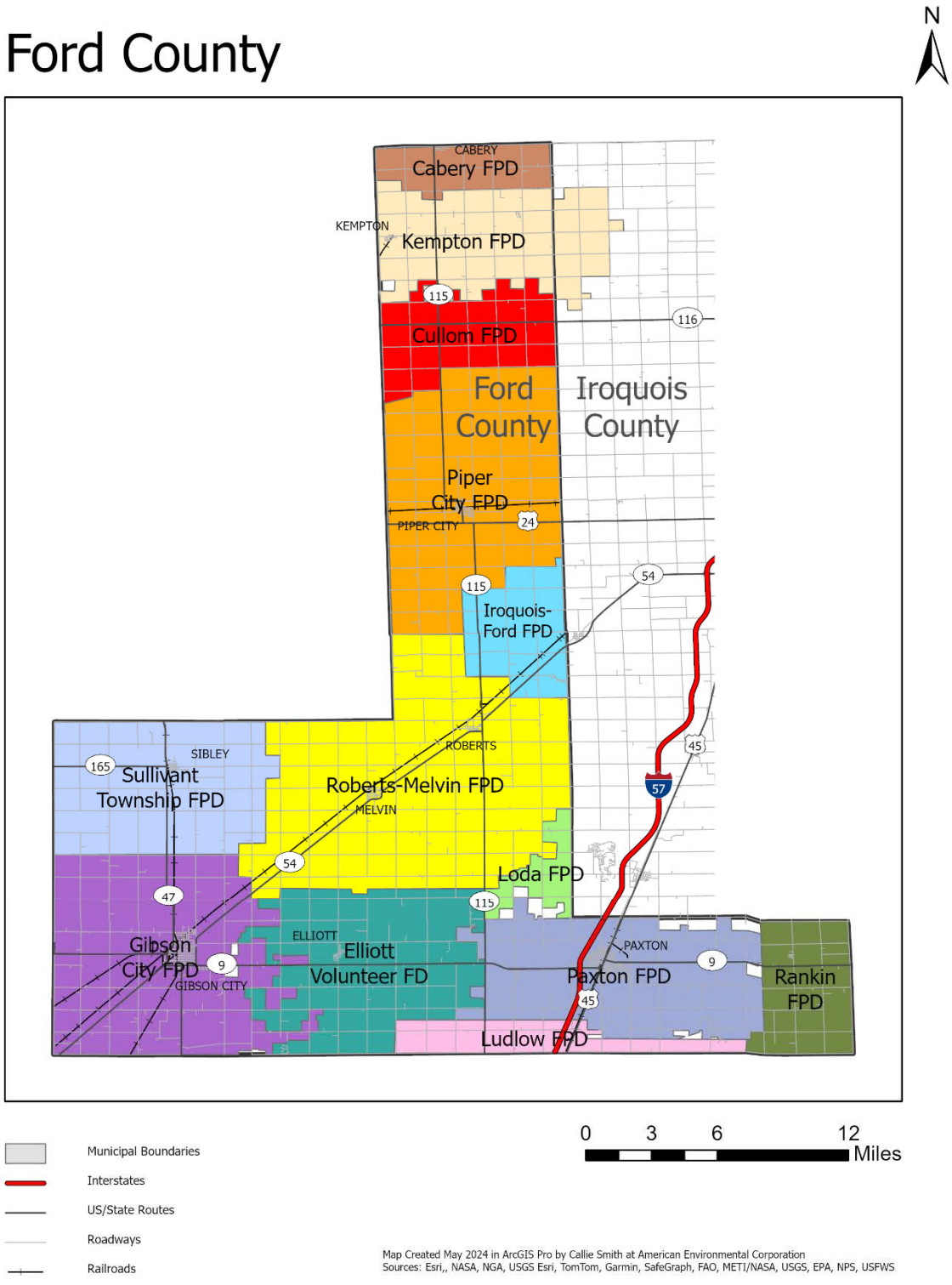


Figure I-9
Moyer Library District Boundary Map

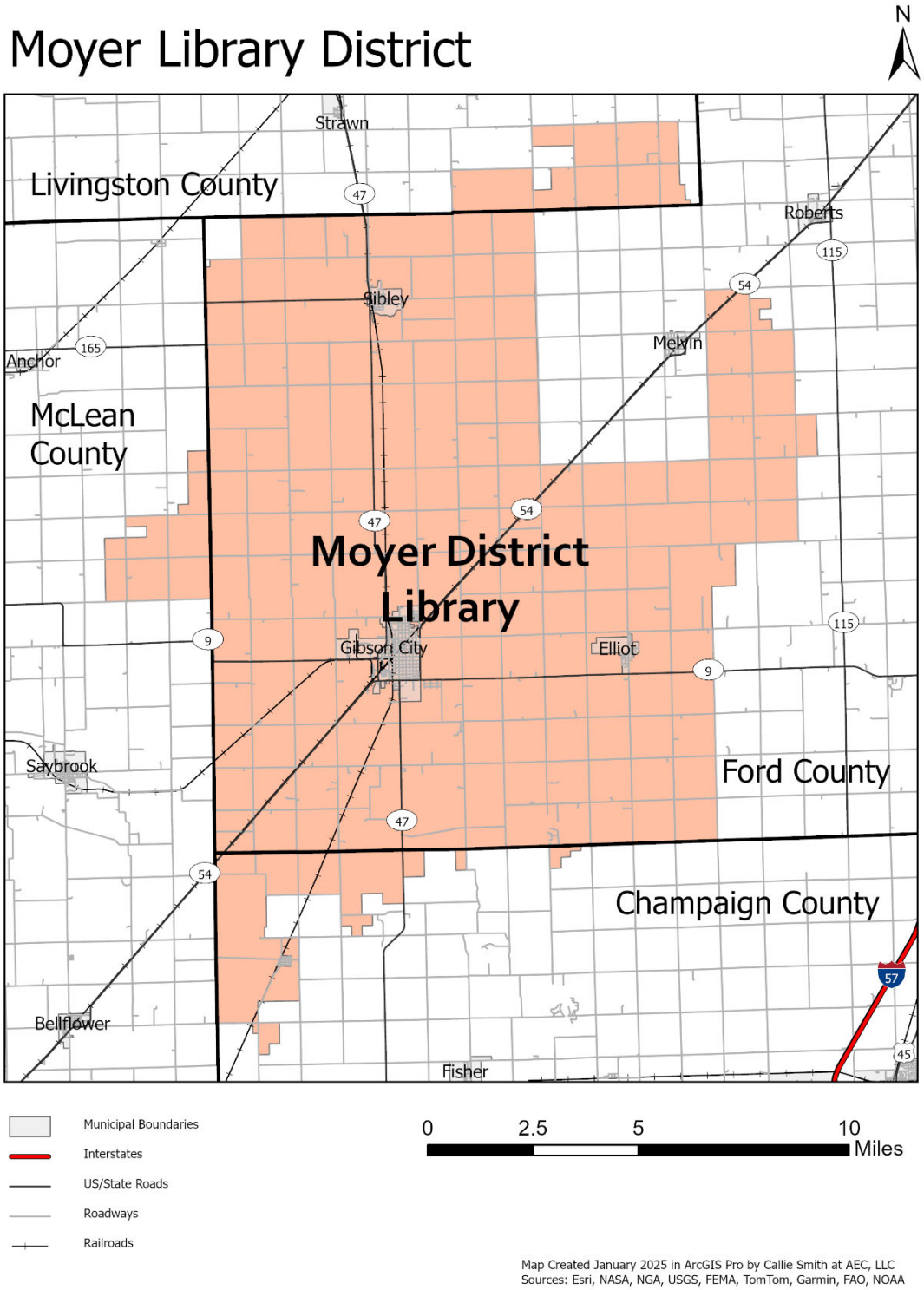


Figure I-10
2020 Demographic Data by Participating Jurisdiction

Participating Jurisdiction	Population (2020)	Projected Population (2030)	Total Area (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Number of Housing Units (2018-2022)	Percent Race								Income			Total Assessed Value of Housing Units (2023)
					White (alone)	Black or African American (alone)	Asian (alone)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	American Indian & Alaska Native (alone)	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (alone)	Some other Race (alone)	Two or more Races	% of People whose Income is below the Poverty Line	Per Capita Income	EDRC*	
Ford County (Total)	13,534	12,802	485.597	6,266	92.0%	0.6%	0.5%	4.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	5.1%	12.1%	$31,754	---	$185,077,150
Ford County (Unincorp.)	3,134	2,964	477.520	1,359	95.5%	0.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	2.5%	7.2%	---	---	$41,895,778
Gibson City	3,475	3,287	2.321	1,676	92.4%	0.8%	0.8%	3.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	4.8%	13.3%	$32,620	N	$56,378,300
Kempton	176	167	0.165	115	96.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.1%	24.6%	$29,770	Y	$2,098,760
Melvin	416	394	0.346	234	89.9%	0.0%	1.0%	5.8%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	7.5%	24.7%	$28,730	Y	$3,735,540
Paxton	4,450	4,209	3.036	1,941	90.2%	0.8%	0.3%	5.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	6.6%	9.3%	$31,489	N	$61,405,590
Piper City	745	705	0.555	389	86.2%	0.1%	0.7%	9.8%	0.3%	0.0%	5.2%	7.5%	14.1%	$27,329	Y	$7,423,130
Roberts	345	326	0.481	207	89.6%	0.6%	0.3%	7.2%	0.6%	0.0%	2.9%	6.1%	27.2%	$19,929	Y	$3,218,850
Sibley	288	272	0.481	136	89.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	8.3%	12.2%	$27,922	Y	$2,997,770
Rogers Township	381	361	24.263	204	95.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	1.8%	9.4%	34,408	N	$4,741,250
Sullivant Township	479	453	47.282	176	91.6%	0.4%	0.2%	2.7%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	5.6%	7.5%	29,113	Y	$4,722,120
Illinois	12,812,508	12,790,000	55,513.180	5,427,357	61.4%	14.1%	5.9%	18.2%	0.8%	0.04%	8.9%	21.1%	11.8%	$43,198	---	---
US	331,449,281	---	3,533,038.328	140,943,613	61.6%	12.4%	6.0%	18.7%	1.1%	0.2%	8.4%	24.0%	12.5%	$41,261	---	---

* For the purposes of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs administered by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, an Economically Disadvantaged Rural Community (EDRC) is defined in Illinois as a community of 3,000 or fewer individuals whose residents have an average per capita annual income not exceeding 80 percent of the U.S. per capita income based on best available data.

Sources: Ford County Clerk.
Illinois Department Public Health, Population Projections – Illinois, Chicago and Illinois Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2030 (2019 Edition).
U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Data Profile.

Figure I-11
2018-2022 Demographic Data by Census Tract

Census Tract (2020)	Incorporated Municipalities and Townships that Fall Within Census Tract	Population	Total Area (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Number of Housing Units	Percent Race								Income
					White (alone)	Black or African American (alone)	Asian (alone)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	American Indian & Alaska Native (alone)	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (alone)	Some other Race (alone)	Two or more Races	% of People whose Income is below the Poverty Line
9616	Cabery, Kempton, Piper City, Brenton Township, Lyman Township, Mona Township, Pella Township, Rogers Township	1,845	150.375	935	94.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	3.5%	1.2%	14.1%
9617	Elliott, Paxton, Roberts, Button Township Dix Township, Lyman Township, Paxton Township	2,116	167.366	868	97.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	13.6%
9618	Paxton, Paxton Township,	4,389	6.098	2,039	92.3%	0.5%	1.4%	4.9%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	3.0%	9.7%
9619	Gibson City, Melvin, Sibley, Dix township, Drummer Township, Peach Orchard Township, Sullivant Township	1,456	155.734	711	90.2%	0.0%	1.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	6.0%	12.6%
9620	Gibson City, Drummer Township	3,678	6.025	1,713	87.8%	1.4%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	7.5%	13.0%
Ford County		13,484	485.597	6,266	91.9%	0.4%	0.2%	2.7%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	5.6%	7.5%

Sources: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index.
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Data Profile.

2.0 PLANNING PROCESS

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element A]

The Ford Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (the Plan) was developed through the Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee (Planning Committee). The Plan was prepared to comply with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and incorporates the nine recommended tasks for developing or updating a local hazard mitigation plan as outlined in Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook*. **Figure PP-1** provides a brief description of the process utilized to prepare this Plan.

Figure PP-1
Description of Planning Process

Tasks	Description
Task One: Building the Planning Team	The Planning Committee was formed with broad representation and specific expertise to assist the County and the Consultant in developing the Plan.
Task Two: Outreach Strategy	Early and ongoing public involvement activities were conducted throughout the Plan's development to ensure the stakeholders and public was given every opportunity to participate and provide input.
Task Three: Risk Assessment	The Consultant identified and profiled the natural hazards that have impacted the County and conducted vulnerability analyses to evaluate the risk to each participating jurisdiction.
Task Four: Capability Assessment	Participating jurisdictions have a unique set of capabilities and resources available to accomplish hazard mitigation. Capabilities that include planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach were identified and cataloged to determine the existing capabilities of each participant related to hazard and loss reduction/prevention.
Task Five: Mitigation Strategy	After reviewing existing plans and completing the risk assessment, the Consultant assisted the Planning Committee in developing the goals and objectives for the Plan. The participating jurisdictions were then asked to identify mitigation actions based on the results of the risk assessment. The mitigation actions were then analyzed, categorized, and prioritized.
Task Six: Plan Maintenance and Update	The method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan was reviewed and discussed with the participating jurisdictions. The Plan will be monitored and evaluated by a Plan Maintenance Subcommittee on an annual basis and updated again in five years.
Task Seven: Review and Adopt the Plan	The draft Plan summarized the results of Tasks Two through Seven. The Plan was reviewed by the participants and a public forum was held to give the public an additional opportunity to provide input. Comments received were incorporated into the draft Plan and submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) and FEMA for review and approval. Comments received from IEMA-OHS and FEMA were incorporated into the final Plan. The final Plan was then submitted to the County and participating jurisdictions for adoption.

The Plan development was led at the staff level by Terry Whitebird, the Ford County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Coordinator. AEC, LLC (formerly American Environmental Corp.), an environmental consulting firm with experience in hazard mitigation, risk assessment and public involvement, was employed to guide the County and participating jurisdictions through the planning process.

2.1 JURISDICTION PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element A1-a, A1-b]

Participation in the planning process, especially by the County and local government representatives, was crucial to the development of the Plan. To ensure that all participating jurisdictions took part in the planning process, participation requirements were established. Each participating jurisdiction agreed to satisfy the following requirements to be included in the Plan. All of the participating jurisdictions met the participation requirements.

- Attend at least one Planning Committee meeting.
- Complete a capability assessment identifying existing capabilities and resources (i.e., plans, policies, ordinances studies, reports, maps, etc.) available to accomplish hazard mitigation.
- Identify/submit a list of critical infrastructure and facilities.
- Review the risk assessment and provide additional information on events and damages when available.
- Participate in the development of the mitigation goals and project prioritization methodology.
- Identify and submit a list of new mitigation actions, as appropriate.
- Review and comment on the draft Plan.
- Formally adopt the Plan.
- Where applicable, incorporate the Plan into existing planning efforts.
- Participate in the Plan maintenance.

2.2 MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element A1-a, A1-b, A2-a]

As previously mentioned, at the start of the planning process, the Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee was formed to develop the hazard mitigation plan. The Committee included representatives from each participating jurisdiction, including local and regional departments involved in mitigation activities [i.e., public works, emergency management, GIS, floodplain administration (if applicable)] and departments and agencies that have authority to regulate development (i.e., zoning, planning, community and economic development, building officials, planning commissions, other elected officials). In addition, stakeholders from various organizations were invited to serve on the Committee including agriculture, business, economic development, education, emergency services, healthcare, social services, and utilities.

Figure PP-2 details the entities represented on the Planning Committee and the individuals who attended on their behalf. The Planning Committee was chaired by the Ford County EMA. Additional technical expertise was provided by the staff at the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources Office of Water Resources.

Figure PP-2
Ford County Planning Committee Member Attendance Record

Representing	Name	Title	4/9/2024	7/16/2024	10/15/2024	1/28/2025	9/23/2025
Accolade of Paxton on Pells	Foster, Jeff	Maintenance Director	X				
Accolade of Paxton on Pells	Job, Dawn	Administrator	X				
American Environmental Corporation / AEC, LLC	Bostwick-Campbell, Andrea	EMS Manager	X				X
American Environmental Corporation / AEC, LLC	Runkle, Ken	Risk Assessor / Environmental Toxicologist	X	X	X	X	X
American Environmental Corporation / AEC, LLC	Smith, Callie	Environmental Analyst		X	X	X	
Cheney's Grove Township	Baker, James C.	Trustee			X		
Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative	Smith, Brad	Vice President of Operations & Engineering	X				
Ford County - 911	Higgins, Dennis	Coordinator	X				
Ford County - Board	Nuss, Tim	Board Member	X		X		
Ford County - EMA	Bromberek, Alex	Volunteer	X				
Ford County - EMA	Neal, Danny	Deputy Coordinator	X	X	X	X	X
Ford County - EMA	Whitebird, Susan	Volunteer				X	
Ford County - EMA	Whitebird, Terry	Coordinator	X	X	X	X	X
Ford County - Highway Department	Perkinson, Greg	Engineer	X				
Ford County - Public Health Department	Ecker, Mark	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator				X	X
Ford County - Public Health Department	Miller, Glenn	Administrator				X	X
Ford County - Public Health Department	Russell, Seth	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	X				
Ford County - Sheriff's Office	Johnson, Chad	Sheriff	X				
Ford County - Supervisor of Assessments	Bruens, Pam	Chief County Assessment Officer		X			
Ford-Iroquois Farm Bureau	Claire, Kacie	Manager	X				
Gibson City, City of	Dickey, Daniel	Mayor				X	
Gibson City Fire Protection District	Kallal, E. Bruce	Chief	X				
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	Darnell, Jeremy	Superintendent	X	X		X	
Kempton, Village of	English, Don, Jr.	Mayor	X				X
Kempton, Village of	Rogers, Anthony	Trustee				X	X
Kempton, Village of	Von Qualen, Rich	President		X	X		
Kempton Fire Protection District	English, Don, Jr.	Chief	X	X			X
Kempton Fire Protection District	Rogers, Anthony	Firefighter					X
Kempton Fire Protection District	Tharp, Dean	Assistant Chief				X	
Melvin, Village of	Duke, Vicki	Trustee		X	X	X	
Melvin, Village of	Fancher, Austin	Mayor				X	
Moyer District Library	Titus, Jessica	Director		X	X	X	
Paxton, City of	Hanson, Ron	Officer - Emergency Response Services		X			
Paxton, City of	Ingold, Bill	Mayor		X			
Paxton, City of	Madden, Jason	Secretary - Emergency Response Services		X			X
Paxton, City of	Neal, Danny	Deputy Coordinator - Emergency Response Services			X		
Paxton, City of	Pacey, Rob	Alderman			X	X	
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	Duley, Travis	Superintendent		X	X	X	
Piper City, Village of	Orr, Jeff	Mayor	X			X	
Piper City Library	McCoy, Rhonda	Library Board President		X			
Piper City Fire Protection District	Hay, Derek	Firefighter		X			
Piper City Fire Protection District	Lane, Tony	Chief		X		X	
Roberts, Village of	Ager, Mary	Trustee	X	X		X	X
Rogers Township	Weber, Leo	Road Commissioner		X	X	X	
Senator Chris Balkema's Office	Ralph, Miles	District Operations Specialist				X	
Sibley, Village of	Bittner, Erin	Trustee	X	X	X	X	X
Sibley, Village of	Eagleson, Tim	Trustee		X			
Sibley, Village of	Kearney, Jim	President		X			
Sibley, Village of	Kruse, Kisha	Trustee	X		X	X	X
State Representative Jason R. Bunting's Office	Ebert, Kira	Chief of Staff	X		X	X	X
Sullivant Township	Rohrer, Neva	Clerk				X	
Sullivant Township	Whitebird, Terry	Designated Representative			X		
Tri-Point CUSD 6J	Bennett, Jay	Superintendent	X		X	X	

Mission Statement

Over the course of the first two meetings, the Planning Committee developed a mission statement which describes their objectives for the Plan. The following mission statement was approved by the Committee.

"The mission of the Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee is to prepare a mitigation plan that:

1) documents the risks associated with the natural hazards that impact the County and

2) identifies projects and activities that mitigate risk to people, structures, facilities, and systems that provide support to the County, its residents and economy, as well as community lifelines that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions."

Planning Committee Meetings

The Planning Committee met five times between April 2024 and September 2025. **Figure PP-2** identifies the representatives by jurisdiction present at each meeting. **Appendices A** and **B** contain copies of the attendance sheets and meeting minutes for each meeting. The purpose of each meeting, including the topics discussed, is provided below.

First Planning Committee Meeting – April 9, 2024

The purpose of this meeting was to explain the planning process to the Planning Committee members and give them a brief overview of the planning process including what mitigation is, what a hazards mitigation plan is and why the Plan needs to be developed. A discussion regarding the hazards to be included in the Plan was conducted.

Information needed from each participant was discussed and representatives for the County and the participating jurisdictions were asked to complete the forms entitled "Capability Assessment Worksheet," "Critical Facilities & Infrastructure," "Identification of Severe Weather Shelters," "Drinking Water Supply Worksheet," and "Roadway Overtopping Survey" as applicable and return them at the next meeting.

Committee members were then asked to identify any recent or historic natural hazard events that have impacted the County and participants. A "Hazard Events Questionnaire" was distributed to solicit information on hazard events. Community participation was also discussed. The County and participating jurisdictions were asked to make information available on the planning process at their offices and in their communities. A "Citizen Questionnaire," was also distributed electronically to Committee members prior to the meeting for distribution to their constituents to gauge the public's perception about the hazards that impact the County. Finally, drafts of a mission statement and mitigation goals were presented for review.

Second Planning Committee Meeting – July 16, 2024

At the second Committee meeting portions of the natural hazard risk assessment section were presented for review. Following the review of the risk assessment, the Committee members participated in an exercise to calculate the Risk Priority Index (RPI) for the County and participating jurisdictions. The RPI can assist participants in determining which hazards present the highest risks and therefore which ones to focus on when formulating mitigation projects and

activities. The Committee then reviewed and discussed the draft mission statement and mitigation goals. Both were finalized with no changes.

Next, mitigation actions were defined, and examples were discussed. As part of the Plan development, individual mitigation action lists will be created for each participating jurisdiction. Ideas for potential mitigation projects and activities were presented. Representatives for the County and the participating jurisdictions were asked to complete the form entitled "New Hazard Mitigation Projects" and return it at the next meeting.

Third Planning Committee Meeting – October 15, 2024

The purpose of the third Committee meeting was to discuss the vulnerability analysis for select natural hazards and the preliminary results of the RPI exercise. The Committee members then discussed vulnerable community assets and completed the form entitled "Assets Vulnerability Survey", which will be used in the vulnerability analyses.

The concept of community lifelines was also discussed. Community Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all aspects of society to function. These fundamental services enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions essential to human health and safety or economic security. While the concept was developed to support emergency response and planning, FEMA has begun applying it to all phases of emergency management, including mitigation. Community lifelines will be included in most project descriptions to create a clear connection to the concept.

Next, an explanation of what a mitigation action prioritization methodology is and how it fits into the Mitigation Strategy was provided. The Committee reviewed the draft mitigation project prioritization methodology and approved it with no changes. Finally, a discussion on how the mitigation projects and activities identified by the participating jurisdictions will be presented in the Plan was provided. Participants were encouraged to provide their mitigation project lists prior to the 4th meeting when draft lists will be distributed for review.

Fourth Planning Committee Meeting – January 15, 2025

At the fourth Committee meeting, members reviewed the draft jurisdiction-specific mitigation action tables, which identified and prioritized the new and existing mitigation projects and activities provided by the participants. Members were given the opportunity to add additional projects and activities to their tables.

The public forum and adoption process were then discussed, and a date for the public forum was set. Finally, the plan maintenance and update requirements were discussed. The Plan will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis by a Plan Maintenance Subcommittee, which will be made up of the participating jurisdictions and key members of the Committee. The Plan must be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted to IEMA and FEMA at least once every five years.

Fifth Planning Committee Meeting – September 23, 2025

At this Planning Committee meeting the public was provided an opportunity to ask questions and provide comments on the draft Plan.

2.3 PUBLIC OUTREACH STRATEGY

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element A3-a]

To engage the public in the planning process, a comprehensive outreach strategy was developed. The strategy was structured to engage the public, including underserved communities and vulnerable populations, in a two-way dialogue, encouraging the exchange of information throughout the planning process. A mix of public involvement techniques and practices were utilized to:

- disseminate information;
- identify additional useful information about natural hazard occurrences and impacts;
- assure that interested residents would be involved throughout the Plan's development; and
- cultivate ownership of the Plan, thus increasing the likelihood of adoption by the participating jurisdictions.

The dialogue with the public followed proven risk communication principles to help assure clarity and avoid overstating or understating the impacts posed by the natural hazards identified in the Plan. The following public involvement techniques and practices were applied to give the public an opportunity to access information and participate in the dialogue at their level of interest and availability.

Citizen Questionnaire

A citizen questionnaire was developed to gather facts and gauge public perceptions about natural hazards that affect Ford County. The questionnaire was distributed electronically to the Committee members who were encouraged to make it available to their residents and the general public. Copies of the questionnaire is contained in **Appendix C**.

A total of 22 questionnaires were completed and returned to the Committee. Questionnaires were completed by residents in each participating municipality, with the exception of Melvin. These responses provide useful information to decision makers as they determine how best to disseminate information on natural hazards and safeguard the public. Additionally, these responses identify the types of projects and activities the public is most likely to support. The following provides a summary of the results.

- Respondents felt that severe summer storms were the most frequently encountered natural hazard in Ford County followed by severe winter storms, and flooding. While severe summer storms are encountered most frequently, compiled weather records indicate that flood events followed by extreme cold events occur more frequently than severe winter storms.
- The most effective means of communication identified by respondents to disseminate information about natural hazards were social media and the Internet, followed by mailings, and television. Information disseminated from municipal and county offices, fire departments, and law enforcement, as well as radio and newspapers also received some support among respondents.
- In terms of the most needed mitigation projects and activities, the following categories received the strongest support:

- flood or drainage protection (64%);
- retrofit critical infrastructure (59%),
- identify residents with special needs in order to provide assistance (59%)
- maintain roadway passage during snow storms and heavy rains (45%), and
- maintain power during storms by burying power lines, trimming trees and/or purchasing backup generators (45%).

FAQ Fact Sheet

A "Frequently Asked Questions" fact sheet was disseminated to help explain what a natural hazards mitigation plan is and briefly describe the planning process. The fact sheet was made available to each participating jurisdiction to provide to their constituents. A copy of the fact sheet is contained in **Appendix D**.

News Releases/Articles & Social Media Posts

News releases were prepared and submitted to local media outlets and posted to the Ford County Emergency Management Agency Facebook page prior to each Committee meeting. The releases announced the purpose of the meetings and how the public could become involved in the Plan's development. **Appendix E** contains a list of media outlets that received the news releases while copies of the releases, Facebook posts, and any news articles published can be found in **Appendix F**.

Planning Committee Meetings

All of the meetings conducted by the Planning Committee were open to the public and publicized in advance to encourage public participation. At the end of each meeting, time was set aside for public comment. In addition, Committee members were available throughout the planning process to talk with residents and local government officials and were responsible for relaying any concerns and questions voiced by the public to the Committee. Interested individuals from the public who attended the Planning Committee meetings were provided handout materials and encouraged though not required to provide their names and/or sign the attendance sheets. Copies of the attendance sheets are included in **Appendix A**.

Public Forum

The final meeting of the Committee, held on September 23, 2025, was conducted as an open-house public forum. The open-house format was chosen for this forum instead of a hearing to provide greater flexibility for residents who wished to participate. Residents were able to come and go at any time during the forum, reducing conflicts with business, family, and social obligations.

In conjunction with the public forum, the draft Plan was made available for review and comment on the Ford County website. A two-page handout summarizing the planning process and a link to a comment survey that could be used to provide feedback on the draft Plan were also posted on the website.

At the forum, residents could review a draft of the Plan; meet with representatives from the County, the participating jurisdictions, and the Consultant; ask any questions; and provide verbal and/or written comments on the draft Plan. Individuals attending the public forum were provided with a

two-page handout summarizing the planning process and a comment sheet that could be used to provide feedback on the draft Plan. **Appendices G** and **H** contain copies of these materials.

Public Comment Period

After the public forum, the draft Plan was made available for public review and comment through October 7, 2025 at the Ford County Clerk's Office and on the County's website. A two-page handout summarizing the planning process and a link to a comment survey that could be used to provide feedback on the draft Plan were also posted on the website. **Appendix H** contains a copy of the online comment survey. Residents were encouraged to submit their comments electronically, by mail or through representatives of the Committee.

Results of Outreach Strategy

The public involvement strategy implemented during the planning process created a dialogue among participants and interested residents, which resulted in many benefits, a few of which are highlighted below.

- *Acquired additional information about natural hazards.* Verifiable hazard event and damage information was obtained from participants that presents a clearer assessment of the extent and magnitude of natural hazards that have impacted each County. This information included details about thunderstorms with damaging winds and severe winter storms not available from state and federal databases.
- *Increased awareness of the impacts associated with natural hazard events within the County*. Understanding how mitigation actions can reduce risk to life and property helped generate ***more than 100 mitigation projects and activities*** at the local level that had not been previously identified in any other planning process.

2.4 PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERESTED PARTIES

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element A2-a]

Businesses, schools, not-for-profit organizations, neighboring counties, and other interested parties were provided multiple opportunities to participate in the planning process. Wide-reaching applications were combined with direct, person-to-person contacts to identify anyone who might have an interest or possess information which could be helpful in developing the Plan.

Agricultural Community

Representatives from the agricultural community were invited to serve on the Committee through the Ford-Iroquois Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau Manager served as a technical partner on the Committee, providing input into the planning process, as well as passing along all electronic communications including surveys, meeting announcements, and meeting handouts to its members.

Business/Economic Development

Representatives from business and economic development were invited to serve on the Planning Committee through the Gibson Area Chamber of Commerce, the Paxton Area Chamber of Commerce, and the Eastern Illinois Economic Development Authority. All three entities served as technical partners on the Committee, receiving all electronic communications including surveys, meeting announcements, and meeting handouts.

Education/Library Districts
The school and library districts serving the County were invited to serve on the Planning Committee and provide input into the planning process. Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, and Moyer District Library served on the Planning Committee and chose to be included as participating jurisdictions in the Plan.

Emergency Services
The fire protection districts in Ford County were contacted and invited to participate in the Plan. The Gibson City Fire Protection District (FPD), Kempton FPD, and Piper City FPD served on the Committee and provided input into the planning process. Kempton FPD and Piper City FPD chose to be included as participating jurisdictions in the Plan.

Healthcare & Social Service Agencies
Input was sought from the healthcare community and social service agencies. The assisted living and nursing home facilities, and food pantries serving the County were invited to serve on the Planning Committee as well as representatives from the Ford County Health Department, American Red Cross, and Gibson area Hospital and Health Services. They all received electronic communications including surveys, meeting announcements, and meeting handouts and provided input into the planning process.

Utilities
Ameren Illinois, Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative, EDF Renewable Services, and Nicor Gas were invited to serve on the Committee. The utilities received all the electronic communications including surveys, meeting announcements, and meeting handouts and provided information on electrical outages experienced in Ford County. Ameren and Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative served as technical partners.

Other Government Entities
The townships within Ford County were invited to participate in the Plan. Cheney's Grove Township, Rogers Township and Sullivant Township served on the Committee, providing input into the planning process. Rogers Township and Sullivant Township chose to be included as participating jurisdictions in the Plan.

Neighboring Counties
A memo was sent to EMA/ESDA coordinators in the neighboring counties inviting them to participate in the mitigation planning process. The counties contacted included Champaign, Iroquois, Kankakee, Livingston, McLean, and Vermilion. **Appendix I** contains a copy of the invitation memo.

3.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B]

Risk assessment is the process of evaluating the vulnerability of assets in order to estimate the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic loss, and property damage resulting from natural hazards. Assets are determined by each participant and can include people; structures (i.e., critical facilities, lifelines, and infrastructure); and systems (i.e., networks such as electrical and communications, etc.); and natural, historic, and cultural resources). This section summarizes the results of the risk assessment conducted on the natural hazards in Ford County. The information contained in this section was gathered by evaluating local, state, and federal records from the last 20 to 70 years. In order to identify/solicit information on recent and historic hazard events at a local level, Planning Committee members were asked to complete a "Hazard Events Questionnaire". The information gathered was incorporated into the risk assessment.

This risk assessment identifies the natural hazards deemed most important to the Planning Committee and includes a profile of each hazard that identifies past occurrences, the severity or extent of the events, and the likelihood of future occurrences. It also provides a vulnerability analysis that identifies the impacts to public health and property, evaluates the assets of the participating jurisdictions and estimates the potential impacts each natural hazard would have on the evaluated assets. Where applicable, the differences in vulnerability between participating jurisdictions are described.

The subsequent sections provide detailed information on each of the selected natural hazards. The sections are color coded and ordered by the frequency with which the natural hazard has previously occurred within the County. Each natural hazard section contains three subsections:

- **Hazard Identification** profiles each hazard selected for inclusion in the Plan and identifies any alerts that may be issued prior and during an event;
- **Hazard Profile** identifies past occurrences; details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected; and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-e); and
- **Hazard Vulnerability** identifies impacts on public health and property (if known) and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f, B2-a through B2-c).

Hazard Selection

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-a]

One of the responsibilities of the Committee was to determine which natural hazards to include in the Plan. Over the course of the first two meetings, the Committee members discussed their experiences with natural hazard events and reviewed information on various hazards. After discussing the information provided and completing an online survey, the Planning Committee chose to include the following hazards in the Plan:

- ❖ severe storms (thunderstorms, hail, lightning & heavy rain)
- ❖ floods (riverine & flash)
- ❖ extreme cold
- ❖ severe winter storms (snow & ice)
- ❖ excessive heat
- ❖ tornadoes
- ❖ drought
- ❖ earthquakes

The Planning Committee chose not to include the following hazards in the Plan: mine subsidence, landslides, levee failures, and dam failures. In Illinois land subsidence generally occurs in areas where mining has been conducted. According to ISGS's *ILMINES* mapper, there are no underground coal mines located within the County. Karst refers to landforms underlain by limestone that has been dissolved, producing characteristic landscapes such as sinkholes. Mapping prepared by the ISGS shows no karst geologic characteristics present in Ford County. A review of the U.S. Landslide Inventory and Susceptibility Mapper, NASA's Global Landslide Catalog, and Illinois State Geological Survey's (ISGS) 1985 *Landslide Inventory of Illinois* did not identify any landslide events within the County. Discussions with the Planning Committee did not reveal any recent occurrences of landslides. Aside from areas immediately adjacent to rivers and streams, Ford County has a very low susceptibility to landslides according to the U.S. Landslide Inventory and Susceptibility Mapper. A review of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' National Levee Database indicates there are no public or private levees located in Ford County.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' National Inventory of Dams identified two classified dams in the County. Both dams have a hazard potential classification rating of "Low". There are no "High" or "Significant" hazard classified dams within the County. Based on information available from the National Inventory of Dams and a visual inspection, these dams do not have reservoirs with immense storage capacities and are not located in densely populated areas. According to the Stanford University's National Performance of Dams Incident Database, there are no known recorded dam failures associated with these dams.

Based on feedback provided, the Committee did not consider these hazards warranted inclusion in the Plan.

Risk Priority Index

After reviewing the preliminary results of the risk assessment at the second meeting, Committee members and the participating jurisdictions were asked to complete a Risk Priority Index (RPI) exercise for the hazards that have the potential to impact the County and participating jurisdictions. The RPI provides quantitative guidance for ranking the hazards and offers participants another tool to determine which hazards present the highest risk and therefore which ones to focus on when formulating mitigation actions.

Each hazard was scored on three categories: 1) frequency, 2) impacts on life and health, and 3) impacts on property and infrastructure. A scoring system was developed that assigned specific factors to point values ranging from 1 to 4 for each category. For those hazards that were not applicable to a particular jurisdiction, a value of "NA" was assigned to each category. The higher the point value, the greater the risk associated with that hazard. **Figure R-1**, located at the end of this section, identifies the factors and values/point values associated with each category. Participants were asked to score the selected hazards based on the perspective of the entity they represented on the Committee.

The Consultant took the point values assigned to each category and averaged the remaining results and came up with an overall value for each category. The values for each category were then added together to calculate an RPI score for each hazard. A ranking was then assigned to each hazard based on the RPI score. **Figure R-2**, located at the end of this section, provides the hazard rankings for the participating jurisdictions.

FEMA's National Risk Index
[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-e]

The National Risk Index (NRI) is an online mapping and data-based interface that helps illustrate a community's risk to 18 identified natural hazards. The natural hazards identified by the NRI and included in this Plan are cold wave, drought, earthquake, hail, heat wave, ice storm, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, and winter weather. The NRI leverages available source data for natural hazard and community risk factors, such as social vulnerability and community resilience, to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each county and census tract in the U.S. The goal is to help individuals better understand the natural hazard risk of their communities.

In the NRI, risk is defined as the potential for negative impacts as a result of a natural hazard. The risk equation behind the NRI includes three components: a natural hazards risk component (expected annual loss), a consequence enhancing component (social vulnerability), and a consequence reduction component (community resilience). Social vulnerability represents the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards. Community resilience represents the ability of a community to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.

The scores and ratings generated by the NRI describe a county's or census tract's relative position among all other U.S. counties and census tracts for a given component. Dataset Update Version 1.19.0 released March 2023 was used in this analysis. Scores can range from 0 (the lowest possible value) to 100 (the highest possible value). For every score there is assigned one of five qualitative ratings: "Very Low", "Relatively Low", "Relatively Moderate", "Relatively High", and "Very High." Because all ratings are relative, there are no specific numeric values that determine the rating.

In order to provide the participating jurisdictions and public with additional information on the natural hazards included in the Plan, **Figure R-3**, located at the end of this section, presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County. 2020 census tract information was used in this version of the NRI. In 2020, there were five census tracts in Ford County. One of the five census tracts has a Risk Index rating of "Relatively Moderate" and four census tracts have a Risk Index rating of "Relatively Low". One census tract has a Social Vulnerability rating of "Relatively High", three census tracts have a Social Vulnerability rating of "Relatively Moderate", and the remaining tract has a Social Vulnerability rating of "Relatively Low".

Figure R-4, located at the end of this section, provides the NRI scores and ratings by hazard type for each census tract as well as the County. Hazard ratings of "Relatively High" and "Very High"

are highlighted in yellow by census tract. The hazards with the highest relative ratings include strong wind (thunderstorms), winter weather, and extreme cold.

Critical Facilities & Infrastructure
[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B2-b]

Critical facilities and infrastructure include structures, lifelines, systems, networks, and institutions that are critical for life, safety, and economic viability and necessary for a community's response to and recovery from emergencies. The loss of function of any of these assets can intensify the severity of the impacts and speed of recovery associated with a hazard event. Critical facilities and infrastructure may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Essential Facilities**: Facilities essential to the health and welfare of the whole population including hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers, evacuation shelters, and schools.
- **Government Facilities**: Facilities associated with the continued operations of government services such as courthouses, city/village halls, township buildings, and highway/maintenance centers.
- **Infrastructure Systems**: Infrastructure associated with drinking water, wastewater, transportation (roads, railways, waterways), communication systems, electric power, natural gas and oil.
- **Housing Facilities**: Facilities that serve populations that have access and function needs such as nursing homes, skilled and memory care facilities, residential group homes, and day care centers.
- **High Potential Loss Facilities**: Facilities that would have an impact or high loss associated with them if their functionality is compromised such as nuclear power plants, dams, levees, military installations and facilities housing industrial or hazardous materials.
- **Gathering Places**: Facilities such as parks, libraries, community centers, and churches.

As part of the planning process each participating jurisdiction reviewed and/or completed a "Critical Facilities & Infrastructure" survey to identify the critical facilities and infrastructure located within their jurisdiction, both publicly and privately-owned. **Figure R-5**, located at the end of this section, identifies the number of critical facilities and infrastructure located in each participating jurisdiction for select categories. Identifying these assets makes local leaders more aware of the critical facilities and infrastructure located within their jurisdictions and helps them make informed choices on how to better protect these key resources.

While considered a "local government entity" for planning purposes, the two townships, three school districts, two fire protection districts, and the library district do not have an extensive inventory of jurisdiction-owned critical facilities/infrastructure assets to consider when conducting the risk assessment.

The critical facilities/infrastructure assets for Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Kempton FPD, Piper City FPD, and Moyer Library District are all located within a participating municipality and are a subset of these municipalities' critical facilities. As such their risk is considered to be the same or similar to the risk experienced by the municipalities for those hazards that either impact the entire planning area or can occur at

any location within the planning area (i.e., severe storms, severe winter storms, etc.). For those hazards where the risk to these non-municipal participants varies from the risk facing the municipalities, a separate narrative assessment will be provided under the appropriate hazard's vulnerability subsection.

The critical facilities for Rogers Township are located in the Village of Cabery. Cabery's risk is considered to be the same or similar to the risk experienced by the participating municipalities and County for those hazards that either impact the entire planning area or can occur at any location within the planning area (i.e., severe storms, severe winter storms, etc.) For those hazards where the risk to the Township critical facilities varies from the risk facing the planning area (i.e., the County), a separate narrative assessment will be provided under the appropriate hazard's vulnerability subsection.

Two of the three Tri-Point CUSD 6J District schools are located in participating municipalities (Kempton and Piper City) while the third school is located in Cullom, southwest of Kempton in Livingston County. Cullom's risk is considered to be the same or similar to the risk experienced by both Kempton and Piper City and the County for those hazards that either impact the entire planning area or can occur at any location within the planning area (i.e., severe storms, severe winter storms, etc.) For those hazards where the risk to the District varies from the risk facing the planning area (i.e., the County), a separate narrative assessment will be provided under the appropriate hazard's vulnerability subsection.

Assets Vulnerability Survey

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B2-a]

The participating jurisdictions were also asked to complete an "Assets Vulnerability Survey" at the third meeting on October 15, 2024 to assist them in creating problem statements summarizing the consequences and/or effects the studied hazards have on their assets. The Survey allowed participants to choose problem statements that described their jurisdiction's greatest vulnerabilities to natural hazards and which assets they felt have the greatest vulnerabilities and the hazards to which they are most vulnerable. **Appendix J** summaries the results of the surveys completed by the participants by hazard.

Figure R-1
Risk Priority Index Scoring System

Category	Factors	Point Value
Hazard Frequency	An event is anticipated to occur within the next year. Based on previous history, at least one event is expected to occur in any given year.	4
	An event is likely to occur in the next 1 to 3 years. Based on previous history, an event has at least a 33% chance of occurring in any given year.	3
	An event is possible in the next 3 to 10 years. Based on previous history, an event has a 10% to 33% chance of occurring in any given year.	2
	An event is unlikely to occur within the next 10 years. These events occur infrequently and based on previous history have a less than 10% chance of occurring in any given year.	1
Impacts on Life & Health	Fatalities are expected to occur during the event.	4
	While fatalities are unlikely, injuries, some requiring hospitalization, may occur during the event.	3
	Minor injuries not requiring hospitalization may occur during the event.	2
	Injuries or fatalities are unlikely to occur during the event.	1
Impacts on Property & Infrastructure	- Substantial property damage is likely to occur, including damage to infrastructure and critical facilities. AND/OR - Loss of access/operations at multiple infrastructure and critical facilities (i.e., road & school closures, loss of power to drinking water/wastewater treatment facilities, municipal buildings, etc.) is anticipated for an extended period of time (i.e., a day or more).	4
	- Property damage is expected to occur, including superficial damage to infrastructure and critical facilities. AND/OR - Loss of access/operations at multiple infrastructure and critical facilities is anticipated for a period of time (i.e., a day or less).	3
	- Some minor property damage is anticipated (i.e., shingles & siding torn off homes, windows broken, etc.) but no damage to infrastructure or critical facilities is anticipated. AND/OR - Loss of access/operations to infrastructure and critical facilities is anticipated but only for a short period of time (i.e., up to a couple of hours).	2
	Property damage is likely to be negligible and no loss of access/operations is anticipated at any infrastructure/critical facilities during the event.	1

Figure R-2
Risk Priority Index Hazard Ranking by Participating Jurisdiction
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Hazard	Hazard Ranking by Participating Jurisdiction							
	Ford County	Gibson City	Kempton	Melvin	Paxton	Piper City	Roberts	Sibley
Drought	7/8/9	10/11	7/8	9/10/11	8/9/10	9	5/6/7/8	9/10
Earthquakes	11	10/11	7/8	9/10/11	11	11	5/6/7/8	11
Excessive Heat	2/3	5/6/7/8	4/5	6/7/8	2/3	4/5/6/7	3/4	2/3/4
Extreme Cold	7/8/9	2/3/4	6	6/7/8	**1**	4/5/6/7	5/6/7/8	2/3/4
Floods	6	**1**	9/10/11	4/5	8/9/10	4/5/6/7	9/10/11	9/10
Hail	7/8/9	5/6/7/8	3	6/7/8	8/9/10	4/5/6/7	9/10/11	6/7/8
Heavy Rain	10	5/6/7/8	9/10/11	9/10/11	4	8	5/6/7/8	6/7/8
Lightning	4/5	9	**1/2**	2/3	7	10	9/10/11	6/7/8
Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds	2/3	2/3/4	**1/2**	2/3	2/3	2/3	3/4	5
Tornadoes	**1**	2/3/4	9/10/11	**1**	5/6	2/3	2	**1**
Winter Storms	4/5	5/6/7/8	4/5	4/5	5/6	**1**	**1**	2/3/4

Figure R-2
Risk Priority Index Hazard Ranking by Participating Jurisdiction
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Hazard	Hazard Ranking by Participating Jurisdiction							
	Rogers Township	Sullivant Township	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	Kempton FPD	Piper City FPD	Moyer District Library
Drought	10	11	5/6/7	4/5/6/7/8	11	9	10	10/11
Earthquakes	11	10	11	9/10/11	4/5/6/7	11	11	10/11
Excessive Heat	7/8/9	9	5/6/7	2/3	4/5/6/7	6/7/8	**1/2**	2/3
Extreme Cold	7/8/9	3/4/5	5/6/7	9/10/11	4/5/6/7	10	3/4	2/3
Floods	**1/2/3**	6/7/8	2/3/4	4/5/6/7/8	8/9/10	6/7/8	7/8/9	4/5/6
Hail	4/5/6	6/7/8	10	9/10/11	8/9/10	4/5	5/6	4/5/6
Heavy Rain	4/5/6	6/7/8	2/3/4	4/5/6/7/8	4/5/6/7	4/5	**1/2**	7/8/9
Lightning	7/8/9	3/4/5	8/9	4/5/6/7/8	2/3	6/7/8	5/6	7/8/9
Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds	**1/2/3**	**1**	2/3/4	2/3	8/9/10	**1**	3/4	7/8/9
Tornadoes	**1/2/3**	2	8/9	**1**	**1**	2/3	7/8/9	4/5/6
Winter Storms	4/5/6	3/4/5	**1**	4/5/6/7/8	2/3	2/3	7/8/9	**1**

Figure R-3
National Risk Index Overall Scores/Ratings by Census Tract

Census Tract No.	Participating Jurisdiction Located in Census Tract	Risk Index Score	Risk Index Rating	Social Vulnerability Score	Social Vulnerability Rating	Community Resilience Score	Community Resilience Rating
9616	Kempton, Piper City, Rogers Township, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Kempton FPD	37.80	Relatively Low	44.27	Relatively Moderate	*	*
9617	Paxton, Roberts, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Piper City FPD, Moyer District Library	43.43	Relatively Low	43.80	Relatively Moderate	*	*
9618	Paxton, Paxton Township, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Piper City FPD	62.85	Relatively Moderate	60.97	Relatively High	*	*
9619	Gibson City, Melvin, Sibley, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	36.61	Relatively Low	23.87	Relatively Low	*	*
9620	Gibson City, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	58.40	Relatively Low	44.56	Relatively Moderate	*	*
103 (Kankakee County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	33.78	Relatively Low	12.88	Very Low	*	*
104 (Champaign County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	60.20	Relatively Low	33.07	Relatively Low	*	*
105 (Champaign County)	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	55.30	Relatively Low	5.21	Very Low	*	*
5601 (McLean County	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	34.11	Relatively Low	32.88	Relatively Low	*	*
5602 (McLean County	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	34.70	Relatively Low	19.41	Very Low	*	*
9502 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Kempton FPD	53.05	Relatively Low	58.55	Relatively Moderate	*	*
9503 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	58.08	Relatively Low	47.40	Relatively Moderate	*	*
9506 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	55.49	Relatively Low	74.50	Relatively High	*	*
9507 (Iroquois County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	38.95	Relatively Low	15.14	Very Low	*	*
9508 (Iroquois County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	42.69	Relatively Low	34.62	Relatively Low	*	*
9602 (Livingston County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	45.44	Relatively Low	24.13	Relatively Low	*	*
9609 (Livingston County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	46.36	Relatively Low	28.86	Relatively Low	*	*
9610 (Livingston County)	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, , Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Moyer District Library	40.17	Relatively Low	38.16	Relatively Low	*	*
Ford County		19.85	Very Low	24.28	Relatively Low	94.49	Very High

* Community Resilience scores are only available at the county level.

Figure R-4
NRI Hazard Scores/Ratings by Hazard by Census Tract
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Census Tract No.	Participating Jurisdiction Located in Census Tract	Severe Storms						Severe Winter Storms				Riverine Floods	
		Hail Score	Hail Rating	Lightning Score	Lightning Rating	Strong Wind Score	Strong Wind Rating	Ice Storm Score	Ice Storm Rating	Winter Weather Score	Winter Weather Rating	Score	Rating
9616	Kempton, Piper City, Rogers Township, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Kempton FPD	81.02	RM	52.34	RM	91.76	RH	62.26	RL	87.62	RH	26.01	VL
9617	Paxton, Roberts, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Piper City FPD, Moyer District Library	81.25	RM	56.80	RM	91.69	RH	65.66	RL	88.68	RH	25.12	VL
9618	Paxton, Paxton Township, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Piper City FPD	84.17	RM	82.94	RH	97.12	VH	78.82	RM	95.34	RH	0.00	NR
9619	Gibson City, Melvin, Sibley, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	78.83	RM	51.34	RM	89.41	RH	62.15	RL	85.87	RH	25.39	VL
9620	Gibson City, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	83.36	RM	75.30	RM	96.00	VH	75.65	RM	93.91	RH	0.00	NR
103 (Kankakee County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	77.11	RM	32.54	RL	77.50	RM	46.53	RL	40.55	RL	25.64	VL
104 (Champaign County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	71.04	RL	28.30	RL	80.71	RM	73.07	RM	47.17	RL	80.50	RM
105 (Champaign County)	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	65.39	RL	19.71	RL	70.82	RM	65.57	RL	40.58	RL	91.25	RH
5601 (McLean County	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	88.16	RM	43.11	RL	65.16	RM	57.89	RL	45.85	RL	68.73	RL
5602 (McLean County	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	88.03	RM	44.48	RL	64.58	RM	59.08	RL	46.21	RL	62.91	RL
9502 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Kempton FPD	79.01	RH	81.63	RH	93.00	RH	53.48	RL	47.44	RL	77.46	RM
9503 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	75.98	RH	76.98	RH	89.64	RH	52.47	RL	44.48	RL	92.04	RH
9506 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	78.06	RH	83.94	RH	91.67	RH	62.06	RL	48.04	RL	69.41	RL
9507 (Iroquois County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	73.93	RH	67.45	RM	85.76	RH	48.99	RL	39.09	RL	62.68	RL
9508 (Iroquois County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	73.66	RH	69.52	RM	85.45	RH	49.05	RL	39.97	RL	79.17	RM
9602 (Livingston County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	88.76	RM	78.67	RH	79.55	RM	44.11	RL	43.12	RL	82.70	RM
9609 (Livingston County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	84.80	RM	68.92	RM	69.64	RM	47.73	RL	37.29	RL	91.57	RH
9610 (Livingston County)	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, , Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Moyer District Library	86.83	RM	73.37	RM	72.33	RM	53.43	RL	39.67	RL	79.81	RM
Ford County		52.88	RL	28.47	RL	62.55	RM	37.61	RL	59.34	RL	2.90	VL

Rating Abbreviations: NR = No Rating; VL = Very Low; RL = Relatively Low; RM = Relatively Moderate; RH = Relatively High; VH = Very High

Figure R-4
NRI Hazard Scores/Ratings by Hazard by Census Tract
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Census Tract No.	Participating Jurisdiction Located in Census Tract	Extreme Cold		Excessive Heat		Tornadoes		Drought		Earthquakes	
		Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating
9616	Kempton, Piper City, Rogers Township, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Kempton FPD	94.32	RH	68.8	RM	66.29	RM	92.54	RL	63.58	RL
9617	Paxton, Roberts, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Piper City FPD, Moyer District Library	94.94	RH	70.16	RM	69.25	RM	95.68	RM	67.41	RL
9618	Paxton, Paxton Township, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Piper City FPD	97.23	RH	84.50	RH	86.70	RH	84.53	RL	73.98	RL
9619	Gibson City, Melvin, Sibley, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	93.00	RH	65.45	RM	64.19	RM	96.17	RM	64.08	RL
9620	Gibson City, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	95.21	RH	78.13	RM	82.67	RH	84.66	RL	77.61	RL
103 (Kankakee County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	96.09	RH	70.94	RM	69.60	RM	80.82	VL	66.92	RL
104 (Champaign County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	94.82	RH	90.89	RH	83.25	RH	97.36	RM	76.24	RL
105 (Champaign County)	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	91.69	RH	86.34	RH	71.93	RM	96.81	RM	70.24	RL
5601 (McLean County	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Moyer District Library	91.86	RH	69.70	RM	55.97	RM	97.07	RM	61.90	RL
5602 (McLean County	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	92.96	RH	71.15	RM	55.62	RM	97.45	RM	56.73	RL
9502 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Kempton FPD	97.55	RH	80.29	RH	75.59	RH	74.61	VL	72.21	RL
9503 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	96.93	RH	77.14	RM	72.30	RM	0.00	NR	72.88	RL
9506 (Iroquois County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	97.43	RH	81.11	RH	80.81	RH	0.00	NR	76.34	RL
9507 (Iroquois County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	94.80	RH	69.68	RM	69.50	RM	72.94	VL	73.19	RL
9508 (Iroquois County)	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	95.36	RH	70.68	RM	68.88	RM	0.00	NR	72.58	RL
9602 (Livingston County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	96.64	RH	75.98	RM	63.30	RM	84.39	RL	70.58	RL
9609 (Livingston County)	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	93.96	RH	68.80	RM	58.26	RM	82.75	RL	68.99	RL
9610 (Livingston County)	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, , Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Moyer District Library	94.95	RH	71.28	RM	63.52	RM	84.59	RL	71.98	RL
Ford County		75.38	RM	61.15	RL	44.80	RL	65.61	RL	58.61	VL

Rating Abbreviations: NR = No Rating; VL = Very Low; RL = Relatively Low; RM = Relatively Moderate; RH = Relatively High; VH = Very High

Figure R-5
Critical Facilities & Infrastructure by Jurisdiction

Participating Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities				Critical Infrastructure						
	Government[1]	Emergency Protection[2]	Medical & Healthcare[3]	Schools	Drinking Water[4]	Wastewater Treatment[5]	Rail Lines	Bridges	Interstates US/State Routes & Key Roads	Power Plants	Comm. Systems
Ford County	2	21	12	---	---	---	2	3	7	---	---
Gibson City	5	3	7	4	2	5	2	3	5	---	---
Kempton	1	2	---	2	1	---	---	---	1	---	---
Melvin	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paxton	5	4	4	4	4	5	1	3	3	---	---
Piper City	2	2	---	1	2	---	---	---	1	---	---
Roberts	2	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---
Sibley	2	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rogers Township	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
Sullivant Township	2	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	---	---
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tri-Point CUSD 6J	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kempton FPD	2	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---
Piper City FPD	5	2	2	1	2	---	1	---	2	---	---
Moyer District Library	3	2	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Government includes: courthouses, city/village halls, township buildings, highway/road maintenance centers, libraries, etc.
[2] Emergency Protection includes: sheriff's department, police, fire, ambulance, emergency operations centers, jail/correctional facilities and evacuation shelters.
[3] Medical & Healthcare includes: public health departments, hospitals, urgent/prompt care and medical clinics, nursing homes, skilled nursing facilities, memory care facilities, residential group homes, etc.
[4] Drinking Water includes: drinking water treatment plants, drinking water wells, and water storage towers/tanks.
[5] Wastewater Treatment includes: wastewater treatment plants and lift stations.
--- Indicates the jurisdiction does not own/maintain any critical facilities within that category.

3.1 SEVERE STORMS (THUNDERSTORMS, HAIL, LIGHTNING & HEAVY RAIN)

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of a severe storm?

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service (NWS) defines a "severe storm" as any thunderstorm that produces one or more of the following:

- winds with gust of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater;
- hail that is at least one inch in diameter (quarter size) or larger; and/or
- a tornado.

While severe storms are capable of producing deadly lightning and heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding, the NWS does not use lightning/either to define a severe storm. However, a discussion of both lightning and heavy rain is included in this section because both are capable of causing extensive damage. For the purposes of this report, tornadoes and flooding are categorized as separate hazards and are not discussed under severe storms.

What is a thunderstorm?

A thunderstorm is a rain shower accompanied by lightning and thunder. An average thunderstorm is approximately 15 miles in diameter, affecting a relatively small area when compared to winter storms or hurricanes, and lasts an average of 30 minutes. Thunderstorms can bring heavy rain, damaging winds, hail, lightning and tornadoes.

There are four basic types of thunderstorms: single-cell, multi-cell, squall line, and supercell. The following provides a brief description of each.

Single-cell Thunderstorm

Single cell storms are small, weak storms that only last about ½ hour to an hour and are not usually considered severe. They are typically driven by heating on a summer afternoon. Occasionally a single cell storm will become severe, but only briefly. When this happens, it is called a pulse severe storm.

Multi-cell Thunderstorm

Multi-cell storms are the most common type of thunderstorms. A multi-cell storm is organized in clusters of at least two to four short-lived cells. Each cell usually lasts 30 to 60 minutes while the system as a whole may persist for many hours. Multi-cell storms may produce hail, strong winds, brief tornadoes, and/or flooding.

Squall Line

A Squall line is a group of storms arranged in a line, often accompanied by "squalls" of high wind and heavy rain. The line of storms can be continuous or there can be gaps and breaks in the line. Squall lines tend to pass quickly and can be hundreds of miles long but are typically only 10 to 20 miles wide. A "bow echo" is a radar signature of a squall line that "bows out" as winds fall behind the line and circulation develops on either end.

Supercell Thunderstorm

Supercell storms are long-lived (greater than one hour) and highly organized storms that feed off a rising current of air (an updraft). The main characteristic that sets a supercell storm apart from other thunderstorm types is the presence of rotation in the updraft. The rotating updraft of a supercell (called a mesocyclone when visible on radar) helps a supercell storm produce extreme weather events. Supercell storms are potentially the most dangerous storm type and have been observed to generate the vast majority of large and violet tornadoes, as well as downburst winds and large hail.

Despite their size, all thunderstorms are dangerous and capable of threatening life and property. Of the estimated 100,000 thunderstorms that occur each year in the U.S., roughly 10% are classified as severe.

What kinds of damaging winds are produced by a thunderstorm?

Aside from tornadoes, thunderstorms can produce straight-line winds. A straight-line wind is defined as any wind produced by a thunderstorm that is not associated with rotation. There are several types of straight-line winds including downdrafts, downbursts, microbursts, gust fronts and derechos.

Damage from straight-line winds is more common than damage from tornadoes and accounts for most thunderstorm wind damage. Straight-line wind speeds can exceed 87 knots (100 mph), produce a damage pathway extending for hundreds of miles and can cause damage equivalent to a strong tornado.

The NWS measures a storm's wind speed in knots or nautical miles. A wind speed of one knot is equal to approximately 1.15 miles per hour. **Figure SS-1** shows conversions from knots to miles per hour for various wind speeds.

Figure SS-1
Wind Speed Conversions

Knots (kts)	Miles Per Hour (mph)	Knots (kts)	Miles Per Hour (mph)
50 kts	58 mph	60 kts	69 mph
52 kts	60 mph	65 kts	75 mph
55 kts	63 mph	70 kts	81 mph
58 kts	67 mph	80 kts	92 mph

What is hail?

Hail is precipitation in the form of spherical or irregular-shaped pellets of ice that occur within a thunderstorm when strong rising currents of air (updrafts) carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere where they freeze into ice.

Hailstones grow by colliding with supercooled water drops. The supercooled water drops freeze on contact with ice crystals, frozen rain drops, dust, etc. Thunderstorms with strong updrafts continue lifting the hailstones to the top of the cloud where they encounter more supercooled water and continue to grow. Eventually the updraft can no longer support the weight of the hail, or the updraft weakens, and the hail falls to the ground.

In the U.S., hail causes more than $1 billion in damages to property and crops annually. Hail has been known to cause injuries, although it rarely causes fatalities or serious injury.

How is the severity of a hail event measured?

The severity or magnitude of a hail event is measured in terms of the size (diameter) of the hailstones. The hail size is estimated by comparing it to known objects. **Figure SS-2** provides descriptions for various hail sizes.

Figure SS-2
Hail Size Descriptions

Hail Diameter (inches)	Description	Hail Diameter (inches)	Description
0.25 in.	pea	1.75 in.	golf ball
0.50 in.	marble/mothball	2.50 in.	tennis ball
0.75 in.	penny	2.75 in.	baseball
0.88 in.	nickel	3.00 in.	teacup
1.00 in.	quarter	4.00 in.	grapefruit
1.50 in.	ping pong ball	4.50 in.	softball

Source: NOAA, National Severe Storm Laboratory.

Hail size can vary widely. Hailstones may be as small as 0.25 inches in diameter (pea-sized) or, under extreme circumstances, as large as 4.50 inches in diameter (softball-sized). Typically hail that is one (1) inch in diameter (quarter-sized) or larger is considered severe.

The severity of a hail event can also be measured or rated using the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale. This scale was developed in 1986 by the Tornado and Storm Research Organisation of the United Kingdom. It measures the intensity or damage potential of a hail event based on several factors including: maximum hailstone size, distribution, shape and texture, numbers, fall speed and strength of the accompanying winds.

The Hailstorm Intensity Scale identifies ten different categories of hail intensity, H0 through H10. **Figure SS-3** gives a brief description of each category. This scale is unique because it recognizes that, while the maximum hailstone size is the most important parameter relating to structural damage, size alone is insufficient to accurately categorize the intensity and damage potential of a hail event.

It should be noted that the typical damage impacts associated with each intensity category reflect the building materials predominately used in the United Kingdom. These descriptions may need to be modified for use in other countries to take into account the differences in building materials typically used (i.e., whether roofing materials are predominately shingle, slate or concrete, etc.).

What is lightning?

Lightning, a component of all thunderstorms, is a visible electrical discharge that results from the buildup of charged particles within storm clouds. It can occur from cloud-to-ground, cloud-to-cloud, within a cloud or cloud-to-air. The air near a lightning strike is heated to approximately

50,000°F (hotter than the surface of the sun). The rapid heating and cooling of the air near the lightning strike causes a shock wave that produces thunder.

Figure SS-3
TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

Intensity Category		Typical Hail Diameter		Description	Typical Damage Impacts
		millimeters (approx.)*	inches (approx.)*		
H0	Hard Hail	5 mm	0.2”	pea	no damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	5-15 mm	0.2” – 0.6”	pea / mothball	slight general damage to plants, crops
H2	Significant	10-20 mm	0.4” – 0.8”	dime / penny	significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	20-30 mm	0.8” – 1.2”	nickel / quarter	severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25-40 mm	1.0” – 1.6”	half dollar / ping pong ball	widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	30-50 mm	1.2” – 2.0”	golf ball	wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40-60 mm	1.6” – 2.4”	golf ball / egg	bodywork of grounded aircraft dented; brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50-75 mm	2.0” – 3.0”	egg / tennis ball	severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60-90 mm	2.4” – 3.5”	tennis ball / teacup	severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	75-100 mm	3.0” – 4.0”	teacup / grapefruit	extensive structural damage, risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	> 100 mm	> 4.0”	softball	extensive structural damage, risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

* Approximate range since other factors (i.e., number and density of hailstones, hail fall speed and surface wind speed) affect severity.

Source: Tornado and Storm Research Organisation, TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale Table.

Lightning on average causes 60 fatalities and 400 injuries annually in the U.S. Most fatalities and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoons and evenings. In addition, lightning can cause structure and forest fires. Many of the wildfires in the western U.S. and Alaska are started by lightning. According to the NWS lightning strikes cost more than $1 billion in insured losses each year.

Are alerts issued for severe storms?

Yes. The NWS Weather Forecast Office in Chicago, Illinois is responsible for issuing ***severe thunderstorm watches*** and ***warnings*** for Ford County depending on the weather conditions. The following provides a brief description of each type of alert.

- **Watch.** A severe thunderstorm watch is issued when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms producing hail greater than one inch in diameter

and/or wind speeds of 58 mph in or near the watch area. Individuals should stay alert for the latest weather information and be prepared to take shelter.

- **Warning.** A severe thunderstorm warning is issued when a severe thunderstorm or a line of severe thunderstorms capable of producing hail greater than one inch in diameter and/or wind speeds of 58 mph is approaching or is occurring. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property for those who are in the path of the storm and individuals should seek safe shelter.

HAZARD PROFILE

The following identifies past occurrences of severe storms; details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected; and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-f).

When have severe storms occurred previously? What is the extent of these previous severe storms?

Tables 1, 2, and 3, located in **Appendix K,** summarize the previous occurrences as well as the extent or magnitude of severe storm events recorded in Ford County. Severe storm events are separated into four categories: thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, and heavy rain.

Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds

NOAA's Storm Events Database was used to document 89 reported occurrences of thunderstorms with damaging winds in Ford County between 1990 and 2023. Of the 89 occurrences, 78 had reported wind speeds of 50 knots or greater. There were 11 occurrences, however, where the wind speed was not recorded.

Severe Storms Fast Facts – Occurrences

Number of recorded Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds (1990 – 2023): ***89***

Number of recorded Severe Hail Events (1978 – 2023): ***32***

Number recorded of Lightning Strike Events (2000 – 2023): ***2***

Highest Recorded Wind Speed: ***70 knots (July 13, 2004, June 15, 2008, & May 23, 2019)***

Largest Hail Recorded: ***2.50 inches (June 20, 1981)***

Most Likely Month for Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds to Occur: ***June***

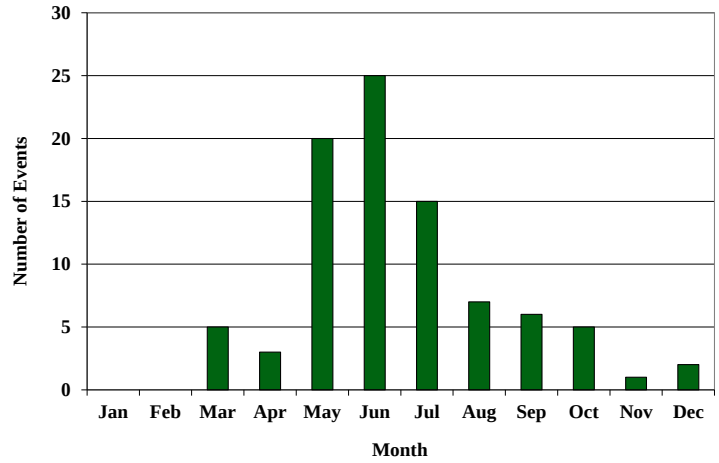
Most Likely Month for Severe Hail to Occur: ***June***

Number of State Disaster Proclamation Related to Severe Storms: ***1 (2011)***

The highest wind speed recorded during a thunderstorm event in Ford County is 70 knots (81 mph) and occurred on three separate occasions: July 13, 2004 and June 15, 2008 at Paxton and May 23, 2019 near Sibley. Thunderstorms with damaging winds have been *recorded* in every participating jurisdiction within the County on multiple occasions.

Figure SS-4 charts the reported occurrences of thunderstorms with damaging winds by month. Of the 89 events, 60 (67%) took place in May, June, and July making this the peak period for thunderstorms with damaging winds in Ford County. Of those 60 events, 25 (42%) occurred during June, making this the peak month for thunderstorms with damaging winds. Of the 89 occurrences, 85% of all thunderstorms with damaging winds occurred during the p.m. hours.

Figure SS-4
Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds by Month
1990 – 2023



Hail

NOAA's Storm Events Database was used to document 32 reported occurrences of severe storms with hail one (1) inch in diameter or greater in Ford County between 1978 and 2023. Of the 32 occurrences, 17 produced hailstones 1.50 inches or larger in diameter.

The largest hail stone documented in Ford County measured 2.5 inches in diameter (tennis ball-sized) and fell on June 20, 1981 at Piper City. Hail one (1) inch in diameter or greater has been recorded in every participating jurisdiction on at least one occasion.

Figure SS-5 charts the reported occurrences of hail by month. Of the 32 occurrences, 22 (69%) took place in April, May, and June making this the peak period for hail in Ford County. Of these 22 events, eight (36%) occurred during June, making this the peak month for hail events. Of the 32 occurrences, 72% of all severe storms with hail occurred during the p.m. hours.

Lightning

While lightning strike events occur regularly across east-central Illinois, NOAA's Storm Events Database only identified two occurrences of lightning strikes with verified damages in Ford County between 2000 and 2023. The data limitations are almost certainly due to the rural nature of a most of the County and the fact that lightning strikes are rarely reported.

According to data from Vaisala's National Lightning Detection Network, Ford County averaged from 6 to 20 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes per square mile annually between 2009 and 2018. **Figure SS-6** illustrates the cloud-to-ground lightning flash density (number of cloud-to-ground flashes per square mile per year) by county for the continental U.S. In comparison, Illinois averaged 12.7 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes per square mile from 2009 to 2018, ranking it eighth in the Country for lightning flash density.

Figure SS-5
Hail Events by Month
1978 – 2023

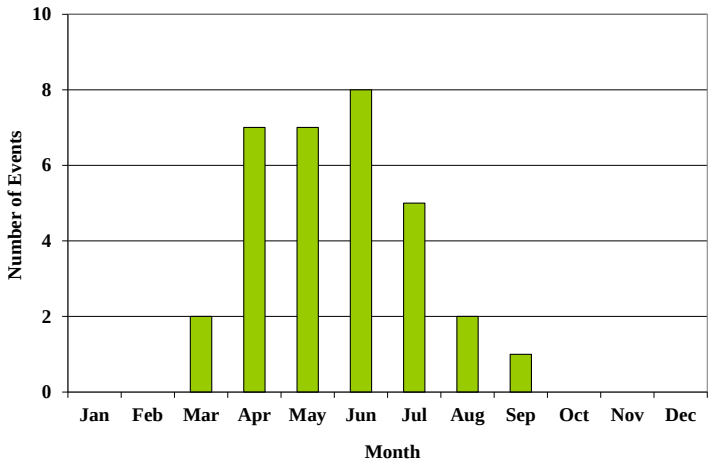
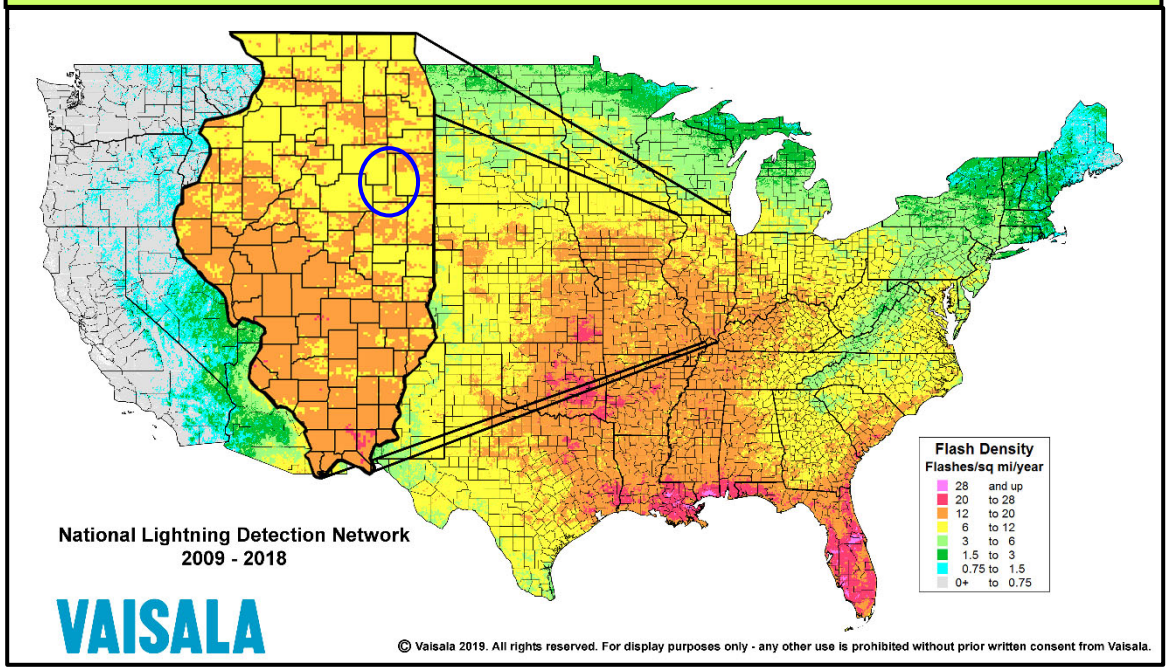


Figure SS-6
Cloud-to-Ground Lightning Flash Density: Continental U.S.



Heavy Rain

While heavy rain events occur on a fairly regular basis across east-central Illinois, NOAA's Storm Events Database records was not able to identify any occurrences of heavy rain in Ford County. This may be due in part to a lack of uniform reporting guidelines for heavy rain events. While specific events were not identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database, one heavy rain event was identified as contributing to a state disaster proclamation for Ford County in 2011.

What locations are affected by severe storms?

Severe storms affect the entire County. A single severe storm event will generally extend across the entire County and affect multiple locations. Severe storms have been recorded in every participating jurisdiction within the County on multiple occasions.

What is the probability of future severe storm events occurring based on historical data?

Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds

Ford County has had 89 verified occurrences of thunderstorms with damaging winds between 1990 and 2023. With 89 occurrences over the past 34 years, Ford County would expect to experience at least two thunderstorms with damaging winds in any given year. There were 14 years over the last 34 years where multiple (three or more) thunderstorms with damaging winds occurred. This indicates that the probability that multiple thunderstorms with damaging winds may occur during any given year within the County is 41%.

Hail

There have been 32 verified occurrences of hail one (1) inch in diameter or greater between 1978 and 2023. With 32 occurrences over the past 46 years, the probability or likelihood that a severe storm with hail will occur somewhere in the County in any given year is 70%. There were eight years over the last 46 years where two or more hail events occurred. This indicates that the probability that more than one severe storm with hail may occur during any given year within the County is 17%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions; specifies the unique and varied risk differences across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions; identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known); and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from severe storms (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f, B2-a, and B2-b).

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to severe storms?

Yes. All of Ford County is vulnerable to the dangers presented by severe storms due to the topography of the region and its location in relation to the movement of weather fronts across eastern Illinois. Since 2014, Ford County has recorded 21 thunderstorms with damaging winds, 10 severe storms with hail one (1) inch in diameter or greater, and one lightning strike with verified damages.

Figure SS-7 details the number of thunderstorms with damaging winds and hail events that were recorded in or near each participating municipality while **Figure SS-8** details the number of

thunderstorms with damaging winds and hail events that were recorded in or near unincorporated areas of Ford County.

Figure SS-7
Verified Severe Storm Events by Participating Municipality

Participating Municipality	Number of Events	
	Thunderstorm & High Wind	Severe Hail
Gibson City[3,8]	33	9
Kempton[1,5,6]	4	1
Melvin[3]	13	2
Paxton[4]	32	6
Piper City[5,7]	16	10
Roberts[4]	8	1
Sibley[2,3,8]	6	3

Figure SS-8
Verified Severe Storm Events in Unincorporated Ford County

Unincorporated Area	Number of Events	
	Thunderstorm & High Wind	Severe Hail
Stelle[5,6]	1	0

[1]Rogers Township
[2]Sullivant Township
[3]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4
[4]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10
[5]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[6]Kempton FPD
[7]Piper City FPD
[8]Moyer District Library

Of the participating municipalities, Gibson City has had more recorded occurrences of thunderstorms with damaging winds and Piper City has had more recorded occurrences of severe storms with hail. The differences in the number of recorded events between participating municipalities is likely due to the relative size of the municipalities as well as the fact that there have been long-term NWS COOP Observation Stations located near Gibson City, Paxton, and Piper City.

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) classifies Ford County's hazard rating for wind (thunderstorms) as "medium" and lightning as "low". IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Relatively Moderate" for strong wind (thunderstorms) and "Relatively Low" for hail and lightning. For strong wind, two census tracts are rated "Very High" and three census tracts are rated "Relatively High". For hail, all five census tracts are rated "Relatively Moderate". For lightning, one census tract is rated "Relatively High" and four census tracts are rated "Relatively Moderate". **Figure R-4** presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of severe storms?

Yes. Based on responses to an Assets Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, all of responding jurisdictions considered specific assets within their jurisdiction vulnerable to severe storms. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded severe storms?

Severe storms as a whole have caused an estimated $1.2 million in recorded property damages. The following provides a breakdown of impacts by category.

Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds

Data obtained from NOAA's Storm Events Database indicates that between 1990 and 2023, 22 of the 89 thunderstorms with damaging winds caused $1,024,000 in property damages. Property damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for the remaining 67 reported occurrences.

NOAA's Storm Events Database documented four injuries as the result of two separate thunderstorms with damaging wind events. The following provides a brief description each event.

- On July 6, 1994 three people sustained injuries when a thunderstorm with high winds blew over a tractor-semitrailer parked on the shoulder of Interstate 57 near Paxton.
- A thunderstorm with damaging winds blew a motorcycle off Interstate 57 near Paxton on August 6, 2018 causing the driver minor injuries.

Severe Storms Fast Facts – Impacts/Risk

Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Impacts:
- Total Property Damage (22 events): ***$1,024,000***
- Total Crop Damage: ***n/a***
- Injuries (2 events): ***4***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Severe Hail Impacts:
- Total Property Damage (2 events): ***$255,000***
- Total Crop Damage: ***n/a***
- Injuries: ***n/a***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Lightning Strike Impacts:
- Total Property Damage: ***n/a***
- Total Crop Damage: ***n/a***
- Injuries (1 event): ***1***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Severe Storms Risk/Vulnerability:
- Public Health & Safety: ***Low***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities: ***Medium***

Hail

Data obtained from NOAA's Storm Events Database indicates that between 1978 and 2023, two of the 32 hail events caused $255,000 in property damages. Property damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for the remaining 30 events. No injuries or fatalities were reported as a result of any of the recorded hail events.

Lightning

Data obtained from NOAA's Storm Events Database indicates that between 2000 and 2023, one of the two lightning strike events resulted in an injury. On June 9, 2018, a person was struck by lightning and suffered minor injuries near South Cherry and West Ottawa Streets in Paxton.

Heavy Rain

Since there have been *no recorded* heavy rain events, there are no recorded impacts to report.

What other impacts can result from severe storms?

In Ford County, the greatest risk to health and safety from severe storms is vehicle accidents. Hazardous driving conditions resulting from severe storms (i.e., wet pavement, poor visibility, high winds, etc.) can contribute to accidents that result in injuries and fatalities. Traffic accident data assembled by the Illinois Department of Transportation from 2018 through 2022 indicates

that wet road surface conditions were present for 10.0% to 15.0% of all crashes recorded annually in the County.

While other circumstances cause wet road surface conditions (i.e., melting snow, condensation, light showers, etc.), law enforcement officials agree that hazardous driving conditions caused by severe storms add to the number of crashes. **Figure SS-9** provides a breakdown by year of the number of crashes and corresponding injuries and fatalities that occurred when wet road surface conditions were present.

Figure SS-9
Severe Weather Crash Data for Ford County

Year	Total # of Crashes	Presence of Wet Road Surface Conditions		
		# of Crashes	# of Injuries	# of Fatalities
2018	200	30	8	1
2019	241	24	5	0
2020	196	20	6	0
2021	243	30	9	0
2022	251	28	6	0
Total:	**1,131**	**132**	**34**	**1**

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation.

What is the level of risk/vulnerability to public health and safety from severe storms?

For Ford County the level of risk or vulnerability posed by severe storms to public health and safety is considered to be ***low***. This assessment is based on the fact that despite their relative frequency, the number of injuries and fatalities is low. In addition to Gibson Area Hospital in Gibson City, nearby hospitals in Kankakee (Kankakee County), Watseka (Iroquois County), Danville (Vermilion County), Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County), Bloomington-Normal (McLean County), and Pontiac (Livingston County) are equipped to provide care to persons injured during a severe storm.

Are existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to severe storms?

Yes. All existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in Ford County and the participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to damage from severe storms. Structural damage to buildings is a relatively common occurrence with severe storms. Damage to roofs, siding, awnings, and windows can occur from hail, flying and falling debris and high winds. Lightning strikes can damage electrical components and equipment (i.e., appliances, computers etc.) and can cause fires that consume buildings. If the roof is compromised or windows are broken, rain can cause additional damage to the structure and contents of a building.

Infrastructure and critical facilities tend to be just as vulnerable to severe storm damage as buildings. The infrastructure and critical facilities that are the most vulnerable to severe storms are related to power distribution and communications. High winds, lightning and flying and falling debris have the potential to cause damage to communication and power lines; power substations; transformers and poles; and communication antennas and towers.

The damage inflicted by severe storms often leads to disruptions in communication and creates power outages. Depending on the damage, it can take anywhere from several hours to several days to restore service. Tony O'Neal, Ameren Illinois Senior Emergency Response Specialist – Illinois Crisis Management, served as a technical partner on the Planning Committee and was able to provide information on the impacts and damages sustained by Ameren as the result of severe storms from 2006 through 2023. This information, while regional in nature, helps quantify the damages sustained by critical infrastructure in Ford County and is summarized in **Figure SS-10**.

Figure SS-10
Ameren Illinois – Regional Power Outages Experienced in Ford County as a Result of Severe Storm Events: 2006 – 2023

Event Date	Event Type	Customers without Power	Maximum Duration of Outage (days)	Wires Downed	Poles Replaced	Tree Orders*	Responding Personnel
06/15/2008	Thunderstorm	36,299	2	---	73	---	---
06/17/2017	Thunderstorm	11,882	1	29	127	31	954
05/23/2019	Thunderstorm	24,836	2.5	286	80	25	315
08/12/2021	Thunderstorm	15,081	1	---	---	---	476
12/10/2021	Thunderstorm	26,606	2	105	36	35	810
06/29/2023	Derecho	181,668	6	---	---	---	3,129

* Tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed.

Power outages and disruptions in communications can impair vital services, particularly when backup power generators are not available. **Figure SS-11**, located at the end of this section, identifies by participating jurisdiction critical facilities and infrastructure for select categories that are supported by backup power generators. Eleven of the 16 participating jurisdictions acknowledged the need for emergency backup generators to allow continued operation of critical facilities and infrastructure such as administrative and maintenance buildings, schools, warming and cooling centers, drinking water wells, fire stations.

In addition to affecting power distribution and communications, debris and flooding from severe storms can block state and local roads hampering travel. When transportation is disrupted, emergency and medical services are delayed, rescue efforts are hindered, and government services can be affected. Based on responses to a Roadway Overtopping Survey distributed to the County and participating townships, heavy rains and/or flooding can cause overtopping of roadways that exceeds six inches in some parts of the County. **Figure SS-12** identifies the roadway, overtopping location, waterbody (if applicable), and jurisdiction responsible for the roadway. According to both township road commissioners, heavy rain events have caused erosion of the road shoulder material and road base that has led to the loss of road pavement surface.

Based on the frequency with which severe storms occur in Ford County, the amount of property damage previously reported and the potential for disruptions to power distribution and communication; the risk or vulnerability to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities from severe storms is ***medium***.

Figure SS-12 Roadway Overtopping Locations Reported in Ford County			
Road Name/ Number	**Overtopping Location**	**Waterbody Name (if applicable)**	**Responsible Jurisdiction**
4000N	1330E to 1350E	---	Rogers Township
4000N	1300E	---	Rogers Township
4000N	1580E to 1600E	West Branch Horse Creek	Rogers Township
3800 N	1675E to 1700E	Kelly Creek	Rogers Township
1800E	3925N to 3950N	---	Rogers Township
480E	1240N	Sibley Grove Nature Preserve	Sullivant Township
1250N	485E	Sibley Grove Nature Preserve	Sullivant Township
100E	930N	---	Sullivant Township

Are future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to severe storms?

Yes. Neither the County nor any of the municipalities have building codes in place that will likely help lessen the vulnerability of new buildings and critical facilities to damage from severe storms In addition, infrastructure such as new communication and power lines will continue to be vulnerable to severe storms as long as they are located above ground. High winds, lightning and flying and falling debris can disrupt power and communication. Steps to bury all new lines would eliminate the vulnerability, but this action would be cost prohibitive in most areas.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from severe storms?

Unlike other natural hazards, such as tornadoes, there are no standard loss estimation models or methodologies for severe storms. With only 24 of the 123 recorded events listing property damage numbers for all categories of severe storms, there is no way to accurately estimate future potential dollar losses. However, according to the Ford and Kankakee County Clerks the total equalized assessed values of all residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the planning area susceptible to severe storms is $292,413,900. Since all of the structures in the planning area are vulnerable to damage, this total represents the countywide property exposure to severe storm events.

Figure SS-11
Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Supported by Backup Generators by Jurisdiction

Participating Jurisdiction	Government/ Administrative[1]	Emergency Protection[2]	Medical & Healthcare[3]	Schools	Warming/ Cooling Centers	Drinking Water[4]	Wastewater Treatment[5]
Ford County	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gibson City	1	3	---	---	---	1	5
Kempton	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
Melvin	1	2	---	---	---	1	---
Paxton	---	1	---	---	---	1	5
Piper City	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
Roberts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sibley	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
Rogers Township	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sullivant Township	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Tri-Point CUSD 6J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kempton FPD	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Piper City FPD	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Moyer District Library	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Government includes: courthouses, city/village halls, township buildings, highway/road maintenance centers, libraries, etc.
[2] Emergency Protection includes: sheriff's department, police, fire, ambulance, emergency operations centers, jail/correctional facilities and evacuation shelters.
[3] Medical & Healthcare includes: public health departments, hospitals, urgent/prompt care and medical clinics, nursing homes, skilled nursing facilities, memory care facilities, residential group homes, etc.
[4] Drinking Water includes: drinking water treatment plants, drinking water wells, and water storage towers/tanks.
[5] Wastewater Treatment includes: wastewater treatment plants and lift stations.
--- Indicates the jurisdiction does not own/maintain any critical facilities within that category.

3.2 FLOODS

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of a flood?

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines a "flood" as a general or temporary condition where two or more acres of normally dry land or two or more properties are inundated by:

- overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source;
- mudflows; or
- a sudden collapse or subsidence of shoreline land.

The severity of a flooding event is determined by a combination of topography and physiography, ground cover, precipitation and weather patterns and recent soil moisture conditions. On average, flooding causes more than $5 billion in damages each year in the U.S. Floods cause utility damage and outages, infrastructure damage (both to transportation and communication systems), structural damage to buildings, crop loss, decreased land values and impede travel.

