

# NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND  
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



## NOAA In Your State

# Illinois

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*“NOAA’s science based work touches 300 million Americans daily, protecting lives and livelihoods. NOAA’s products and services are the result of the hard work of our dedicated staff and partner organizations located in program and research offices throughout the globe. The following is a summary of NOAA programs based in, and focused on, your state or territory. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns.”*

**Dr. Kathryn Sullivan**  
Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator

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### **IL** **Statewide**

#### **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [National Marine Mammal Stranding Network](#) and [John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program](#)**

The National Marine Mammal Stranding Network and its trained professionals respond to dead or live marine mammals in distress that are stranded, entangled, out of habitat or otherwise in peril. Our long-standing partnership with the Network provides valuable environmental intelligence, helping NOAA establish links among the health of marine mammals, coastal ecosystems, and coastal communities as well as develop effective conservation programs for marine mammal populations in the wild. NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network and associated researchers through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. Since 2001, \$48.2 million has been awarded to 552 grantees who raised over \$15.9 million in matching funds. In FY15, 34 grantees received \$2.7 million nationwide, with one award going to one recipient in Illinois: the Chicago Zoological Society.

#### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Great Lakes Bay-Watershed Education and Training Program](#)**

The NOAA Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs). B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. The Great Lakes B-WET Program recognizes that knowledge and commitment built from firsthand experience, especially in the context of one's community and culture, is essential for achieving environmental stewardship. Great Lakes B-WET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds. Please see regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.

### **National Weather Service (NWS) - Automated Surface Observing Systems [Stations](#)**

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 17 ASOS stations in Illinois.

### **National Weather Service (NWS) - Cooperative Observer Program [Sites](#)**

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is truly the Nation's weather and climate observing network of, by and for the people. More than 10,000 volunteers take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS.

The data are also used by other federal (including the Department of Homeland Security), state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals' energy bills monthly. There are 263 COOP sites in Illinois.

### **National Weather Service (NWS) - NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards [Transmitters](#)**

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages).

Known as the "Voice of NOAA's National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the NWS. NWR includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There are 29 NWR transmitters in Illinois

### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Sea Grant College Program](#)**

NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program is a federal-university partnership that integrates research, education and outreach (extension and communications). Sea Grant forms a network of 33 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico and Guam. The Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant College Program fosters the creation and stewardship of an enhanced and sustainable environment and economy along southern Lake Michigan and the Great Lakes region through research, education, and outreach. Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant research: addresses the spread, introduction, and economic impact of aquatic invasive species; monitors emerging contaminants in Lake Michigan, especially pharmaceuticals; informs ecologically sound and sustainable coastal economic development and land use; and helps foster a viable aquaculture industry for the region. The administrative office is located at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## ***Great Lakes Region***

### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Navigation Manager](#)**

NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Illinois. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Illinois and provide NOAA's resources and services that promote safe and efficient navigation. Navigation managers are on call to provide expertise and NOAA navigation response coordination in case of severe coastal weather events or other marine emergencies. The Office of Coast Survey has a navigation manager in Silver Spring, MD to support mariners and stakeholders in the Great Lakes region.

### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal Storms Program](#)**

Coastal Storms Program transitioned resources to the Great Lakes region in 2012 and will continue providing support through 2017. Great Lakes project work will focus on the following priority areas: 1) improved weather observations, modeling, and risk communication to address hazards affecting beach safety (rip currents) and coastal development; 2) Shoreline assessment and management; and 3) storm water impacts on aquatic resources. Outreach coordinators will be located with Minnesota and Wisconsin Sea Grant and a small grants competition will be held in FY13, administered by Ohio Sea Grant.

### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal Management Program](#)**

Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Illinois. NOAA provides the coastal management program with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act to protect, restore and responsibly develop our nation's coastal communities and resources by balancing the often competing demands of coastal resource use, economic development and conservation.

### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Geodetic Advisor](#)**

The Geodetic Advisor is a jointly funded National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in the state to provide liaison between NOS and the host state. The Geodetic Advisor guides and assists the state's charting, geodetic and surveying programs through technical expertise. The program is designed to fill a need for more accurate geodetic surveys, and is in response to the desire of states to improve their surveying techniques to meet Federal Geodetic Control subcommittee standards and specifications. The surveys provide the basis for all forms of mapping and engineering projects and monitoring of the dynamic Earth. This program also provides technical assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System (GIS/LIS) projects.

### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships](#)**

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) leads national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program supports marine debris removal, education and outreach, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry.

### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System \(IOOS\) Program](#)**

U.S. IOOS® is envisioned to be an operational system and a network of regional partners responsible for regional observations, data management, modeling and analysis, education and outreach, and research and development. The overarching purpose of U.S. IOOS is to address regional and national needs for ocean data and information. The Great Lakes Observing System (GLOS) is one of these Regional Associations. GLOS provides public access to critical, real-time and historical data and information about the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and interconnecting waterways for use in managing, safeguarding and understanding these immensely valuable freshwater resources. GLOS is intended to gather and integrate chemical, biologic and hydrologic data, and monitor lake conditions and trends over time.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [CoastWatch](#)**

The NOAA CoastWatch Great Lakes regional node obtains, produces, and delivers environmental data and products for near real-time observation of the Great Lakes to support environmental science, decision making, and supporting research. This is achieved by providing access to near real-time and retrospective satellite observations and in-situ Great Lakes data. The CoastWatch node at GLERL provides clients including Federal, state, and local agencies, academic institutions, commercial/industries and the public, both within and outside of the Great Lakes region, with access to near real-time satellite observations and in-situ data for the Great Lakes. CoastWatch data are used in a variety of ways, including near real-time observation and tracking of algal blooms, plumes, ice cover, wind, water intake temperatures at fish hatcheries, two and three dimensional modeling of Great Lakes physical parameters such as wave height and currents damage assessment modeling, research, and educational and recreational activities. In addition, through a cooperative project with Michigan Sea Grant, Great Lakes CoastWatch satellite-derived surface temperature imagery is contoured and made available via Michigan State