What types of flooding occur in the County?

There are two main types of flooding that affect Ford County: general flooding and flash flooding. General flooding can be broken down into two categories: riverine flooding and shallow flooding. The following provides a brief description of each type.

General Flooding – Riverine Flooding

Riverine flooding occurs when the water in a river or stream gradually rises and overflows its banks. This type of flooding affects low lying areas near rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs and generally occurs when:

- persistent storm systems enter the area and remain for extended periods of time,
- winter and spring rains combine with melting snow to fill river basins with more water than the river or stream can handle,
- ice jams create natural dams which block normal water flow, and
- torrential rains from tropical systems make landfall.

General Flooding – Shallow Flooding

Shallow flooding occurs in flat areas where there are no clearly defined channels (i.e., rivers and streams) and water cannot easily drain away. There are two main types of shallow flooding: sheet flow and ponding. If the surface runoff cannot find a channel, it may flow out over a large area at a somewhat uniform depth in what's called sheet flow. In other cases, the runoff may collect in depressions and low-lying areas where it cannot drain out, creating a ponding effect. Ponding floodwaters do not move or flow away, they remain in the temporary ponds until the water can infiltrate the soil, evaporate, or are pumped out.

Flash Floods

Flash flooding occurs when there is a rapid rise of water along a stream or low-lying area. This type of flooding generally occurs within six hours of a significant rain event and is usually produced when heavy localized precipitation falls over an area in a short amount of time. Considered the most dangerous type of flood event, flash floods happen quickly with little or no warning. Typically, there is no time for the excess water to soak into the ground nor are the storm sewers able to handle the sheer volume of water. As a result, streams overflow their banks and low-lying (such as underpasses, basements etc.) areas can rapidly fill with water.

Flash floods are very strong and can tear out trees, destroy buildings and bridges and roll boulders the size of cars. Flash flood-producing rains can also weaken soil and trigger debris flows that damage homes, roads, and property. A vehicle caught in swiftly moving water can be swept away in a matter of seconds. Twelve inches of water can float a car or small SUV and 18 inches of water can carry away large vehicles.

What is a base flood?

A base flood refers to any flood having a 1% chance of occurring in any given year. It is also known as the 100-year flood or the one percent annual chance flood. The base flood is the national standard used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the State of Illinois for the purposes of requiring the purchase of flood insurance and regulating new development.

Many individuals misinterpret the term "100-year flood". This term is used to describe the risk of future flooding; it does not mean that it will occur once every 100 years. Statistically speaking, a 100-year flood has a 1/100 (1%) chance of occurring in any given year. In reality, a 100-year flood could occur two times in the same year or two years in a row, especially if there are other contributing factors such as unusual changes in weather conditions, stream channelization or changes in land use (i.e., open space land developed for housing or paved parking lots). It is also possible not to have a 100-year flood event over the course of 100 years.

While the base flood is the standard most commonly used for floodplain management and regulatory purposes in the U.S., the 500-year flood is the national standard for protecting critical facilities, such as hospitals and power plants. A 500-year flood has a 1/500 (0.2%) chance of occurring in any given year.

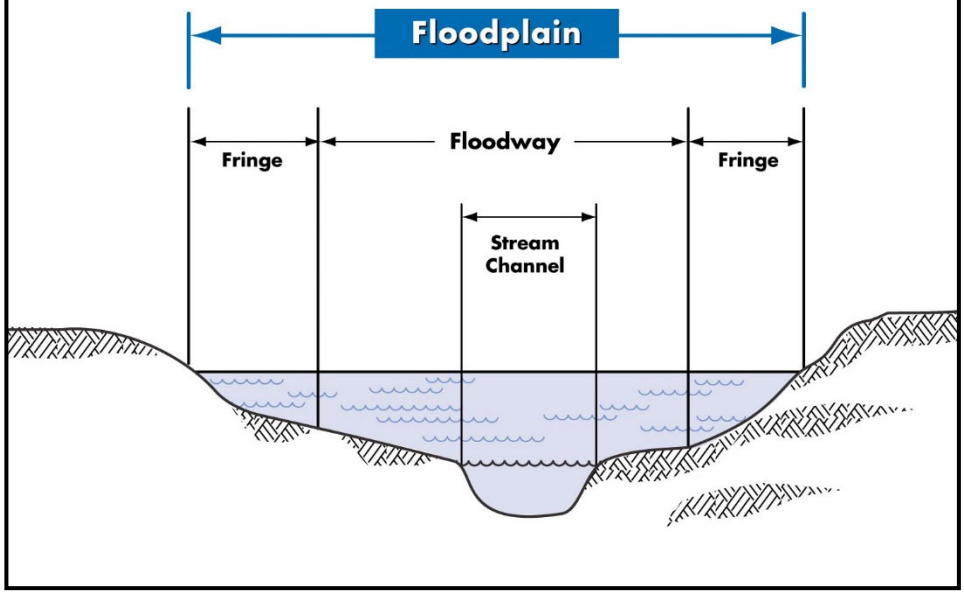
What is a floodplain?

The general definition of a floodplain is any land area susceptible to being inundated or flooded by water from any source (i.e., river, stream, lake, estuary, etc.). This general definition differs slightly from the regulatory definition of a floodplain.

A regulatory or base floodplain is defined as the land area that is covered by the floodwaters of the base flood. This land area is subject to a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. The base floodplain is also known as the 100-year floodplain or a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). It is this second definition that is generally the most familiar to people and the one that is used by the NFIP and the State of Illinois.

A base floodplain is divided into two parts: the floodway and the flood fringe. **Figure F-1** illustrates the various components of a base floodplain.

Figure F-1
Floodplain Illustration



Source: Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Quick Guide to Floodplain Management.

The floodway is the channel of a river or stream and the adjacent floodplain that is required to store and convey the base flood without increasing the water surface elevation. Typically, the floodway is the most hazardous portion of the floodplain because it carries the bulk of the base flood downstream and is usually the area where water is deepest and is moving the fastest. Floodplain regulations prohibit construction within the floodway that results in an increase in the floodwater's depth and velocity.

The flood fringe is the remaining area of the base floodplain, outside of the floodway, which is subject to shallow inundation and low velocity flows. In general, the flood fringe plays a relatively insignificant role in storing and discharging floodwaters. The flood fringe can be quite wide on large streams and quite small or nonexistent on small streams. Development within the flood fringe is typically allowed via permit if it will not significantly increase the floodwater's depth or velocity and the development is elevated above or otherwise protected to the base flood elevation.

What is a Special Flood Hazard Area?

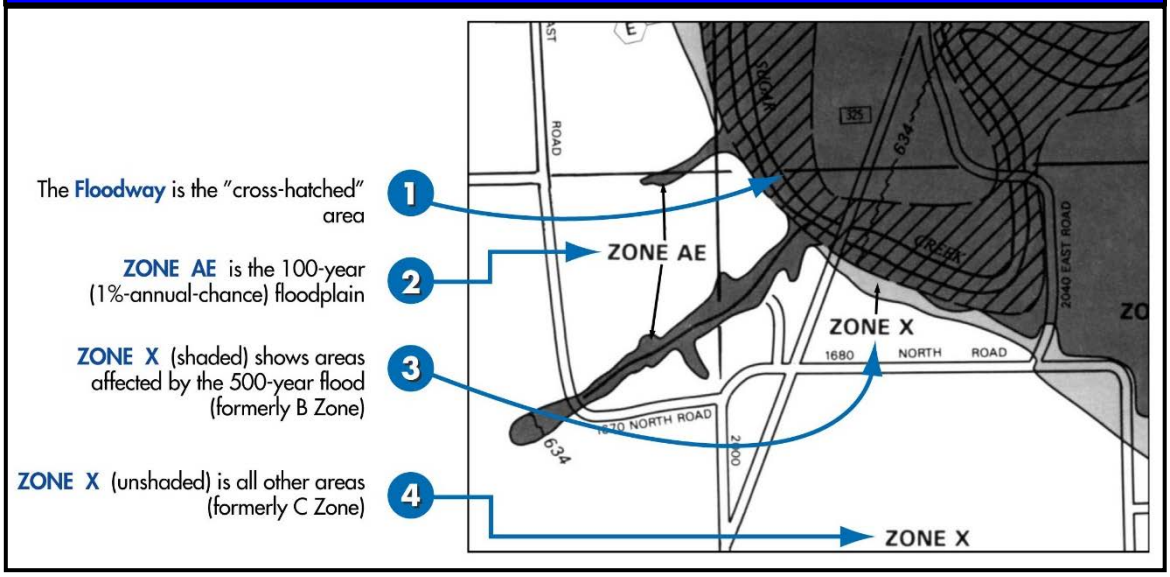
A Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is the base floodplain. As discussed previously, this is the land area that is covered by the floodwaters of the base flood and has a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. The term SFHA is most commonly used when referring to the based floodplain on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) produced by FEMA. The SFHA is the area where floodplain regulations must be enforced by a community as a condition of participation in the NFIP and the area where mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply. SFHA are delineated

on the FIRMs and may be designated as Zones A, AE, A1-30, AO, AH, AR, and A99 depending on the amount of flood data available, the severity of the flood hazard or the age of the flood map.

What are Flood Insurance Rate Maps?

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are maps that identify both the SFHA and the risk premium zones applicable to a community. These maps are produced by FEMA in association with the NFIP for floodplain management and insurance purposes. Digital versions of these maps are referred to as DFIRMs. **Figure F-2** shows an example of a FIRM.

Figure F-2
Example of a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)



Source: Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Quick Guide to Floodplain Management.

A FIRM will generally show a community's base flood elevations, flood zones and floodplain boundaries. The information presented on a FIRM is based on historic, meteorological, hydrologic, and hydraulic data as well as open-space conditions, flood-control projects, and development. ***These maps only define flooding that occurs when a creek or river becomes overwhelmed. They do not define overland flooding that occurs when an area receives extraordinarily intense rainfall and storm sewers, and roadside ditches are unable to handle the surface runoff.***

What are flood zones?

Flood zones are geographic areas that FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk and type of flooding. These zones are depicted on a community's FIRM. The following provides a brief description of each flood zone.

- **Zone A.** Zone A, also known as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) or base floodplain, is defined as the floodplain area that has a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. There are multiple Zone A designations, including Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, AR or A99. Land areas located within Zone A are considered high-risk flood areas.

During a 30-year period, the length of many mortgages, there is at least a 1 in 4 chance that flooding will occur in a SFHA. The purchase of flood insurance is mandatory for all buildings in SFHAs receiving federal or federally-related financial assistance.

- **Zone X (shaded).** Zone X (shaded), formerly known as Zone B, is defined as the floodplain area between the limits of the base flood (Zone A) and the 0.2% chance or 500-year flood. Land areas located within Zone X (shaded) are affected by the 500-year flood and are considered at a moderate risk for flooding.

  Zone X (shaded) is also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than one square mile. While flood insurance is not federally required in Zone X (shaded), it is recommended for all property owners and renters.

- **Zone X (unshaded).** Zone X (unshaded), formerly known as Zone C, is defined as all other land areas outside of Zone A and Zone X (shaded). Land areas located in Zone X (unshaded) are considered to have a low or minimal risk of flooding. While flood insurance is not federally required in Zone X (unshaded), it is recommended for all property owners and renters.

What is a Repetitive Loss Property?

FEMA defines a "repetitive loss structure" as a National Flood Insurance Program-insured structure that has received two or more flood insurance claim payments of more than $1,000 each within any 10-year period since 1978. These structures/properties account for approximately one-fourth of all National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insurance claim payments since 1978.

Currently, repetitive loss properties make up about 2% of all NFIP policies, and account for approximately $9 billion in claims or approximately 16% of the total claims paid over the history of the Program. These structures not only increase the NFIP's annual losses, but they also drain funds needed to prepare for catastrophic events. As a result, FEMA and the NFIP are working with states and local governments to mitigate these properties.

What is a Severe Repetitive Loss Property?

FEMA defines a "severe repetitive loss" property as a National Flood Insurance Program-insured residential property that has four or more separate flood insurance claim payments of more than $5,000 each (including building and contents) or two or more separate flood insurance claim payments (building only) where the total of the payments is greater than the property's current value within any 10-year period since 1978. Severe repetitive loss properties are a subset of repetitive loss properties.

What is floodplain management?

Floodplain management is the administration of an overall community program of corrective and preventative measures to reduce flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include zoning, subdivision or building requirements, special-purpose floodplain ordinances, flood control projects, education, and planning. Where floodplain development is permitted, floodplain management provides a framework that minimizes the risk to life and

property from floods by maintaining a floodplain's natural function. Floodplain management is a key component of the National Flood Insurance Program.

What is the National Flood Insurance Program?

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a federal program, administered by FEMA, that:

- mitigates future flood losses nationwide through community-enforced building and zoning ordinances; and
- provides access to affordable, federally-backed insurance protection against losses from flooding to property owners in participating communities.

It is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to meet escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents due to flooding. The U.S. Congress established the NFIP on August 1, 1968 with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. This Program has been broadened and modified several times over the years, most recently with the passage of the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004.

Prior to the creation of the NFIP, the national response to flood disasters was generally limited to constructing flood-control projects such as dams, levees, sea-walls, etc. and providing disaster relief to flood victims. While flood-control projects were able to initially reduce losses, their gains were offset by unwise and uncontrolled development practices within floodplains. In light of the continued increase in flood losses and the escalating costs of disaster relief to taxpayers, the U.S. Congress created the NFIP. The intent was to reduce future flood damage through community floodplain management ordinances and provide protection for property owners against potential losses through an insurance mechanism that requires a premium to be paid for protection.

Participation in the NFIP is voluntary and based on an agreement between local communities and the federal government. If a community agrees to adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks to new construction in a SFHA (base floodplain), then the government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses.

If a community chooses not to participate in the NFIP or a participating community decides not to adopt new floodplain management regulations or amend its existing regulations to reference new flood hazard data provided by FEMA, then the following sanctions will apply.

- Property owners will not be able to purchase NFIP flood insurance policies and existing policies will not be renewed.
- Federal disaster assistance will not be provided to repair or reconstruct insurable buildings located in identified flood hazard areas for presidentially-declared disasters that occur as a result of flooding.
- Federal mortgage insurance and loan guarantees, such as those written by the Federal Housing Administration and the Department of Veteran Affairs, will not be provided for acquisition or construction purposes within an identified flood hazard area. Federally-insured or regulated lending institutions, such as banks and credit unions, are allowed to make conventional loans for insurable buildings in identified flood hazard areas

of non-participating communities. However, the lender must notify applicants that the property is in an identified flood hazard area and that it is not eligible for federal disaster assistance.

- Federal grants or loans for development will not be available in identified flood hazard areas under programs administered by federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Small Business Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

What is the NFIP's Community Rating System?

The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary program developed by FEMA to provide incentives (in the form of flood insurance premium discounts) for NFIP participating communities that have gone beyond the minimum NFIP floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding. CRS discounts on flood insurance premiums range from 5% up to 45%. The discounts provide an incentive for communities to implement new flood protection activities that can help save lives and property when a flood occurs.

Are alerts issued for flooding?

Yes. The National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office in Chicago, Illinois is responsible for issuing ***flood watches*** and ***warnings*** for Ford County depending on the weather conditions. The following provides a brief description of each type of alert.

- **Flood Watch.** A flood watch is issued when atmospheric and hydrologic conditions are favorable for long duration river flooding or areal flooding (the gradual ponding or buildup of water in low-lying, flood-prone areas as well as small creeks and streams that develops gradually, usually from prolonged and persistent moderate to heavy rainfall).
- **Flash Flood Watch.** A flash flood watch is issued when atmospheric and hydrologic conditions are favorable for short duration flash flooding and/or a dam break is possible.
- **Flood Advisory.** A flood advisory is issued when thunderstorms have produced heavy rainfall that may result in ponding of water on roadways and in low-lying areas, as well as rises in small stream levels but is not expected to pose an immediate threat to life and/or property.
- **Flood Warning**. A flood warning is issued when long duration river flooding or areal flooding (the gradual ponding or buildup of water in low-lying, flood-prone areas as well as small creeks and streams) is occurring or is imminent and may result from excessive rainfall, rapid snow melt, ice jams on rivers or other similar causes.
- **Flash Flood Warning.** A flash flood warning is issued when short duration flash flooding has developed due to excessive rainfall, or a dam break has occurred.

HAZARD PROFILE

The following identifies past occurrences of floods; details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected; and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-f).

When has flooding occurred previously? What is the extent of these previous floods?

Tables 4 and **5**, located in **Appendix K**, summarize the previous occurrences as well as the extent or magnitude of flood events recorded in Ford County. The flood events are separated into two categories: general floods (riverine and shallow/overland) and flash floods.

General Floods

NOAA's Storm Events Database and Iowa State University's National Weather Service Watch, Warning, and Advisories database were used to document 37 occurrences of general flooding in Ford County between 1998 and 2023. Included in the 37 general flood events is one event that contributed to a major federal disaster declaration in Ford County in 2002.

Flash Floods

NOAA's Storm Events Database and Iowa State University's National Weather Service Watch, Warning, and Advisories database were used to document 50 reported occurrences of flash flooding in Ford County between 1998 and 2023.

Flood Fast Facts – Occurrences

Number of General Floods Reported (1998 – 2023): ***37***

Number of Flash Floods Reported (1998 – 2023): ***50***

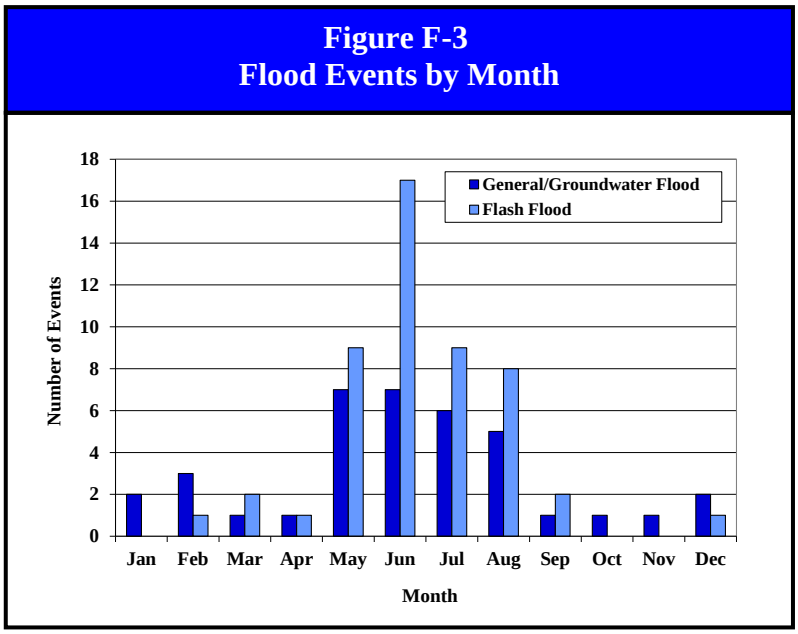
Most Likely Months for General Floods to Occur: ***May & June***

Most Likely Month for Flash Floods to Occur: ***June***

Number of Federal Emergency & Major Disaster Declarations Related to General and Flash Flooding: ***1 (2002)***

Figure F-3 charts the reported occurrences of flooding by month. Of the 37 general flood events, 20 (54%) began in May, June, and July making this the peak period for general flooding. Of those 20 events, seven (35%) began during May and seven (35%) began during June making these the peak months for general flooding.

Figure F-3
Flood Events by Month



In comparison, 43 of the 50 flash flood events (86%) took place in May, June, July, and August making this the peak period for flash floods. Of these 43 events, 17 (40%) occurred in June making

this the peak month for flash flooding. Of the flash flood events with recorded times, 66% began during the p.m. hours.

What locations are affected by floods?
While specific locations are affected by general flooding, most areas of the County can be impacted by overland and flash flooding because of the topography and seasonally high water table of the area. In Ford County, approximately 5.6% of the area in the County is designated as being within the base floodplain and susceptible to riverine floods.

Figure F-4 identifies the floodplains in Ford County as well as the participating jurisdictions. This map is based on the most current Ford County DFRIMs that became effective May 17, 2022. While a large portion of the area prone to riverine flooding is in unincorporated portions of the County, Gibson City is also susceptible to riverine flooding because of its proximity to floodplains. **Appendix L** contains maps identifying the floodplains located in each of the participating municipalities.

Figure F-5 identifies the bodies of water within or immediately adjacent to participating jurisdictions that are known to cause flooding or have the potential to flood. Water bodies with Special Flood Hazard Areas located within a participating jurisdiction (as identified on the DFIRMs) are identified in bold.

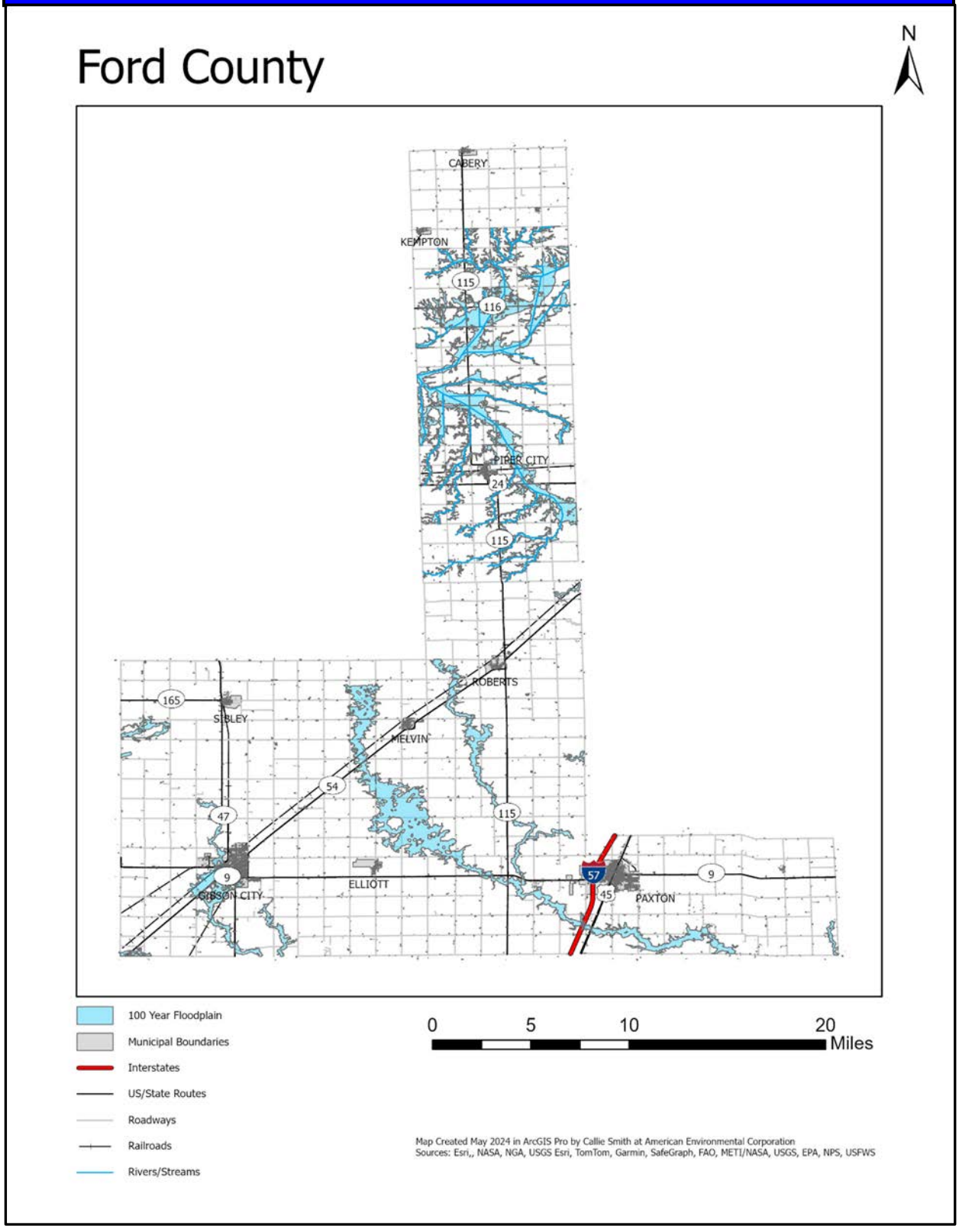
Figure F-5
Bodies of Water Subject to Flooding

Participating Jurisdiction	Water Bodies
Gibson City	**Unnamed Tributary of Drummer Creek, Drummer Creek**
Kempton	---
Melvin	---
Paxton	---
Piper City	---
Roberts	---
Sibley	---
Rogers Township	---
Sullivant Township	**Mackinaw River**
Unincorporated Ford County	**Big Ford Ditch,** Blackford Slough, Broughton Creek, Crane Creek, **Dickerson Slough, Drummer Creek, East Branch Kelly Creek,** Henline Creek, Indian Creek, **Kelly Creek, Mackinaw River, North Fork Vermilion River,** Pigeon Creek, **Sangamon River, Spring Creek, Sugar Creek, Unnamed Tributary of Drummer Creek, Unnamed Tributary of Kelly Creek, Unnamed Tributary of North Fork Vermilion River, Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek, Wall Town Drainage, West Branch Drummer Creek,** West Branch Horse Creek, **West Branch Kelly Creek**

Source: FEMA's DFIRMs.

Municipal, Township, and County officials have reported overland flood issues outside of the base floodplain in most of the participating municipalities and many unincorporated portions of the County. This overland flooding is known to impair travel.

Figure F-4
Floodplain Areas in Ford County



Based on responses to a Roadway Overtopping Survey distributed to the County and participating townships, heavy rains and/or flooding can cause overtopping of roadways that exceeds six inches in some parts of the County. **Figure F-6** identifies the roadway, overtopping location, waterbody (if applicable), and jurisdiction responsible for the roadway. According to both township road commissioners, heavy rain events have caused erosion of the road shoulder material and road base that has led to the loss of road pavement surface.

Figure F-6
Roadway Overtopping Locations Reported in Ford County

Road Name/ Number	Overtopping Location	Waterbody Name (if applicable)	Responsible Jurisdiction
4000N	1330E to 1350E	---	Rogers Township
4000N	1300E	---	Rogers Township
4000N	1580E to 1600E	West Branch Horse Creek	Rogers Township
3800 N	1675E to 1700E	Kelly Creek	Rogers Township
1800E	3925N to 3950N	---	Rogers Township
480E	1240N	Sibley Grove Nature Preserve	Sullivant Township
1250N	485E	Sibley Grove Nature Preserve	Sullivant Township
100E	930N	---	Sullivant Township

What jurisdictions within the County take part in the NFIP?
[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C2-a]

Participating Jurisdictions
Gibson City, Paxton, and Piper City participate in the NFIP. **Figure F-7** ***provides information on each NFIP-participating jurisdiction,*** including the date each participant joined, the date of their current effective FIRM and the year of their most recently adopted floodplain zoning ordinance. Kempton, Melvin, Roberts, and Sibley have no identified flood hazard boundaries within their corporate limits and do not wish to participate in the NFIP at this time.

Figure F-7
NFIP Participating Jurisdictions

Participating Jurisdictions	Participation (Date)	Current Effective FIRM (Date)	Floodplain Zoning/FIRM Adoption Ordinance (Year)	Adoption of Minimum NFIP Criteria (Yes/No)*	Local Floodplain Management Regulations Implemented & Enforced (Yes/No)	Position Responsible for Implementation of NFIP Commitments/ Requirements	CRS Participation (Entry Date & Class if applicable)
Gibson City	05/17/2022	05/17/2022	2022	Yes	Yes	Street & Alley Superintendent	No
Paxton	05/17/2022	05/17/2022 (NSFHA)	2022	Yes	Yes	Building Administrator	No
Piper City	05/17/2022	05/17/2022 (NSFHA)	2011	Yes	Yes	Building Inspector	No

* In Ford County, all the NFIP-participating jurisdictions have adopted the State of Illinois model floodplain ordinance. This ordinance goes above and beyond NFIP minimum standards and has much more restrictive floodway regulations. As a result, all of the NFIP-participating jurisdictions are in compliance with NFIP requirements.

While the current effective DFIRMs for Ford County (dated May 17, 2022) identify SFHAs within its limits, the County chose not to adopt floodplain regulations and participate in the NFIP due to political reasons related to the requirements of the Program. As a result, Ford County is listed as a community not I the NFIP with a sanction date of February 23, 1980 in FEMA's Community State Book Report for Illinois. Discussions initiated with the current Ford County EMA Coordinator and the County Board as a result of the planning process have led the County to revisit the issue of their participation in the NFIP and the current administration is weighing the pros and cons of joining the Program.

Discussions with the individuals responsible for implementation of the NFIP commitments and requirements within their jurisdiction and a review of the participating jurisdictions floodplain ordinances indicate that each monitor flood events and, when applicable, conduct substantial damage determinations for structures within the floodplain using FEMA's Substantial Damage Estimator Tool. For structures that meet the definition of substantial damage (total cost of repairs is 50% or more of the structure's market value before the disaster occurred, regardless of the cause of damage), the owners are notified, and the structure must be brought back into compliance with local floodplain management regulations.

Participating jurisdictions will continue to comply with the NFIP by implementing mitigation projects and activities that enforce this ordinance to reduce future flood risks to new construction within the SFHA. At this time no new construction is planned within the base floodplain. Continued compliance with NFIP requirements is addressed in the Mitigation Action Tables of the participating jurisdictions found in Section 5.6.

Non-Participating Jurisdictions

Elliott has no identified flood hazard boundaries within its corporate limits and does not wish to participate in the NFIP at this time.

What is the probability of future flood events occurring based on historical data?

General Floods

Ford County has had 37 verified occurrences of general flooding between 1998 and 2023. With 37 occurrences over the past 26 years, the County should expect at least one general flood event in any given year. It is important to keep in mind there are almost certainly gaps in the general flood data. More events have almost certainly occurred than are documented in this section, which means that the probability is almost certainly higher than reported.

There were 11 years over the past 26 years where two or more general flood events occurred. This indicates that the probability or likelihood that more than one general flood event may occur during any given year within the County is 42%.

Flash Floods

There have been 50 verified flash flood events between 1998 and 2023. With 50 occurrences over the past 26 years, the County should expect about two flash flood events in any given year. There were 12 years over the past 26 years where two or more flash flood events occurred. This indicates that the probability that more than one flash flood event may occur during any given year within the County is approximately 46%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions; specifies the unique and varied risk differences across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions; identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known); and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from floods (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f; B2-a through B2-c).

Several factors including topography, precipitation, and an abundance of rivers and streams make Illinois especially vulnerable to flooding. According to the Illinois State Water Survey's Climate Atlas of Illinois, since the 1940s Illinois climate records have shown an increase in heavy precipitation, which has led to increased flood peaks on Illinois rivers.

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to flooding?

Yes. Ford County and the participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to the dangers presented by flooding. Precipitation levels and topography are factors that cumulatively make virtually the entire County susceptible to some form of flooding. Flooding occurs along the floodplains of all the rivers, streams, and creeks within the County as well as outside of the floodplains in low-lying areas where drainage problems occur.

Since 2014, Ford County has experienced 21 general flood events and 16 flash flood events. All of the general and flash flood events impacted either a large portion of the County or the entire County and were not location specific.

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by IEMA-OHS classifies Ford County's hazard rating for riverine flooding as "medium" and flash flooding as "high". IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

For riverine floods, the FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Very Low". Three of the five census tracts are rated "Very Low" and two census tracts have "No Rating". **Figure R-4** presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

Vulnerability to flooding can change depending on several factors, including land use. As land used primarily for agricultural and open space purposes is converted for residential and commercial/industrial uses, the number of buildings and impervious surfaces (i.e., parking lots, roads, sidewalks, etc.) increases. As the number of buildings and impervious surfaces increases, so too does the potential for flash flooding. Rather than infiltrating the ground slowly, rain and snowmelt that falls on impervious surfaces runs off and fills ditches and storm drains quickly creating drainage problems and flooding.

According to the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium, in 2023 approximately 7.3% of the County's land cover was considered developed with 1.85% impervious surfaces. Areas with impervious surface rates approaching or exceeding 12 to 15 percent will likely experience negative impacts to water quality.

As described in Section 1.3 Land Use and Development Trends, substantial changes in land use (from forested, open, and agricultural land to residential, commercial, and industrial) are not anticipated within the unincorporated County or participating municipalities in the immediate future.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of flooding?

Yes. Based on responses to an Assets Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, 11 of the 16 responding jurisdictions considered specific assets within their jurisdiction vulnerable to flooding. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded floods?

Floods as a whole have caused a minimum of $13.5 million in property damages and $200,000 in crop damages. The following provides a breakdown by category. In comparison, the State of Illinois has averaged an estimated $257 million annually in property damage losses, making flooding the single most financially damaging natural hazard in Illinois.

Flood Fast Facts – Impacts/Risk

General Flood Impacts:
- Total Property Damage (1 event): ***$500,000***
- Total Crop Damage: ***n/a***
- Injuries: ***n/a***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Flash Flood Impacts:
- Total Property Damage (3 events): ***$13,000,000***
- Total Crop Damage (1 event): ***$200,000***
- Injuries: ***n/a***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Flood Risk/Vulnerability to:
- Public Health & Safety – General Flooding: ***Low***
- Public Health & Safety – Flash Flooding: ***Medium***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities: ***Medium to High***

General Floods

Data obtained from NOAA's Storm Events Database indicates that between 1995 and 2023, one of the 37 general flood events caused $500,000 in property damages. Damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for the remaining 36 reported occurrences. No injuries or fatalities were reported as a result of any of the recorded events.

Flash Floods

Data obtained from NOAA's Storm Events Database indicates that between 1995 and 2023, three of the 50 flash flood events caused $13,000,000 in property damages and $200,000 in crop damages. Damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for the remaining 47 reported occurrences. A majority of the property damage, $12 million, resulted from an August 12, 2021 flash flood that impacted the southwestern portion of the County, including Gibson City. No injuries or fatalities were reported as a result of any of the recorded events.

What other impacts can result from flooding?

One of the primary threats from flooding is drowning. Nearly half of all flash flood fatalities occur in vehicles as they are swept downstream. Most of these fatalities take place when people drive into flooded roadway dips and low drainage areas. It only takes two feet of water to carry away most vehicles.

Floodwaters also pose biological and chemical risks to public health. Flooding can force untreated sewage to mix with floodwaters. The polluted floodwaters then transport the biological contaminants into buildings and basements and onto streets and public areas. If left untreated, the floodwaters can serve as breeding grounds for bacteria and other disease-causing agents. Even if floodwaters are not contaminated with biological material, basements and buildings that are not properly cleaned can grow mold and mildew, which can pose a health hazard, especially for small children, the elderly, and those with specific allergies.

Flooding can also cause chemical contaminants such as gasoline and oil to enter the floodwaters if underground storage tanks or pipelines crack and begin leaking during a flood event. Depending on the time of year, floodwaters also may carry away agricultural chemicals that have been applied to farm fields.

Structural damage, such as cracks forming in a foundation, can also result from flooding. In most cases, however, the structural damage sustained during a flood occurs to the flooring, drywall, and wood framing. In addition to structural damage, a flood can also cause serious damage to a building's content.

Infrastructure and critical facilities are also vulnerable to flooding. Roadways, culverts, and bridges can be weakened by floodwaters and have been known to collapse under the weight of a vehicle. Buried power and communication lines are also vulnerable to flooding. Water can infiltrate lines and cause disruptions in power and communication.

What is the level of vulnerability to public health and safety from floods?

While both general and flash floods occur on a regular basis within the County, the number of injuries and fatalities is low. In terms of the risk or vulnerability to public health and safety from general floods, the risk is seen as ***low***. However, over one-third of the recorded flood events were the result of flash flooding. Since there is very little warning associated with flash flooding the risk to public health and safety from flash floods is elevated to ***medium***.

Are there any repetitive loss/severe repetitive loss properties within Fulton County?
[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B2-c]

Yes. According to information obtained from FEMA, there is one repetitive loss property and no severe repetitive loss properties located in the County. The one repetitive loss property is located in Piper City. As described previously, FEMA defines a "repetitive loss structure" as an NFIP-insured structure that has received two or more flood insurance claim payments of more than $1,000 each within any 10-year period since 1978.

Figure F-8 identifies the repetitive flood loss structures by jurisdiction and provides the total flood insurance claim payments. The exact location and/or address of the insured structure is not included in this Plan to protect the owners' privacy. According to FEMA, there have been two flood insurance claim payments totaling $3,538.54 for the one repetitive flood loss structure.

Figure F-8
Repetitive Loss Properties

Jurisdiction	Structure Type	Number of Structures	Number of Claim Payments	Flood Insurance Claim Payments		Total Flood Insurance Claim Payments
				Structure	Contents	
Piper City	Single Family	1	2	3,538.54	$0	$3,538.54
Total:		**1**	**2**	**3,538.54**	**$0**	**$3,538.54**

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Are existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities vulnerable to flooding?

Yes. **Figure F-9** identifies the *estimated number* of existing structures by participating jurisdiction located within a base floodplain. These counts were prepared by the Consultant using FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer and building footprints prepared by the Illinois State Water Survey and ArcGIS. **Figure F-10** identifies the *estimated number* of existing structures by township located within the base floodplain. It should be noted that while the identified structures are located in a floodplain, the actual number impacted may differ during a real flood event.

Figure F-9
Existing Buildings, Infrastructure and Critical Facilities Located in a Base Floodplain by Participating Municipalities

Participating Municipality	Residential			Residential Garages	Businesses (Commercial/ Industrial)	Miscellaneous (Barns, Sheds, Silos)	Infrastructure/ Critical Facilities
	Houses	Mobile Homes	Apartment Complexes				
Gibson City[1,4]	6	---	---	3	6	5	1
Kempton[3,5]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Melvin[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paxton[2]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Piper City[3,6]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Roberts[2]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sibley[1,4]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unincorp. Ford County	6	---	---	1	13	55	---

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Aside from key roads, bridges, electrical substations, and buried power and communication lines, the only participating jurisdiction that has specific infrastructure/critical facilities located within a floodplain is Gibson City. A portion of the City's wastewater treatment plant is located in the base floodplain of Drummer Creek.

While 5.6% of the land area in Ford County lies within the base floodplain and is susceptible to riverine flooding, ***almost the entire County is vulnerable to flash flooding***. As a result, ***a majority of the buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities that may be impacted by flooding are located outside of the base floodplain and are not easily identifiable.***

Figure F-10
Existing Buildings, Infrastructure and Critical Facilities Located in a Floodplain by Township

Township	Residential			Residential Garages	Businesses (Commercial/ Industrial)	Miscellaneous (Barns, Sheds, Silos)	Infrastructure/ Critical Facilities
	Houses	Mobile Homes	Apartment Complexes				
Brenton[3,6]	1	---	---	---	---	2	---
Button[2]	3	---	---	1	---	5	---
Dix[1,4]	---	---	---	---	---	8	---
Drummer[1,4]	6	---	---	3	17	17	1
Lyman[1,2,4]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mona[3,5]	---	---	---	---	---	6	---
Patton[2]	2	---	---	---	2	7	---
Peach Orchard[1]	---	---	---	---	---	5	---
Pella[3,6]	---	---	---	---	---	6	---
Rogers[3,5]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sullivant[1,4]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wall[1,2,4]	---	---	---	---	---	4	---

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

The risk or vulnerability of existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities to all forms of flooding is considered to be ***medium*** to ***high*** based on: (a) the frequency and severity of recorded flood events within the County; (b) the fact that most of the County is vulnerable to flash flooding; and (c) a majority of the buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities that may be impacted are located outside of the base floodplain.

Are future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities vulnerable to flooding?

The answer to this question depends on the type of flooding being discussed.

Riverine Flooding

In terms of riverine flooding, the vulnerability of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located within NFIP-participating jurisdictions is low as long as the existing floodplain ordinances are enforced. Enforcement of the floodplain ordinance is the mechanism that ensures that new structures either are not built in flood-prone areas or are elevated or protected to the base flood elevation.

Flash Flooding

In terms of flash flooding, all future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities are still vulnerable depending on the amount of precipitation that is received, the topography and any land use changes undertaken within the participating jurisdictions.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from flooding?

An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable *residential structures* located within the *participating municipalities and the townships within the County* can be calculated if several assumptions are made. These assumptions represent a probable scenario based on the reported occurrences of flooding in Ford County.

The purpose of providing an estimate is to help residents and local officials make informed decisions about how they can better protect themselves and their communities. These estimates are meant to provide a ***general idea*** of the magnitude of the potential damage that could occur from a flood event in each of the participating municipalities and townships.

Assumptions

To calculate the overall potential dollar losses to vulnerable residential structures from a flood, a set of decisions/assumptions must be made regarding:

- type of flood event;
- scope of the flood event;
- number of potentially-damaged housing units;
- value of the potentially-damaged housing units; and
- percent damage sustained by the potentially-damaged housing units (i.e., damage scenario.)

The following provides a detailed discussion of each decision/assumption.

Type of Flood Event. The first step towards calculating the potential dollar losses to vulnerable residential structures is to determine the type of flood event that will be used for this scenario. While flash flooding has occurred more frequently and has caused more recorded flood damages in the County than riverine flooding, identifying residential structures vulnerable to flash flooding is problematic because most are located outside of the base floodplain and the number of structures impacted can change with each event depending on the amount of precipitation received, the topography and the land use of the area.

Assumption #1

A riverine flood event will impact vulnerable residential structures.

Therefore, a riverine flood event will be used since it is (a) relatively easy to identify vulnerable residential structures within each municipality (i.e., those structures located within the base floodplain or Special Flood Hazard Areas of any river, stream or creek); and (b) the number of structures impacted is generally the same from event to event.

Scope of the Flood Event. To establish the number of vulnerable residential structures (potentially-damaged housing units), the scope of the riverine flood event must first be determined. In this scenario, the scope refers to the number of rivers, streams and creeks that overflow their banks and the degree of flooding experienced along base floodplains for each river, stream and creek.

Assumption #2

All base floodplains will flood and experience the same degree of flooding.

Generally speaking, a riverine flood event only affects one or two rivers or streams at a time depending on the cause of the event (i.e., precipitation, snow melt, ice jam, etc.) and usually does not produce the same degree of flooding along the entire length of the river, stream or creek. However, for this scenario, it was decided that:

- all rivers, streams and creeks with base floodplains would overflow their banks, and

- ❖ the base floodplains of each river, stream and/or creek located within the corporate limits of each municipality would experience the same degree of flooding.

This assumption results in the following conditions for each participating municipality and township:

- ➢ Kempton, Melvin, Paxton, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, and Rogers Township would not experience any residential flooding since there are no river, stream, or creek base floodplains located within their municipal limits;
- ➢ *Gibson City*: Drummer Creek and an unnamed tributary of Drummer Creek would overflow their banks and flood the western and southern portions of the City; and
- ➢ *Sullivant Township:* the Mackinaw River would overflow its banks and flood portions of the Township.

Number of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units. Since this scenario assumes that all the base floodplains will experience the same degree of flooding, the number of existing residential structures located within the base floodplain(s) can be used to determine the number of potentially-damaged housing units. **Figures F-9** and **F-10** identify the total number of existing residential structures located within the base floodplains(s) of each participating jurisdiction. These counts were prepared by the Consultant.

Assumption #3

The number of existing residential structures located within the base floodplain(s) will be used to determine the number of potentially-damaged housing units.

While base floodplains are present within Sullivant Township, there are no residential structures located within their limits.

Value of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units. Now that the number of potentially-damaged housing units has been determined, the monetary value of the units must be calculated. Typically, when damage estimates are prepared after a natural disaster such as a flood, they are based on the market value of the structure. Since it would be impractical to determine the individual market value of each potentially-damaged housing unit, the average market value for a residential structure will be used.

Assumption #4

The average market value for a residential structure will be used to determine the value of potentially-damaged housing units.

To determine the average market value, the average assessed value must first be calculated. The average assessed value is determined by taking the total assessed value of residential buildings within a jurisdiction and dividing that number by the total number of housing units within the jurisdiction. The average market value is then determined by taking the average assessed value and multiplying that number by three (the assessed value of a structure in Ford County is approximately one-third of the market value.) **Figure F-11** provides a sample calculation. The total assessed value is based on 2023 tax assessment information provided by the Ford County Clerk. **Figures F-12** and **F-13** provide the average assessed value and average market value for each participating municipality and the townships.

Figure F-11
Sample Calculation of Average Assessed Value & Average Market Value – Gibson City

Average Assessed Value

Total Assessed Value of Residential Buildings in the Jurisdiction÷ Total Housing Units in the Jurisdiction = Average Assessed Value

Gibson City: $56,378,300 ÷ 1,676 housing units = $33,639

Average Market Value

Average Assessed Value x 3 = Average Market Value (Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)

Gibson City: $33,639 x 3 = $100,917

Figure F-12
Average Market Value of Housing Units by Participating Municipality

Participating Municipality	Total Assessed Value of Residential Buildings (2023)	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Average Assessed Values	Average Market Value (2023)
Gibson City[1,4]	$56,378,300	1,676	$33,639	$100,917
Kempton[3,5]	$2,098,760	115	$18,250	$54,750
Melvin[1]	$3,735,540	234	$15,964	$47,892
Paxton[2]	$61,405,590	1,941	$31,636	$94,908
Piper City[3,6]	$7,423,130	389	$19,083	$57,249
Roberts[2]	$3,218,850	207	$15,550	$46,650
Sibley[1,4]	$2,997,770	136	$22,042	$66,126

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Source: Ford County Clerk.

Figure F-13
Average Market Value of Housing Units by Township

Township	Total Assessed Value of Residential Buildings (2023)	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Average Assessed Values	Average Market Value (2023)
Brenton[3,6]	$8,349,310	459	$18,190	$54,571
Button[2]	$2,621,500	89	$29,455	$88,365
Dix[1,4]	$7,630,620	246	$31,019	$93,056
Drummer[1,4]	$68,098,590	1,870	$36,416	$109,249
Lyman[1,2,4]	$4,436,890	283	$15,678	$47,034
Mona[3,5]	$2,751,580	147	$18,718	$56,155
Patton[2]	$73,353,340	2,357	$31,121	$93,364
Peach Orchard[1]	$4,859,320	292	$16,642	$49,925
Pella[3,6]	$1,899,360	81	$23,449	$70,347
Rogers[3,5]	$4,741,250	204	$23,241	$69,724
Sullivant[1,4]	$4,722,120	176	$26,830	$80,491
Wall[1,2,4]	$1,613,770	62	$26,029	$78,086

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Source: Ford County Clerk.

Damage Scenario. The final decision that must be made to calculate potential dollar losses is to determine the percent damage sustained by the structure and the structure's contents during the flood event. In order to determine the percent damage using FEMA's flood loss estimation tables, assumptions must be made regarding (a) the type of residential structure flooded (i.e., manufactured home, one story home without a basement, one- or two-story home with a basement, etc.) and (b) the flood depth. **Figure F-14.** calculates the percent loss to a structure and its contents for different scenarios based on flood depth and structure type.

Assumption #5

The potentially-damaged housing units are one-story homes with basements and the flood depth is two feet.
Structural Damage = 20%
Content Damage = 30%

Figure F-14
FEMA Flood Loss Estimation Tables

Flood Building Loss Estimation Table

Flood Depth (feet)	One Story No Basement (% Building Damage)	Two Story No Basement (% Building damage)	One or Two Story With Basement (% Building damage)	Manufactured Home (% Building damage)
-2	0	0	4	0
-1	0	0	8	0
0	9	5	11	8
1	14	9	15	44
2	22	13	20	63
3	27	18	23	73
4	29	20	28	78
5	30	22	33	80
6	40	24	38	81
7	43	26	44	82
8	44	29	49	82
>8	45	33	51	82

Flood Content Loss Estimation Table

Flood Depth (feet)	One Story No Basement (% Contents Damage)	Two Story No Basement (% Contents damage)	One or Two Story With Basement (% Contents damage)	Manufactured Home (% Contents damage)
-2	0	0	6	0
-1	0	0	12	0
0	13.5	7.5	16.5	12
1	21	13.5	22.5	66
2	33	19.5	30	90
3	40.5	27	34.5	90
4	43.5	30	42	90
5	45	33	49.5	90
6	60	36	57	90
7	64.5	39	66	90
8	66	43.5	73.5	90
>8	67.5	49.5	76.5	90

Source: FEMA, Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses

For this scenario it is assumed that the potentially-damaged housing units are one or two-story homes with basements and the flood depth is two feet. With these assumptions the expected percent damage sustained by the ***structure*** is estimated to be 20% and the expected percent damage sustained by the structure's ***contents*** is estimated to be 30%.

Potential Dollar Losses

Now that all of the decisions/assumptions have been made, the potential dollar losses can be calculated. First the potential dollar losses to the ***structure*** of the potentially-damaged housing units must be determined. This is done by taking the average market value for a residential structure and multiplying that by the percent damage 20% to get the average structural damage per unit. Next the average structural damage per unit is multiplied by the number of potentially-damaged housing units. **Figure F-15** provides a sample calculation.

Figure F-15
***Structure:* Potential Dollar Loss Sample Calculation – Gibson City**

Average Market Value of a Housing Unit with the Jurisdiction x Percent Damage = Average Structural Damage per Housing Unit

Gibson City: $100,917 x 20% = $20,183.40 per housing unit

Average Structural Damage x Number of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units within the Jurisdiction = *Structure* Potential Dollar Losses (Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)

Gibson City: $20,183.40 per housing unit x 6 housing units = $121,100

Next the potential dollar losses to the ***content*** of the potentially-damaged housing units must be determined. Based on FEMA guidance, the value of a residential housing unit's content is approximately 50% of its market value. Therefore, start by taking one-half the average market value for a residential structure and multiply that by the percent damage 30% to get the average content damage per unit. Then take the average content damage per unit and multiply that by the number of potentially-damaged housing units. **Figure F-16** provides a sample calculation.

Figure F-16
***Content:* Potential Dollar Loss Sample Calculation – Gibson City**

½ (Average Market Value of a Housing Unit with the Jurisdiction) x Percent Damage = Average Content Damage per Housing Unit

Gibson City: ½ ($100,917) x 30% = $15,137.55 per housing unit

Average Content Damage per Housing Unit x Number of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units within the Jurisdiction = *Content* Potential Dollar Losses (Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)

Gibson City: $15,137.55 per housing unit x 6 housing units = $90,825

Finally, the ***total potential dollar losses*** may be calculated by adding together the potential dollar losses to the structure and the content. **Figures F-17 and F-18** provide a breakdown of the total potential dollar losses by participating municipality and township.

This assessment illustrates the potential dollar losses that should be considered when participating jurisdictions are deciding which mitigation projects to pursue. Potential dollar losses caused by riverine flooding to vulnerable structures is expected to be ***$211,925 in Gibson City***. Six of the seven participating municipalities do not have any residential structures considered vulnerable to riverine flooding in this scenario. For the townships, potential dollar losses caused by riverine flooding to vulnerable structures would be expected to ***range from $19,100 in Brenton Township to $229,423 in Drummer Township***.

Figure F-17
Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Potentially-Damaged Housing Units from a Riverine Flood Event by Participating Municipality

Participating Municipality	Average Market Value (2023)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units	Potential Dollar Losses		Total Potential Dollar Losses (Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)
			Structure	Content	
Gibson City[1,4]	$100,917	6	$121,100	$90,825	$211,925
Kempton[3,5]	$54,750	---	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Melvin[1]	$47,892	---	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Paxton[2]	$94,908	---	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Piper City[3,6]	$57,249	---	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Roberts[2]	$46,650	---	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Sibley[1,4]	$66,126	---	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Figure F-18
Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Potentially-Damaged Structures from a Riverine Flood Event by Township

Township	Average Market Value (2023)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units	Potential Dollar Losses		Total Potential Dollar Losses (Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)
			Structure	Contents	
Brenton[3,6]	$54,571	1	$10,914	$8,186	$19,100
Button[2]	$88,365	3	$53,019	$39,764	$92,783
Dix[1,4]	$93,056	---	$0	$0	$0
Drummer[1,4]	$109,249	6	$131,099	$98,324	$229,423
Lyman[1,2,4]	$47,034	---	$0	$0	$0
Mona[3,5]	$56,155	---	$0	$0	$0
Patton[2]	$93,364	2	$37,346	$28,009	$65,355
Peach Orchard[1]	$49,925	---	$0	$0	$0
Pella[3,6]	$70,347	---	$0	$0	$0
Rogers[3,5]	$69,724	---	$0	$0	$0
Sullivant[1,4]	$80,491	---	$0	$0	$0
Wall[1,2,4]	$78,086	---	$0	$0	$0

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Vulnerability of Infrastructure/Critical Facilities

The calculations presented above are meant to provide the reader with a sense of the scope or magnitude of a large riverine flood event in dollars. These calculations do not include the physical damages sustained by businesses or other infrastructure and critical facilities.

In terms of businesses, the impacts from a flood event can be physical and/or monetary. Monetary impacts can include loss of sales revenue either through temporary closure or loss of critical services (i.e., power, drinking water and sewer). Depending on the magnitude of the flood event, the damage sustained by infrastructure and critical facilities can be extensive in nature and expensive to repair. As a result, ***the cumulative monetary impacts to businesses and***

infrastructure can exceed the cumulative monetary impacts to residences. While average dollar amounts cannot be supplied for these items at this time, they should be taken into account when discussing the overall impacts that a large-scale riverine flood event could have on the participating jurisdictions.

In terms of specific infrastructure vulnerability, the following are located within a ***base floodplain***, a portion of Gibson City's wastewater treatment plant is located in the base floodplain of Drummer Creek.

Considerations

While the potential dollar loss scenario was only for a riverine flood event, the participating jurisdictions have been made aware through the planning process of the impacts that can result from flash flood events. Ford County has experienced multiple events over the last 20 to 30 years as have adjoining and nearby counties. These events illustrate the need for officials to consider the overall monetary impacts of all forms of flooding on their communities. All participants should carefully consider the types of activities and projects that can be taken to minimize their vulnerability.

3.3 EXTREME COLD

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of extreme cold?

Extreme cold is generally characterized by temperatures well below what is considered normal for an area during the winter months and is often accompanied or is left in the wake of a severe winter storm. Extreme cold criteria vary from region to region. As a result, reliable fixed absolute criteria are not generally specified (i.e., a winter day with a maximum temperature of 0°F).

Whenever the temperature drops below normal and the wind speeds increase, heat can leave the body more rapidly. This can lead to dangerous situations for susceptible individuals, such as those without shelter or who are stranded, or those who live in a home that is poorly insulated or without heat.

Extreme cold is a leading cause of weather-related fatalities in Illinois. According to a 2020 study published by the University of Illinois Chicago, 1,935 individuals died from cold-related illnesses between 2011 and 2018. This is 94% of all temperature-related fatalities recorded in the State during that time period.

Extreme cold can also cause infrastructure damage, especially to residential water pipes and water distribution lines and mains. According to State Farm, in 2020 Illinois was once again the national leader in losses related to frozen pipes.

What is wind chill?

Wind chill, or wind chill factor, is a measure of the rate of heat loss from exposed skin resulting from the combined effects of wind and temperature. As the wind increases, heat is carried away from the body at a faster rate, driving down both the skin temperature and eventually the internal body temperature.

The unit of measurement used to describe the wind chill factor is known as the wind chill temperature. The wind chill temperature is calculated using a formula. **Figure EC-1** identifies the formula and calculates the wind chill temperatures for certain air temperatures and wind speeds.

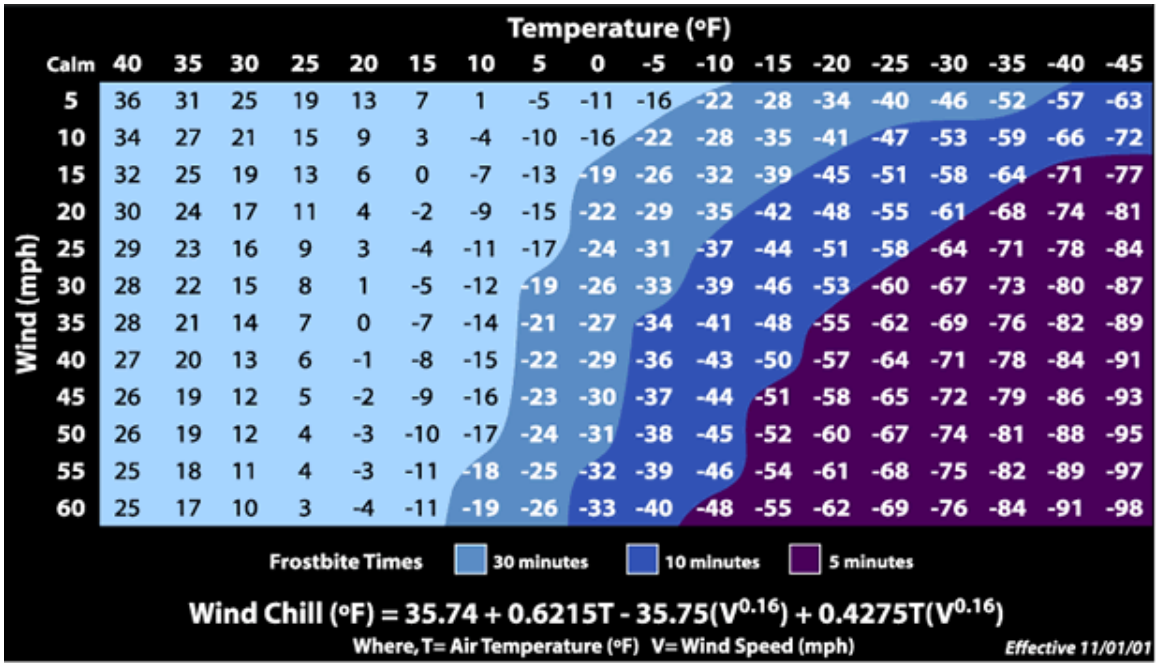
As an example, if the air temperature is 5°F and the wind speed is 20 miles per hour, then the wind chill temperature would be -15°F. The wind chill temperature is only defined for air temperatures at or below 50°F and wind speeds above three miles per hour. In addition, the wind chill temperature does not take into consideration the effects of bright sunlight which may increase the wind chill temperature by 10°F to 18°F.

Use of the current Wind Chill Temperature (WCT) index was implemented by the NWS on November 1, 2001. The new WCT index was designed to more accurately calculate how cold air feels on human skin. The new index uses advances in science, technology and computer modeling to provide an accurate, understandable and useful formula for calculating the dangers from winter

winds and freezing temperatures. The former index was based on research done in 1945 by Antarctic researchers Siple and Passel.

Exposure to extreme wind chills can be life threatening. As wind chills edge toward -19°F and below, there is an increased likelihood that exposure will lead to individuals developing cold-related illnesses.

Figure EC-1
Wind Chill Chart



Source: NOAA, National Weather Service.

What cold-related illnesses are associated with extreme cold?

Frostbite and hypothermia are both cold-related illnesses that can result when individuals are exposed to dangerously low temperatures and wind chills. The following provides a brief description of the symptoms associated with each.

- **Frostbite.** During exposure to extremely cold weather the body reduces circulation to the extremities (i.e., feet, hands, nose, cheeks, ears, etc.) in order to maintain its core temperature. If the extremities are exposed, then this reduction in circulation coupled with the cold temperatures can cause the tissue to freeze.

  Frostbite is characterized by a loss of feeling and a white or pale appearance. At a wind chill of -19°F, exposed skin can freeze in as little as 30 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately if frostbite is suspected. It can permanently damage tissue and in severe cases can lead to amputation.

- **Hypothermia.** Hypothermia occurs when the body's temperature begins to fall because it is losing heat faster than it can produce it. If an individual's body temperature falls below 95°F, then hypothermia has set in, and immediate medical attention should be sought.

  Hypothermia is characterized by uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation, incoherence, slurred speech, drowsiness and exhaustion. Left untreated, hypothermia will lead to death. Hypothermia occurs most commonly at very cold temperatures but can occur at cool temperatures (above 40°F) if an individual isn't properly clothed or becomes chilled.

Are alerts issued for extreme cold events?

Yes. A wind chill alert is an advisory or warning issued by the NWS when the wind chill is expected to have a significant impact on public safety. The expected severity of cold temperatures and wind speed determines the type of alert issued. There are three types of alerts that can be issued for an extreme cold event. The following provides a brief description of each type of alert based on the **wind chill criteria** established by the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Chicago, Illinois. The Chicago Office is responsible for issuing alerts for Ford County.

- **Extreme Cold Watch.** A wind chill watch is issued when widespread wind chill values of -30°F or colder are possible.
- **Cold Weather Advisory.** A cold weather advisory is issued when wind chill values of -20°F and -29°F are expected.
- **Extreme Cold Warning.** A wind chill warning is issued when wind chill values are expected to be -30°F or below.

HAZARD PROFILE

The following identifies past occurrences of extreme cold events; details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected; and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-f).

When have extreme cold events occurred previously? What is the extent of these events?

Table 6, located in **Appendix K**, summarizes the previous occurrences as well as the extent or magnitude of regional extreme cold events in Ford County. NOAA's Storm Events Database, Iowa State University's National Weather Service Watch, Warning, and Advisories database, Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE database, and NWS's COOP Data records were used to document 92 occurrences of extreme cold in Ford County between 1995 and 2023. Two event contributed to two state disaster proclamations in Ford County.

Extreme Cold Fast Facts – Occurrences

Number of Extreme Cold Events Reported (1995 - 2023): ***92***

Coldest Temperature in the County: ***-25°F (January 20, 1985, January 5, 1999, & February 6, 2022)***

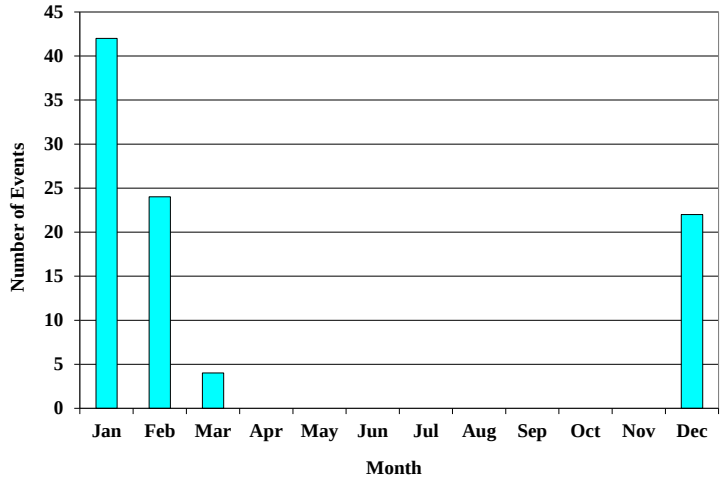
Most Likely Months for Extreme Cold Events to Occur: ***January***

Number of State Disaster Proclamations Related to Extreme Cold: ***2 (2014, 2019)***

Figure EC-2 charts the reported occurrences of extreme cold by month. Of the 92 events, 42 events (46%) took place in January, making this the peak month for extreme cold events. There

were four events that spanned two months; however, for illustration purposes only the month the event started in is graphed.

Figure EC-2
Extreme Cold by Month
1995 - 2023



According to the Midwestern Regional Climate Center, temperature records in Ford County were kept by the Roberts COOP Observation Station from 1949 to 1968, by Piper City COOP Observation Station from 1969 to 2012, by the Gibson City COOP Observation Station from 1980 to 2008, and by the Paxton COOP Observation Station from 1987 to 2022. During these periods, the coldest temperature recorded in Ford County was -25°F, which occurred on three separate dates: January 20, 1985 at the Piper City Observation Station, January 5, 1999 at the Gibson City and Paxton Observation Stations, and February 6, 2022 at the Paxton Observation Station. The coldest temperature recorded in the region was -28°F on January 5, 1999 at the Watseka Observation Station in Iroquois County.

What locations are affected by extreme cold?
Extreme cold affects the entire County. Extreme cold, like excessive heat and severe winter storms, generally extends across the entire County and affects multiple locations.

Do any of the participating jurisdictions have designated warming centers?
Yes. Ten of the 15 participating municipalities, townships, school districts, fire protection districts, library districts have designated warming centers based on the responses received from participants to the "Identification of Severe Weather Shelters" survey. A "designated" warming center is identified as any facility that has been *formally* identified by the jurisdiction (through emergency planning, resolution, Memorandum of Agreement, etc.) as a location available for use by residents during severe winter storms and extreme cold events.

Figure EC-3 identifies the location of each warming center by jurisdiction. At this time Rogers Township, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda

CUSD #10, and Tri-Point CUSD 6J, do not have any warming centers designated. In addition, there are no State of Illinois-designated warming centers in Ford County.

Figure EC-3
Designated Warming Centers by Participating Jurisdiction

Name/Address	Name/Address
Gibson City / Moyer Library District	*Paxton*
Moyer District Library, 618 S. Sangamon Ave.	Emergency Response Service, 134 W. State St.
City Hall, 101 E. 8th St.	*Piper City / Piper City FPD*
Gibson City FPD, 115 S. Lawrence St.	Community Center/Building, 64 W. Peoria St.
Gibson Bible Church, 309 IL-47	*Roberts*
Kempton / Kempton FPD	Gym, 118 W. Weldon St.
American Legion Hall , 212 1st St.	*Sibley*
Kempton FPD Fire Station, 210 1st St.	Village Hall, 125 W. Ohio
Melvin	
Community Center, 108 E. Main St.	

What is the probability of future extreme cold events occurring based on historical data?

Ford County has experienced 92 verified occurrences of extreme cold between 1995 and 2023. With 92 occurrences over the past 29 years, Ford County should expect to experience at least three extreme cold events in any given year. It is important to keep in mind that there are almost certainly gaps in the early extreme cold data. More events have almost certainly occurred than are documented in this section, which means that the probability is almost certainly higher than reported.

There were 22 years over the last 29 years where multiple (two or more) extreme cold events occurred. This indicates that the probability that multiple extreme cold events may occur during any given year within the County is 76%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions; specifies the unique and varied risk differences across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions; identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known); and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from extreme cold (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f, B2-a, and B2-b).

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to extreme cold?

Yes. All of Ford County, including the participating jurisdictions, is vulnerable to the dangers presented by extreme cold. Since 2014, Ford County has experienced 40 extreme cold events.

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by IEMA-OHS classifies Ford County's hazard rating for cold wave as "medium". IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

For extreme cold, FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Relatively Moderate". All five census tracts are rated "Relatively High" for extreme cold. **Figure R-4**

presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of extreme cold?

Yes. Based on responses to an Assets Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, 12 of the 16 responding jurisdictions considered specific assets within their jurisdiction vulnerable to extreme cold. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded extreme cold events?

Damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded, and no injuries or fatalities were reported as a result of any of the extreme cold events. This does not mean that injuries and fatalities didn't occur; it simply means that extreme cold was not identified as the primary cause. In comparison, the State of Illinois averages 18 cold-related fatalities annually according to the Illinois State Water Survey's Climate Atlas of Illinois.

Extreme Cold Fast Facts – Impacts/Risk

Extreme Cold Impacts:

- Total Property Damage: ***n/a***
- Injuries: ***n/a***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Extreme Cold Risk/Vulnerability:

- Public Health & Safety – General Population: ***Low to Medium***
- Public Health & Safety – Sensitive Populations: ***Medium***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities: ***Low***

What other impacts can result from extreme cold events?

Other impacts of extreme cold include early school dismissals and school closing, power outages and frozen and ruptured water pipes and water mains. Individuals who are outdoors during and immediately following extreme cold events can experience health and safety problems. Frostbite to hands, feet, ears and nose and hypothermia are common injuries.

What is the level of risk/vulnerability to public health and safety from severe winter storms and extreme cold?

For Ford County the level of risk or vulnerability posed by extreme cold to public health and safety of the *general population* is considered to be ***low*** to ***medium.*** This assessment is based on the fact that while extreme cold events occur regularly, the number of injuries and fatalities reported is low and all of the participating municipalities have designated warming centers.

The level of risk or vulnerability posed by extreme cold to the public health and safety of *sensitive populations* is considered to be ***medium***. Sensitive populations, such as individuals with dementia and access and functional needs populations, may be more susceptible to cold-related exposures if they become disoriented outdoors during an event and therefore their risk is elevated. However, demographic information is not available for these segments of the population.

Are existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to extreme cold?
Yes. All existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in Ford County and the participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to damage from extreme cold. Individual water pipes and distribution lines and mains are especially susceptible to freezing during extreme cold events. This freezing can lead to cracks or ruptures in the pipes in buildings as well as in buried service lines and mains. As a result, flooding can occur as well as disruptions in service. Since most buried service lines and water mains are located under local streets and roads, fixing a break requires portions of the street or road to be blocked off, excavated, and eventually repaired. These activities can be costly and must be carried out under less than ideal working conditions.

Tony O'Neal, Ameren Illinois Senior Emergency Response Specialist – Illinois Crisis Management, served as a technical partner on the Planning Committee and was able to provide information on the impacts and damages sustained by Ameren as the result of extreme cold from 2006 through 2023. This information, while regional in nature, helps quantify the damage sustained by critical infrastructure in Ford County and is summarized in **Figure EC-4**.

Figure EC-4
Ameren Illinois – Regional Power Outages Experienced in Ford County as a Result of Extreme Cold Events: 2006 – 2023

Event Date	Customers without Power	Maximum Duration of Outage	Wires Downed	Poles Replaced	Tree Orders*	Responding Personnel
01/06/2014	52,337	2.5	140	30	46	145
01/28/2019	10,033	3	27	3	---	---

* Tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed.

Based on the frequency with which extreme cold events have occurred in Ford County; the damages described; the amount of property damage previously reported; and the potential for disruptions to power distribution and communication; the risk or vulnerability to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities from extreme cold events is ***low***.

Are future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to extreme cold?
Yes. Neither the County nor any of the municipalities have building codes in place that will likely help lessen the vulnerability of new buildings and critical facilities to damage from extreme cold. Infrastructure, such as residential water pipes, will continue to be vulnerable as long as they are located in areas such as outside walls, attics and crawl spaces that do not contain proper insulation.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from extreme cold?
Unlike other natural hazards, such as tornadoes, there are no standard loss estimation models or methodologies for extreme cold events. With none of the recorded events listing property damage figures, there is no way to accurately estimate future potential dollar losses from extreme cold. However, according to the Ford and Kankakee County Clerks the total equalized assessed values of all residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the planning area susceptible to extreme cold is $243,195,489. Since all of the structures in the planning area are vulnerable to damage, this total represents the countywide property exposure to extreme cold.

3.4 SEVERE WINTER STORMS

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of a severe winter storm?

A severe winter storm can range from moderate snow over a few hours to significant accumulations of sleet and/or ice to blizzard conditions with blinding, wind-driven snow that lasts several days. The amount of snow or ice, air temperature, wind speed and event duration all influence the severity and type of severe winter storm that results. In general, there are three types of severe winter storms: blizzards, heavy snowstorms and ice storms. The following provides a brief description of each type as defined by the National Weather Service (NWS).

- **Blizzards.** Blizzards are characterized by strong winds of at least 35 miles per hour and are accompanied by considerable falling and/or blowing snow that reduces visibility to ¼ mile or less. Blizzards are the most dangerous of all winter storms.
- **Heavy Snowstorms.** Heavy snowstorms are generally defined as producing snowfall accumulations of four inches or more in 12 hours or less or six inches or more in 24 hours or less.
- **Ice Storms.** An ice storm occurs when substantial accumulations of ice, generally ¼ inch or more, build up on the ground, trees and utility lines as a result of freezing rain.

What is snow?

Snow is precipitation in the form of ice crystals. These ice crystals are formed directly from the freezing of water vapor in wintertime clouds. As the ice crystals fall toward the ground, they cling to each other creating snowflakes. Snow will only fall if the temperature remains at or below 32°F from the cloud base to the ground.

What is sleet?

Sleet is precipitation in the form of ice pellets. These ice pellets are composed of frozen or partially frozen rain drops or refrozen partially melted snowflakes. Sleet typically forms in winter storms when snowflakes partially melt while falling through a thin layer of warm air. The partially melted snowflakes then refreeze and form ice pellets as they fall through the colder air mass closer to the ground. Sleet usually bounces after hitting the ground or other hard surfaces and does not stick to objects.

What is freezing rain?

Freezing rain is precipitation that falls in the form of a liquid (i.e., rain drops) but freezes into a glaze of ice upon contact with the ground or other hard surfaces. This occurs when snowflakes descend into a warmer layer of air and melt completely. When the rain drops that result from this melting fall through another thin layer of freezing air just above the surface they become "supercooled", but they do not have time to refreeze before reaching the ground. However, because the raindrops are "supercooled", they instantly refreeze upon contact with anything that is at or below 32°F (i.e., the ground, trees, utility lines, etc.).

Are alerts issued for severe winter storms?

Yes. The NWS Weather Forecast Office in Chicago, Illinois is responsible for issuing ***winter storm watches*** and ***warnings*** for Ford County depending on the weather conditions. The following provides a brief description of each type of alert.

- **Watches.** The following watches are issued when conditions are favorable for hazardous winter weather conditions but are not occurring or imminent.
  - **Winter Storm Watch.** A winter storm watch is issued when severe winter storm conditions may occur, including heavy snow, significant ice or sleet accumulations, and any of those accompanied by strong winds that may lead to significant visibility reductions.

- **Advisories.** Winter advisories are issued for winter weather events that pose a significant inconvenience, especially to motorists, but should not be life-threatening if caution is exercised. The following advisories will be issued when an event is occurring or imminent.
  - **Winter Weather Advisory.** Any one of a combination of the following winter weather elements are expected:
    - 3 to 5 inches of snow;
    - light sleet accumulations;
    - light ice accumulations; and/or
    - localized significant visibility reductions due to snow and/or blowing snow.

    A winter weather advisory may be issued for less than 3 inches of snow if significant impacts are expected.

- **Warnings.** Winter weather warnings are issued for events that can be life threatening. The following warnings will be issued when an event is occurring, is imminent, or has a high probability of occurring.

  The following winter weather warnings are issued when severe winter weather conditions are expected to cause a significant impact to life or property. Individuals are advised to avoid travel and stay indoors.
  - **Blizzard Warning.** A blizzard warning is issued when wind speeds of 35 mph or greater are accompanied by considerable falling or blowing snow that frequently reduces visibility to less than ¼ mile for three hours or more.
  - **Winter Storm Warning.** A winter storm warning is issued when:
    - snow amounts of 6 inches or more in 12 hour or
    - heavy sleet accumulations of ½ inch or greater are expected.

    These conditions may or may not be accompanied by wind or other phenomena. A warning may also be issued if conditions approach blizzard criteria and/or have significant impacts, even if snowfall amounts are not expected to reach the criteria above.
  - **Ice Storm Warning.** An ice storm warning is issued when ice accumulations of ¼ inch or more are expected.

HAZARD PROFILE

The following identifies past occurrences of severe winter storms; details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected; and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-f).

When have severe winter storms occurred previously? What is the extent of these previous severe winter storms?
Table 7, located in **Appendix K**, summarizes the previous occurrences as well as the extent or magnitude of severe winter storms (snow & ice) recorded in Ford County.

Severe Winter Storm Fast Facts – Occurrences

Number of Severe Winter Storm Events Reported (1950 -2023): ***143***

Maximum 24-Hour Snow Accumulation: ***16.0 inches (February 13, 2007)***

Most Likely Month for Severe Winter Storms to Occur: ***February***

Number of Federal Emergency & Major Disaster Declarations Related to Severe Winter Storms: ***4 (1990, 1999, 2000, 2011)***

Number of State Disaster Proclamations Related to Severe Winter Storms: ***4 (2011, 2014, 2021, 2022)***

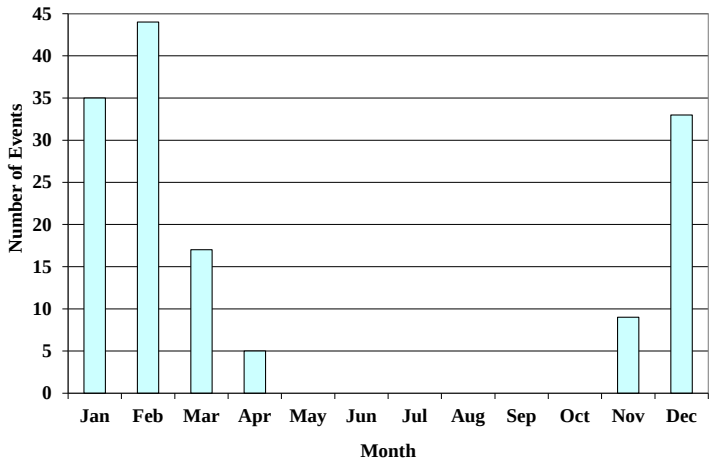
NOAA's Storm Events Database, Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE database, and NWS's COOP data records were used to document 143 reported occurrences of severe winter storms (snow, ice and/or a combination of both) in Ford County between 1950 and 2023. Of the 143 recorded occurrences there were 117 heavy snowstorms or blizzards; 23 combination events (freezing rain, sleet, ice and/or snow); and three ice or sleet storms. Included in the 143 severe winter storms are four events that contributed to two major federal disaster declarations and two federal emergency declarations in Ford County. Four of the 143 events also contributed to four state disaster proclamations in Ford County.

Figure SWS-1 charts the reported occurrences of severe winter storms by month. Of the 143 events, 112 (78%) took place in December, January, and February making this the peak period for severe winter storms. Of these 112 events, 44 (39%) occurred during February, making this the peak month for severe winter storms. There were two events that spanned two months; however, for illustration purposes only the month when the event started is graphed. Of the winter storm events with recorded times, 59% began during the a.m. hours.

According to the NWS's COOP data records, the maximum 24-hour snow accumulation in Ford County is 16.0 inches, which occurred on February 13, 2007 at the Paxton COOP Observation Station.

What locations are affected by severe winter storms?
Severe winter storms affect the entire County. All communities in Ford County have been affected by severe winter storms. Severe winter storms generally extend across the entire County and affect multiple locations.

Figure SWS-1
Severe Winter Storms by Month
1950 – 2023



What is the probability of future severe winter storms occurring based on historical data?

Ford County has had 143 verified occurrences of severe winter storms between 1950 and 2023. With 143 occurrences over the past 74 years, Ford County should expect about two severe winter storms in any given year. There were 45 years over the past 74 years where two or more severe winter storms occurred. This indicates the probability that two or more severe winter storms may occur during any given year within the County is 61%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions; specifies the unique and varied risk differences across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions; identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known); and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from severe winter storms (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f, B2-a, and B2-b).

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to severe winter storms?

Yes. All of Ford County, including the participating jurisdictions, is vulnerable to the dangers presented by severe winter storms. Severe winter storms are among the more frequently occurring natural hazards in Illinois. Since 2014, Ford County has experienced 16 severe winter storms.

Severe winter storms have immobilized portions of the County, blocking roads; downing power lines, trees, and branches; causing power outages and property damage; and contributing to vehicle accidents. In addition, the County, township, and municipalities must budget for snow removal and de-icing of roads and bridges as well as for roadway repairs.

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by IEMA-OHS classifies Ford County's hazard rating for winter storms as "high" and ice storms as "medium". IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

For winter weather and ice storm, FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Relatively Low". For winter weather, all five of the census tracts have a rating of "Relatively High". For ice storm, two census tracts are rated "Relatively Moderate" and three census tracts are rated "Relatively Low". **Figure R-4** presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of severe winter storms?

Yes. Based on responses to an Assets Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, all of the responding jurisdictions considered specific assets within their jurisdiction vulnerable to severe winter storms. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded severe winter storms?

Data obtained from NOAA's Storm Events Database and FEMA Public Assistance figures indicates that between 1950 and 2023, two of the 143 severe winter storms caused $139,636 in property damages. Damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for any of the remaining 141 reported occurrences. No injuries or fatalities were reported as a result of any of the recorded events.

Severe Winter Storms & Extreme Cold Events
Fast Facts – Impacts/Risk

Severe Winter Storm (Snow & Ice) Impacts:
- Total Property Damage (2 events): ***$139,636***
- Injuries: ***n/a***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Severe Winter Storm Risk/Vulnerability:
- Public Health & Safety: ***Low to Medium***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities: ***Medium***

In comparison, the State of Illinois has averaged $102 million annually in winter storm losses according to the Illinois State Water Survey's Climate Atlas of Illinois, ranking winter storms second only to flooding in terms of economic loss in the State. While behind floods in terms of the amount of property damage caused, severe winter storms have a greater ability to immobilize larger areas, with rural areas being particularly vulnerable.

What other impacts can result from severe winter storms?

In Ford County, vehicle accidents are the largest risk to health and safety from severe winter storms. Hazardous driving conditions (i.e., reduced visibility, icy road conditions, strong winds, etc.) contribute to the increase in accidents that result in injuries and fatalities. A majority of all severe winter storm injuries result from vehicle accidents.

Traffic accident data assembled by the Illinois Department of Transportation from 2018 through 2022 indicates that treacherous road conditions caused by snow/slush and ice were present for 8.2% to 15.0% of all crashes recorded annually in the County. **Figure SWS-2** provides a

breakdown by year of the number of crashes and corresponding injuries and fatalities that occurred when treacherous road conditions caused by snow and ice were present.

Figure SWS-2
Severe Winter Weather Crash Data for Ford County

Year	Total # of Crashes	Presence of Treacherous Road Conditions caused by Snow/slush and Ice		
		# of Crashes	# of Injuries	# of Fatalities
2018	200	30	5	2
2019	241	34	8	0
2020	196	19	2	0
2021	243	20	8	1
2022	251	30	5	0
Total:	**1131**	**133**	**28**	**3**

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation.

Persons who are outdoors during and immediately following severe winter storms can experience other health and safety problems. Frostbite to hands, feet, ears and nose and hypothermia are common injuries. Treacherous walking conditions also lead to falls which can result in serious injuries, including fractures and broken bones, especially in the elderly. Overexertion from shoveling driveways and walks can lead to life-threatening conditions such as heart attacks in middle-aged and older adults who are susceptible.

What is the level of risk/vulnerability to public health and safety from severe winter storms?

While severe winter storms occur regularly in Ford County, the number of injuries and fatalities is low. Taking into consideration the potential for hazardous driving conditions, snow-removal related injuries, and power outages that could leave individuals vulnerable to hypothermia, the risk to public health and safety of the *general population* from severe winter storms safety is seen as ***low*** to ***medium***.

The level of risk or vulnerability posed by severe winter storms to the public health and safety of *sensitive populations* is considered to be ***medium***. Sensitive populations, such as older adults (those 75 years of age and older) are more susceptible to slips and falls caused by treacherous walking conditions and therefore their risk is elevated. **Figure SWS-3** identifies the percent of sensitive populations by participating municipality, township, and the County based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 decennial census data.

Are existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to severe winter storms?

Yes. All existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in Ford County and the participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms.

Structural damage to buildings caused by severe winter storms (snow and ice) is very rare but can occur particularly to flat rooftops. Information gathered from Ford County residents indicates that snow and ice accumulations on communication and power lines as well as key roads presents the greatest vulnerability to infrastructure and critical facilities within the County. Snow and ice accumulations on lines often lead to disruptions in communications and create power outages.

Depending on the damage, it can take anywhere from several hours to several days to restore service.

Figure SWS-3
Sensitive Populations by Participating Jurisdictions

Participating Jurisdiction	% of Population 75 year of age & Older
Gibson City[1,4]	13.0%
Kempton[3,5]	9.1%
Melvin[1]	7.5%
Paxton[2]	9.1%
Piper City[3,6]	13.6%
Roberts[2]	7.8%
Sibley[1,4]	12.8%
Rogers Township[3,5]	4.7%
Sullivant Township[1,4]	11.3%
Unincorp. Ford County	5.6%
Ford County	5.8%
State of Illinois	6.7%

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4
[2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10
[3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library
[5]Kempton FPD
[6]Piper City FPD

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Tony O'Neal, Ameren Illinois Senior Emergency Response Specialist – Illinois Crisis Management, served as a technical partner to the Planning Committee and was able to provide information on the impacts and damages sustained by Ameren as the result of severe winter storms from 2006 through 2023. This information, while regional in nature, helps quantify the damages sustained by critical infrastructure in Ford County and is summarized in **SWS-4**.

In addition to affecting communication and power lines, snow and ice accumulations on state and local roads hampers travel and can cause dangerous driving conditions. Blowing and drifting snow can lead to road closures and increases the risk of automobile accidents. Even small accumulations of ice can be extremely dangerous to motorists since bridges and overpasses freeze before other surfaces.

When transportation is disrupted, schools close, emergency, and medical services are delayed, some businesses close and government services can be affected. When a severe winter storm hits there is also an increase in cost to the County, township, and municipalities for snow removal and de-icing. Road resurfacing and pothole repairs are additional costs incurred each year as a result of severe winter storms.

Based on the frequency with which severe winter storms have occurred in Ford County; the damages described; the amount of property damage previously reported; and the potential for disruptions to power distribution and communication; the risk or vulnerability to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities from severe winter storms is ***medium***.

Figure SWS-4
Ameren Illinois – Regional Power Outages Experienced in Ford County as a Result of Severe Winter Storm Events: 2006 – 2023

Event Date	Event Type	Customers without Power	Maximum Duration of Outage (days)	Wires Downed	Poles Replaced	Tree Orders*	Responding Personnel
12/18/2008	Ice Storm	45,000	5	600	269	315	1,056
01/31/2011	Blizzard	14,000	3	1,494	104	718	1,144
01/01/2021	Ice Storm	14,966	6	240	63	123	1,296
12/21/2022	Winter Storm	5,987	3	---	---	---	---

* Tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed.

Are future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to severe winter storms?

Yes. Neither the County nor any of the municipalities have building codes in place that will likely help lessen the vulnerability of new buildings and critical facilities to damage severe winter storms. In addition, infrastructure such as new communication and power lines will continue to be vulnerable to severe winter storms, especially to ice accumulations, as long as they are located above ground. Rural areas of the County have experienced extended periods without power due to severe winter storms. Steps to bury all new lines would eliminate the vulnerability, but this action would be cost prohibitive in most areas. In terms of new roads and bridges, there is very little that can be done to reduce or eliminate their vulnerability to severe winter storms.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from severe winter storms?

Unlike other natural hazards, such as tornadoes, there are no standard loss estimation models or methodologies for severe winter storms. Since only two of the 143 recorded events listed property damage numbers for severe winter storms, it is difficult to accurately estimate future potential dollar losses. However, according to the Ford and Kankakee County Clerks the total equalized assessed values of all residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the planning area susceptible to severe winter storms is $292,413,900. Since all of the structures in the planning area are vulnerable to damage, this total represents the countywide property exposure to severe winter storms.

3.5 EXCESSIVE HEAT

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of excessive heat?

Excessive heat is generally characterized by a prolonged period of summertime weather that is substantially hotter and more humid than the average for a location at that time of year. Excessive heat criteria typically shift by location and time of year. As a result, reliable fixed absolute criteria are not generally specified (i.e., a summer day with a maximum temperature of at least 90°F).

Excessive heat events are usually a result of both high temperatures and high relative humidity. (Relative humidity refers to the amount of moisture in the air.) The higher the relative humidity or the more moisture in the air, the less likely that evaporation will take place. This becomes significant when high relative humidity is coupled with soaring temperatures.

On hot days the human body relies on the evaporation of perspiration or sweat to cool and regulate the body's internal temperature. Sweating does nothing to cool the body unless the water is removed by evaporation. When the relative humidity is high, then the evaporation process is hindered, robbing the body of its ability to cool itself.

Excessive heat is a leading cause of weather-related fatalities in the U.S. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a total of 15,707 people died from heat-related illnesses between 1999 and 2020, an average of 714 fatalities a year.

What is the Heat Index?

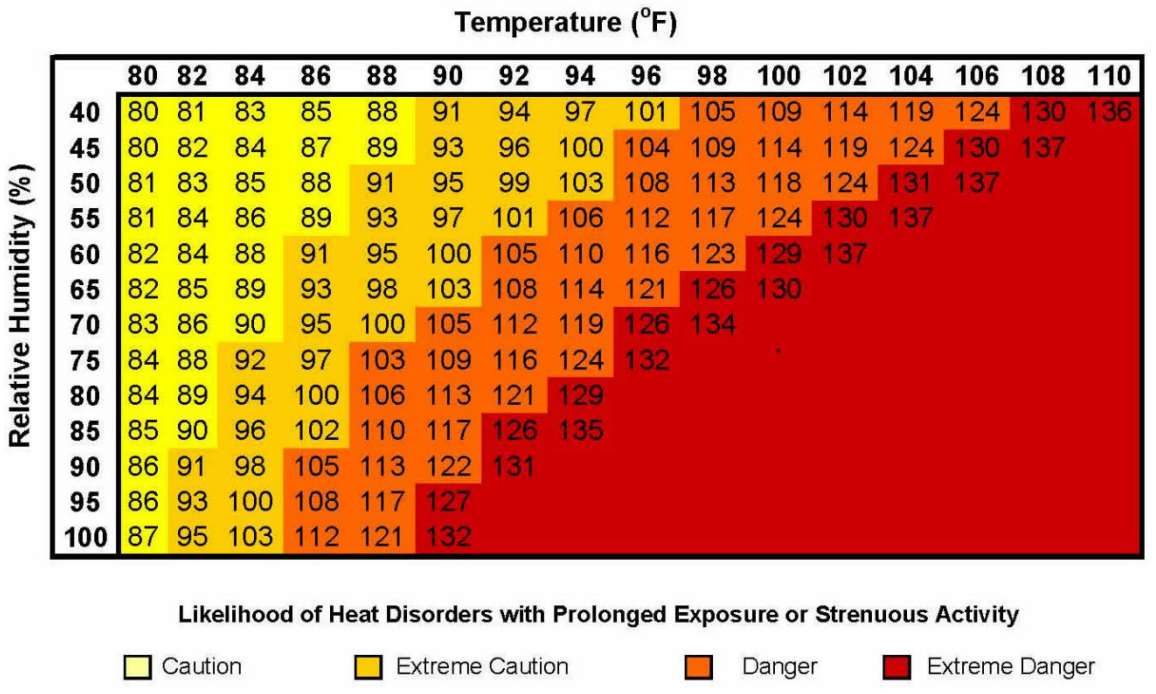
In an effort to raise the public's awareness of the hazards of excessive heat, the National Weather Service (NWS) devised the "Heat Index". The Heat Index, sometimes referred to as the "apparent temperature", is a measure of how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to the actual air temperature. **Figure EH-1** shows the Heat Index as it corresponds to various air temperatures and relative humidity.

As an example, if the air temperature is 96°F and the relative humidity is 65%, then the Heat Index would be 121°F. It should be noted that the Heat Index values were devised for shady, light wind conditions. Exposure to full sunshine can increase Heat Index values by up to 15°F. Also, strong winds, particularly with very hot, very dry air, can be extremely hazardous. When the Heat Index reaches 105°F or greater, there is an increased likelihood that continued exposure and/or physical activity will lead to individuals developing severe heat disorders.

What are heat disorders?

Heat disorders are a group of illnesses caused by prolonged exposure to hot temperatures and are characterized by the body's inability to shed excess heat. These disorders develop when the heat gain exceeds the level the body can remove or if the body cannot compensate for fluids and salt lost through perspiration. In either case the body loses its ability to regulate its internal temperature. All heat disorders share one common feature: the individual has been overexposed to heat or over exercised for their age and physical condition on a hot day. The following describes the symptoms associated with the different heat disorders.

Figure EH-1
Heat Index



Source: NOAA, National Weather Service.

- **Heat Rash.** Heat rash is a skin irritation caused by excessive sweating during hot, humid weather and is characterized by red clusters of small blisters on the skin. It usually occurs on the neck, chest, groin or in elbow creases.
- **Sunburn.** Sunburn is characterized by redness and pain of skin exposed too long to the sun without proper protection. In severe cases it can cause swelling, blisters, fever and headaches and can significantly retard the skin's ability to shed excess heat.
- **Heat Cramps.** Heat cramps are characterized by heavy sweating and muscle pains or spasms, usually in the abdomen, arms or legs that during intense exercise. The loss of fluid through perspiration leaves the body dehydrated resulting in muscle cramps. This is usually the first sign that the body is experiencing trouble dealing with heat.
- **Heat Exhaustion.** Heat exhaustion is characterized by heavy sweating, muscle cramps, tiredness, weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea or vomiting and faintness. Breathing may become rapid and shallow and the pulse thready (weak). The skin may appear cool, moist and pale. If not treated, heat exhaustion may progress to heat stroke.
- **Heat Stroke (Sunstroke).** Heat stroke is a life-threatening condition characterized by a high body temperature (106°F or higher). The skin appears to be red, hot and dry with very little perspiration present. Other symptoms include a rapid and strong pulse, throbbing headache, dizziness, nausea and confusion. There is a possibility that the individual will become unconscious. If the body is not cooled quickly, then brain damage and death may result.

Studies indicate that, all things being equal, the severity of heat disorders tends to increase with age. Heat cramps in a 17-year-old may be heat exhaustion in someone 40 and heat stroke in a person over 60. Elderly persons, small children, chronic invalids, those on certain medications and persons with weight or alcohol problems are particularly susceptible to heat reactions.

Figure EH-2 below indicates the heat index at which individuals, particularly those in higher risk groups, might experience heat-related disorders. Generally, when the heat index is expected to exceed 105°F, the NWS will initiate excessive heat alert procedures.

Figure EH-2
Relationship between Heat Index and Heat Disorders

Heat Index (°F)	Heat Disorders
80°F – 90°F	Fatigue is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
90°F – 105°F	Heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
105°F – 130°F	Heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke likely; heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
130°F or Higher	Heat stroke highly likely with continued exposure

Source: NOAA, Heat Wave: A Major Summer Killer.

Are alerts issued for excessive heat events?

Yes. An excessive heat alert is an advisory or warning issued by the NWS when the Heat Index is expected to have a significant impact on public safety. The expected severity of the heat determines the type of alert issued. There are four types of alerts that can be issued for an extreme heat event. The following provides a brief description of each type of alert based on the ***excessive heat advisory/warning criteria*** established by NWS Weather Forecast Office in Chicago, Illinois. The Chicago Office is responsible for issuing alerts for Ford County.

- **Watch.** An excessive heat watch is issued when conditions are favorable for the maximum heat index to potentially reach 110°F or greater and the minimum heat index is to remain at or above 75°F for at least 48 hours.
- **Advisory.** An excessive heat advisory is issued when the maximum heat index is exceeding or expected to exceed 105°F for an event that is occurring or imminent.
- **Warning.** An excessive heat warning is issued where the maximum heat index is expected to reach 110°F or greater and the minimum heat index is expected to remain at or above 75°F for at least 48 hours for an event that is occurring or imminent.

HAZARD PROFILE

The following identifies past occurrences of excessive heat, details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-f).

When have excessive heat events occurred previously? What is the extent of these events?

Table 8, located in **Appendix K**, summarizes the previous occurrences as well as the extent or magnitude of excessive heat events in Ford County. NOAA's Storm Events Database, Iowa State University's National Weather Service Watch, Warning, and Advisories database, Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE database, and NWS's COOP Data records were used to document 72 occurrences of excessive heat in Ford County between 1995 and 2023.

Excessive Heat Fast Facts – Occurrences

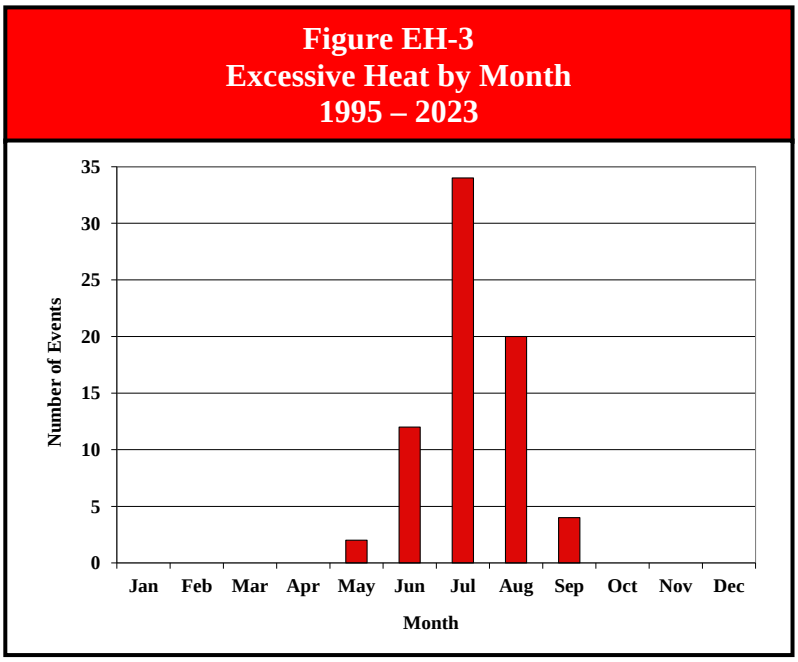
Number of Excessive Heat Events Reported (1995 – 2023): ***72***

Hottest Temperature in the County: ***108°F (August 16 & 17, 1988)***

Most Likely Month for Excessive Heat Events to Occur: ***July***

Figure EH-3 charts the reported occurrences of excessive heat by month. Thirty-four of the 72 events (47%) began in July making this the peak month for excessive heat events in Ford County. There were three events that spanned two months; however, for illustration purposes only the month the event started is graphed.

Figure EH-3
Excessive Heat by Month
1995 – 2023



According to the Midwestern Regional Climate Center, temperature records in Ford County were kept by the Roberts COOP Observation Station from 1949 to 1968, by Piper City COOP Observation Station from 1969 to 2012, by the Gibson City COOP Observation Station from 1980 to 2008, and by the Paxton COOP Observation Station from 1987 to 2022. During these periods, the hottest temperature recorded in Ford County was 108°F, which occurred at the Piper City Observation Station on August 16 and 17, 1988. The hottest temperature recorded in the region was 114°F on July 15, 1936at the Normal Observation Station in McLean County.

What locations are affected by excessive heat?

Excessive heat affects the entire County. Excessive heat events, like drought and severe winter storms, generally extend across an entire region and affect multiple counties.

Do any of the participating jurisdictions have designated cooling centers?

Yes. Ten of the 15 participating municipalities, townships, school districts, fire protection districts, and library districts have designated cooling centers based on the responses received from participants to the "Identification of Severe Weather Shelters" survey. A "designated" cooling center is identified as any facility that has been *formally* identified by the jurisdiction (through emergency planning, resolution, Memorandum of Agreement, etc.) as a location available for use by residents of the jurisdiction during excessive heat events.

Figure EH-4 identifies the location of each cooling center by jurisdiction. At this time Rogers Township, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, and Tri-Point CUSD 6J do not have any cooling centers designated. In addition, there are no State of Illinois-designated cooling centers in Ford County.

Figure EH-4
Designated Cooling Centers by Participating Jurisdiction

Name/Address	Name/Address
Gibson City / Moyer District Library	*Melvin*
Moyer District Library, 618 S. Sangamon Ave.	Community Center, 108 E. Main St.
City Hall, 101 E. 8th St.	*Paxton*
Gibson City FPD, 115 S. Lawrence St.	Emergency Response Service, 134 W. State St.
Gibson Bible Church, 309 IL Rte. 47	*Piper City / Piper City FPD*
County Market, 415 E. First St.	Community Center/Building, 64 W. Peoria St.
Telecare, 215 E. Third St.	*Roberts*
McDonalds, 801 S. Sangamon Ave.	Gym, 118 W. Weldon St.
Gibson Area Hospital, 1120 N. Melvin St.	*Sibley*
Kempton / Kempton FPD	Village Hall, 125 W. Ohio
American Legion Hall, 212 1st St.	
Kempton FPD Fire Station, 210 1st St.	

What is the probability of future excessive heat events occurring based on historical data?

Ford County has experienced 72 verified occurrences of excessive heat between 1995 and 2023. With 72 occurrences over the past 29 years, Ford County should expect to experience at least two excessive heat events per year. It is important to keep in mind that there are almost certainly gaps in the excessive heat data. More events have almost certainly occurred than are documented in this section, which means that the probability is almost certainly higher than reported.

There were 15 years over the last 29 years where multiple (two or more) excessive heat events occurred. This indicates that the probability that multiple excessive heat events may occur during any given year within the County is 52%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions; specifies the unique and varied risk differences across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions; identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known); and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from excessive heat (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f, B2-a, and B2-b).

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to excessive heat?

Yes. All of Ford County, including the participating jurisdictions, is vulnerable to the dangers presented by excessive heat. Since 2014 Ford County has experienced 24 excessive heat events.

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by IEMA-OHS classifies Ford County's hazard rating for heat wave as "medium." IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

For excessive heat, the FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Relatively Low". One of the five census tracts is rated "Relatively High" for excessive heat and the other four census tracts are rated "Relatively Moderate". **Figure R-4** presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of excessive heat?

Yes. Based on responses to an Assets Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, 11 of the 16 responding jurisdictions considered specific assets within their jurisdiction vulnerable to excessive heat. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded excessive heat events?

Damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded, and no injuries or fatalities were reported as the result of any of the excessive heat events. This does not mean that additional injuries or fatalities didn't occur; it simply means that excessive heat was not identified as the primary cause. This is especially true for fatalities. Usually, heat is not listed as the primary cause of death, but rather an underlying cause. The heat indices were sufficiently high for all the excessive heat events to produce heat cramps or heat exhaustion with the possibility of heat stroke in cases of prolonged exposure or physical activity.

In comparison, Illinois averages 74 heat-related fatalities annually according to the Illinois State Water Survey's Climate Atlas of Illinois.

Excessive Heat Fast Facts – Impacts/Risk

Excessive Heat Impacts:

- Total Property Damage: ***n/a***
- Total Crop Damage: ***n/a***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***
- Injuries: ***n/a***

Excessive Heat Risk/Vulnerability:

- Public Health & Safety – General Population: ***Low***
- Public Health & Safety – Sensitive Populations: ***Medium***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities: ***Low***

What other impacts can result from excessive heat events?

Other impacts of excessive heat include road buckling, power outages, stress on livestock, early school dismissals and school closings. In addition, excessive heat events can also lead to an increase in water usage and may result in municipalities imposing water use restrictions. In Ford County excessive heat should not impact municipal water supplies since none obtain their water from surface water bodies. Excessive heat may impact residents in unincorporated Ford County who rely on shallow private wells for their drinking water.

What is the level of vulnerability to public health and safety from excessive heat?

Even if injuries and fatalities due to excessive heat were under reported in Ford County, the level of risk or vulnerability posed by excessive heat to the public health and safety of the *general population* is considered to be ***low***. This assessment is based on the frequency with which excessive heat occurs within the County; the impacts associated with these events; the types of living conditions (such as older, poorly-ventilated high rise buildings and low-income neighborhoods) that tend to contribute to heat-related injuries and fatalities; as well as the fact that injuries and fatalities due to excessive heat may be under reported. For the purposes of this analysis, *general population* includes healthy, able-bodied individuals who should have the ability to physiologically acclimatize to hot conditions over a period of days to weeks. Should that prove difficult, cooling centers are available in all of the participating municipalities to provide relief during peak heat hours.

The level of risk or vulnerability posed by excessive heat to the public health and safety of *sensitive populations* is considered to be ***medium***. Sensitive, populations such as older adults (those 75 years of age and older) and small children (those younger than 5 years of age), are more susceptible to heat-related reactions and therefore their risk is elevated. **Figure EH-5** identifies the percent of sensitive populations by participating municipality, township, and the County based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 decennial census data. In addition, individuals with chronic conditions, those on certain medications, and persons with weight or alcohol problems are also considered sensitive populations. However, demographic information is not available for these segments of the population.

Are existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to excessive heat?

No. In general, existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in the County and the participating jurisdictions are not vulnerable to excessive heat. The primary concern is for the health and safety of those living in the County (including all of the municipalities).

While buildings do not typically sustain damage from excessive heat, in rare cases infrastructure and critical facilities may be directly or indirectly damaged. While uncommon, excessive heat has been known to contribute to damage caused to roadways within Ford County. The combination of excessive heat and vehicle loads has caused pavement cracking and buckling.

Excessive heat has also been known to indirectly contribute to disruptions in the electrical grid. When the temperatures rise, the demand for energy also rises in order to operate air conditioners, fans, and other devices. This increase in demand places stress on the electrical grid components, increasing the likelihood of power outages. While not common in Ford County, there is the potential for this to occur. The potential may increase over the next two decades if new power

sources are not built to replace the state's aging nuclear power facilities that are expected to be decommissioned.

Figure EH-5
Sensitive Populations by Participating Jurisdictions

Participating Jurisdiction	% of Population 75 years of age & Older	% of Population Younger than 5 years of age	Total % of Sensitive Population
Gibson City[1,4]	13.0%	5.1%	18.1%
Kempton[3,5]	9.1%	5.7%	14.8%
Melvin[1]	7.5%	4.8%	12.3%
Paxton[2]	9.1%	6.7%	15.8%
Piper City[3,6]	13.6%	5.5%	19.1%
Roberts[2]	7.8%	6.4%	14.2%
Sibley[1,4]	12.8%	5.6%	18.4%
Rogers Township[3,5]	4.7%	7.1%	11.8%
Sullivant Township[1,4]	11.3%	4.2%	15.5%
Unincorp. Ford County	5.6%	8.5%	14.1%
Ford County	5.8%	10.1%	15.9%
State of Illinois	6.7%	5.5%	12.2%

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

In general, the risk or vulnerability to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities from excessive heat is considered ***low***, even taking into consideration the potential for damage to roadways and disruptions to the electrical grid.

Are future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to excessive heat?

No. Future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities within the County and participating jurisdictions are no more vulnerable to excessive heat events than the existing building, infrastructure, and critical facilities. As discussed above, buildings do not typically sustain damage from excessive heat. Infrastructure and critical facilities may, in rare cases, be damaged by excessive heat, but very little can be done to prevent this.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from excessive heat?

Unlike other natural hazards there are no standard loss estimation models or methodologies for excessive heat. With none of the recorded events listing property damage figures, there is no way to accurately estimate future potential dollar losses from excessive heat. Since excessive heat typically does not cause structure damage, it is unlikely that future dollar losses will be extreme. The primary concern associated with excessive heat is the health and safety of those living in the County and municipalities, especially sensitive populations such as the elderly, infants, young children, and those with medical conditions.

3.6 TORNADOES

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of a tornado?

A tornado is a narrow violently rotating column of air, often visible as a funnel-shaped cloud that extends from the base of a thunderstorm cloud formation to the ground. The most violent tornadoes can have wind speeds of more than 300 miles per hour and can create damage paths in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long.

Not all tornadoes have a visible funnel cloud. Some may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud forms within the funnel. Generally, tornadoes move from southwest to northeast, but they have been known to travel in any direction, even backtracking. A typical tornado travels at around 10 to 20 miles per hour, but this may vary from almost stationary to 60 miles per hour. Tornadoes can occur at any time of the year and happen at any time of the day or night, although most occur between 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.

About 1,200 tornadoes hit the U.S. yearly, with an average 52 tornadoes occurring annually in Illinois. The destruction caused by a tornado may range from light to catastrophic depending on the intensity, size and duration of the storm. Tornadoes cause crop and property damage, power outages, environmental degradation, injuries and fatalities. Tornadoes are known to blow roofs off buildings, flip vehicles and demolish homes. Typically, tornadoes cause the greatest damage to structures of light construction, such as residential homes. On average, tornadoes cause 60 to 65 facilities and 1,500 injuries in the U.S. annually.

How are tornadoes rated?

Originally tornadoes were rated using the Fujita Scale (F-Scale), which related the degree of damage caused by a tornado to the intensity of the tornado's wind speed. The Scale identified six categories of damage, F0 through F5. **Figure T-1** gives a brief description of each category.

Use of the original Fujita Scale was discontinued on February 1, 2007 in favor of the Enhanced Fujita Scale. The original scale had several flaws including basing a tornado's intensity and damages on wind speeds that were never scientifically tested and proven. It also did not take into consideration that a multitude of factors (i.e., structure construction, wind direction and duration, flying debris, etc.) affect the damage caused by a tornado. In addition, the process of rating the damage itself was based on the judgment of the damage assessor. In many cases, meteorologists and engineers, highly experienced in damage survey techniques, often came up with different F-scale ratings for the same damage.

The Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF-Scale) was created to remedy the flaws in the original scale. It continues to use the F0 through F5 categories, but it incorporates 28 different damage indicators (mainly various building types, towers/poles and trees) as calibrated by engineers and meteorologists. For each damage indicator there are eight degrees of damage ranging from barely visible damage to complete destruction of the damage indicator. The wind speeds assigned to each category are estimates, not measurements, based on the damage assessment. **Figure T-1** identifies the Enhanced Fujita Scale.

Figure T-1
Fujita & Enhanced Fujita Tornado Measurement Scales

F-Scale		EF-Scale		Description
Category	**Wind Speed (mph)**	**Category**	**Wind Speed (mph)**	
F0	40 – 72	EF0	65 – 85	Light damage – some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; damage to sign boards
F1	73 – 112	EF1	86 – 110	Moderate damage – peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads
F2	113 – 157	EF2	111 – 135	Considerable damage – roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground
F3	158 – 207	EF3	136 – 165	Severe damage – roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off ground and thrown
F4	208 – 260	EF4	166 – 200	Devastating damage – well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown, and large missiles generated
F5	261 – 318	EF5	Over 200	Incredible damage – strong frame houses lifted off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 yards; trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur

Source: NOAA, Storm Prediction Center.

The idea behind the EF-Scale is that a tornado scale needs to take into account the typical strengths and weaknesses of different types of construction, instead of applying a "one size fits all" approach. This is due to the fact that the same wind speed can cause different degrees of damage to different kinds of structures. In a real-life application, the degree of damage to each of the 28 indicators can be mapped together to create a comprehensive damage analysis. As with the original scale, the EF-Scale rates the tornado as a whole based on the most intense damage within the tornado's path.

While the EF-Scale is currently in use, **the historical data presented in this report is based on the original F-Scale**. None of the tornadoes rated before February 1, 2007 will be re-evaluated using the EF-Scale.

Are alerts issued for tornadoes?

Yes. The National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office in Chicago, Illinois is responsible for issuing ***tornado watches*** and ***warnings*** for Ford County depending on the weather conditions. The following provides a brief description of each type of alert.

- **Watch.** A tornado watch is issued when atmospheric conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms potentially capable of producing tornadoes. Watches are typically large, covering numerous counties or even states.
- **Warning.** A tornado warning is issued when a tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property for those who are in the path of the tornado. Individuals should see shelter immediately.

HAZARD PROFILE

The following identifies past occurrences of tornadoes; details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected; and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-f).

When have tornadoes occurred previously? What is the extent of these previous tornadoes?

Table 9, located in **Appendix K**, summarizes the previous occurrences as well as the extent or magnitude of tornado events recorded in Ford County. NOAA's Storm Events Database, Storm Data Publication and Storm Prediction Center have documented 34 occurrences of tornadoes in Ford County between 1950 and 2023. In comparison, there have been 2,904 tornadoes statewide between 1950 and 2023 according to NOAA's Storm Prediction Center. **Figure T-2** charts the reported occurrences of tornadoes by magnitude. Of the 34 reported occurrences, there were: 1 – F3, 4 – F2s, 9 – F1s, 13 – F0s, 1 – EF1s, 4 – EF0s, and 2 – EFUs.

Tornado Fast Facts – Occurrences

Number of Tornadoes Reported (1950 – 2023): ***34***
Highest F-Scale Rating Recorded: ***F3 (April 7, 1954)***
Most Likely Month for Tornadoes to Occur: ***June***
Average Length of a Tornado: ***2.26 miles***
Average Width of a Tornado: ***83 yards***
Average Damage Pathway of a Tornado: ***0.11 sq. mi.***
Longest Tornado Path in the County: ***18.2 miles (F1 – March 4, 1961)***
Widest Tornado Path in the County: ***880 yards (F2 – June 7, 1980)***

Figure T-3 charts the reported tornadoes by month. Of the 34 events, 24 (71%) took place in April, May, and June making this the peak period for tornadoes in Ford County. Of those 24 events, nine (38%) occurred during June, making this the peak month for tornadoes. In comparison, 1,773 of the 2,904 tornadoes (61%) recorded in Illinois from 1950 through 2023 took place in April, May, and June.

Approximately 91% of all tornadoes in the County occurred during the p.m. hours, with 27 of the tornado events (79%) taking place between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. In comparison, more than half of all Illinois tornadoes occur between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The tornadoes that have impacted Ford County have varied from 0.01 miles to 18.2 miles in length and from 10 yards to 880 yards in width. The average length of a tornado in Ford County is 2.26 miles and the average width is 83 yards (0.047 miles).

Figure T-2
Tornadoes by Magnitude
1950 – 2023

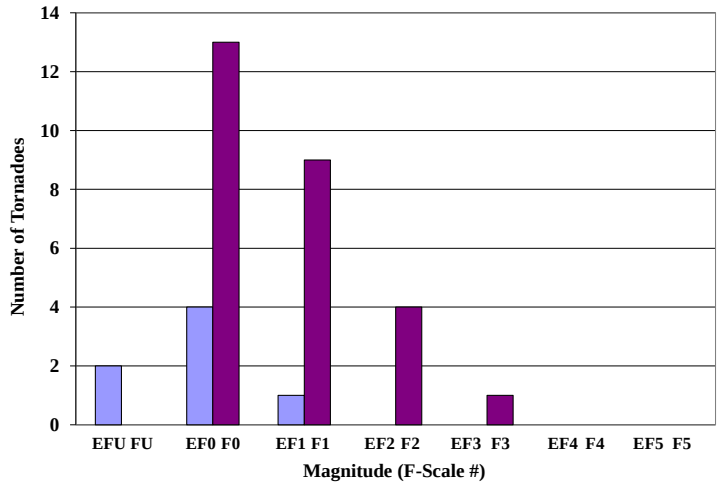
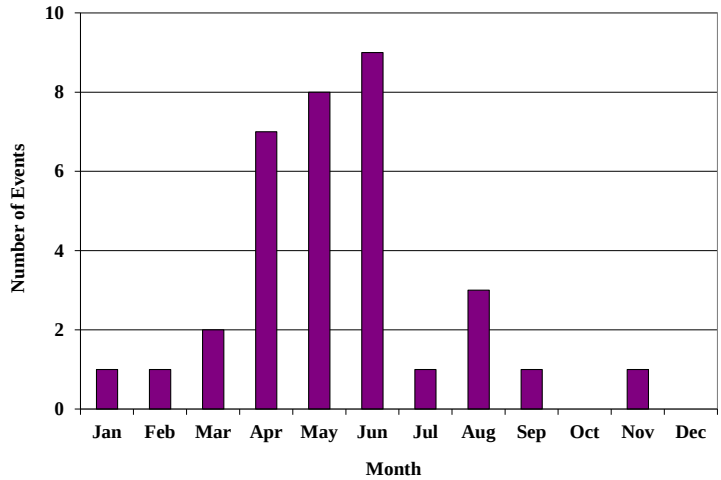


Figure T-3
Tornadoes by Month
1950 – 2023



Figures T-4 and T-5 show the pathway of each reported tornado. The numbers next to each tornado correspond with the tornado description in **Table 9** located in **Appendix K.** Unlike other natural hazards (i.e., severe winter storms, drought, and excessive heat), tornadoes impact a relatively small area. Typically, the area impacted by a tornado is less than four square miles. In Ford County, the average damage pathway or area impacted by a tornado is 0.11 square miles.

Figure T-4
FU/EFU – F0/EF0 Tornado Pathways in Ford County

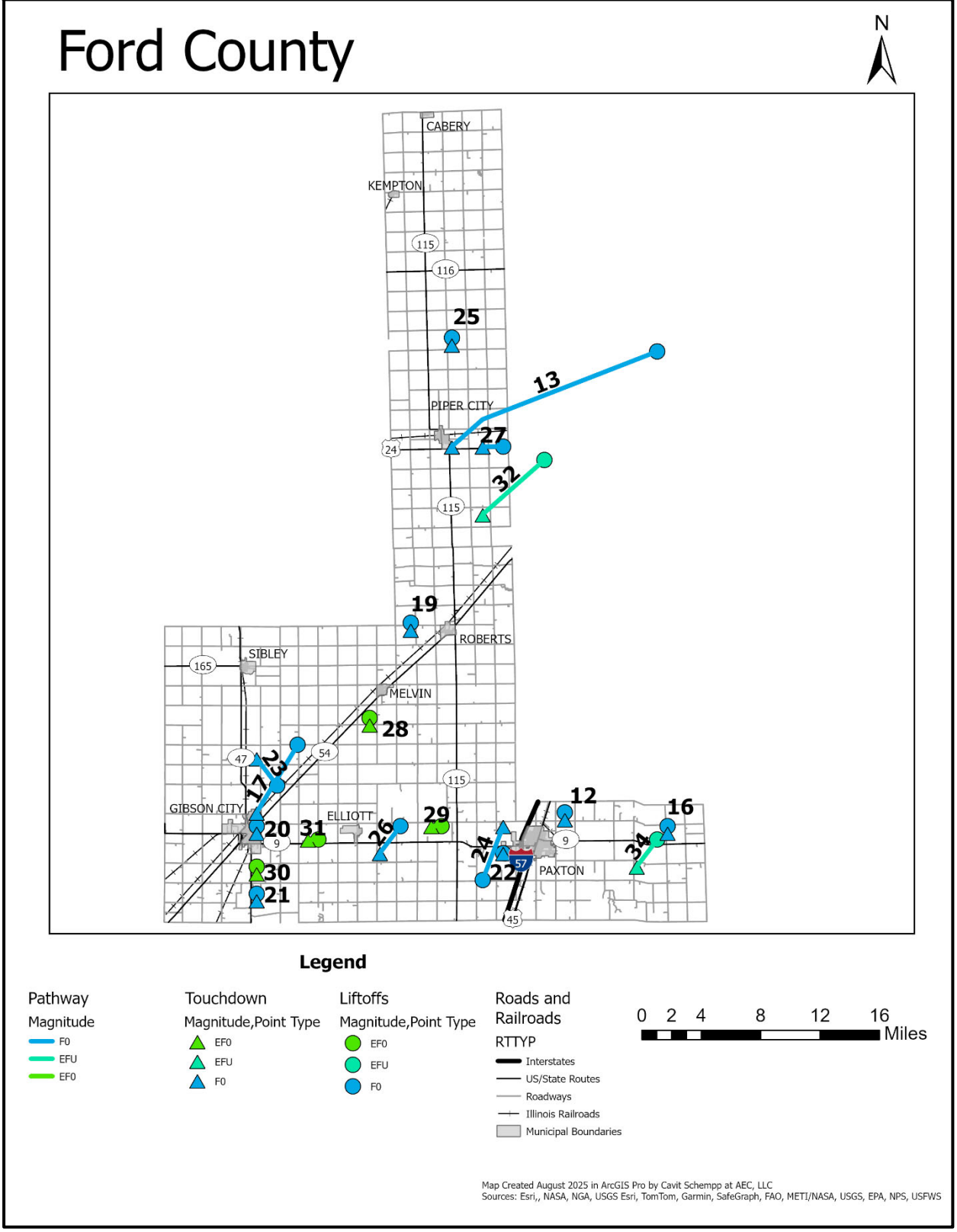
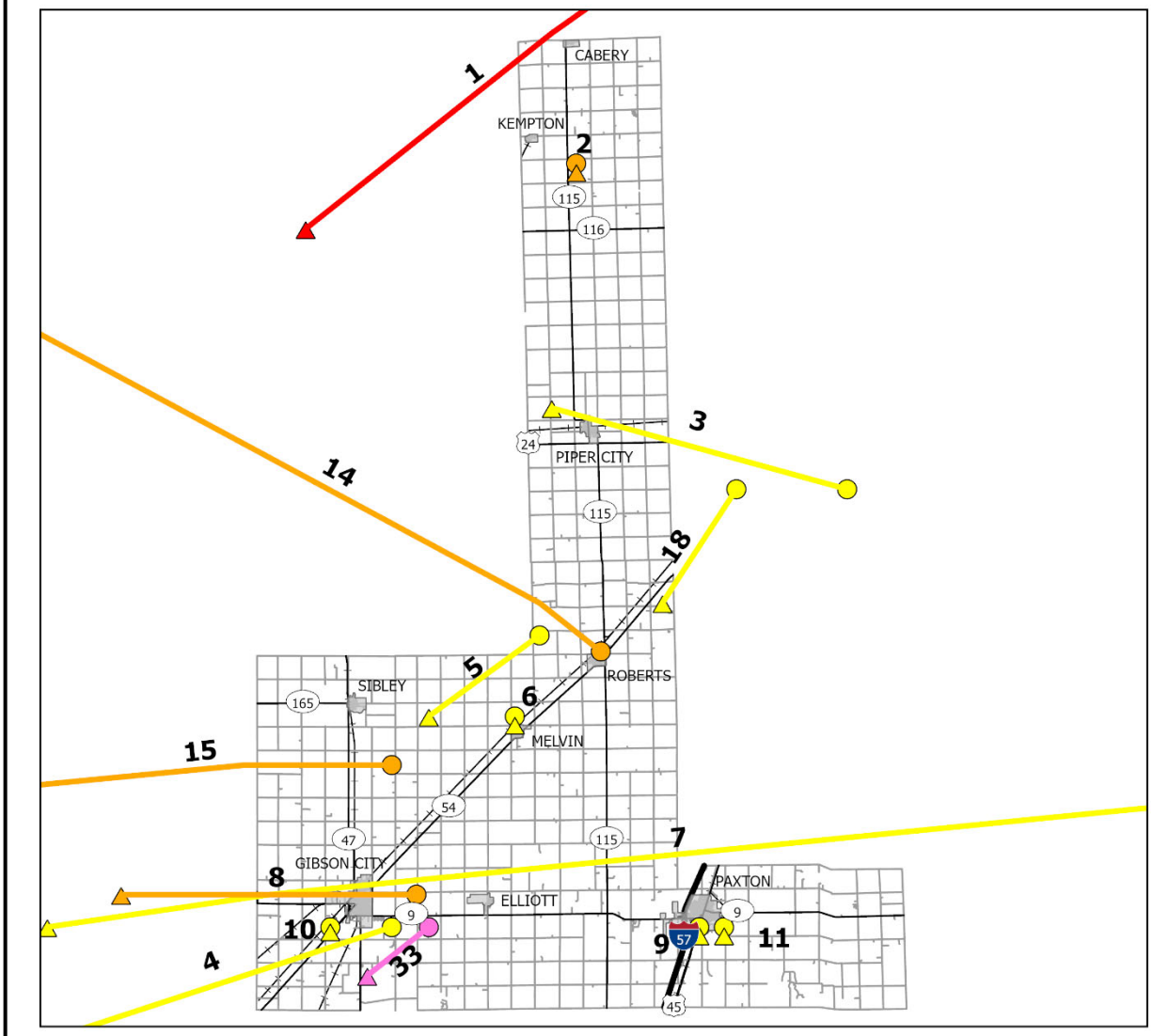


Figure T-5
F1/EF1 – F3/EF3 Tornado Pathways in Ford County



The longest tornado recorded in Ford County occurred on March 4, 1961. This F1 tornado, measuring 18.2 miles in length in the County and 10 yards in width, touched down in McLean County at Arrowsmith and traveled east-northeast moving through Ford County and into Iroquois County before lifting off east-southeast of Wellington for a total of 51.5 miles. The damage pathway of this tornado covered 0.29 square miles, with 0.10 square miles occurring in Ford County.

The widest tornado recorded measured 880 yards in width and occurred on June 7, 1980 when an F2 tornado touched down in Livingston County southeast of Graymont and traveled southeast before lifting off near Roberts in Ford County. The damage pathway of this tornado covered 17.25 square miles, with 1.8 square miles occurring in Ford County.

What locations are affected by tornadoes?

Tornadoes have the potential to affect the entire County. Three of the seven participating municipalities within the County have had reported occurrences of tornadoes within their corporate limits.

What is the probability of future tornadoes occurring based on historical data?

Ford County has had 34 verified occurrences of tornadoes between 1950 and 2023. With 34 tornadoes over the past 74 years, the probability or likelihood that a tornado will touch down somewhere in the County in any given year is 46%. There were seven years over the last 74 years where more than one tornado occurred. This indicates that the probability that more than one tornado may occur during any given year within the County is 9.5%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions; specifies the unique and varied risk differences across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions; identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known); and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from tornadoes (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f, B2-a, and B2-b).

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to tornadoes?

Yes. All of Ford County, including the participating jurisdictions, is vulnerable to the dangers presented by tornadoes. Since 2014, three tornadoes have been recorded in Ford County.

Three of the seven participating municipalities have had a tornado touch down or pass through their municipal boundaries. **Figure T-6** lists the verified tornadoes that have touched down in or near or passed through each participating municipality and township. In terms of unincorporated areas vulnerable to tornadoes, Clarence has had two tornadoes touch down in or near its vicinity.

Figure T-7 lists the verified tornadoes that have touched down in or passed through each of the non-municipal participating jurisdictions (i.e., school districts, fire protection districts, etc.). In terms of participating school districts vulnerable to tornadoes, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5 has had 16 tornadoes touch down or pass through, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 has

had 14 and Tri-Point CUSD 6J has had six. In terms of fire protection districts vulnerable to tornadoes, Piper City FPD has had four tornadoes touch down or pass through its District while Kempton FPD has had one.

Figure T-6
Verified Tornadoes In or Near Participating Municipalities & Townships

Participating Municipality / Township	Number of Verified Tornadoes	Year	
		Touched Down/Passed Through Municipality / Township	Touched Down/Passed Near Municipality
Gibson City[1,4]	9	1961, 1965, 2000	1957, 1970, 1986, 2000, 2003, 2012
Kempton[3,5]	1	---	1956
Melvin[1]	3	---	1958, 1958, 2010
Paxton[2]	6	1973	1961, 1965, 1974, 2000, 2003
Piper City[3,6]	5	1956	1980, 2004, 2006, 2020
Roberts[2]	4	---	1958, 1980, 1995, 1999
Sibley[1,4]	2	---	1958, 1982
Rogers Township[3,5]	1	1954	---
Sullivant Township[1,4]	3	1958, 1982, 1986	---

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Figure T-7
Verified Tornadoes that have Touched Down/Passed Through Non-Municipal Participants

Non-Municipal Participant	Number of Verified Tornadoes	Year Tornado Touched Down/Passed Through Non-Municipal Participant's Jurisdiction
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	16	1957, 1958, 1958, 1961, 1965, 1970, 1982, 1986, 2000, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2023
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	14	1958, 1961, 1965, 1973, 1974, 1980, 1982, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2003, ,2006, 2011, 2023
Tri-Point CUSD 6J	6	1954, 1956, 1956, 1973, 2004, 2020
Kempton FPD	1	1956
Piper City FPD	4	1956, 1980, 2004, 2006

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by IEMA-OHS classifies Ford County's hazard rating for tornadoes as "medium." IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

For tornadoes, FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Relatively Low". Two of the five census tracts is rated "Relatively High" for tornadoes and the other three census tracts are rated "Relatively Moderate". **Figure R-4** presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of tornadoes?

Yes. Based on responses to an Assets Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, all of the responding jurisdictions considered specific assets within their jurisdiction

vulnerable to tornadoes. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded tornadoes?

Data obtained from NOAA's Storm Events Database and Storm Data Publications indicates that between 1950 and 2023, 13 of the 34 tornadoes caused $1,129,500 in property damages and $275,000 in crop damages. Property damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for the remaining 22 reported occurrences. Two tornadoes resulted in $275,000 in crop damages.

NOAA's Storm Events Database documented two injuries as a result of an F2 tornado on September 14, 1965 in Gibson City. Detailed information on the injuries sustained was not available. In comparison, Illinois averages roughly four tornado fatalities annually; however, this number varies widely from year to year.

Tornado Fast Facts – Impacts/Risk

Tornado Impacts:

- Total Property Damage (12 events): ***$1,129,500***
- Total Crop Damage (2 events): ***$275,000***
- Injuries (1 event): ***2***
- Fatalities: ***n/a***

Tornado Risk/Vulnerability:

- Public Health & Safety – Rural Areas: ***Low to Medium***
- Public Health & Safety – Municipalities: ***High***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities – Rural Areas: ***Low to Medium***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities – Municipalities/Populated Unincorp. Areas: ***High***

What other impacts can result from tornadoes?

In addition to causing damage to buildings and properties, tornadoes can damage infrastructure and critical facilities such as roads, bridges, railroad tracks, drinking water treatment facilities, water towers, communication towers, antennae, power substations, transformers, and poles. Depending on the damage done to the infrastructure and critical facilities, indirect impacts on individuals could range from inconvenient (i.e., adverse travel) to life-altering (i.e., loss of utilities for extended periods of time).

What is the level of risk/vulnerability to public health and safety from tornadoes?

For Ford County, the level of risk or vulnerability posed by tornadoes to public health and safety depends on not only frequency, but other factors as well including population distribution and density, the ratings and pathways of previously recorded tornadoes, the presence of high-risk living accommodations (such as high-rise buildings, mobile homes, etc.), and adequate access to health care for those injured following a tornado. All these must be examined when assessing vulnerability.

In terms of adequate access to health care, in addition to Gibson Area Hospital in Gibson City, nearby hospitals in Kankakee (Kankakee County), Watseka (Iroquois County), Danville (Vermilion County), Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County), Bloomington-Normal (McLean County), and Pontiac (Livingston County), are equipped to provide care and have sufficient capacity for the influx of additional patients from one or more counties.

Ford County (including townships and fire protection districts)

For Ford County, including the townships and fire protection districts, the level of risk or vulnerability posed by tornadoes to public health and safety is considered to be ***low*** to ***medium***.

This assessment is based on the fact that tornadoes do not occur frequently in the County and a large majority of the tornadoes that have impacted the County have touched down in rural areas away from concentrated populations. In addition, outside of the participating municipalities, the County is not densely populated and there is not a large number of high-risk living accommodations present.

Participating Municipalities (including school and library districts)
In general, if a tornado were to touch down or pass through any of the participating municipalities (which include participating school and library district facilities), the risk to the public health and safety would be considered ***high***. This is based on the fact that all of the participating jurisdictions have relatively dense and evenly distributed populations within their municipal boundaries. As a result, if a tornado were to touch down anywhere within the corporate limits of these municipalities it will have a greater likelihood of causing injuries or even fatalities.

Do any participating jurisdictions have community safe rooms?

Yes. Based on the responses received from participants to the "Identification of Severe Weather Shelters" Survey, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 indicated that the Clara Peterson Elementary School Gym in Paxton serves as community safe room. None of the other participating jurisdictions have community safe rooms within their jurisdictions. As a result, if a tornado were to touch down or pass through any of the population centers in the County, then there would be a greater likelihood of injuries and fatalities due to the lack of structures specifically designed and constructed to provide life-safety protection. Each jurisdiction should consider whether the potential impacts to public health and safety from a tornado are considered great enough to warrant the consideration of community safe rooms as a mitigation action.

Are existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to tornadoes?

Yes. All existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located within the County and participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to tornado damage. Buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the path of a tornado usually suffer extensive damage, if not complete destruction.

While some buildings adjacent to a tornado's path may remain standing with little or no damage, all are vulnerable to damage from flying debris. It is common for flying debris to cause damage to roofs, siding, and windows. In addition, mobile homes, homes on crawlspaces, and buildings with large spans (i.e., schools, barns, airport hangers, factories, etc.) are more likely to suffer damage. Most workplaces and many residential units do not provide sufficient protection from tornadoes.

The damages sustained by infrastructure and critical facilities during a tornado are similar to those experienced during a severe storm. There is a high probability that power, communication, and transportation will be disrupted in and around the affected area.

Assessing the Vulnerability of Existing Residential Structures
One way to assess the vulnerability of existing residential structures is to estimate the number of housing units that may be potentially damaged if a tornado were to touch down or pass through

any of the participating municipalities, townships, or the County. In order to accomplish this, a set of decisions/assumptions must be made regarding:

- the size (area impacted) of the tornado;
- the method used to estimate the area impacted by the tornado within each jurisdiction; and
- the method used to estimate the number of potentially-damaged housing units.

The following provides a brief discussion of each decision/assumption.

Assumption #1: Size of Tornado. To calculate the number of existing residential structures vulnerable to a tornado, the size (area impacted) of the tornado must first be determined. There are several scenarios that can be used to calculate the size, including the worst case and the average. For this analysis, the area impacted by an average-sized tornado in Ford County will be used since it has a higher probability of recurring. In Ford County, the area impacted by an average-sized tornado is 0.11 square miles. This average is based on more than 70 years of data.

Assumption #1

Size of Tornado = 0.11 sq. miles

Assumption #2: Method for Estimating the Area Impacted. Next, a method for determining the area within each jurisdiction impacted by the average-sized tornado needs to be chosen. There are several methods that can be used including creating an outline of the area impacted by the average-sized tornado and overlaying it on a map of each jurisdiction (most notably the municipalities) to see if any portion of the area falls outside of the corporate limits (which would require additional calculations) or just assume that the entire area of the average-sized tornado falls within the limits of each jurisdiction. For this discussion, it is assumed that the entire area of the average-sized tornado will fall within the limits of the participating jurisdictions.

Assumption #2

The entire area impacted by the average-sized tornado falls within the limits of each participating jurisdiction.

This method is quicker, easier, and more likely to produce consistent results when the Plan is updated. There is, however, a greater likelihood that the number of potentially-damaged housing units will be overestimated for those municipalities that have irregular shaped boundaries or occupy less than one square mile.

Assumption #3: Method for Estimating Potentially-Damaged Housing Units. With the size of the tornado selected and a method for estimating the area impacted chosen, a decision must be made on an approach for estimating the number of potentially-damaged housing units. There are several methods that can be used including overlaying the average-sized tornado on a map of each jurisdiction and counting the impacted housing units or calculating the average housing unit density to estimate the number of potentially-damaged housing units.

Assumption #3

The average housing unit density for each jurisdiction will be used to determine the number of potentially-damaged housing units.

For this analysis, the average housing unit density will be used since it provides a realistic perspective on potential residential damages without conducting extensive counts. Using the

average housing unit density also allows future updates to the Plan to be easily recalculated and provides an exact comparison to previous estimates.

Calculating Average Housing Unit Density

The average housing unit density can be calculated by taking the number of housing units in a jurisdiction and dividing that by the land area within the jurisdiction. **Figure T-8** provides a sample calculation.

Figure T-8
Calculation of Average Housing Unit Density – Ford County

Total Housing Units in the Jurisdiction ÷ Land Area within the Jurisdiction = Average Housing Unit Density
(Rounded Up to the Nearest Whole Number)

Ford County: 6,266 housing units ÷ 485.597 sq. miles = 12.904 housing units/sq. mile
(13 housing units)

Figure T-9 provides a breakdown of housing unit densities by participating municipality as well as for the unincorporated areas of the County and the County as a whole.

Figure T-9
Average Housing Unit Density by Participating Jurisdiction

Participating Jurisdiction	Township Location	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Mobile Homes (2018-2022)	Land Area (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Average Housing Unit Density (Units/Sq. Mi.) (Raw)
Gibson City[1,4]	Drummer	1,676	109	2.321	722.103
Kempton[3,5]	Mona, Rogers	115	7	0.165	---
Melvin[1]	Peach Orchard	234	7	0.346	---
Paxton[2]	Patton	1,941	25	3.036	639.328
Piper City[3,6]	Brenton, Pella	389	0	0.555	---
Roberts[2]	Lyman	207	3	0.481	---
Sibley[1,4]	Sullivant	136	11	0.481	---
Unincorp. County		1,359	35	477.670	2.845
County		6,266	205	485.597	12.904

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Data Profile.

While the average housing unit density provides an adequate assessment of the number of housing units in areas where the housing density is fairly constant, such as municipalities, it does not provide a realistic assessment for those counties with large, sparsely populated rural areas such as Ford County.

In Ford County, as well as many other east-central Illinois counties, there are pronounced differences in housing unit densities. A majority of all housing units (75%) are located in three of

the County's 12 townships (Benton, Drummer, and Patton), while approximately 76% of all mobile homes are located in two of the townships (Drummer and Patton). **Figure I-6**, located in Section 1.2, identifies the township boundaries. Tornado damage to buildings (especially mobile homes), infrastructure and critical facilities in the more densely populated townships is likely to be greater than in the rest of the County. While Gibson City, Paxton, and Piper City have specific ordinances that require anchoring systems for mobile home that would help limit the damage from lower rated tornadoes, the County and the remaining four participating municipalities do not.

This substantial difference in density skews the average *county* housing unit density in Ford County and is readily apparent when compared to the average housing unit densities for each of the townships within the County. **Figure T-10** provides a breakdown of housing unit densities by township and illustrates the differences between the various townships and the County as a whole.

Figure T-10
Average Housing Unit Density by Township

Township	Incorporated Municipalities Located in Township	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Mobile Homes (2018-2022)	Land Area (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Average Housing Unit Density (Units/Sq. Mi.) (Raw)
Brenton[3,6]	Piper City	459	0	35.990	12.754
Button[2]		89	0	34.026	2.616
Dix[1,4]	Elliott	246	1	53.947	4.560
Drummer[1,4]	Gibson City	1,870	109	53.487	34.962
Lyman[1,2,4]	Roberts	283	3	42.117	6.719
Mona[3,5]	Kempton	147	4	36.184	4.063
Patton[2]	Paxton	2,357	56	61.280	38.463
Peach Orchard[1]	Melvin	292	7	24.195	12.069
Pella[3,6]	Piper City	81	0	36.151	2.241
Rogers[3,5]	Cabery, Kempton	204	14	24.263	8.408
Sullivant[1,4]	Sibley	176	11	47.282	3.722
Wall[1,2,4]		62	0	36.674	1.691
Townships - 3 most populated		4,686	179	150.757	31.083
Townships - 9 least populated		1,580	26	334.839	4.719

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Data Profile.

For 10 of the 12 townships, the *average county* housing unit density is greater (in some cases considerably greater) than the *average township* housing unit densities. However, the *average county* housing unit density is considerably less than the housing unit densities for two of the most populated townships (Drummer and Patton).

Estimating the Number of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units

Before an estimate of the number of potentially-damaged housing units can be calculated for the participating municipalities, an additional factor needs to be taken into consideration: the presence of commercial/industrial developments and/or large tracts of undeveloped land. Occasionally villages and cities will annex large tracts of undeveloped land or have commercial/industrial

parks/developments located within their corporate limits. In many cases these large tracts of land include very few residential structures. Consequently, including these tracts of land in the calculations to determine the number of potentially-damaged housing units skews the results, especially for very small municipalities. Therefore, to provide a more realistic assessment of the number of potentially-damaged housing units, these areas were subtracted from the land area figures obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau for the analysis.

In Ford County, all of the participating municipalities have large undeveloped land and/or commercial/industrial areas within their municipal boundaries. These areas account for approximately 40% to 80% of the land area in these municipalities. If these areas are subtracted from the U.S. Census Bureau land area figures, then the remaining land areas have fairly consistent housing unit densities and contain a majority of the housing units. **Figure T-11** provides a breakdown of the refined land area figures for the municipalities. These refined land area figures will be used to update the average housing unit density calculations for these municipalities.

Figure T-11
Refined Land Area Figures for Participating Municipalities with Large Tracts of Commercial/Industrial and Undeveloped Land Areas

Participating Jurisdiction	Land Area (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Estimated Open Land Area & Commercial/ Industrial Tracts (Sq. Miles)	Refined Land Area (Sq. Miles)
Gibson City	2.321	1.390	0.931
Kempton	0.165	0.105	0.060
Melvin	0.346	0.180	0.166
Paxton	3.036	1.210	1.826
Piper City	0.555	0.230	0.325
Roberts	0.481	0.380	0.101
Sibley	0.481	0.400	0.081

With updated average housing unit densities calculated it is relatively simple to provide an estimate of the number of existing potentially-damaged housing units. This can be done by multiplying the average housing unit density by the area impacted by the average-sized Ford County tornado. **Figure T-12** provides a sample calculation.

Figure T-12
Sample Calculation of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units – Ford County

Average Housing Unit Density x Area Impacted by the Average-Sized Ford County Tornado = Potentially-Damaged Housing Units (Rounded Up to the Nearest Whole Number)

Ford County: 12.904 housing units/sq. mile x 0.11 sq. miles = 1.419 housing units
(2 housing units)

For municipalities that cover less than one square mile, the average housing unit density cannot be used to calculate the number of potentially-damaged housing units. The average housing unit density assumes that the land area within the municipality is at least one square mile and as a result distorts the number of potentially-damaged housing units for very small municipalities.

To calculate the number of potentially-damaged housing units for these municipalities, the area impacted by the averaged-sized Ford County tornado is divided by the land area within the municipality to get the impacted land area. The impacted land area is then multiplied by the total number of housing units within the municipality to get the number of potentially-damaged housing units. **Figure T-13** provides a sample calculation. Since the refined land areas of Kempton, Roberts, and Sibley are less than the average area impacted, it is assumed that all of the housing units within these municipalities will be potentially damaged.

Figure T-13
Sample Calculation of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units for Municipalities Covering Less Than One Square Mile – Piper City

Area Impacted by the Average-Sized Ford County Tornado ÷ Land Area within the Jurisdiction x Total Housing Units in the Jurisdiction = Potentially-Damaged Housing Units
(Rounded Up to the Nearest Whole Number)

Piper City: 0.11 sq. mile ÷ 0.325 sq. miles x 389 housing units = 131.66
(132 housing units)

Figures T-14 and **T-15** provide a breakdown of the number of potentially-damaged housing units by participating municipality, as well as by township and for the unincorporated areas of the County and the County as a whole. It is important to note that for the most densely populated townships, the estimated number of potentially-damaged housing units would only be reached if a tornado's pathway included the major municipality within the township. If the tornado remained in the rural portion of the township, then the number of potentially-damaged housing units would be considerably lower.

What is the level of risk/vulnerability to existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable from tornadoes?

There are several factors that must be examined when assessing the vulnerability of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities to tornadoes. These factors include tornado frequency, population distribution and density, the ratings and pathways of previously recorded tornadoes, and the presence of high-risk living accommodations (such as high-rise buildings, mobile homes, etc.).

Unincorporated Ford County (including townships and fire protection districts)

For unincorporated Ford County, the level of risk or vulnerability posed by tornadoes to existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities is considered to be ***low***. This assessment is based on the frequency with which tornadoes have occurred in the County, as well as the amount of damage that has been sustained tempered by the low population density throughout most the County and

the relative absence of high risk living accommodations. While previously recorded tornadoes have followed largely rural pathways, they have caused significant damage on several occasions.

Figure T-14
Estimated Number of Housing Units by Participating Jurisdiction Potentially Damaged by a Tornado

Participating Jurisdiction	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Land Area/Refined Land Area (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Average Housing Unit Density (Units/Sq. Mi.) (Raw)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units (Units/0.11 Sq. Mi.) (Raw)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units (Units/0.11 Sq. Mi.) (Rounded Up)
Gibson City[1,4]	1,676	0.931	---	198.02	199
Kempton[3,5]	115	0.060	---	115.00	115
Melvin[1]	234	0.166	---	155.06	156
Paxton[2]	1,941	1.826	1,062.979	116.93	117
Piper City[3,6]	389	0.325	---	131.66	132
Roberts[2]	207	0.101	---	207.00	207
Sibley[1,4]	136	0.081	---	136.00	136
Unincorp. County	1,359	477.670	2.845	0.31	1
County	6,266	485.597	12.904	1.42	2

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Figure T-15
Estimated Number of Housing Units by Township Potentially Damaged by a Tornado

Township	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Land Area (Sq. Miles) (2020)	Average Housing Unit Density (Units/Sq. Mi.) (Raw)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units (Units/0.11 Sq. Mi.) (Raw)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units (Units/0.11 Sq. Mi.) (Rounded Up)
Brenton[3,6]	459	35.990	12.754	1.40	2
Button[2]	89	34.026	2.616	0.29	1
Dix[1,4]	246	53.947	4.560	0.50	1
Drummer[1,4]	1,870	53.487	34.962	3.85	4
Lyman[1,2,4]	283	42.117	6.719	0.74	1
Mona[3,5]	147	36.184	4.063	0.45	1
Patton[2]	2,357	61.280	38.463	4.23	5
Peach Orchard[1]	292	24.195	12.069	1.33	2
Pella[3,6]	81	36.151	2.241	0.25	1
Rogers[3,5]	204	24.263	8.408	0.92	1
Sullivant[1,4]	176	47.282	3.722	0.41	1
Wall[1,2,4]	62	36.674	1.691	0.19	1
Townships - 3 most populated	4,686	150.757	31.083	3.42	4
Townships - 9 least populated	1,580	334.839	4.719	0.52	1

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Participating Municipalities (including school and library districts)
In general, if a tornado were to touch down or pass through any of the participating municipalities, which include participating schools and library districts, the risk to existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities would be considered ***high***. This assessment is based on the population and housing unit distribution within the municipalities where wide expanses of open spaces do not generally exist. As a result, if a tornado were to touch down within any of the municipalities it would have a greater likelihood of causing substantial property damage.

Are future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to tornadoes?

Yes. Neither the County nor any of the municipalities have building codes in place that will likely help lessen the vulnerability of new buildings and critical facilities to damage from tornadoes. However, even if new buildings and critical facilities were built to code they would still be vulnerable to the risks posed by a higher rated tornado.

Infrastructure such as new communication and power lines will continue to be vulnerable to tornadoes as long as they are located above ground. Flying debris can disrupt power and communication lines even if they are not directly in the path of the tornado. Steps to bury all new lines would eliminate the vulnerability, but this action would be cost prohibitive in most areas.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from tornadoes?

Unlike other hazards, such as flooding, there are no standard loss estimation models or methodologies for tornadoes. However, a rough estimate of potential dollar losses to the *potentially-damaged housing units* determined previously can be calculated if several additional decisions/assumptions are made regarding:

- the value of the potentially-damaged housing units; and
- the percent damage sustained by the potentially-damaged housing units (i.e., damage scenario).

These assumptions represent a ***probable scenario*** based on the reported historical occurrences of tornadoes in Ford County. The purpose of providing a rough estimate is to help residents and government officials make informed decisions to better protect themselves and their communities. These estimates are meant to provide a ***general idea*** of the magnitude of the potential damage that could occur. The following provides a brief discussion of each decision/assumption.

Assumption #4: Value of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units. In order to determine the potential dollar losses to the potentially-damaged housing units, the monetary value of the units must first be calculated. Typically, when damage estimates are prepared after a natural disaster such as a tornado, they are based on the market value of the structure. Since it would be impractical to determine the individual market value of each potentially-damaged housing unit, the average market value of residential structures in each municipality will be used.

Assumption #4

The average market value for residential structures in each participating jurisdiction will be used to determine the value of potentially-damaged housing units.

To determine the average market value, the average assessed value must first be calculated. The average assessed value is calculated by taking the total assessed value of residential buildings within a jurisdiction and dividing that number by the total number of housing units within the jurisdiction. The average market value is then determined by taking the average assessed value and multiplying that number by three (the assessed value of a structure in Ford County is approximately one-third of the market value). **Figure T-16** provides a sample calculation. The total assessed value is based on 2023 tax assessment information obtained from the Ford County Clerk.

Figure T-16
Sample Calculation of Average Assessed Value & Average Market Value – Piper City

Average Assessed Value

Total Assessed Value of Residential Buildings in the Jurisdiction÷ Total Housing Units in the Jurisdiction = Average Assessed Value (Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)

Piper City: $7,423,130 ÷ 389 housing units = $19,083

Average Market Value

Average Assessed Value x 3 = Average Market Value

Piper City: $19,083 x 3 = $57,249

($57,249)

Figures T-17 and **T-18** provide the average assessed value and average market value for each participating municipality as well as by township and for the unincorporated areas of the County and the County as a whole.

Figure T-17
Average Market Value of Housing Units by Participating Jurisdiction

Participating Jurisdiction	Total Assessed Value of Residential Buildings (2023)	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Average Assessed Values	Average Market Value (2023)
Gibson City[1,4]	$56,378,300	1,676	$33,639	$100,917
Kempton[3,5]	$2,098,760	115	$18,250	$54,750
Melvin[1]	$3,735,540	234	$15,964	$47,892
Paxton[2]	$61,405,590	1,941	$31,636	$94,908
Piper City[3,6]	$7,423,130	389	$19,083	$57,249
Roberts[2]	$3,218,850	207	$15,550	$46,650
Sibley[1,4]	$2,997,770	136	$22,042	$66,126
Unincorp. County	$41,895,778	1,359	$30,828	$92,484
County	$185,077,150	6,266	$29,537	$88,611

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Source: Ford County Clerk.

Figure T-18
Average Market Value of Housing Units by Township

Township	Total Assessed Value of Residential Buildings (2023)	Total Housing Units (2018-2022)	Average Assessed Values	Average Market Value (2023)
Brenton[3,6]	$8,349,310	459	$18,190	$54,571
Button[2]	$2,621,500	89	$29,455	$88,365
Dix[1,4]	$7,630,620	246	$31,019	$93,056
Drummer[1,4]	$68,098,590	1,870	$36,416	$109,249
Lyman[1,2,4]	$4,436,890	283	$15,678	$47,034
Mona[3,5]	$2,751,580	147	$18,718	$56,155
Patton[2]	$73,353,340	2,357	$31,121	$93,364
Peach Orchard[1]	$4,859,320	292	$16,642	$49,925
Pella[3,6]	$1,899,360	81	$23,449	$70,347
Rogers[3,5]	$4,741,250	204	$23,241	$69,724
Sullivant[1,4]	$4,722,120	176	$26,830	$80,491
Wall[1,2,4]	$1,613,770	62	$26,029	$78,086
Townships - 3 most populated	$149,801,240	4,686	$31,968	$95,903
Townships - 9 least populated	$35,276,410	1,580	$22,327	$66,981

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD
Source: Ford County Clerk.

Assumption #5: Damage Scenario. Finally, a decision must be made regarding the percent damage sustained by the potentially-damaged housing units and their contents. For this scenario, the expected percent damage sustained by the structure and its contents is 100%; in other words, all of the potentially-damaged housing units would be completely destroyed. While it is highly unlikely that each and every housing unit would sustain the maximum percent damage, identifying and calculating different degrees of damage within the average area impacted is complex and provides an additional complication when updating the Plan.

Assumption #5

The tornado would completely destroy the potentially-damaged housing units.

Structural Damage = 100%
Content Damage = 100%

Calculating Potential Dollar Losses

With all the decisions and assumptions made, the potential dollar losses can now be calculated. First, the potential dollar losses to the ***structure*** of a potentially-damaged housing unit must be determined. This is done by taking the average market value for a residential structure and multiplying it by the percent damage (100%) to get the average structural damage per unit. Next the average structural damage per unit is multiplied by the number of potentially-damaged housing units. **Figure T-19** provides a sample calculation.

Figure T-19 ***Structure:* Potential Dollar Loss Sample Calculation – Piper City**
Average Market Value of a Housing Unit with the Jurisdiction x Percent Damage = Average Structural Damage per Housing Unit Piper City: $57,249 x 100% = $57,249 per housing unit
Average Structural Damage per Housing Unit x Number of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units within the Jurisdiction = *Structure* Potential Dollar Losses Piper City: $57,249 per housing unit x 132 housing units = $7,556,868 **($7,556,868)**

Next, the potential dollar losses to the ***content*** of a potentially-damaged housing unit must be determined. Based on FEMA guidance, the average value of a residential housing unit's content is approximately 50% of its market value. Therefore, start by taking one-half the average market value for a residential structure and multiply by the percent damage (100%) to get the average content damage per unit. Next the average content damage per unit is multiplied by the number of potentially-damaged housing units. **Figure T-20** provides a sample calculation.

Figure T-20 ***Content:* Potential Dollar Loss Sample Calculation – Piper City**
½ (Average Market Value of a Housing Unit) with the Jurisdiction x Percent Damage = Average Content Damage per Housing Unit Piper City: ½ ($57,249) x 100% = $28,624.50 per housing unit
Average Content Damage per Housing Unit x Number of Potentially-Damaged Housing Units within the Jurisdiction = *Content* Potential Dollar Losses Piper City: $28,624.50 per housing unit x 132 housing units = $3,778,434 **($3,778,434)**

Finally, the ***total potential dollar losses*** may be calculated by adding together the potential dollar losses to the structure and content. **Figures T-21** and **T-22** give a breakdown of the total potential dollar losses by municipality and township. For comparison, an estimate of potential dollar losses was calculated for the entire County, the unincorporated portions of the County, the three most populated townships and the nine least populated townships.

This assessment illustrates why potential residential dollar losses should be considered when jurisdictions are deciding which mitigation projects to pursue. ***Potential dollar losses caused by an average tornado in Ford County would be expected to exceed at least $9.4 million in any of the participating municipalities.***

Potential dollar losses caused by an average tornado in Ford County townships would be expected to range from $70,551 in Lyman Township to at least $700,230 in Patton Township. As discussed previously, the estimate for the entire County is skewed because it does not take into consideration the differences in the housing density.

Figure T-21
Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Potentially-Damaged Housing Units from a Tornado by Participating Jurisdiction

Participating Jurisdiction	Average Market Value (2023)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units (Rounded Up)	Potential Dollar Losses		Total Potential Dollar Losses
			Structure	Content	
Gibson City[1,4]	$100,917	199	$20,082,483	$10,041,242	$30,123,725
Kempton[3,5]	$54,750	115	$6,296,250	$3,148,125	$9,444,375
Melvin[1]	$47,892	156	$7,471,152	$3,735,576	$11,206,728
Paxton[2]	$94,908	117	$11,104,236	$5,552,118	$16,656,354
Piper City[3,6]	$57,249	132	$7,556,868	$3,778,434	$11,335,302
Roberts[2]	$46,650	207	$9,656,550	$4,828,275	$14,484,825
Sibley[1,4]	$66,126	136	$8,993,136	$4,496,568	$13,489,704
Unincorp. County	$95,145	1	$92,484	$46,242	$138,726
County	$88,611	2	$177,222	$88,611	$265,833

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Figure T-22
Estimated Potential Dollar Losses to Potentially-Damaged Housing Units from a Tornado by Township

Township	Average Market Value (2023)	Potentially-Damaged Housing Units (Rounded Up)	Potential Dollar Losses		Total Potential Dollar Losses
			Structure	Content	
Brenton[3,6]	$54,571	2	$109,142	$54,571	$163,713
Button[2]	$88,365	1	$88,365	$44,183	$132,548
Dix[1,4]	$93,056	1	$93,056	$46,528	$139,584
Drummer[1,4]	$109,249	4	$436,996	$218,498	$655,494
Lyman[1,2,4]	$47,034	1	$47,034	$23,517	$70,551
Mona[3,5]	$56,155	1	$56,155	$28,078	$84,233
Patton[2]	$93,364	5	$466,820	$233,410	$700,230
Peach Orchard[1]	$49,925	2	$99,850	$49,925	$149,775
Pella[3,6]	$70,347	1	$70,347	$35,174	$105,521
Rogers[3,5]	$69,724	1	$69,724	$34,862	$104,586
Sullivant[1,4]	$80,491	1	$80,491	$40,246	$120,737
Wall[1,2,4]	$78,086	1	$78,086	$39,043	$117,129
Townships - 3 most populated	$95,903	4	$383,612	$191,806	$575,418
Townships - 9 least populated	$66,981	1	$66,981	$33,491	$100,472

[1]Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #4 [2]Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10 [3]Tri-Point CUSD 6J
[4]Moyer District Library [5]Kempton FPD [6]Piper City FPD

Vulnerability of Commercial/Industrial Businesses and Infrastructure/Critical Facilities

The calculations presented above are meant to provide the reader with a sense of the scope or magnitude of an average-sized tornado in term of residential dollar losses. These calculations do not include damages sustained by businesses or other infrastructure and critical facilities within the participating jurisdictions.

In terms of businesses, the impacts from an average-sized tornado event can be physical and/or monetary. Monetary impacts can include loss of sales revenue either through temporary closure or loss of critical services (i.e., power, drinking water, and sewer). Depending on the magnitude of the event, the damage sustained by infrastructure and critical facilities can be extensive in nature and expensive to repair. As a result, the cumulative monetary impacts to businesses and infrastructure can exceed the cumulative monetary impacts to residences. ***While average dollar amounts cannot be supplied for these items at this time, they should be taken into account*** when discussing the impacts that an average-sized tornado could have on the participating jurisdictions.

3.7 DROUGHTS

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of a drought?

While difficult to define, the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) considers "drought" in its most general sense to be a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage.

Drought is a normal and recurrent feature of climate and can occur in all climate zones, though its characteristics and impacts vary significantly from one region to another. Unlike other natural hazards, drought does not have a clearly defined beginning or end. Droughts can be short, lasting just a few months, or they can persist for several years. There have been 28 drought events with losses exceeding $1 billion each (CPI-Adjusted) across the U.S. between 1980 and 2022. This is due in part to the sheer size of the areas affected.

What types of drought occur?

There are four main types of drought that occur: meteorological, agricultural, hydrological, and socioeconomic. They are differentiated based on the use and need for water. The following provides a brief description of each type.

- **Meteorological Drought.** Meteorological drought is defined by the degree of dryness or rainfall deficit and the duration of the dry period. Due to climate differences, what might be considered a drought in one location of the country may not be in another location.
- **Agricultural Drought.** An agricultural drought refers to a period when rainfall deficits, soil moisture deficits, reduced ground water or reservoir levels needed for irrigation impact crop development and yields.
- **Hydrological Drought.** Hydrological drought refers to a period when precipitation deficits (including snowfall) impact surface (stream flow, reservoir and lake levels) and subsurface (aquifers) water supply levels.
- **Socioeconomic Drought.** Socioeconomic drought refers to a period when the demand for an economic good (fruit, vegetables, grains, etc.) exceeds the supply as a result of weather-related shortfall in the water supply.

How are droughts measured?

There are numerous quantitative measures (indicators and indices) that have been developed to measure drought. How these indicators and indices measure drought depends on the discipline affected (i.e., agriculture, hydrology, meteorology, etc.) and the region being considered. There is no single index or indicator that can account for and be applied to all types of drought.

Although none of the major indices are inherently superior to the rest, some are better suited than others for certain uses. The first comprehensive drought index developed in the U.S. was the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI). The PDSI is calculated based on precipitation and temperature data, as well as the local Available Water Content of the soil. It is the most effective

measuring drought impacts on agriculture. For many years it was the only operational drought index, and it is still very popular around the world.

The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), developed in 1993, uses precipitation records for any location to develop a probability of precipitation for any time scale in order to reflect the impact of drought on the availability of different water resources (groundwater, reservoir storage, streamflow, snowpack, etc.) In 2009, the World Meteorological Organization recommended SPI as the main meteorological drought index that countries should use to monitor and follow drought conditions.

The first operational 'composite' approach applied in the U.S. was the U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM). The USDM utilizes five key indicators, numerous supplementary indicators, and local reports from expert observers around the country to produce a drought intensity rating that is ideal for monitoring droughts that have many impacts, especially on agriculture and water resources during all seasons over all climate types. NOAA's Storm Events Database records include USDM ratings and utilized them along with additional weather information to describe the severity of the drought conditions impacting affected counties. Therefore, this Plan will utilize USDM ratings to identify and describe previous drought events recorded within the County. The following provides a more detailed discussion of the USDM to aid the Plan's developers and the general public in understanding how droughts are identified and categorized.

U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM)

Established in 1999, the USDM is a relatively new index that combines quantitative measures with input from experts in the field. It is designed to provide the general public, media, government officials and others with an easily understandable "big picture" overview of drought conditions across the U.S. It is unique in that it combines a variety of numeric-based drought indices and indicators with local expert input to create a single composite drought indicator, the results of which are illustrated via a weekly map that depicts the current drought conditions across the U.S. The USDM is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The USDM has a scale of five intensity categories, D0 through D4, that are utilized to identify areas of drought. **Figure DR-1** provides a brief description of each category.

Because the ranges of the various indicators often don't coincide, the final drought category tends to be based on what a majority of the indictors show and on local observations. The authors also weigh the indices according to how well they perform in various parts of the country and at different times of the year. It is the combination of the best available data, location observations and experts' best judgment that make the U.S. Drought Monitor more versatile than other drought indices.

In addition to identifying and categorizing general areas of drought, the USDM also identifies whether a drought's impacts are short-term (typically less than 6 months – agriculture, grasslands) or long-term (typically more than 6 months – hydrology, ecology). **Figure DR-2** shows an

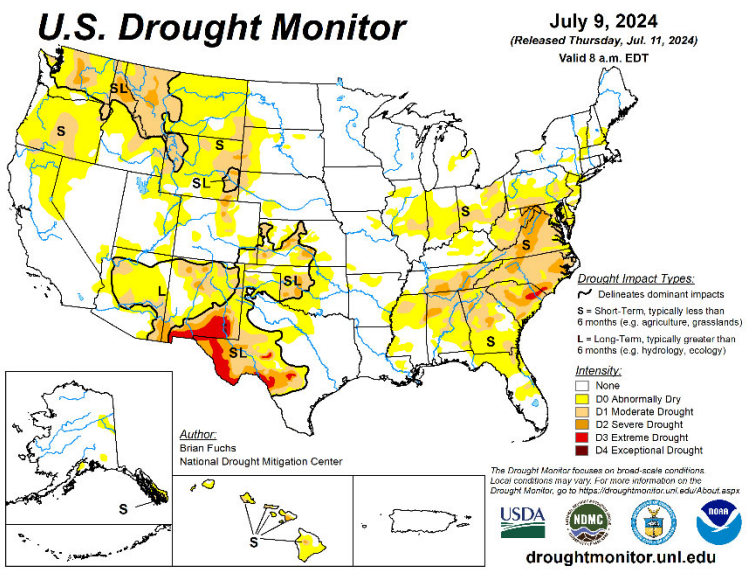
example of the USDM weekly map. The USDM is designed to provide a consistent big-picture look at drought conditions in the U.S. It is not designed to infer specifics about local conditions.

Figure DR-1
U.S. Drought Monitor – Drought Intensity Categories

Category	Possible Impacts
D0 (Abnormally Dry)	• Going into drought: - short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. • Coming out of drought: - some lingering water deficits - pastures or crops not fully recovered
D1 (Moderate Drought)	• Some damage to crops, pastures • Streams, reservoirs, or wells low; some water shortages developing or imminent • Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
D2 (Severe Drought)	• Crop or pasture losses likely • Water shortages are common • Water restrictions imposed
D3 (Extreme Drought)	• Major crop/pasture losses • Widespread water shortages or restrictions
D4 (Exceptional Drought)	• Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses • Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor.

Figure DR-2
U. S. Drought Monitor



The U.S. Drought Monitor is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Map Courtesy of NDMC.

HAZARD PROFILE

The following identifies past occurrences of drought, details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-b through B1-f).

When have droughts occurred previously? What is the extent of these previous droughts?

Drought Fast Facts – Occurrences

Number of Drought Events Reported (1980 – 2023): ***7***

Number of Drought Events County was Designated a USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area: ***3 (2005, 2011, & 2012)***

Table 10, located in **Appendix K**, summarizes the previous occurrences as well as the extent or magnitude of the drought events recorded in Ford County. NOAA's Storm Events Database, the Illinois State Water Survey, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS), the NDMC at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and the USDA have documented seven official droughts for Ford County between 1980 and 2023. The County was designated a USDA Primary Natural Disaster area for the 2005, 2011, and 2012 droughts.

The recorded drought events ranged in length from 2 to 16 months. Of the six drought events with a recorded starting month, three began in June, two began in May, and one began in July. Five of the drought events were assigned drought intensity category ratings by the USDM, with the 2005 and 2012 droughts reaching D3, extreme drought, the 2023 drought reaching D2, severe drought, and the remaining two droughts reaching D1, moderate drought.

The State of Illinois Drought Preparedness and Response Plan identified seven additional outstanding statewide droughts since 1900 based on statewide summer values of the PDSI provided by NOAA's National Center for Environmental Information. Those seven droughts occurred in 1902, 1915, 1931, 1934, 1936, 1954 and 1964; however, the extent to which Ford County was impacted was unavailable.

What locations are affected by drought?

Drought events affect the entire County. Droughts, like excessive heat and severe winter storms, tend to impact large areas, extending across an entire region and affecting multiple counties.

What is the probability of future drought events occurring based on historical data?

Ford County, including the participating jurisdictions, has experienced seven droughts between 1980 and 2023. With seven occurrences over 44 years, the probability or likelihood that the County may experience a drought in any given year is 15.9%. However, if earlier recorded droughts are factored in, then the probability that Ford County may experience a drought in any given year decreases to 11.3%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions; specifies the unique and varied risk differences across the planning area and between participating jurisdictions; identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known); and estimates the potential impacts on public

health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from drought (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element B1-f, B2-a, and B2-b).

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to drought?

Yes. Gibson City, Rogers Township, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Kempton FPD, Piper City FPD, Moyer Library District, and parts of unincorporated Ford County are considered potentially vulnerable to drought. This assessment is based primarily on the source of their drinking water supply, availability of alternative water supplies, and depth of drinking water wells. The vulnerability of the remaining participating jurisdictions is considered to be negligible. The primary concern associated with drought is the financial impacts that result from loss of crop yield and livestock stress. Since 2014, Ford County has experienced two droughts.

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by IEMA-OHS classifies Ford County's hazard rating for drought as "low". IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

For drought, FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Relatively Low". Two of the five census tracts are rated "Relatively Moderate" for drought and the other three census tracts are rated "Relatively Low". **Figure R-4** presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of drought?

Yes. Based on responses to an Assets Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, only the County, Gibson City, Paxton, and Rogers Township considered specific assets within their jurisdiction vulnerable to drought. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded drought events?

Data obtained from the USDA Risk Management Agency indicates that between 1980 and 2023, five of the seven droughts caused an estimated $75,829,875 in damages to insured crops in Ford County. Damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for the remaining two reported occurrences.

Of the seven drought events, disaster relief payment information was only available for one of the events. In 1988, landowners and farmers in Illinois were paid in excess of $382 million in relief payments; however, a breakdown by county was unavailable.

Drought Fast Facts – Impacts/Risk

Drought Impacts:
- Total Property Damage: ***n/a***
- Total Crop Damage (5 events): ***$75.8 million (insured crop only)***

Drought Risk/Vulnerability:
- Public Health & Safety: ***Low***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities: ***Low***

What other impacts can result from drought events?

Based on statewide drought records available from the Illinois State Water Survey, the most common impacts that result from drought events in Illinois include reductions in crop yields and drinking water shortages.

Crop Yield Reductions

Agriculture is the leading industry in Ford County. Farmland accounts for approximately 90% of all the land in the County. According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture, there were 544 farms in Ford County occupying 279,456 acres. In comparison, there were 564 farms occupying 87% (270,240 acres) of the total land area in the County in 2017. Of the land in farms in 2022, 93% or approximately 260,462 acres are in crop production.

According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture, total crop and livestock sales accounted for $299.8 million in revenue. This was a 57% increase in revenue from the 2017 Census of Agriculture when total crop and livestock sales accounted for $190.7 million. Ford County ranks 33rd in crop cash receipts and livestock cash receipts. A severe drought would have a major financial impact on the large agricultural community, particularly if it occurred during the growing season. Dry weather conditions, particularly when accompanied by excessive heat, can result in diminished crop yields and place stress on livestock.

A reduction in crop yields was seen as a result of the 1983, 1988, 2005, 2011, and 2012 droughts. **Figure DR-3** illustrates the reduction yields seen for corn and soybeans during the recorded drought events. The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service records show that yield reductions were most severe for the 1988 drought when there was a 67.4% reduction in corn yields and a 57.0% reduction in soybean yields.

Figure DR-3
Crop Yield Reductions Due to Drought – Ford County

Year	Corn		Soybeans	
	Yield (bushel)	% Reduction Previous Year	Yield (bushel)	% Reduction Previous Year
1982	139.0	---	43.0	---
1983	**74.0**	**46.8%**	**34.5**	**19.8%**
1984	109.0	---	31.5	---
1987	132.0	---	43.0	---
1988	**43.0**	**67.4%**	**18.5**	**57.0%**
1989	133.0	---	45.0	---
2004	178.0	---	49.0	---
2005	**158.0**	**11.2%**	50.0	---
2006	168.0	---	50.0	---
2010	143.9	---	47.0	---
2011	**137.3**	**4.6%**	**44.1**	**6.2%**
2012	**63.9**	**53.5%**	**41.3**	**6.3%**
2013	164.0	---	48.7	---
2021	199.0	---	66.7	---
2022	222.5	---	66.7	---
2023	223.3	---	70.7	---

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Drinking Water Shortages

Municipalities that rely on surface water sources for their drinking water supplies are more vulnerable to shortages as a result of drought. In Ford County, ***none of the participating municipalities rely on surface water sources***, instead using groundwater for their drinking water supplies. According to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Source Water Assessment Program, all of the participating municipalities maintain their own community water supplies and obtain their public water from wells ranging from 43 feet (sand and gravel aquifer) to 340 feet (Mahomet Aquifer) in depth.

While most of the participating municipalities are less vulnerable to drinking water shortages, a prolonged drought or a series of droughts in close succession do have the potential to impact water levels in aquifers used for individual drinking water wells in rural areas. This is because individual (private) water wells tend to be shallower than municipal (public) water wells.

What is the level of vulnerability to public health and safety from drought?

Unlike other natural hazards that affect the County, drought events do not typically cause injuries or fatalities. The primary concern centers on the financial impacts that result from loss of crop yields and livestock and potential drinking water shortages. Even taking into consideration the potential impacts that a water shortage may have on the general public, the risk or vulnerability to public health and safety from drought is ***low***.

Are existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to drought?

No. In general, existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in Ford County and the participating jurisdictions are not vulnerable to drought. The primary concern centers on the financial impacts that result from loss of crop yields and livestock.

While buildings do not typically sustain damage from drought events, in rare cases infrastructure and critical facilities may be directly or indirectly impacted. While uncommon, droughts can contribute to roadway damage. Severe soil shrinkage can compromise the foundation of a roadway and lead to cracking and buckling.

Prolonged heat associated with drought can also increase the demand for energy to operate air conditioners, fans, and other devices. This increase in demand places stress on the electrical grid, which increases the likelihood of power outages.

Additionally, droughts have impacted drinking water supplies. Reductions in aquifer water levels can cause water shortages that jeopardize the supply of water needed to provide drinking water and fight fires. While water use restrictions can be enacted in an effort to maintain a sufficient supply of water, they are only temporary and do not address long-term viability issues. Drinking water supplies vulnerable to drought, such as those that rely solely on surface water or shallow wells, need to consider mitigation measures that will provide long-term stability before a severe drought, or a series of droughts occur. Effective mitigation measures include drilling additional wells, preferably deep wells, securing agreements with alternative water sources and constructing water lines to provide a backup water supply.

In general, the risk or vulnerability to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities from drought is ***low***, even taking into consideration the potential impact a drought may have on drinking water supplies and the stress that prolonged heat may place on the electrical grid.

Are future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to drought?

No. Future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities within the County are no more vulnerable to drought than the existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities. As discussed above, buildings do not typically sustain damage from drought. Infrastructure and critical facilities may, in rare cases, be damaged by drought, but very little can be done to prevent this damage.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from drought?

Unlike other natural hazards there are no standard loss estimation models or methodologies for drought. Since drought typically does not cause structure damage, it is unlikely that future dollar losses will be excessive. The primary concern associated with drought is the financial impacts that result from loss of crop yields and the potential impacts to drinking water supplies. Since a large part of the County is involved in farming activities, it is likely that there will be future dollar losses to drought. In addition, reduced water levels and the water conservation measures that typically accompany a drought will most likely impact consumers as well as businesses and industries that are water-dependent (i.e., car washes, landscapers, etc.).

3.8 EARTHQUAKES

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

What is the definition of an earthquake?

An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused when rocks forming the earth's crust slip or move past each other along a fault (a fracture in the rocks). Most earthquakes occur along the boundaries of the earth's tectonic plates. These slow-moving plates are being pulled and dragged in different directions, sliding over, under and past each other. Occasionally, as the plates move past each other, their jagged edges will catch or stick causing a gradual buildup of pressure (energy).

Eventually, the force exerted by the moving plates overcomes the resistance at the edges and the plates snap into a new position. This abrupt shift releases the pent-up energy, producing vibrations or seismic waves that travel outward from the earthquake's point of origin. The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is known as the hypocenter or focus. The point on the earth's surface directly above the focus is the epicenter.

The destruction caused by an earthquake may range from light to catastrophic depending on a number of factors including the magnitude of the earthquake, the distance from the epicenter, the local geologic conditions as well as construction standards and time of day (i.e., rush hour). Earthquake damage may include power outages, general property damage, road, and bridge failure, collapsed buildings and utility damage (ruptured gas lines, broken water mains, etc.).

Most of the damage done by an earthquake is caused by its secondary or indirect effects. These secondary effects result from the seismic waves released by the earthquake and include ground shaking, surface faulting, liquefaction, landslides and, in rare cases, tsunamis.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, more than 143 million Americans in the contiguous U.S. are exposed to potentially damaging ground shaking from earthquakes. More than 44 million of those Americans, located in 18 states, are exposed to very strong ground shaking from earthquakes. Illinois ranks 10th in terms of the number of individuals exposed to very strong ground shaking. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Hazus analysis indicates that the annualized earthquake losses to the national building stock is $6.1 billion per year. A majority of the average annual loss is concentrated in California ($3.7 million). The central U.S. (including Illinois) ranks third in annualized earthquake losses at $480 billion, behind the pacific northwest (Washington and Oregon) with annualized earthquake losses at $710 billion.

What is a fault?

A fault is a fracture or zone of fractures in the earth's crust between two blocks of rock. They may range in length from a few millimeters to thousands of kilometers. Many faults form along tectonic plate boundaries. Faults are classified based on the angle of the fault with respect to the surface (known as the dip) and the direction of slip or movement along the fault. There are three main groups of faults: normal, reverse (thrust) and strike-slip (lateral).

Normal faults occur in response to pulling or tension along the two blocks of rock causing the overlying block to move down the dip of the fault plane. Most of the faults in Illinois are normal faults. Reverse or thrust faults occur in response to squeezing or compression of the two blocks of rock causing the overlying block to move up the dip of the fault plane. Strike-slip or lateral faults can occur in response to either pulling/tension or squeezing/compression causing the blocks to move horizontally past each other.

Geologists have found that earthquakes tend to recur along faults, which reflect zones of weakness in the earth's crust. Even if a fault zone has recently experienced an earthquake, there is no guarantee that all the stress has been relieved. Another earthquake could still occur.

What are tectonic plates?

Tectonic plates are large, irregularly-shaped, relatively rigid sections of the earth's crust that float on the top, fluid layer of the earth's mantle. There are about a dozen tectonic plates that make up the surface of the planet. These plates are approximately 50 to 60 miles thick and the largest are millions of square miles in size.

How are earthquakes measured?

The severity of an earthquake is measured in terms of its magnitude and intensity. A brief description of both terms and the scales used to measure each are provided below.

Magnitude

Magnitude refers to the amount of seismic energy released at the hypocenter of an earthquake. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from measurements of ground vibrations recorded by seismographs. As a result, magnitude is represented as a single, instrumentally determined value. A loose network of seismographs has been installed all over the world to help record and verify earthquake events.

There are several scales that measure the magnitude of an earthquake. The most well-known is the Richter Scale. This logarithmic scale provides a numeric representation of the magnitude of an earthquake through the use of whole numbers and decimal fractions. Because of the logarithmic basis of the scale, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in ground vibrations measured. In addition, each whole number increase corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number. It is important to note that the Richter Scale is used only to determine the magnitude of an earthquake, it does not assess the damage that results.

Once an earthquake's magnitude has been confirmed, it can be classified. **Figure EQ-1** categorizes earthquakes by class based on their magnitude (i.e., Richter Scale value). Any earthquake with a magnitude less than 3.0 on the Richter Scale is classified as a micro earthquake while any earthquake with a magnitude of 8.0 or greater on the Richter Scale is considered a "great" earthquake. Earthquakes with a magnitude of 2.0 or less are not commonly felt by individuals. The largest earthquake to occur in the U.S. since 1900 took place off the coast of Alaska in Prince William Sound on March 28, 1964 and registered a 9.2 on the Richter Scale.

Intensity

Intensity refers to the effect an earthquake has on a particular location. The intensity of an earthquake is determined from observations made of the damage inflicted on individuals, structures, and the environment. As a result, intensity does not have a mathematical basis; instead, it is an arbitrary ranking of observed effects. In addition, intensity generally diminishes with distance. There may be multiple intensity recordings for a region depending on a location's distance from the epicenter.

Figure EQ-1
Earthquake Magnitude Classes

Class	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
micro	smaller than 3.0
minor	3.0 – 3.9
light	4.0 – 4.9
moderate	5.0 – 5.9
strong	6.0 – 6.9
major	7.0 – 7.9
great	8.0 or larger

Source: Michigan Technological University, UPSeis

Although numerous intensity scales have been developed over the years, the one currently used in the U.S. is the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. This scale, composed of 12 increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. The lower numbers of the intensity scale are based on human observations (i.e., felt only by a few people at rest, felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, etc.).

The higher numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage (i.e., broken windows, general damage to foundations etc.). Structural engineers usually contribute information when assigning intensity values of VIII or greater. **Figure EQ-2** provides a description of the damages associated with each level of intensity as well as comparing Richter Scales values to Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale values.

Generally, the Modified Mercalli Intensity value assigned to a specific site after an earthquake is a more meaningful measure of severity to the general public than magnitude because intensity refers to the effects actually experienced at that location.

When and where do earthquakes occur?

Earthquakes can strike any location at any time. However, history has shown that most earthquakes occur in the same general areas year after year, principally in three large zones around the globe. The world's greatest earthquake belt, the circum-Pacific seismic belt (nicknamed the "Ring of Fire"), is found along the rim of the Pacific Ocean, where about 81 percent of the world's largest earthquakes occur.

The second prominent belt is the Alpide, which extends from Java to Sumatra and through the Himalayan Mountains, the Mediterranean Sea and out into the Atlantic Ocean. It accounts for about 17 percent of the world's largest earthquakes, including those in Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan. The third belt follows the submerged mid-Atlantic Ridge, the longest mountain range in the world, nearly splitting the entire Atlantic Ocean north to south.

While most earthquakes occur along plate boundaries some are known to occur within the interior of a plate. (As the plates continue to move and plate boundaries change over time, weakened boundary regions become part of the interiors of the plates.) Earthquakes can occur along zones

of weakness within a plate in response to stresses that originate at the edges of the plate or from deep within the earth's crust. The New Madrid earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 occurred within the North American plate.

Figure EQ-2
Comparison of Richter Scale and Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

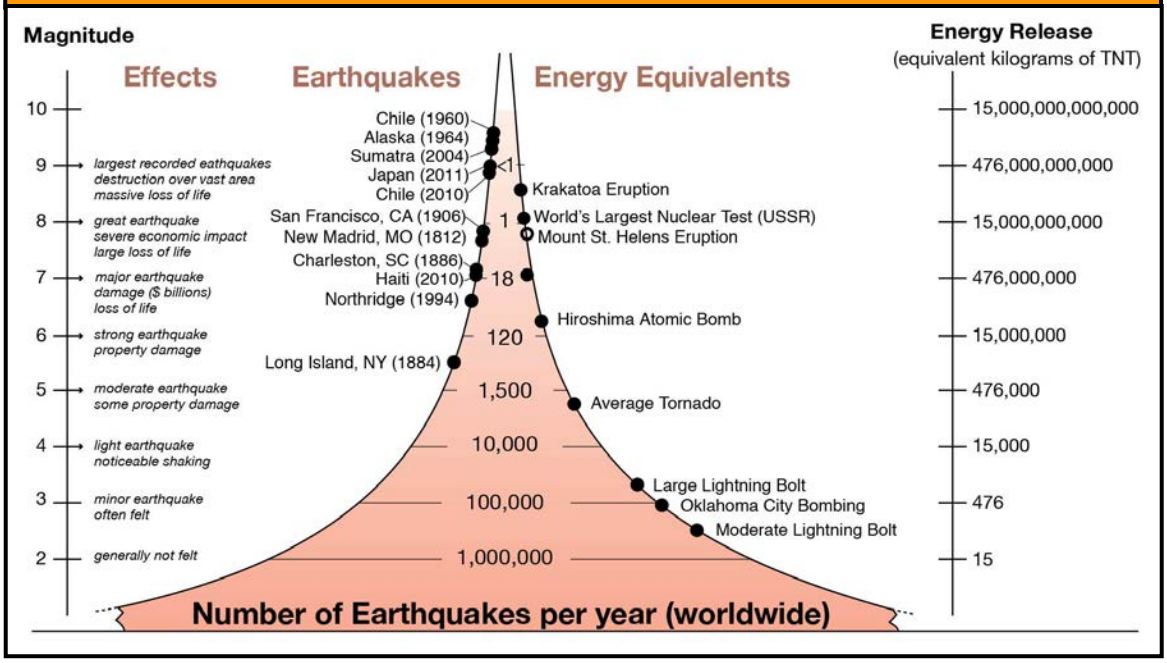
Richter Scale	Modified Mercalli Scale	Observations
1.0 – 1.9	I	Felt by very few people; barely noticeable. No damage.
2.0 – 2.9	II	Felt by a few people, especially on the upper floors of buildings. No damage.
3.0 – 3.9	III	Noticeable indoors, especially on the upper floors of buildings, but may not be recognized as an earthquake. Standing cars may rock slightly; vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. No damage.
4.0	IV	Felt by many indoors and a few outdoors. Dishes, windows, and doors disturbed. Standing cars rocked noticeably. No damage.
4.1 – 4.9	V	Felt by nearly everyone. Small, unstable objects displaced or upset; some dishes and glassware broken. Negligible damage.
5.0 – 5.9	VI	Felt by everyone. Difficult to stand. Some heavy furniture moved. Weak plaster may fall and some masonry, such as chimneys, may be slightly damaged. Slight damage.
6.0	VII	Slight to moderate damage to well-built ordinary structures. Considerable damage to poorly-built structures. Some chimneys may break. Some walls may fall.
6.1 – 6.9	VIII	Considerable damage to ordinary buildings. Severe damage to poorly built buildings. Some walls collapse. Chimneys, monuments, factory stacks, columns fall.
7.0	IX	Severe structural damage in substantial buildings, with partial collapses. Buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracks noticeable.
7.1 – 7.9	X	Most masonry and frame structures and their foundations destroyed. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed. Train tracks bent. Ground badly cracked. Landslides.
8.0	XI	Few, if any structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Wide cracks in ground. Train tracks bent greatly. Wholesale destruction.
> 8.0	XII	Total damage. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Waves seen on the ground. Objects thrown up into the air.

Sources: Michigan Technological University, Department of Geological and Mining Engineering and Sciences, UPSeis.
U.S. Geological Survey.

How often do earthquakes occur?

Earthquakes occur every day. Magnitude 2 and smaller earthquakes occur several hundred times a day worldwide. These earthquakes are known as micro earthquakes and are generally not felt by humans. Major earthquakes, greater than magnitude 7, generally occur at least once a month. **Figure EQ-3** illustrates the approximate number of earthquakes that occur worldwide per year based on magnitude. This figure also identifies manmade and natural events that release approximately the same amount of energy for comparison.

Figure EQ-3
Approximate Number of Earthquakes Recorded Annually



Source: Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology, Education and Outreach Series, "How Often Do Earthquakes Occur?"

HAZARD PROFILE

The following details the location of known fault zones and geologic structures, identifies past occurrences of earthquakes, details the severity or extent of each event (if known); identifies the locations potentially affected and estimates the likelihood of future occurrences.

Are there any faults located within the County?

No, there are no known faults located in Ford County. While there are no known fault zones or system located in the County, there is one geological structure: the Osman Monocline, which is part of the La Salle Anticlinorium. The Osman Monocline generally trends from north-northeast to south-southwest in the western portion of Ford County, extending southward along the eastern border of McLean County into Piatt County before trending eastward and terminating in Champaign County. This monocline's axis is approximately 40 miles long. **Figure EQ-4** illustrates the location of this geologic structure.

When have earthquakes occurred previously? What is the extent of these previous quakes?

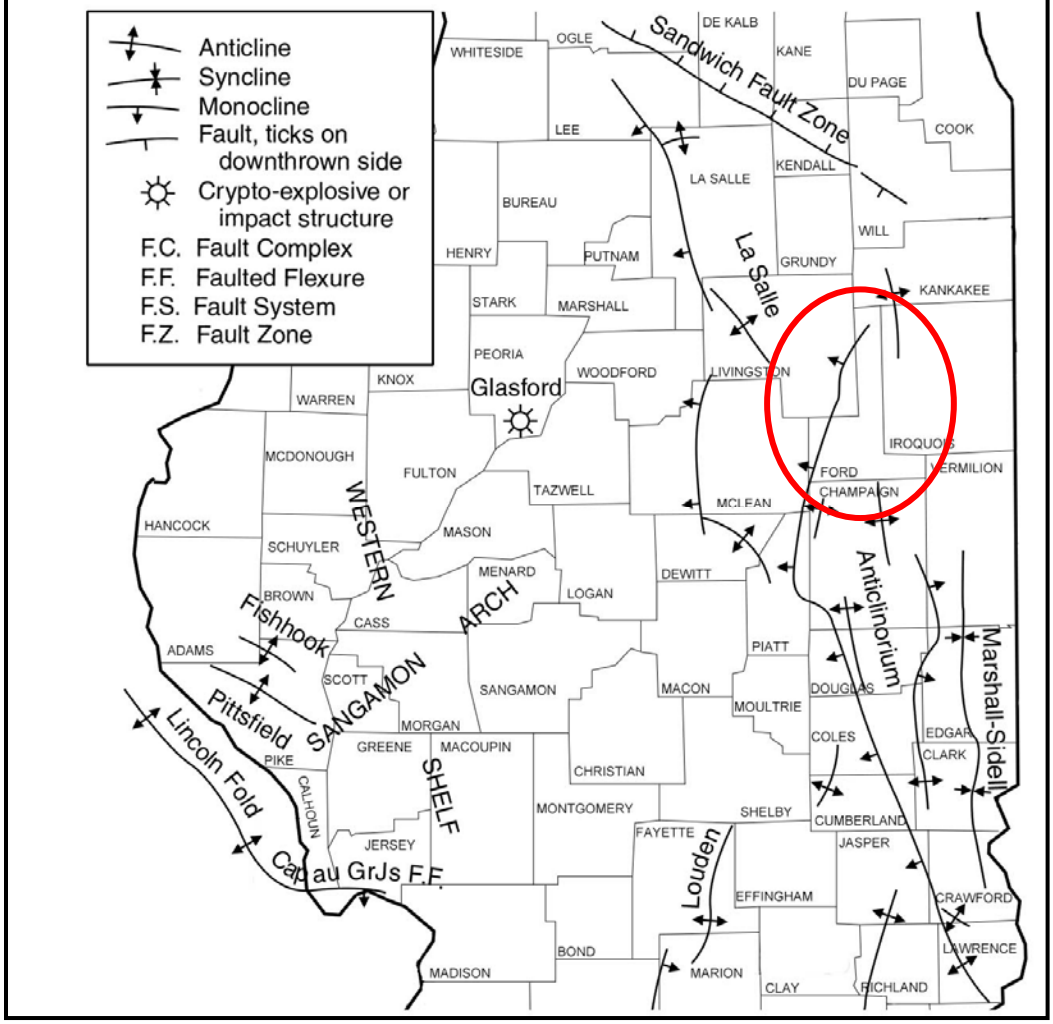
According to the Illinois State Geological Survey, the U.S. Geological Survey, and Center for Earthquake Research and Information (CERI) at the University of Memphis, no earthquakes have originated in Ford County during the last 200 years.

Earthquake Fast Facts – Occurrences

Earthquakes Originating in the County (1795 – 2023): ***None***
Fault Zones Located within the County: ***None***
Earthquakes Originating in Adjacent Counties (1795-2023): ***3***
Fault Zones Located in Nearby Counties: ***None***

While no earthquakes have originated in the County, residents have felt ground shaking caused by earthquakes that have originated outside of the County. The following provides a brief description of these events while **Figure EQ-5** illustrates the epicenters this and nearby earthquakes.

Figure EQ-4
Geological Structures in East-Central Illinois



Source: Illinois State Geological Survey.

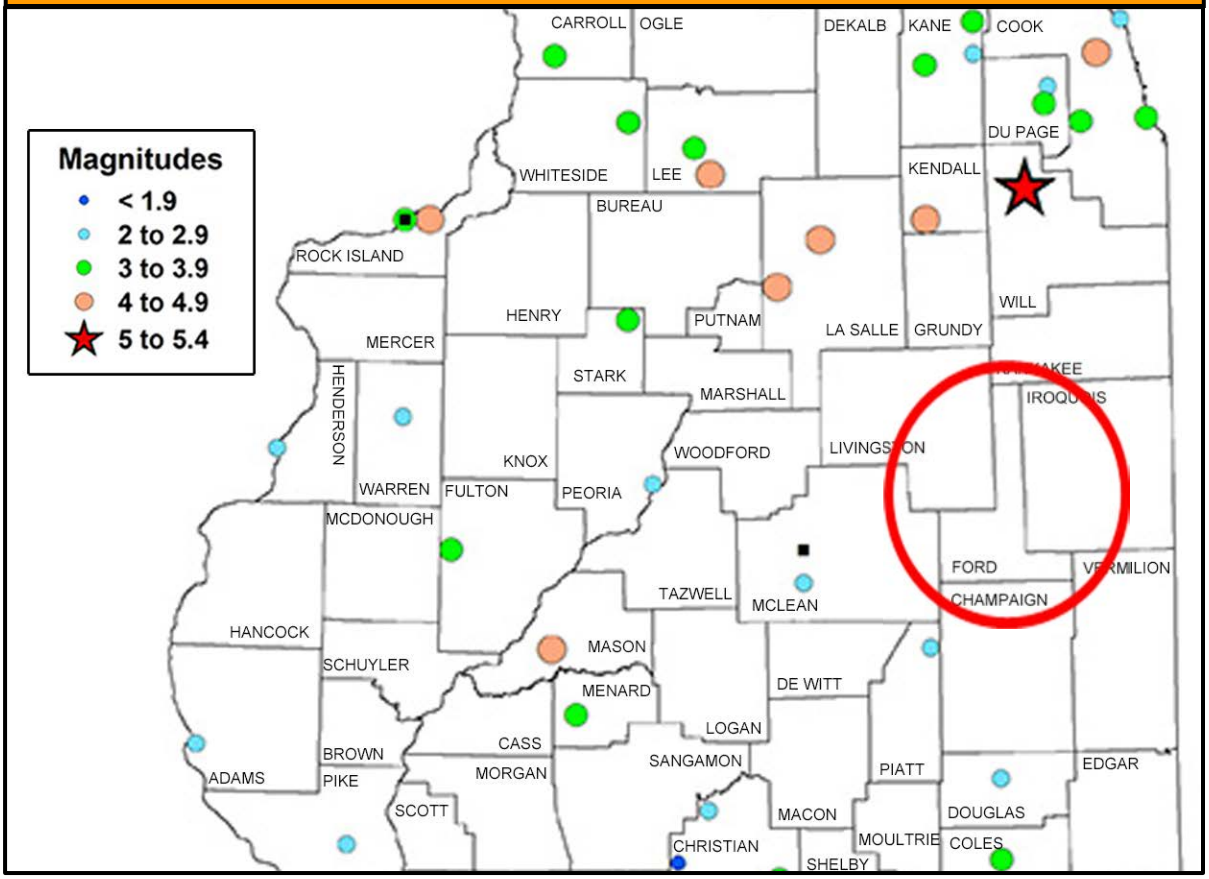
East-Central Illinois

Three earthquakes have originated in adjacent Champaign and McLean Counties. The following provides a brief description of each. Damage information was unavailable for these events.

- A magnitude 2.4 earthquake originated near Pesotum in unincorporated Champaign County on November 6, 2020. This earthquake had an Intensity of II on the Modified Mercalli Scale.
- On December 27, 1885, a magnitude 3.4 earthquake took place in unincorporated McLean County, 4 miles south of Bloomington. This earthquake had an Intensity of III on the Modified Mercalli Scale.

❖ An earthquake of undetermined magnitude took place on February 4, 1883 at Normal in McLean County. The intensity of this earthquake was III on the Modified Mercalli Scale.

Figure EQ-5
Earthquakes Originating in Ford County



Source: Illinois State Geological Survey.

Northern Illinois

There have been approximately two dozen earthquakes that have occurred in northern Illinois in the last century, though none of them were greater than a magnitude 5.1. These earthquakes generally caused minor damage within 10 to 20 miles of the epicenter and were felt over several counties. Earthquakes greater than a magnitude 5 are generally not expected in this region. The following highlights a few of the earthquakes that have taken place in northern Illinois.

❖ On March 25, 2015 a magnitude 2.9 earthquake took place at Lake in the Hills in McHenry County. This earthquake was felt over several counties. Damage information was unavailable for this event.

❖ A magnitude 3.2 earthquake took place on November 4, 2013 on the east side of McCook in Cook County. This earthquake was felt mainly in the Chicago metro area. Damage information was unavailable for this event.

- On February 10, 2010 a magnitude 3.8 earthquake took place approximately two miles northeast of Virgil in Kane County. This earthquake was felt over much of Illinois, Indiana and central and southern Wisconsin. Some minor structural damage was reported.
- The largest earthquake to take place in northern Illinois in the past several hundred years occurred on May 26, 1909. The exact location of this magnitude 5.1 earthquake is not known, but was near where Will, Kendall, Kane, and DuPage Counties meet. The greatest damage occurred in and near Aurora where many chimneys fell, and gas lines were ruptured. Minor structural damage was reported across northern and central Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Ground shaking was felt over seven states.

Southern Illinois

Ford County residents also felt ground shaking caused by several earthquakes that have originated in southern Illinois. The following provides a brief description of a few of the larger events that have occurred.

- On April 18, 2008, a magnitude 5.2 earthquake was reported in southeastern Illinois near Bellmont in Wabash County. The earthquake was located along the Wabash Valley seismic zone. Minor structural damage was reported in several towns in Illinois and Kentucky. Ground shaking was felt over all or parts of 18 states in the central U.S. and southern Ontario, Canada.
- A magnitude 5.2 earthquake took place on June 10, 1987, in southeastern Illinois near Olney in Richland County. This earthquake was also located along the Wabash Valley seismic zone. Only minor structural damage was reported in several towns in Illinois and Indiana. Ground shaking was felt over all or parts of 17 states in the central and eastern U.S. and southern Ontario, Canada.
- The strongest earthquake in the central U.S. during the 20th century occurred along the Wabash Valley seismic zone in southeastern Illinois near Dale in Hamilton County. This magnitude 5.4 earthquake occurred on November 9, 1968, with an intensity estimated at VII for the area surrounding the epicenter. Moderate structural damage was reported in several towns in south-central Illinois, southwest Indiana, and northwest Kentucky. Ground shaking was felt over all or parts of 23 states in the central and eastern U.S. and southern Ontario, Canada.

Three of the ten largest earthquakes ever recorded within the continental U.S. took place in 1811 and 1812 along the New Madrid seismic zone. This zone lies within the central Mississippi Valley and extends from northeast Arkansas through southeast Missouri, western Tennessee, western Kentucky, and southern Illinois. These magnitude 7.5 and 7.3 major earthquakes were centered near the town of New Madrid, Missouri and caused widespread devastation to the surrounding region and were felt by people in cities as far away as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Norfolk, Virginia.

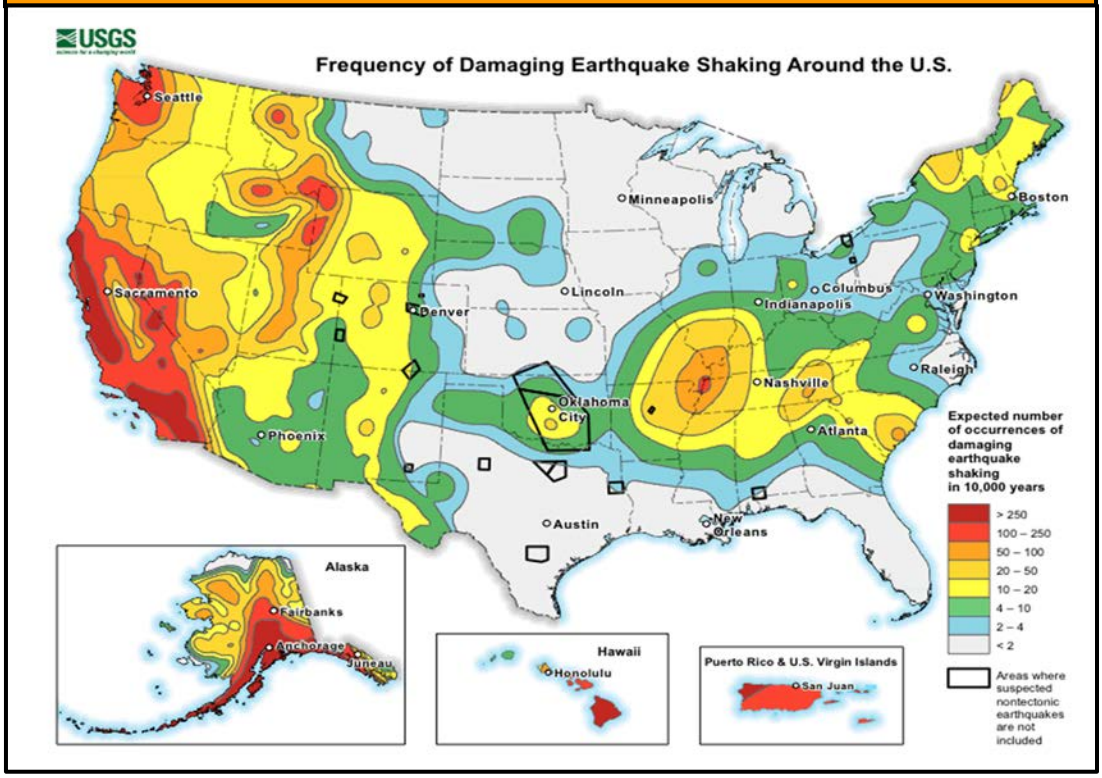
The quakes locally changed the course of the Mississippi River creating Reelfoot Lake in northwestern Tennessee. These earthquakes were not an isolated incident. The New Madrid seismic zone is one of the most seismically active areas of the U.S. east of the Rockies. Since 1974 more than 4,000 earthquakes have been recorded within this seismic zone, most of which were too small to be felt.

What locations are affected by earthquakes? What is the extent of future potential earthquakes?

Earthquake events generally affect the entire County. Earthquakes, like drought, impact large areas extending across an entire region and affecting multiple counties. Ford County's proximity to multiple fault zones, both large and small, makes the entire area likely to be affected by an earthquake if these faults become seismically active.

According to the USGS, Ford County can expect 4 to 10 occurrences of damaging earthquake shaking over a 10,000-year period. **Figure EQ-6** illustrates the frequency of damaging earthquake shaking around the U.S.

Figure EQ-6
Frequency of Damaging Earthquake Shaking Around the U.S.



Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

What is the probability of future earthquake events occurring based on historical data?

As with flooding, calculating the probability of future earthquakes changes depending on the magnitude of the event. According to the ISGS, Illinois is expected to experience a magnitude 3.0 earthquake every year, a magnitude 4.0 earthquake every four years and a magnitude 5.0 earthquake every 20 years. The likelihood of an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.3 or greater occurring somewhere in the central U.S. within the next 50 years is between 86% and 97%.

While the major earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 do not occur often along the New Madrid fault, they are not isolated events. In recent decades, scientists have collected evidence that earthquakes

similar in size and location to those felt in 1811 and 1812 have occurred several times before within the central Mississippi Valley around 1450 A.D., 900 A.D. and 2350 B.C.

The general consensus among scientists is that earthquakes similar to the 1811-1812 earthquakes are expected to recur on average every 500 years. The U.S. Geological Survey and the Center for Earthquake Research and Information (CERI) at the University of Memphis estimates that for a 50-year period the probability of a repeat of the 1811-1812 earthquakes is between 7% and 10% and the probability of an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.0 or larger is between 25% and 40%.

HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The following describes the vulnerability to participating jurisdictions, identifies the impacts on public health and property (if known) and estimates the potential impacts on public health and safety as well as buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities from earthquakes.

Are the participating jurisdictions vulnerable to earthquakes?

Yes. All of Ford County is vulnerable to earthquakes. The unique geological formations topped with glacial drift soils found in the central U.S. conduct an earthquake's energy farther than in other parts of the Nation. Consequently, earthquakes that originate in the Midwest tend to be felt at greater distances than earthquakes with similar magnitudes that originate on the West Coast.

This vulnerability, found throughout most of Illinois and all of Ford County, is compounded by relatively high water tables within the region. When earthquake shaking mixes the groundwater and soil, ground support is further weakened thus adding to the potential structural damages experienced by buildings, roads, bridges, electrical lines, and natural gas pipelines.

Earthquake Fast Facts – Risk

Earthquake Risk/Vulnerability:

- Public Health & Safety – Light/Moderate Quake within the County or immediate region: ***Low***
- Public Health & Safety – Strong Quake in the region: ***Low to Medium***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities – Light/ Moderate Quake within the County or immediate region: ***Low***
- Buildings/Infrastructure/Critical Facilities – Strong Quake in the region: ***Low to Medium***

The *Projected Earthquake Intensities Map* prepared by the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency predicts that if a magnitude 6.7 earthquake were to take place anywhere along the New Madrid seismic zone, then the highest projected intensity felt in Iroquois County would be a V on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. If a magnitude 8.6 earthquake were to occur, then the highest projected intensity felt would be a VII.

The *2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* prepared by IEMA-OHS classifies Ford County's hazard rating for earthquake as "low". IEMA-OHS's overall hazard rating system has five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

For earthquakes, FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) rates the County as a whole as "Very Low". All five census tracts are rated "Relatively Low" for earthquakes. **Figure R-4** presents the overall NRI scores and ratings for each census tract as well as for the County as a whole.

The infrequency of major earthquakes, coupled with relatively low magnitude/intensity of past events, has led the public to perceive that Ford County is not vulnerable to damaging earthquakes. This perception has allowed the County and participating municipalities to develop largely without regard to earthquake safety.

Have any of the participating jurisdictions identified specific assets vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes?

Yes. Based on responses to a Critical Facilities Vulnerability Survey distributed to the participating jurisdictions, 12 of the 16 responding jurisdictions consider specific assets within their jurisdiction vulnerable to earthquakes. These jurisdictions and the vulnerabilities they identified are summarized **Appendix J**.

What impacts resulted from the recorded earthquake events?

While Ford County residents felt the earthquakes that have occurred in Illinois, no damages were reported as a result of these events. Given the magnitude of the great earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, it is almost certain that individuals in what is now Ford County felt those quakes; however, historical records do not indicate the intensity or impacts that these quakes had on the County.

What other impacts can result from earthquakes?

Earthquakes can impact human life, health, and public safety. **Figure EQ-7** details the potential impacts that may be experienced by the County should a magnitude 6.0 or greater earthquake occur in the region.

What is the level of vulnerability to public health and safety from earthquakes?

The risk or vulnerability to public health and safety from an earthquake is dependent on the intensity and location of the event. Since there are no known faults in Ford County, the likelihood that an earthquake will originate in the County is very small, decreasing the changes for catastrophic damages. However, if a light earthquake originates within the County or from the structures in the immediate region, the risk or vulnerability to public health and safety is considered ***low***. This risk is elevated to ***low*** to ***medium*** for a strong earthquake originating along seismic zones in the region (i.e., Sandwich Fault Zone or Wabash Valley).

Are existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to earthquakes?

Yes. All existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in Ford County and the participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to damage from earthquakes. However, given the County's size (just over 13,500 individuals), its population density, the fact that there are few buildings higher than two stories (with the exception of grain elevators and a few multi-story buildings in the municipalities) tempered by the low potential for magnitude 5.0 and above earthquakes to occur in the immediate region, the damage is anticipated to be slight with only superficial structure damage such as broken windows and cracks in weak plaster and masonry.

If a strong earthquake (6.0 – 6.9) were to occur in the region, then unreinforced masonry buildings are most at risk during an earthquake because the walls are prone to collapse outward. Steel and wood buildings have more ability to absorb the energy from an earthquake while wood buildings

with proper foundation ties have rarely collapsed in earthquakes. In this scenario building damage in Ford County would range from moderate to considerable for well-built ordinary structures and considerable to severe for poorly-built structures. **Figure EQ-8**, located at the end of this section, identifies the number of unreinforced masonry buildings that serve as critical facilities within the participating jurisdictions.

Figure EQ-7
Potential Earthquake Impacts

Direct	Indirect
Buildings • Temporary displacement of businesses, households, schools, and other critical services where heat, water and power are disrupted • Long-term displacement of businesses, households, schools, and other critical services due to structural damage or fires *Transportation* • Damages to bridges (i.e., cracking of abutments, subsidence of piers/supports, etc.) • Cracks in the pavement of critical roadways • Increased traffic on Interstate, U.S., and State Routes (especially if the quake originates along the Sandwich Fault Zone) as residents move out of the area to seek shelter and medical care and as emergency response, support services and supplies move south to aid in recovery • Misalignment of rail lines due to landslides (most likely near stream crossings), fissures and/or heaving *Utilities* • Downed power and communication lines • Breaks in drinking water and sanitary sewer lines resulting in the temporary loss of service • Disruptions in the supply of natural gas due to cracking and breaking of pipelines *Health* • Injuries/deaths due to falling debris and fires *Other* • Cracks in the earthen dams of the lakes and reservoirs within the County, which could lead to dam failures	*Health* • Use of County health facilities (especially if the quake originates along the New Madrid Fault) to treat individuals injured closer to the epicenter • Emergency services (ambulance, fire, law enforcement) may be needed to provide aid in areas where damage was greater *Other* • Disruptions in land line telephone service throughout an entire region (i.e., central and southern Illinois) • Depending on the seasonal conditions present, more displacements may be expected as those who may not have enough water and food supplies seek alternate shelter due to temperature extremes that make their current housing uninhabitable

If the epicenter of a magnitude 7.6 earthquake were to originate anywhere along the New Madrid seismic zone, the highest projected Modified Mercalli intensity felt in Ford County would be a VI based on the *Projected Earthquake Intensities Map* prepared by the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency.

An earthquake also has the ability to damage infrastructure and critical facilities such as roads and utilities. In the event of a major earthquake, bridges are expected to experience moderate damage

such as cracking in the abutments and subsidence of piers and supports. The structural integrity may be compromised to the degree where safe passage is not possible, resulting in adverse travel times as alternate routes are taken. Some rural families may become isolated where alternate paved routes do not exist. In addition, cracks may form in the pavement of key roadways. **Figure R-5** lists the number of each type of critical infrastructure by jurisdiction.

An earthquake may also down overhead power and communication lines causing power outages and disruptions in communications. Cracks or breaks may form in natural gas pipelines and drinking water and sewage lines resulting in temporary loss of service. In addition, an earthquake could cause cracks to form in the earthen dams located within the County, increasing the likelihood of a dam failure.

As with public health and safety, the risk or vulnerability to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities is dependent on the intensity and location of the event. The risk to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities is considered to be ***low*** for a light to moderate earthquake that originates within the County or immediate region. This risk is elevated to ***low*** to ***medium*** for a strong earthquake originating along seismic zones in the region (i.e., Sandwich Fault Zone or Wabash Valley.)

Are future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities vulnerable to earthquakes?

Yes. All future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in Ford County and the participating jurisdictions are vulnerable to damage from earthquakes. Neither the County nor any of the participating municipalities have building codes in place. As a result, there is the potential for future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities to face the same vulnerabilities as those of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities described previously.

What are the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures from earthquakes?

Since property damage information was either unavailable or none was recorded for the documented earthquakes that impacted Ford County, there is no way to accurately estimate future potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures. However, according to the Ford and Kankakee County Clerks the total equalized assessed values of all residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the planning area is $243,195,489. Since all of the structures in the planning area are susceptible to earthquake impacts to varying degrees, this total represents the countywide property exposure to earthquake events.

Given Ford County's proximity to geologic structures and fault zones, both large and small, and the fact that all structures within the County are vulnerable to damage, it is likely that there will be future dollar losses from any earthquake ranging from strong to great. As a result, participating jurisdictions were asked to consider mitigation projects that could provide wide-ranging benefits for reducing the impacts or damages associated with earthquakes.

Figure EQ-8
Number of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings Serving as Critical Facilities by Jurisdiction

Participating Jurisdiction	Government[1]	Law Enforcement	Fire Stations	Ambulance Service	Schools	Drinking Water	Wastewater Treatment	Medical[2]	Healthcare Facilities[3]
Ford County	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gibson City	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Kempton	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Melvin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paxton	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Piper City	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Roberts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sibley	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rogers Township	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sullivant Township	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---
Tri-Point CUSD 6J	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---
Moyer District Library	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kempton FPD	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Piper City FPD	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Government includes: courthouses, city/village halls, township buildings, highway/road maintenance centers, etc.
[2] Medical includes: public health departments, hospitals, urgent/prompt care, and medical clinics.
[3] Healthcare Facilities include: nursing homes, skilled care facilities, memory care facilities, residential group homes, etc.
--- Indicates jurisdiction does not own/maintain any critical facilities within that category.

4.0 JURISDICTION CAPABILITIES

Each participating jurisdiction has a unique set of capabilities and resources available to reduce long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards and increase their resilience. As part of the plan development process, each participating jurisdiction's existing capabilities and resources (technical information, plans, reports, and studies) are identified, their ability to expand on and improve these capabilities is analyzed.

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF EXISTING CAPABILITIES

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Elements C1-a & D3-b]

In order to identify existing capabilities and resources, a Capability Assessment was conducted. The Capability Assessment helps determine the ability of the participating jurisdictions to implement the Mitigation Strategy and to identify potential opportunities for establishing or enhancing specific mitigation policies, program, or projects. It is important to try and establish which goals and actions are feasible based on an understanding of the organizational capacity of those entities tasked with their implementation. This assessment is designed to provide a general overview of the key capabilities in place for each participating jurisdiction along with their potential effect of loss reduction.

The existing capabilities of each participant were cataloged using capability assessment worksheets based on jurisdiction type that were distributed to each of the participating jurisdictions at the first Committee meeting on October 5, 2023. The worksheets requested information on four primary types of capabilities: planning and regulatory; administrative and technical; financial; and education and outreach. The following provides a brief description of each capability type.

Planning & Regulatory Capabilities: Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of existing plans, policies, codes, ordinances, resolutions, local laws, and programs that prevent or reduce the impacts of hazards and guide and manage growth and development.

Administrative & Technical Capabilities: Administrative and technical capabilities are based on the available staff and personnel resources as well as their related skills and tools that can be used to develop and implement mitigation actions, policies, and programs.

Financial Capabilities: Financial capabilities include those resources a jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use to implement mitigation actions, polices, and programs.

Education & Outreach Capabilities: Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods already in place that could be used to support implementation of mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information.

Figures JC-1 through **JC-12** summarize the results of the Capability Assessment by participating jurisdiction type (i.e., county/municipalities, townships, schools, fire protection districts, etc.) A capability level of "Limited", "Moderate" or "High" was assigned by capability type to each participating jurisdiction based on the number of available capabilities and resources as well as the

jurisdiction's size/area served. **Figure JC-13** summarizes the individual capability levels by capability type and provides an overall capability ranking for each participant.

This assessment provides a consolidated inventory of existing plans, ordinances, programs, and resources in place. Whenever applicable, these existing capabilities were reviewed and incorporated into the Plan.

Highlights from the Capability Assessment include:

- None of the participants have comprehensive/master plans or building codes in place.
- The County and all of the participating municipalities, with the exception of Kempton, Melvin, and Roberts, have zoning ordinances in place.
- Only the County and Gibson City have continuity of operations and emergency operations plans in place.

Figure JC-14, located at the end of this section, provides information on comprehensive/land use plans, building codes, and zoning ordinances for the County and participating municipalities such as effective date, next scheduled update (if known), and International Code Council I-Code version. Only Gibson City has a stormwater management plan in place.

4.2 ABILITY TO EXPAND & IMPROVE EXISTING CAPABILITIES

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C1-b]

Gibson City, Paxton, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, and Piper City FPD are fortunate to have the resources and abilities to potentially expand on and improve the existing policies and programs identified. Ford County, Kempton, Melvin, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, Rogers Township, Sullivant Township, Kempton FPD, and Moyer District Library have more limited resources and abilities to expand on and improve the existing policies and programs identified. The lack of legal authority and policies/programs currently in place may hamper these participants' abilities to expand and strengthen existing policies and programs. Their fiscal and staffing situations are also limited.

Overcoming these limitations will require time and a range of actions including, but not limited to, improved general awareness of natural hazards and the potential benefits that may come from the development of new standards in terms of hazard loss prevention and the identification of resources available to expand and improve existing policies and programs should the opportunity arise.

4.3 REVIEW & INCORPORATION OF EXISTING PLANS

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element A4-a]

The existing plans, studies, reports, technical information, and maps that were reviewed and incorporated into the Plan, where appropriate, can be found in Section 8.0 References and are cited in each appropriate section.

Figure JC-1
County / Municipalities – Planning & Regulatory Capabilities

Capability Type	County/Municipality							
	Ford County	Gibson City	Kempton	Melvin	Paxton	Piper City	Roberts	Sibley
Plans, Policies, Codes & Ordinances								
Comprehensive/Master Land Use Plan								
Continuity of Operations Plan	X	X						
Stormwater Management Plan		X						
Transportation Plan		X						
Economic Development Plan					X			
Emergency Operations Plan	X	X						
Disaster Recovery Plan	X	X						
Threat & Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) - County Only	X							
Infrastructure Maps - Municipalities Only		X		X	X	X	X	X
Building Codes								
Floodplain Ordinance		X			X	X		
Stormwater Ordinance		X			X			
Zoning Ordinance	X	X			X	X		X
Subdivision Ordinance		X			X	X		
Historic Preservation Ordinance								
Private Sewage Disposal System Ordinance - County Only								
Manufactured/Mobile Home Tie Down Ordinance		X			X	X		
Steep Slope Ordinance								
Mined Areas/Developed Over Mined Areas Ordinance								
National Incident Management System (NIMS) Adoption	X				X			
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Participation		X			X	X		
Community Rating System (CRS) Participation								
Level of Capability	**L**	**M**	**L**	**L**	**M**	**L**	**L**	**L**

An "X" indicates that the item is currently in place and being implemented.

Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-2
County / Municipalities – Administrative & Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	County/Municipality							
	Ford County	Gibson City	Kempton	Melvin	Paxton	Piper City	Roberts	Sibley
Adminstrative & Technical								
Zoning Board	X	X			X	X		
Public Utility Board				X				
Planning Commission	X	X			X			
Mutual Aid Agreements	X	X		X	X			
Administrator/Manager		X	X		X		X	X
Building Inspector/Officer								
Community/Economic Development Planner					X			
Emergency Manager	X	X						
Engineer/Construction Project Manager		X						
GIS Coordinator		X						
Grant Administrator/Writer		X			X			
Fire Chief - Municipalities Only								
Floodplain Administrator								
Police Chief - Municipalities Only		X			X			
Public Works/Streets Director - Municipalities Only		X		X	X	X	X	
Water Superintendent - Municipalities Only		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zoning Officer/Administrator	X	X			X	X		
Solid Waste Director - County Only								
Level of Capability	**L**	**M**	**L**	**L**	**M**	**L**	**L**	**L**

An "X" indicates the presence of staff with specified knowledge or skills.
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-3
County / Municipalities – Financial / Education & Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	County/Municipality							
	Ford County	Gibson City	Kempton	Melvin	Paxton	Piper City	Roberts	Sibley
Financial								
Roadway/Bridge Improvement Plan - County Only	X							
Capital Improvements Program		X			X	X		
Tax Levies for Special Purposes		X		X	X			
Motor Fuel Tax	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Obligation Bonds and/or Special Tax Bonds		X	X		X	X		
Utility Fees (Stormwater, Sewer, Water, Gas, or Electric Service)		X	X	X	X	X		X
Impact Fees - New Development					X			
Federal Funding Programs (Non-FEMA)		X				X		
Level of Capability	**L**	**H**	**L**	**L**	**H**	**M**	**L**	**L**
Education & Outreach								
StormReady Certification	X	X						
Natural Disaster/Safety-Related School Programs	X	X				X		
Ongoing Public Education or Information Programs (Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use)	X	X		X		X		
Seasonal Outreach	X	X						
Local Citizen Groups/Non-Profit Organizations (Emergency Preparedness, Access & Functional Needs	X	X						
Public-Private Partnership Initiatives Addressing Disaster-Related Issues	X	X						
Level of Capability	**H**	**H**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**

An "X" indicates a given resource is locally available for mitigation purposes.
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-4
Townships – Planning & Regulatory / Administrative & Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	Township	
	Rogers Township	Sullivant Township
Plans, Policies, Codes & Ordinances		
Comprehensive/Master Land Use Plan		
Stormwater Management Plan		
Open Space/Recreational Area Plan		
Building Codes		
Stormwater Ordinance		
Zoning Ordinance		
Subdivision Ordinance		
Private Sewage Disposal System Ordinance		
Manufactured/Mobile Home Tie Down Ordinance		
Steep Slope Ordinance		
Mined Areas/Developed Over Mined Areas Ordinance		
Road Weight Restriction Ordinance		X
Nuisance Weed, Grass & Tree Ordinance		
National Incident Management System (NIMS) Adoption		
Level of Capability	**L**	**L**
Adminstrative & Technical		
Zoning Board		
Public Utility Board		
Planning Commission		
Mutual Aid Agreements	X	X
Assessor	X	
Clerk	X	X
Collector		
Highway/Road District Commissioner	X	X
Supervisor	X	X
Level of Capability	**M**	**M**

An "X" indicates that the item is currently in place and being implemented or the presence of staff with specified knowledge or skills

Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-5
Townships – Financial / Education & Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Township	
	Rogers Township	Sullivant Township
Financial		
Capital Improvements Program	X	X
Roadway/Bridge Improvement Plan		
Tax Levies for Special Purposes	X	X
Motor Fuel Tax	X	X
General Obligation Bonds and/or Special Tax Bonds		X
Utility Fees (Stormwater, Sewer, Water, Gas or Electric Service)		
Impact Fees - New Development		X
Federal Funding Programs (Non-FEMA)		X
Level of Capability	**L**	**M**
Education & Outreach		
StormReady Certification		
Natural Disaster/Safety-Related School Programs		
Ongoing Public Education or Information Programs (Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use)		
Seasonal Outreach		
Local Citizen Groups/Non-Profit Organizations (Emergency Preparedness, Access & Functional Needs		
Public-Private Partnership Initiatives Addressing Disaster-Related Issues		
Level of Capability	**L**	**L**

An "X" indicates a given resource is locally available for mitigation purposes.
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-6
Schools – Planning & Regulatory /
Administrative & Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	District		
	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	Tri-Point CUSD 6J
Plans & Policies			
Comprehensive/Master Facilities Plan			
Continuity of Operations Plan		X	
Strategic Plan	X		X
Emergency/Crisis Response Plan	X	X	X
National Incident Management System (NIMS) Adoption			
Level of Capability	**L**	**L**	**L**
Adminstrative & Technical			
Board of Education	X	X	X
Mutual Aid Agreements			X
Superintendent	X	X	X
Principal(s)	X	X	X
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director			
Food Services Supervisor	X	X	X
Grant Writer			
Health Care Supervisor			
IT Director/Specialist	X	X	X
Maintenance Manager	X	X	X
Communications Director			
Operations Manager			
Safety & Security Director			
Transportation Director	X	X	X
Level of Capability	**M**	**M**	**M**

An "X" indicates that the item is currently in place and being implemented or the presence of staff with specified knowledge or skills.

Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-7
Schools – Financial / Education & Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	District		
	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	Tri-Point CUSD 6J
Financial			
Capital Improvements Program	X		
Tax Levies for Special Purposes	X	X	X
General Obligation Bonds and/or Special Tax Bonds	X	X	X
Federal Funding Programs (Non-FEMA)	X	X	X
Level of Capability	**H**	**M**	**M**
Education & Outreach			
StormReady Certification			
Natural Disaster/Safety-Related School Programs	X	X	
Ongoing Public Education or Information Programs (Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use)	X		X
Seasonal Outreach	X		
Public-Private Partnership Initiatives Addressing Disaster-Related Issues			
Level of Capability	**M**	**L**	**L**

An "X" indicates a given resource is locally available for mitigation purposes.
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-8
Fire Protection Districts – Planning & Regulatory Capabilities

Capability Type	District	
	Kempton Fire Protection District	Piper City Fire Protection District
Plans, Policies, Codes, Ordinances, Resolutions, & Technical Documents		
Standard Operating Procedures/Guidelines for Structural Fire Fighting (NFPA 1700)		X
Standard Operating Procedures for Operations at Technical Search & Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1670)		X
Pre-Incident Planning (NFPA 1620)		X
Fire Prevention Codes		
Burn Ordinance		X
National Incident Management System (NIMS) Adoption		X
Incident Command System (ICS) Adoption		
Building Inspections		
Tier II Reports		X
County Emergency Operations Plan		
Safety Data Sheets		X
Pipeline Maps	X	X
Hazardous Materials Facilities Maps		
Water Supply Systems Maps	X	X
Impassable Roads & Bridges Maps		
Evacuation Zones Maps		
Community & Special Residential Areas Maps (i.e., manufactured home parks, subdivisions, recreational communities)		
Level of Capability	**L**	**M**

An "X" indicates that the item is currently in place and being implemented.
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-9
Fire Protection Districts –
Administrative & Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	District	
	Kempton Fire Protection District	Piper City Fire Protection District
Adminstrative & Technical		
Board of Trustees	X	X
Board of Fire Commissioners		
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS)	X	X
Mutual Aid Agreements		X
Hazardous Materials Response Team		
Water Rescue/Dive Team		
Technical Rescue Team		
Fire Chief	X	X
Deputy Fire Chief	X	X
Administrative Assistant		
Financial/Business Manager		
Inspector		
Public Education Director/Officer		
Telecom Director		
Training Coordinator		X
Level of Capability	**L**	**M**

An "X" indicates the presence of staff with specified knowledge or skil
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-10
Fire Protection Districts –
Financial / Education & Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	District	
	Kempton Fire Protection District	Piper City Fire Protection District
Financial		
Capital Improvements Program		
Tax Levies for Special Purposes	X	X
General Obligation Bonds and/or Special Tax Bonds		
Federal Funding Programs (Non-FEMA)		X
Level of Capability	**L**	**M**
Education & Outreach		
Natural Disaster/Safety-Related School Programs		X
Ongoing Public Education or Information Programs (Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use)	X	X
Seasonal Outreach		
Public-Private Partnership Initiatives Addressing Disaster-Related Issues		
Level of Capability	**L**	**M**

An "X" indicates a given resource is locally available for mitigation purpose
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-11
Library Districts – Planning & Regulatory / Administrative & Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	District 1 Moyer District Library
Plans & Policies	
Strategic/Long-Range Plan	X
Facilities Plan	
Emergency/Disaster Plan	X
Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)	
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	
Level of Capability	**L**
Adminstrative & Technical	
Board of Trustees	X
Disaster Response Mutual Aid Agreements	
Executive Director	X
Deputy Director	X
Library Manager	
Adult Services Manager	
Circulation Manager	
Communications / Public Relations Coordinator	
Facilities Manager	
Finance Manager	
Human Resources Manager	
IT Director/Specialist	
Outreach/Events Liaison/Manager	
Technical Services Manager	
Youth Services Manager	
Reference Librarian	
Children's Librarian	
Young Adult Librarian	
Level of Capability	**L**

An "X" indicates that the item is currently in place and being implemented or the presence of staff with specified knowledge or skills.
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-12
Library Districts – Financial / Education & Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	District 1 Moyer District Library
Financial	
Capital Improvement Plan	
Tax Levy	X
Special Tax Bonds	
Capital Reserve Fund	X
Endowments/Bequests	X
Non-Operating Grants	X
Level of Capability	**M**

Education & Outreach	
Natural Disaster or Safety-Related Programs	
Ongoing Public Education or Information Programs (Fire Safety, Household Preparedness, Responsible Water Use, Environmental Education, etc.)	
Seasonal Outreach	
Public-Private Partnership Initiatives Addressing Disaster-Related Issues	
Level of Capability	**L**

An "X" indicates a given resource is locally available for mitigation purposes.
Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" = High

Figure JC-13
Capability Rankings by Participating Jurisdiction

Capability Type	County/Municipality								Township		School District			Fire District		Library District
	Ford County	Gibson City	Kempton	Melvin	Paxton	Piper City	Roberts	Sibley	Rogers Township	Sullivant Township	Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	Tri-Point CUSD 6J	Kempton Fire Protection District	Piper City Fire Protection District	Moyer District Library
Planning & Regulatory	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L
Administrative & Technical	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L
Financial	L	H	L	L	H	M	L	L	L	M	H	M	M	L	M	M
Education & Outreach	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	L
Overall Capability	**L**	**M/H**	**L**	**L**	**M**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L/M**	**M**	**L/M**	**L/M**	**L**	**M**	**L**

Level of Capacity: "L" = Limited; "M" = Moderate; "H" High

Figure JC-14
Select Planning & Regulatory Capabilities Information by County/Municipality

Participating Jurisdiction	Comprehensive/Land Use Plan		Building Codes			Zoning Ordinance	
	Effective Date	Scheduled Update (if known)	Effective Date	ICC I-Code Version	Scheduled Update (if known)	Effective Date	Scheduled Update (if known)
Ford County	---	---	---	---	---	1972	---
Gibson City	---	---	---	---	---	2019	---
Kempton	---	---	---	---	---	*	---
Melvin	---	---	---	---	---	*	---
Paxton	---	---	---	---	---	2021	---
Piper City	---	---	---	---	---	2020	---
Roberts	---	---	---	---	---	*	---
Sibley	---	---	---	---	---	*	---

* The County Zoning Ordnance applies to municipalities that do not have their own zoning.

5.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C]

The mitigation strategy identifies how participating jurisdictions are going to reduce or eliminate the potential loss of life and property damage that results from the natural hazards identified in the Risk Assessment section of this Plan. The strategy includes:

- Developing mitigation goals (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C3-a). Mitigation goals describe the objective(s) or desired outcome(s) that the participants would like to accomplish in terms of hazard and loss prevention. These goals are intended to reduce or eliminate long-term vulnerabilities to natural hazards.
- Identifying a comprehensive range of jurisdiction-specific mitigation actions including those related to continued compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Elements C4-a, C4-b, E2-a, & E2-b). Mitigation actions are projects, plans, activities, or programs that achieve at least one of the mitigation goals identified.
- Analyzing the mitigation actions identified for each jurisdiction. This analysis ensures each action will reduce or eliminate future losses associated with the hazards identified in the Risk Assessment section.
- Developing a mitigation actions prioritization methodology (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C5-a). The prioritization methodology outlines the approach used to prioritize the implementation of each identified mitigation action.
- Identifying the entity(s) responsible for implementation and administration (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C5-b). For each mitigation action, the entity(s) responsible for implementing and administering that action is identified as well as the timeframes for completing the actions and potential funding sources.
- Conducting a preliminary cost/benefit analysis of each mitigation action (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C5-a). The qualitative cost/benefit analysis provides participants with a general idea of which actions are likely to provide the greatest benefit based on the financial cost and staffing efforts needed.

A detailed discussion of each aspect of the mitigation strategy is provided below.

5.1 MITIGATION GOALS REVIEW

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C3-a]

Developing mitigation goals was the first step in creating the mitigation strategy. Based on early communications with the Planning Committee members, the consultant developed a preliminary list of nine hazard mitigation goals. The list of mitigation was distributed to the Committee members at the first meeting on April 9, 2024. Members were asked to review the list before the second meeting and consider whether any changes needed to be made or if additional goals should be included. At the Committee's July 16, 2024 meeting the group discussed the list of goals and approved them with no changes. **Figure MIT-1** lists the approved mitigation goals.

Figure MIT-1 Mitigation Goals	
Goal 1	Educate residents and businesses about the hazards affecting the County and the actions they can take before a hazard event occurs to protect themselves, their households, homes, and businesses in an effort to encourage community resilience.
Goal 2	Protect the lives, health, and safety of all individuals living in the County from the dangers caused by natural hazards.
Goal 3	Harden and protect existing infrastructure and critical facilities (buildings, roads, bridges, utilities, water supplies, sanitary sewer systems, etc.) and design new infrastructure and critical facilities to be more resilient to the impacts of natural hazards.
Goal 4	Incorporate hazard mitigation strategies into existing and new community plans and regulations.
Goal 5	Place a priority on protecting public services and community lifelines (i.e., safety and security; food, water, and shelter; health and medical; energy; communication; and transportation.)
Goal 6	Preserve and protect the streams, creeks, and floodplains in the County.
Goal 7	Ensure future development does not increase the vulnerability of hazard-prone areas within the County or create unintended exposures to natural hazards.
Goal 8	Protect historic, cultural, and natural resources from the effects of natural hazards.
Goal 9	Promote hazard resilience within the County – the ability to prepare for, withstand, and rapidly recover from the effects of natural hazards.

5.2 MITIGATION ACTION IDENTIFICATION

Following the development of the mitigation goals, the Committee members were asked to consult with their respective jurisdictions to a comprehensive range of ***jurisdiction-specific mitigation actions*** that met the specific needs and risks associated with their jurisdiction.

Representatives of Gibson City, Paxton, and Piper City were also asked to identify mitigation actions that would ensure their continued compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program. The compiled lists of mitigation actions were then reviewed to assure the appropriateness and suitability of each action. Those actions that were not deemed appropriate and/or suitable were either reworded or eliminated.

5.3 MITIGATION ACTION ANALYSIS

Next, the mitigation actions identified were assigned to one of four broad mitigation activity categories that allowed Committee members to compare and consolidate similar actions. **Figure MIT-2** identifies each mitigation activity category and provides a brief description.

Each mitigation action was then analyzed to determine:

- the hazard or hazards being mitigated;
- the general size of the population affected (i.e., small, medium, or large);
- the goal or goals fulfilled;
- whether the action would reduce the effects on new or existing buildings and infrastructure; and
- whether the action would ensure continued compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

Figure MIT-2
Types of Mitigation Activities

Category	Description
Local Plans & Regulations (LP&R)	Local Plans & Regulations include actions that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built. Examples include stormwater management plans, floodplain regulations, capital improvement projects, participation in the NFIP Community Rating System, comprehensive plans, and local ordinances (i.e., building codes, etc.)
Structure & Infrastructure Projects (S&IP)	Structure & Infrastructure Projects include actions that protect infrastructure and structures from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. Examples include acquisition and elevation of structures in flood prone areas, burying utility lines to critical facilities, construction of community safe rooms, install "hardening" materials (i.e., impact resistant window film, hail resistant shingles/doors, etc.) and detention/retention structures.
Natural System Protection (NSP)	Natural System Protection includes actions that minimize damage and losses and also preserve or restore natural systems. Examples include sediment and erosion control, stream restoration and watershed management.
Education & Awareness Programs (E&A)	Education & Awareness Programs include actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials and property owners about hazards and the potential ways to mitigate them. Examples include outreach/school programs, brochures, and handout materials, becoming a StormReady community, evacuation planning and drills, and volunteer activities (i.e., culvert cleanout days, initiatives to check in on the elderly/disabled during hazard events such as storms and extreme heat events, etc.)

Each mitigation action was also evaluated to determine whether it would mitigate risk to one or more of FEMA's eight Community Lifelines. Community Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that enable all other aspects of society to function. These Lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security. The Community Lifelines include Safety & Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health & Medical; Water Systems; Energy (Power & Fuel); Communications; Transportation; and Hazardous Materials. **Figure MIT-3** provides a brief description of each Community Lifeline.

5.4 MITIGATION ACTION PRIORITIZATION METHODOLOGY & COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS REVIEW

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C5-a]

Next, the Planning Committee worked with the Consultant to develop a method to prioritize mitigation actions. Various methods were discussed with the Committee at the third meeting held on October 15, 2024 and a methodology was chosen. **Figure MIT-4** identifies and describes the four-tiered prioritization methodology adopted by the Planning Committee. This methodology identifies which projects and activities maximize benefits and have a greater likelihood of reducing the long-term vulnerabilities associated with the most frequently-occurring hazards.

While prioritizing the actions is useful and provides participants with additional information, it is important to keep in mind that implementing any of the mitigation actions is desirable regardless of which prioritization category an action falls under.

Figure MIT-3
Community Lifelines

Category	Components/Subcomponents
Safety & Security	- Law Enforcement/Security (police stations, law enforcement, site security, correctional facilities) - Fire Service (fire stations, firefighting resources) - Search & Rescue (local search & rescue) - Government Service (emergency operation centers, essential government functions, government offices, schools, public records, historic/cultural resources) - Community Safety (flood control, other hazards, protective actions)
Food, Hydration, Shelter	- Food [commercial food distribution, commercial food supply chain, food distribution programs (e.g., food banks)] - Hydration [temporary hydration missions (e.g., bottled water distribution, commercial water supply chain]; - Shelter [housing (e.g., homes, shelters), commercial facilities (e.g., hotels)]; - Agriculture (animals & agriculture)
Health & Medical	- Medical Care (hospitals, dialysis, pharmacies, long-term care facilities, VA health system, veterinary services, home care) - Patient Movement (emergency medical services) - Fatality Management (mortuary and post-mortuary services) - Public Health (health surveillance, human services, behavioral health, vector control, labs) - Medical Supply Chain [blood/blood products, manufacturing (e.g., pharmaceutical, device, medical gases), distribution, critical clinical research, sterilization, raw materials]
Water Systems	- Potable Water Infrastructure (intake, treatment, storage, distribution) - Wastewater Management (collection, storage, treatment, discharge)
Energy	- Power Grid (generation systems, transmission systems, distribution systems) - Fuel [refineries/fuel processing, fuel storage, pipelines, fuel distribution (e.g., gas stations, fuel points), off-shore oil platforms]
Communications	- Infrastructure [wireless, cable systems and wireline, broadcast (e.g., TV and radio), satellite, data centers/internet] - Alerts, Warnings, & Messages [local alert/warning ability, access to IPAWS (WEA, EAS NWR), NAWAS terminals] - 911 & Dispatch (public safety answering points, dispatch) - Responder Communications (Land Mobile Radio networks) - Finance (banking services, electronic payment processing)
Transportation	- Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle (roads, bridges) - Mass Transit (bus, rail, ferry) - Railway (freight, passenger) - Aviation [commercial (e.g., cargo/passenger), general, military] - Maritime (waterways, ports and port facilities)
Hazardous Materials	- Facilities [oil/hazmat facilities (e.g., chemical, nuclear), oil/hazmat/toxic incidents from facilities] - Hazmat, Pollutants, Contaminants (oil/hazmat/toxic incidents from non-fixed facilities, radiological or nuclear incidents)

Figure MIT-4
Mitigation Action Prioritization Methodology

P1 High Priority	P2 Significant Priority	P3 Moderate Priority	P4 Important
- Mitigates risk to the most frequently occurring hazards (i.e., severe storms, floods, extreme cold, excessive heat, severe winter storms) - Action has the potential to virtually eliminate or significantly reduce hazard impacts - Mitigates risk to at least one community lifeline - Benefits exceed cost - Action meets multiple plan goals and/or projects life & health	- Mitigates risk to the most frequently occurring hazards (i.e., severe storms, floods, extreme cold, excessive heat, severe winter storms) - Action has the potential to reduce hazard impacts - May mitigate risk to a community lifeline - Benefit is equal to or exceeds cost - Action meets at least one plan goal	- Mitigates risk to the less frequently occurring hazards (i.e., tornadoes, drought, earthquakes) - Action has the potential to virtually eliminate or significantly reduce hazard impacts - Mitigates risk to at least one community lifeline - Benefits exceed cost - Action meets multiple plan goals and/or projects life & health	- Mitigates risk to the less frequently occurring hazards (i.e., tornadoes, drought, earthquakes) - Action has the potential to reduce hazard impacts - May mitigate risk to a community lifeline - Benefit is equal to or exceeds cost - Action meets at least one plan goal

In addition to weighing the cost of an action versus the benefits the action will produce as part of the prioritization methodology, a preliminary qualitative cost/benefit analysis was conducted on each mitigation action to demonstrate its monetary and non-monetary benefits and provide additional information to be considered in each participant's decision-making process. The costs and benefits were analyzed in terms of the general overall cost to complete an action as well as the staffing effort needed and the action's likelihood of virtually eliminating or significantly reducing the risk associated with a specific hazard. The general descriptors of high, medium, and low were used. These terms are not meant to translate into a specific dollar amount, but rather to provide a relative comparison between the actions identified by each jurisdiction.

This analysis is only meant to give the participants a starting point to compare which actions are likely to provide the greatest benefit. It was repeatedly communicated to the Planning Committee members that when a grant application is submitted to IEMA-OHS/FEMA for a specific action, a detailed cost/benefit analysis will be required to receive funding.

5.5 MITIGATION ACTION IMPLEMENTATION & ADMINISTRATION

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C5-b]

Finally, each participating jurisdiction was asked to identify how the mitigation actions will be implemented and administered. This included:

- identifying the party or parties responsible for oversight and administration;
- determining what funding source(s) are available or will be pursued; and
- describing the time frame for completion.

Oversight & Administration

It is important to keep in mind that most, if not all, of the participating jurisdictions have limited capabilities related to organization and staffing for oversight and administration of the identified mitigation actions. Five of the seven participating municipalities are small in size, with populations of less than 750 individuals. Paxton, the largest municipality in Ford County, has a population of approximately 4,500 individuals while the County as a whole is just over 13,500 individuals. In most cases the participating jurisdictions have minimal staff. Their organizational structure is such that most have very few offices and/or departments, generally limited to public works and water/sewer. Those in charge of the offices/departments often lack the technical expertise needed to individually oversee and administer the identified mitigation actions. As a result, most of the participating jurisdictions identified their governing body (i.e., village board, city council, or board of trustees) as the entity responsible for oversight and administration simply because it is the only practical option given their organizational constraints. Other participants felt that oversight and administration fell under the purview of the entity's governing body (board/council) and not individual departments.

Funding Sources

While the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission has the ability to provide contractual services such as grant writing to the participants, most do not have staff with grant writing capabilities. As a result, assistance was needed in identifying possible funding sources for the identified mitigation actions. The consultant provided written information to the participants about FEMA and non-FEMA funding opportunities that have been used previously to finance mitigation actions. In addition, funding information was discussed with participants during Committee meetings and in one-on-one contacts so that an appropriate funding source could be identified for each mitigation action.

A handout was prepared and distributed that provided specific information on the non-FEMA grant sources available including the grant name, the government agency responsible for administering the grant, grant ceiling, contact person and application period among other key points. Specific grants from the following agencies were identified: U.S. Department of Agricultural – Rural Development (USDA – RD), U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA), Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT).

The local funding source identified for each action may include cash contributions and/or in-kind local resources such as personnel, equipment, and supplies. If a non-local funding source is identified for an action, it is the most likely source to be pursued; however, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium and large-scale projects and activities is unlikely due to the budgetary constraints experienced by most, if not all, of the participants due to their size, projected population growth, and limited revenue streams. It is important to remember that the population for the entire County is just over 13,500 individuals, with approximately 3,150 living in unincorporated Ford County. Five of the seven participating municipalities are smaller in size, with populations of less than 750 individuals. Paxton, the largest municipality in Ford County, has a population of approximately 4,500

individuals. Some of the jurisdictions struggle to maintain and provide the most critical of services to their residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved.

Time Frame for Completion

The time frame for completion identified for each action is the timespan in which participants would like to see the action successfully completed. In most cases, the time frame identified is dependent on obtaining the necessary funding. As a result, a time range has been identified for many of the mitigation actions to allow for unpredictability in securing funds.

5.6 RESULTS OF MITIGATION STRATEGY

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element C3-a, C4-a, C4-b, C5-a, & C5-b]

Figure MIT-5 provides an overview of the mitigation strategy while **Figures MIT-6** through **MIT-21**, located at the end of this section, detail the individual results of the mitigation strategy by jurisdiction. The mitigation actions are arranged alphabetically by participating jurisdiction following the County.

Figure MIT-5
Summary – Mitigation Strategy by Participating Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	No. of New Actions Identified	No. of New Actions Considered & Discarded	Total No. of Actions Retained
Ford County	5	1	4
Gibson City, City of	18	2	16
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5	4	---	4
Kempton, Village of	5	3	2
Kempton Fire Protection District	5	---	5
Melvin, Village of	4	1	3
Moyer District Library	2	---	2
Paxton, City of	19	2	17
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	2	---	2
Piper City, Village of	7	---	7
Piper City Fire Protection District	1	---	1
Roberts, Village of	11	---	11
Rogers Township	5	2	3
Sibley, Village of	18	4	14
Sullivant Township	4	---	4
Tri-Point CUSD 6J	6	---	6

Figure MIT-6
Ford County Hazard Mitigation Actions

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase road barricades to alert motorists of hazardous driving conditions, detours, etc. associated with natural hazard events.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Medium	---	---	5, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	EMA Coordinator	1-2 years	County General Fund
Purchase and install an additional communications tower and repeater located in the middle of the County (Melvin) to eliminate coverage gaps, improve system resilience, maintain continuity of government/operations allowing for the exchange of critical communications across departments, agencies, and jurisdictions, and ensure continued operations of a Communications Community Lifeline.	EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	C	S&IP	Medium	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	High/High	EMA Coordinator	2-3 years	County General Fund / FEMA HMA
Identify an alternate location in the Roberts/Melvin area for a secondary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to maintain continuity of operations in the event the primary and only EOC is damaged by a natural hazard event. The location could also serve as a warming/cooling center for staff and area residents.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	C S&S	LP&R	Large	---	---	2, 4, 5, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	EMA Coordinator	2-3 years	County Local Resources / General Fund
Make public information materials available to residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the County and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2	P2/P4	Low/Medium	EMA Coordinator	1-5 years	County Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the County's size (approx. 3,150 individuals in unincorporated areas), projected population growth, and financial constraints. The County works hard to maintain critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-7
Gibson City Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
CIPP line sanitary sewer sections to eliminate stormwater inflow and infiltration and reduce the amount of stormwater entering the wastewater treatment plant to increase system resilience, prevent sewage backups, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	FHS	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	Wastewater/ Drainage Superintendent	3-5 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program
Improve drainage characteristics (grade/contour areas, etc.) of City's drainage system to alleviate drainage/flooding problems that occur during/after heavy rain events, better manage stormwater runoff, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	T	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/Medium	Wastewater/ Drainage Superintendent	5-7 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA / IEPA SRF – WPCLP
Upsize culverts along major drainage ditches and install new drainage structures where needed to increase carrying capacity, better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage/flooding problems, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	Wastewater/ Drainage Superintendent	5-7 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA / IEPA SRF – WPCLP

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 3,500 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-7
Gibson City Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Construct detention basin northeast of the City to better manage stormwater runoff, increase storage capacity, alleviate drainage/flooding problems, and protect critical infrastructure.	F, SS	S&S	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	High/High	Wastewater/ Drainage Superintendent	4-5 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA
Separate combined sewer system to reduce flow rates to wastewater treatment plant, increase system resilience, prevent damage to the collection systems and plant during flood events, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	S&S	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	High/High	Wastewater/ Drainage Superintendent	5-15 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP
Remove debris, vegetative overgrowth, snags and drifts in Drummer Creek & South Fork Tributary within the City to increase carrying capacity and reduce/prevent flood problems.	F, SS	S&S	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P2	Low/Medium	Wastewater/ Drainage Superintendent / Drummer Township Drainage District Commissioners	1-2 years	City Local Resources / Township Local Resources
Obtain a Nationwide Permit for dredging activities from US Army Corps of Engineers and dredge Drummer Creek and South Fork Tributary in the City to remove built-up sediment and debris, increase carrying capacity, and alleviate flood problems.	F, SS	S&S	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P2	Low/Medium	Wastewater/ Drainage Superintendent / Drummer Township Drainage District Commissioners	1-2 years	City Local Resources / Township Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 3,500 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-7
Gibson City Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 3 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Upgrade drinking water system (i.e., water mains, fire hydrants, etc.) at various locations within the City to increase system resilience, ensure a constant supply of water for residents, aid in fire suppression during hazard events, and safeguard the functionality of a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	WS	S&IP	Large	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	High/High	Water Superintendent	5-15 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program
Install additional drinking water wells to provide supplemental capacity to improve drought resilience, ensure a constant supply of water for residents, and ensure continued operations of a Community Lifeline.	DR	WS	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P3	High/High	Water Superintendent / Mayor City Council	2-3 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 3,500 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-7
Gibson City Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 4 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Construct a new water tower to ensure community resilience and reliability of a Community Lifeline, including sufficient reserve to aid in fire suppression.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	WS	S&IP	Large	Yes	---	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	High/High	Water Superintendent / Mayor City Council	2-3 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program
Upsize roadway stormwater drainage system (catch basins, drainage tile, inlets, gutter pans, etc.) to better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage/flood problems experienced on roadways, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T WS	S&IP	Small	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/Medium	Street Superintendent / Mayor City Council	5-15 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP
Purchase and install an outdoor storm warning siren in the new subdivision in the northeast corner of the City to improve coverage, maximize the system's effectiveness, and ensure continued operation of a Community Lifeline essential of human health and safety.	SS, T	C	S&IP E&A	Medium	---	---	2	P1/P3	Medium/High	Street Superintendent / Mayor City Council	2-3 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Programs

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 3,500 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-7
Gibson City Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 5 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Review new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) when they become available. Update the flood ordinance to exceed federal standards and reflect the revised FIRMs and present both for adoption.*	F	S&S	LP&R	Small	Yes	Yes	2, 4 ,6, 7, 9	P1	Low/Medium	Mayor City Council / City Clerk / Street & Alley Superintendent	1-5 years	City Local Resources
Enforce flood ordinance to ensure new development does not increase flood vulnerability or create unintended exposures to flooding.*	F	S&S	LP&R	Small	Yes	Yes	2, 4 ,6, 7, 9	P1	Low/Medium	Street & Alley Superintendent	1-5 years	City Local Resources
Continue to make the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps available at the City Clerk's Office to assist the public in considering where to construct new buildings.*	F	S&S	E&A	Small	Yes	---	1, 2, 6, 7	P2	Low/Medium	Street & Alley Superintendent / City Clerk	1-5 years	City Local Resources
Make City officials aware of the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps and issues related to construction in a floodplain.*	F	S&S	E&A	Small	Yes	---	1	P2	Low/Medium	Street & Alley Superintendent	1-5 years	City Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 3,500 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

* Mitigation action to ensure continued compliance with NFIP.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-8
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley Community Unit School District #5 Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Improve drainage characteristics and install drainage tile and/or roof/perimeter drains at GCMS Middle School to better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate surface water intrusion, increase building resilience, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	S&S WS	S&IP	Medium	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	Superintendent / School Board	5 years	CUSD General Fund / IEPA SRF - WPCLP
Coordinate with the Gibson City Public Works Department regarding upgrades to the storm sewer system in the vicinity of the GCMS Middle School to better manage stormwater runoff, increase system resilience, alleviate drainage/flooding problems, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	WS	LP&R E&A	Medium	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P2	Low/Medium	Superintendent / School Board	1-2 years	CUSD Local Resources
Improve drainage characteristics (regrade/contour areas, install catch basins and swales, etc.) at Athletic Complex to better manage stormwater runoff in an effort to address recurring drainage problems experienced during heavy rain events.	F, SS	---	S&IP	Medium	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P2	Medium/Medium	Superintendent / School Board	5 years	CUSD General Fund / USD

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural school district of this size (serving approx. 6,000 individuals in a 235 square-mile area). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-8
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley Community Unit School District #5 Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Educate students and staff about the natural hazards that have the potential to impact the District and the proactive actions they can take to reduce their risks.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Superintendent / School Board	1-5 years	CUSD Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural school district of this size (serving approx. 6,000 individuals in a 235 square-mile area). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-9
Kempton Hazard Mitigation Actions

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install a standby backup emergency generator at Village Hall to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, maintain continuity of operations, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President / Village Board	5-10 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA
Make public information materials available to residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the Village and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	1-5 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 175 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-10
Kempton Fire Protection District Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install a standby emergency generator at the fire station to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, ensure sustained functionality during extended power outages, maintain continuity of operations, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Fire Chief / Board of Trustees	2-5 years	FPD General Fund / FEMA HMGP / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Program
Purchase P25-compliant interoperable land mobile radio system to allow District staff to exchange critical communications/provide mutual aid across partner agencies and jurisdictions to maintain continuity of operations and ensure system resilience and functionality of a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	C	S&IP	Large	---	---	2, 3, 5, 9	P2/P4	High/High	Fire Chief / Board of Trustees	1-2 years	FPD General Fund / FEMA HMGP
Distribute fire safety public information materials to District residents and ensure all residents have working smoke/carbon monoxide detectors.	EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 5, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Fire Chief / Board of Trustees	1-2 years	FPD Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural, all-volunteer fire protection district of this size (serving approx. 800 individuals in a service area of 66 square miles). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-10
Kempton Fire Protection District Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Collaborate with land owners within the District to install dry hydrants at strategic locations that can be used as filling stations to ensure a constant supply of water to aid in fire suppression as necessary during natural hazard events in rural areas.	DR, EH, EQ, SS, T	S&S	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	2, 4, 5	P2/P4	Medium/High	Fire Chief Board of Trustees / Landowners	1-2 years	FPD Local Resources
Make public information materials available to District residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the District and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Fire Chief / Board of Trustees	1-5 years	FPD Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural, all-volunteer fire protection district of this size (serving approx. 800 individuals in a service area of 66 square miles). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-11
Melvin Hazard Mitigation Actions

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install a standby backup emergency generator at the Village Hall/Community Hall complex, a designated warming/cooling center, to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, maintain continuity of government/operations, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	C FHS S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President / Village Board	2-5 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Programs
Retrofit the Village Hall/Community Hall complex to include a community safe room (built to high wind standards and equipped with emergency backup generator) for use by staff, visitors, and area residents.	SS, T	---	S&IP	Medium	---	Yes	2, 9	P1/P3	High/High	President / Village Board	2-5 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA
Make public information materials available to residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the Village and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	1-5 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 400 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-12
Moyer District Library Hazard Mitigation Actions

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install an emergency backup generator at the Library to establish a resilient and reliable power supply that will ensure sustained functionality during extended outages and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S	S&IP	Medium	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	District Library Board	3 years	Library General Fund / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Program
Provide public programming and support materials to patrons that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the District and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	District Library Board	1-5 years	Library Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 3,500 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-13
Paxton Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 6)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Construct Southeast Paxton Drainage Project to better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage/flood problems, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T WS	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	High/High	Mayor City Council / Engineering Consultant	2-3 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program
Purchase and install new antenna tower on Emergency Response Service Building to improve radio range and system resilience, maintain continuity of government/operations allowing for the exchange of critical communications across departments, agencies, and jurisdictions, and ensure continued operations of a Communications Community Lifeline.	EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	C	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Emergency Response Service Director	2-3 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 4,450 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-13
Paxton Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 6)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase P25-compliant interoperable land mobile radio system to allow City staff to exchange critical communications/provide mutual aid across departments, partner agencies, including County dispatch, and jurisdictions to maintain continuity of government/operations and ensure system resilience and functionality of a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	C S&S	S&IP LP&R	Large	Yes	---	3, 4, 5	P1/P3	Medium/High	Emergency Response Service Director	1-2 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA
Purchase and install an emergency backup generator at the Emergency Response Service Building, a designated warming/cooling center and emergency shelter, to establish a resilient and reliable power supply that will ensure sustained functionality during extended power outages and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	FHS S&S	S&IP	Small	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Emergency Response Service Director	4-6 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA
Purchase and install new storm warning sirens to establish/ensure continued operation of a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	C	S&IP E&A	Large	---	---	2	P1/P3	Medium/High	Emergency Response Service Director	5-10 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA- RD Critical Facilities Programs

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 4,450 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-13
Paxton Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 3 of 6)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
CIPP line sanitary sewer sections to eliminate stormwater inflow and infiltration and reduce the amount of stormwater entering the wastewater treatment plant to increase system resilience, prevent sewage backups, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	FHS	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	Public Works Department / City Engineering Firm	3-5 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program
Improve drainage characteristics (grade/contour areas, etc.) of City's drainage system to alleviate drainage/flooding problems that occur during/after heavy rain events, better manage stormwater runoff, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	T	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/Medium	Public Works Department / City Engineering Firm	5-7 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA / IEPA SRF – WPCLP
Upsize culverts along major drainage ditches and install new drainage structures where needed to increase carrying capacity, better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage/flooding problems, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	Public Works Department / City Engineering Firm	2-3 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA / IEPA SRF – WPCLP

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 4,450 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-13
Paxton Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 4 of 6)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Upgrade drinking water wells to improve capacity and drought resilience, ensure a constant supply of water for residents, and ensure continued operations of a Community Lifeline.	DR	WS	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P3	High/High	Water Department Superintendent	5-10 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program
Upsize roadway stormwater drainage system (catch basins, drainage tile, inlets, gutter pans, etc.) to better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage/flood problems experienced on roadways, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T WS	S&IP	Small	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/Medium	Street Department Superintendent	2-3 years	City General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP
Designate the Paxton Carnegie Library as an additional warming/cooling center for Village residents' use to increase sheltering capabilities and capacities.	EC, EH	FHS	LP&R	Small	---	---	2	P2	Low/Medium	Mayor City Council / Library Board of Directors	1-2 years	City Local Resources / Library Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 4,450 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-13
Paxton Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 5 of 6)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Secure a Memorandum of Agreement with Paxton Carnegie Library, a designated warming/cooling center, to install an emergency standby generator to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, ensure sustained functionality during extended power outages, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH	---	LP&R	Small	---	---	2, 3, 4, 5	P2	Low/Medium	Mayor City Council / Library Board of Directors	1-2 years	City Local Resources / Library Local Resources
Purchase and install an emergency standby generator at the Paxton Carnegie Library, a designated warming/cooling center, to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, ensure sustained functionality during extended power outages, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH	FHS	S&IP	Small	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	Mayor City Council / Library Board of Directors	3 years	City General Fund / Library General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Program
Review new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) when they become available. Update the flood ordinance to exceed federal standards and reflect the revised FIRMs and present both for adoption.*	F	S&S	LP&R	Small	Yes	Yes	2, 4 ,6, 7, 9	P1	Low/Medium	President Village Board / Village Clerk / Building Administrator	1-5 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 4,450 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

* Mitigation action to ensure continued compliance with NFIP.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-13
Paxton Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 6 of 6)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Enforce flood ordinance to ensure new development does not increase flood vulnerability or create unintended exposures to flooding.*	F	S&S	LP&R	Small	Yes	Yes	2, 4 ,6, 7, 9	P1	Low/Medium	Building Administrator	1-5 years	Village Local Resources
Continue to make the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps available at the Village Clerk's Office to assist the public in considering where to construct new buildings.*	F	S&S	E&A	Small	Yes	---	1, 2, 6, 7	P2	Low/Medium	Building Administrator / Village Clerk	1-5 years	Village Local Resources
Make Village officials aware of the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps and issues related to construction in a floodplain.*	F	S&S	E&A	Small	Yes	---	1	P2	Low/Medium	Building Administrator	1-5 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a city of this size (approx. 4,450 individuals). The City works hard to provide critical services to its residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

* Mitigation action to ensure continued compliance with NFIP.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-14
Paxton-Buckley-Loda Community Unit School District #10 Hazard Mitigation Actions

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install a standby emergency backup generator at the Jr./Sr. High School to establish a resilient and reliable power supply in order to maintain continuity of operations, ensure sustained functionality during extended power outages, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Superintendent / Board of Education	5 years	CUSD General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Programs
Educate students and staff about the natural hazards that have the potential to impact the District and the proactive actions they can take to reduce their risks.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Superintendent / Board of Education	1-5 years	CUSD Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural school district of this size (serving approx. 6,000 individuals in a 257 square-mile area). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-15
Piper City Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install new storm warning sirens with an extended range that can reach all residents in the community as well as some in the nearby rural areas to improve coverage, maximize the system's effectiveness, and ensure continued operation of a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	C	S&IP E&A	Large	---	---	2	P1/P3	Medium/High	President Village Board / Fire Chief	1-2 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA- RD Critical Facilities Programs
Purchase and install a standby backup emergency generator at the Piper City Community Building, a designated warming/cooling center, to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, maintain continuity of operations, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH	FHS	S&IP	Medium	---	Yes	3, 5 ,9	P1	Medium/High	President / Village Board	1 year	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA- RD Critical Facilities Programs
Make public information materials available to residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the Village and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	1-5 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 750 individuals). The Village works hard to provide even the most critical of services to its residents, but it's a struggle. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-15
Piper City Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Review new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) when they become available. Update the flood ordinance to exceed federal standards and reflect the revised FIRMs and present both for adoption.*	F	S&S	LP&R	Small	Yes	Yes	2, 4 ,6, 7, 9	P1	Low/Medium	Building Inspector / President Village Board / Village Clerk	1-5 years	Village Local Resources
Enforce flood ordinance to ensure new development does not increase flood vulnerability or create unintended exposures to flooding.*	F	S&S	LP&R	Small	Yes	Yes	2, 4 ,6, 7, 9	P1	Low/Medium	Building Inspector	1-5 years	Village Local Resources
Continue to make the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps available at the Village Clerk's Office to assist the public in considering where to construct new buildings.*	F	S&S	E&A	Small	Yes	---	1, 2, 6, 7	P2	Low/Medium	Village Clerk	1-5 years	Village Local Resources
Make Village officials aware of the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps and issues related to construction in a floodplain.*	F	S&S	E&A	Small	Yes	---	1	P2	Low/Medium	Building Inspector	1-5 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 750 individuals). The Village works hard to provide even the most critical of services to its residents, but it's a struggle. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

* Mitigation action to ensure continued compliance with NFIP.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-16
Piper City Fire Protection District Hazard Mitigation Actions

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Make public information materials available to District residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the District and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Fire Chief / Board of Trustees	1-5 years	FPD Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural, all-volunteer fire protection district of this size (serving approx. 1,000 individuals in a service area of 72 square miles). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-17
Roberts Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 4)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Designate the Robert's Gym as a warming & cooling center for use by Village residents to establish a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	EC, EH	---	LP&R	Large	---	---	2	P2	Low/High	President / Village Board	1-2 years	Village Local Resources
Conduct a feasibility study to determine if any portion of the Robert's Gym would meet the structural standards to serve as a community safe room.	SS, T	---	LP&R	Large	---	---	2	P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	1-2 years	Village General Fund / Local Resources
Based on the findings of the feasibility study, designate the Robert's Gym a community safe room if it meets the structural standards.	SS, T	---	LP&R	Large	---	---	2	P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	1-2 years	Village Local Resources
Purchase and install an emergency standby generator at the Robert's Gym, a designated warming & cooling center, to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, ensure sustained functionality during extended power outages, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH	FHS	S&IP	Medium	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	President / Village Board	3-7 years	City General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Program
Make public information materials available to residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the Village and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	1-5 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 350 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-17
Roberts Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 4)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Improve drainage characteristics (grade/contour areas, etc.) of Village's drainage system to alleviate drainage/flooding problems that occur during/after heavy rain events, better manage stormwater runoff, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	F, SS	T	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/Medium	President / Village Board	3-10 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / IEPA SRF – WPCLP
Upsize culverts along major drainage ditches and install new drainage structures where needed to increase carrying capacity, better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage/flooding problems, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	President / Village Board	3-10 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / IEPA SRF – WPCLP
Upsize roadway stormwater drainage system (catch basins, drainage tile, inlets, gutter pans, etc.) to better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage/flood problems experienced on roadways, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T WS	S&IP	Small	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/Medium	President / Village Board	3-10 years	Village General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 350 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-17
Roberts Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 3 of 4)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Upgrade drinking water system (i.e., water mains, fire hydrants, emergency well, etc.) at various locations within the Village to increase system resilience, ensure a constant supply of water for residents, aid in fire suppression during hazard events, and safeguard the functionality of a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	WS	S&IP	Large	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	High/High	President / Village Board	3-10 years	Village General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program
Purchase and install a standby emergency generator at the Village's emergency backup drinking water well to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, maintain continuity of government/operations, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	WS	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President / Village Board	3-7 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMGP / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Program

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 350 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-17
Roberts Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 4 of 4)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install new storm warning sirens with an extended range that can reach all residents in the community as well as some in the nearby rural areas to improve coverage, maximize the system's effectiveness, and ensure continued operation of a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	C	S&IP E&A	Large	---	---	2	P1/P3	Medium/High	President / Village Board	5-10 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA- RD Critical Facilities Programs

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (approx. 350 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-18
Rogers Township Hazard Mitigation Actions

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Upsize storm drains at various locations within the Township to increase carrying capacity, better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring structure and roadway drainage/flood problems, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	T	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	Road Commissioner	2-5 years	Township General Fund / County / General Fund / FHWA PROTECT
Develop mutual aid agreements and intergovernmental agreements with local entities to improve coordination/communication and enhance emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities within the Township and surrounding communities.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S	LP&R	Large	Yes	Yes	2, 3, 5	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Road Commissioner	2 years	Township Local Resources
Distribute public information materials to Township residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the Township and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Road Commissioner / Township Board	1-5 years	Township Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small, rural township of this size (approx. 370 individuals). The Township works hard to maintain critical services to residents but it's a struggle. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-19
Sibley Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Design and construct a community safe room (built to high wind standards and equipped with emergency standby generator and HVAC system) that can also serve as a warming/cooling center and emergency shelter for use by Village residents.	SS, T	---	S&IP	Large	Yes	---	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	High/High	President Village Board / Supervisor Township Board	2-5 years	Village General Fund / Township / General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Programs
Purchase and install a standby backup emergency generator at the Township Building, which also serves as a Village Hall, to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, maintain continuity of government/operations, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President Village Board / Supervisor Township Board	1 year	Village General Fund / Township / General Fund / FEMA HMA

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (less than 300 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-19
Sibley Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Install hardening materials (i.e., shatterproof/impact resistant glass, hail resistant doors, roof anchoring system, lightning suppression system, etc.) at the Township Building, which also serves as a Village Hall, to increase building resilience to natural hazards, maintain continuity of government/operations, protect staff and residents, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EQ, SS, T	S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President Village Board / Supervisor Township Board	2-5 year	Village General Fund / Township / General Fund / FEMA HMA
Identify warming/cooling center locations and post signage in public places identifying locations.	EC, EH	---	E&A	Medium	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2	Low/Medium	President Village Board / Supervisor Township Board	1 year	Village Local Resources / Township Local Resources
Install hardening materials (i.e., hail resistant doors, roof anchoring system, lightning suppression system, etc.) at the drinking water pump house to increase building resilience to natural hazards, maintain continuity of government/operations, and mitigate risk to a Community Lifeline.	SS, SWS, T	WS	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President / Village Board	3-5 year	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (less than 300 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-19
Sibley Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 3 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Upsize the storm sewer/drainage tile system within the Village to increase storage and drainage capacity, better manage stormwater runoff, alleviate recurring drainage problems, and ensure system resilience and functionality.	F, SS	WS	S&IP	Medium	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1	High/High	President / Village Board	2-5 years	Village General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program / DCEO CDBG Public Infrastructure
Upgrade drinking water system (i.e., water lines, mains, fire hydrants, pump system, etc.) to increase system resilience, ensure a constant supply of water for residents, aid in fire suppression during hazard events, and safeguard the functionality of a Community Lifeline.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	WS	S&IP	Large	Yes	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	High/High	President / Village Board	2-5 years	Village General Fund / IEPA SRF – WPCLP / USDA – RD Water & Waste Disposal Program

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (less than 300 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-19
Sibley Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 4 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install new storm warning sirens to establish/ensure continued operation of a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	C	S&IP E&A	Large	---	---	2	P1/P3	Medium/High	President Village Board / Fire Chief	1 year	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA- RD Critical Facilities Programs
Develop mutual aid agreements with local emergency management entities (i.e., fire districts, EMS, EMA, law enforcement, etc.) to improve coordination and enhance emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities within the Village.	EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S	LP&R	Large	Yes	Yes	1, 2, 4, 5, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	2-3 years	Village Local Resources
Make public information materials available to residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the Village and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	President / Village Board	1-2 years	Village Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (less than 300 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-19
Sibley Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 5 of 5)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install a standby backup emergency generator at the drinking water pump house to a establish resilient and reliable power supply, maintain continuity of operations, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	WS	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President / Village Board	1 year	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA- RD Critical Facilities Programs
Purchase and install lightning suppression/grounding systems and surge protection at the drinking water pump house to improve system resilience and ensure continuity of operations of Community Lifelines.	SS	WS	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1	Medium/High	President / Village Board	1 year	Village General Fund
Trim and manage trees to minimize the number and duration of service disruptions, minimize road blockages, improve community resilience, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	SS, T	C E T	S&IP	Large	Yes	Yes	2, 5, 9	P2/P4	Medium/Medium	President / Village Board	3-5 years	Village General Fund
Bury power lines to village-owned critical facilities and infrastructure to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, improve resiliency, limit service disruptions, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	SS, SWS, T	C E S&S T	S&IP	Large	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	President / Village Board	2-5 years	Village General Fund / FEMA HMA

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a village of this size (less than 300 individuals). The Village struggles to provide even the most critical of services to residents. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-20
Sullivant Township Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install a standby backup emergency generator at the Township Building, which also serves as Sibley Village Hall, to establish a resilient and reliable power supply, maintain continuity of government/operations, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	S&S T	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Supervisor Township Board / President Village Board	1 year	Township General Fund / Village General Fund / FEMA HMA
Design and construct a community safe room (built to high wind standards and equipped with emergency standby generator and HVAC system) that can also serve as a warming/cooling center and emergency shelter for use by District residents.	SS, T	---	S&IP	Small	Yes	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	High/High	Supervisor Township Board / President Village Board	1 year	Village General Fund / Township / General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Programs

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small, rural township of this size (approx. 370 individuals). The Township works hard to maintain critical services to residents but it's a struggle. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-20
Sullivant Township Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Install hardening materials (i.e., shatterproof/impact resistant glass, hail resistant doors, roof anchoring system, lightning suppression system, etc.) at the Township Building, which also serves as a Village Hall, to increase building resilience to natural hazards, maintain continuity of government/operations, protect staff and residents, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EQ, SS, T	S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Supervisor Township Board / President Village Board	1 year	Township / General Fund / Village General Fund / FEMA HMA
Distribute public information materials to Township residents that detail the risks to life and property associated with the natural hazards that impact the Township and the proactive approaches they can take to reduce their risk.	DR, EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2, 9	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Supervisor / Township Board	1-5 years	Township Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small, rural township of this size (approx. 370 individuals). The Township works hard to maintain critical services to residents but it's a struggle. Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

DR	Drought	F	Flood
EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-21
Tri-Point Community Unit School District 6J Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Purchase and install standby emergency backup generators at the Elementary, Upper Elementary/Jr. High, and High School buildings to establish resilient and reliable power supplies in order to maintain continuity of operations, ensure sustained functionality during extended power outages, and mitigate risk to Community Lifelines.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	C S&S	S&IP	Large	---	Yes	2, 3, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Maintenance Department / Superintendent Board of Education	1-3 years	CUSD General Fund / FEMA HMA / USDA – RD Critical Facilities Programs
Purchase and install mini modular community safe rooms throughout the Elementary, Upper Elementary/Jr. High, and High School buildings for use by students and staff to establish a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	---	S&IP	Large	---	---	2, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Superintendent / Board of Education	3-5 years	CUSD General Fund / FEMA HMA
Construct a community safe room (equipped with an emergency backup generator & HVAC system) at the Kempton Campus for use by students, staff, and area residents to establish a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	---	S&IP	Medium	---	---	2, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Superintendent Board of Education / President Village Board	3-5 years	CUSD General Fund / FEMA HMA

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural school district of this size (serving approx. 2,000 individuals in a 217 square-mile area). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

Figure MIT-21
Tri-Point Community Unit School District 6J Hazard Mitigation Actions
(Sheet 2 of 2)

Activity/Project Description	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Community Lifeline(s) to be Mitigated	Type of Mitigation Activity	Population Affected (Size)	Reduce Effects of Hazard(s) on Buildings & Infrastructure		Goal(s) Met	Priority	Cost/Benefit Analysis	Organization / Department Responsible for Implementation & Administration	Time Frame to Complete Activity	Funding Source(s)†
					New	Existing						
Construct a community safe room (equipped with an emergency backup generator & HVAC system) at the Piper City Campus for use by students, staff, and area residents to establish a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	---	S&IP	Medium	---	---	2, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Superintendent Board of Education / President Village Board	3-5 years	CUSD General Fund / FEMA HMA
Construct a community safe room (equipped with an emergency backup generator & HVAC system) at the Cullom Campus for use by students, staff, and area residents to establish a Community Lifeline essential to human health and safety.	SS, T	---	S&IP	Medium	---	---	2, 5, 9	P1/P3	Medium/High	Superintendent Board of Education / President Village Board	3-5 years	CUSD General Fund / FEMA HMA
Educate students and staff about the natural hazards that have the potential to impact the District and the proactive actions they can take to reduce their risks.	EC, EH, EQ, F, SS, SWS, T	---	E&A	Large	---	---	1, 2	P2/P4	Low/Medium	Superintendent / Board of Education	1-5 years	CUSD Local Resources

† Identifies the most likely funding source to be pursued for the activity/project described. However, if funding is unavailable through the most likely or other suggested sources, then implementation of medium to large-scale activities/projects is unlikely due to the financial constraints experienced by a small rural school district of this size (serving approx. 2,000 individuals in a 217 square-mile area). Additional funding is necessary if implementation is to be achieved within the time frames specified.

Acronyms

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated:

EC	Extreme Cold	SS	Severe Storms
EH	Excessive Heat	SWS	Severe Winter Storm
EQ	Earthquake	T	Tornado
F	Flood		

Community Lifelines to be Mitigated:

C	Communications	H&M	Health & Medical
E	Energy (Power & Fuel)	S&S	Safety & Security
FHS	Food, Hydration, Shelter	T	Transportation
HM	Hazardous Material	WS	Water Systems

Type of Mitigation Activity:

E&A	Education & Awareness	NSP	Natural Systems Protection
LP&R	Local Plans & Regulations	S&IP	Structure & Infrastructure Projects

Priority:

P1	High Priority	P3	Moderate Priority
P2	Significant Priority	P4	Important

6.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element D]

This section focuses on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements for maintaining and updating the Plan once it has been approved by FEMA and adopted by the participating jurisdictions. These requirements include:

- Establishing the method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating and updating the Plan (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Elements D2-a, D2-b, & D2-c).
- Describing how participants will integrate the requirements of the Plan into other planning mechanisms (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Elements D3-a, D3-b, & D3-c).
- Detailing how continued public participation will be obtained during the plan maintenance process (Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Elements D1-a).

These requirements ensure that the Plan remains an effective and relevant document. The following provides a detailed discussion of each requirement.

6.1 MONITORING, EVALUATING & UPDATING THE PLAN

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element D2-a, D2-b, & D2-c]

Outlined below is a method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan. This method allows the participating jurisdictions to make necessary changes and updates to the Plan and track the implementation and results of the mitigation actions that have been undertaken.

6.1.1 Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan

The Plan will be monitored and evaluated by a Plan Maintenance Subcommittee on an annual basis. The Subcommittee will be composed of the participating jurisdictions who sought Plan approval and other key members of the Committee. The Ford County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will chair the Plan Maintenance Subcommittee.

The Ford County EMA will assume lead responsibility for monitoring and tracking the implementation status of the mitigation actions identified in the Plan. It will be the responsibility of each Plan participant to provide the Ford County EMA with an annual progress report on the status of their existing mitigation actions and identify whether any actions need to be modified. New mitigation actions may be added to the Plan during the annual monitoring and evaluation period or at any time during the plan maintenance cycle by contacting the Ford County EMA and providing the appropriate information.

Monitoring & Evaluating

- A Plan Maintenance Subcommittee will be formed to monitor and evaluate the Plan.
- The ***Plan will be monitored and evaluated*** on an ***annual basis***.
- Each Plan participant will be responsible for providing an annual progress report on the status of their mitigation actions.
- Plan participants can add ***new mitigation actions*** to the Plan ***during the annual monitoring phase or by contacting*** the Ford County EMA.

The Ford County EMA together with the Plan Maintenance Subcommittee will also evaluate the Plan on an annual basis to determine the effectiveness of the Plan at achieving its stated purpose and goals. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Plan, the Subcommittee will review the

mitigation actions that have been successfully implemented and determine whether the action achieved the identified goal(s) and had the intended result (i.e., losses were avoided, or the vulnerability of hazard-prone areas were reduced).

The Subcommittee will also ask each Plan participant to identify any significant changes in development or priorities that have occurred within the previous 12 months; whether any plans, policies, regulations, or reports have been adopted or updated; and if any hazard-related damages to the jurisdiction's assets have been sustained (i.e., people, critical facilities, infrastructure, and systems, and/or natural, historic, and cultural resources).

In order to streamline the plan maintenance process, the Ford County EMA will provide each Plan participant with a Plan Maintenance Checklist along with the necessary forms to complete and return. **Appendix M** contains a copy of the Checklist and associated forms.

The Ford County EMA will then prepare a progress report detailing the results of the annual Plan monitoring and evaluation period and provide copies to the Subcommittee. The annual progress report will include:

- information on any hazard-related damages sustained by assets within the planning area during the previous year.
- implementation status of the mitigation actions identified in the Mitigation Strategy.
- identification of any new mitigation actions proposed by the Plan participants.
- information on changes in development, priorities, and planning and regulatory capabilities for the Plan participants.
- identification of how information will be disseminated to stakeholders and constituents on the Plan and its progress in effort to seek continued public participation.

If any existing mitigation actions are modified or new mitigation actions are identified for the Plan participants, then Section 5.6 of the Mitigation Strategy will be updated, and the Plan resubmitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) and FEMA for reference.

On an as needed basis the Ford County EMA, in consultation with the Subcommittee, will evaluate requests from non-participating jurisdictions to "join" the Plan before the five-year update. Consideration will be given if certain conditions are met as outlined in Appendix D of *FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide.*

6.1.2 Updating the Plan

The Plan must be updated within five years of the Plan approval date indicated on the signed FEMA final approval letter (this date can be found in Section 7, Plan Adoption). This ensures that all the participating jurisdictions will remain eligible to receive federal grant funds to implement those mitigation actions identified in this Plan.

The Ford County EMA, with assistance from the Plan Maintenance Subcommittee, will be responsible for updating the Plan. The update will incorporate all of the information gathered during the monitoring and evaluation phase and will also include:

- a review of the Mitigation Strategy, including potential updates to the mitigation goals and prioritization methodology;
- an evaluation of whether additional natural hazards need to be addressed or included in the Plan;
- a review of new hazard data that may affect the Risk Assessment Section;
- identification of any changes in priorities within each participating jurisdiction; and
- identification of any changes in development that have occurred in hazard prone areas that would increase or decrease the participating jurisdictions' vulnerability.

Updating the Plan

- The Ford County EMA, with assistance from the Plan Maintenance Subcommittee, will be responsible for updating the Plan.
- The Plan ***must be updated within 5 years*** of the ***date of the final approval letter*** provided by FEMA.
- Once the Plan update has received FEMA/IEMA-OHS approval, each participating jurisdiction ***must adopt the Plan to remain eligible to receive federal mitigation funds.***

A Planning Committee will be reformed to update the Plan and a public involvement strategy similar to the one employed for this Plan will be implemented to ensure that the public and stakeholders have ample opportunities to become engaged and provide input during the development of the Plan update. In addition, any jurisdictions that did not take part in the original Plan may do so at this time. It will be the responsibility of these jurisdictions to provide all of the information needed to be integrated into the Plan update.

A public forum will be held to present the Plan update to the public for review and comment. The comments received at the public forum will be reviewed and incorporated into the Plan update. The Plan update will then be submitted to IEMA-OHS and FEMA for review and approval. ***Once the Plan update has received state and federal approval, FEMA requires that each of the participating jurisdictions adopt the Plan to remain eligible to receive federal funds to implement identified mitigation actions.***

6.2 INTEGRATING PLAN COMPONENTS INTO OTHER PLANNING MECHANISMS

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element D3-a, D3-b, & D3-c]

As part of the planning process, the Committee identified each participating jurisdiction's existing capabilities (i.e., existing authorities, policies, programs, technical information, etc.) and resources available to support or accomplish mitigation and reduce long-term vulnerability. **Figures JC-1** through **JC-__** and **JC-__** identify the local planning mechanisms by jurisdiction available where hazard mitigation information/actions may be integrated. ***It will be the responsibility of each participating jurisdiction to integrate, where applicable, the mitigation strategy and other information contained in the Plan into the planning mechanisms identified for their jurisdiction.***

Adoption of this Plan will trigger each participating jurisdiction to review and, where appropriate, integrate the Plan into other available planning mechanisms. The Plan Maintenance Subcommittee's annual review will help maintain awareness of the Plan among the participating jurisdictions and encourage active integration of the Plan into their day-to-day operations and

planning mechanisms. Any time a mitigation action is slated for implementation by a participating jurisdiction, it will be integrated into their budget/capital improvement plan.

None of the participants identified the need to adopt, review, and/or strengthen current policies or programs in the near future. Several of the participating jurisdictions, including Ford County, Kempton, Melvin, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, Rogers Township, Sullivant Township, Kempton FPD, and Moyer District Library have limited capabilities to integrate the mitigation strategy and other information contained in the Plan into existing planning mechanisms. The smaller participants do not have the financial resources or trained personnel to develop planning mechanisms such as comprehensive plans or building and zoning ordinances. While the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission offers contractual assistance to participating jurisdictions for planning and community development, a general reluctance by the participants to implement such policies may hinder implementation.

6.3 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element D1-a]

The County and participating jurisdictions understand the importance of continued public participation and will seek public input on the Plan throughout the plan maintenance cycle. Any meetings held by the Plan Maintenance Subcommittee will be noticed and open to the public. Stakeholders and the public will be encouraged to participate and provide feedback. Following distribution of the annual progress report, each participating jurisdiction will be encouraged to discuss the findings at their monthly board/council meetings to help maintain awareness of the Plan and encourage integration of the Plan in day-to-day operations.

Participating jurisdictions will also be encouraged to make the annual progress report available via social media and on their websites, as available, and at their offices. As the lead organization responsible for maintaining the Plan, the Ford County EMA, will also periodically post mitigation-related topics to social media including where to access the approved Plan, information on the hazards that have the potential to impact the County, interesting facts about each hazard, and no or low-cost actions that residents can take to reduce their risk from natural hazards.

A copy of the approved Plan will be maintained and available for review at the Ford County EMA Office and on the County's website. Individuals will be encouraged to provide feedback and submit comments for the Plan update to the Ford County EMA Coordinator. The comments received will be compiled and included in the annual progress report and considered for incorporation into the Plan. Separate Committee meetings and a public forum will be held prior to the Plan update submittal to ensure that the public and stakeholders have ample opportunity to become engaged, provide input during the development of the Plan update, and comment on the proposed revision to the Plan update.

7.0 PLAN ADOPTION

[Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide Element F2-a]

The final step in the planning process is the adoption of the approved Plan by each participating jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction must formally adopt the Plan to become eligible for federal grant funds to implement mitigation actions identified in this Plan.

7.1 PLAN ADOPTION PROCESS

Before the Plan could be adopted by the participating jurisdictions, it was made available for public review and comment through a public forum and comment period. Comments received were incorporated into the Plan and the Plan was then submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for their review and approval.

Upon receipt of the Approval Pending Adoption (APA) letter from FEMA, the Plan was presented to the County and participating jurisdictions for adoption. ***Each participating jurisdiction was required to formally adopt*** the Plan to become eligible to receive federal grant funds to implement the mitigation actions identified in this Plan. Any jurisdiction that chose not to adopt the Plan did not affect the eligibility of those who did.

Figure PA-1 identifies the participating jurisdictions and the date each formally adopted the Plan. Signed copies of the adoption resolutions are located in **Appendix N**. FEMA signed the final approval letter on (Date), which began the five-year approval period and set the expiration date of (Date) for the Plan.

Figure PA-1
Plan Adoption Dates

Participating Jurisdiction	Plan Adoption Date

8.0 REFERENCES

Provided below is a listing, by section, of the resources utilized to create this document.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Data Visualization: Disaster Declarations for States and Counties. Database. <https://www.fema.gov/data-visualization-disaster-declarations-states-and-counties>.
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency. OpenFEMA Dataset: Disaster Declarations Summaries – V2. Excel Dataset. <https://www.fema.gov/openfema-dataset-disaster-declarations-summaries-v1>.
3. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning. FEMA 386-1. September 2002.
4. Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security. Mitigation Planning. 2023 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. October 2023. <https://iema.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/iema/recovery/documents/plan-illmitigationplan.pdf>.

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4.0 JURISDICTION CAPABILITIES

1. Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee. Capability Assessment Worksheet. Form.

5.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

1. Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee. Hazard Mitigation Projects. Form.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

April 9, 2024

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	KEN RUNKLE	AEC	RISK ASSESSOR
2.	TERRY WHITE BIRD	FORD COUNTY EMA	COORDINATOR
3.	Danny Neal	Ford County Ema	Deputy Coordinator
4.	Kacie Claire	Ford-Iroquois Farm Bureau	Manager
5.	Dennis Higgins	Ford Co. 911	coordinator
6.	Don English Jr.	Kempton Fire Prot Dist, Village of Kempton	Chief Mayor Pro Tem
7.	Seth Russell	Ford County Public Health Dept.	Emergency preparedness Coord.
8.	Dawn Jcb	Accolade of Paxton - Dells	Administrator
9.	Erin Buttner	Village of Sibley	trustee
10.	Jeff Foster	Accolade of Paxton-Pells	Maint
11.	GREG PERKINSON	FORD CO HIGHWAY	CO. ENG
12.	JEFF ORR	VILLAGE OF PIPER CITY	MAYOR
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

April 9, 2024

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	ALEX BROMBEREK	FORD COUNTY EMA	VOLUNTEER
2.	Tim Nuss	Ford County Board	Board Member
3.	Andrea Bostwick-Campbell	American Environmental Corp.	EMS Manager
4.	Jeremy Darnell	GCMS	Superintendent
5.	Kira Ebert	State Rep Jason R. Bunting	Chief of staff
6.	Mary Ager	Village of Roberts	Trustee
7.	Brad Smith	Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative	VP. of Ops & Eng
8.	Chad Johnson	Ford County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff
9.	Kisha Kruse	Village of Sibley	Trustee
10.	Jay Bennett	Tri-Point Schools	Superintendent
11.	E. BRUCE GAUAR	GCFPD	CHIEF
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

July 16, 2024

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	KEN RUNKLE	AEC	RISK ASSESSOR
2.	TONY LANE	Piper City Fire Dept	Fire Chief
3.	BILL INGOLD	PAXTON IL	MAYOR
4.	Mary Ager	Village of Roberts	Trustee
5.	Don English Jr	Kempton Fire	Chief
6.	Leo Weber	Rogers Twp	Road Commissioner
7.	DerekK Hay	Piper City Fire Dept	
8.	Erin Bittner	Village of Sibley	trustee
9.	Tim Eagleson	Village of Sibley	Trustee
10.	Jason Madden	Paxton CRS	Secretary
11.	JIM KEARNEY	VILLAGE of SIBLEY	PRESIDENT
12.	Vicki Duke	Melvin Village	Trustee
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

July 16, 2024

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	Callie Smith	AEC	Environmental Analyst
2.	Danny Neal	FCEMA	Deputy Coordinator
3.	JERRY WHITEBIRD	FCEMA	COORDINATOR
4.	Rhonda McCoy	PC Library	Library Board Pres.
5.	Jeremy Darnell	GCMS	Superintendent
6.	Rich Von Qualen	Village of Kempton	Village President
7.	Travis Duley	PBL	Superintendent
8.	Jessica Titus	Mayer District Library	Library Director
9.	Ron Hanson	Paxton ERS	officer
10.	Pam Bruens	Ford Co SOA	Supervisor of Assessments
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

October 15, 2024

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	KEN RUNKLE	AEC	RISK ASSESSOR
2.	RICH VON QUALEN	KEMPTON	VILLAGE ~~PRESIDENT~~ PRESIDENT
3.	TERRY WHITEBIRD	FORD COUNTY	EMA COORDINATOR
4.	TERRY WHITEBIRD	SULLIVANT TWP.	REPRESENTATIVE
5.	JAMES C. BAKER	CHENEY'S GROVE TWP. MCLEAN CO.	TRUSTEE
6.	Tim Nuss	Ford County Board Dist. 2	Board Member
7.	Travis Duley	Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10	Superintendent
8.	Kisha Kruse	Village of Sibley	
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

October 15, 2024

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	Susan Baker	member - public	———
2.	Rob Pacey	City of Paxton	Alderman
3.	Callie Smith	AEC	Environmental Analyst
4.	Vicki Deeke	Village of Melvin	Trustee
5.	Danny Neal	Ford Co EMA / Paxton ERS	Deputy Coordinator
6.	Kira Ebert	~~Chief of Staff~~ - State Rep Jason R. Bunting	Chief of Staff
7.	Leo Weber	Rogers Twp	Road Commissioner
8.	Jessica Titus	Moyer District Library	Library Director
9.	Jay Bennett	Tri-Point CUSD	Superintendent
10.	Erin Bittner	Village of Sibley	trustee
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

January 28, 2025

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	KEN RUNKLE	AEC, LLC	RISK ASSESSOR
2.	Jeremy Darnell	GCMS	Superintendent
3.	TONY LANE	Piper City Fire Dept	Chief
4.	Anthony Rogers	Village of Kempton	
5.	Daniel Dickey	Gibson City	Mayor
6.	Mary Ager	Village of Roberts	Trustee
7.	Erin Buttner	Village of Sibley	Trustee
8.	Neva Rehrer	Sullivant Township	Clerk
9.	Robert Pacey	City of Paxton	Alderman
10.	Vicki Deuke	Village of Melvin	Trustee
11.	Austin Fancher	Village of Melvin	Mayor
12.	GLENN W. HILLER	FORD COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH	ADMINISTRATOR
13.	JEFFREY C. ORR	VILLAGE OF PIPER CITY	MAYOR
14.	Travis Dailey	PBL CUSD #10	Superintendent
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

January 28, 2025

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	Terry WHITEBIRD	FORD County (Ford county EMA)	COORDINATOR
2.	Daniel Neal	Ford county (Ford county Ema)	Deputy Coordinator
3.	Callie Smith	AEC	Environmental Analyst
4.	Susan WhiteBird	Ford county (Ford county EmA)	Volunteer
5.	Mark Ecker	Ford County Public Health DPH	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
6.	Dean Tharp	Kempton Fire	Asst Chief
7.	Kira Ebert	State Rep Jason R Bunting	chief of staff
8.	Leo Weber	Rogers Twp	Road Commissioner
9.	Kisha Kruse	Village of Sibley	Trustee
10.	Miles Ralph	Sen. Chris Balloons staff	District Operations Specialist
11.	Jessica Titus	Moyer District Library	Library Director
12.	Jay Bennett	Tri-Point CUSD	Superintendent
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

September 23, 2025

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	Ken Runkle	AEC	Env. Toxicologist
2.	Andrea Campbell	AEC	EMS Manager
3.	Kirk Ebert	State Rep Jason Bunting	Chief of Staff
4.	Erin Bittner	Village of Sibley	Trustee
5.	Anthony Rogers	Village of Kempton	Trustee
6.	Anthony Rogers	Kempton Fire	Member
7.	Don English Jr	Kempton Fire.	Chief
8.	Don English Jr	Village of Kempton	Mayor
9.	Mary R. Ager	Village of Roberts	Trustee
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Attendance Sheet

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting

September 23, 2025

	Name (Please Print)	Representing (Jurisdiction/Organization)	Title
1.	Daniel Neal	Ford Co EMA	Deputy Coordinator
2.	Terry Whitebird	Ford co EMA	Coordinator
3.	Glenn W. Miller	Ford County Public Health Dept	Administrator
4.	Jason Madden	Paxton ERS	
5.	ADAM BURNES	ROBERTS/MELVIN FIRE	CAPTAIN
6.	Kisha Kruse	Village of Sibley	Trustee
7.	Mark Ecker	Ford County Public Health	Emergency Preparedness Coord.
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APPENDIX B

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

April 9, 2024
6 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Committee Members

Accolade of Paxton on Pells
Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative
Ford County Offices:
- 911
- County Board
- EMA
- Highway Department
- Public Health
- Sheriff's Office

Ford-Iroquois Farm Bureau
Gibson City Fire Protection District
Gibson City Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5
Kempton Fire Protection District
Piper City, Village of
Roberts, Village of
Sibley, Village of
State Rep. Bunting's Office
Tri-Point CUSD #65
American Environmental Corp.

Welcome and Introductions

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator of the Ford County Emergency Management Agency, welcomed attendees. He indicated that the purpose of this Committee is to develop the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Handout materials were distributed to each member prior to the meeting. A link to a citizen questionnaire was provided to potential members via email as well. The questionnaire will help gauge residents and committee member understanding of the natural hazards that impact the County and also identifies communication preferences.

Andrea Campbell, American Environmental Corporation (AEC) began the meeting by providing background information on the planning grant and the planning process. Ford County EMA applied for and received a planning grant from FEMA to develop the County's hazard mitigation plan. This grant is administered through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA-OHS) and pays for the entire planning cost. The goal of the grant is to obtain a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan. The process generally takes about 16 to 18 months from start to finish.

What is Mitigation?

Andrea explained that for the purpose of this process, mitigation is any sustained action that reduces the long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their impacts. Sustained actions can include projects and activities such as building a community safe room or establishing warming and cooling centers. Mitigation is one of the phases of emergency management and is an important component in creating hazard-resistant communities.

What is a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Andrea then explained that a Natural Hazards mitigation plan details the natural hazard events that have previously impacted the County and identifies activities and projects that reduce the risk to people and property from these hazards before an event occurs. A hazard mitigation plan is different from the County's Emergency Operations Plan/ Emergency Response Plan (EOP/ERP) because it identifies actions that can be taken before a disaster strikes whereas the EOP/ERP identifies how the County will respond during and immediately after an event occurs.

The natural hazards that will be included in the Plan are severe summer storms (including thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, and lightning events); severe winter storms (including ice and snowstorms); floods (both flash flood and riverine floods); tornadoes; excessive heat; extreme cold; drought; and earthquakes.

Why Develop a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Since the early 1990s damages caused by weather extremes have risen substantially. In 2023 the U.S. experienced $93.1 billion in severe storm damages from 28 severe weather and natural hazard events. 2023 shattered the record set in 2020 for billion dollar events, with a new record of 28. In addition, the losses experienced in 2023 were the among the top 10 years with highest total losses recorded since records started being kept in 1980. The top two years are 2017 (Harvey, Irma, Maria, and California Wildfires) and 2005 (Katrina, Rita, & Wilma). In the last decade, the U.S. has experienced the top three years with the highest total number of billion-dollar events (2023, 2021, 2020) and two of the top three years with the highest total losses ever recorded (2022 & 2017). Consequently, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) continues to encourage counties throughout the U.S. to prepare and develop hazard mitigation plans because what they've found is that for every dollar spent on mitigation, $6 dollars can be reaped in savings.

Developing this plan provides several major benefits:

1. Access to federal mitigation assistance funds. Specific projects and activities will be developed through the planning process to help each participating jurisdiction reduce damages. By including these actions in this Plan, the participating jurisdictions will become eligible to receive state and federal funds to implement the actions.
2. Increased awareness of the impacts associated with natural hazards. Verifiable information about the natural hazards that occur in Ford County will be gathered to help participants in municipal and county meetings make decisions about how to better protect citizens and property from storm damages.

The Planning Process

The goal of the Committee meetings is to develop a Plan that meets state and federal requirements so that it can be approved by the IEMA-OHS and FEMA. The Planning Committee is an integral part of the planning process and ensures that the Plan is tailored to the needs of the County and participating jurisdictions.

A five meeting process has been developed to achieve this goal. Specific activities for the Committee meetings include:

1st Committee meeting	Orientation to the Planning Process Required Information Needed to Participate
2nd Committee meeting	Discuss the Risk Assessment Approve Mission Statement & Goals Participants Return Required Forms Begin discussing Mitigation Projects and Activities
3rd Committee meeting	Discuss and approve Mitigation Strategy Committee returns draft list of Mitigation Projects and Activities
4th Committee meeting	Finish discussing Mitigation Projects and Activities Committee discusses approval/adoption and maintenance of the Plan
5th Committee meeting (Public Forum)	Present the Plan for public review Committee helps answer questions from the public

Jurisdictions who wish to be part of the Plan must meet certain participation requirements that include:

- Participating in the planning meetings and public forum
- Completing required forms
- Coordinating with their constituents and the public; and
- Adopting the Plan once it's completed.

Information Needed from the Committee

As part of the Plan's development, Ken Runkle of AEC indicated that there is information that will be needed from each participating jurisdiction. The information provided will be used to meet FEMA plan requirements. He then talked about each of the forms that must be completed at the beginning of the planning process. These Include:

Critical Facilities. Completed lists of Critical Facilities will be used to identify facilities vulnerable to natural hazards and will be provided to IEMA-OHS and FEMA as a separate supplement. Copies of the Plan made available to the public will not include these lists for security reasons.

Capability Assessment: Each jurisdiction has a unique set of capabilities and resources available to accomplish hazard mitigation and reduce long-term vulnerabilities to hazard events. As part of the development of the plan, the existing capabilities of each jurisdiction need to be identified and described.

Shelter Surveys. Identifies locations designated as severe weather shelters within each jurisdiction including warming centers, cooling centers and community safe rooms.

Drinking Water Supply Worksheet: Information on the drinking water supplies that serve the participating communities needs to be identified to assist in assessing drought vulnerability.

Andrea passed out the forms as Ken fielded questions. Ken asked participants to complete the forms and return them by the next meeting if possible and to let him know if they had any questions.

Severe Weather Events

Andrea told the Committee that, while AEC will review multiple data sources, including NOAA, NWS, and state and federal databases, these sources don't always include every event nor do they always include damage information, especially dollar amounts. In many cases, individuals at the local level are our best resource for this kind of information.

She then asked Committee members to share their memories of hazardous events that have occurred in the County including any damages to critical infrastructure and facilities.

Hazard events related include:

- In August 2021 there was flooding in Gibson City and then damaging straight line winds in September 2021. The schools sustained $2 million in damages between the two events.
- In the late 1970s there were several heavy snowstorms and blizzards that required response and rescue efforts.
- Gibson City has experiences recurring flooding from smaller rain events since 2021.

She asked participants to identify any hazard events that have impacted their jurisdiction by completing the form titled, "Hazard Event Questionnaire". The information provided will help supplement the information included in the risk assessment.

Andrea also asked Committee members to please provide any storm damage photos they would be willing to share for inclusion in the Plan.

Community Participation

Ken stressed the importance of attending each committee meeting to assure that member jurisdictions are eligible for IEMA-OHS/FEMA funds. Andrea indicated that tag-teaming and designating substitute representatives is permissible when other obligations arise. She pointed out that a designated substitute representative does not have be an official or employee of the jurisdiction.

Ken requested that each jurisdiction consider sharing meeting information with their boards, councils, etc. at regularly scheduled meetings and consider posting the press release or adding a calendar item to their web pages. He also asked jurisdictions who are on Facebook to consider posting about the Plan on their pages as well.

Ken indicated that another opportunity to include the public in the process is to post the link to the Citizen Questionnaire on their web pages or Facebook. The more individuals who complete the survey, the better our understanding will be of the public's perception of the hazards that impact the County. Finally, he asked the participants to consider posting or making available at their offices the "Frequently Asked Questions" document in their meeting packet. It provides a quick summary of what the Plan is and why it's important to participate.

Mission Statement & Goals

Copies of a draft mission statement and mitigation goals were distributed in the meeting packet. Committee Members were asked to review these prior to the next meeting. The mitigation goals describe the objectives or end results the Committee would like to accomplish in terms of hazard and loss reduction/prevention. Every project included in the Plan should be aimed at one or more of the goals identified by this Committee. Specific goals related to each jurisdiction can be added to this list as well.

What Happens Next?

The risk assessment will be the main topic of the next committee meeting.

The second meeting of the Committee was scheduled for:

Tuesday, July 16, 2024
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts
6 P.M.

Andrea asked Committee members to please review the "Tasks to be Completed" handout before the next meeting and indicated that AECs contact information could be found on the brightly colored page passed out with the meeting handout if any questions come up.

A committee member asked about how the funding for projects was split and if funding was reimbursable only. Andrea explained that the basic funding formula is 75% federal/25% local. The local match can be met with actural funds or in-kind contribution of time and labor. She explained that if a jurisdiction is deemed "disadvantaged" by one of three criteria, the local match can be reduced; however, in all cases, federal project funding is by reimbursement, so the local jurisdiction must supply funding initially.

Another committee member asked about applying for grant funds. Ken shared that IEMA-OHS has been using a short pre-application to screen potential projects for funding and then inviting those projects they select to complete a full application. Andrea explained that grant applications are time consuming; however, there are local entities and professionals who can assist with applications.

With no further questions the meeting was adjourned, and Terry Whitebird closed by thanking attendees for their participation.

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

July 16, 2024
6 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Committee Members

Ford County Offices:
- EMA
- Supervisor of Assessments

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5
Kempton, Village of
Kempton Fire Protection District
Moyer District Library
Melvin, Village of
Paxton, City of
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD 10
Piper City FPD
Piper City Library
Roberts, Village of
Rogers Township
Sibley, Village of
American Environmental Corp.
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Welcome and Introductions

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator of the Ford County Emergency Management Agency, welcomed attendees and turned the meeting over to Ken Runkle, American Environmental Corporation (AEC).

Handout materials were distributed to each member in attendance. Ken introduced Callie Smith of AEC and provided a brief recap to reorient Committee Members as to what has been accomplished. Before beginning the risk assessment presentation, Ken asked the participating jurisdictions to submit their completed "Critical Facilities", "Capability Assessments", "Drinking Water Surveys", and "Shelter Surveys" if they haven't done so already.

Risk Assessment

Ken began the presentation by noting that there have been eight emergency and major federally-declared disasters in Ford County since 1990 and eight state disaster proclamations since 2010. A total of 556 verified natural hazard events have been documented over the last 20 to 70 years. A minimum of $161 million in damages have resulted from just 42 documented natural hazard events. In addition, $76.3 million in crop damages were recorded for just eight events. A minimum of seven injuries were recorded for just four of the documented natural hazard events; this total doesn't include IDOT roadway crash data figures which increase the number of injuries and fatalities.

The damage amounts are actually much higher based on several facts:

1.) damage descriptions for many floods, tornadoes and severe storm events did not include dollar amounts;

2.) damages to roads from heat and freeze/thaws conditions were not included; and
3.) crop damage figures were unavailable for a majority of the events.

The frequency, magnitude, and property damages for each category of natural hazard were described.

Severe Storms

A total of 121 severe storm events were verified in Ford County. One state disaster proclamation included severe storms for the County. Approximately $1.3 million in damages has resulted from 24 events, which is about 8% of all the property damage recorded in the County. Five injuries can be attributed to two thunderstorm events and one lightning strike event. IDOT's roadway crash data indicates that from 2018 to 2022 about 11.7% of all vehicular crashes in the County occurred due to wet pavement conditions, resulting in 34 injuries and one fatality.

The highest recorded wind speed in the County, not associated with a tornado, is 70 knots (81 mph) and occurred three occasions, June 13, 2004 and June 15, 2008 in Paxton, and May 23, 2019 near Sibley. The largest hail recorded in the County is 2.5 inches (tennis ball-sized) at Piper City on June 20, 1981.

Floods

At least 87 verified flood events have occurred in the County since 1998, 37 riverine/shallow flood events and 50 flash flood events. One major federal disaster declaration for the County was related to flooding (2002). At least $13.5 million in damages has resulted from three flash flood events. A majority of the property damage recorded ($12 million) is from the 2021 Gibson City flash flood event. In addition, $200,000 in crop damage was recorded from this event. No injuries or fatalities were reported as the result of any of the flood events.

Extreme Cold

A total of 92 extreme cold events were recorded in the County since 1995. Two state disaster proclamations included extreme cold events (2014 and 2019). No damages or injuries were recorded for any of the events in the County.

The coldest temperature recorded in the County was -25°F on three separate occasions; January 20, 1985 at the Piper City COOP Station, January 5, 1999 at the Gibson City and Paxton COOP Stations, and February 6, 2022 at the Gibson City COOP Station.

Severe Winter Storms

A review of multiple resources led to the identification of at least 143 verified events involving severe winter storms (snow and/or ice) since 1950. Four of the eight emergency and major federal disaster declarations (1990, 1999, 2000, 2011) and four state disaster proclamations (2011, 2014, 2021, 2022) are related to severe winter storms. Approximately $139,600 in damages/emergency protective measures were verified as a result of the December 2000 and February 2011 Groundhog Day winter storms. IDOT's roadway crash data indicates that from 2018 to 2022, about 11.8% of all vehicular crashes in the County occurred due to ice and snow-covered roadways, resulting in 28 injuries and three fatalities.

At least 17 severe winter storms have occurred in every decade since 1950. In this decade, 6 severe winter storms have already taken place. There have been six severe winter storms recorded during the current decade. The record maximum 24-hour snowfall in the County is 16.0 inches, which occurred at the Paxton COOP Station on February 13, 2007.

Excessive Heat

A total of 72 excessive heat events were recorded in the County since 1995. No damages or injuries/fatalities were recorded for any of these events.

The hottest temperature recorded in the County was 108°F on August 16 & 17, 1988 at the Piper City COOP Station.

Tornadoes

Since 1950, 34 tornadoes have been verified in Ford County. Approximately $1.1 million in property damages has resulted from 12 of these tornadoes, which is about 7% of all property damage recorded in the County. At least $275,000 in crop damages has been recorded from two tornado events. Two injuries were recorded as a result of a 1965 tornado event.

The highest recorded F-Scale rating for a tornado in the County was an F3, which occurred on April 7, 1954 near Cabery. The longest tornado was an F1 that was 18.2 miles in the County on March 4, 1961. The tornado covered 3 counties including Ford County, traveling a total length of 51.5 miles. The widest tornado recorded in the County was an F2 that was 880 yards wide and occurred on June 7, 1980.

Drought

Seven major droughts have occurred during the last four decades – 1983, 1988, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2022, and 2023. There has been at least one drought per decade with the exception of the 1990s when no substantial droughts were recorded. The County was designated a Primary Natural Disaster Area by USDA for 3 of these events (2005, 2011, and 2012).

Five of the droughts have caused an estimated $75.8 million in insured crop damage. Of this, $67.4 million occurred as a result of the 2012 drought. Following each declared drought, crop yield reductions were generally experienced, some substantial. Corn and soybean yield reductions were most severe for the 1988 drought when there was a 67.4% reduction in corn yields and an 57.0% reduction in soybean yields.

Year	Corn	Soybeans
1983	46.8%	19.8%
1988	67.4%	57.0%
2005	11.2%	---
2011	4.6%	6.2%
2012	53.5%	6.3%

Earthquakes

In the previous 200 years, no earthquakes have originated in Ford County, while two earthquakes have originated in adjacent McLean County and another in Champaign County. While there are no known fault zones located in the County, there is one geologic structure, the Osman Monocline.

Risk Priority Index Exercise

Following the risk assessment, Ken and Callie led the Committee through a Risk Priority Index (RPI) exercise. The RPI is a quantitative means of providing guidance for ranking the hazards that have the potential to impact the County. This ranking can assist participants in determining which hazards present the highest risks and therefore which ones to focus on when formulating mitigation projects and activities. Each hazard is scored on three categories: frequency, impacts on life and health, and impacts on property and infrastructure based on a scoring system provided. Ken walked the Committee through the scoring system using excessive heat as an example and then provided time for the Committee to fill out the RPI form during the meeting. The results will be compiled, and the findings will be presented at the next meeting.

Mission Statement & Goals

Callie asked Committee members to review the drafts of the mission statement and mitigation goals provided in the meeting materials. Both of these are required elements of the Plan. The mission statement was reviewed, and it was determined that no revisions to the wording were needed.

Next Callie discussed the mitigation goals, which are intended to reduce long-term vulnerabilities to natural hazards. Each project included in the Plan should be aimed at one or more of the goals developed by the Committee. The goals were reviewed, and no revisions were made to the wording.

The mission statement and goals will be added to the Plan.

Mitigation

Ken explained that mitigation actions include activities and projects that reduce the long-term risk to people and property from the natural hazards discussed in the risk assessment.

To help the jurisdictions think about and assemble their lists, he provided several examples and referred participants to a 2-page list of potential mitigation projects included in the handout material along with mitigation project lists from other jurisdictions. These examples can be used to help Committee members when they prepare their list. Finally, Ken provided excerpts from a FEMA publication on mitigation ideas as another resource.

Ken distributed the form titled **"Hazard Mitigation Projects"** and indicated this form should be used to submit projects and activities for the Plan. He told the committee that individual mitigation project lists will be developed for each participating jurisdiction and that this is a list of projects each jurisdiction would like to see accomplished if funding becomes available. FEMA is trying to stimulate the implementation of mitigation projects

and activities to reduce the extraordinary amount of money being expended on hazard event damages.

The projects and activities included in the Plan should be mitigation-related, not emergency preparedness, response, recovery, or maintenance. Mitigation projects can include studies, regulatory activities, structural and infrastructure projects, and information/education activities. He provided advice for completing the mitigation project list including providing a detailed description of the project, the jurisdiction responsible for the project and the time frame to complete the project.

Committee members were encouraged to contact Callie, Andrea, or Ken if questions arise before they return to the next Committee meeting.

What Happens Next?

The vulnerability assessment and mitigation project prioritization methodology will be the main topics of the next committee meeting.

The third meeting of the Committee was scheduled for:

Tuesday, October 15
Roberts Gym, Roberts, IL
6 P.M.

Public Comment

With no questions or comments, Ken and Terry adjourned the meeting.

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

October 15, 2024
6 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Committee Members

Cheney's Grove Township (McLean County)
Ford County Offices:
- County Board
- EMA

Kempton, Village of
Melvin, Village of
Moyer District Library
Paxton, City of
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD 10
Rogers Township
Sibley, Village of
State Representative Jason R. Bunting's office
Sullivant Township
Tri-Point CUSD 6J
American Environmental Corp.
.

Welcome

Ken Runkle and Callie Smith of American Environmental Corporation (AEC), who are assisting the County in updating the Plan, opened the meeting. Handout materials were distributed to each member in attendance. Ken provided a brief recap to reorient Committee Members as to what has been accomplished at previous meetings. Before beginning the vulnerability analysis presentation, Ken asked the participating jurisdictions to submit their completed forms if they haven't done so already.

Vulnerability Analysis

Ken began the vulnerability analysis discussion by reviewing the comparative risks posed by tornadoes, depending upon where they strike. The analysis estimates future potential damages in terms of dollar loss to residences, including contents, for each participating jurisdiction based on FEMA acceptable formulas. The potential damages were calculated on the magnitude most likely to be encountered, not on a worst-case event.

Tornadoes

Since 1950, 34 tornadoes have been verified in Ford County. While occurring less frequently than severe storms, severe winter storms, and floods, tornadoes have caused at least $1.1 million in property damages and two injuries in the County. Using information from the 34 verified tornadoes, damages were calculated based on an "average" tornado. The average tornado in Ford County impacts approximately 0.11 square miles. Housing densities were calculated from U.S. Census Bureau information for each of the

participating jurisdictions. This information, along with a set of assumptions were used to estimate the number of vulnerable residential structures.

Potential dollar losses were then calculated for these vulnerable residential structures using the tax assessment values and an additional assumption about the degree of damage sustained by the structures and their contents.

Potential dollar losses caused by an average-sized tornado to residences and their contents would be expected to exceed at least $9.4 million in any of the participating municipalities. Losses ranged from $9.4 million in Kempton to $16.6 million in Paxton. Potential dollar losses by township would be expected to range from $70,551 in Lyman Township to $700,230 in Patton Township. Ken noted that the damage figure for the most populated townships would only be reached if the tornado's path included a portion of a major municipality.

Risk Priority Index Exercise Results

Callie then presented the results of the Risk Priority Index Exercise that was conducted at the previous meeting. She provided the Committee with a brief recap on what the Risk Priority Index is and how it can help participants determine which hazards present the highest risk and therefore which ones to focus on when formulating mitigation projects and activities.

Based on the Committee's responses, tornadoes, excessive heat, thunderstorms with damaging winds, lightning, and winter storms scored the highest. The hazards that scored the lowest included heavy rain and earthquakes.

Community Lifelines

Next, Callie took a few minutes to discuss the concept of community lifelines. FEMA has identified eight community lifelines that are the most fundamental services in the community that enable all aspects of society to function. The eight community lifelines include: safety & security; food, hydration, shelter; health & medical; water systems; energy (power & fuel); communications; transportation; and hazardous materials.

While the concept of community lifelines was developed to support emergency response and planning, FEMA has begun applying it to all phases of emergency management. Efforts to protect community lifelines and prevent and mitigate potential impacts to them is one of the focuses of the BRIC grant program. A handout with a brief description of the community lifelines was included in the meeting packet. A column has been added to the mitigation action tables that will identify which community lifelines are being mitigated to create a clear connection to the concept.

Asset Vulnerability Survey

As part of the Plan development, Ken indicated that vulnerable community assets need to be identified for the participating jurisdictions. FEMA requires that the Plan include a summary, such as a list of key issues or problem statements, which describes the effects

the hazards have on each participating jurisdiction and their assets. Assets include people, structures (including critical facilities, infrastructure, and community lifelines), systems (networks and capabilities such as electrical and communications grids), and natural, historic, and cultural resources. He asked Committee members to complete an 8-page survey distributed to help identify each community's vulnerable assets and the hazards to which they are vulnerable. This information will be used in the vulnerability analysis.

Mitigation Actions Prioritization Methodology

Ken shared that the Mitigation Actions Prioritization Methodology outlines the approach used to classify each mitigation action identified by the participating jurisdictions and is a FEMA-required element of the Plan.

Mitigation actions can be prioritized in a number of ways. Ken explained that the proposed methodology is based on key factors such as frequency of the hazard, degree of mitigation, and cost/benefit utilization.

This methodology helps objectively identify which projects and activities maximize benefits and have a greater likelihood to significantly reduce the long-term vulnerabilities associated with the most frequently-occurring hazards. After reviewing the suggestedmethodology, the Committee determined that no changes needed to be made.

Ken acknowledged that while this methodology does not take politics into consideration, this factor may affect the order in which projects are implemented. He also noted that it is important to keep in mind that implementing all of the mitigation projects is desirable regardless of which prioritization category they fall under.

Mitigation Projects

Ken then described how the methodology, the lists of mitigation projects, finalized goals and other information will be organized and presented for Committee review. He reiterated that the information needed from the jurisdictions on their project forms include the project description, the entity responsible for the project, and the time frame. Completed new mitigation project forms were collected.

Ken chose a frequently requested mitigation project, a community safe room (tornado shelter), as an example to show how a typical project is prioritized and entered into the Plan on a Mitigation Action Table. He described how each column in the Mitigation Action Table would be completed for this example project.

Ken explained that the information in the Mitigation Action Tables would be prepared by AEC, but that the Tables cannot be completed until all of the participants submit their draft lists of projects. Committee Members will have the opportunity at the next meeting to review all of the mitigation projects submitted so that they can make adjustments to their lists if they choose.

It was noted that each jurisdiction will have their own list of jurisdiction-specific mitigation projects and they do not need to get approval from the County or any of the other participants for any of their projects. Participants were also reminded that this is a list of projects and activities they would like to see accomplished if funding becomes available. For a jurisdiction to be eligible for a project, it must be on its list.

Ken also reminded the Committee that this is a mitigation plan, and that there are some projects that IEMA-OHS/FEMA do not consider mitigation. Projects associated with emergency preparedness, disaster response & recovery, and maintenance will not be included in the Plan. Ken noted that as the committee members put their lists together, if they are unsure about whether a project would be considered mitigation, go ahead, and include it on their list. AEC will review the lists and help make the appropriate determinations.

What Happens Next?

Ken asked that mitigation project forms and all other previously-distributed forms be returned to AEC by November 30th or sooner if possible. The Committee agreed to schedule the next meeting on:

January 28, 2025, 6:00 pm
Gibson City Fire Protection District
115 South Lawrence, Gibson City

With no additional questions or comments, Ken adjourned the meeting.

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

January 28, 2025
6 p.m.
Gibson City Fire Protection District
115 South Lawrence, Gibson City

Committee Members

Ford County Offices:
- EMA
- Public Health

Gibson City, City of
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5
Kempton, Village of
Kempton FPD
Melvin, Village of
Moyer District Library
Paxton, City of
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD # 10
Piper City, Village of
Piper City FPD
Roberts, Village of
Rogers Township
State Senator Chris Balkema's office
Sibley, Village of
State Representative Jason R. Bunting's office
Sullivant Township
Tri-Point CUSD 6J
AEC, LLC

Welcome

Ford County EMA Coordinator Terry Whitebird greeted attendees. Ken Runkle and Callie Smith of AEC, LLC, who are assisting the County in updating the Plan, opened the meeting. Handout materials were distributed to each member in attendance. Ken provided a brief recap to reorient Committee Members as to what has been accomplished at previous meetings and what will be covered at this meeting.

Mitigation Project Submittal & Action Tables

Ken thanked the Committee Members for assembling their lists of mitigation projects and activities. He explained that the information in the draft Mitigation Action Tables handout was prepared by AEC using the lists of mitigation projects and activities provided by the participating jurisdictions. A draft of the Mitigation Strategy section that details the review and re-evaluation of the mitigation goals and prioritization methodology as well as how the mitigation projects were analyzed in the tables was also provided in the meeting handouts for review by the Committee.

Committee members were asked to review the Mitigation Action Tables containing the descriptions of the mitigation projects and activities. Ken and Callie moved throughout the room to answer any questions. Ken advised Committee Members who wished to add additional projects to provide them to himself, Callie, or Andrea Bostwick-Campbell as soon as possible, and no later than March 21.

Participants were reminded that this is a list of projects and activities they would like to see accomplished if the money becomes available. Also, for a jurisdiction to be eligible for a project, it must be on its list.

Since this is a mitigation plan, some projects were removed or were not able to be included if they were not considered mitigation. Projects associated with emergency preparedness/response, recovery, and deferred maintenance will not be included in the Plan.

Public Forum and Adoption

Ken laid out the timeline for the remainder of the Plan update process and explained in more detail how the final meeting and adoption process would proceed. The final Committee meeting will be conducted as an open-house style public forum to present the draft Plan for review and comment. A paper copy of the draft Plan will be available for review at the meeting and posted online on the County's website. There will be a two-week public comment period following the public forum.

Unless otherwise specified, Committee members will receive an electronic copy of the draft plan to make available for public comment.

Once the comment period is over, any comments received will be incorporated into the Plan and submitted to IEMA-OHS/FEMA. Following IEMA-OHS and FEMA review, any edits requested will be made and then FEMA will issue an Approval Pending Adoption letter. At this point an email will be sent to all the participating jurisdictions, along with a copy of a model adoption resolution, asking them to formally adopt the Plan by resolution. A copy of the executed resolution should then be provided to AEC. Once all the adoption resolutions are received, AEC will submit them to IEMA-OHS and FEMA. FEMA will then issue the Final Approval letter starting the clock for the five-year update.

Plan Maintenance and Update

Ken described the commitments detailed in a draft of the Plan Maintenance and Update section provided in the meeting handouts for review by the Committee. The Plan will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis by a Plan Maintenance Subcommittee, which will be made up of the participating jurisdictions and key members of the Planning Committee. The Ford County EMA will send out a Plan Maintenance Checklist to each of the participating jurisdictions who will be responsible for providing information to the Subcommittee. This information will include: the status of their mitigation actions; any hazard-related damages to critical facilities and infrastructure; the adoption of any new plans, policies, or regulations; and any significant changes in development. The Subcommittee will also evaluate the Plan to determine its effectiveness at achieving its stated purpose and goals. Participants can also add new mitigation actions during the annual monitoring phase by contacting the County EMA Coordinator.

The EMA office will then prepare an annual progress report detailing the results of the annual monitoring and evaluation period and provide copies to the Subcommittee. Any modifications or additions to the mitigation project list will require an update of the Mitigation Strategy and a resubmittal of the Plan to IEMA-OHS and FEMA for reference.

At least once every five years, the Plan must be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted to IEMA-OHS/FEMA for the participating jurisdictions to remain eligible for mitigation project funds. At the five-year update, any jurisdiction that is not already part of this Plan and who wants to become part of the updated Plan may do so. New jurisdictions must supply the same information that all the current jurisdictions supplied.

What Happens Next?

Public Forum

The final Committee meeting will be conducted as an open-house style public forum where the draft Plan will be presented for review and comment. Committee members are only expected to attend from 6 to 6:30 p.m.

The public forum will be held:

Tuesday, April 29, 2025, 6 to 8 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Public Comment

With no further comments, the meeting was adjourned.

APPENDIX C

Ford County Citizen Questionnaire

You can help protect lives and property from natural hazard events in the County by taking a few moments to complete this questionnaire.

Asterisk (*) designates required questions for form completion.

* 1. **Please indicate where you live in the County (please check only one).**

- [ ] Cabery
- [ ] Elliott
- [ ] Gibson City
- [ ] Kempton
- [ ] Melvin
- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] Paxton
- [ ] Piper City
- [ ] Roberts
- [ ] Sibley
- [ ] Unincorporated County

* 2. **Please place a checkmark next to each of the natural hazards listed below that you have experienced in the County (please check all that apply).**

- [ ] Severe Summer Storms (thunderstorms, hail, lightning strikes)
- [ ] Floods
- [ ] Severe Winter Storms (snow, sleet, ice)
- [ ] Excessive Heat
- [ ] Extreme Cold
- [ ] Tornadoes
- [ ] Drought
- [ ] Earthquakes
- [ ] Mine/Land Subsidence
- [ ] Landslides
- [ ] Dam Failures
- [ ] Other (please specify)

3. **Which of the natural hazards above have you encountered most frequently?**

Appendix C

4. **Rank the natural hazards listed below in order from 1 to 11 based on which hazard you feel poses the greatest threat. (1 = greatest threat and 11 = least threat)**
Each number should only be used once.

- Severe Summer Storms
- Floods
- Severe Winter Storms
- Excessive Heat
- Extreme Cold
- Tornadoes
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Mine/Land Subsidence
- Landslides
- Dam Failures

* 5. **What types of mitigation projects or activities are most needed in the County?**
Please check the five you feel are most important

- [ ] Public information fact sheets and brochures describing actions residents can take to protect themselves and their property against natural hazard impacts.
- [ ] Floodplain Ordinances
- [ ] Building Codes and Enforcement
- [ ] Sirens or other Alert Systems
- [ ] Flood or Drainage Protection (i.e., culvert and drainage ditch maintenance, retention pond construction, dam or levee construction/maintenance and/or hydraulic studies to determine cause of drainage problems.)
- [ ] Maintain power during storms by burying power lines, trimming trees and/or purchasing a back-up generator
- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] Tornado Safe Shelters
- [ ] Maintain roadway passage during snow storms and heavy rains
- [ ] Provide sufficient water supply during drought
- [ ] Identify residents with special needs in order to provide assistance during a natural hazard event
- [ ] Retrofit critical infrastructure (public water supplies, schools, sewage treatment facilities, bridges, hospitals and other important services) to reduce potential damages

Appendix C

* 6. **What are the most effective ways *for you* to receive information about how to make your household and property safer from natural hazards (Please check all that apply.)**

- [ ] Newspaper
- [ ] Mailings
- [ ] Television
- [ ] Extension Service
- [ ] Radio
- [ ] Public Workshops/Meetings
- [ ] Internet
- [ ] Fire Department/Law Enforcement
- [ ] Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- [ ] Public Health Department
- [ ] Schools
- [ ] Municipal/County Offices
- [ ] Other (please specify)

Thank you for your time in assisting with the development of the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee

Done

Powered by SurveyMonkey
See how easy it is to create surveys and forms.

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Appendix C

APPENDIX D

Frequently Asked Questions

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

1) What is the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan evaluates damage to life and property from the natural hazards that have impacted the County and identifies projects and activities to reduce these damages. The Plan is considered to be multi-jurisdictional because it includes municipalities and other jurisdictions (townships, fire protection districts, school districts, etc.) who want to participate.

2) What is hazard mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to ***reduce*** the long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards ***before*** an event occurs.

3) Why is this Plan being developed?

The Plan fulfills federal planning requirements of the Stafford Act as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act. While meeting federal requirements, this Plan also provides these benefits:

- Funding for mitigation projects and activities ***before*** disasters occur.
- Funding for projects and activities ***following*** declared disasters.
- Increased awareness about natural hazards and closer cooperation among the various organizations and political jurisdictions involved in emergency planning and response.

4) Who is developing this Plan?

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee is developing the Plan with assistance from technical experts in emergency planning, environmental matters, and infrastructure. The Committee will include members from business, education, emergency services, municipal, township, county government, health care, law enforcement, and social services.

5) How can I participate?

You are invited to attend public meetings of the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee. In addition, you are encouraged to provide photographs, other documentation, and anecdotal information about damages you experienced from natural hazards in Ford County. Surveys will be available at participating jurisdictions and through Ford County to help gather specific information from residents. All of this information will be used to develop the Plan. The draft Plan will be presented at a public forum for further public input.

More information can be obtained by contacting:

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County Emergency Management Agency
217-379-9415
twhitebird@fordcounty.illinois.gov

APPENDIX E

Media Outlets Serving Ford County

WGFA (94.1 FM/1360 AM)
https://www.wgfaradio.com/

WPXN (104.9 FM)
https://wpxnradio.com/

WIVR (101.7 FM/96.1 FM/103.7 FM)
https://wivr1017.com/

WVLI (92.7 FM)
https://wvli927.com/

WFAV (95.1 FM)
https://wfav951.com/

WHPO (101 FM)
https://whporadio.com/

WCIA News
https://www.wcia.com/

WICS/WICD News
https://newschannel20.com/

Ford County Chronicle
https://www.fordcountychronicle.com/

Cissna Park News/Rankin Independent

APPENDIX F

FORD COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

County Prepares For Natural Disasters

Paxton, IL (March 25, 2024) — Ford County is developing a plan to reduce the damages caused by severe weather such as floods, snow and ice storms, thunderstorms, and tornados among other events. The plan is called a Hazard Mitigation Plan and the process to develop it is being funded through a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

"The Plan will identify the natural hazard events that have taken place in the County," said Ford County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Coordinator Terry Whitebird. "The Plan also will list activities and projects that can reduce the risk to residents and damages to property and infrastructure. Once the Plan is finalized, the County and participating jurisdictions will become eligible for federal funding for these projects."

The Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, April 9, at 6:00 P.M. The meeting will be held at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts. The meeting is open to the public.

The Planning Committee includes representatives from the County, townships, municipalities, schools, fire protection districts, and health care services, as well as technical partners and other stakeholders. Meetings of this committee will be conducted over the next year as working sessions so that any interested residents can attend and ask questions. The purpose of these working sessions is to gather and discuss information that will be used to develop the plan.

"Rather focusing on how the County and participating jurisdictions will respond to a disaster after it occurs, this mitigation plan emphasizes ways to reduce and prevent damages before they occur," added Whitebird.

Terry Whitebird

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County Emergency
Management Agency
200 W. State St, Rm B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Office: 217-379-9415
Cell: 217-781-1898
Fax: 217-379-9492
twhitebird@fordcounty.illinois.gov

45° SIGN UP WATCH NOW



NEWS

Ford County creating mitigation plan to address future natural disasters

by: **Bradley Zimmerman**
Posted: Apr 16, 2024 / 01:32 PM CDT
Updated: Apr 16, 2024 / 02:38 PM CDT

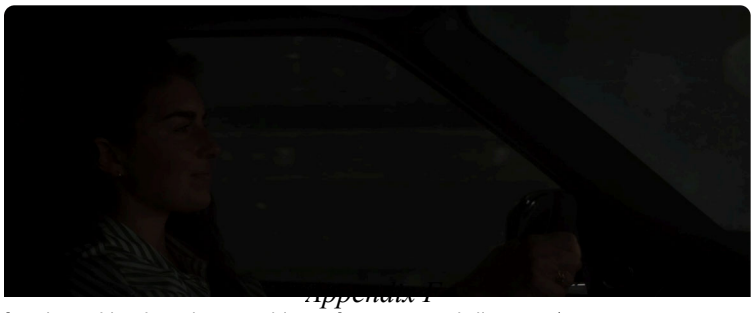
SHARE

PAXTON, Ill. (WCIA) — A new Ford County committee is looking to prepare the county's emergency response and resources for natural disasters that may befall the county in the future.

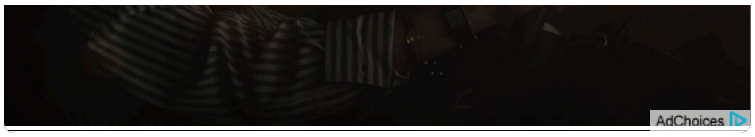
The Office of Emergency Management recently held the first meeting of its Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in Roberts. The committee's purpose is to develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce the damages caused by disasters like floods, winter weather, thunderstorms and tornados.

"The Plan will identify the natural hazard events that have taken place in the County. The Plan also will list activities and projects that can reduce the risk to residents and damages to property and infrastructure," said Ford County EMA Coordinator Terry Whitebird. "Once the Plan is finalized, the County and participating jurisdictions will become eligible for federal funding for these projects."

ADVERTISEMENT



Appendix F



Air Force to investigate 'forever chemicals' found on former Chanute Air Force Base ›

These jurisdictions include Ford County offices like 911, the County Board and Sheriff's Office, school districts, the Villages of Piper City, Roberts and Sibley, the Gibson City Fire Protection District and Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative. Funding for the HMP and the process to create it is provided by a grant from FEMA.

The Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will hold another meeting at 6 p.m. on July 16 at Roberts Gym. The public, as well as representatives of municipalities, townships, school districts and fire protection districts, is invited to attend and ask questions. Questions and concerns can also be submitted in an online survey or the Ford County EMA.

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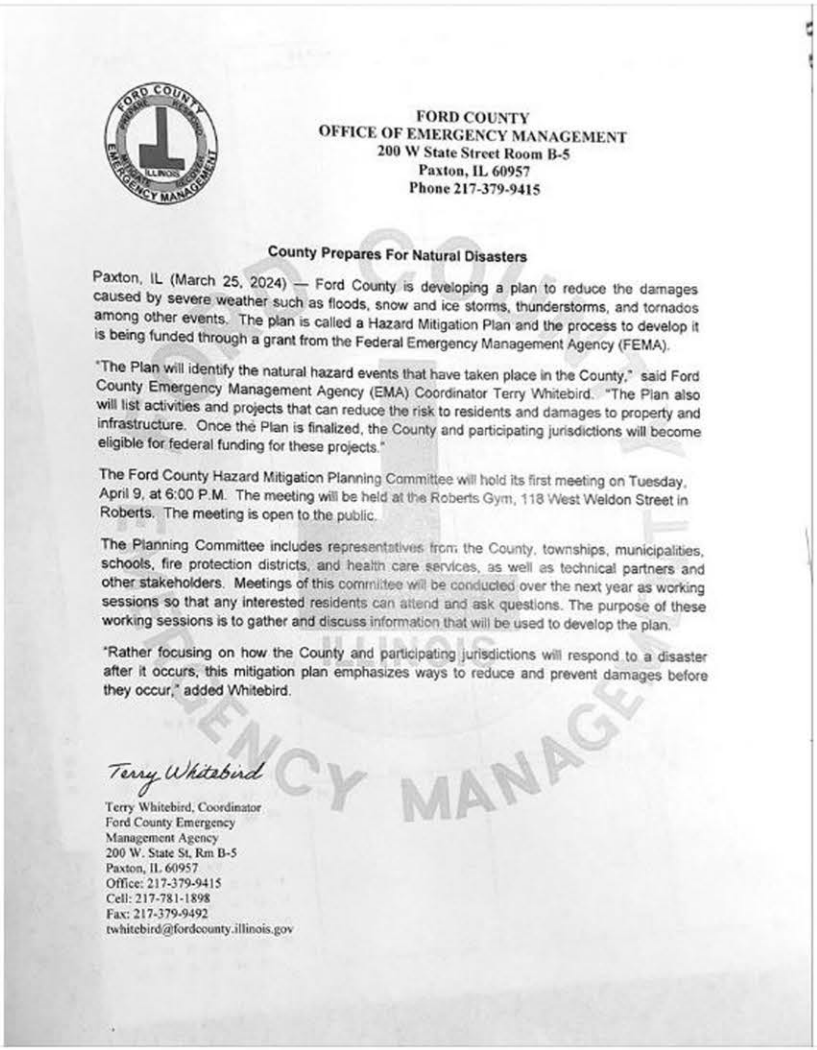
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April 2 at 9:58 AM ·

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FORD COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

County Prepares For Natural Disasters

Paxton, IL (March 25, 2024) — Ford County is developing a plan to reduce the damages caused by severe weather such as floods, snow and ice storms, thunderstorms, and tornados among other events. The plan is called a Hazard Mitigation Plan and the process to develop it is being funded through a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

"The Plan will identify the natural hazard events that have taken place in the County," said Ford County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Coordinator Terry Whitebird. "The Plan also will list activities and projects that can reduce the risk to residents and damages to property and infrastructure. Once the Plan is finalized, the County and participating jurisdictions will become eligible for federal funding for these projects."

The Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, April 9, at 6:00 P.M. The meeting will be held at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts. The meeting is open to the public.

The Planning Committee includes representatives from the County, townships, municipalities, schools, fire protection districts, and health care services, as well as technical partners and other stakeholders. Meetings of this committee will be conducted over the next year as working sessions so that any interested residents can attend and ask questions. The purpose of these working sessions is to gather and discuss information that will be used to develop the plan.

"Rather focusing on how the County and participating jurisdictions will respond to a disaster after it occurs, this mitigation plan emphasizes ways to reduce and prevent damages before they occur," added Whitebird.

Terry Whitebird

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County Emergency
Management Agency
200 W. State St, Rm B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
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Appendix F

FORD COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Reducing Damages Caused by Severe Weather

Paxton, IL (July 1, 2024) — The frequency of and damages caused by severe storms and other natural hazards in Ford County will be discussed when the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee meets at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, July 16.

This Committee, made up of County, municipal, school, and fire protection district (FPD) representatives, as well as technical partners and stakeholders, will meet over the next several months to develop the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

“At this meeting we will identify how often severe weather events occur within the County and what types of damages have resulted. Based on this information we will begin to compile lists of activities and projects to reduce damages caused by these events,” said Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

The focus of this effort is on natural hazards — severe thunderstorms with damaging winds or hail, tornadoes, snow and ice storms, floods, drought, excessive heat, and extreme cold.

All Committee meetings are open to the public. Interested persons can provide input at these Planning Committee meetings or submit their comments and questions to their appropriate representatives.

Participants to date include the County, Gibson City FPD, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Kempton, Kempton FPD, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative, Ford-Iroquois Farm Bureau, and Accolade of Paxton on Pells. Jurisdictions that have yet to participate in a committee meeting are encouraged to attend.

“This Plan will be our best resource for determining how to prepare for storms and other natural hazards, added Whitebird. “After the Plan is completed, information will be available in one document to help guide those who are making decisions about how to better protect Ford County residents.”

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Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee to meet

FORD COUNTY

July 02, 2024

ROBERTS — The Ford County Emergency Management Agency is inviting representatives of municipalities, townships, fire protection districts, school districts and other public groups to the next meeting of the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee at 6 p.m. Tuesday, July 16, at the Roberts Gym, 118 W. Weldon St., Roberts.

“The benefit of participation is that your jurisdiction will become eligible to apply for Federal Emergency Management Agency funding for mitigation projects included in the (the county’s hazards mitigation) plan for the period of 2025 to 2030,” EMA Coordinator Terry Whitebird said. “Not participating excludes jurisdictions from this potential funding source. We hope to see you there.”

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FORD COUNTY

Ford County committee holding public meeting on severe weather plans

by: Simmy Wood
Posted: Jul 16, 2024 / 12:51 PM CDT
Updated: Jul 16, 2024 / 05:39 PM CDT

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PAXTON, Ill. (WCIA) — Ford County planning committee members are meeting on Tuesday evening to discuss severe weather in the area and to start building a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. They are inviting members of the public to provide input.

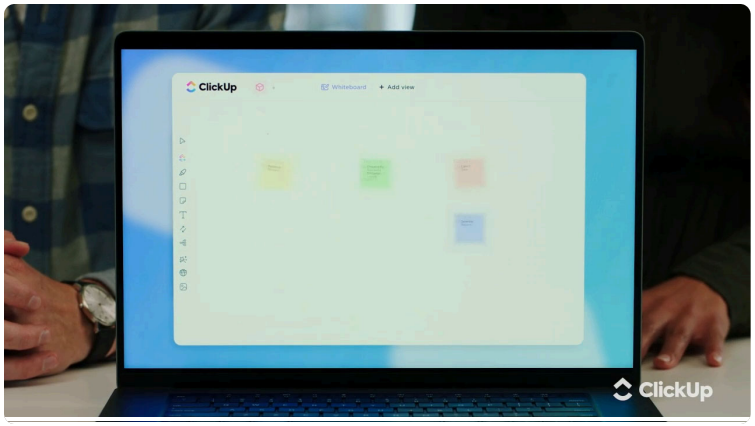
The meeting will be at 6 p.m. at the Roberts Gym at 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts. The Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee consists of local representatives, including school and fire protection district officials, as well as technical partners and stakeholders.

PHOTOS: Storms sweep Central Illinois overnight ›

Appendix F

“At this meeting we will identify how often severe weather events occur within the County and what types of damages have resulted. Based on this information we will begin to compile lists of activities and projects to reduce damages caused by these events,” said Terry Whitebird, Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator.

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This will be one of several meetings that will take place over the next few months as the team develops a blueprint against damaging weather conditions. The primary focus will be on natural hazards, thunderstorms with intense winds or hail, tornadoes, snow and ice storms, floods, drought, and extreme heat and cold.

“This plan will be our best resource for determining how to prepare for storms and other natural hazards,” Whitebird continued. “After the Plan is completed, information will be available in one document to help guide those who are making decisions about how to better protect Ford County residents.”

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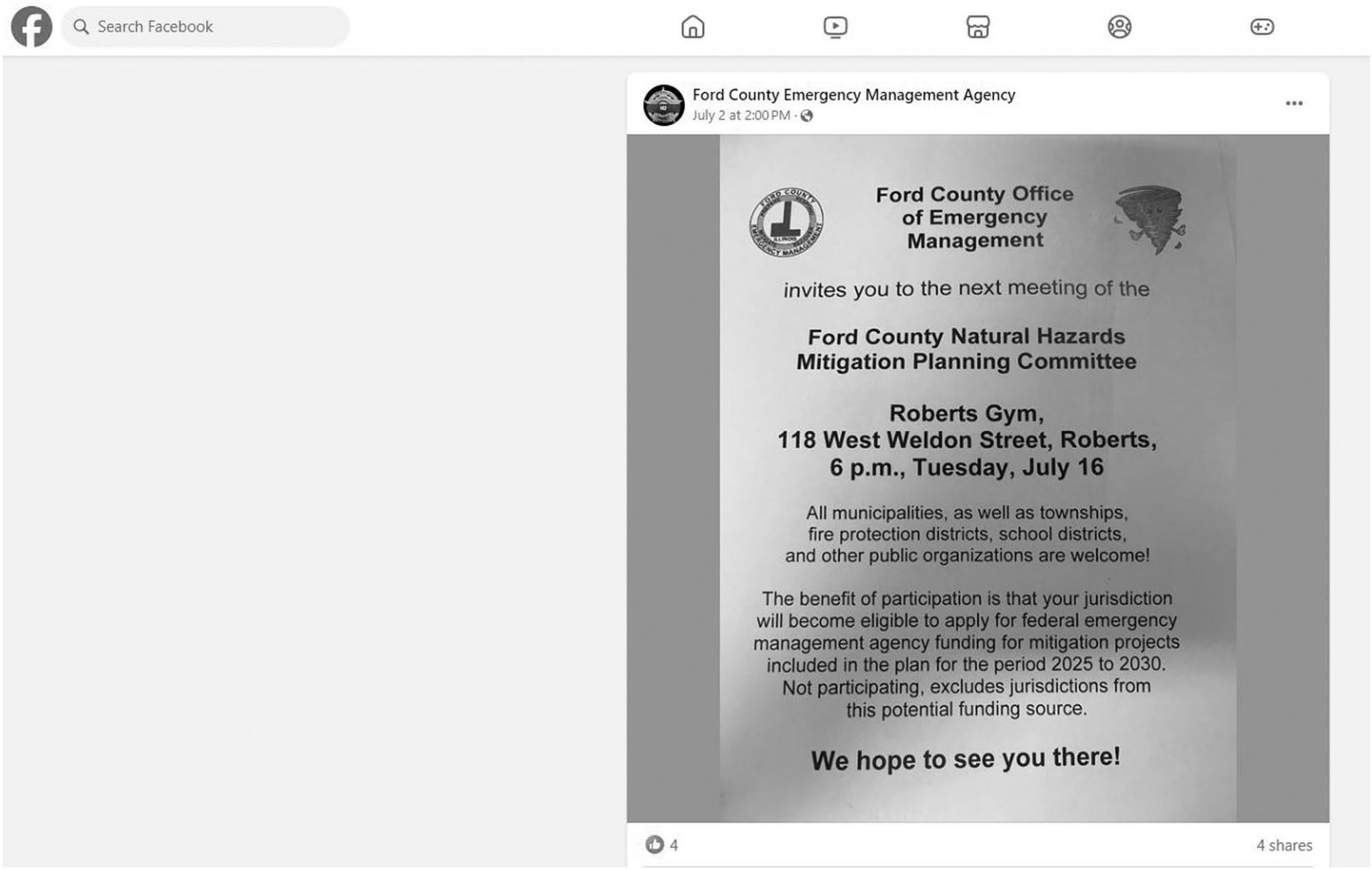
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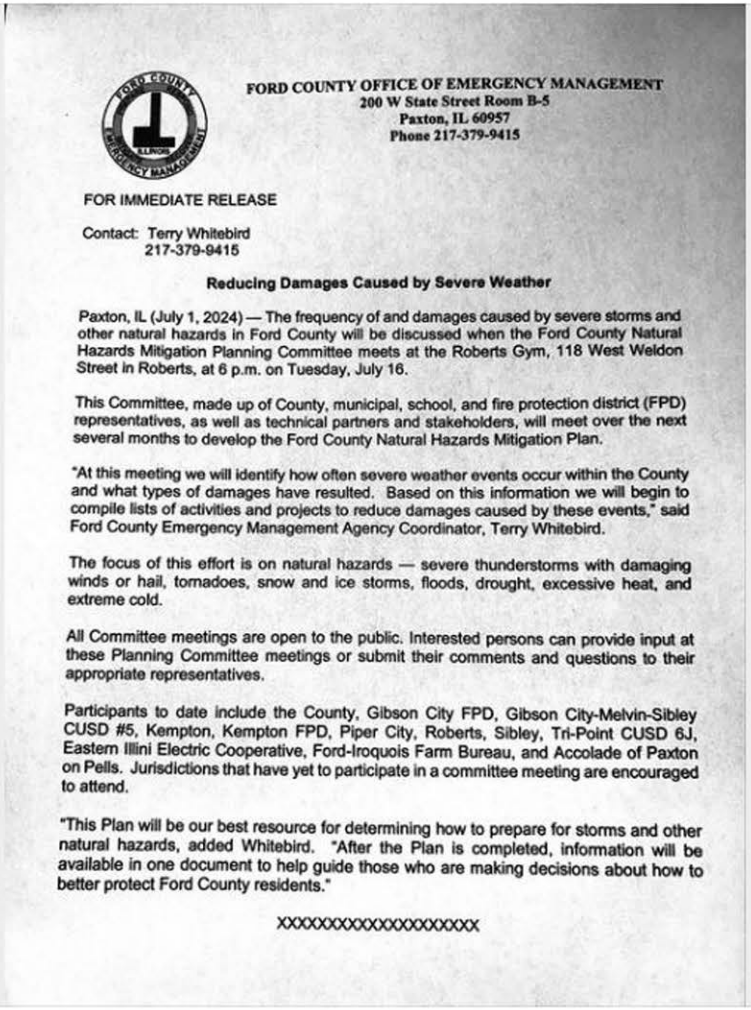
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Ford County Office
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invites you to the next meeting of the
Ford County Natural Hazards
Mitigation Planning Committee
Roberts Gym,
118 West Weldon Street, Roberts,
6 p.m., Tuesday, July 16
All municipalities, as well as townships,
fire protection districts, school districts,
and other public organizations are welcome!
The benefit of participation is that your jurisdiction
will become eligible to apply for federal emergency
management agency funding for mitigation projects
included in the plan for the period 2025 to 2030.
Not participating, excludes jurisdictions from
this potential funding source.
We hope to see you there!
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Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

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FORD COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Reducing Damages Caused by Natural Hazard Events

Paxton, IL (September 30, 2024) — The Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee will meet at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, October 15. At this meeting, the committee will identify projects and activities that can protect Ford County residents, property, and critical infrastructure from natural hazards while maintaining vital services when severe weather hits.

“Severe weather frequently damages buildings, crops, roads, and other critical infrastructure in this area. The County has been a part of eight major federal disaster declarations since 1990 and eight state disaster proclamations since 2010,” said Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird. “In addition, there has been at least $161 million in verified property damages and $76.3 million in crop damages caused by natural hazard events in the County.”

This Committee began work in April 2024 to develop the County’s Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Committee meetings are open to the public. The goal of this planning process is to identify preventative steps that can be taken to reduce the dollar damages as well as protect public health before a natural hazard event occurs.

“Other emergency plans focus on responding after a storm or disaster strikes. With this Plan, we will identify actions that can be taken to reduce damages caused by natural hazards for each participating jurisdiction before they occur. This Plan also helps assure each participating jurisdiction is eligible to receive federal grant money for mitigation projects,” added Whitebird.

Building community safe rooms, acquiring flood prone properties, resolving drainage issues, retrofitting critical infrastructure to better withstand hazard events, installing back-up power supplies, and developing public information materials are a few of the more frequently encountered mitigation projects in Illinois.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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Intro

We help people prepare for disasters through education by showing you resources and tools available.

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Ford County Emergency Management announce meeting number of the Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

FORD COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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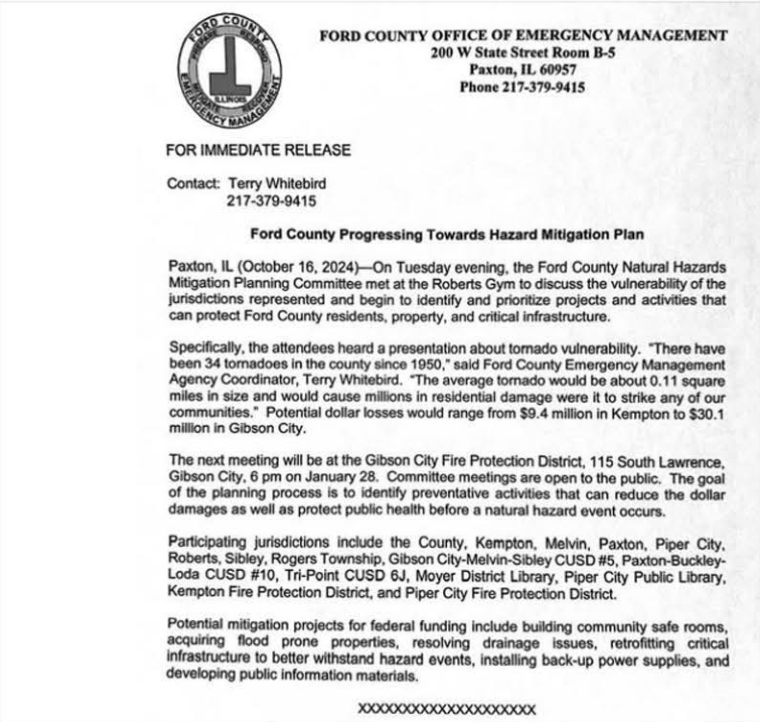
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October 16, 2024 ·



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Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Ford County Progressing Towards Hazard Mitigation Plan

Paxton, IL (October 16, 2024)—On Tuesday evening, the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee met at the Roberts Gym to discuss the vulnerability of the jurisdictions represented and begin to identify and prioritize projects and activities that can protect Ford County residents, property, and critical infrastructure.

Specifically, the attendees heard a presentation about tornado vulnerability. "There have been 34 tornadoes in the county since 1950," said Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird. "The average tornado would be about 0.11 square miles in size and would cause millions in residential damage were it to strike any of our communities." Potential dollar losses would range from $9.4 million in Kempton to $30.1 million in Gibson City.

The next meeting will be at the Gibson City Fire Protection District, 115 South Lawrence, Gibson City, 6 pm on January 28. Committee meetings are open to the public. The goal of the planning process is to identify preventative activities that can reduce the dollar damages as well as protect public health before a natural hazard event occurs.

Participating jurisdictions include the County, Kempton, Melvin, Paxton, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, Rogers Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Moyer District Library, Piper City Public Library, Kempton Fire Protection District, and Piper City Fire Protection District.

Potential mitigation projects for federal funding include building community safe rooms, acquiring flood prone properties, resolving drainage issues, retrofitting critical infrastructure to better withstand hazard events, installing back-up power supplies, and developing public information materials.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Protecting Public Health and Property in Ford County

Paxton, IL (January 13, 2025) — Mitigation projects and activities that can prevent injuries and fatalities while maintaining vital services for Ford County residents will be the main topic of discussion of the Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee at the Gibson City Fire Protection District, 115 South Lawrence, in Gibson City, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, January 28.

The Committee began work in April 2024 to develop the County's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. This Plan details the past severe weather events that have impacted the County and identifies mitigation projects and activities that can be taken before a severe weather event occurs to protect residents and critical services and infrastructure.

"Obtaining FEMA's approval of our Plan will make all of the participants eligible to receive federal grant money for mitigation projects and activities," explained Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

Projects identified by Committee members at this meeting will become part of the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. While the committee has provided input on portions of the Plan, the entire Plan will be presented for public review and comment before it is submitted to the state and federal government for approval.

"A public forum will be conducted in April 2025 for interested persons to review the Plan and ask questions of Committee Members. A two-week public comment period will be held following the public forum to accommodate interested persons who are unable to attend. We want to make sure that anybody who is interested has an opportunity to review and comment on the draft Plan," added Whitebird.

Interested persons can submit questions and comments to the Committee members or directly to the Ford County EMA Office.

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Public forum on plan set for Feb. 13

IROQUOIS COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

January 29, 2025

WATSEKA — The Iroquois County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, outlining projects and activities to reduce damage caused by severe weather and other natural hazards, will be available for public review and comment starting Thursday, Feb. 13.

A public forum will be held in conjunction with a meeting of the Iroquois County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee scheduled for 5 to 7 p.m. Feb. 13 at the MABAS 37 Building, 103 ½ Main St., Crescent City. The public can review the plan at any time during the forum.

Also, those unable to attend can review the plan and provide comments without participating in the forum. The plan, along with a summary sheet and a comment survey, will be available for review on the county's website and at the Iroquois County Clerk's Office in Watseka.

The comment period is open through Thursday, Feb. 27. Comments received will be used to make any revisions needed before the plan is submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Office of Homeland Security and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The committee has been conducting working meetings open to the public since last January. The committee has updated the plan with technical assistance from state and federal agencies as well as a consultant specializing in emergency management planning.

Participating in the planning process have been the municipalities of Ashkum, Beaverville, Chebanse, Danforth, Gilman, Watseka and Woodland. Other participating jurisdictions include Belmont Township, Crescent Township, Lovejoy Township, Ridgeland Township, the Clifton

Central school district, Watseka school district, Iroquois West school district, Crescent-Iroquois Fire Protection District, Danforth Fire Protection District, Gilman Community Fire Protection District, Iroquois Ford Fire Protection District, Loda Fire Protection District, Wellington-Greer Fire Protection District and Woodland Fire Protection District.

“This plan describes how the county and the participating jurisdictions have been impacted by severe weather and other hazards and identifies specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce damages to people and property before events occur,” Iroquois County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator Scott Anderson said.

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January 20 at 7:32 PM ·

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
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Interested persons can submit questions and comments to the Committee members or directly to the Ford County EMA Office.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Appendix F

FORD COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Plan to Protect Health and Property in Fulton County Ready for Public Review

Paxton, IL (September 8, 2025) — The Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, outlining projects and activities to reduce damages caused by severe weather and other natural hazards, will be available for public review and comment starting Tuesday, September 23. A public form will be held in conjunction with the Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts, from 4:30 to 6:30 pm on Tuesday, September 23. Individuals can come and review the Plan at any time during the forum. Those unable to attend can still review the Plan and provide comments without participating in the public forum.

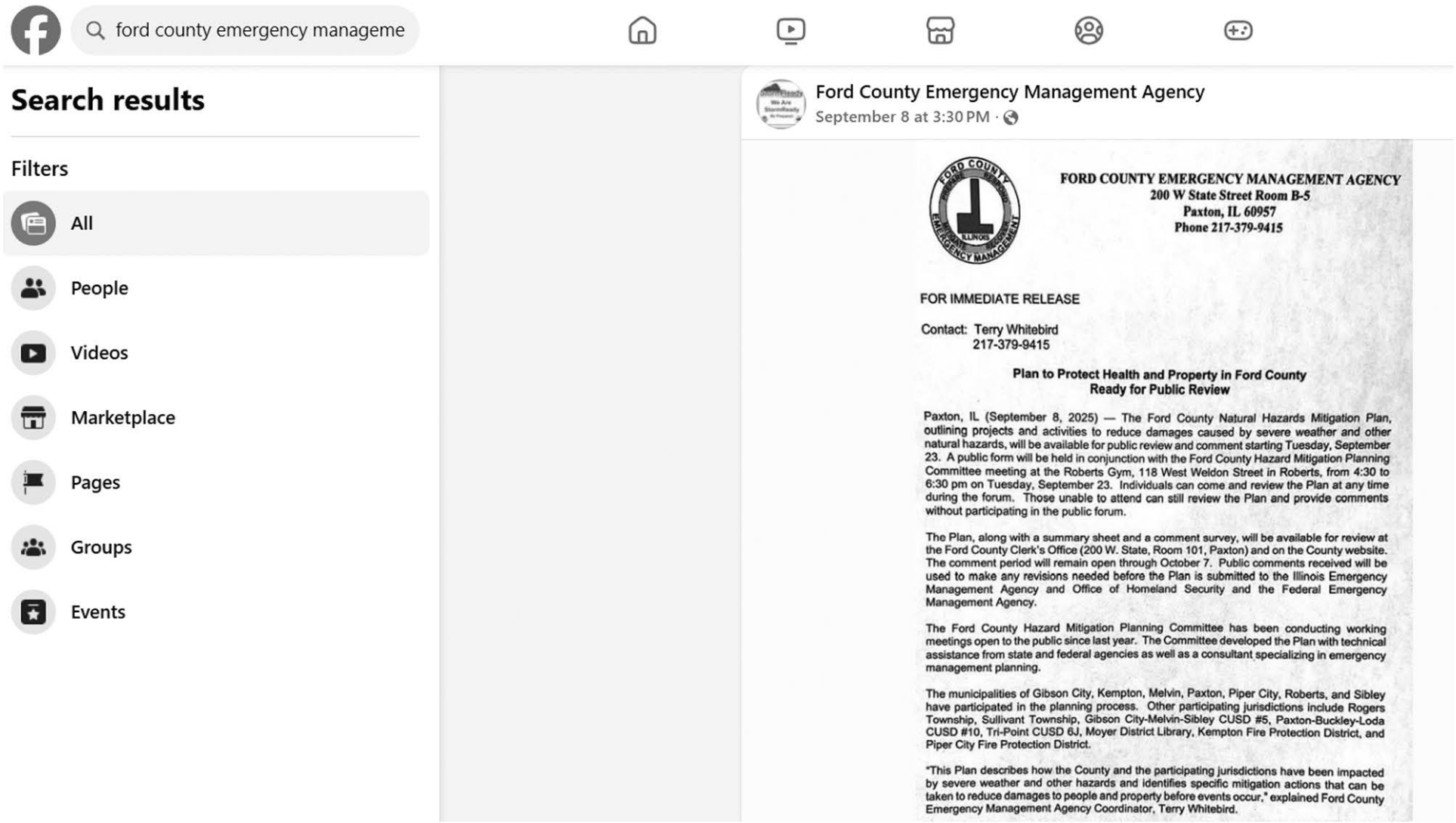
The Plan, along with a summary sheet and a comment survey, will be available for review at the Ford County Clerk's Office (200 W. State, Room 101, Paxton) and on the County website. The comment period will remain open through October 7. Public comments received will be used to make any revisions needed before the Plan is submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee has been conducting working meetings open to the public since last year. The Committee developed the Plan with technical assistance from state and federal agencies as well as a consultant specializing in emergency management planning.

The municipalities of Gibson City, Kempton, Melvin, Paxton, Piper City, Roberts, and Sibley have participated in the planning process. Other participating jurisdictions include Rogers Township, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Moyer District Library, Kempton Fire Protection District, and Piper City Fire Protection District.

"This Plan describes how the County and the participating jurisdictions have been impacted by severe weather and other hazards and identifies specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce damages to people and property before events occur," explained Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

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Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415
Plan to Protect Health and Property in Ford County
Ready for Public Review
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"This Plan describes how the County and the participating jurisdictions have been impacted by severe weather and other hazards and identifies specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce damages to people and property before events occur," explained Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

Appendix F

APPENDIX G

FORD COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN PUBLIC FORUM SUMMARY HANDOUT

SEPTEMBER 23, 2025
4:00 P.M. – 6:00 P.M.

Each year natural hazards (i.e., severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, severe winter storms, flooding, etc.) cause damage to property and threaten the lives and health of Ford County residents. Since 1990, Ford County has been included in 8 emergency and major federal disaster declarations and experienced at least $16 million in recorded property damages and $76.3 million in recorded crop damages.

In the last 10 years alone (2014 – 2023), there have been 40 extreme cold events, 24 excessive heat events, 21 thunderstorms with damaging winds, 21 riverine flood events, 16 flash flood events, 16 severe winter storms, 10 severe storms with hail one inch in diameter or greater, three tornadoes, two droughts, and one lightning strike with verified damages in the County. While natural hazards cannot be avoided, their impacts can be reduced through effective hazard mitigation planning and implementation.

What is hazard mitigation planning?

Hazard mitigation planning is the process of determining how to reduce or eliminate property damage and loss of life from natural hazards. This process helps the County and participating jurisdictions reduce their risk by identifying vulnerabilities and developing mitigation actions to lessen and sometimes even eliminate the effects of a hazard. The results of this process are documented in a natural hazards mitigation plan.

Why develop a natural hazards mitigation plan?

By preparing and adopting a natural hazards mitigation plan, participating jurisdictions become eligible to apply for and receive federal hazard mitigation funds to implement mitigation actions identified in the plan. These funds, made available through the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, can help provide local government entities with the opportunity to complete mitigation projects that would not otherwise be financially possible.

Who participated in the development of the County's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Recognizing the benefits that could be gained from developing a natural hazards mitigation plan, Ford County invited all the local government entities within the County to participate. The following jurisdictions chose to participate in the Plan development with the County:

- Ford County
- Gibson City, City of
- Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley Community Unit School District #5
- Kempton, Village of
- Kempton Fire Protection District
- Melvin, Village of
- Moyer District Library
- Paxton, City of
- Paxton-Buckley-Loda Community Unit School District #10
- Piper City, Village of
- Piper City Fire Protection District
- Rogers Township
- Roberts, Village of
- Sibley, Village of
- Sullivant Township
- Tri-Point Community Unit School District 6J

FORD COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

How was the Plan developed?

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan was developed through the Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee. The Committee included representatives from each participating jurisdiction, as well as input from agriculture, business, economic development, education, emergency services, healthcare, social services, and utilities. The Planning Committee met four times between April 2024 and September 2025.

Which hazards are included in the Plan?

After reviewing the risk assessment, the Planning Committee chose to include the following hazards in the Plan:

- severe storms (thunderstorms, hail, lightning & heavy rain)
- floods (riverine & flash)
- extreme cold
- severe winter storms (snow & ice)
- excessive heat
- tornadoes
- drought
- earthquakes

What is included in the Plan?

The Plan is divided into sections that cover the planning process; risk assessment; jurisdiction capabilities; mitigation strategy, including the jurisdiction-specific mitigation action lists; plan maintenance; and adoption. The majority of the Plan is devoted to the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.

The risk assessment identifies the natural hazards that pose a threat to the County and includes a profile of each hazard, which describes the location and severity of past occurrences, reported damages to public health and property, and the likelihood of future occurrences. It also provides a vulnerability analysis that estimates the potential impacts each natural hazard would have on the health and safety of the residents of Ford County, as well as the buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure in the County.

The key component of the mitigation strategy is a list of the projects and activities developed by each participating jurisdiction to reduce the potential loss of life and property damage that results from the natural hazards identified in the risk assessment. These projects and activities are intended to be implemented *before* a hazard event occurs.

What happens next?

Any comments received at today's public forum and during the public comment period will be reviewed and, where applicable, incorporated into the draft Plan before it is submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review. Once IEMA-OHS and FEMA have reviewed and approved the Plan, it will be presented to the County and each participating jurisdiction for formal adoption. After adopting the Plan, each participating jurisdiction will be eligible to apply for federal mitigation funds and can begin implementing the mitigation actions identified in the Plan.

APPENDIX H

FORD COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

COMMENT SHEET

PLAN COMMENT PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 23, 2025 THRU OCTOBER 7, 2025

The County's Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan evaluates damage to life and property from the natural hazards that occur in the County. This Plan also identifies projects and activities for the County and each participating jurisdiction that will help reduce these damages. This comment sheet should be used to provide feedback on the draft Plan.

What comments, concerns, or questions do you have regarding the draft Plan?
(Use additional sheets if necessary.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please Print Your Name, Address, and Phone Number Below:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

_____ Zip Code: _____

Comments will be accepted through October 7, 2025

Place
Stamp
Here

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County EMA
200 W. State St., Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Comment Survey

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan evaluates damage to life and property from the natural hazards that occur in the County. This Plan also identifies projects and activities for the County and each participating jurisdiction to help reduce these damages. This comment sheet should be used to provide feedback on the draft Plan.

An asterisk (*) denotes a question that is required for form completion.

* 1. What comments, concerns, or questions do you have regarding the draft Plan?

* 2. Name:

3. Address:

4. City/Village/Town:

5. State/Province:

6. Zip Code:

* 7. Email Address:

8. Phone Number:

Comments will be accepted through October 7, 2025.

Done

Powered by SurveyMonkey
See how easy it is to create surveys and forms.

APPENDIX I

FORD COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

To: Champaign County EMA: John Dwyer (jdwyer@champaigncountyil.gov)
Iroquois County EMA: Scott Anderson (sanderson@co.iroquois.il.us)
Livingston County ESDA: Jordan Uselding (juselding@livingstoncountyil.gov)
McLean County EMA: Cathy Beck (cathy.beck@mcleancountyil.gov)
Kankakee County EMA: Becky Powell (bpowell@k3county.net)
Vermilion County EMA: Joel Bird (joel.bird@vercounty.org)

From: Terry Whitebird, Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator

Subject: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Date: September 11, 2025

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you that Ford County is developing its countywide Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Since we share common boundaries, you are invited to review our draft Plan and provide comments during the public comment period, which runs from September 23 through October 7, 2025. Starting September 23, the Plan, along with a summary sheet and a comment survey, can be viewed on the Ford County webpage.

A public forum is scheduled for:

Tuesday, September 23, 2025
4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.
Roberts Gymnasium
Roberts, IL

If you have any questions, please contact me at twhitebird@fordcounty.illinois.gov or 217-379-9415.

AEC, LLC, an emergency management and environmental consulting firm experienced in preparing these plans, is leading our planning process. If you have specific questions about the Plan, please contact Ken Runkle, a consultant team member, at 217-585-9517 x4 or krunkle@aecspfld.com

Runkle, Ken

From:	Runkle, Ken
Sent:	Thursday, September 11, 2025 10:42 AM
To:	John Dwyer; Scott Anderson; juselding@livingstoncountyil.gov; cathy.beck@mcleancountyil.gov; bpowell@k3county.net; joel.bird@vercounty.org
Cc:	Bostwick, Andrea; Terry Whitebird
Subject:	Ford County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Attachments:	Adjacent Counties Memo - Ford County EMA 09112025.pdf

On behalf of Terry Whitebird, Ford County EMA, please see the attached memo to inform you of the upcoming Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan public forum and public comment period.

Ken

Ken Runkle, DPA, REHS
Environmental Toxicologist, AEC LLC
4231 Westgate Drive
Springfield, IL 62711
217-585-9517 x4



APPENDIX J

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

Ford County

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Some county buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Gibson City

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Homeowners* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Kempton

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Melvin

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).
- Other – Flooding at underpass on Route 54 and Elliott Road: people attempt to drive through it and have to be rescued.

Paxton

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *City Hall and Police Department* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- *Outdoor warning sirens* have been struck by lightning causing significant damage and rendering them inoperable, which increases vulnerability for residents.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

Piper City

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Roberts

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Sibley

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Gas station and township hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Rogers Township

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Heavy rain events have washed out roads and culverts causing imminent danger to the traveling public and potential long-term road closures.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Sullivant Township

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Township Hall and Village Hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Heavy rain events have washed out roads and culverts causing imminent danger to the traveling public and potential long-term road closures.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Schools* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Heavy rain events have washed out roads and culverts causing imminent danger to the traveling public and potential long-term road closures.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- *PBL Junior and Senior High* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *All school buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems **(tower in Piper City)**.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).
- Other – Internet goes out, phones do not work.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

Kempton Fire Protection District

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Most residents* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Piper City Fire Protection District

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- *Moyer District Library* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- *Moyer District Library* has been struck by lightning causing significant damage and rendering it inoperable, which increases vulnerability for residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the ~~school(s)~~ *library.*

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Flood (Riverine & Flash)

Ford County

- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Gibson City

- The community's drinking water facility is located in the base floodplain and vulnerable to flooding.
- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.
- Other – Waterways and tributaries become overwhelmed causing storm sewers to surcharge.

Paxton

- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Sibley

- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.

Rogers Township

- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Flood (Riverine & Flash)

- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Sullivant Township

- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- The community's drinking water facility is located in the base floodplain and vulnerable to flooding.
- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.
- Major flood events can damage the levees within the jurisdiction adversely impacting their ability to protect the people and infrastructure located behind them.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Flood (Riverine & Flash)

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- Other – Floods can severely impact/destroy the library's materials, including our local history section, which includes many rare materials.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Extreme Cold

Gibson City

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Kempton

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.
- Electrical substation equipment has failed during extreme cold events impacting service to residents and critical infrastructure.

Melvin

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Paxton

- The community is in need of additional warming centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Piper City

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Sibley

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional warming centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Rogers Township

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Extreme Cold

- The community is in need of additional warming centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Sullivant Township

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.
- Electrical substation equipment has failed during extreme cold events impacting service to residents and critical infrastructure.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.
- Electrical substation equipment has failed during extreme cold events impacting service to residents and critical infrastructure.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

Ford County

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Some county buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Gibson City

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Homeowners* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Kempton

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Melvin

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

Paxton

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *City Hall and Police Department* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.
- Other – Proximity to I-57 could create road closure scenarios that bring large amount of people to Paxton, placing a strain on planned resources.

Piper City

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Roberts

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Sibley

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Gas station and township hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Rogers Township

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Sullivant Township

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Township Hall* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Schools* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *PBL Junior and Senior High* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *All 3 campuses* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads. **(Buses)**
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Most residents* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- *Moyer District Library* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Excessive Heat

Gibson City

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.

Paxton

- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- During excessive heat events, brownouts and blackouts can impact power to critical facilities affecting services to residents.

Piper City

- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.

Roberts

- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.

Sibley

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- During excessive heat events, brownouts and blackouts can impact power to critical facilities affecting services to residents.

Rogers Township

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.

Sullivant Township

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Excessive Heat

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.
- During excessive heat events, brownouts and blackouts can impact power to critical facilities affecting services to residents.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

Ford County

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Some county buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Gibson City

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Homeowners* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

Kempton

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Melvin

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Paxton

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *City Hall and Police Department* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Piper City

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Community Building and City Hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- There are no storm warning sirens in the jurisdiction to alert residents of an impending tornado.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Roberts

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Sibley

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Gas station and township hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- There are no storm warning sirens in the jurisdiction to alert residents of an impending tornado **(not loud enough, communication on when to activate)**.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's ~~water tower~~ *pump house* impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Rogers Township

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- Township residents are vulnerable to tornadoes because the District does not have the equipment to notify individuals of incoming events.

Sullivant Township

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Township Hall* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Schools* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- *PBL Junior and Senior High* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *All 3 campuses* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

- School patrons are vulnerable to tornadoes because the District does not have the equipment to notify individuals of incoming events.
- Other – phone systems and Internet are tied together.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Most residents* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Community Building and City Hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- There are no storm warning sirens in the jurisdiction to alert residents of an impending tornado.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Moyer District Library* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including patrons at the library, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in. **(small space for sheltering)**
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Library patrons are vulnerable to tornadoes because the District does not have the equipment to notify individuals of incoming events.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Drought

Ford County

- Other – Each community controls their water service. The county can assist with emergency drinking water through the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

Gibson City

- The community's drinking water supply is at risk to a prolonged drought, potentially impacting the jurisdiction's ability to fight fires.

Paxton

- Other – Potential future impact on Mahomet Aquifer due to Carbon Sequestration projects (sole source of drinking water).

Rogers Township

- The community's drinking water supply is at risk to a prolonged drought, potentially impacting the jurisdiction's ability to fight fires.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Earthquakes

Gibson City

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Kempton

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.

Paxton

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Piper City

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.

Roberts

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.

Sibley

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Earthquakes

- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Rogers Township

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Sullivant Township

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Earthquakes

- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- An earthquake could damage the liners of the landfill and cause potential leaks damaging the lines to the gas and leachate wells.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- Other – Earthquakes could damage our materials and ability to provide information to the public.

APPENDIX K

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/28/1990	6:00 PM	Paxton	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were damaged.
10/04/1991	6:35 PM	Stelle^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were downed on IL Route 116 at the Ford-Iroquois County Line.
06/17/1992	3:50 PM	Paxton	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and limbs were blown down in the City.
07/02/1992	3:00 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and limbs were blown down and power lines were downed.
09/07/1992	11:01 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Limbs and ower lines were downed.
09/09/1992	5:25 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds damaged large tree limbs and power lines
09/09/1992	6:10 PM	Paxton Paxton^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds knocked down tree limbs on IL Route 115 near Paxton
07/06/1994	2:50 PM	Paxton	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tractor-semitrailer parked on the shoulder of Interstate 57 was blown over injuring three people. Part of a barn roof was blown off and trees were damaged and uprooted.
04/07/1995	11:00 PM	Elliott Paxton^ Paxton	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Farm outbuildings were destroyed by winds southeast of Paxton.
08/19/1995	4:15 PM	Elliott	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds blew down tree limbs and power lines.
10/29/1996	5:55 PM	countywide	53 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/30/1997	3:45 PM	countywide	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/19/1998	6:30 PM	Paxton Roberts	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were downed on a nursing home in Paxton. A telephone pole fell on 4 cars. In Roberts, extensive damage occurred as gutters were torn from houses, and winds uprooted trees which created roads to be blocked.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/12/1998	3:18 PM	Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Straight line winds downed several tree limbs and a few trees into electric poles, causing power outages throughout Paxton. Two large trees were uprooted.
06/28/1998	8:00 PM	Melvin Melvin^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees in Melvin.
06/29/1998	5:00 PM	Melvin Melvin^ Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/14/2000	1:15 PM	Paxton Paxton^	56 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/08/2001	2:55 PM	Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
10/24/2001	12:40 PM	Elliott Paxton Melvin^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/19/2002	1:00 AM	countywide	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2003	4:28 PM	Piper City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2003	5:00 PM	Gibson City Elliott	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/30/2003	8:20 PM	Paxton	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/08/2003	4:03 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The wind pushed a utility pole over and small trees were blown over.
07/09/2003	4:20 PM	Gibson City^	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/21/2003	1:50 AM	Melvin Melvin^	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/30/2004	5:50 PM	Kempton^	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Downburst winds damaged large trees in northern Ford County at County Roads 1300 East and 3400 North.
05/30/2004	5:50 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were down. A drive-in movie theater movie screen was damaged and signs were blown down.
07/13/2004	2:12 PM	Paxton Paxton^	70 kts	n/a	n/a	$100,000	n/a	Widespread damage from the west side of Paxton where small and medium size tree limbs were down to about State Road 115, 4 miles west of Paxton. Numerous large limbs were down, some large trees snapped ot uprooted. Shed roofs and doors were torn off and barns collapsed. A building was damaged at the airport west of town. Damage extended several miles north and south of State Road 9, but the worst damage appeard to be along State Route 9 between County Roads 1500 and 1700.
06/10/2005	5:40 PM	Sibley	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Power lines and tree limbs were blown down near Route 47 and Sibley Roads. Utility poles were snapped near Route 47 and Melvin Roads.
06/13/2005	6:40 PM	Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Five utility poles were blown over along Route 54.
07/20/2005	11:15 PM	Piper City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Large tree limbs were blown down.
07/21/2005	6:30 PM	Melvin^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A roof was blown off a storage building. Several tree limbs were blown down across the area.
07/21/2005	7:20 PM	Paxton Paxton^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Severval tree limbs and power lines were blown down across Paxton and southeast Ford County.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
09/19/2005	3:40 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Partial tree was blown down along with tree limbs south of Gibson City.
09/19/2005	3:48 PM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were blown down.
10/02/2005	4:24 PM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Large tree limbs down on Interstate 57.
03/12/2006	10:22 PM	Gibson City	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/12/2006	10:50 PM	Melvin	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$3,000	n/a	Utility poles and power lines were blown down on Route 59 54 causing the road to be closed.
03/12/2006	11:00 PM	Elliott^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$3,000	n/a	At State Road 9 and County Road 1100E several large evergreens were uprooted and part of the roof of an outbuilding was blown off. Further down State Route 9, between 1100E and 1200E, a few utility poles and power lines were blown down. Near State Route 9 and 1200E a farm house had windows broken and siding damaged by wind. A pickup truck also had windows broken.
03/12/2006	11:05 PM	Elliott	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$5,000	n/a	A roof was blown off a water pumping station.
03/13/2006	4:10 AM	Paxton^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	Two camper trailers were overturned on Interstate 57.
04/02/2006	6:57 PM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A roof was blown off a trailer in a mobile home park.
05/24/2006	4:08 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$15,000	n/a	Trees and tree limbs were blown down. A brick garage was destroyed.
05/24/2006	4:20 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$1,000	n/a	Trees and power lines were blown down.
06/22/2006	8:48 AM	Roberts	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were blown down.
10/02/2006	11:40 PM	Piper City	57 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large tree limb down was blown down blocking a road.
05/15/2007	1:30 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were blown down.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/15/2007	1:35 PM	Melvin^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Several trees and numerous tree limbs were blown down. An empty, above ground pool was destroyed.
07/18/2007	2:55 AM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Large tree limbs were blown down.
05/30/2008	3:13 PM	Paxton Paxton^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$20,000	n/a	A semi truck was blown over in the median on Interstate 57, just southwest of Paxton.
06/15/2008	3:30 PM	Gibson City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and tree limbs were blown down.
06/15/2008	3:34 PM	Paxton Paxton^ Melvin Melvin^	70 kts	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	Trees, tree limbs and power lines were blown down across all of Paxton. Tin siding was blown off of a building. Trees, tree limbs and power lines were blown down across Melvin. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 36,299 customers were without power for up to 2 days; 73 poles replaced.
12/27/2008	1:45 PM	Gibson City^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/01/2009	6:36 PM	Paxton	56 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large tree was blown down on Route 9 blocking both lanes.
08/04/2009	8:45 AM	Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small tree limbs were blown down.
06/21/2010	11:00 PM	Gibson City	65 kts	n/a	n/a	$750,000	n/a	Numerous trees up to two feet in diameter, tree limbs and power lines were blown down in Gibson City. Some trees and tree limbs fell onto houses. A semi tanker trailer was pushed over on its side. A large grain bin under construction was knocked off its foundation.
06/21/2010	11:05 PM	Gibson City Paxton Elliott	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Several trees were blown down blocking Route 9 between Gibson City and Paxton.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/22/2011	3:36 PM	Gibson City^ Sibley^	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	A semi truck was blown off of Route 47, about four miles south of Sibley.
05/22/2011	3:47 PM	Gibson City Roberts Roberts^ Melvin	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple power lines were blown down along Route 54 between Gibson City and Thawville.
06/04/2011	7:15 PM	Melvin^	56 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Five utility poles were blown down.
06/21/2011	6:05 PM	Paxton^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was downed near the intersection of Route 9 and 1600 E.
05/29/2013	12:26 AM	Piper City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$5,000	n/a	Eight to ten power poles were blown down. A few sheds were blown down. A big evergreen tree was blown down along with numerous large tree limbs.
05/31/2013	4:32 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pine trees were uprooted and power lines were blown down.
06/22/2013	10:15 AM	Gibson City	65 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A 20 by 24 foot section of roofing shingles was taken off a church on the northwest side of Gibson City. Numerous 18 to 24 inch diameter trees were blown over or snapped throughout town. Some of the trees were snapped at the base while others were snapper higher.
06/24/2013	5:40 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$3,000	n/a	A row of power lines were blown down into a field south of Route 9 along County Road 300E. A Large tree was uprooted across Route 54.
06/24/2013	5:46 PM	Elliott^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$1,000	n/a	Power lines were blown down and a power pole was broken near the intersection of 1000E and 100N.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
11/17/2013	12:31 PM	Cabery	56 kts	n/a	n/a	$20,000	n/a	A roof was lifted off a garage causing the collapse of a cinder block building. A chimney was toppled at St Joseph Church. A home TV antenna tower was blown over. There were sporadic uprooted trees and downed limbs throughout town.
06/08/2015	6:43 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Medium sized tree limbs were snapped off of trees throughout town.
05/26/2017	3:47 PM	Roberts Roberts^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were blown down south of Roberts.
06/14/2017	4:01 PM	Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large section of a tree was snapped off and blown across a road.
06/17/2017	8:48 PM	Gibson City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Numerous trees and tree limbs were blown down along with some power lines. One tree was blocking the road near Church and 8th Streets. Most of the damage was concentrated between 8th and 14th streets, east of Sangamon Street. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 11,882 customers were without power for up to 1 day; 29 wires downed; 127 poles replaced; 31 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 954 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
05/13/2018	4:50 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Utility poles were blown down.
06/10/2018	12:50 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large, partially rotted tree limb fell onto a garage.
07/14/2018	8:25 AM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was blown down.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
07/14/2018	8:40 AM	Paxton	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A two to three foot diameter tree was uprooted and a six inch diameter tree limb was snapped on another tree.
08/06/2018	4:58 PM	Paxton	65 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A roof was blown off a building on Vermillion Street between Holmes and Pine. Half of a tree fell onto a house on Washington Street. A 4 to 6 inch diameter tree limb fell onto Center Street. There were sporadic 3 to 6 inch diameter tree limbs blown down on the north side of Paxton.
08/06/2018	7:35 PM	Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/2018	7:55 PM	Paxton	50 kts	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	A motorcycle was blown off Interstate 57 near Mile Marker 263. The rider suffered only minor injuries.
05/23/2019	12:30 AM	Gibson City Gibson City^ Sibley Sibley^	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	In Gibson City, a large tree was blown down on Lott Blvd. Numerous tree limbs were blown down. Power was reported out for much of Gibson City. Considerable tree damage was reported in Sibley with numerous roads blocked due to large trees down. Two large grain silos were blown over near N 200 E Road southwest of Sibley. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 24,836 customers were without power for up to 2.5 days; 286 wires downed; 80 poles replaced; 25 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 315 Ameren personnel responded to the event.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/23/2019	12:47 AM	Piper City^	61 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/12/2021	8:04 AM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree damage was reported in Gibson City including tree limbs and power lines blown down and one small tree snapped at its base. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 15,081 customers were without power for up to 1 day; 476 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
09/07/2021	4:35 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Widespread tree and powerline damage was reported in Gibson City. The roof of the hospital was damaged and a baseball dugout was destroyed.
12/10/2021	9:30 PM	Gibson City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A roof was partially blown off a residential building and a couple of trees were blown down. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 26,606 customers were without power for up to 2 days; 105 wires downed; 36 poles replaced; 35 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 810 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
07/04/2022	4:23 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was blown down onto power lines.
07/23/2022	1:47 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was blown down on Pine Street.
05/07/2023	9:24 PM	Piper City Piper City^ Roberts^ Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Numerous trees were reported downed in and around Piper City, including one that had fallen onto a house. A tree was reported snapped half way up and had fallen onto power lines in Paxton.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/29/2023	12:18 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were blown down.
06/29/2023	12:33 PM	Paxton	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and power lines were blown down throughout Paxton. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 181,668 customers were without power for up to 6 days; 3,129 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
GRAND TOTAL:				**4**	**0**	**$1,024,000**	**$0**	

Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 2
Severe Storms - Hail Events Reported in Ford County
1978 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Hail Stone Diameter (inches)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/24/1978	6:48 PM	Piper City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/29/1979	2:15 PM	Piper City Piper City^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/20/1981	7:00 PM	Piper City	2.50 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/1984	5:45 PM	Gibson City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/14/1986	6:50 PM	Paxton	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/26/1986	12:00 PM	Kempton^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/17/1991	12:30 PM	Elliott^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/26/1994	8:30 PM	Gibson City^ Paxton	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	$5,000	n/a	High winds and hail damaged siding, windows and automobiles.
05/19/1998	6:30 PM	Piper City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/12/1998	3:05 PM	Gibson City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/20/2000	9:00 AM	Melvin^	2.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/06/2001	12:45 PM	Elliott	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/18/2001	12:20 PM	Gibson City Paxton Elliott	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A slow moving thunderstorm moved across southern Ford county during the early afternoon, producing hail as large as half dollars across most of southern Ford county.
06/05/2005	12:25 PM	Gibson City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/21/2005	5:40 PM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/14/2006	6:20 AM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/16/2006	6:19 AM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/19/2006	3:04 PM	Paxton	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/07/2011	2:31 PM	Roberts	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	$250,000	n/a	Hail up to the size of golf balls pounded the city of Roberts damaging numerous cars and roofs.
07/31/2012	11:35 AM	Sibley	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

^ Hail event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 2
Severe Storms - Hail Events Reported in Ford County
1978 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Hail Stone Diameter (inches)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
07/31/2012	11:52 AM	Gibson City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/10/2013	7:11 AM	Sibley^ Melvin^	1.50 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Quarter to ping pong ball size hail caused crop damage and dented cars.
05/21/2014	2:41 PM	Gibson City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/09/2015	8:43 PM	Paxton	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/2017	4:12 AM	Gibson City	1.50 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/2017	11:06 AM	Piper City	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/26/2017	3:35 PM	Sibley	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/26/2017	4:07 PM	Paxton^	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/09/2018	5:05 PM	Piper City^	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/15/2021	4:21 PM	Elliott^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/12/2021	8:02 AM	Gibson City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/30/2022	6:33 PM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
GRAND TOTAL:				**0**	**0**	**$255,000**	**$0**	

Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

^ Hail event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 3
Severe Storms - Lightning Events Reported in Ford County
2000 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/14/2000	3:00 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Lightning struck a home, causing severe fire damage.
08/09/2018	7:55 PM	Paxton	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	A person was struck by lightning near South Cherry and West Ottawa Streets and suffered only minor injuries.
GRAND TOTAL:			**1**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	

Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

^ Lightning event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
07/06/1998	5:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Street and basement flooding and flooding of farm fields occured in Piper City. State Road 115 was closed in Piper City.
05/12/2002	3:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event was part of a federally-declared disaster (Declaration #1416)*** Many drainage ditches, streams and creeks flooded. Many roads, especially in low lying areas also flooded, mainly as a result of streams and creeks overflowing their banks.
08/19/2002	8:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Flooding occurred across the County through the morning hours before subsiding by afternoon.
01/13/2005	1:05 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Water was reported over the roads on Rt. 9 east and west of Gibson City and over Rt. 47 between Gibson City and Sibley. Water was also reported over the road at Rt. 115 near Piper City. 3 feet of water was reported across the roads around Piper City.
01/08/2008 thru 01/11/2008	9:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	$500,000	n/a	Heavy rain which fell onto saturated and frozen ground on January 8th caused widespread and significant flooding across much of Ford County through January 11th. Numerous roads were flooded and closed.

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Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
02/05/2008 thru 02/09/2008	7:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	After heavy rain and flash flooding on February 4th and February 5th, flooding continued for several days due to saturated and frozen ground.
09/14/2008 thru 09/16/2008	4:08 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/27/2008 thru 12/28/2008	9:04 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/10/2009 thru 03/11/2009	2:03 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2009	4:10 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/15/2009 thru 05/16/2009	11:16 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/23/2010 thru 06/24/2010	10:06 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Law enforcement officials reported many roads were still closed due to flooding from heavy rain across portions of Ford County.
04/22/2011	12:15 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A storm spotter reported ditches full of water and up to 18 inches of standing water on some roads in Gibson City.

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Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
05/07/2008 thru 05/08/2008	7:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/27/2013	8:41 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/2013	10:30 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	western portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Heavy rain caused 8 to 12 inches of water to build up on most roads in Gibson City.
07/12/2014	2:36 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	southwestern portion of county	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Emergency Management reported that much of the north side of Gibson City was flooded.
08/31/2014	1:59 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/26/2015 thru 06/27/2015	5:16 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/09/2015 thru 07/10/2015	5:58 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/12/2015 thru 07/13/2015	2:03 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central and central portions of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the columns of Home, Business and Infrastructure indicates impacts occurred to those structure/infrastructure types during a general flood event. A detailed description of the type and magnitude of the impacts are included in the Impacts/Event Description column if available.

Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
12/26/2015 thru 12/27/2015	11:20 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/13/2016	7:18 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2016	10:46 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/28/2016 thru 08/29/2016	7:24 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/18/2017	6:25 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/18/2017	9:30 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Several streets were flooded with standing water up to 8 inches deep in Paxton.
02/19/2018 thru 02/21/2018	10:44 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/10/2018	10:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Standing water was reported on area roads and in yards in Paxton. Dawn Street between Route 45 and Lane Drive was closed due standing water 5 to 6 inches deep.

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Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
08/06/2018	7:45 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Many streets in Paxton were covered with several inches of flood waters.
05/31/2019	4:02 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/17/2020 thru 05/19/2020	10:10 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	northwestern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/2020	4:30 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Flooding of ditches, fields, and some residential roads was reported in and east of the Paxton area.
06/27/2020 thru 06/28/2020	7:30 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trained weather spotters reported flooding near Stelle.
08/12/2021 thru 08/13/2021	2:00 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	southwestern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Gibson City Police Department and Mayor indicate that essentially all roadways in the City remain impassible, some with several feet of water over them.
10/24/2021 thru 10/25/2021	8:30 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	western portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Street flooding was reported in Gibson City.

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General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
02/22/2023 thru 02/23/2023	4:55 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	southern portion of county	X		X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Video and photos shared on social media showed flooding in and around Gibson City. Large portions of North Park were flooded. Standing water in yards and driveways was shown near 15th Street and Church Street. A garage was flooded with 1 to 2 feet of water. Water a few inches deep was flowing across Route 9 near 100 E Road, west of Gibson City. A photo shared on social media showed standing water at the intersection of Roselawn Drive and Stockholm Road in Paxton.
GRAND TOTAL:							**0**	**0**	**$500,000**	**$0**	

Sources: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

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Table 5
Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
07/06/1998	9:30 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/24/1999	12:18 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/09/2000 thru 07/10/2000	11:58 PM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/05/2001	11:26 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/06/2001	4:00 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/27/2002	2:11 AM	northern & central portions of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/28/2002	3:33 PM	southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/19/2002	3:00 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/23/2002	2:40 AM	south-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Numerous roads were flooded across south central Ford County.
07/18/2003	12:00 AM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Many streets were flooded in Piper City.
08/02/2003	2:30 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Flooding was reported along Route 47, one mile south of Sibley.
06/16/2004	7:20 PM	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	State police reported flooding on U.S. Rt. 45.

^ Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Table 5
Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
09/05/2006	10:40 AM	central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/04/2008 thru 02/05/2008	9:30 PM	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	$500,000	n/a	Flash flooding was reported throughout much of Ford County. Deep and fast flowing water was flowing across many roads.
05/30/2008	4:10 PM	central & southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/04/2008	2:22 AM	southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/04/2008 thru 06/05/2008	9:52 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/13/2008 thru 09/14/2008	10:24 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/27/2008	1:51 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/10/2009 thru 03/11/2009	9:43 PM	southeastern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2009	12:02 AM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[A] Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
05/15/2009	5:46 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/28/2009	4:30 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Significant street flooding was reported in Gibson City with many roads covered with water.
06/05/2010 thru 06/06/2010	10:54 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/15/2010	4:47 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/21/2010	7:05 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Roads near Melvin were closed due to water from nearby fields flowing across them.
06/23/2010	7:10 PM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/22/2011	4:47 PM	central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/06/2012	2:30 PM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Illinois Highway 115 was covered quickly with water based on field debris and mud signatures over the road.
05/07/2012	12:30 AM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Illinois Highway 115 had mud and field debris signatures indicating that water had come up quickly and encompassed the road. Almost all fields in the area were flooded and at least one creek was out of its banks over a roadway just to the east of Cabery.

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Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
04/18/2013	5:58 AM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/26/2013 thru 05/27/2013	11:16 PM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/31/2013 thru 06/01/2013	10:28 PM	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	County Roads 200N and 1700E near Paxton were barricaded due do flooding.
06/22/2013	10:42 AM	southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trained spotters reported standing water of eight to twelve inches across the Gibson City area.
05/11/2014	10:30 PM	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An estimated 1.5 feet of flowing water was reported over Route 47 north of Gibson City with flooding reported on the roads in Gibson City. Some neighborhoods in Gibson City had several inches of standing water.
07/12/2014	6:30 AM	southwester portion of county	X		X	n/a	n/a	$500,000	n/a	Water 12 to 18 inches deep was reported on most streets and adjacent property across northern portions of Gibson City. Basements were flooded and 18 inches of water flooded the water treatment plant.
08/30/2014 thru 01/00/1900	11:43 PM	northern & central portions of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
06/07/2015 thru 06/08/2015	6:23 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Minor street flooding was reported in Paxton.
06/18/2015	2:56 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/20/2015 thru 06/21/2015	10:15 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/08/2015 thru 07/09/2015	10:27 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/11/2015 thru 07/12/2015	8:15 PM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Route 115 was flooded and impassable in numerous locations between Route 116 and the north county line.
07/18/2016	12:53 AM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/2017	5:31 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/2018 thru 08/07/2018	9:02 PM	southeastern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
06/22/2020	6:24 PM	southeastern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/27/2020	4:29 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/26/2021	3:57 PM	western portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/12/2021	9:30 AM	southwester portion of county				n/a	n/a	$12,000,000	$200,000	*Event Description Provided Below*

Thunderstorms producing heavy rain continued to redevelop across southwest Ford County during the late morning and early afternoon producing widespread significant flash flooding in many areas, including in Gibson City. Numerous homes and businesses suffered significant flood damage. Local officials estimated about 800 properties were affected by flooding. Most roads were closed and impassable with several feet of water across some roads. Multiple cars were stalled in flood waters with multiple water rescues. A senior citizen center was inundated with flood waters and multiple water rescues were performed to remove the residents. To the southwest of Gibson City, vegetation was flattened in many low lying areas due to the fast flowing flood waters. Rainfall amounts in Gibson City and far southwest Ford County were in the 7 to 9 inch range from late morning through early afternoon. Measured rainfall amounts included 9.33 inches one mile northeast of Gibson City; 8.76 inches in Gibson City and 7.63 inches three miles west northwest of Gibson City. During the NWS storm survey, it was discovered that several private rain gauges in Gibson City ranged between 10 to 13 inches. The property damage amount was estimated in consultation with city and local officials. The crop damage amount was estimated in consultation with agriculture officials.

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Table 5
Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
08/05/2023	1:00 PM	southeastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Several portions of Route 9 were closed east of Paxton due to flooding. Winter Street was blockaded. A photo shared on social media showed a rain gauge near Paxton with a storm total of 6.50 inches of rain.
GRAND TOTAL:						**0**	**0**	**$13,000,000**	**$200,000**	

Sources: Iowa State University, Iowa Environmental Mesonet, National Weather Service Data, Search for Warnings.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[A] Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/04/1995 thru 01/06/1995	n/a	-4 °F	8 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/12/1995	n/a	-2 °F	13 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/10/1995	n/a	-4 °F	7 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/1996	n/a	-1 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/30/1996 thru 02/03/1996	n/a	-18 °F	14 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/1996	n/a	2 °F	11 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/11/1997 thru 01/15/1997	n/a	-9 °F	9 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/17/1997 thru 01/19/1997	n/a	-14 °F	7 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/29/1997 thru 01/30/1997	n/a	-6 °F	7 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/31/1998 thru 01/01/1999	n/a	-9 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/04/1999 thru 01/05/1999	n/a	-25 °F	-1 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/07/1999 thru 01/11/1999	n/a	-13 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/25/1999	n/a	-6 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/2000 thru 01/21/2000	n/a	-7 °F	8 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/23/2000 thru 01/27/2000	n/a	-14 °F	19 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/2000	n/a	1 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/2000	n/a	0 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/2000	n/a	-4 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/22/2000 thru 12/23/2000	n/a	-7 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
12/25/2000 thru 12/26/2000	n/a	-10 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/28/2000 thru 12/29/2000	n/a	-3 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/02/2001 thru 01/03/2001	n/a	-3 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/2001	n/a	-2 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/04/2002	n/a	-1 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/18/2003 thru 01/19/2003	n/a	-8 °F	19 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/23/2003 thru 01/25/2003	n/a	-6 °F	12 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/2003	n/a	-13 °F	10 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/2003	n/a	-3 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/28/2004 thru 02/01/2004	n/a	-13 °F	19 °F	-34 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/24/2004 thru 12/25/2004	n/a	-2 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/16/2005 thru 01/18/2005	n/a	-4 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/07/2005	n/a	-8 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/19/2006	n/a	-3 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/2007 thru 02/10/2007	6:00 PM	-11 °F	14 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/15/2007 thru 02/16/2007	n/a	-14 °F	8 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/01/2008 thru 01/02/2008	11:25 PM	-4 °F	11 °F	-20 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/2008 thru 01/20/2008	12:00 AM	-2 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

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1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/24/2008	12:00 AM	-9 °F	6 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/29/2008 thru 01/30/2008	11:06 PM	5 °F	17 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/10/2008 thru 02/11/2008	2:00 AM	1 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/21/2008 thru 12/22/2008	3:00 AM	-3 °F	20 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/14/2009 thru 01/17/2009	6:00 PM	-18 °F	16 °F	-45 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/25/2009 thru 01/26/2009	n/a	2 °F	10 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/02/2010 thru 01/04/2010	n/a	-8 °F	7 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2010 thru 01/07/2010	n/a	-2 °F	18 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/09/2010 thru 01/11/2010	n/a	-12 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/07/2010 thru 12/09/2010	n/a	-4 °F	14 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/2010 thru 12/15/2010	n/a	-3 °F	13 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/2011 thru 01/21/2011	9:00 PM	-6 °F	10 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/02/2011 thru 02/03/2011	9:00 PM	-4 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/08/2011 thru 02/10/2011	n/a	-9 °F	10 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/11/2013 thru 12/12/2013	6:00 PM	-2 °F	24 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/03/2014	n/a	-10 °F	19 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/06/2014 thru 01/07/2014	12:00 AM	-11 °F	-5 °F	-50 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation*** Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 52,337 customers were without power for up to 2.5 days; 140 wires downed; 30 poles replaced; 46 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 145 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
01/23/2014 thru 01/24/2014	6:00 PM	-2 °F	7 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/2014 thru 01/29/2014	3:00 AM	-3 °F	13 °F	-40 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2014 thru 02/07/2014	6:00 PM	-8 °F	11 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/10/2014 thru 02/12/2014	12:00 AM	-17 °F	14 °F	-35 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/14/2014 thru 02/15/2014	n/a	-5 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/26/2014	12:00 AM	4 °F	n/a °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
02/27/2014	4:00 AM	5 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/03/2014	n/a	-1 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/05/2015 thru 01/08/2015	n/a	-9 °F	12 °F	-40 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/2015 thru 01/10/2015	6:00 PM	-5 °F	9 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/14/2015 thru 01/15/2015	n/a	-9 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/05/2015 thru 02/06/2015	n/a	-12 °F	18 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/14/2015 thru 02/15/2015	8:00 PM	1 °F	n/a °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/18/2015 thru 02/20/2015	6:00 PM	-5 °F	10 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/23/2015 thru 02/24/2015	12:00 AM	-2 °F	16 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
02/27/2015 thru 02/28/2015	n/a	-11 °F	13 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/06/2015	n/a	-6 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/17/2016 thru 01/19/2016	9:00 PM	-2 °F	10 °F	-28 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/21/2016	n/a	-4 °F	18 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/14/2016 thru 12/15/2016	9:00 PM	3 °F	n/a	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/2016 thru 12/19/2016	6:00 AM	-4 °F	7 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2017 thru 01/07/2017	n/a	-3 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/26/2017 thru 12/28/2017	9:00 PM	-14 °F	4 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/30/2017 thru 01/06/2018	6:27 PM	-17 °F	17 °F	-40 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/16/2018 thru 01/17/2018	n/a	-4 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/05/2018 thru 02/06/2018	n/a	-10 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/2019 thru 01/21/2019	n/a	-8 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/24/2019 thru 01/26/2019	6:00 PM	-16 °F	19 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/29/2019 thru 01/31/2019	6:00 PM	-21 °F	12 °F	-60 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation*** Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 10,033 customers were without power for up to 3 days; 27 wires downed; 3 poles replaced.
03/04/2019	12:00 AM	-2 °F	12 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/2020 thru 02/14/2020	8:00 PM	-6 °F	n/a	-20 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/07/2021 thru 02/08/2021	12:00 AM	-7 °F	3 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
02/13/2021 thru 02/20/2021	11:00 PM	-13 °F	18 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2022 thru 01/07/2022	9:00 PM	-3 °F	n/a	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/25/2022 thru 01/26/2002	8:00 PM	-9 °F	n/a	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2022	n/a	-25 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/22/2022 thru 12/24/2022	8:00 PM	-12 °F	n/a	-42 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/24/2022 thru 12/25/2022	9:00 PM	n/a	n/a	-25 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	
GRAND TOTAL:						**0**	**0**	**$0**	

Sources: Iowa State University, Iowa Environmental Mesonet, National Weather Service Data, Search for Warnings.
Midwestern Regional Climate Center, cli-MATE.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Cooperative Observation Forms.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
02/25/1950	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/06/1950 thru 12/07/1950	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/14/1951	4:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/06/1951	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	10.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/14/1951	3:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/01/1952 thru 12/02/1952	9:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/02/1954 thru 03/03/1954	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/18/1955 thru 11/19/1955	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/11/1956	3:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/28/1956	4:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
03/24/1957 thru 03/25/1957	11:50 PM	Blizzard	7.0 in.				X	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/07/1957 thru 04/08/1957	10:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/1958 thru 01/21/1958	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/08/1958	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/03/1959 thru 01/04/1959	12:00 AM	Blizzard	4.4 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/1959 thru 01/21/1959	12:00 AM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.		X	X		Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/12/1959	8:30 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/1959 thru 12/21/1959	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1960	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
03/03/1960	n/a	Blizzard	5.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/09/1960	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.				X	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/1960	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/1961	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/1961	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/23/1963 thru 02/24/1963	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/12/1964 thru 01/13/1964	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	8.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/1965	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1965	n/a	Blizzard	5.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/04/1965	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/23/1965	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.8 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/28/1966	6:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/26/1967 thru 01/27/1967	n/a	Blizzard	X				X	Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	COOP observe noted high winds, blocked roads, phone & power lines down.
01/06/1968	7:00 AM	Winter Storm	4.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/14/1968 thru 01/15/1968	5:00 AM	Winter Storm	7.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/05/1969 thru 01/06/1969	10:30 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/03/1971	12:30 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/28/1971 thru 11/29/1971	9:30 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/29/1972	2:00 AM	Winter Storm	5.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/1973 thru 12/19/1973	10:00 AM	Heavy Snow	10.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	COOP observer noted schools were closed.

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/30/1973 thru 12/31/1973	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/14/1974	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/20/1974 thru 12/01/1974	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	7.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/12/1975	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/27/1975	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/21/1977 thru 03/22/1977	7:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/02/1977 thru 12/03/1977	7:30 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/05/1977 thru 12/06/1977	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/08/1977	8:30 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/25/1978 thru 01/26/1978	6:30 AM	Blizzard	5.4 in.				X	Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	COOP observer noted wind gusts up to 40 mph, visibility zero and drifting; roads closed and motorists stranded.
02/14/1978	5:00 AM	Heavy Snow	7.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/13/1979 thru 01/14/1979	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/23/1979 thru 01/24/1979	12:00 PM	Heavy Snow	7.2 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/1979	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1980	5:00 AM	Blizzard	2.3 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/28/1980	7:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.8 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/27/1980 thru 11/28/1980	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	8.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/1981	4:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/09/1981 thru 02/10/1981	10:00 PM	Heavy Snow	9.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/16/1981 thru 12/17/1981	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/22/1981 thru 12/23/1981	3:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/1982	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/05/1982	10:00 AM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.		X	X	X	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/08/1982 thru 04/09/1982	8:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/1983	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/07/1983 thru 12/08/1983	3:30 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/1983 thru 12/15/1983	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/21/1983	10:30 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
02/27/1984 thru 02/28/1984	7:00 AM	Blizzard	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/10/1985 thru 02/12/1985	11:30 AM	Winter Storm	4.3 in.		X			Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/19/1986	3:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/23/1986	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/1987 thru 01/10/1987	7:00 AM	Heavy Snow	12.0 in.					Gibson City Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/18/1987 thru 01/19/1987	9:00 PM	Heavy Snow	8.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/1988	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/09/1988 thru 02/11/1988	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.7 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/27/1988	8:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/19/1989 thru 02/20/1989	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/09/1989 thru 12/10/1989	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/1990 thru 02/14/1990	9:00 AM	Ice Storm	X	X	X			Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event was part of a major federal disaster declaration (Declaration #860)***
12/22/1990 thru 12/23/1990	4:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/12/1991	8:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/1993 thru 01/10/1993	3:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/15/1993	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.8 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1993	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/22/1994 thru 02/24/1994	2:30 PM	Winter Storm	4.0 in.		X			Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1994	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
11/11/1995	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/1997	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/15/1997	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	9.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/26/1997	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Piper City 3SE Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/1997	9:00 AM	Winter Storm	5.0 in.	X				Piper City 3SE Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/11/1997	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/09/1998	12:00 AM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.		X	X		Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/21/1998	n/a	Winter Storm	5.0 in.			X		Piper City 3SE Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/01/1999 thru 01/03/1999	4:00 PM	Winter Storm	14.0 in.				30 mph	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event was part of a federal emeregency declaration (Declaration EM #3134)***
03/08/1999 thru 03/09/1999	5:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/2000 thru 01/20/2000	12:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/29/2000 thru 01/30/2000	12:30 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/11/2000	3:00 AM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.	X	X	X	35 mph	Paxton 2WS	n/a	n/a	$33,820	*Event Description Provided Below*
This event was part of a federal emeregency declaration (Declaration EM #3161) Significant accumulations of freezing rain and sleet fell, knocking out power. The ice changed to snow in the afternoon and evening and winds gusted to 25 to 35 mph causing significant blowing and drifting snow.								Public Assistance figures identified a total of $33,820 in damages/emergency protective measures for Ford County. Totals by Jurisdiction: $4,134 Brenton Township; $3,643 Button Township; $2,217 Dix Township; $7,197 Drummer Township; $7,808 Gibson City; $2,973 Lyman Township; $1,012 Melvin; $4,836 Patton Township.				
12/13/2000 thru 12/14/2000	9:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/28/2000 thru 12/30/2000	10:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/17/2001	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/26/2002	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/24/2002 thru 12/25/2002	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
02/14/2003 thru 02/15/2003	8:00 PM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	Strong northerly winds produced significant blowing and drifting snow with near blizzard conditions in some areas.
12/05/2003	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/04/2005 thru 01/06/2005	7:00 PM	Winter Storm	X	X	X	X			n/a	n/a	n/a	Power lines were downed on Rt. 47 due to ice accumulations.
01/23/2005	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/09/2005	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2007	7:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.8 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/2007	2:00 AM	Blizzard	16.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/2007	2:00 PM	Winter Storm	X		X	X	35 mph		n/a	n/a		
12/15/2007 thru 12/16/2007	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	10.1 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/01/2008	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/29/2008	6:30 PM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.				35 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/31/2008 thru 02/01/2008	4:00 PM	Heavy Snow	9.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/26/2008	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/05/2008	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/2008 thru 12/19/2008	9:00 PM	Ice Storm	0.5 in.						n/a	n/a	n/a	*Event Description Provided Below*
Ice accumulations caused numerous tree limbs and power lines to break, which also brought down utility poles. Power outages were widespread in these areas.								Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 45,000 customers were without power for up to 5 days; 600 wires downed; 269 poles replaced; 315 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 1,056 Ameren personnel responded to the event.				
02/06/2010	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/03/2010 thru 12/04/2010	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/11/2010 thru 12/12/2010	2:00 PM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.				55 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	

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1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/25/2010	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/2011 thru 02/02/2011	12:00 PM	Blizzard	15.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	$105,816	*Event Description Provided Below*
This event was part of a major federal disaster declaration (Declaration #1960) ***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation*** Public Assistance figures identified a total of $105,816 in damages/emergency protective measures for Ford County. Totals by Jurisdiction: $6,765 Button Township; $3,824 Dix Township; $23,108 Gibson City; $2,980 Lyman Township; $4,823 Mona Township; $6,184 Patton Township; $41,386 Paxton; $4,177 Peach Orchard Township; $5,982 Rogers Township; $2,522 Sullivant Township; $4,064 Ford County Highway Department.								Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 14,000 customers were without power for up to 3 days; 1,494 wires downed; 104 poles replaced; 718 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 1,144 Ameren personnel responded to the event.				
02/25/2011	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/24/2013 thru 03/25/2013	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	10.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/2013 thru 12/14/2013	4:30 PM	Heavy Snow	7.2 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/04/2014 thru 01/05/2014	8:00 PM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation***
02/04/2014 thru 02/05/2014	10:00 AM	Heavy Snow	7.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/18/2014	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2015	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/2015 thru 02/02/2015	12:00 AM	Winter Storm	7.0 in.				43 mph	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/15/2018	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2018	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/24/2018	1:00 AM	Winter Storm	7.5 in.				40 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/02/2018	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/12/2019 thru 01/13/2019	12:30 AM	Winter Storm	7.0 in.						n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/2020	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/01/2021	3:45 AM	Ice Storm	2.0 in.	X	0.25 in.				n/a	n/a	n/a	*Event Description Provided Below*
Several trees and power lines were brought down by the ice with power outages reported. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 14,966 customers were without power for up to 6 days; 240 wires downed; 63 poles replaced;								123 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 1,296 Ameren personnel responded to the event.				
02/15/2021 thru 02/16/2021	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.						n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation***
02/01/2022 thru 02/03/2022	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	13.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation***
02/17/2022	10:30 AM	Winter Storm	8.0 in.				30 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds produced widespread blowing and drifting snow.

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/22/2022 thru 12/24/2022	12:00 PM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.				55 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	*Event Description Provided Below*
Winds gusted as high as 55 mph through the morning of December 23rd and continued gusting to 40 mph through that evening producing widespread blowing snow and near whiteout conditions in many areas, especially in rural and open areas.								Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 5,987 customers were without power for up to 3 days.				
GRAND TOTAL:									**0**	**0**	**$139,636**	

Sources: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Cooperative Observation Forms.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
06/21/1995	n/a	96 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/12/1995 thru 07/17/1995	n/a	102 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/31/1995 thru 08/01/1995	n/a	96 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/13/1995 thru 08/18/1995	n/a	96 °F	72 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/19/1996 thru 07/20/1996	n/a	93 °F	78 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/1996 thru 08/08/1996	n/a	93 °F	71 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/24/1997 thru 06/25/1997	n/a	93 °F	72 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/27/1997 thru 07/28/1997	n/a	95 °F	71 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/26/1998 thru 06/27/1998	n/a	93 °F	75 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/20/1998	n/a	93 °F	72 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/25/1998	n/a	90 °F	74 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/07/1998	n/a	95 °F	67 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/05/1999 thru 07/06/1999	n/a	90 °F	72 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/22/1999 thru 07/23/1999	n/a	92 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/26/1999 thru 07/31/1999	n/a	97 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/30/2000	n/a	96 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/23/2001 thru 07/25/2001	n/a	95 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/22/2002	n/a	95 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/05/2003	n/a	94 °F	71 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/25/2005 thru 07/26/2005	n/a	92 °F	74 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/2006	n/a	93 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/16/2006	1:00 PM	89 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/30/2006 thru 08/02/2006	1:00 PM	92 °F	73 °F	114 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/2007 thru 08/08/2007	1:00 PM	92 °F	68 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/04/2008	2:00 PM	88 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/24/2009	11:00 AM	92 °F	68 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/25/2009	1:00 PM	91 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/09/2009	4:07 AM	88 °F	71 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/07/2010	n/a	93 °F	76 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/16/2010	12:00 PM	91 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/23/2010 thru 07/24/2010	10:00 AM	90 °F	71 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/03/2010	n/a	92 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/10/2010 thru 08/13/2010	2:12 PM	96 °F	66 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/05/2011	n/a	96 °F	66 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/08/2011	n/a	94 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/11/2011	12:00 PM	93 °F	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/17/2011	12:00 PM	91 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/18/2011 thru 07/24/2011	11:00 AM	97 °F	72 °F	120 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/27/2011 thru 07/28/2011	1:00 PM	92 °F	73 °F	108 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/01/2011 thru 08/02/2011	12:00 PM	92 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/02/2011 thru 08/03/2011	10:00 AM	92 °F	73 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/02/2011 thru 09/03/2011	11:00 AM	98 °F	67 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/28/2012 thru 06/29/2012	12:00 PM	99 °F	69 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/02/2012 thru 07/07/2012	11:00 AM	101 °F	73 °F	118 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/17/2012 thru 07/18/2012	10:00 AM	98 °F	72 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/23/2012 thru 07/25/2012	n/a	100 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/05/2012	n/a	96 °F	68 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2013 thru 07/19/2013	11:00 AM	91 °F	73 °F	109 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/25/2014	12:00 PM	93 °F	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/13/2015	12:00 PM	89 °F	n/a °F	108 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/17/2015 thru 07/18/2015	11:00 AM	90 °F	71 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/08/2015	n/a	93 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/21/2016 thru 07/24/2016	12:00 PM	91 °F	69 °F	116 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/12/2017	10:00 AM	87 °F	n/a °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/29/2018	n/a	96 °F	68 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/16/2018 thru 06/18/2018	12:00 PM	91 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/29/2018 thru 07/01/2018	11:00 AM	91 °F	70 °F	120 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/04/2018 thru 07/05/2018	12:00 PM	90 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/26/2018 thru 08/28/2018	12:00 PM	91 °F	72 °F	109 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/21/2018	n/a	95 °F	72 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2019 thru 07/20/2019	3:00 PM	92 °F	72 °F	118 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2020	12:00 PM	88 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/10/2021 thru 08/11/2021	12:00 PM	89 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/24/2021 thru 08/25/2021	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/12/2022	n/a	93 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/13/2022 thru 06/15/2022	12:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/05/2022	11:30 AM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/03/2022	10:00 AM	n/a	n/a °F	108 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/26/2023 thru 07/28/2023	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	115 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/20/2023	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/22/2023	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	115 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/23/2023 thru 08/24/2023	11:00 AM	n/a	n/a °F	120 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
GRAND TOTAL:						**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	

Sources: Iowa State University, Iowa Environmental Mesonet, National Weather Service Data, Search for Warnings.
Midwestern Regional Climate Center, cli-MATE.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Cooperative Observation Forms.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
1	04/07/1954	3:00 PM	Cabery^	F 3	1.2 mi.	400 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Multiple Counties* Touched down in Livingston County southwest of Saunemin and traveled northeast passing through the extreme northwestern tip of Ford County before lifting off near Manteno in Kankakee County - total length: 42.6 miles
2	04/03/1956	4:00 PM	Kempton^	F 2	2.0 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	
3	08/12/1956	10:20 PM	Piper City^ Piper City	F 1	5.2 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County northwest of Piper City and traveled southeast into Iroquois County lifting off east-northeast of Onarga - total length: 12.5 miles
4	04/26/1957	2:00 PM	Gibson City^	F 1	6.2 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in McLean County at Le Roy and traveled northeast before lifting off southeast of Gibson City in Ford County – total length: 22.0 miles
5	04/05/1958	4:25 PM	Sibley^ Melvin^ Roberts^	F 1	4.0 mi.	80 yd.	n/a	n/a	$2,500	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County between Sibley and Melvin and traveled northeast crossing the extreme southeast eastern corner of Livingston County before lifting off northwest of Roberts in Ford County – total length: 5.1 miles

[1] The length provided is only for the portion(s) of the tornado that occurred in the County.

^ Tornado touchdown verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

† Property damages sustained as a result of this tornado represent losses sustained in two or more counties. A detailed breakdown by county was not available.

Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
6	06/08/1958	7:00 PM	Melvin^	F 1	1.0 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	
7	03/04/1961	4:40 PM	Gibson City Elliot^ Paxton^	F 1	18.2 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	$250,000 †	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Multiple Counties* Touched down in McLean County at Arrowsmith and traveled east-northeast through Ford County and into Iroquois County lifting off east-southeast of Wellington - total length: 51.5 miles Damaged a 20-block section and destroyed a lumber yard in Gibson City.
8	09/14/1965	4:15 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	F 2	6.6 mi.	77 yd.	n/a	n/a	$250,000	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* touched down in McLean County northwest of Saybrook and traveled east before lifting off east of Gibson City in Ford County – total length: 11.5 miles Farm buildings west of Gibson City showed considerable damage. Three mobile homes were overturned and the roof of a motel was ripped off in Gibson City. Twenty-one empty freight cars were overturned west of the City.

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Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
9	11/26/1965	6:17 PM	Paxton^	F 1	0.3 mi.	10 yd.	2	n/a	$250,000	n/a	Tornado struck first near southwest corner of the City. A 325-foot communications tower was bent to the ground, cedar trees uprooted, southeast corner of upper story was pulled from rest of building in two cases. Damage mostly to roofs, trees, and power lines. Path narrow and generally northeast but varied from north-northeast to almost east for short distances.
10	06/16/1970	6:00 PM	Gibson City^	F 1	2.0 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	Farm outbuildings and trees heavily damaged on four farms with houses damaged by broken limbs and debris.
11	06/04/1973	5:35 PM	Paxton	F 1	0.2 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12	06/20/1974	7:30 PM	Paxton^	F 0	0.1 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
13	05/24/1980	3:00 PM	Piper City^	F 0	0.9 mi.	100 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County just north of Piper City and traveled northeast into Iroquois County lifting off at Danforth - total length: 9 miles
14	06/07/1980	2:00 PM	Roberts^	F 2	3.6 mi.	880 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in Livingston County southeast of Graymont and traveled southeast before lifting off near Roberts in Ford County – total length: 34.5 miles

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Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
15	08/24/1982	1:25 PM	Sibley^	F 2	5.5 mi.	300 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in McLean County east of Bloomington and generally traveled east lifting off southeast of Sibley in Ford County - total length: 23.5 miles
16	08/24/1982	2:29 PM	Clarence^	F 0	0.8 mi.	33 yd.	n/a	n/a	$250,000	$250,000	Tornado touched down in an open farm field causing crop damage. It lifted 200 yards from several farm buildings.
17	06/30/1986	4:00 AM	Gibson City^	F 0	4.0 mi.	123 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	$25,000	
18	05/09/1995	8:00 PM	Roberts^	F 1	0.8 mi.	40 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County northeast of Roberst and traveled northeast lifting off west of Onarga in Iroquois County - total length: 5.0 miles
19	06/04/1999	5:13 PM	Roberts^	F 0	0.2 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
20	05/18/2000	6:10 PM	Gibson City	F 0	0.5 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
21	05/18/2000	6:30 PM	Gibson City^	F 0	0.5 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
22	05/18/2000	6:40 PM	Paxton^	F 0	0.5 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
23	05/14/2003	4:59 PM	Gibson City^	F 0	1.0 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	A tornado touched down three miles north of Gibson City near Route 47 and SR 900N. The tornado damaged some out buildings and a couple farms and debris was blown across a field.

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Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
24	05/28/2003	4:49 PM	Paxton^	F 0	1.5 mi.	75 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down 2 miles west of Paxton near Interstate 57. Utility poles were blown down west of Paxton.
25	04/20/2004	5:52 PM	Piper City^	F 0	0.5 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly at a farm, damaging a grain bin and an outbuilding.
26	03/12/2006	10:56 PM	Elliott^	F 0	2.0 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado damaged outbuildings east of County Road 1100E near 300N. Debris was scattered across a field from southwest to northeast. The tornado ended near 1200E and State Road 9.
27	04/16/2006	3:57 PM	Piper City^	F 0	0.5 mi.	40 yd.	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly near US 24, east of 1700E. A tool shed was knocked over.
28	06/21/2010	3:58 PM	Melvin^	EF 0	0.20 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly with a debris cloud in an open field near U.S. 52, southwest of Melvin.
29	05/07/2011	3:06 PM	Elliot^	EF 0	0.05 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly in a field east of Elliott. No damage was reported.
30	07/31/2012	12:18 PM	Gibson City^	EF 0	0.01 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly on the east side of Illinois Route 47 approximately two miles south of Gibson City. No damage occurred.

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Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
31	04/18/2013	7:36 AM	Elliot^	EF 0	0.57 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	$15,000	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly hitting a barn, killing two horses, then lifting back up. Six power poles were also blown down. Emergency managers found debris as far as six miles away.
32	06/09/2020	5:24 PM	Piper City^	EF U	1.70 mi.	75 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County southeast of Piper City and traveled northeast into Iroquois County lifting off south of La Hogue - total length: 4.36 miles No damage was reported and the path was estimated based on reports from trained spotters.

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Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
33	01/03/2023	5:56 PM	Gibson City^	EF 1	2.90 mi.	25 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A NWS storm survey found that the tornado touched down just south of E 200N Rd on the south side of Gibson City between N 450E Rd and N 600E Rd. Trekking northeastward near 30 mph, the tornado carved a path spanning 2.9 miles with a maximum width of 25 yards before lifting north of E 300N Rd just east of N 700E Rd. Along its path, the tornado damaged the roofs of two homes, one of which was also noted to have broken windows and a wooden post penetrating the roof. Additionally, there was significant damage to a lean-to style outbuilding as well as uprooted trees and downed power lines
34	02/27/2023	9:15 AM	Clarence^	EF U	1.60 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down roughly two miles southwest of Clarence and tracked northeast for one to two miles before lifting. The tornado did not cause any known damage.
GRAND TOTAL:							**2**	**0**	**$1,129,500 †**	**$275,000**	

Sources: Midwest Regional Climate Center, Tornado Tracks Tool.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.
NOAA, National Weather Service, Storm Prediction Center, SVRGIS, Tornadoes (1950-2023) Database.

[1] The length provided is only for the portion(s) of the tornado that occurred in the County.

^ Tornado touchdown verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

† Property damages sustained as a result of this tornado represent losses sustained in two or more counties. A detailed breakdown by county was not available.

Table 10
Drought Events Reported in Ford County
1980 - 2023

Year(s)	Start Month	Duration (Months)	Magnitude Drought Intensity Category[1]					Percent Crop Yield Reduction from Previous Year		Designated USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
			D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	Corn	Soybeans			
1983	n/a	n/a						46.8%	19.8%	n/a	n/a	All 102 counties in Illinois were proclaimed state disaster areas because of high temperatures and insufficient precipitation beginning in mid-June.
1988	June	16						67.4%	57.0%	n/a	n/a	Approximately half of all Illinois counties were impacted by drought conditions.
2005 - 2006	May	16	X	X	X	X		11.2%	---	Yes	$235,242 *	
2011	July	2	X	X				4.6%	6.2%	Yes	$7,133,434 *	
2012	June	4.5	X	X	X	X		53.5%	6.3%	Yes	$67,471,344 *	Rainfall totals in the extreme drought areas between June 1st and August 1st included 2.44 inches two miles west southwest of Paxton (which was just 30% of normal rainfall).

[1] An "X" identifies the level of drought intensity reached by at least a portion of the County during the event, if available.

* Crop Damage figures were obtained from USDA Risk Management Agency and only represent losses sustained by insured crops.

^ While the County was not designated a USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area, it was identified as a Contiguous County and eligible for natural disaster assistance.

US Drought Monitor – Drought Intensity Category Descriptions

D0	abnormally dry	D3	extreme drought
D1	moderate drought	D4	exceptional drought
D2	severe drought		

Table 10
Drought Events Reported in Ford County
1980 - 2023

Year(s)	Start Month	Duration (Months)	Magnitude Drought Intensity Category[1]					Percent Crop Yield Reduction from Previous Year		Designated USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
			D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	Corn	Soybeans			
2022 - 2023	June	7	X	X				---	---	^	$349,862 *	
2023	May	6	X	X	X			---	---	No	$639,993 *	
GRAND TOTAL:											**$75,829,875 ***	

Sources: Illinois State Water Survey, Illinois State Climatologist.
National Drought Mitigation Center, United States Drought Monitor.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.
United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Quik Stats Lite.

[1] An "X" identifies the level of drought intensity reached by at least a portion of the County during the event, if available.

* Crop Damage figures were obtained from USDA Risk Management Agency and only represent losses sustained by insured crops.

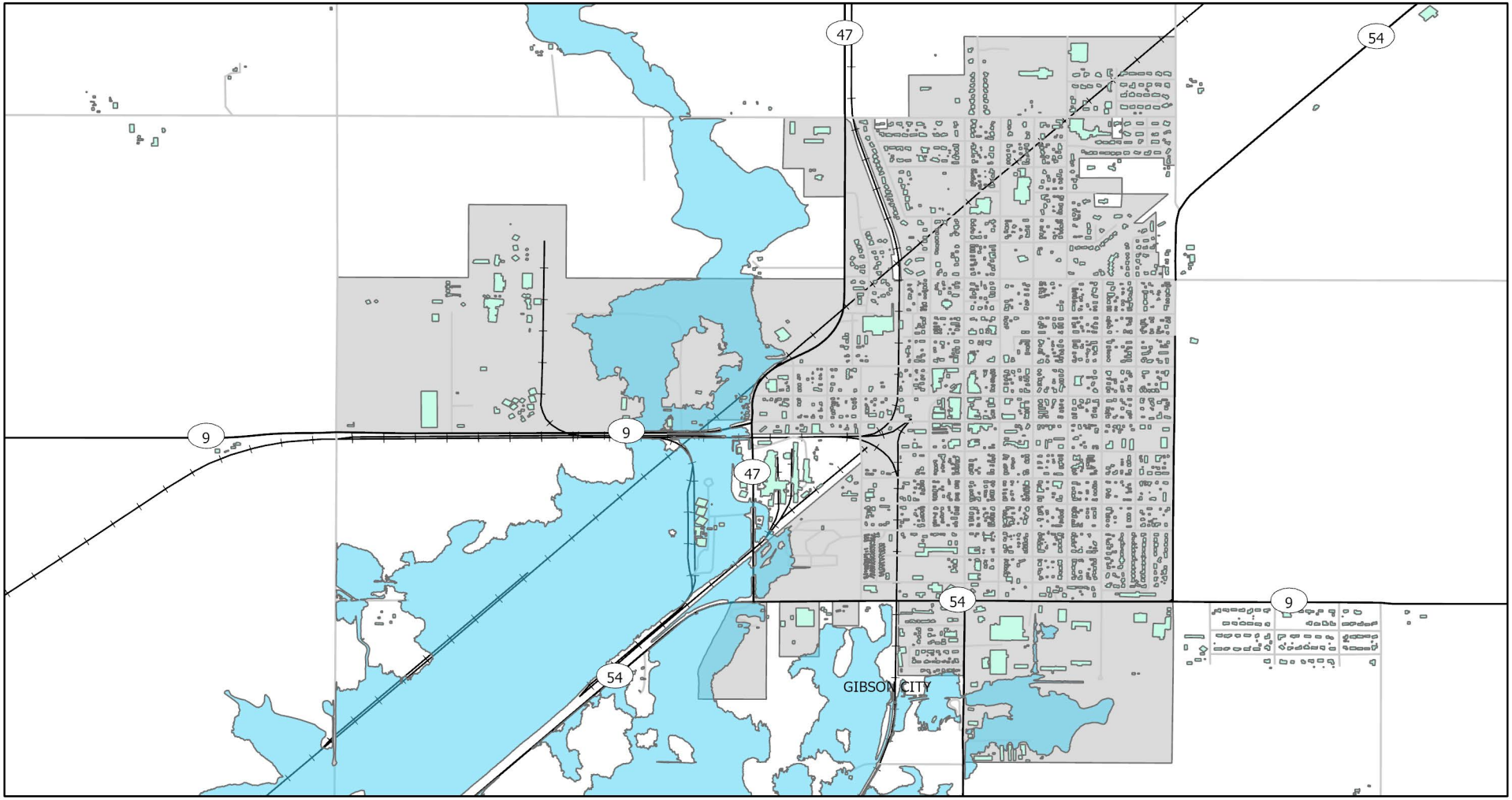
^ While the County was not designated a USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area, it was identified as a Contiguous County and eligible for natural disaster assistance.

US Drought Monitor – Drought Intensity Category Descriptions

D0	abnormally dry	D3	extreme drought
D1	moderate drought	D4	exceptional drought
D2	severe drought		

APPENDIX L

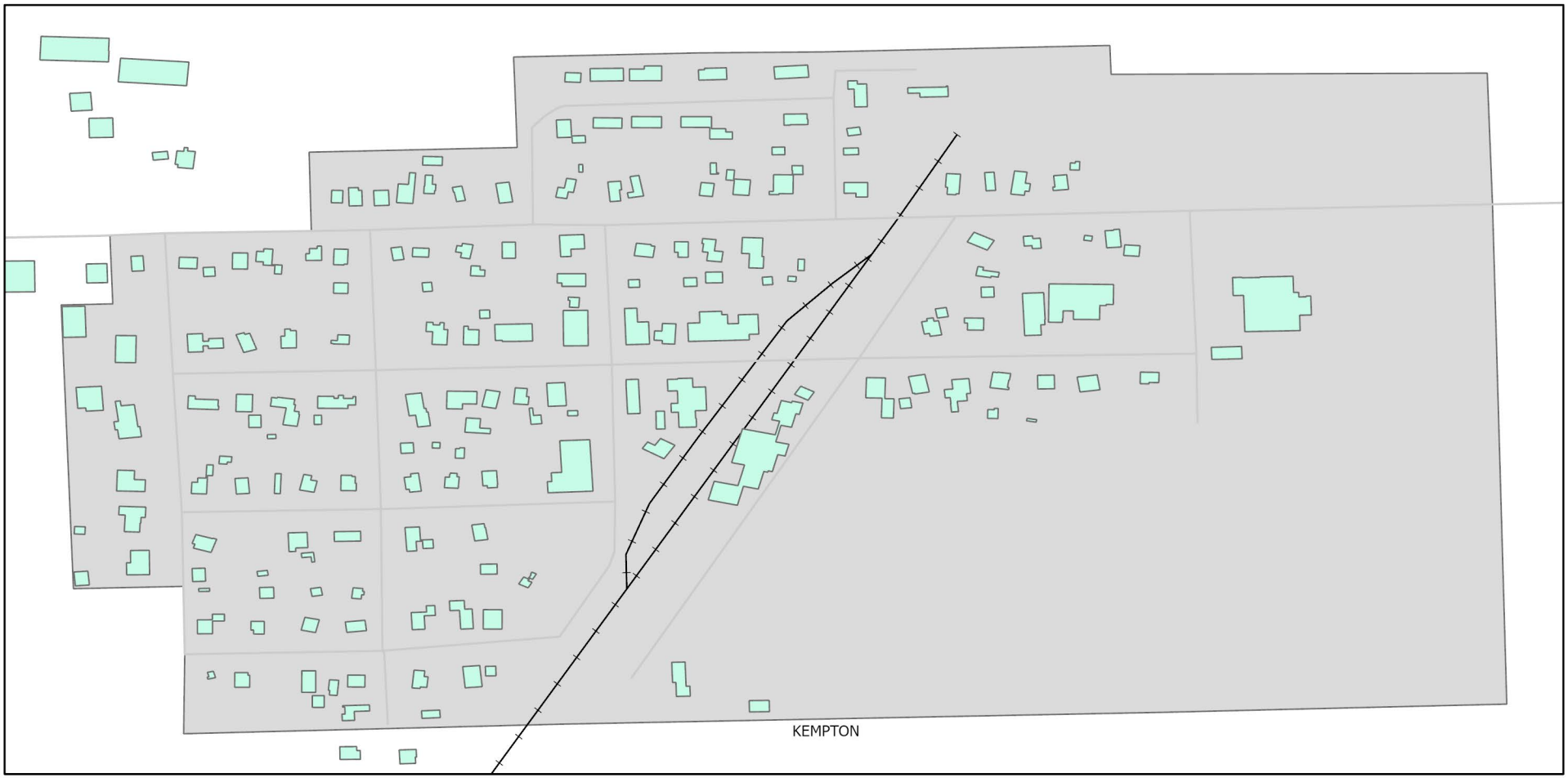
Gibson City



- Building Footprints
- 100 Year Floodplain
- Municipal Boundaries
- Interstates
- US/State Routes
- Roadways
- Railroads
- Rivers/Streams

Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Kempton



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

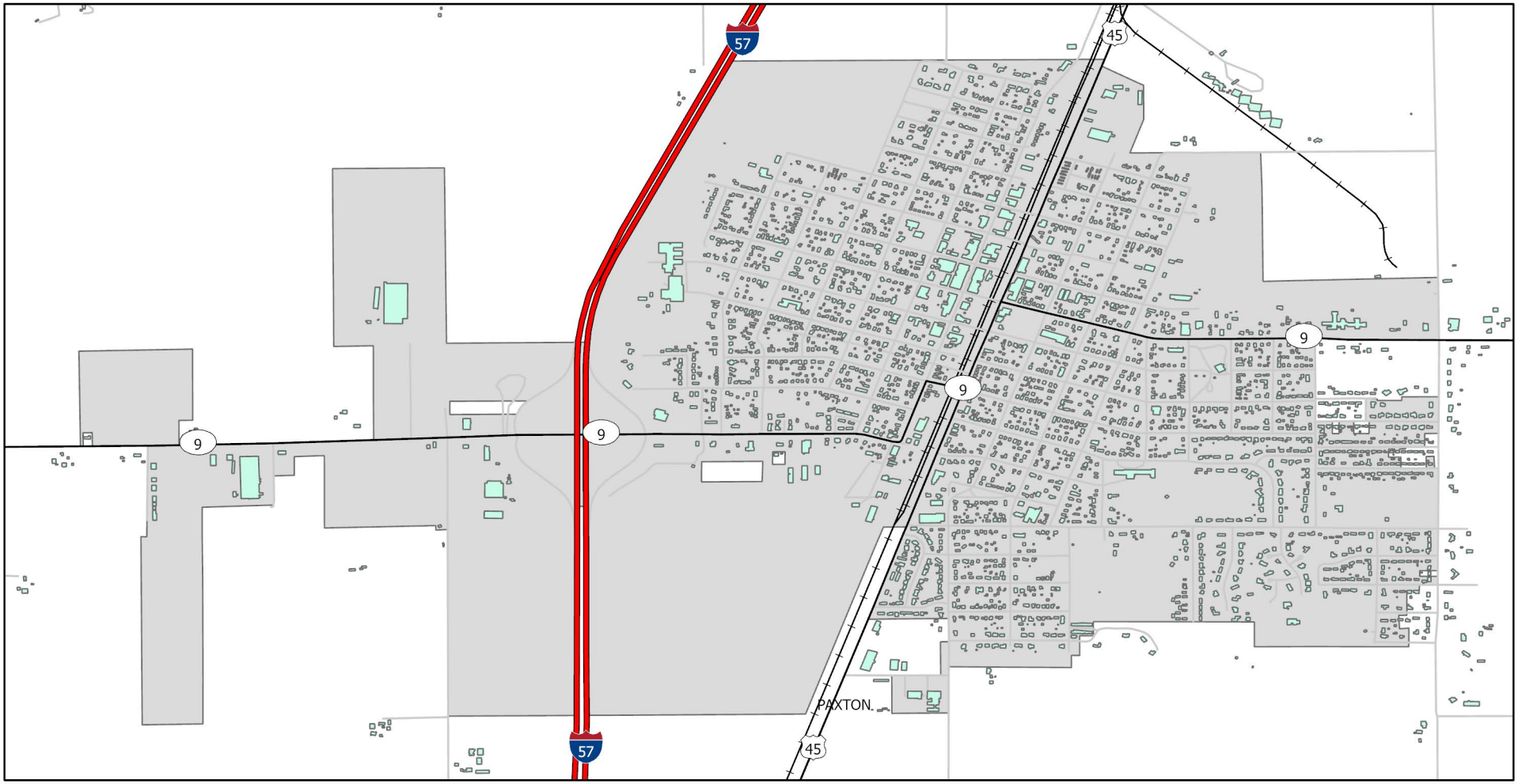
Appendix L

Melvin



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

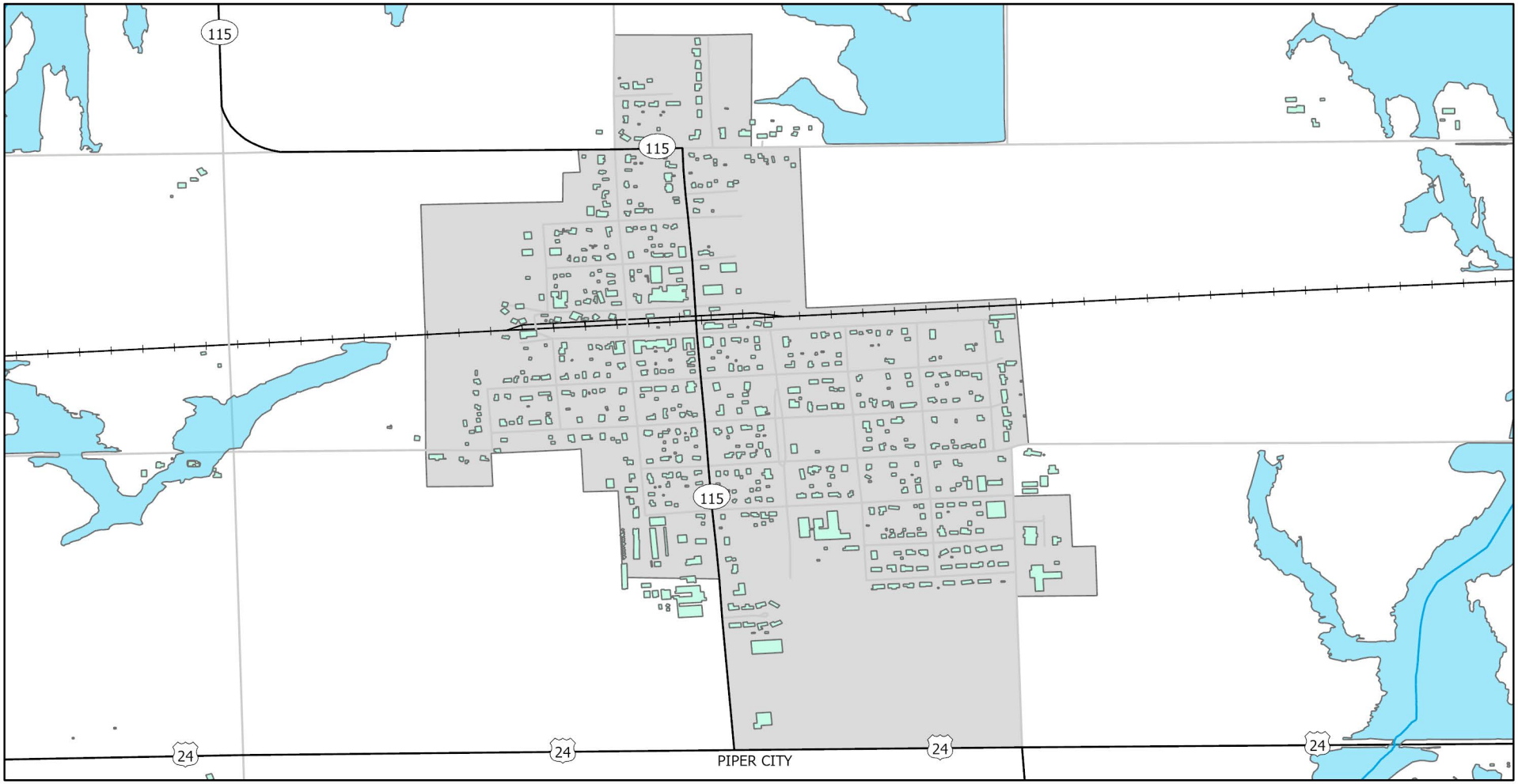
Paxton



Building Footprints
100 Year Floodplain
Municipal Boundaries
Interstates
US/State Routes
Roadways
Railroads
Rivers/Streams

Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Piper City



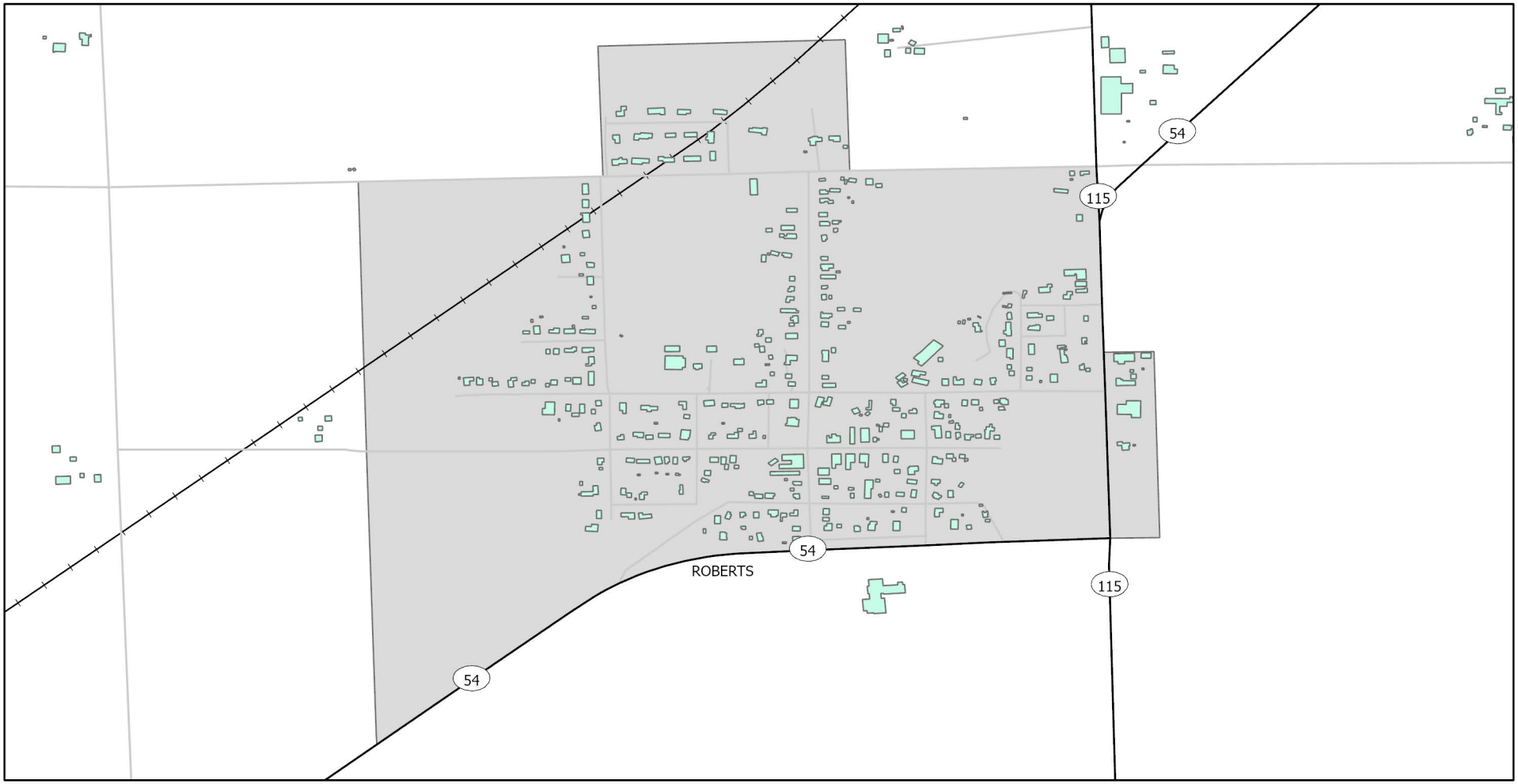
N

Building Footprints
100 Year Floodplain
Municipal Boundaries
Interstates
US/State Routes
Roadways
Railroads
Rivers/Streams

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

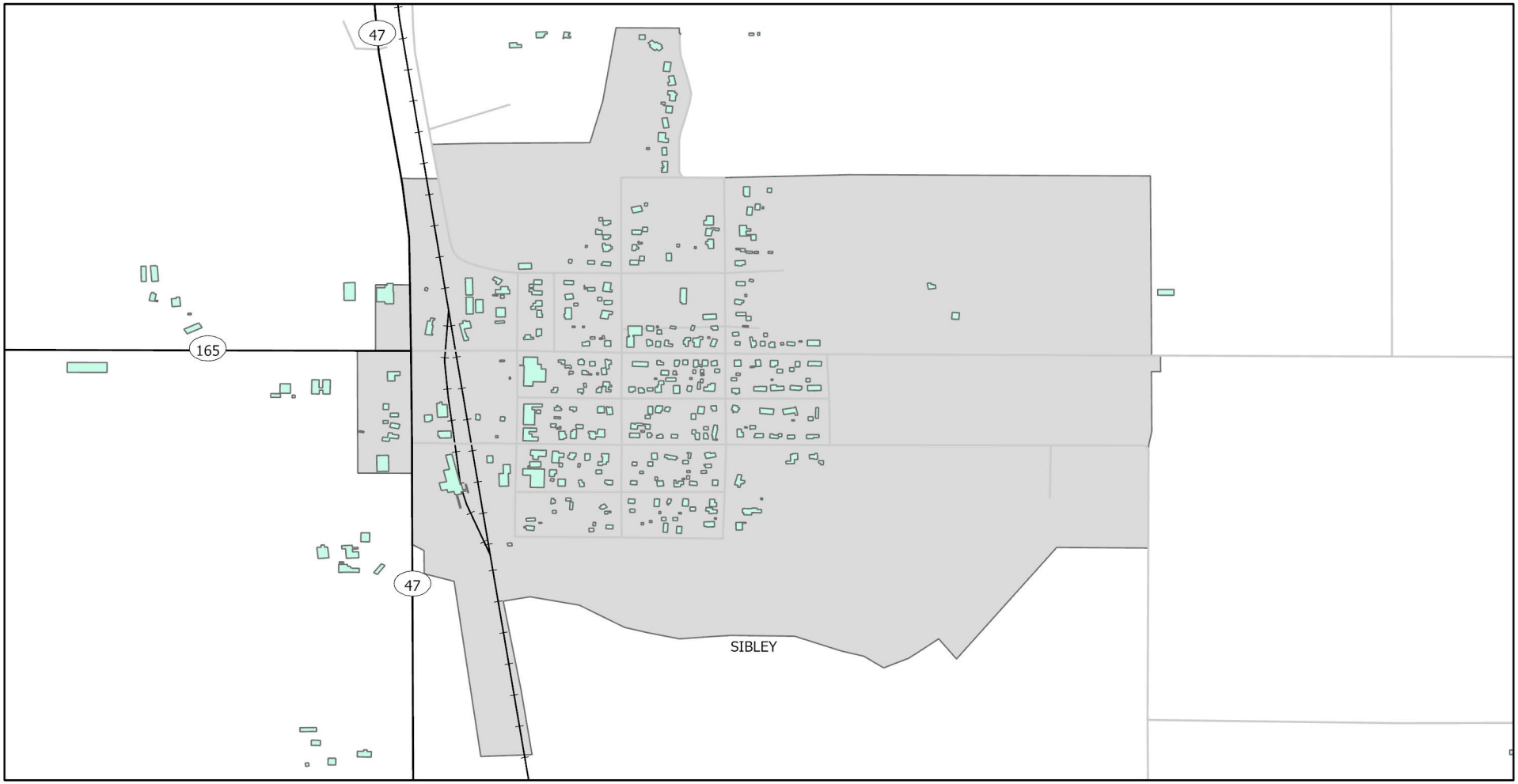
Roberts



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Appendix L

Sibley



N

Building Footprints
100 Year Floodplain
Municipal Boundaries
Interstates
US/State Routes
Roadways
Railroads
Rivers/Streams

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Appendix L

APPENDIX M

Plan Maintenance Checklist

We are in the process of conducting our annual evaluation/status update for our Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Please review the following tasks and complete and return this checklist along with the necessary forms. If you have any questions, please let us know.

Jurisdiction: _____

Prepared By: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

TASK 1: DAMAGE INFORMATION

Has your jurisdiction sustained any natural hazard-related damages to critical facilities and infrastructure within the last year?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

If Yes, please complete and return the attached critical facilities damages questionnaire.

TASK 2: STATUS OF EXISTING PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

Please look over the attached Mitigation Action Tables for your jurisdiction and determine whether any of the mitigation projects/activities listed have been completed or are in progress (in the planning stages.)

Does your jurisdiction have any mitigation projects/activities in progress (in the planning stages) or completed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please fill out and return the attached Mitigation Action Progress Report for each project/activity that has been completed or is in progress.

Has your jurisdiction undergone any changes in priorities within the last 12 months that would impact the implementation of the listed mitigation projects/activities?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please detail the changes in priorities.

_____

_____

_____

Plan Maintenance Checklist

TASK 3: IDENTIFICATION OF NEW PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

Are there any new mitigation projects/activities your jurisdiction would like to see add to the Plan? (Remember, only projects included in the Plan are potentially eligible for federal mitigation projects funding.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please complete and return the attached New Mitigation Project Form.

TASK 4: JURISDICTION EVALUATION

Have there been any significant changes in development in your jurisdiction within the last 12 months (i.e. expansion of existing businesses, siting of new businesses, new subdivision development, or expansion of existing subdivisions, demolition of businesses/residents to create green spaces, etc.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify the type of development changes.

Has your jurisdiction adopted any new/updated policies, plans, regulations, or reports (i.e., comprehensive plans, building codes, zoning ordinance, etc.) that could be incorporated into this Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please provide the name of the policy, plan, regulation, or report and its purpose.

Were any components of the Hazard Mitigation Plan (i.e., mitigation actions, vulnerability analyses, etc.) integrated into any new/updated policies, plans, regulations, or reports (i.e., comprehensive plans, building codes, zoning ordinance, etc.)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please provide the name of the policy, plan, regulation, or report and what component(s) of the hazard mitigation plan were integrated.

Plan Maintenance Checklist

TASK 4: JURISDICTION EVALUATION CONTINUED…

Do any new critical facilities or infrastructure need to be added to your jurisdiction's Critical Facilities Survey?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please provide the name and address of the facility.

What are your plans for sharing information on the Plan and its annual progress with your jurisdiction and constituents (i.e., informal presentation at board/council meeting, posting update to social media or website, etc.)?

Critical Facilities Damage Questionnaire

Supplemental information about ***damages to critical infrastructure/facilities*** (i.e., government buildings, schools, communication towers and radio equipment, water & sewer treatment facilities, hospitals, medical centers, etc.) that have ***taken place*** in the participating jurisdictions and County is needed for the risk assessment/vulnerability analysis portion of the Plan. If you could take a moment and think about the critical infrastructure damages caused by past natural hazard occurrences and provide any available information in the form below, it would be greatly appreciated.

Please complete <u>one record</u> for <u>each natural hazard event that damaged a critical facility</u>. Do not combine multiple events on one record. Additional forms are located on the back of this page. Please return the completed form(s) to Andrea or Zak. Thank you!

Jurisdiction: _____

Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

1.) Date of Event (month/day/year if possible)**:** _____

2.) Critical Facility Damaged: _____

3.) Type of Hazard:

☐ thunderstorm (straight-line winds)	☐ tornado	☐ landslide
	☐ snow storm	☐ sinkhole
☐ hail	☐ ice storm	☐ mine subsidence
☐ lightning strike	☐ extreme cold	☐ earthquake
☐ heavy rain	☐ drought	☐ levee failure
☐ flood	☐ excessive heat	☐ dam failure

4.) Types of Damages: _____

_____

5.) Estimate of Damages: $ _____

Mitigation Action Progress Report

As part of the Plan Maintenance "monitoring" phase, the implementation status of each project and activity listed in the Plan for the participating jurisdictions needs to be identified.

1) Please review the Mitigation Action Tables provided for your jurisdiction to determine whether any of the projects/activities listed have been ***"Completed"*** or are ***"In Progress"*** (in the planning stages.)
2) For each project or activity that is ***"Completed"*** or "***In Progress"***, please fill out the following Progress Report.

Jurisdiction: _____

Prepared By: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Progress Report Period	From Date: To Date:
Project/Activity Description	
Responsible Agency	
Project Status	☐ In Progress ☐ Approved by Council/Board ☐ Included in Capital Improvement Plan/Slated for Construction & Implementation ☐ Grant Completed & Submitted ☐ Letting/Contractor Selected ☐ Notice to Proceed Issued ☐ Construction Underway ☐ Anticipated Completion Date: _____ ☐ Other (please specify): _____ ☐ Completed ☐ Project Delayed ☐ Project Cancelled

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PROGRESS FOR THIS REPORT PERIOD

What was accomplished during this reporting period for this project?

Were any obstacles, problems or delays encountered?	☐	Yes	☐	No	☐ Don't Know
If Yes, please describe:					

If the project was delayed, is it still relevant?	☐	Yes	☐	No	☐ Don't Know
If Yes, should the project be changed/revised?					

Other comments:

New Hazard Mitigation Projects Form
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Participating Jurisdiction _____

Prepared by: _____

Title _____ Date: _____

	Project Description	**Position/Organization Responsible for Implementation & Administration of the Project** *(i.e. Mayor / City Council; Public Works Director; Fire Chief / Board of Trustees)*	**Time Frame to Complete the Project** *(i.e. 1 year; 5 years; 2-5 years)*
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

APPENDIX N

APPENDIX B

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

April 9, 2024
6 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Committee Members

Accolade of Paxton on Pells
Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative
Ford County Offices:
- 911
- County Board
- EMA
- Highway Department
- Public Health
- Sheriff's Office

Ford-Iroquois Farm Bureau
Gibson City Fire Protection District
Gibson City Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5
Kempton Fire Protection District
Piper City, Village of
Roberts, Village of
Sibley, Village of
State Rep. Bunting's Office
Tri-Point CUSD #65
American Environmental Corp.

Welcome and Introductions

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator of the Ford County Emergency Management Agency, welcomed attendees. He indicated that the purpose of this Committee is to develop the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Handout materials were distributed to each member prior to the meeting. A link to a citizen questionnaire was provided to potential members via email as well. The questionnaire will help gauge residents and committee member understanding of the natural hazards that impact the County and also identifies communication preferences.

Andrea Campbell, American Environmental Corporation (AEC) began the meeting by providing background information on the planning grant and the planning process. Ford County EMA applied for and received a planning grant from FEMA to develop the County's hazard mitigation plan. This grant is administered through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA-OHS) and pays for the entire planning cost. The goal of the grant is to obtain a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan. The process generally takes about 16 to 18 months from start to finish.

What is Mitigation?

Andrea explained that for the purpose of this process, mitigation is any sustained action that reduces the long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their impacts. Sustained actions can include projects and activities such as building a community safe room or establishing warming and cooling centers. Mitigation is one of the phases of emergency management and is an important component in creating hazard-resistant communities.

What is a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Andrea then explained that a Natural Hazards mitigation plan details the natural hazard events that have previously impacted the County and identifies activities and projects that reduce the risk to people and property from these hazards before an event occurs. A hazard mitigation plan is different from the County's Emergency Operations Plan/ Emergency Response Plan (EOP/ERP) because it identifies actions that can be taken before a disaster strikes whereas the EOP/ERP identifies how the County will respond during and immediately after an event occurs.

The natural hazards that will be included in the Plan are severe summer storms (including thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, and lightning events); severe winter storms (including ice and snowstorms); floods (both flash flood and riverine floods); tornadoes; excessive heat; extreme cold; drought; and earthquakes.

Why Develop a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Since the early 1990s damages caused by weather extremes have risen substantially. In 2023 the U.S. experienced $93.1 billion in severe storm damages from 28 severe weather and natural hazard events. 2023 shattered the record set in 2020 for billion dollar events, with a new record of 28. In addition, the losses experienced in 2023 were the among the top 10 years with highest total losses recorded since records started being kept in 1980. The top two years are 2017 (Harvey, Irma, Maria, and California Wildfires) and 2005 (Katrina, Rita, & Wilma). In the last decade, the U.S. has experienced the top three years with the highest total number of billion-dollar events (2023, 2021, 2020) and two of the top three years with the highest total losses ever recorded (2022 & 2017). Consequently, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) continues to encourage counties throughout the U.S. to prepare and develop hazard mitigation plans because what they've found is that for every dollar spent on mitigation, $6 dollars can be reaped in savings.

Developing this plan provides several major benefits:

1. Access to federal mitigation assistance funds. Specific projects and activities will be developed through the planning process to help each participating jurisdiction reduce damages. By including these actions in this Plan, the participating jurisdictions will become eligible to receive state and federal funds to implement the actions.
2. Increased awareness of the impacts associated with natural hazards. Verifiable information about the natural hazards that occur in Ford County will be gathered to help participants in municipal and county meetings make decisions about how to better protect citizens and property from storm damages.

The Planning Process

The goal of the Committee meetings is to develop a Plan that meets state and federal requirements so that it can be approved by the IEMA-OHS and FEMA. The Planning Committee is an integral part of the planning process and ensures that the Plan is tailored to the needs of the County and participating jurisdictions.

A five meeting process has been developed to achieve this goal. Specific activities for the Committee meetings include:

1st Committee meeting	Orientation to the Planning Process Required Information Needed to Participate
2nd Committee meeting	Discuss the Risk Assessment Approve Mission Statement & Goals Participants Return Required Forms Begin discussing Mitigation Projects and Activities
3rd Committee meeting	Discuss and approve Mitigation Strategy Committee returns draft list of Mitigation Projects and Activities
4th Committee meeting	Finish discussing Mitigation Projects and Activities Committee discusses approval/adoption and maintenance of the Plan
5th Committee meeting (Public Forum)	Present the Plan for public review Committee helps answer questions from the public

Jurisdictions who wish to be part of the Plan must meet certain participation requirements that include:

- Participating in the planning meetings and public forum
- Completing required forms
- Coordinating with their constituents and the public; and
- Adopting the Plan once it's completed.

Information Needed from the Committee

As part of the Plan's development, Ken Runkle of AEC indicated that there is information that will be needed from each participating jurisdiction. The information provided will be used to meet FEMA plan requirements. He then talked about each of the forms that must be completed at the beginning of the planning process. These Include:

Critical Facilities. Completed lists of Critical Facilities will be used to identify facilities vulnerable to natural hazards and will be provided to IEMA-OHS and FEMA as a separate supplement. Copies of the Plan made available to the public will not include these lists for security reasons.

Capability Assessment: Each jurisdiction has a unique set of capabilities and resources available to accomplish hazard mitigation and reduce long-term vulnerabilities to hazard events. As part of the development of the plan, the existing capabilities of each jurisdiction need to be identified and described.

Shelter Surveys. Identifies locations designated as severe weather shelters within each jurisdiction including warming centers, cooling centers and community safe rooms.

Drinking Water Supply Worksheet: Information on the drinking water supplies that serve the participating communities needs to be identified to assist in assessing drought vulnerability.

Andrea passed out the forms as Ken fielded questions. Ken asked participants to complete the forms and return them by the next meeting if possible and to let him know if they had any questions.

Severe Weather Events

Andrea told the Committee that, while AEC will review multiple data sources, including NOAA, NWS, and state and federal databases, these sources don't always include every event nor do they always include damage information, especially dollar amounts. In many cases, individuals at the local level are our best resource for this kind of information.

She then asked Committee members to share their memories of hazardous events that have occurred in the County including any damages to critical infrastructure and facilities.

Hazard events related include:

- In August 2021 there was flooding in Gibson City and then damaging straight line winds in September 2021. The schools sustained $2 million in damages between the two events.
- In the late 1970s there were several heavy snowstorms and blizzards that required response and rescue efforts.
- Gibson City has experiences recurring flooding from smaller rain events since 2021.

She asked participants to identify any hazard events that have impacted their jurisdiction by completing the form titled, "Hazard Event Questionnaire". The information provided will help supplement the information included in the risk assessment.

Andrea also asked Committee members to please provide any storm damage photos they would be willing to share for inclusion in the Plan.

Community Participation

Ken stressed the importance of attending each committee meeting to assure that member jurisdictions are eligible for IEMA-OHS/FEMA funds. Andrea indicated that tag-teaming and designating substitute representatives is permissible when other obligations arise. She pointed out that a designated substitute representative does not have be an official or employee of the jurisdiction.

Ken requested that each jurisdiction consider sharing meeting information with their boards, councils, etc. at regularly scheduled meetings and consider posting the press release or adding a calendar item to their web pages. He also asked jurisdictions who are on Facebook to consider posting about the Plan on their pages as well.

Ken indicated that another opportunity to include the public in the process is to post the link to the Citizen Questionnaire on their web pages or Facebook. The more individuals who complete the survey, the better our understanding will be of the public's perception of the hazards that impact the County. Finally, he asked the participants to consider posting or making available at their offices the "Frequently Asked Questions" document in their meeting packet. It provides a quick summary of what the Plan is and why it's important to participate.

Mission Statement & Goals

Copies of a draft mission statement and mitigation goals were distributed in the meeting packet. Committee Members were asked to review these prior to the next meeting. The mitigation goals describe the objectives or end results the Committee would like to accomplish in terms of hazard and loss reduction/prevention. Every project included in the Plan should be aimed at one or more of the goals identified by this Committee. Specific goals related to each jurisdiction can be added to this list as well.

What Happens Next?

The risk assessment will be the main topic of the next committee meeting.

The second meeting of the Committee was scheduled for:

Tuesday, July 16, 2024
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts
6 P.M.

Andrea asked Committee members to please review the "Tasks to be Completed" handout before the next meeting and indicated that AECs contact information could be found on the brightly colored page passed out with the meeting handout if any questions come up.

A committee member asked about how the funding for projects was split and if funding was reimbursable only. Andrea explained that the basic funding formula is 75% federal/25% local. The local match can be met with actural funds or in-kind contribution of time and labor. She explained that if a jurisdiction is deemed "disadvantaged" by one of three criteria, the local match can be reduced; however, in all cases, federal project funding is by reimbursement, so the local jurisdiction must supply funding initially.

Another committee member asked about applying for grant funds. Ken shared that IEMA-OHS has been using a short pre-application to screen potential projects for funding and then inviting those projects they select to complete a full application. Andrea explained that grant applications are time consuming; however, there are local entities and professionals who can assist with applications.

With no further questions the meeting was adjourned, and Terry Whitebird closed by thanking attendees for their participation.

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

July 16, 2024
6 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Committee Members

Ford County Offices:
- EMA
- Supervisor of Assessments

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5
Kempton, Village of
Kempton Fire Protection District
Moyer District Library
Melvin, Village of
Paxton, City of
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD 10
Piper City FPD
Piper City Library
Roberts, Village of
Rogers Township
Sibley, Village of
American Environmental Corp.
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Welcome and Introductions

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator of the Ford County Emergency Management Agency, welcomed attendees and turned the meeting over to Ken Runkle, American Environmental Corporation (AEC).

Handout materials were distributed to each member in attendance. Ken introduced Callie Smith of AEC and provided a brief recap to reorient Committee Members as to what has been accomplished. Before beginning the risk assessment presentation, Ken asked the participating jurisdictions to submit their completed “Critical Facilities”, “Capability Assessments”, “Drinking Water Surveys”, and “Shelter Surveys” if they haven’t done so already.

Risk Assessment

Ken began the presentation by noting that there have been eight emergency and major federally-declared disasters in Ford County since 1990 and eight state disaster proclamations since 2010. A total of 556 verified natural hazard events have been documented over the last 20 to 70 years. A minimum of $161 million in damages have resulted from just 42 documented natural hazard events. In addition, $76.3 million in crop damages were recorded for just eight events. A minimum of seven injuries were recorded for just four of the documented natural hazard events; this total doesn’t include IDOT roadway crash data figures which increase the number of injuries and fatalities.

The damage amounts are actually much higher based on several facts:

1.) damage descriptions for many floods, tornadoes and severe storm events did not include dollar amounts;

2.) damages to roads from heat and freeze/thaws conditions were not included; and
3.) crop damage figures were unavailable for a majority of the events.

The frequency, magnitude, and property damages for each category of natural hazard were described.

Severe Storms

A total of 121 severe storm events were verified in Ford County. One state disaster proclamation included severe storms for the County. Approximately $1.3 million in damages has resulted from 24 events, which is about 8% of all the property damage recorded in the County. Five injuries can be attributed to two thunderstorm events and one lightning strike event. IDOT's roadway crash data indicates that from 2018 to 2022 about 11.7% of all vehicular crashes in the County occurred due to wet pavement conditions, resulting in 34 injuries and one fatality.

The highest recorded wind speed in the County, not associated with a tornado, is 70 knots (81 mph) and occurred three occasions, June 13, 2004 and June 15, 2008 in Paxton, and May 23, 2019 near Sibley. The largest hail recorded in the County is 2.5 inches (tennis ball-sized) at Piper City on June 20, 1981.

Floods

At least 87 verified flood events have occurred in the County since 1998, 37 riverine/shallow flood events and 50 flash flood events. One major federal disaster declaration for the County was related to flooding (2002). At least $13.5 million in damages has resulted from three flash flood events. A majority of the property damage recorded ($12 million) is from the 2021 Gibson City flash flood event. In addition, $200,000 in crop damage was recorded from this event. No injuries or fatalities were reported as the result of any of the flood events.

Extreme Cold

A total of 92 extreme cold events were recorded in the County since 1995. Two state disaster proclamations included extreme cold events (2014 and 2019). No damages or injuries were recorded for any of the events in the County.

The coldest temperature recorded in the County was -25°F on three separate occasions; January 20, 1985 at the Piper City COOP Station, January 5, 1999 at the Gibson City and Paxton COOP Stations, and February 6, 2022 at the Gibson City COOP Station.

Severe Winter Storms

A review of multiple resources led to the identification of at least 143 verified events involving severe winter storms (snow and/or ice) since 1950. Four of the eight emergency and major federal disaster declarations (1990, 1999, 2000, 2011) and four state disaster proclamations (2011, 2014, 2021, 2022) are related to severe winter storms. Approximately $139,600 in damages/emergency protective measures were verified as a result of the December 2000 and February 2011 Groundhog Day winter storms. IDOT's roadway crash data indicates that from 2018 to 2022, about 11.8% of all vehicular crashes in the County occurred due to ice and snow-covered roadways, resulting in 28 injuries and three fatalities.

At least 17 severe winter storms have occurred in every decade since 1950. In this decade, 6 severe winter storms have already taken place. There have been six severe winter storms recorded during the current decade. The record maximum 24-hour snowfall in the County is 16.0 inches, which occurred at the Paxton COOP Station on February 13, 2007.

Excessive Heat

A total of 72 excessive heat events were recorded in the County since 1995. No damages or injuries/fatalities were recorded for any of these events.

The hottest temperature recorded in the County was 108°F on August 16 & 17, 1988 at the Piper City COOP Station.

Tornadoes

Since 1950, 34 tornadoes have been verified in Ford County. Approximately $1.1 million in property damages has resulted from 12 of these tornadoes, which is about 7% of all property damage recorded in the County. At least $275,000 in crop damages has been recorded from two tornado events. Two injuries were recorded as a result of a 1965 tornado event.

The highest recorded F-Scale rating for a tornado in the County was an F3, which occurred on April 7, 1954 near Cabery. The longest tornado was an F1 that was 18.2 miles in the County on March 4, 1961. The tornado covered 3 counties including Ford County, traveling a total length of 51.5 miles. The widest tornado recorded in the County was an F2 that was 880 yards wide and occurred on June 7, 1980.

Drought

Seven major droughts have occurred during the last four decades – 1983, 1988, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2022, and 2023. There has been at least one drought per decade with the exception of the 1990s when no substantial droughts were recorded. The County was designated a Primary Natural Disaster Area by USDA for 3 of these events (2005, 2011, and 2012).

Five of the droughts have caused an estimated $75.8 million in insured crop damage. Of this, $67.4 million occurred as a result of the 2012 drought. Following each declared drought, crop yield reductions were generally experienced, some substantial. Corn and soybean yield reductions were most severe for the 1988 drought when there was a 67.4% reduction in corn yields and an 57.0% reduction in soybean yields.

Year	Corn	Soybeans
1983	46.8%	19.8%
1988	67.4%	57.0%
2005	11.2%	---
2011	4.6%	6.2%
2012	53.5%	6.3%

Earthquakes

In the previous 200 years, no earthquakes have originated in Ford County, while two earthquakes have originated in adjacent McLean County and another in Champaign County. While there are no known fault zones located in the County, there is one geologic structure, the Osman Monocline.

Risk Priority Index Exercise

Following the risk assessment, Ken and Callie led the Committee through a Risk Priority Index (RPI) exercise. The RPI is a quantitative means of providing guidance for ranking the hazards that have the potential to impact the County. This ranking can assist participants in determining which hazards present the highest risks and therefore which ones to focus on when formulating mitigation projects and activities. Each hazard is scored on three categories: frequency, impacts on life and health, and impacts on property and infrastructure based on a scoring system provided. Ken walked the Committee through the scoring system using excessive heat as an example and then provided time for the Committee to fill out the RPI form during the meeting. The results will be compiled, and the findings will be presented at the next meeting.

Mission Statement & Goals

Callie asked Committee members to review the drafts of the mission statement and mitigation goals provided in the meeting materials. Both of these are required elements of the Plan. The mission statement was reviewed, and it was determined that no revisions to the wording were needed.

Next Callie discussed the mitigation goals, which are intended to reduce long-term vulnerabilities to natural hazards. Each project included in the Plan should be aimed at one or more of the goals developed by the Committee. The goals were reviewed, and no revisions were made to the wording.

The mission statement and goals will be added to the Plan.

Mitigation

Ken explained that mitigation actions include activities and projects that reduce the long-term risk to people and property from the natural hazards discussed in the risk assessment.

To help the jurisdictions think about and assemble their lists, he provided several examples and referred participants to a 2-page list of potential mitigation projects included in the handout material along with mitigation project lists from other jurisdictions. These examples can be used to help Committee members when they prepare their list. Finally, Ken provided excerpts from a FEMA publication on mitigation ideas as another resource.

Ken distributed the form titled **"Hazard Mitigation Projects"** and indicated this form should be used to submit projects and activities for the Plan. He told the committee that individual mitigation project lists will be developed for each participating jurisdiction and that this is a list of projects each jurisdiction would like to see accomplished if funding becomes available. FEMA is trying to stimulate the implementation of mitigation projects

and activities to reduce the extraordinary amount of money being expended on hazard event damages.

The projects and activities included in the Plan should be mitigation-related, not emergency preparedness, response, recovery, or maintenance. Mitigation projects can include studies, regulatory activities, structural and infrastructure projects, and information/education activities. He provided advice for completing the mitigation project list including providing a detailed description of the project, the jurisdiction responsible for the project and the time frame to complete the project.

Committee members were encouraged to contact Callie, Andrea, or Ken if questions arise before they return to the next Committee meeting.

What Happens Next?

The vulnerability assessment and mitigation project prioritization methodology will be the main topics of the next committee meeting.

The third meeting of the Committee was scheduled for:

Tuesday, October 15
Roberts Gym, Roberts, IL
6 P.M.

Public Comment

With no questions or comments, Ken and Terry adjourned the meeting.

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

October 15, 2024
6 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Committee Members

Cheney's Grove Township (McLean County)
Ford County Offices:
County Board
EMA
Kempton, Village of
Melvin, Village of
Moyer District Library
Paxton, City of
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD 10
Rogers Township
Sibley, Village of
State Representative Jason R. Bunting's office
Sullivant Township
Tri-Point CUSD 6J
American Environmental Corp.
.

Welcome

Ken Runkle and Callie Smith of American Environmental Corporation (AEC), who are assisting the County in updating the Plan, opened the meeting. Handout materials were distributed to each member in attendance. Ken provided a brief recap to reorient Committee Members as to what has been accomplished at previous meetings. Before beginning the vulnerability analysis presentation, Ken asked the participating jurisdictions to submit their completed forms if they haven't done so already.

Vulnerability Analysis

Ken began the vulnerability analysis discussion by reviewing the comparative risks posed by tornadoes, depending upon where they strike. The analysis estimates future potential damages in terms of dollar loss to residences, including contents, for each participating jurisdiction based on FEMA acceptable formulas. The potential damages were calculated on the magnitude most likely to be encountered, not on a worst-case event.

Tornadoes

Since 1950, 34 tornadoes have been verified in Ford County. While occurring less frequently than severe storms, severe winter storms, and floods, tornadoes have caused at least $1.1 million in property damages and two injuries in the County. Using information from the 34 verified tornadoes, damages were calculated based on an "average" tornado. The average tornado in Ford County impacts approximately 0.11 square miles. Housing densities were calculated from U.S. Census Bureau information for each of the

participating jurisdictions. This information, along with a set of assumptions were used to estimate the number of vulnerable residential structures.

Potential dollar losses were then calculated for these vulnerable residential structures using the tax assessment values and an additional assumption about the degree of damage sustained by the structures and their contents.

Potential dollar losses caused by an average-sized tornado to residences and their contents would be expected to exceed at least $9.4 million in any of the participating municipalities. Losses ranged from $9.4 million in Kempton to $16.6 million in Paxton. Potential dollar losses by township would be expected to range from $70,551 in Lyman Township to $700,230 in Patton Township. Ken noted that the damage figure for the most populated townships would only be reached if the tornado's path included a portion of a major municipality.

Risk Priority Index Exercise Results

Callie then presented the results of the Risk Priority Index Exercise that was conducted at the previous meeting. She provided the Committee with a brief recap on what the Risk Priority Index is and how it can help participants determine which hazards present the highest risk and therefore which ones to focus on when formulating mitigation projects and activities.

Based on the Committee's responses, tornadoes, excessive heat, thunderstorms with damaging winds, lightning, and winter storms scored the highest. The hazards that scored the lowest included heavy rain and earthquakes.

Community Lifelines

Next, Callie took a few minutes to discuss the concept of community lifelines. FEMA has identified eight community lifelines that are the most fundamental services in the community that enable all aspects of society to function. The eight community lifelines include: safety & security; food, hydration, shelter; health & medical; water systems; energy (power & fuel); communications; transportation; and hazardous materials.

While the concept of community lifelines was developed to support emergency response and planning, FEMA has begun applying it to all phases of emergency management. Efforts to protect community lifelines and prevent and mitigate potential impacts to them is one of the focuses of the BRIC grant program. A handout with a brief description of the community lifelines was included in the meeting packet. A column has been added to the mitigation action tables that will identify which community lifelines are being mitigated to create a clear connection to the concept.

Asset Vulnerability Survey

As part of the Plan development, Ken indicated that vulnerable community assets need to be identified for the participating jurisdictions. FEMA requires that the Plan include a summary, such as a list of key issues or problem statements, which describes the effects

the hazards have on each participating jurisdiction and their assets. Assets include people, structures (including critical facilities, infrastructure, and community lifelines), systems (networks and capabilities such as electrical and communications grids), and natural, historic, and cultural resources. He asked Committee members to complete an 8-page survey distributed to help identify each community's vulnerable assets and the hazards to which they are vulnerable. This information will be used in the vulnerability analysis.

Mitigation Actions Prioritization Methodology

Ken shared that the Mitigation Actions Prioritization Methodology outlines the approach used to classify each mitigation action identified by the participating jurisdictions and is a FEMA-required element of the Plan.

Mitigation actions can be prioritized in a number of ways. Ken explained that the proposed methodology is based on key factors such as frequency of the hazard, degree of mitigation, and cost/benefit utilization.

This methodology helps objectively identify which projects and activities maximize benefits and have a greater likelihood to significantly reduce the long-term vulnerabilities associated with the most frequently-occurring hazards. After reviewing the suggestedmethodology, the Committee determined that no changes needed to be made.

Ken acknowledged that while this methodology does not take politics into consideration, this factor may affect the order in which projects are implemented. He also noted that it is important to keep in mind that implementing all of the mitigation projects is desirable regardless of which prioritization category they fall under.

Mitigation Projects

Ken then described how the methodology, the lists of mitigation projects, finalized goals and other information will be organized and presented for Committee review. He reiterated that the information needed from the jurisdictions on their project forms include the project description, the entity responsible for the project, and the time frame. Completed new mitigation project forms were collected.

Ken chose a frequently requested mitigation project, a community safe room (tornado shelter), as an example to show how a typical project is prioritized and entered into the Plan on a Mitigation Action Table. He described how each column in the Mitigation Action Table would be completed for this example project.

Ken explained that the information in the Mitigation Action Tables would be prepared by AEC, but that the Tables cannot be completed until all of the participants submit their draft lists of projects. Committee Members will have the opportunity at the next meeting to review all of the mitigation projects submitted so that they can make adjustments to their lists if they choose.

It was noted that each jurisdiction will have their own list of jurisdiction-specific mitigation projects and they do not need to get approval from the County or any of the other participants for any of their projects. Participants were also reminded that this is a list of projects and activities they would like to see accomplished if funding becomes available. For a jurisdiction to be eligible for a project, it must be on its list.

Ken also reminded the Committee that this is a mitigation plan, and that there are some projects that IEMA-OHS/FEMA do not consider mitigation. Projects associated with emergency preparedness, disaster response & recovery, and maintenance will not be included in the Plan. Ken noted that as the committee members put their lists together, if they are unsure about whether a project would be considered mitigation, go ahead, and include it on their list. AEC will review the lists and help make the appropriate determinations.

What Happens Next?

Ken asked that mitigation project forms and all other previously-distributed forms be returned to AEC by November 30th or sooner if possible. The Committee agreed to schedule the next meeting on:

January 28, 2025, 6:00 pm
Gibson City Fire Protection District
115 South Lawrence, Gibson City

With no additional questions or comments, Ken adjourned the meeting.

Meeting Minutes

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional
Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee

January 28, 2025
6 p.m.
Gibson City Fire Protection District
115 South Lawrence, Gibson City

Committee Members

Ford County Offices:
- EMA
- Public Health

Gibson City, City of
Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5
Kempton, Village of
Kempton FPD
Melvin, Village of
Moyer District Library
Paxton, City of
Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD # 10
Piper City, Village of
Piper City FPD
Roberts, Village of
Rogers Township
State Senator Chris Balkema's office
Sibley, Village of
State Representative Jason R. Bunting's office
Sullivant Township
Tri-Point CUSD 6J
AEC, LLC

Welcome

Ford County EMA Coordinator Terry Whitebird greeted attendees. Ken Runkle and Callie Smith of AEC, LLC, who are assisting the County in updating the Plan, opened the meeting. Handout materials were distributed to each member in attendance. Ken provided a brief recap to reorient Committee Members as to what has been accomplished at previous meetings and what will be covered at this meeting.

Mitigation Project Submittal & Action Tables

Ken thanked the Committee Members for assembling their lists of mitigation projects and activities. He explained that the information in the draft Mitigation Action Tables handout was prepared by AEC using the lists of mitigation projects and activities provided by the participating jurisdictions. A draft of the Mitigation Strategy section that details the review and re-evaluation of the mitigation goals and prioritization methodology as well as how the mitigation projects were analyzed in the tables was also provided in the meeting handouts for review by the Committee.

Committee members were asked to review the Mitigation Action Tables containing the descriptions of the mitigation projects and activities. Ken and Callie moved throughout the room to answer any questions. Ken advised Committee Members who wished to add additional projects to provide them to himself, Callie, or Andrea Bostwick-Campbell as soon as possible, and no later than March 21.

Participants were reminded that this is a list of projects and activities they would like to see accomplished if the money becomes available. Also, for a jurisdiction to be eligible for a project, it must be on its list.

Since this is a mitigation plan, some projects were removed or were not able to be included if they were not considered mitigation. Projects associated with emergency preparedness/response, recovery, and deferred maintenance will not be included in the Plan.

Public Forum and Adoption

Ken laid out the timeline for the remainder of the Plan update process and explained in more detail how the final meeting and adoption process would proceed. The final Committee meeting will be conducted as an open-house style public forum to present the draft Plan for review and comment. A paper copy of the draft Plan will be available for review at the meeting and posted online on the County's website. There will be a two-week public comment period following the public forum.

Unless otherwise specified, Committee members will receive an electronic copy of the draft plan to make available for public comment.

Once the comment period is over, any comments received will be incorporated into the Plan and submitted to IEMA-OHS/FEMA. Following IEMA-OHS and FEMA review, any edits requested will be made and then FEMA will issue an Approval Pending Adoption letter. At this point an email will be sent to all the participating jurisdictions, along with a copy of a model adoption resolution, asking them to formally adopt the Plan by resolution. A copy of the executed resolution should then be provided to AEC. Once all the adoption resolutions are received, AEC will submit them to IEMA-OHS and FEMA. FEMA will then issue the Final Approval letter starting the clock for the five-year update.

Plan Maintenance and Update

Ken described the commitments detailed in a draft of the Plan Maintenance and Update section provided in the meeting handouts for review by the Committee. The Plan will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis by a Plan Maintenance Subcommittee, which will be made up of the participating jurisdictions and key members of the Planning Committee. The Ford County EMA will send out a Plan Maintenance Checklist to each of the participating jurisdictions who will be responsible for providing information to the Subcommittee. This information will include: the status of their mitigation actions; any hazard-related damages to critical facilities and infrastructure; the adoption of any new plans, policies, or regulations; and any significant changes in development. The Subcommittee will also evaluate the Plan to determine its effectiveness at achieving its stated purpose and goals. Participants can also add new mitigation actions during the annual monitoring phase by contacting the County EMA Coordinator.

The EMA office will then prepare an annual progress report detailing the results of the annual monitoring and evaluation period and provide copies to the Subcommittee. Any modifications or additions to the mitigation project list will require an update of the Mitigation Strategy and a resubmittal of the Plan to IEMA-OHS and FEMA for reference.

At least once every five years, the Plan must be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted to IEMA-OHS/FEMA for the participating jurisdictions to remain eligible for mitigation project funds. At the five-year update, any jurisdiction that is not already part of this Plan and who wants to become part of the updated Plan may do so. New jurisdictions must supply the same information that all the current jurisdictions supplied.

What Happens Next?

Public Forum

The final Committee meeting will be conducted as an open-house style public forum where the draft Plan will be presented for review and comment. Committee members are only expected to attend from 6 to 6:30 p.m.

The public forum will be held:

Tuesday, April 29, 2025, 6 to 8 p.m.
Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon St., Roberts

Public Comment

With no further comments, the meeting was adjourned.

APPENDIX C

Ford County Citizen Questionnaire

You can help protect lives and property from natural hazard events in the County by taking a few moments to complete this questionnaire.

Asterisk (*) designates required questions for form completion.

* 1. **Please indicate where you live in the County (please check only one).**

- ☐ Cabery
- ☐ Elliott
- ☐ Gibson City
- ☐ Kempton
- ☐ Melvin
- ☐ Paxton
- ☐ Piper City
- ☐ Roberts
- ☐ Sibley
- ☐ Unincorporated County
- ☐ Other (please specify)

* 2. **Please place a checkmark next to each of the natural hazards listed below that you have experienced in the County (please check all that apply).**

- ☐ Severe Summer Storms (thunderstorms, hail, lightning strikes)
- ☐ Floods
- ☐ Severe Winter Storms (snow, sleet, ice)
- ☐ Excessive Heat
- ☐ Extreme Cold
- ☐ Tornadoes
- ☐ Drought
- ☐ Earthquakes
- ☐ Mine/Land Subsidence
- ☐ Landslides
- ☐ Dam Failures
- ☐ Other (please specify)

3. **Which of the natural hazards above have you encountered most frequently?**

Appendix C

4. **Rank the natural hazards listed below in order from 1 to 11 based on which hazard you feel poses the greatest threat. (1 = greatest threat and 11 = least threat)**
Each number should only be used once.

- Severe Summer Storms
- Floods
- Severe Winter Storms
- Excessive Heat
- Extreme Cold
- Tornadoes
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Mine/Land Subsidence
- Landslides
- Dam Failures

* 5. **What types of mitigation projects or activities are most needed in the County?**
Please check the five you feel are most important

- [ ] Public information fact sheets and brochures describing actions residents can take to protect themselves and their property against natural hazard impacts.
- [ ] Floodplain Ordinances
- [ ] Building Codes and Enforcement
- [ ] Sirens or other Alert Systems
- [ ] Flood or Drainage Protection (i.e., culvert and drainage ditch maintenance, retention pond construction, dam or levee construction/maintenance and/or hydraulic studies to determine cause of drainage problems.)
- [ ] Maintain power during storms by burying power lines, trimming trees and/or purchasing a back-up generator
- [ ] Other (please specify)
- [ ] Tornado Safe Shelters
- [ ] Maintain roadway passage during snow storms and heavy rains
- [ ] Provide sufficient water supply during drought
- [ ] Identify residents with special needs in order to provide assistance during a natural hazard event
- [ ] Retrofit critical infrastructure (public water supplies, schools, sewage treatment facilities, bridges, hospitals and other important services) to reduce potential damages

Appendix C

* 6. **What are the most effective ways *for you* to receive information about how to make your household and property safer from natural hazards (Please check all that apply.)**

- [ ] Newspaper
- [ ] Mailings
- [ ] Television
- [ ] Extension Service
- [ ] Radio
- [ ] Public Workshops/Meetings
- [ ] Internet
- [ ] Fire Department/Law Enforcement
- [ ] Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- [ ] Public Health Department
- [ ] Schools
- [ ] Municipal/County Offices
- [ ] Other (please specify)

Thank you for your time in assisting with the development of the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee

Done

Powered by SurveyMonkey
See how easy it is to create surveys and forms.

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Appendix C

APPENDIX D

Frequently Asked Questions

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

1) What is the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan evaluates damage to life and property from the natural hazards that have impacted the County and identifies projects and activities to reduce these damages. The Plan is considered to be multi-jurisdictional because it includes municipalities and other jurisdictions (townships, fire protection districts, school districts, etc.) who want to participate.

2) What is hazard mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to ***reduce*** the long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards ***before*** an event occurs.

3) Why is this Plan being developed?

The Plan fulfills federal planning requirements of the Stafford Act as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act. While meeting federal requirements, this Plan also provides these benefits:

- Funding for mitigation projects and activities ***before*** disasters occur.
- Funding for projects and activities ***following*** declared disasters.
- Increased awareness about natural hazards and closer cooperation among the various organizations and political jurisdictions involved in emergency planning and response.

4) Who is developing this Plan?

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee is developing the Plan with assistance from technical experts in emergency planning, environmental matters, and infrastructure. The Committee will include members from business, education, emergency services, municipal, township, county government, health care, law enforcement, and social services.

5) How can I participate?

You are invited to attend public meetings of the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee. In addition, you are encouraged to provide photographs, other documentation, and anecdotal information about damages you experienced from natural hazards in Ford County. Surveys will be available at participating jurisdictions and through Ford County to help gather specific information from residents. All of this information will be used to develop the Plan. The draft Plan will be presented at a public forum for further public input.

More information can be obtained by contacting:

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County Emergency Management Agency
217-379-9415
twhitebird@fordcounty.illinois.gov

APPENDIX E

Media Outlets Serving Ford County

WGFA (94.1 FM/1360 AM)
https://www.wgfaradio.com/

WPXN (104.9 FM)
https://wpxnradio.com/

WIVR (101.7 FM/96.1 FM/103.7 FM)
https://wivr1017.com/

WVLI (92.7 FM)
https://wvli927.com/

WFAV (95.1 FM)
https://wfav951.com/

WHPO (101 FM)
https://whporadio.com/

WCIA News
https://www.wcia.com/

WICS/WICD News
https://newschannel20.com/

Ford County Chronicle
https://www.fordcountychronicle.com/

Cissna Park News/Rankin Independent

APPENDIX F

FORD COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

County Prepares For Natural Disasters

Paxton, IL (March 25, 2024) — Ford County is developing a plan to reduce the damages caused by severe weather such as floods, snow and ice storms, thunderstorms, and tornados among other events. The plan is called a Hazard Mitigation Plan and the process to develop it is being funded through a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

"The Plan will identify the natural hazard events that have taken place in the County," said Ford County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Coordinator Terry Whitebird. "The Plan also will list activities and projects that can reduce the risk to residents and damages to property and infrastructure. Once the Plan is finalized, the County and participating jurisdictions will become eligible for federal funding for these projects."

The Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, April 9, at 6:00 P.M. The meeting will be held at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts. The meeting is open to the public.

The Planning Committee includes representatives from the County, townships, municipalities, schools, fire protection districts, and health care services, as well as technical partners and other stakeholders. Meetings of this committee will be conducted over the next year as working sessions so that any interested residents can attend and ask questions. The purpose of these working sessions is to gather and discuss information that will be used to develop the plan.

"Rather focusing on how the County and participating jurisdictions will respond to a disaster after it occurs, this mitigation plan emphasizes ways to reduce and prevent damages before they occur," added Whitebird.

Terry Whitebird

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County Emergency
Management Agency
200 W. State St, Rm B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Office: 217-379-9415
Cell: 217-781-1898
Fax: 217-379-9492
twhitebird@fordcounty.illinois.gov

45° SIGN UP WATCH NOW



NEWS

Ford County creating mitigation plan to address future natural disasters

by: **Bradley Zimmerman**
Posted: Apr 16, 2024 / 01:32 PM CDT
Updated: Apr 16, 2024 / 02:38 PM CDT

SHARE

PAXTON, Ill. (WCIA) — A new Ford County committee is looking to prepare the county's emergency response and resources for natural disasters that may befall the county in the future.

The Office of Emergency Management recently held the first meeting of its Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in Roberts. The committee's purpose is to develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce the damages caused by disasters like floods, winter weather, thunderstorms and tornados.

"The Plan will identify the natural hazard events that have taken place in the County. The Plan also will list activities and projects that can reduce the risk to residents and damages to property and infrastructure," said Ford County EMA Coordinator Terry Whitebird. "Once the Plan is finalized, the County and participating jurisdictions will become eligible for federal funding for these projects."

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Appendix F



Air Force to investigate 'forever chemicals' found on former Chanute Air Force Base ›

These jurisdictions include Ford County offices like 911, the County Board and Sheriff's Office, school districts, the Villages of Piper City, Roberts and Sibley, the Gibson City Fire Protection District and Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative. Funding for the HMP and the process to create it is provided by a grant from FEMA.

The Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will hold another meeting at 6 p.m. on July 16 at Roberts Gym. The public, as well as representatives of municipalities, townships, school districts and fire protection districts, is invited to attend and ask questions. Questions and concerns can also be submitted in an online survey or the Ford County EMA.

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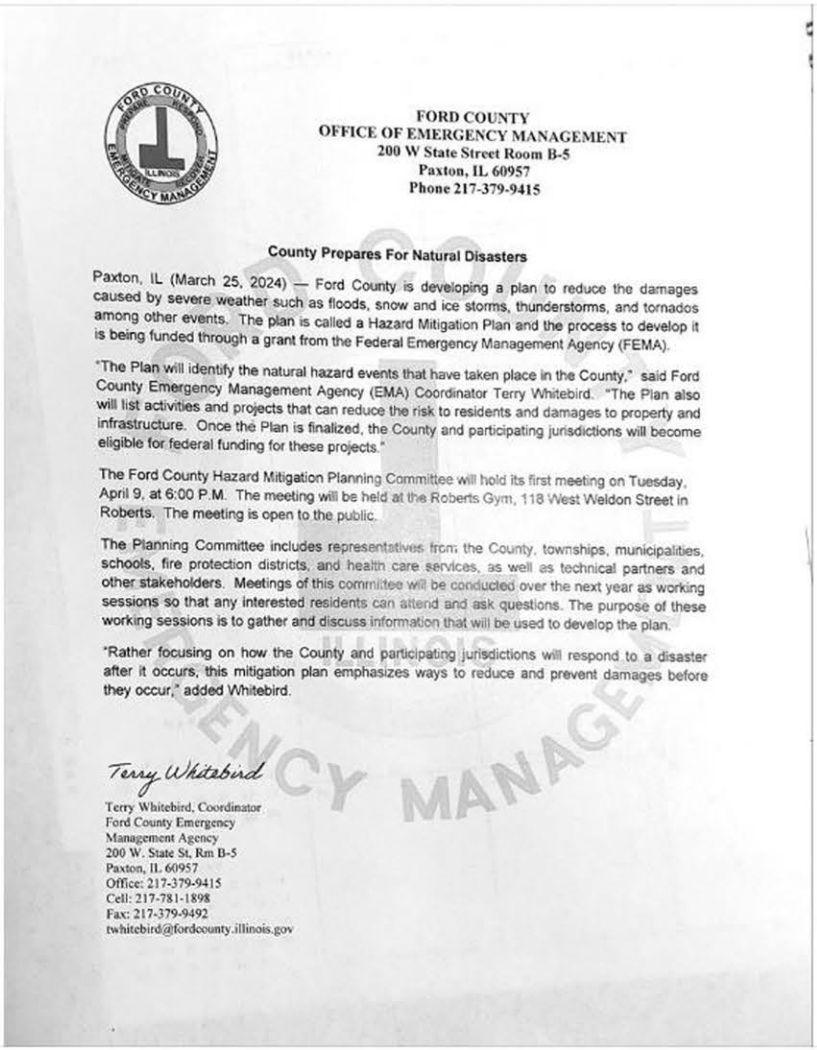
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FORD COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

County Prepares For Natural Disasters

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"Rather focusing on how the County and participating jurisdictions will respond to a disaster after it occurs, this mitigation plan emphasizes ways to reduce and prevent damages before they occur," added Whitebird.

Terry Whitebird

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County Emergency
Management Agency
200 W. State St, Rm B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
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twhitebird@fordcounty.illinois.gov

Appendix F

FORD COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Reducing Damages Caused by Severe Weather

Paxton, IL (July 1, 2024) — The frequency of and damages caused by severe storms and other natural hazards in Ford County will be discussed when the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee meets at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, July 16.

This Committee, made up of County, municipal, school, and fire protection district (FPD) representatives, as well as technical partners and stakeholders, will meet over the next several months to develop the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

"At this meeting we will identify how often severe weather events occur within the County and what types of damages have resulted. Based on this information we will begin to compile lists of activities and projects to reduce damages caused by these events," said Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

The focus of this effort is on natural hazards — severe thunderstorms with damaging winds or hail, tornadoes, snow and ice storms, floods, drought, excessive heat, and extreme cold.

All Committee meetings are open to the public. Interested persons can provide input at these Planning Committee meetings or submit their comments and questions to their appropriate representatives.

Participants to date include the County, Gibson City FPD, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Kempton, Kempton FPD, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Eastern Illini Electric Cooperative, Ford-Iroquois Farm Bureau, and Accolade of Paxton on Pells. Jurisdictions that have yet to participate in a committee meeting are encouraged to attend.

"This Plan will be our best resource for determining how to prepare for storms and other natural hazards, added Whitebird. "After the Plan is completed, information will be available in one document to help guide those who are making decisions about how to better protect Ford County residents."

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Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee to meet

FORD COUNTY

July 02, 2024

ROBERTS — The Ford County Emergency Management Agency is inviting representatives of municipalities, townships, fire protection districts, school districts and other public groups to the next meeting of the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee at 6 p.m. Tuesday, July 16, at the Roberts Gym, 118 W. Weldon St., Roberts.

“The benefit of participation is that your jurisdiction will become eligible to apply for Federal Emergency Management Agency funding for mitigation projects included in the (the county’s hazards mitigation) plan for the period of 2025 to 2030,” EMA Coordinator Terry Whitebird said. “Not participating excludes jurisdictions from this potential funding source. We hope to see you there.”

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FORD COUNTY

Ford County committee holding public meeting on severe weather plans

by: Simmy Wood
Posted: Jul 16, 2024 / 12:51 PM CDT
Updated: Jul 16, 2024 / 05:39 PM CDT

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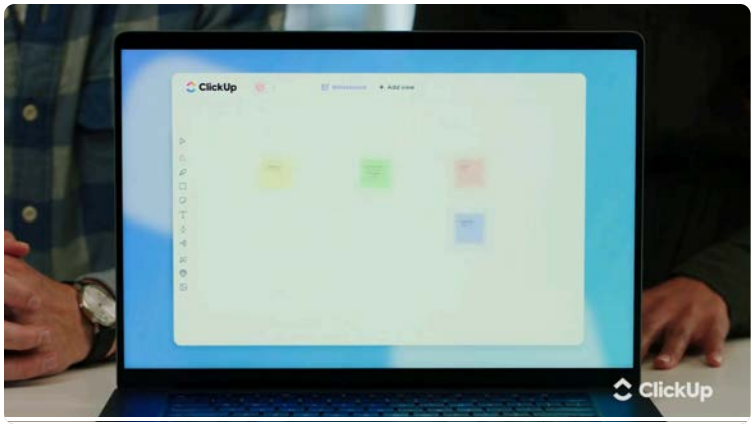
PAXTON, Ill. (WCIA) — Ford County planning committee members are meeting on Tuesday evening to discuss severe weather in the area and to start building a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. They are inviting members of the public to provide input.

The meeting will be at 6 p.m. at the Roberts Gym at 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts. The Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee consists of local representatives, including school and fire protection district officials, as well as technical partners and stakeholders.

PHOTOS: Storms sweep Central Illinois overnight ›

“At this meeting we will identify how often severe weather events occur within the County and what types of damages have resulted. Based on this information we will begin to compile lists of activities and projects to reduce damages caused by these events,” said Terry Whitebird, Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator.

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This will be one of several meetings that will take place over the next few months as the team develops a blueprint against damaging weather conditions. The primary focus will be on natural hazards, thunderstorms with intense winds or hail, tornadoes, snow and ice storms, floods, drought, and extreme heat and cold.

“This plan will be our best resource for determining how to prepare for storms and other natural hazards,” Whitebird continued. “After the Plan is completed, information will be available in one document to help guide those who are making decisions about how to better protect Ford County residents.”

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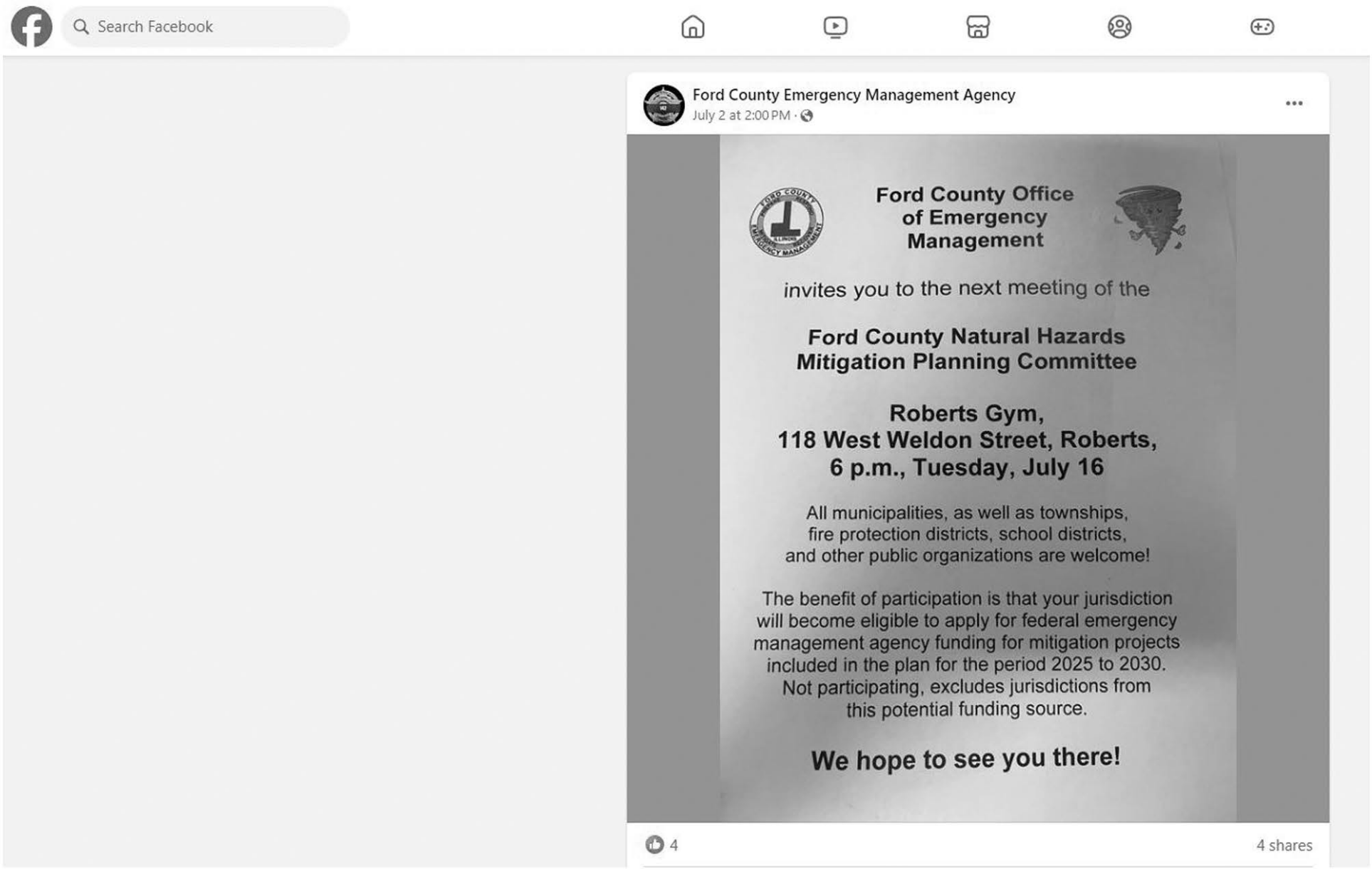
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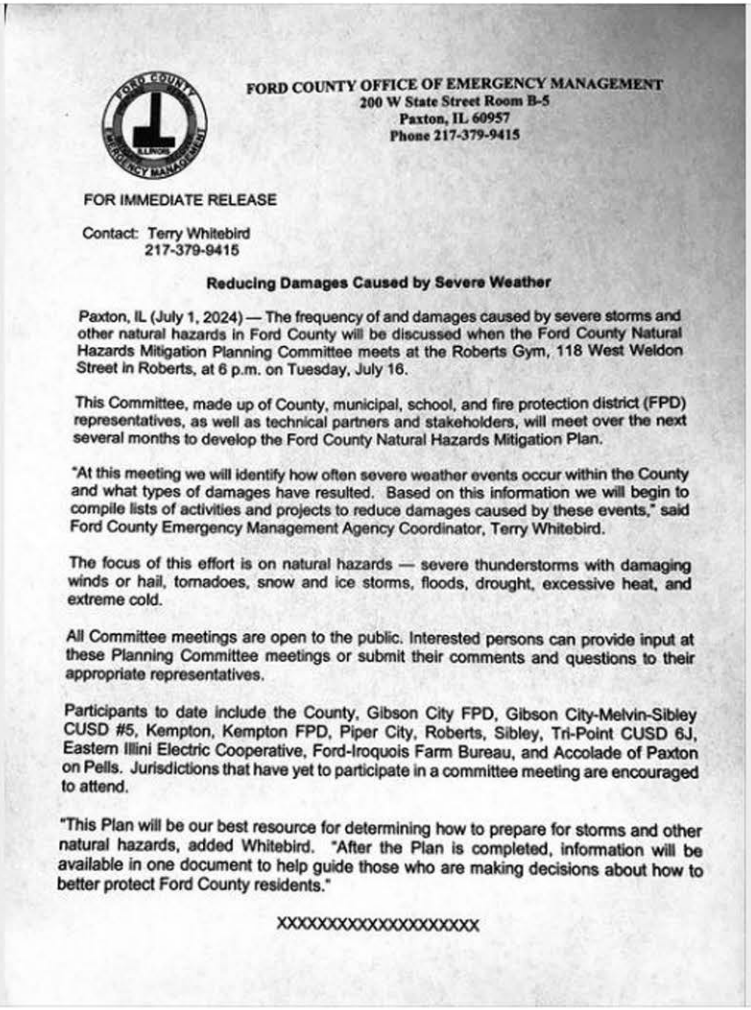
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invites you to the next meeting of the
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Roberts Gym,
118 West Weldon Street, Roberts,
6 p.m., Tuesday, July 16
All municipalities, as well as townships,
fire protection districts, school districts,
and other public organizations are welcome!
The benefit of participation is that your jurisdiction
will become eligible to apply for federal emergency
management agency funding for mitigation projects
included in the plan for the period 2025 to 2030.
Not participating, excludes jurisdictions from
this potential funding source.
We hope to see you there!
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FORD COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

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Appendix F

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200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Reducing Damages Caused by Natural Hazard Events

Paxton, IL (September 30, 2024) — The Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee will meet at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, October 15. At this meeting, the committee will identify projects and activities that can protect Ford County residents, property, and critical infrastructure from natural hazards while maintaining vital services when severe weather hits.

“Severe weather frequently damages buildings, crops, roads, and other critical infrastructure in this area. The County has been a part of eight major federal disaster declarations since 1990 and eight state disaster proclamations since 2010,” said Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird. “In addition, there has been at least $161 million in verified property damages and $76.3 million in crop damages caused by natural hazard events in the County.”

This Committee began work in April 2024 to develop the County’s Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Committee meetings are open to the public. The goal of this planning process is to identify preventative steps that can be taken to reduce the dollar damages as well as protect public health before a natural hazard event occurs.

“Other emergency plans focus on responding after a storm or disaster strikes. With this Plan, we will identify actions that can be taken to reduce damages caused by natural hazards for each participating jurisdiction before they occur. This Plan also helps assure each participating jurisdiction is eligible to receive federal grant money for mitigation projects,” added Whitebird.

Building community safe rooms, acquiring flood prone properties, resolving drainage issues, retrofitting critical infrastructure to better withstand hazard events, installing back-up power supplies, and developing public information materials are a few of the more frequently encountered mitigation projects in Illinois.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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We help people prepare for disasters through education by showing you resources and tools available.

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Ford County Emergency Management Agency

September 24 at 2:34 PM ·

Ford County Emergency Management announce meeting number of the Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

FORD COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
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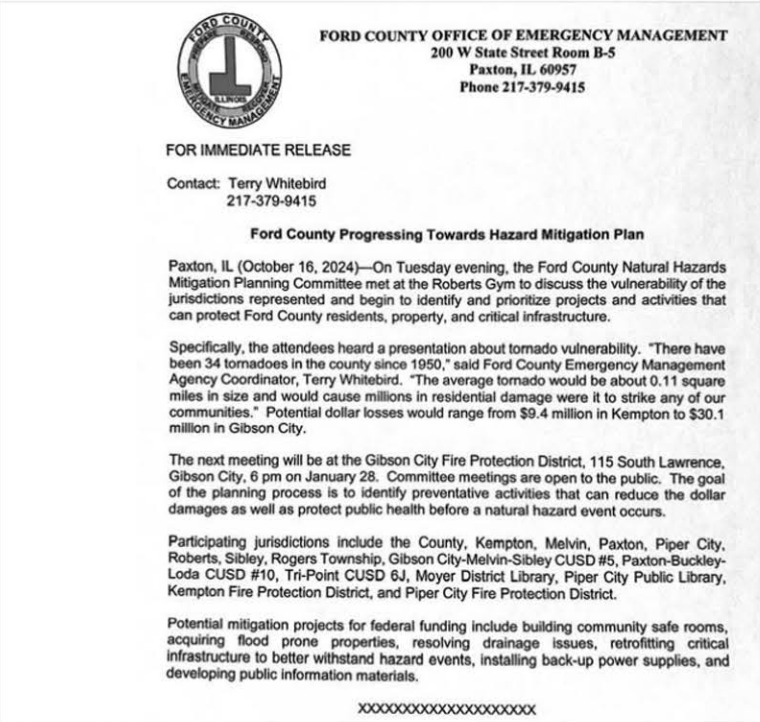
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Ford County Emergency Management Agency
October 16, 2024 ·



FORD COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
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Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Ford County Progressing Towards Hazard Mitigation Plan

Paxton, IL (October 16, 2024)—On Tuesday evening, the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee met at the Roberts Gym to discuss the vulnerability of the jurisdictions represented and begin to identify and prioritize projects and activities that can protect Ford County residents, property, and critical infrastructure.

Specifically, the attendees heard a presentation about tornado vulnerability. "There have been 34 tornadoes in the county since 1950," said Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird. "The average tornado would be about 0.11 square miles in size and would cause millions in residential damage were it to strike any of our communities." Potential dollar losses would range from $9.4 million in Kempton to $30.1 million in Gibson City.

The next meeting will be at the Gibson City Fire Protection District, 115 South Lawrence, Gibson City, 6 pm on January 28. Committee meetings are open to the public. The goal of the planning process is to identify preventative activities that can reduce the dollar damages as well as protect public health before a natural hazard event occurs.

Participating jurisdictions include the County, Kempton, Melvin, Paxton, Piper City, Roberts, Sibley, Rogers Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Moyer District Library, Piper City Public Library, Kempton Fire Protection District, and Piper City Fire Protection District.

Potential mitigation projects for federal funding include building community safe rooms, acquiring flood prone properties, resolving drainage issues, retrofitting critical infrastructure to better withstand hazard events, installing back-up power supplies, and developing public information materials.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
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Protecting Public Health and Property in Ford County

Paxton, IL (January 13, 2025) — Mitigation projects and activities that can prevent injuries and fatalities while maintaining vital services for Ford County residents will be the main topic of discussion of the Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee at the Gibson City Fire Protection District, 115 South Lawrence, in Gibson City, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, January 28.

The Committee began work in April 2024 to develop the County's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. This Plan details the past severe weather events that have impacted the County and identifies mitigation projects and activities that can be taken before a severe weather event occurs to protect residents and critical services and infrastructure.

"Obtaining FEMA's approval of our Plan will make all of the participants eligible to receive federal grant money for mitigation projects and activities," explained Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

Projects identified by Committee members at this meeting will become part of the Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. While the committee has provided input on portions of the Plan, the entire Plan will be presented for public review and comment before it is submitted to the state and federal government for approval.

"A public forum will be conducted in April 2025 for interested persons to review the Plan and ask questions of Committee Members. A two-week public comment period will be held following the public forum to accommodate interested persons who are unable to attend. We want to make sure that anybody who is interested has an opportunity to review and comment on the draft Plan," added Whitebird.

Interested persons can submit questions and comments to the Committee members or directly to the Ford County EMA Office.

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Public forum on plan set for Feb. 13

IROQUOIS COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

January 29, 2025

WATSEKA — The Iroquois County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, outlining projects and activities to reduce damage caused by severe weather and other natural hazards, will be available for public review and comment starting Thursday, Feb. 13.

A public forum will be held in conjunction with a meeting of the Iroquois County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee scheduled for 5 to 7 p.m. Feb. 13 at the MABAS 37 Building, 103 ½ Main St., Crescent City. The public can review the plan at any time during the forum.

Also, those unable to attend can review the plan and provide comments without participating in the forum. The plan, along with a summary sheet and a comment survey, will be available for review on the county's website and at the Iroquois County Clerk's Office in Watseka.

The comment period is open through Thursday, Feb. 27. Comments received will be used to make any revisions needed before the plan is submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Office of Homeland Security and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The committee has been conducting working meetings open to the public since last January. The committee has updated the plan with technical assistance from state and federal agencies as well as a consultant specializing in emergency management planning.

Participating in the planning process have been the municipalities of Ashkum, Beaverville, Chebanse, Danforth, Gilman, Watseka and Woodland. Other participating jurisdictions include Belmont Township, Crescent Township, Lovejoy Township, Ridgeland Township, the Clifton

Central school district, Watseka school district, Iroquois West school district, Crescent-Iroquois Fire Protection District, Danforth Fire Protection District, Gilman Community Fire Protection District, Iroquois Ford Fire Protection District, Loda Fire Protection District, Wellington-Greer Fire Protection District and Woodland Fire Protection District.

“This plan describes how the county and the participating jurisdictions have been impacted by severe weather and other hazards and identifies specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce damages to people and property before events occur,” Iroquois County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator Scott Anderson said.

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January 20 at 7:32 PM ·

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Appendix F

FORD COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415

Plan to Protect Health and Property in Fulton County Ready for Public Review

Paxton, IL (September 8, 2025) — The Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, outlining projects and activities to reduce damages caused by severe weather and other natural hazards, will be available for public review and comment starting Tuesday, September 23. A public form will be held in conjunction with the Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting at the Roberts Gym, 118 West Weldon Street in Roberts, from 4:30 to 6:30 pm on Tuesday, September 23. Individuals can come and review the Plan at any time during the forum. Those unable to attend can still review the Plan and provide comments without participating in the public forum.

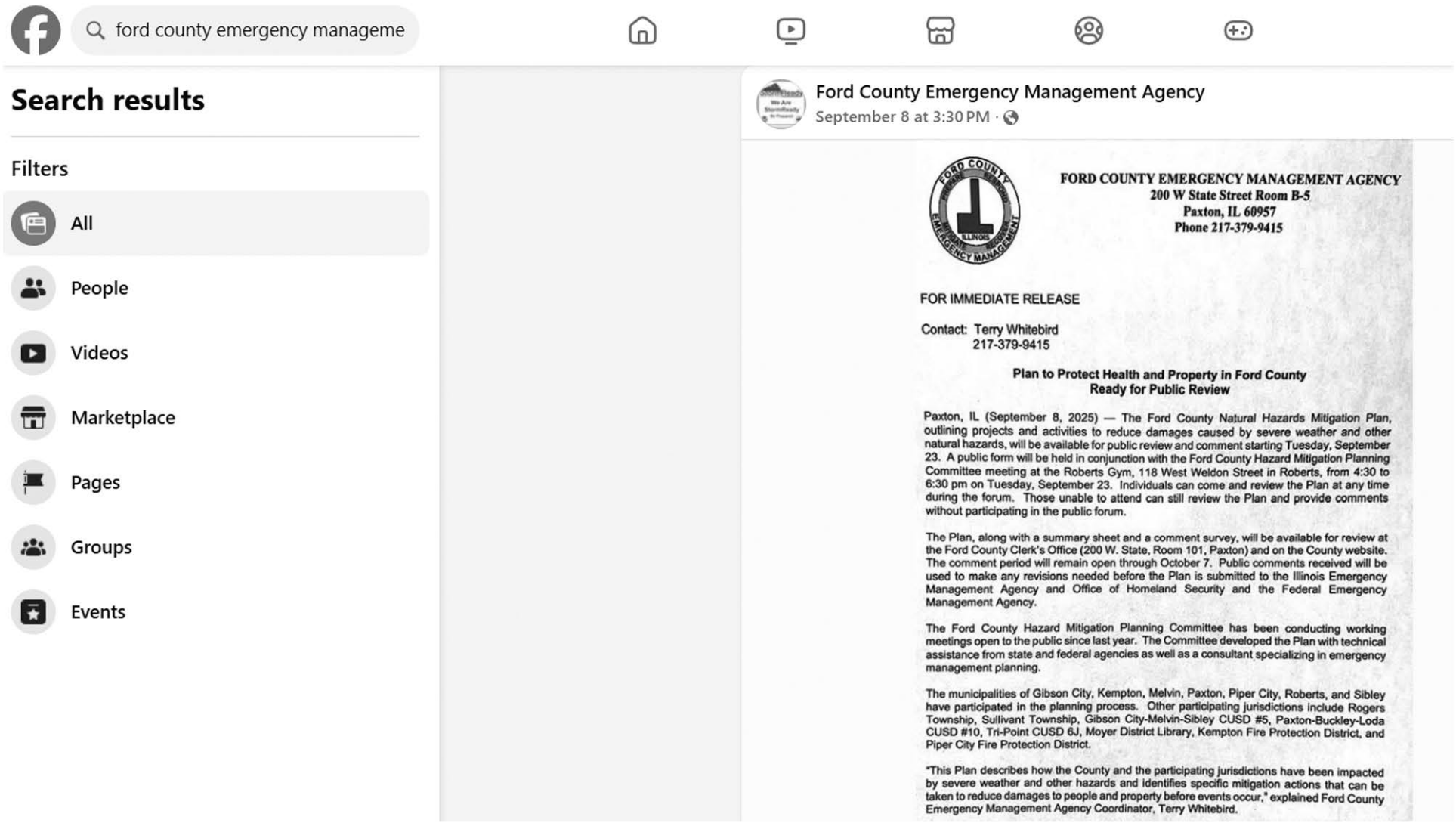
The Plan, along with a summary sheet and a comment survey, will be available for review at the Ford County Clerk's Office (200 W. State, Room 101, Paxton) and on the County website. The comment period will remain open through October 7. Public comments received will be used to make any revisions needed before the Plan is submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Ford County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee has been conducting working meetings open to the public since last year. The Committee developed the Plan with technical assistance from state and federal agencies as well as a consultant specializing in emergency management planning.

The municipalities of Gibson City, Kempton, Melvin, Paxton, Piper City, Roberts, and Sibley have participated in the planning process. Other participating jurisdictions include Rogers Township, Sullivant Township, Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5, Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10, Tri-Point CUSD 6J, Moyer District Library, Kempton Fire Protection District, and Piper City Fire Protection District.

"This Plan describes how the County and the participating jurisdictions have been impacted by severe weather and other hazards and identifies specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce damages to people and property before events occur," explained Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

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Contact: Terry Whitebird
217-379-9415
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"This Plan describes how the County and the participating jurisdictions have been impacted by severe weather and other hazards and identifies specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce damages to people and property before events occur," explained Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, Terry Whitebird.

Appendix F

APPENDIX G

FORD COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN PUBLIC FORUM SUMMARY HANDOUT

SEPTEMBER 23, 2025
4:00 P.M. – 6:00 P.M.

Each year natural hazards (i.e., severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, severe winter storms, flooding, etc.) cause damage to property and threaten the lives and health of Ford County residents. Since 1990, Ford County has been included in 8 emergency and major federal disaster declarations and experienced at least $16 million in recorded property damages and $76.3 million in recorded crop damages.

In the last 10 years alone (2014 – 2023), there have been 40 extreme cold events, 24 excessive heat events, 21 thunderstorms with damaging winds, 21 riverine flood events, 16 flash flood events, 16 severe winter storms, 10 severe storms with hail one inch in diameter or greater, three tornadoes, two droughts, and one lightning strike with verified damages in the County. While natural hazards cannot be avoided, their impacts can be reduced through effective hazard mitigation planning and implementation.

What is hazard mitigation planning?

Hazard mitigation planning is the process of determining how to reduce or eliminate property damage and loss of life from natural hazards. This process helps the County and participating jurisdictions reduce their risk by identifying vulnerabilities and developing mitigation actions to lessen and sometimes even eliminate the effects of a hazard. The results of this process are documented in a natural hazards mitigation plan.

Why develop a natural hazards mitigation plan?

By preparing and adopting a natural hazards mitigation plan, participating jurisdictions become eligible to apply for and receive federal hazard mitigation funds to implement mitigation actions identified in the plan. These funds, made available through the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, can help provide local government entities with the opportunity to complete mitigation projects that would not otherwise be financially possible.

Who participated in the development of the County's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Recognizing the benefits that could be gained from developing a natural hazards mitigation plan, Ford County invited all the local government entities within the County to participate. The following jurisdictions chose to participate in the Plan development with the County:

- Ford County
- Gibson City, City of
- Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley Community Unit School District #5
- Kempton, Village of
- Kempton Fire Protection District
- Melvin, Village of
- Moyer District Library
- Paxton, City of
- Paxton-Buckley-Loda Community Unit School District #10
- Piper City, Village of
- Piper City Fire Protection District
- Rogers Township
- Roberts, Village of
- Sibley, Village of
- Sullivant Township
- Tri-Point Community Unit School District 6J

FORD COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

How was the Plan developed?

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan was developed through the Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee. The Committee included representatives from each participating jurisdiction, as well as input from agriculture, business, economic development, education, emergency services, healthcare, social services, and utilities. The Planning Committee met four times between April 2024 and September 2025.

Which hazards are included in the Plan?

After reviewing the risk assessment, the Planning Committee chose to include the following hazards in the Plan:

- ❖ severe storms (thunderstorms, hail, lightning & heavy rain)
- ❖ floods (riverine & flash)
- ❖ extreme cold
- ❖ severe winter storms (snow & ice)
- ❖ excessive heat
- ❖ tornadoes
- ❖ drought
- ❖ earthquakes

What is included in the Plan?

The Plan is divided into sections that cover the planning process; risk assessment; jurisdiction capabilities; mitigation strategy, including the jurisdiction-specific mitigation action lists; plan maintenance; and adoption. The majority of the Plan is devoted to the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.

The risk assessment identifies the natural hazards that pose a threat to the County and includes a profile of each hazard, which describes the location and severity of past occurrences, reported damages to public health and property, and the likelihood of future occurrences. It also provides a vulnerability analysis that estimates the potential impacts each natural hazard would have on the health and safety of the residents of Ford County, as well as the buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure in the County.

The key component of the mitigation strategy is a list of the projects and activities developed by each participating jurisdiction to reduce the potential loss of life and property damage that results from the natural hazards identified in the risk assessment. These projects and activities are intended to be implemented *before* a hazard event occurs.

What happens next?

Any comments received at today's public forum and during the public comment period will be reviewed and, where applicable, incorporated into the draft Plan before it is submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review. Once IEMA-OHS and FEMA have reviewed and approved the Plan, it will be presented to the County and each participating jurisdiction for formal adoption. After adopting the Plan, each participating jurisdiction will be eligible to apply for federal mitigation funds and can begin implementing the mitigation actions identified in the Plan.

APPENDIX H

FORD COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

COMMENT SHEET

PLAN COMMENT PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 23, 2025 THRU OCTOBER 7, 2025

The County's Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan evaluates damage to life and property from the natural hazards that occur in the County. This Plan also identifies projects and activities for the County and each participating jurisdiction that will help reduce these damages. This comment sheet should be used to provide feedback on the draft Plan.

What comments, concerns, or questions do you have regarding the draft Plan?
(Use additional sheets if necessary.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please Print Your Name, Address, and Phone Number Below:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

_____ Zip Code: _____

Comments will be accepted through October 7, 2025

Place
Stamp
Here

Terry Whitebird, Coordinator
Ford County EMA
200 W. State St., Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Comment Survey

The Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan evaluates damage to life and property from the natural hazards that occur in the County. This Plan also identifies projects and activities for the County and each participating jurisdiction to help reduce these damages. This comment sheet should be used to provide feedback on the draft Plan.

An asterisk (*) denotes a question that is required for form completion.

* 1. What comments, concerns, or questions do you have regarding the draft Plan?

* 2. Name:

3. Address:

4. City/Village/Town:

5. State/Province:

6. Zip Code:

* 7. Email Address:

8. Phone Number:

Comments will be accepted through October 7, 2025.

Done

Powered by SurveyMonkey
See how easy it is to create surveys and forms.

APPENDIX I

FORD COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
200 W State Street Room B-5
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone 217-379-9415

To: Champaign County EMA: John Dwyer (jdwyer@champaigncountyil.gov)
Iroquois County EMA: Scott Anderson (sanderson@co.iroquois.il.us)
Livingston County ESDA: Jordan Uselding (juselding@livingstoncountyil.gov)
McLean County EMA: Cathy Beck (cathy.beck@mcleancountyil.gov)
Kankakee County EMA: Becky Powell (bpowell@k3county.net)
Vermilion County EMA: Joel Bird (joel.bird@vercounty.org)

From: Terry Whitebird, Ford County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator

Subject: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Date: September 11, 2025

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you that Ford County is developing its countywide Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Since we share common boundaries, you are invited to review our draft Plan and provide comments during the public comment period, which runs from September 23 through October 7, 2025. Starting September 23, the Plan, along with a summary sheet and a comment survey, can be viewed on the Ford County webpage.

A public forum is scheduled for:

Tuesday, September 23, 2025
4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.
Roberts Gymnasium
Roberts, IL

If you have any questions, please contact me at twhitebird@fordcounty.illinois.gov or 217-379-9415.

AEC, LLC, an emergency management and environmental consulting firm experienced in preparing these plans, is leading our planning process. If you have specific questions about the Plan, please contact Ken Runkle, a consultant team member, at 217-585-9517 x4 or krunkle@aecspfld.com

Runkle, Ken

From:	Runkle, Ken
Sent:	Thursday, September 11, 2025 10:42 AM
To:	John Dwyer; Scott Anderson; juselding@livingstoncountyil.gov; cathy.beck@mcleancountyil.gov; bpowell@k3county.net; joel.bird@vercounty.org
Cc:	Bostwick, Andrea; Terry Whitebird
Subject:	Ford County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Attachments:	Adjacent Counties Memo - Ford County EMA 09112025.pdf

On behalf of Terry Whitebird, Ford County EMA, please see the attached memo to inform you of the upcoming Ford County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan public forum and public comment period.

Ken

Ken Runkle, DPA, REHS
Environmental Toxicologist, AEC LLC
4231 Westgate Drive
Springfield, IL 62711
217-585-9517 x4



APPENDIX J

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

Ford County

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Some county buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Gibson City

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Homeowners* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Kempton

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Melvin

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).
- Other – Flooding at underpass on Route 54 and Elliott Road: people attempt to drive through it and have to be rescued.

Paxton

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *City Hall and Police Department* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- *Outdoor warning sirens* have been struck by lightning causing significant damage and rendering them inoperable, which increases vulnerability for residents.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

Piper City

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Roberts

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Sibley

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Gas station and township hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Rogers Township

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Heavy rain events have washed out roads and culverts causing imminent danger to the traveling public and potential long-term road closures.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Sullivant Township

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Township Hall and Village Hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Heavy rain events have washed out roads and culverts causing imminent danger to the traveling public and potential long-term road closures.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Schools* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Heavy rain events have washed out roads and culverts causing imminent danger to the traveling public and potential long-term road closures.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- *PBL Junior and Senior High* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *All school buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- The sanitary sewer system is vulnerable to water infiltration during heavy rain events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Rural gravel roads are prone to washouts during heavy rain events, which impacts travel and response times of emergency responders.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems **(tower in Piper City)**.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).
- Other – Internet goes out, phones do not work.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, lightning, & heavy rains)

Kempton Fire Protection District

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- *Most residents* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- Streets within the community flood during heavy rain events adversely impacting travel.
- Lightning strikes have the ability to render communication and computer equipment inoperable impacting critical systems.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Piper City Fire Protection District

- Thunderstorms with damaging winds can cause tree limbs and debris to block roadways, impacting travel and delaying emergency response times.
- Severe storms with damaging winds have downed power and communication lines impacting service to critical facilities and infrastructure as well as residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the school(s).

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- *Moyer District Library* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe storms.
- *Moyer District Library* has been struck by lightning causing significant damage and rendering it inoperable, which increases vulnerability for residents.
- Thunderstorms with damaging winds have the potential to down power lines causing a loss of power and impacting critical systems, such as refrigerators/freezers, HVAC, computers and communications, necessary to maintain operations at the ~~school(s)~~ *library.*

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Flood (Riverine & Flash)

Ford County

- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Gibson City

- The community's drinking water facility is located in the base floodplain and vulnerable to flooding.
- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.
- Other – Waterways and tributaries become overwhelmed causing storm sewers to surcharge.

Paxton

- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Sibley

- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.

Rogers Township

- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Flood (Riverine & Flash)

- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Sullivant Township

- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- The community's drinking water facility is located in the base floodplain and vulnerable to flooding.
- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Recent flood events have caused overtopping and washouts of roadways and culverts in the jurisdiction.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.
- Major flood events can damage the levees within the jurisdiction adversely impacting their ability to protect the people and infrastructure located behind them.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- The community's wastewater system is vulnerable to water infiltration during flood events, which can overwhelm the system and lead to backups.
- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- Roadways in the jurisdiction flood, causing adverse travel and delays in emergency response times.
- Flooding can close roads and impact the District's ability to transport students safely.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Flood (Riverine & Flash)

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- Other – Floods can severely impact/destroy the library's materials, including our local history section, which includes many rare materials.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Extreme Cold

Gibson City

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Kempton

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.
- Electrical substation equipment has failed during extreme cold events impacting service to residents and critical infrastructure.

Melvin

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Paxton

- The community is in need of additional warming centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Piper City

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Sibley

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional warming centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Rogers Township

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Extreme Cold

- The community is in need of additional warming centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Sullivant Township

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.
- Electrical substation equipment has failed during extreme cold events impacting service to residents and critical infrastructure.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- The community does not have any designated warming centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.
- Electrical substation equipment has failed during extreme cold events impacting service to residents and critical infrastructure.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- Extreme cold events have the potential to cause water line and main breaks impacting service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

Ford County

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Some county buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Gibson City

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Homeowners* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Kempton

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Melvin

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

Paxton

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *City Hall and Police Department* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.
- Other – Proximity to I-57 could create road closure scenarios that bring large amount of people to Paxton, placing a strain on planned resources.

Piper City

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Roberts

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Sibley

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Gas station and township hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Rogers Township

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Sullivant Township

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Township Hall* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Schools* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *PBL Junior and Senior High* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *All 3 campuses* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads. **(Buses)**
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- *Most residents* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Severe Winter Storms (snow & ice)

- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Severe winter storms create challenges for critical worker travel.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- During severe winter storms, ice and high winds can down power lines and cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to cause power loss to key facilities and infrastructure, which would impact service to residents.
- Ice storms have the potential to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Severe winter storms have the potential to impede travel of emergency responders, especially on rural roads.
- Heavy snowstorms and blowing and drifting snow make it difficult to clear the jurisdiction roads immediately, which can limit residential travel and emergency response times.
- Roads and bridges covered with ice from severe winter storms cause accidents and impact emergency response times.
- Electrical transmission and communication lines are vulnerable to damage from severe winter storms and ice storms.

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- *Moyer District Library* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by severe winter storms.
- The jurisdiction is in need of additional designated emergency shelter to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals, during severe winter storms.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Excessive Heat

Gibson City

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.

Paxton

- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.
- During excessive heat events, brownouts and blackouts can impact power to critical facilities affecting services to residents.

Piper City

- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.

Roberts

- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.

Sibley

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- During excessive heat events, brownouts and blackouts can impact power to critical facilities affecting services to residents.

Rogers Township

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.

Sullivant Township

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Excessive Heat

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- The community is in need of additional cooling centers to protect residents, especially elderly, unhoused, and low-income individuals.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- The community does not have any designated cooling centers to protect residents, especially the elderly and young children.
- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.
- During excessive heat events, brownouts and blackouts can impact power to critical facilities affecting services to residents.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- None of the designated cooling centers have backup generators that would allow them to remain operational if power was lost during an excessive heat event.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

Ford County

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Some county buildings* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Gibson City

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Homeowners* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

Kempton

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Melvin

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Paxton

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *City Hall and Police Department* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Piper City

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Community Building and City Hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- There are no storm warning sirens in the jurisdiction to alert residents of an impending tornado.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Roberts

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Sibley

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Gas station and township hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- There are no storm warning sirens in the jurisdiction to alert residents of an impending tornado **(not loud enough, communication on when to activate)**.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's ~~water tower~~ *pump house* impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Rogers Township

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- Township residents are vulnerable to tornadoes because the District does not have the equipment to notify individuals of incoming events.

Sullivant Township

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Township Hall* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Gibson City-Melvin-Sibley CUSD #5

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Schools* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Paxton-Buckley-Loda CUSD #10

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- *PBL Junior and Senior High* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- A tornado has the potential to disrupt power to the Medical Center impacting patient care.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *All 3 campuses* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

- School patrons are vulnerable to tornadoes because the District does not have the equipment to notify individuals of incoming events.
- Other – phone systems and Internet are tied together.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.
- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Most residents* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- Unincorporated parts of the County are not covered by storm warning sirens.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.
- Radio towers have the potential to be damaged by tornadoes. The loss of communications would limit the ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- Tornadoes have the ability to down trees and tree branches impacting power lines and blocking roadways impeding travel and access of emergency responders.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Tornadoes

- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- Tornadoes have the potential to disrupt emergency communication systems within the community, impacting emergency response services.
- *Community Building and City Hall* do not have emergency backup generators and therefore are vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including students at the school, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in.
- There are no storm warning sirens in the jurisdiction to alert residents of an impending tornado.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Tornadoes have the potential to damage the community's water tower impacting service to residents.

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- Utility poles and lines have the potential to be damaged during tornadoes, which can cause power outages that affect critical facilities, communications, and service to residents.
- *Moyer District Library* does not have emergency backup generators and therefore is vulnerable to potential power losses caused by tornadoes.
- If a tornado were to touch down in the community, residents, including patrons at the library, would be vulnerable because there are no community safe rooms to shelter in. **(small space for sheltering)**
- Residents, especially the those who reside in manufactured housing units, are vulnerable to injury during a tornado because there are no community safe rooms within the jurisdiction.
- None of the community's critical facilities or infrastructure systems have been hardened to withstand tornadoes.
- Library patrons are vulnerable to tornadoes because the District does not have the equipment to notify individuals of incoming events.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Drought

Ford County

- Other – Each community controls their water service. The county can assist with emergency drinking water through the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

Gibson City

- The community's drinking water supply is at risk to a prolonged drought, potentially impacting the jurisdiction's ability to fight fires.

Paxton

- Other – Potential future impact on Mahomet Aquifer due to Carbon Sequestration projects (sole source of drinking water).

Rogers Township

- The community's drinking water supply is at risk to a prolonged drought, potentially impacting the jurisdiction's ability to fight fires.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Earthquakes

Gibson City

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Kempton

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.

Paxton

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Piper City

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.

Roberts

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.

Sibley

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Earthquakes

- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Rogers Township

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Sullivant Township

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Tri-Point CUSD 6J

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.

Kempton Fire Protection District

- An earthquake can cause damage to bridges, which would render them unusable and impact travel as well as limit access to certain locations.
- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.

Ford County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Summary of Assets Vulnerability Survey Results

Earthquakes

- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.
- Earthquakes have the potential to impact radio towers serving the community. The loss of communications would limit the community's ability to quickly respond to emergency calls following an event.
- An earthquake could damage the liners of the landfill and cause potential leaks damaging the lines to the gas and leachate wells.

Piper City Fire Protection District

- The community's water transmission mains are vulnerable to the impacts of earthquakes.
- An earthquake has the potential to disrupt the water table under the community, impacting drinking water service to residents.

Moyer District Library (Gibson City)

- Other – Earthquakes could damage our materials and ability to provide information to the public.

APPENDIX K

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/28/1990	6:00 PM	Paxton	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were damaged.
10/04/1991	6:35 PM	Stelle^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were downed on IL Route 116 at the Ford-Iroquois County Line.
06/17/1992	3:50 PM	Paxton	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and limbs were blown down in the City.
07/02/1992	3:00 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and limbs were blown down and power lines were downed.
09/07/1992	11:01 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Limbs and ower lines were downed.
09/09/1992	5:25 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds damaged large tree limbs and power lines
09/09/1992	6:10 PM	Paxton Paxton^	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds knocked down tree limbs on IL Route 115 near Paxton
07/06/1994	2:50 PM	Paxton	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tractor-semitrailer parked on the shoulder of Interstate 57 was blown over injuring three people. Part of a barn roof was blown off and trees were damaged and uprooted.
04/07/1995	11:00 PM	Elliott Paxton^ Paxton	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Farm outbuildings were destroyed by winds southeast of Paxton.
08/19/1995	4:15 PM	Elliott	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds blew down tree limbs and power lines.
10/29/1996	5:55 PM	countywide	53 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/30/1997	3:45 PM	countywide	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/19/1998	6:30 PM	Paxton Roberts	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were downed on a nursing home in Paxton. A telephone pole fell on 4 cars. In Roberts, extensive damage occurred as gutters were torn from houses, and winds uprooted trees which created roads to be blocked.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/12/1998	3:18 PM	Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Straight line winds downed several tree limbs and a few trees into electric poles, causing power outages throughout Paxton. Two large trees were uprooted.
06/28/1998	8:00 PM	Melvin Melvin^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Thunderstorm winds blew down trees in Melvin.
06/29/1998	5:00 PM	Melvin Melvin^ Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/14/2000	1:15 PM	Paxton Paxton^	56 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/08/2001	2:55 PM	Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
10/24/2001	12:40 PM	Elliott Paxton Melvin^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/19/2002	1:00 AM	countywide	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2003	4:28 PM	Piper City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2003	5:00 PM	Gibson City Elliott	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/30/2003	8:20 PM	Paxton	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/08/2003	4:03 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The wind pushed a utility pole over and small trees were blown over.
07/09/2003	4:20 PM	Gibson City^	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/21/2003	1:50 AM	Melvin Melvin^	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/30/2004	5:50 PM	Kempton^	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Downburst winds damaged large trees in northern Ford County at County Roads 1300 East and 3400 North.
05/30/2004	5:50 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were down. A drive-in movie theater movie screen was damaged and signs were blown down.
07/13/2004	2:12 PM	Paxton Paxton^	70 kts	n/a	n/a	$100,000	n/a	Widespread damage from the west side of Paxton where small and medium size tree limbs were down to about State Road 115, 4 miles west of Paxton. Numerous large limbs were down, some large trees snapped ot uprooted. Shed roofs and doors were torn off and barns collapsed. A building was damaged at the airport west of town. Damage extended several miles north and south of State Road 9, but the worst damage appeard to be along State Route 9 between County Roads 1500 and 1700.
06/10/2005	5:40 PM	Sibley	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Power lines and tree limbs were blown down near Route 47 and Sibley Roads. Utility poles were snapped near Route 47 and Melvin Roads.
06/13/2005	6:40 PM	Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Five utility poles were blown over along Route 54.
07/20/2005	11:15 PM	Piper City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Large tree limbs were blown down.
07/21/2005	6:30 PM	Melvin^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A roof was blown off a storage building. Several tree limbs were blown down across the area.
07/21/2005	7:20 PM	Paxton Paxton^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Severval tree limbs and power lines were blown down across Paxton and southeast Ford County.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
09/19/2005	3:40 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Partial tree was blown down along with tree limbs south of Gibson City.
09/19/2005	3:48 PM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were blown down.
10/02/2005	4:24 PM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Large tree limbs down on Interstate 57.
03/12/2006	10:22 PM	Gibson City	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/12/2006	10:50 PM	Melvin	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$3,000	n/a	Utility poles and power lines were blown down on Route 59 54 causing the road to be closed.
03/12/2006	11:00 PM	Elliott^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$3,000	n/a	At State Road 9 and County Road 1100E several large evergreens were uprooted and part of the roof of an outbuilding was blown off. Further down State Route 9, between 1100E and 1200E, a few utility poles and power lines were blown down. Near State Route 9 and 1200E a farm house had windows broken and siding damaged by wind. A pickup truck also had windows broken.
03/12/2006	11:05 PM	Elliott	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$5,000	n/a	A roof was blown off a water pumping station.
03/13/2006	4:10 AM	Paxton^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	Two camper trailers were overturned on Interstate 57.
04/02/2006	6:57 PM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A roof was blown off a trailer in a mobile home park.
05/24/2006	4:08 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$15,000	n/a	Trees and tree limbs were blown down. A brick garage was destroyed.
05/24/2006	4:20 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$1,000	n/a	Trees and power lines were blown down.
06/22/2006	8:48 AM	Roberts	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were blown down.
10/02/2006	11:40 PM	Piper City	57 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large tree limb down was blown down blocking a road.
05/15/2007	1:30 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree limbs were blown down.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/15/2007	1:35 PM	Melvin^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Several trees and numerous tree limbs were blown down. An empty, above ground pool was destroyed.
07/18/2007	2:55 AM	Paxton	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Large tree limbs were blown down.
05/30/2008	3:13 PM	Paxton Paxton^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	$20,000	n/a	A semi truck was blown over in the median on Interstate 57, just southwest of Paxton.
06/15/2008	3:30 PM	Gibson City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and tree limbs were blown down.
06/15/2008	3:34 PM	Paxton Paxton^ Melvin Melvin^	70 kts	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	Trees, tree limbs and power lines were blown down across all of Paxton. Tin siding was blown off of a building. Trees, tree limbs and power lines were blown down across Melvin. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 36,299 customers were without power for up to 2 days; 73 poles replaced.
12/27/2008	1:45 PM	Gibson City^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/01/2009	6:36 PM	Paxton	56 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large tree was blown down on Route 9 blocking both lanes.
08/04/2009	8:45 AM	Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Small tree limbs were blown down.
06/21/2010	11:00 PM	Gibson City	65 kts	n/a	n/a	$750,000	n/a	Numerous trees up to two feet in diameter, tree limbs and power lines were blown down in Gibson City. Some trees and tree limbs fell onto houses. A semi tanker trailer was pushed over on its side. A large grain bin under construction was knocked off its foundation.
06/21/2010	11:05 PM	Gibson City Paxton Elliott	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Several trees were blown down blocking Route 9 between Gibson City and Paxton.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/22/2011	3:36 PM	Gibson City^ Sibley^	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	A semi truck was blown off of Route 47, about four miles south of Sibley.
05/22/2011	3:47 PM	Gibson City Roberts Roberts^ Melvin	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple power lines were blown down along Route 54 between Gibson City and Thawville.
06/04/2011	7:15 PM	Melvin^	56 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Five utility poles were blown down.
06/21/2011	6:05 PM	Paxton^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was downed near the intersection of Route 9 and 1600 E.
05/29/2013	12:26 AM	Piper City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$5,000	n/a	Eight to ten power poles were blown down. A few sheds were blown down. A big evergreen tree was blown down along with numerous large tree limbs.
05/31/2013	4:32 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pine trees were uprooted and power lines were blown down.
06/22/2013	10:15 AM	Gibson City	65 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A 20 by 24 foot section of roofing shingles was taken off a church on the northwest side of Gibson City. Numerous 18 to 24 inch diameter trees were blown over or snapped throughout town. Some of the trees were snapped at the base while others were snapper higher.
06/24/2013	5:40 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$3,000	n/a	A row of power lines were blown down into a field south of Route 9 along County Road 300E. A Large tree was uprooted across Route 54.
06/24/2013	5:46 PM	Elliott^	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$1,000	n/a	Power lines were blown down and a power pole was broken near the intersection of 1000E and 100N.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
11/17/2013	12:31 PM	Cabery	56 kts	n/a	n/a	$20,000	n/a	A roof was lifted off a garage causing the collapse of a cinder block building. A chimney was toppled at St Joseph Church. A home TV antenna tower was blown over. There were sporadic uprooted trees and downed limbs throughout town.
06/08/2015	6:43 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Medium sized tree limbs were snapped off of trees throughout town.
05/26/2017	3:47 PM	Roberts Roberts^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were blown down south of Roberts.
06/14/2017	4:01 PM	Gibson City^	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large section of a tree was snapped off and blown across a road.
06/17/2017	8:48 PM	Gibson City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Numerous trees and tree limbs were blown down along with some power lines. One tree was blocking the road near Church and 8th Streets. Most of the damage was concentrated between 8th and 14th streets, east of Sangamon Street. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 11,882 customers were without power for up to 1 day; 29 wires downed; 127 poles replaced; 31 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 954 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
05/13/2018	4:50 PM	Piper City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	Utility poles were blown down.
06/10/2018	12:50 PM	Gibson City	50 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A large, partially rotted tree limb fell onto a garage.
07/14/2018	8:25 AM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was blown down.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
07/14/2018	8:40 AM	Paxton	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A two to three foot diameter tree was uprooted and a six inch diameter tree limb was snapped on another tree.
08/06/2018	4:58 PM	Paxton	65 kts	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A roof was blown off a building on Vermillion Street between Holmes and Pine. Half of a tree fell onto a house on Washington Street. A 4 to 6 inch diameter tree limb fell onto Center Street. There were sporadic 3 to 6 inch diameter tree limbs blown down on the north side of Paxton.
08/06/2018	7:35 PM	Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/2018	7:55 PM	Paxton	50 kts	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	A motorcycle was blown off Interstate 57 near Mile Marker 263. The rider suffered only minor injuries.
05/23/2019	12:30 AM	Gibson City Gibson City^ Sibley Sibley^	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	In Gibson City, a large tree was blown down on Lott Blvd. Numerous tree limbs were blown down. Power was reported out for much of Gibson City. Considerable tree damage was reported in Sibley with numerous roads blocked due to large trees down. Two large grain silos were blown over near N 200 E Road southwest of Sibley. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 24,836 customers were without power for up to 2.5 days; 286 wires downed; 80 poles replaced; 25 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 315 Ameren personnel responded to the event.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
05/23/2019	12:47 AM	Piper City^	61 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/12/2021	8:04 AM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree damage was reported in Gibson City including tree limbs and power lines blown down and one small tree snapped at its base. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 15,081 customers were without power for up to 1 day; 476 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
09/07/2021	4:35 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	65 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Widespread tree and powerline damage was reported in Gibson City. The roof of the hospital was damaged and a baseball dugout was destroyed.
12/10/2021	9:30 PM	Gibson City	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A roof was partially blown off a residential building and a couple of trees were blown down. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 26,606 customers were without power for up to 2 days; 105 wires downed; 36 poles replaced; 35 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 810 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
07/04/2022	4:23 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was blown down onto power lines.
07/23/2022	1:47 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tree was blown down on Pine Street.
05/07/2023	9:24 PM	Piper City Piper City^ Roberts^ Paxton	52 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Numerous trees were reported downed in and around Piper City, including one that had fallen onto a house. A tree was reported snapped half way up and had fallen onto power lines in Paxton.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 1
Severe Storms - Thunderstorms with Damaging Winds Reported in Ford County
1990 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Windspeed (knots)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/29/2023	12:18 PM	Gibson City	55 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees were blown down.
06/29/2023	12:33 PM	Paxton	60 kts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trees and power lines were blown down throughout Paxton. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 181,668 customers were without power for up to 6 days; 3,129 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
GRAND TOTAL:				**4**	**0**	**$1,024,000**	**$0**	

Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

^ Thunderstorms with damaging winds verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 2
Severe Storms - Hail Events Reported in Ford County
1978 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Hail Stone Diameter (inches)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/24/1978	6:48 PM	Piper City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/29/1979	2:15 PM	Piper City Piper City^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/20/1981	7:00 PM	Piper City	2.50 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/1984	5:45 PM	Gibson City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/14/1986	6:50 PM	Paxton	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/26/1986	12:00 PM	Kempton^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/17/1991	12:30 PM	Elliott^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/26/1994	8:30 PM	Gibson City^ Paxton	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	$5,000	n/a	High winds and hail damaged siding, windows and automobiles.
05/19/1998	6:30 PM	Piper City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/12/1998	3:05 PM	Gibson City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/20/2000	9:00 AM	Melvin^	2.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/06/2001	12:45 PM	Elliott	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/18/2001	12:20 PM	Gibson City Paxton Elliott	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A slow moving thunderstorm moved across southern Ford county during the early afternoon, producing hail as large as half dollars across most of southern Ford county.
06/05/2005	12:25 PM	Gibson City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/21/2005	5:40 PM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/14/2006	6:20 AM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/16/2006	6:19 AM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/19/2006	3:04 PM	Paxton	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/07/2011	2:31 PM	Roberts	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	$250,000	n/a	Hail up to the size of golf balls pounded the city of Roberts damaging numerous cars and roofs.
07/31/2012	11:35 AM	Sibley	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

^ Hail event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 2
Severe Storms - Hail Events Reported in Ford County
1978 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Hail Stone Diameter (inches)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
07/31/2012	11:52 AM	Gibson City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/10/2013	7:11 AM	Sibley^ Melvin^	1.50 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Quarter to ping pong ball size hail caused crop damage and dented cars.
05/21/2014	2:41 PM	Gibson City	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/09/2015	8:43 PM	Paxton	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/2017	4:12 AM	Gibson City	1.50 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/2017	11:06 AM	Piper City	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/26/2017	3:35 PM	Sibley	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/26/2017	4:07 PM	Paxton^	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/09/2018	5:05 PM	Piper City^	1.25 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/15/2021	4:21 PM	Elliott^	1.75 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/12/2021	8:02 AM	Gibson City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/30/2022	6:33 PM	Piper City	1.00 in.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
GRAND TOTAL:				**0**	**0**	**$255,000**	**$0**	

Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

^ Hail event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 3
Severe Storms - Lightning Events Reported in Ford County
2000 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
06/14/2000	3:00 PM	Piper City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Lightning struck a home, causing severe fire damage.
08/09/2018	7:55 PM	Paxton	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	A person was struck by lightning near South Cherry and West Ottawa Streets and suffered only minor injuries.
GRAND TOTAL:			**1**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	

Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

^ Lightning event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
07/06/1998	5:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Street and basement flooding and flooding of farm fields occured in Piper City. State Road 115 was closed in Piper City.
05/12/2002	3:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event was part of a federally-declared disaster (Declaration #1416)*** Many drainage ditches, streams and creeks flooded. Many roads, especially in low lying areas also flooded, mainly as a result of streams and creeks overflowing their banks.
08/19/2002	8:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Flooding occurred across the County through the morning hours before subsiding by afternoon.
01/13/2005	1:05 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Water was reported over the roads on Rt. 9 east and west of Gibson City and over Rt. 47 between Gibson City and Sibley. Water was also reported over the road at Rt. 115 near Piper City. 3 feet of water was reported across the roads around Piper City.
01/08/2008 thru 01/11/2008	9:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	$500,000	n/a	Heavy rain which fell onto saturated and frozen ground on January 8th caused widespread and significant flooding across much of Ford County through January 11th. Numerous roads were flooded and closed.

[1] An "X" in the columns of Home, Business and Infrastructure indicates impacts occurred to those structure/infrastructure types during a general flood event. A detailed description of the type and magnitude of the impacts are included in the Impacts/Event Description column if available.

Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
02/05/2008 thru 02/09/2008	7:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	After heavy rain and flash flooding on February 4th and February 5th, flooding continued for several days due to saturated and frozen ground.
09/14/2008 thru 09/16/2008	4:08 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/27/2008 thru 12/28/2008	9:04 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/10/2009 thru 03/11/2009	2:03 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2009	4:10 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/15/2009 thru 05/16/2009	11:16 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/23/2010 thru 06/24/2010	10:06 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Law enforcement officials reported many roads were still closed due to flooding from heavy rain across portions of Ford County.
04/22/2011	12:15 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A storm spotter reported ditches full of water and up to 18 inches of standing water on some roads in Gibson City.

[1] An "X" in the columns of Home, Business and Infrastructure indicates impacts occurred to those structure/infrastructure types during a general flood event. A detailed description of the type and magnitude of the impacts are included in the Impacts/Event Description column if available.

Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
05/07/2008 thru 05/08/2008	7:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/27/2013	8:41 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/2013	10:30 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	western portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Heavy rain caused 8 to 12 inches of water to build up on most roads in Gibson City.
07/12/2014	2:36 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	southwestern portion of county	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Emergency Management reported that much of the north side of Gibson City was flooded.
08/31/2014	1:59 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/26/2015 thru 06/27/2015	5:16 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/09/2015 thru 07/10/2015	5:58 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/12/2015 thru 07/13/2015	2:03 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central and central portions of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the columns of Home, Business and Infrastructure indicates impacts occurred to those structure/infrastructure types during a general flood event. A detailed description of the type and magnitude of the impacts are included in the Impacts/Event Description column if available.

Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
12/26/2015 thru 12/27/2015	11:20 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/13/2016	7:18 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2016	10:46 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/28/2016 thru 08/29/2016	7:24 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/18/2017	6:25 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/18/2017	9:30 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Several streets were flooded with standing water up to 8 inches deep in Paxton.
02/19/2018 thru 02/21/2018	10:44 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/10/2018	10:00 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Standing water was reported on area roads and in yards in Paxton. Dawn Street between Route 45 and Lane Drive was closed due standing water 5 to 6 inches deep.

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Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
08/06/2018	7:45 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Many streets in Paxton were covered with several inches of flood waters.
05/31/2019	4:02 AM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/17/2020 thru 05/19/2020	10:10 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	northwestern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/2020	4:30 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Flooding of ditches, fields, and some residential roads was reported in and east of the Paxton area.
06/27/2020 thru 06/28/2020	7:30 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trained weather spotters reported flooding near Stelle.
08/12/2021 thru 08/13/2021	2:00 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	southwestern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Gibson City Police Department and Mayor indicate that essentially all roadways in the City remain impassible, some with several feet of water over them.
10/24/2021 thru 10/25/2021	8:30 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	western portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Street flooding was reported in Gibson City.

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Table 4
General Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Water Body	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
				Home	Business	Infra-structure					
02/22/2023 thru 02/23/2023	4:55 PM	area rivers, streams, & creeks	southern portion of county	X		X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Video and photos shared on social media showed flooding in and around Gibson City. Large portions of North Park were flooded. Standing water in yards and driveways was shown near 15th Street and Church Street. A garage was flooded with 1 to 2 feet of water. Water a few inches deep was flowing across Route 9 near 100 E Road, west of Gibson City. A photo shared on social media showed standing water at the intersection of Roselawn Drive and Stockholm Road in Paxton.
GRAND TOTAL:							**0**	**0**	**$500,000**	**$0**	

Sources: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[1] An "X" in the columns of Home, Business and Infrastructure indicates impacts occurred to those structure/infrastructure types during a general flood event. A detailed description of the type and magnitude of the impacts are included in the Impacts/Event Description column if available.

Table 5
Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
07/06/1998	9:30 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/24/1999	12:18 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/09/2000 thru 07/10/2000	11:58 PM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/05/2001	11:26 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/06/2001	4:00 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/27/2002	2:11 AM	northern & central portions of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/28/2002	3:33 PM	southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/19/2002	3:00 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/23/2002	2:40 AM	south-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Numerous roads were flooded across south central Ford County.
07/18/2003	12:00 AM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Many streets were flooded in Piper City.
08/02/2003	2:30 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Flooding was reported along Route 47, one mile south of Sibley.
06/16/2004	7:20 PM	eastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	State police reported flooding on U.S. Rt. 45.

^ Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Table 5
Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
09/05/2006	10:40 AM	central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/04/2008 thru 02/05/2008	9:30 PM	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	$500,000	n/a	Flash flooding was reported throughout much of Ford County. Deep and fast flowing water was flowing across many roads.
05/30/2008	4:10 PM	central & southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/04/2008	2:22 AM	southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/04/2008 thru 06/05/2008	9:52 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/13/2008 thru 09/14/2008	10:24 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/27/2008	1:51 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/10/2009 thru 03/11/2009	9:43 PM	southeastern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/14/2009	12:02 AM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[A] Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
05/15/2009	5:46 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/28/2009	4:30 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Significant street flooding was reported in Gibson City with many roads covered with water.
06/05/2010 thru 06/06/2010	10:54 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/15/2010	4:47 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/21/2010	7:05 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Roads near Melvin were closed due to water from nearby fields flowing across them.
06/23/2010	7:10 PM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/22/2011	4:47 PM	central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/06/2012	2:30 PM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Illinois Highway 115 was covered quickly with water based on field debris and mud signatures over the road.
05/07/2012	12:30 AM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Illinois Highway 115 had mud and field debris signatures indicating that water had come up quickly and encompassed the road. Almost all fields in the area were flooded and at least one creek was out of its banks over a roadway just to the east of Cabery.

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Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
04/18/2013	5:58 AM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/26/2013 thru 05/27/2013	11:16 PM	northern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/31/2013 thru 06/01/2013	10:28 PM	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	County Roads 200N and 1700E near Paxton were barricaded due do flooding.
06/22/2013	10:42 AM	southern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trained spotters reported standing water of eight to twelve inches across the Gibson City area.
05/11/2014	10:30 PM	countywide			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An estimated 1.5 feet of flowing water was reported over Route 47 north of Gibson City with flooding reported on the roads in Gibson City. Some neighborhoods in Gibson City had several inches of standing water.
07/12/2014	6:30 AM	southwester portion of county	X		X	n/a	n/a	$500,000	n/a	Water 12 to 18 inches deep was reported on most streets and adjacent property across northern portions of Gibson City. Basements were flooded and 18 inches of water flooded the water treatment plant.
08/30/2014 thru 01/00/1900	11:43 PM	northern & central portions of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[A] Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Table 5
Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
06/07/2015 thru 06/08/2015	6:23 PM	southern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Minor street flooding was reported in Paxton.
06/18/2015	2:56 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/20/2015 thru 06/21/2015	10:15 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/08/2015 thru 07/09/2015	10:27 PM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/11/2015 thru 07/12/2015	8:15 PM	north-central portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Route 115 was flooded and impassable in numerous locations between Route 116 and the north county line.
07/18/2016	12:53 AM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/2017	5:31 AM	countywide				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/2018 thru 08/07/2018	9:02 PM	southeastern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[A] Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
06/22/2020	6:24 PM	southeastern portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/27/2020	4:29 PM	north-central portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/26/2021	3:57 PM	western portion of county				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/12/2021	9:30 AM	southwester portion of county				n/a	n/a	$12,000,000	$200,000	*Event Description Provided Below*

Thunderstorms producing heavy rain continued to redevelop across southwest Ford County during the late morning and early afternoon producing widespread significant flash flooding in many areas, including in Gibson City. Numerous homes and businesses suffered significant flood damage. Local officials estimated about 800 properties were affected by flooding. Most roads were closed and impassable with several feet of water across some roads. Multiple cars were stalled in flood waters with multiple water rescues. A senior citizen center was inundated with flood waters and multiple water rescues were performed to remove the residents. To the southwest of Gibson City, vegetation was flattened in many low lying areas due to the fast flowing flood waters. Rainfall amounts in Gibson City and far southwest Ford County were in the 7 to 9 inch range from late morning through early afternoon. Measured rainfall amounts included 9.33 inches one mile northeast of Gibson City; 8.76 inches in Gibson City and 7.63 inches three miles west northwest of Gibson City. During the NWS storm survey, it was discovered that several private rain gauges in Gibson City ranged between 10 to 13 inches. The property damage amount was estimated in consultation with city and local officials. The crop damage amount was estimated in consultation with agriculture officials.

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Table 5
Flash Flood Events Reported in Ford County
1998 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Impacts[1]			Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Home	Business	Infra-structure					
08/05/2023	1:00 PM	southeastern portion of county			X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Several portions of Route 9 were closed east of Paxton due to flooding. Winter Street was blockaded. A photo shared on social media showed a rain gauge near Paxton with a storm total of 6.50 inches of rain.
GRAND TOTAL:						**0**	**0**	**$13,000,000**	**$200,000**	

Sources: Iowa State University, Iowa Environmental Mesonet, National Weather Service Data, Search for Warnings.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[A] Flash flood event verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/04/1995 thru 01/06/1995	n/a	-4 °F	8 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/12/1995	n/a	-2 °F	13 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/10/1995	n/a	-4 °F	7 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/1996	n/a	-1 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/30/1996 thru 02/03/1996	n/a	-18 °F	14 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/1996	n/a	2 °F	11 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/11/1997 thru 01/15/1997	n/a	-9 °F	9 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/17/1997 thru 01/19/1997	n/a	-14 °F	7 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/29/1997 thru 01/30/1997	n/a	-6 °F	7 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/31/1998 thru 01/01/1999	n/a	-9 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/04/1999 thru 01/05/1999	n/a	-25 °F	-1 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/07/1999 thru 01/11/1999	n/a	-13 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/25/1999	n/a	-6 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/2000 thru 01/21/2000	n/a	-7 °F	8 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/23/2000 thru 01/27/2000	n/a	-14 °F	19 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/2000	n/a	1 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/2000	n/a	0 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/2000	n/a	-4 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/22/2000 thru 12/23/2000	n/a	-7 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
12/25/2000 thru 12/26/2000	n/a	-10 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/28/2000 thru 12/29/2000	n/a	-3 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/02/2001 thru 01/03/2001	n/a	-3 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/2001	n/a	-2 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/04/2002	n/a	-1 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/18/2003 thru 01/19/2003	n/a	-8 °F	19 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/23/2003 thru 01/25/2003	n/a	-6 °F	12 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/2003	n/a	-13 °F	10 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/2003	n/a	-3 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/28/2004 thru 02/01/2004	n/a	-13 °F	19 °F	-34 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/24/2004 thru 12/25/2004	n/a	-2 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/16/2005 thru 01/18/2005	n/a	-4 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/07/2005	n/a	-8 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/19/2006	n/a	-3 °F	11 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/2007 thru 02/10/2007	6:00 PM	-11 °F	14 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/15/2007 thru 02/16/2007	n/a	-14 °F	8 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/01/2008 thru 01/02/2008	11:25 PM	-4 °F	11 °F	-20 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/2008 thru 01/20/2008	12:00 AM	-2 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 6
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/24/2008	12:00 AM	-9 °F	6 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/29/2008 thru 01/30/2008	11:06 PM	5 °F	17 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/10/2008 thru 02/11/2008	2:00 AM	1 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/21/2008 thru 12/22/2008	3:00 AM	-3 °F	20 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/14/2009 thru 01/17/2009	6:00 PM	-18 °F	16 °F	-45 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/25/2009 thru 01/26/2009	n/a	2 °F	10 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/02/2010 thru 01/04/2010	n/a	-8 °F	7 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2010 thru 01/07/2010	n/a	-2 °F	18 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

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Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/09/2010 thru 01/11/2010	n/a	-12 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/07/2010 thru 12/09/2010	n/a	-4 °F	14 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/2010 thru 12/15/2010	n/a	-3 °F	13 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/2011 thru 01/21/2011	9:00 PM	-6 °F	10 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/02/2011 thru 02/03/2011	9:00 PM	-4 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/08/2011 thru 02/10/2011	n/a	-9 °F	10 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/11/2013 thru 12/12/2013	6:00 PM	-2 °F	24 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/03/2014	n/a	-10 °F	19 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/06/2014 thru 01/07/2014	12:00 AM	-11 °F	-5 °F	-50 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation*** Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 52,337 customers were without power for up to 2.5 days; 140 wires downed; 30 poles replaced; 46 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 145 Ameren personnel responded to the event.
01/23/2014 thru 01/24/2014	6:00 PM	-2 °F	7 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/2014 thru 01/29/2014	3:00 AM	-3 °F	13 °F	-40 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2014 thru 02/07/2014	6:00 PM	-8 °F	11 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/10/2014 thru 02/12/2014	12:00 AM	-17 °F	14 °F	-35 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/14/2014 thru 02/15/2014	n/a	-5 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/26/2014	12:00 AM	4 °F	n/a °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
02/27/2014	4:00 AM	5 °F	15 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/03/2014	n/a	-1 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/05/2015 thru 01/08/2015	n/a	-9 °F	12 °F	-40 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/2015 thru 01/10/2015	6:00 PM	-5 °F	9 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/14/2015 thru 01/15/2015	n/a	-9 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/05/2015 thru 02/06/2015	n/a	-12 °F	18 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/14/2015 thru 02/15/2015	8:00 PM	1 °F	n/a °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/18/2015 thru 02/20/2015	6:00 PM	-5 °F	10 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/23/2015 thru 02/24/2015	12:00 AM	-2 °F	16 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

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1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
02/27/2015 thru 02/28/2015	n/a	-11 °F	13 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/06/2015	n/a	-6 °F	15 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/17/2016 thru 01/19/2016	9:00 PM	-2 °F	10 °F	-28 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/21/2016	n/a	-4 °F	18 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/14/2016 thru 12/15/2016	9:00 PM	3 °F	n/a	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/2016 thru 12/19/2016	6:00 AM	-4 °F	7 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2017 thru 01/07/2017	n/a	-3 °F	9 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/26/2017 thru 12/28/2017	9:00 PM	-14 °F	4 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/30/2017 thru 01/06/2018	6:27 PM	-17 °F	17 °F	-40 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
01/16/2018 thru 01/17/2018	n/a	-4 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/05/2018 thru 02/06/2018	n/a	-10 °F	16 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/2019 thru 01/21/2019	n/a	-8 °F	12 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/24/2019 thru 01/26/2019	6:00 PM	-16 °F	19 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/29/2019 thru 01/31/2019	6:00 PM	-21 °F	12 °F	-60 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation*** Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 10,033 customers were without power for up to 3 days; 27 wires downed; 3 poles replaced.
03/04/2019	12:00 AM	-2 °F	12 °F	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/2020 thru 02/14/2020	8:00 PM	-6 °F	n/a	-20 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/07/2021 thru 02/08/2021	12:00 AM	-7 °F	3 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Low (Min)	High (Max)	Wind Chill (Max)					
02/13/2021 thru 02/20/2021	11:00 PM	-13 °F	18 °F	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2022 thru 01/07/2022	9:00 PM	-3 °F	n/a	-25 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/25/2022 thru 01/26/2002	8:00 PM	-9 °F	n/a	-30 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2022	n/a	-25 °F	17 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/22/2022 thru 12/24/2022	8:00 PM	-12 °F	n/a	-42 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/24/2022 thru 12/25/2022	9:00 PM	n/a	n/a	-25 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	
GRAND TOTAL:						**0**	**0**	**$0**	

Sources: Iowa State University, Iowa Environmental Mesonet, National Weather Service Data, Search for Warnings.
Midwestern Regional Climate Center, cli-MATE.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Cooperative Observation Forms.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
02/25/1950	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/06/1950 thru 12/07/1950	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/14/1951	4:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/06/1951	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	10.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/14/1951	3:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/01/1952 thru 12/02/1952	9:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/02/1954 thru 03/03/1954	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/18/1955 thru 11/19/1955	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/11/1956	3:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/28/1956	4:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
03/24/1957 thru 03/25/1957	11:50 PM	Blizzard	7.0 in.				X	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/07/1957 thru 04/08/1957	10:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/1958 thru 01/21/1958	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/08/1958	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/03/1959 thru 01/04/1959	12:00 AM	Blizzard	4.4 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/20/1959 thru 01/21/1959	12:00 AM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.		X	X		Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/12/1959	8:30 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/1959 thru 12/21/1959	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1960	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
03/03/1960	n/a	Blizzard	5.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/09/1960	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.				X	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/20/1960	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/1961	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/1961	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/23/1963 thru 02/24/1963	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/12/1964 thru 01/13/1964	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	8.5 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/1965	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1965	n/a	Blizzard	5.0 in.				X	Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/04/1965	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/23/1965	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.8 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/28/1966	6:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Roberts 3N Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/26/1967 thru 01/27/1967	n/a	Blizzard	X				X	Roberts 3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	COOP observe noted high winds, blocked roads, phone & power lines down.
01/06/1968	7:00 AM	Winter Storm	4.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/14/1968 thru 01/15/1968	5:00 AM	Winter Storm	7.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/05/1969 thru 01/06/1969	10:30 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/03/1971	12:30 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/28/1971 thru 11/29/1971	9:30 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/29/1972	2:00 AM	Winter Storm	5.0 in.			X		Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/1973 thru 12/19/1973	10:00 AM	Heavy Snow	10.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	COOP observer noted schools were closed.

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[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/30/1973 thru 12/31/1973	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/14/1974	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/20/1974 thru 12/01/1974	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	7.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/12/1975	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/27/1975	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/21/1977 thru 03/22/1977	7:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/02/1977 thru 12/03/1977	7:30 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/05/1977 thru 12/06/1977	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/08/1977	8:30 AM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/25/1978 thru 01/26/1978	6:30 AM	Blizzard	5.4 in.				X	Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	COOP observer noted wind gusts up to 40 mph, visibility zero and drifting; roads closed and motorists stranded.
02/14/1978	5:00 AM	Heavy Snow	7.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/13/1979 thru 01/14/1979	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/23/1979 thru 01/24/1979	12:00 PM	Heavy Snow	7.2 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/1979	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1980	5:00 AM	Blizzard	2.3 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/28/1980	7:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.8 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
11/27/1980 thru 11/28/1980	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	8.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/1981	4:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/09/1981 thru 02/10/1981	10:00 PM	Heavy Snow	9.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/16/1981 thru 12/17/1981	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/22/1981 thru 12/23/1981	3:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/1982	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/05/1982	10:00 AM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.		X	X	X	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/08/1982 thru 04/09/1982	8:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/20/1983	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/07/1983 thru 12/08/1983	3:30 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/1983 thru 12/15/1983	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/21/1983	10:30 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
02/27/1984 thru 02/28/1984	7:00 AM	Blizzard	5.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/10/1985 thru 02/12/1985	11:30 AM	Winter Storm	4.3 in.		X			Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/19/1986	3:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/23/1986	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/1987 thru 01/10/1987	7:00 AM	Heavy Snow	12.0 in.					Gibson City Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/18/1987 thru 01/19/1987	9:00 PM	Heavy Snow	8.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/03/1988	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/09/1988 thru 02/11/1988	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.7 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/27/1988	8:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/19/1989 thru 02/20/1989	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/09/1989 thru 12/10/1989	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/1990 thru 02/14/1990	9:00 AM	Ice Storm	X	X	X			Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event was part of a major federal disaster declaration (Declaration #860)***
12/22/1990 thru 12/23/1990	4:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/12/1991	8:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/1993 thru 01/10/1993	3:00 PM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/15/1993	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.8 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1993	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/22/1994 thru 02/24/1994	2:30 PM	Winter Storm	4.0 in.		X			Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/1994	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
11/11/1995	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/09/1997	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/15/1997	12:00 AM	Heavy Snow	9.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/26/1997	7:30 AM	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Piper City 3SE Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/27/1997	9:00 AM	Winter Storm	5.0 in.	X				Piper City 3SE Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/11/1997	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/09/1998	12:00 AM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.		X	X		Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/21/1998	n/a	Winter Storm	5.0 in.			X		Piper City 3SE Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/01/1999 thru 01/03/1999	4:00 PM	Winter Storm	14.0 in.				30 mph	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event was part of a federal emeregency declaration (Declaration EM #3134)***
03/08/1999 thru 03/09/1999	5:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/19/2000 thru 01/20/2000	12:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/29/2000 thru 01/30/2000	12:30 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/11/2000	3:00 AM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.	X	X	X	35 mph	Paxton 2WS	n/a	n/a	$33,820	*Event Description Provided Below*
This event was part of a federal emeregency declaration (Declaration EM #3161) Significant accumulations of freezing rain and sleet fell, knocking out power. The ice changed to snow in the afternoon and evening and winds gusted to 25 to 35 mph causing significant blowing and drifting snow.								Public Assistance figures identified a total of $33,820 in damages/emergency protective measures for Ford County. Totals by Jurisdiction: $4,134 Brenton Township; $3,643 Button Township; $2,217 Dix Township; $7,197 Drummer Township; $7,808 Gibson City; $2,973 Lyman Township; $1,012 Melvin; $4,836 Patton Township.				
12/13/2000 thru 12/14/2000	9:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/28/2000 thru 12/30/2000	10:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/17/2001	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/26/2002	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.5 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/24/2002 thru 12/25/2002	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
02/14/2003 thru 02/15/2003	8:00 PM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	Strong northerly winds produced significant blowing and drifting snow with near blizzard conditions in some areas.
12/05/2003	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/04/2005 thru 01/06/2005	7:00 PM	Winter Storm	X	X	X	X			n/a	n/a	n/a	Power lines were downed on Rt. 47 due to ice accumulations.
01/23/2005	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/09/2005	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2007	7:00 AM	Heavy Snow	5.8 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/2007	2:00 AM	Blizzard	16.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/25/2007	2:00 PM	Winter Storm	X		X	X	35 mph		n/a	n/a		
12/15/2007 thru 12/16/2007	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	10.1 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/01/2008	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Table 7
Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/29/2008	6:30 PM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.				35 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/31/2008 thru 02/01/2008	4:00 PM	Heavy Snow	9.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/26/2008	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/05/2008	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/18/2008 thru 12/19/2008	9:00 PM	Ice Storm	0.5 in.						n/a	n/a	n/a	*Event Description Provided Below*
Ice accumulations caused numerous tree limbs and power lines to break, which also brought down utility poles. Power outages were widespread in these areas.								Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 45,000 customers were without power for up to 5 days; 600 wires downed; 269 poles replaced; 315 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 1,056 Ameren personnel responded to the event.				
02/06/2010	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/03/2010 thru 12/04/2010	6:00 PM	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/11/2010 thru 12/12/2010	2:00 PM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.				55 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	

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			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/25/2010	n/a	Heavy Snow	6.0 in.					Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/2011 thru 02/02/2011	12:00 PM	Blizzard	15.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW Piper City 3SE	n/a	n/a	$105,816	*Event Description Provided Below*
This event was part of a major federal disaster declaration (Declaration #1960) ***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation*** Public Assistance figures identified a total of $105,816 in damages/emergency protective measures for Ford County. Totals by Jurisdiction: $6,765 Button Township; $3,824 Dix Township; $23,108 Gibson City; $2,980 Lyman Township; $4,823 Mona Township; $6,184 Patton Township; $41,386 Paxton; $4,177 Peach Orchard Township; $5,982 Rogers Township; $2,522 Sullivant Township; $4,064 Ford County Highway Department.								Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 14,000 customers were without power for up to 3 days; 1,494 wires downed; 104 poles replaced; 718 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 1,144 Ameren personnel responded to the event.				
02/25/2011	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/24/2013 thru 03/25/2013	1:00 PM	Heavy Snow	10.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12/13/2013 thru 12/14/2013	4:30 PM	Heavy Snow	7.2 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/04/2014 thru 01/05/2014	8:00 PM	Winter Storm	6.0 in.				X	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation***
02/04/2014 thru 02/05/2014	10:00 AM	Heavy Snow	7.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/18/2014	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/06/2015	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/01/2015 thru 02/02/2015	12:00 AM	Winter Storm	7.0 in.				43 mph	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/15/2018	n/a	Heavy Snow	5.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/06/2018	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
03/24/2018	1:00 AM	Winter Storm	7.5 in.				40 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	
04/02/2018	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	
01/12/2019 thru 01/13/2019	12:30 AM	Winter Storm	7.0 in.						n/a	n/a	n/a	
02/13/2020	n/a	Heavy Snow	4.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
01/01/2021	3:45 AM	Ice Storm	2.0 in.	X	0.25 in.				n/a	n/a	n/a	*Event Description Provided Below*
Several trees and power lines were brought down by the ice with power outages reported. Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 14,966 customers were without power for up to 6 days; 240 wires downed; 63 poles replaced;								123 tree orders received for trees/tree limbs that either fell on a line and caused an outage or were on a line and had to be removed; 1,296 Ameren personnel responded to the event.				
02/15/2021 thru 02/16/2021	11:00 AM	Heavy Snow	6.5 in.						n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation***
02/01/2022 thru 02/03/2022	11:00 PM	Heavy Snow	13.0 in.					Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	***This event is part of a state disaster proclamation***
02/17/2022	10:30 AM	Winter Storm	8.0 in.				30 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	Winds produced widespread blowing and drifting snow.

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

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Severe Winter Storm Events Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Event Type	Magnitude[1]					Observed Location(s)[2]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Impacts/ Event Description
			Snow (inches)	Freezing Rain (inches)	Ice (inches)	Sleet (Inches)	Strong Wind (mph)					
12/22/2022 thru 12/24/2022	12:00 PM	Winter Storm	3.0 in.				55 mph		n/a	n/a	n/a	*Event Description Provided Below*
Winds gusted as high as 55 mph through the morning of December 23rd and continued gusting to 40 mph through that evening producing widespread blowing snow and near whiteout conditions in many areas, especially in rural and open areas.								Ameren (regional information, including Ford County): 5,987 customers were without power for up to 3 days.				
GRAND TOTAL:									**0**	**0**	**$139,636**	

Sources: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Cooperative Observation Forms.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[1] An "X" in the snow, freezing rain, ice, sleet and/or strong winds columns indicates the presences of that weather condition during the severe winter storm event.

[2] Observed Location information was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system and NOAA's Storm Events Database.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
06/21/1995	n/a	96 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/12/1995 thru 07/17/1995	n/a	102 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/31/1995 thru 08/01/1995	n/a	96 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/13/1995 thru 08/18/1995	n/a	96 °F	72 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/19/1996 thru 07/20/1996	n/a	93 °F	78 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/1996 thru 08/08/1996	n/a	93 °F	71 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/24/1997 thru 06/25/1997	n/a	93 °F	72 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/27/1997 thru 07/28/1997	n/a	95 °F	71 °F	n/a	Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/26/1998 thru 06/27/1998	n/a	93 °F	75 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW Gibson City	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/20/1998	n/a	93 °F	72 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/25/1998	n/a	90 °F	74 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/07/1998	n/a	95 °F	67 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/05/1999 thru 07/06/1999	n/a	90 °F	72 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/22/1999 thru 07/23/1999	n/a	92 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/26/1999 thru 07/31/1999	n/a	97 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/30/2000	n/a	96 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/23/2001 thru 07/25/2001	n/a	95 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/22/2002	n/a	95 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/05/2003	n/a	94 °F	71 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/25/2005 thru 07/26/2005	n/a	92 °F	74 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/22/2006	n/a	93 °F	70 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/16/2006	1:00 PM	89 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/30/2006 thru 08/02/2006	1:00 PM	92 °F	73 °F	114 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/06/2007 thru 08/08/2007	1:00 PM	92 °F	68 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/04/2008	2:00 PM	88 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/24/2009	11:00 AM	92 °F	68 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/25/2009	1:00 PM	91 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/09/2009	4:07 AM	88 °F	71 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/07/2010	n/a	93 °F	76 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/16/2010	12:00 PM	91 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/23/2010 thru 07/24/2010	10:00 AM	90 °F	71 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/03/2010	n/a	92 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/10/2010 thru 08/13/2010	2:12 PM	96 °F	66 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/05/2011	n/a	96 °F	66 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/08/2011	n/a	94 °F	73 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/11/2011	12:00 PM	93 °F	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/17/2011	12:00 PM	91 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/18/2011 thru 07/24/2011	11:00 AM	97 °F	72 °F	120 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/27/2011 thru 07/28/2011	1:00 PM	92 °F	73 °F	108 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/01/2011 thru 08/02/2011	12:00 PM	92 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/02/2011 thru 08/03/2011	10:00 AM	92 °F	73 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/02/2011 thru 09/03/2011	11:00 AM	98 °F	67 °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/28/2012 thru 06/29/2012	12:00 PM	99 °F	69 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/02/2012 thru 07/07/2012	11:00 AM	101 °F	73 °F	118 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/17/2012 thru 07/18/2012	10:00 AM	98 °F	72 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/23/2012 thru 07/25/2012	n/a	100 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/05/2012	n/a	96 °F	68 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2013 thru 07/19/2013	11:00 AM	91 °F	73 °F	109 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/25/2014	12:00 PM	93 °F	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/13/2015	12:00 PM	89 °F	n/a °F	108 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/17/2015 thru 07/18/2015	11:00 AM	90 °F	71 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/08/2015	n/a	93 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/21/2016 thru 07/24/2016	12:00 PM	91 °F	69 °F	116 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/12/2017	10:00 AM	87 °F	n/a °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/29/2018	n/a	96 °F	68 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/16/2018 thru 06/18/2018	12:00 PM	91 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/29/2018 thru 07/01/2018	11:00 AM	91 °F	70 °F	120 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/04/2018 thru 07/05/2018	12:00 PM	90 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/26/2018 thru 08/28/2018	12:00 PM	91 °F	72 °F	109 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
09/21/2018	n/a	95 °F	72 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2019 thru 07/20/2019	3:00 PM	92 °F	72 °F	118 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/18/2020	12:00 PM	88 °F	n/a °F	105 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/10/2021 thru 08/11/2021	12:00 PM	89 °F	70 °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/24/2021 thru 08/25/2021	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
05/12/2022	n/a	93 °F	69 °F	n/a	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
06/13/2022 thru 06/15/2022	12:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
07/05/2022	11:30 AM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/03/2022	10:00 AM	n/a	n/a °F	108 °F	Paxton 2WSW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 8
Excessive Heat Events Reported in Ford County
1995 - 2023

Date(s)	Start Time	Magnitude - Temperature °F			Observed Location(s)[1]	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
		Day (Max)	Night (Min)	Heat Index (Max)						
07/26/2023 thru 07/28/2023	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	115 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/20/2023	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	110 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/22/2023	1:00 PM	n/a	n/a °F	115 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
08/23/2023 thru 08/24/2023	11:00 AM	n/a	n/a °F	120 °F		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
GRAND TOTAL:						**0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	

Sources: Iowa State University, Iowa Environmental Mesonet, National Weather Service Data, Search for Warnings.
Midwestern Regional Climate Center, cli-MATE.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Cooperative Observation Forms.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.

[1] Observed Location information, if available, was obtained from NWS's COOP Observation Station records as well as other officially-designated sources identified in NOAA's Storm Events Database and the Midwestern Regional Climate Center's cli-MATE data system.

Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
1	04/07/1954	3:00 PM	Cabery^	F 3	1.2 mi.	400 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Multiple Counties* Touched down in Livingston County southwest of Saunemin and traveled northeast passing through the extreme northwestern tip of Ford County before lifting off near Manteno in Kankakee County - total length: 42.6 miles
2	04/03/1956	4:00 PM	Kempton^	F 2	2.0 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	
3	08/12/1956	10:20 PM	Piper City^ Piper City	F 1	5.2 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County northwest of Piper City and traveled southeast into Iroquois County lifting off east-northeast of Onarga - total length: 12.5 miles
4	04/26/1957	2:00 PM	Gibson City^	F 1	6.2 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in McLean County at Le Roy and traveled northeast before lifting off southeast of Gibson City in Ford County – total length: 22.0 miles
5	04/05/1958	4:25 PM	Sibley^ Melvin^ Roberts^	F 1	4.0 mi.	80 yd.	n/a	n/a	$2,500	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County between Sibley and Melvin and traveled northeast crossing the extreme southeast eastern corner of Livingston County before lifting off northwest of Roberts in Ford County – total length: 5.1 miles

[1] The length provided is only for the portion(s) of the tornado that occurred in the County.
^ Tornado touchdown verified in the vicinity of this location(s).
† Property damages sustained as a result of this tornado represent losses sustained in two or more counties. A detailed breakdown by county was not available.

Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
6	06/08/1958	7:00 PM	Melvin^	F 1	1.0 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	
7	03/04/1961	4:40 PM	Gibson City Elliot^ Paxton^	F 1	18.2 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	$250,000 †	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Multiple Counties* Touched down in McLean County at Arrowsmith and traveled east-northeast through Ford County and into Iroquois County lifting off east-southeast of Wellington - total length: 51.5 miles Damaged a 20-block section and destroyed a lumber yard in Gibson City.
8	09/14/1965	4:15 PM	Gibson City Gibson City^	F 2	6.6 mi.	77 yd.	n/a	n/a	$250,000	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* touched down in McLean County northwest of Saybrook and traveled east before lifting off east of Gibson City in Ford County – total length: 11.5 miles Farm buildings west of Gibson City showed considerable damage. Three mobile homes were overturned and the roof of a motel was ripped off in Gibson City. Twenty-one empty freight cars were overturned west of the City.

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Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
9	11/26/1965	6:17 PM	Paxton^	F 1	0.3 mi.	10 yd.	2	n/a	$250,000	n/a	Tornado struck first near southwest corner of the City. A 325-foot communications tower was bent to the ground, cedar trees uprooted, southeast corner of upper story was pulled from rest of building in two cases. Damage mostly to roofs, trees, and power lines. Path narrow and generally northeast but varied from north-northeast to almost east for short distances.
10	06/16/1970	6:00 PM	Gibson City^	F 1	2.0 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	$25,000	n/a	Farm outbuildings and trees heavily damaged on four farms with houses damaged by broken limbs and debris.
11	06/04/1973	5:35 PM	Paxton	F 1	0.2 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
12	06/20/1974	7:30 PM	Paxton^	F 0	0.1 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
13	05/24/1980	3:00 PM	Piper City^	F 0	0.9 mi.	100 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County just north of Piper City and traveled northeast into Iroquois County lifting off at Danforth - total length: 9 miles
14	06/07/1980	2:00 PM	Roberts^	F 2	3.6 mi.	880 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in Livingston County southeast of Graymont and traveled southeast before lifting off near Roberts in Ford County – total length: 34.5 miles

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Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
15	08/24/1982	1:25 PM	Sibley^	F 2	5.5 mi.	300 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in McLean County east of Bloomington and generally traveled east lifting off southeast of Sibley in Ford County - total length: 23.5 miles
16	08/24/1982	2:29 PM	Clarence^	F 0	0.8 mi.	33 yd.	n/a	n/a	$250,000	$250,000	Tornado touched down in an open farm field causing crop damage. It lifted 200 yards from several farm buildings.
17	06/30/1986	4:00 AM	Gibson City^	F 0	4.0 mi.	123 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	$25,000	
18	05/09/1995	8:00 PM	Roberts^	F 1	0.8 mi.	40 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff – Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County northeast of Roberst and traveled northeast lifting off west of Onarga in Iroquois County - total length: 5.0 miles
19	06/04/1999	5:13 PM	Roberts^	F 0	0.2 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
20	05/18/2000	6:10 PM	Gibson City	F 0	0.5 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
21	05/18/2000	6:30 PM	Gibson City^	F 0	0.5 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
22	05/18/2000	6:40 PM	Paxton^	F 0	0.5 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
23	05/14/2003	4:59 PM	Gibson City^	F 0	1.0 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	$2,000	n/a	A tornado touched down three miles north of Gibson City near Route 47 and SR 900N. The tornado damaged some out buildings and a couple farms and debris was blown across a field.

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^ Tornado touchdown verified in the vicinity of this location(s).
† Property damages sustained as a result of this tornado represent losses sustained in two or more counties. A detailed breakdown by county was not available.

Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
24	05/28/2003	4:49 PM	Paxton^	F 0	1.5 mi.	75 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down 2 miles west of Paxton near Interstate 57. Utility poles were blown down west of Paxton.
25	04/20/2004	5:52 PM	Piper City^	F 0	0.5 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly at a farm, damaging a grain bin and an outbuilding.
26	03/12/2006	10:56 PM	Elliott^	F 0	2.0 mi.	30 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado damaged outbuildings east of County Road 1100E near 300N. Debris was scattered across a field from southwest to northeast. The tornado ended near 1200E and State Road 9.
27	04/16/2006	3:57 PM	Piper City^	F 0	0.5 mi.	40 yd.	n/a	n/a	$10,000	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly near US 24, east of 1700E. A tool shed was knocked over.
28	06/21/2010	3:58 PM	Melvin^	EF 0	0.20 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly with a debris cloud in an open field near U.S. 52, southwest of Melvin.
29	05/07/2011	3:06 PM	Elliot^	EF 0	0.05 mi.	10 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly in a field east of Elliott. No damage was reported.
30	07/31/2012	12:18 PM	Gibson City^	EF 0	0.01 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly on the east side of Illinois Route 47 approximately two miles south of Gibson City. No damage occurred.

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† Property damages sustained as a result of this tornado represent losses sustained in two or more counties. A detailed breakdown by county was not available.

Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
31	04/18/2013	7:36 AM	Elliot^	EF 0	0.57 mi.	20 yd.	n/a	n/a	$15,000	n/a	A tornado touched down briefly hitting a barn, killing two horses, then lifting back up. Six power poles were also blown down. Emergency managers found debris as far as six miles away.
32	06/09/2020	5:24 PM	Piper City^	EF U	1.70 mi.	75 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*Touchdown/Liftoff - Two Counties* Touched down in Ford County southeast of Piper City and traveled northeast into Iroquois County lifting off south of La Hogue - total length: 4.36 miles No damage was reported and the path was estimated based on reports from trained spotters.

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† Property damages sustained as a result of this tornado represent losses sustained in two or more counties. A detailed breakdown by county was not available.

Table 9
Tornadoes Reported in Ford County
1950 - 2023

Map No.	Date(s)	Start Time	Location(s)	Magnitude Fujita Scale	Length (Miles)[1]	Width (Yards)	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damages	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
33	01/03/2023	5:56 PM	Gibson City^	EF 1	2.90 mi.	25 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A NWS storm survey found that the tornado touched down just south of E 200N Rd on the south side of Gibson City between N 450E Rd and N 600E Rd. Trekking northeastward near 30 mph, the tornado carved a path spanning 2.9 miles with a maximum width of 25 yards before lifting north of E 300N Rd just east of N 700E Rd. Along its path, the tornado damaged the roofs of two homes, one of which was also noted to have broken windows and a wooden post penetrating the roof. Additionally, there was significant damage to a lean-to style outbuilding as well as uprooted trees and downed power lines
34	02/27/2023	9:15 AM	Clarence^	EF U	1.60 mi.	50 yd.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tornado touched down roughly two miles southwest of Clarence and tracked northeast for one to two miles before lifting. The tornado did not cause any known damage.
GRAND TOTAL:							**2**	**0**	**$1,129,500 †**	**$275,000**	

Sources: Midwest Regional Climate Center, Tornado Tracks Tool.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Data.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.
NOAA, National Weather Service, Storm Prediction Center, SVRGIS, Tornadoes (1950-2023) Database.

[1] The length provided is only for the portion(s) of the tornado that occurred in the County.

^ Tornado touchdown verified in the vicinity of this location(s).

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Table 10
Drought Events Reported in Ford County
1980 - 2023

Year(s)	Start Month	Duration (Months)	Magnitude Drought Intensity Category[1]					Percent Crop Yield Reduction from Previous Year		Designated USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
			D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	Corn	Soybeans			
1983	n/a	n/a						46.8%	19.8%	n/a	n/a	All 102 counties in Illinois were proclaimed state disaster areas because of high temperatures and insufficient precipitation beginning in mid-June.
1988	June	16						67.4%	57.0%	n/a	n/a	Approximately half of all Illinois counties were impacted by drought conditions.
2005 - 2006	May	16	X	X	X	X		11.2%	---	Yes	$235,242 *	
2011	July	2	X	X				4.6%	6.2%	Yes	$7,133,434 *	
2012	June	4.5	X	X	X	X		53.5%	6.3%	Yes	$67,471,344 *	Rainfall totals in the extreme drought areas between June 1st and August 1st included 2.44 inches two miles west southwest of Paxton (which was just 30% of normal rainfall).

[1] An "X" identifies the level of drought intensity reached by at least a portion of the County during the event, if available.

* Crop Damage figures were obtained from USDA Risk Management Agency and only represent losses sustained by insured crops.

^ While the County was not designated a USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area, it was identified as a Contiguous County and eligible for natural disaster assistance.

US Drought Monitor – Drought Intensity Category Descriptions

D0	abnormally dry	D3	extreme drought
D1	moderate drought	D4	exceptional drought
D2	severe drought		

Table 10
Drought Events Reported in Ford County
1980 - 2023

Year(s)	Start Month	Duration (Months)	Magnitude Drought Intensity Category[1]					Percent Crop Yield Reduction from Previous Year		Designated USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area	Crop Damages	Impacts/Event Description
			D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	Corn	Soybeans			
2022 - 2023	June	7	X	X				---	---	^	$349,862 *	
2023	May	6	X	X	X			---	---	No	$639,993 *	
GRAND TOTAL:											**$75,829,875 ***	

Sources: Illinois State Water Survey, Illinois State Climatologist.
National Drought Mitigation Center, United States Drought Monitor.
NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service, National Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database.
United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Quik Stats Lite.

[1] An "X" identifies the level of drought intensity reached by at least a portion of the County during the event, if available.

* Crop Damage figures were obtained from USDA Risk Management Agency and only represent losses sustained by insured crops.

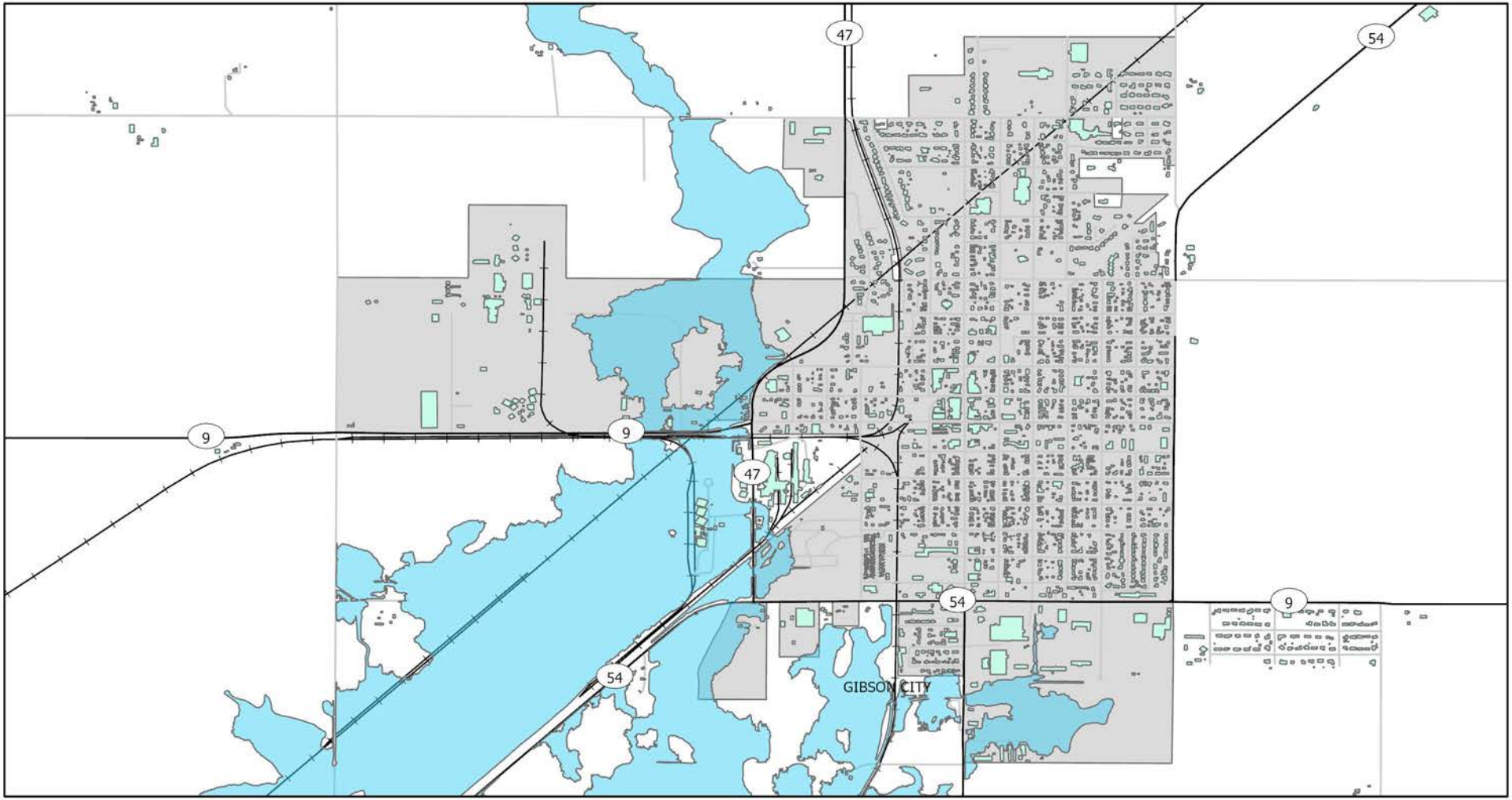
^ While the County was not designated a USDA Primary Natural Disaster Area, it was identified as a Contiguous County and eligible for natural disaster assistance.

US Drought Monitor – Drought Intensity Category Descriptions

D0	abnormally dry	D3	extreme drought
D1	moderate drought	D4	exceptional drought
D2	severe drought		

APPENDIX L

Gibson City



- Building Footprints
- 100 Year Floodplain
- Municipal Boundaries
- Interstates
- US/State Routes
- Roadways
- Railroads
- Rivers/Streams

Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

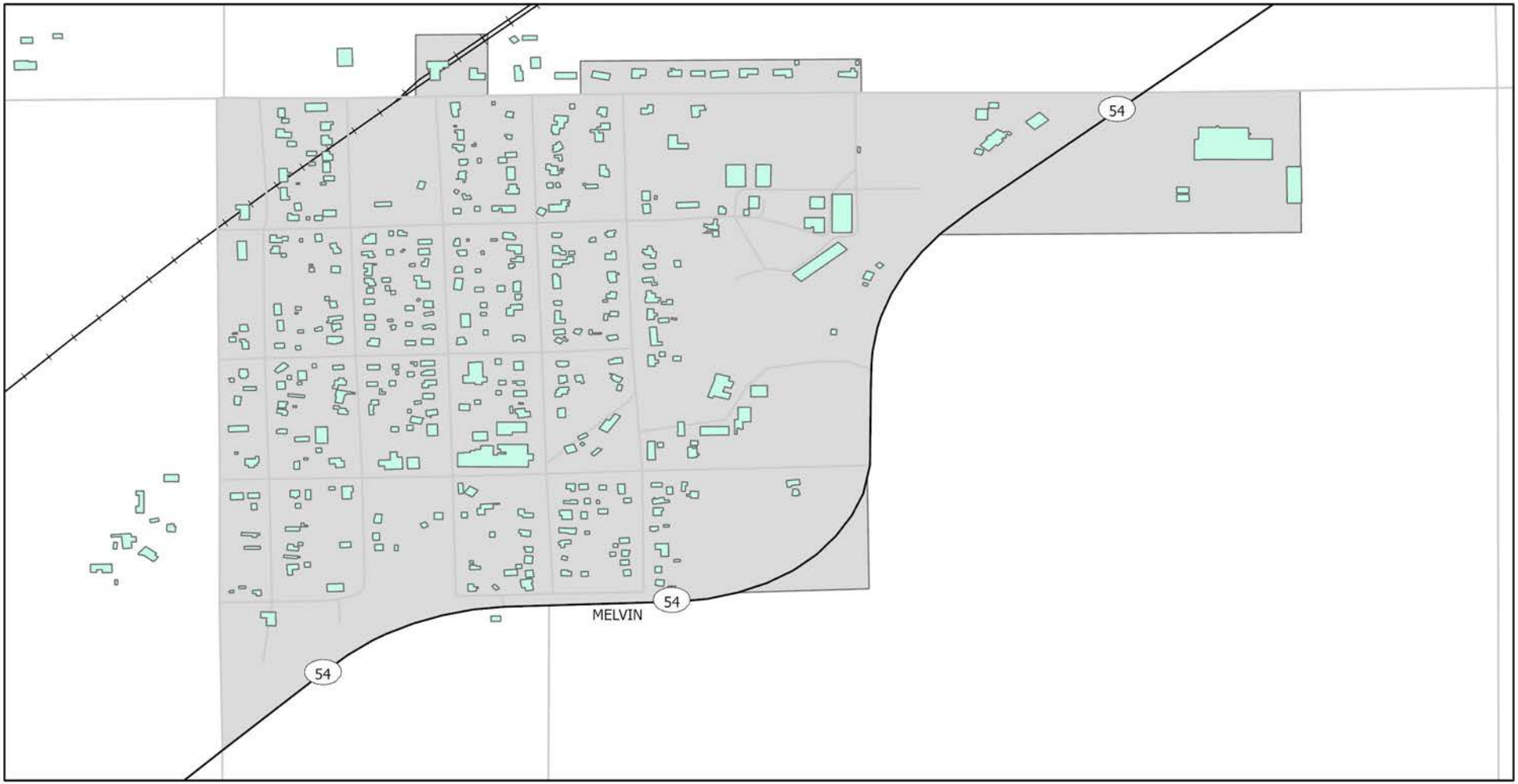
Kempton



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

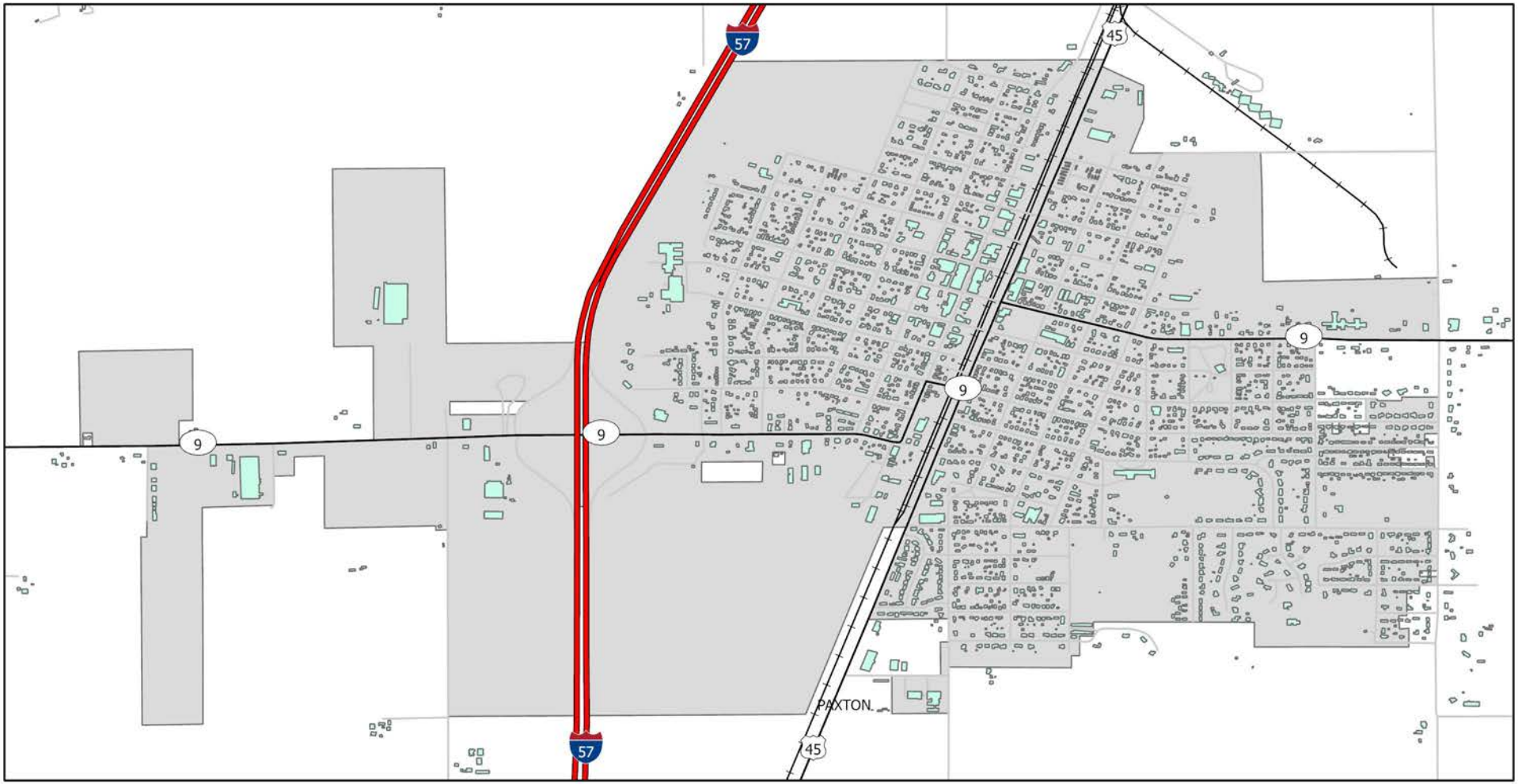
Appendix L

Melvin



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

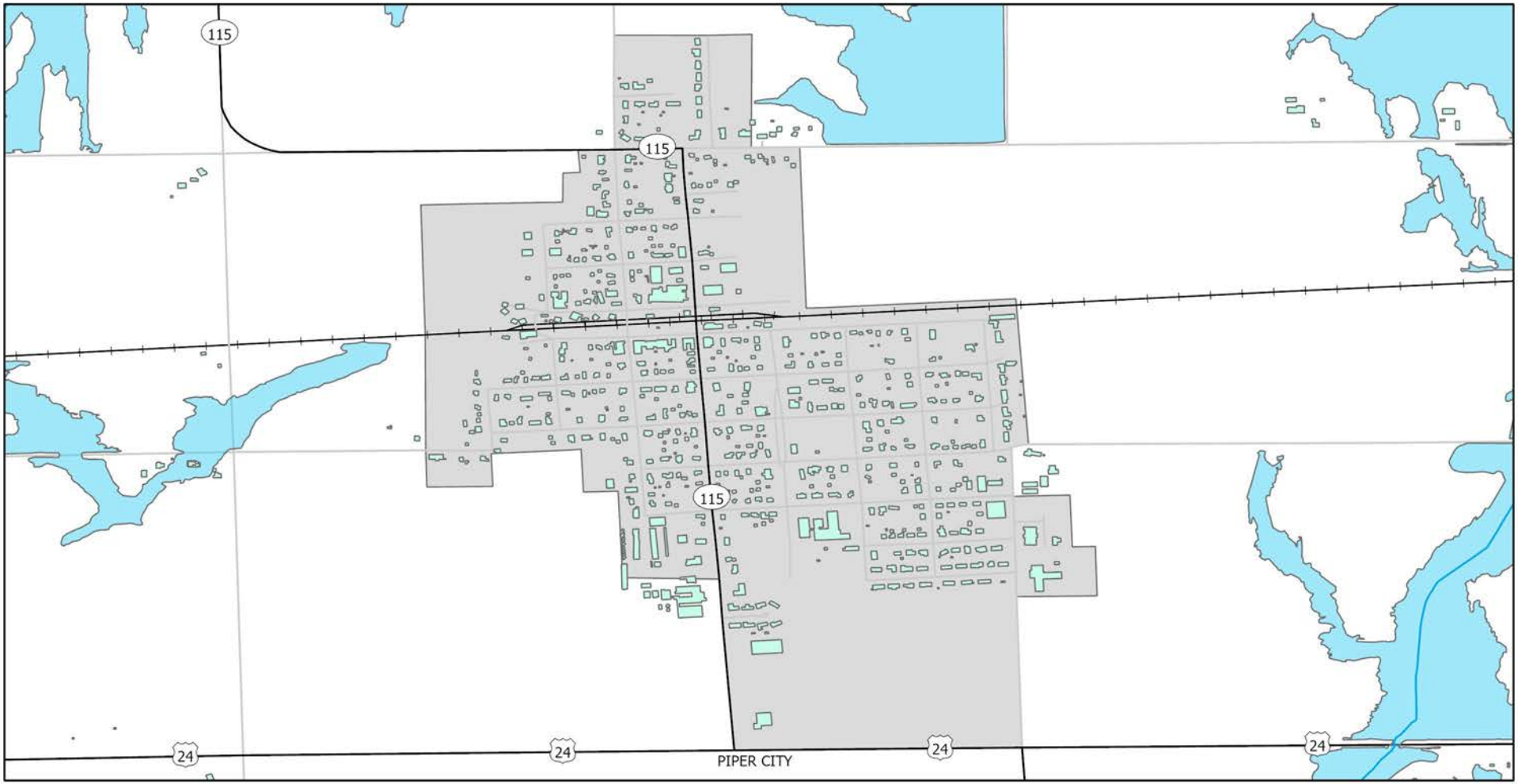
Paxton



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Appendix L

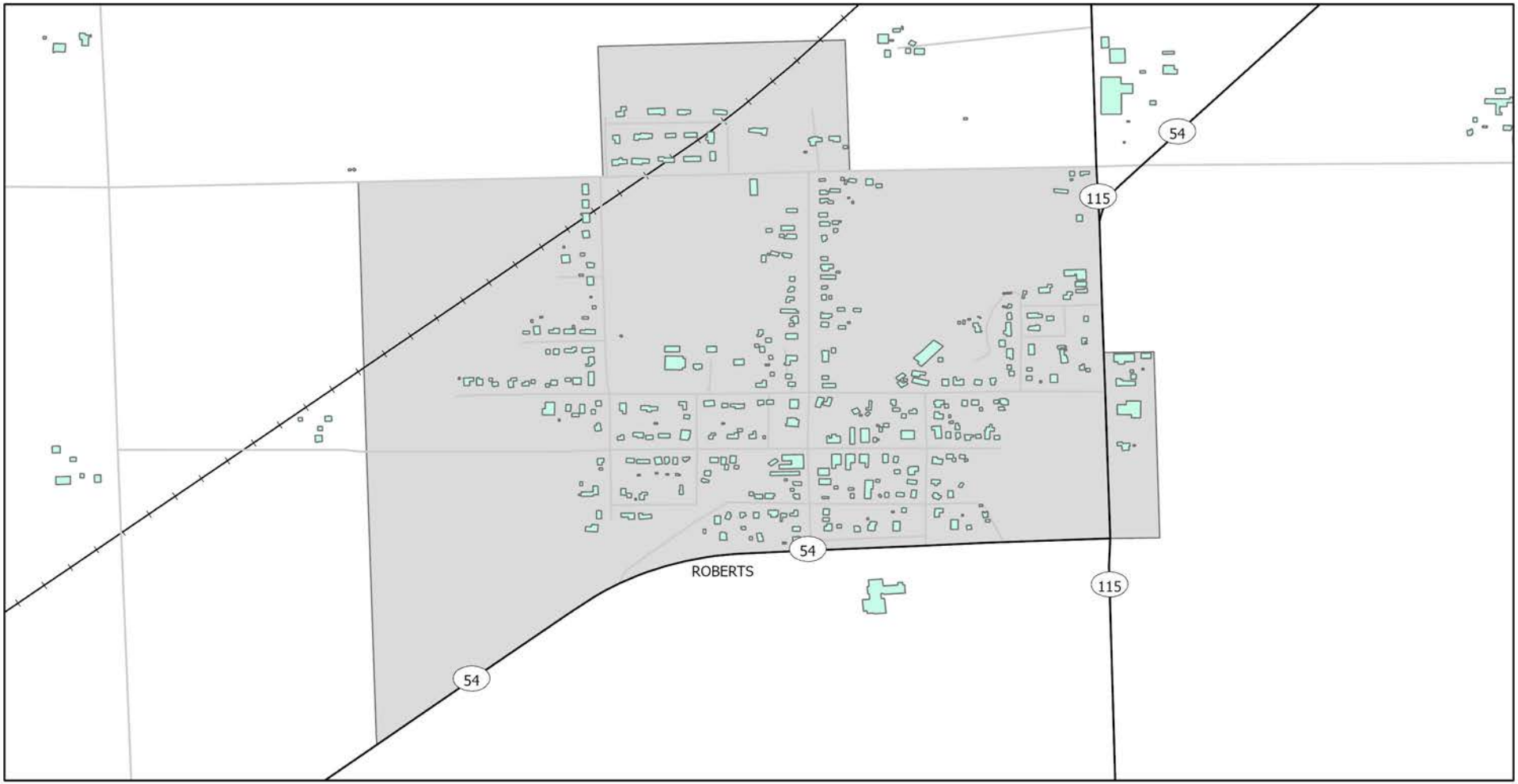
Piper City



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Appendix L

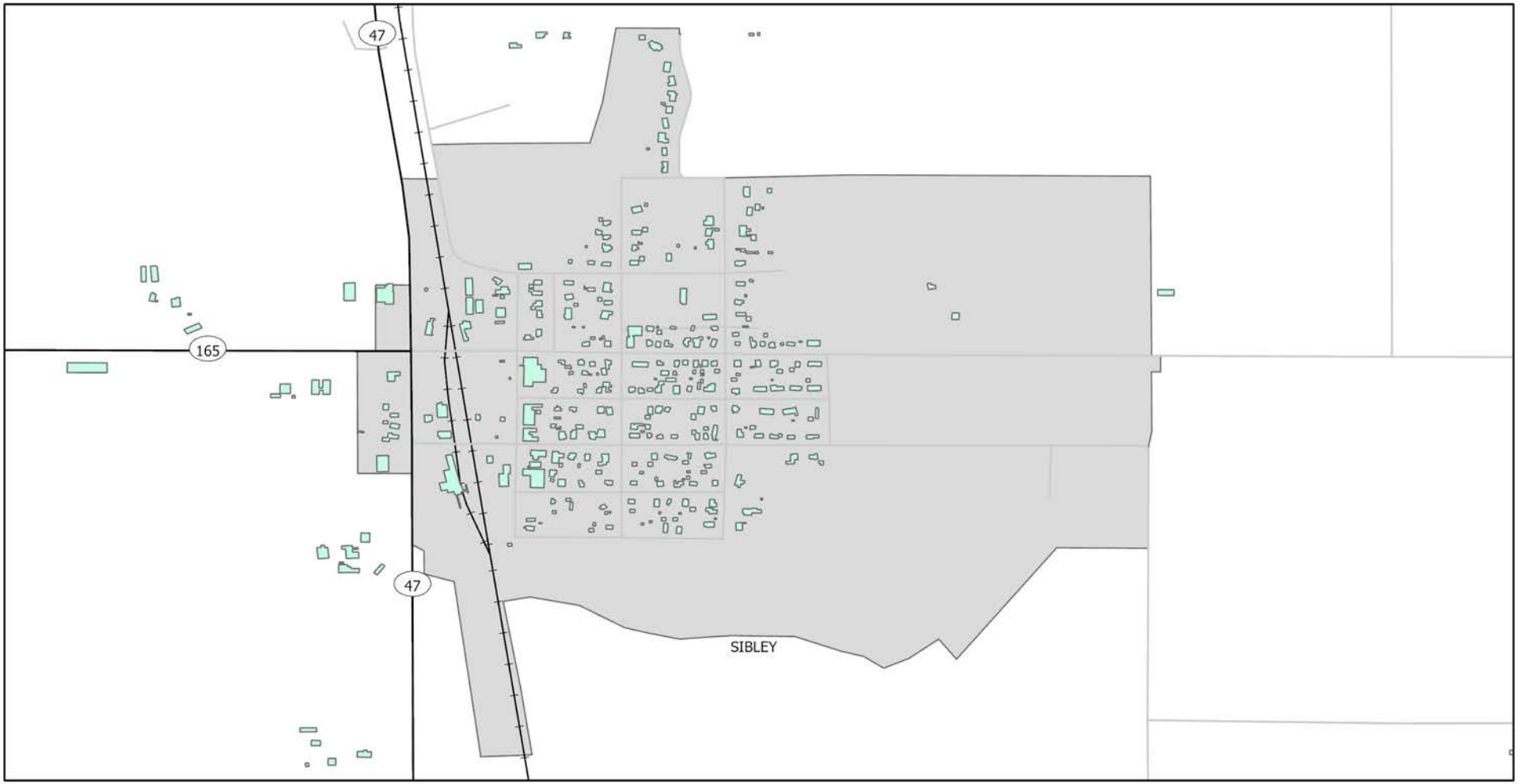
Roberts



Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

Appendix L

Sibley



N

Building Footprints
100 Year Floodplain
Municipal Boundaries
Interstates
US/State Routes
Roadways
Railroads
Rivers/Streams

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Map Created May 2024 in ArcGIS Pro by Callie Smith at American Environmental Corporation
Sources: Esri,, NASA, NGA, USGS Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

APPENDIX M

Plan Maintenance Checklist

We are in the process of conducting our annual evaluation/status update for our Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Please review the following tasks and complete and return this checklist along with the necessary forms. If you have any questions, please let us know.

Jurisdiction: _____

Prepared By: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

TASK 1: DAMAGE INFORMATION

Has your jurisdiction sustained any natural hazard-related damages to critical facilities and infrastructure within the last year?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

If Yes, please complete and return the attached critical facilities damages questionnaire.

TASK 2: STATUS OF EXISTING PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

Please look over the attached Mitigation Action Tables for your jurisdiction and determine whether any of the mitigation projects/activities listed have been completed or are in progress (in the planning stages.)

Does your jurisdiction have any mitigation projects/activities in progress (in the planning stages) or completed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please fill out and return the attached Mitigation Action Progress Report for each project/activity that has been completed or is in progress.

Has your jurisdiction undergone any changes in priorities within the last 12 months that would impact the implementation of the listed mitigation projects/activities?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please detail the changes in priorities.

_____

_____

_____

Plan Maintenance Checklist

TASK 3: IDENTIFICATION OF NEW PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

Are there any new mitigation projects/activities your jurisdiction would like to see add to the Plan? (Remember, only projects included in the Plan are potentially eligible for federal mitigation projects funding.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please complete and return the attached New Mitigation Project Form.

TASK 4: JURISDICTION EVALUATION

Have there been any significant changes in development in your jurisdiction within the last 12 months (i.e. expansion of existing businesses, siting of new businesses, new subdivision development, or expansion of existing subdivisions, demolition of businesses/residents to create green spaces, etc.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify the type of development changes.

Has your jurisdiction adopted any new/updated policies, plans, regulations, or reports (i.e., comprehensive plans, building codes, zoning ordinance, etc.) that could be incorporated into this Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please provide the name of the policy, plan, regulation, or report and its purpose.

Were any components of the Hazard Mitigation Plan (i.e., mitigation actions, vulnerability analyses, etc.) integrated into any new/updated policies, plans, regulations, or reports (i.e., comprehensive plans, building codes, zoning ordinance, etc.)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please provide the name of the policy, plan, regulation, or report and what component(s) of the hazard mitigation plan were integrated.

Plan Maintenance Checklist

TASK 4: JURISDICTION EVALUATION CONTINUED…

Do any new critical facilities or infrastructure need to be added to your jurisdiction's Critical Facilities Survey?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please provide the name and address of the facility.

What are your plans for sharing information on the Plan and its annual progress with your jurisdiction and constituents (i.e., informal presentation at board/council meeting, posting update to social media or website, etc.)?

Critical Facilities Damage Questionnaire

Supplemental information about ***damages to critical infrastructure/facilities*** (i.e., government buildings, schools, communication towers and radio equipment, water & sewer treatment facilities, hospitals, medical centers, etc.) that have ***taken place*** in the participating jurisdictions and County is needed for the risk assessment/vulnerability analysis portion of the Plan. If you could take a moment and think about the critical infrastructure damages caused by past natural hazard occurrences and provide any available information in the form below, it would be greatly appreciated.

Please complete <u>one record</u> for <u>each natural hazard event that damaged a critical facility</u>. Do not combine multiple events on one record. Additional forms are located on the back of this page. Please return the completed form(s) to Andrea or Zak. Thank you!

Jurisdiction: _____

Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

1.) Date of Event (month/day/year if possible)**:** _____

2.) Critical Facility Damaged: _____

3.) Type of Hazard:

☐ thunderstorm (straight-line winds)	☐ tornado	☐ landslide
	☐ snow storm	☐ sinkhole
☐ hail	☐ ice storm	☐ mine subsidence
☐ lightning strike	☐ extreme cold	☐ earthquake
☐ heavy rain	☐ drought	☐ levee failure
☐ flood	☐ excessive heat	☐ dam failure

4.) Types of Damages: _____

_____

5.) Estimate of Damages: $ _____

Mitigation Action Progress Report

As part of the Plan Maintenance "monitoring" phase, the implementation status of each project and activity listed in the Plan for the participating jurisdictions needs to be identified.

1) Please review the Mitigation Action Tables provided for your jurisdiction to determine whether any of the projects/activities listed have been ***"Completed"*** or are ***"In Progress"*** (in the planning stages.)
2) For each project or activity that is ***"Completed"*** or "***In Progress"***, please fill out the following Progress Report.

Jurisdiction: _____

Prepared By: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Progress Report Period	From Date: To Date:
Project/Activity Description	
Responsible Agency	
Project Status	☐ In Progress ☐ Approved by Council/Board ☐ Included in Capital Improvement Plan/Slated for Construction & Implementation ☐ Grant Completed & Submitted ☐ Letting/Contractor Selected ☐ Notice to Proceed Issued ☐ Construction Underway ☐ Anticipated Completion Date: _____ ☐ Other (please specify): _____ ☐ Completed ☐ Project Delayed ☐ Project Cancelled

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PROGRESS FOR THIS REPORT PERIOD

What was accomplished during this reporting period for this project?

Were any obstacles, problems or delays encountered? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know
If Yes, please describe:

If the project was delayed, is it still relevant? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know
If Yes, should the project be changed/revised?

Other comments:

New Hazard Mitigation Projects Form
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Participating Jurisdiction _____

Prepared by: _____

Title _____ Date: _____

	Project Description	Position/Organization Responsible for Implementation & Administration of the Project *(i.e. Mayor / City Council; Public Works Director; Fire Chief / Board of Trustees)*	Time Frame to Complete the Project *(i.e. 1 year; 5 years; 2-5 years)*
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

APPENDIX N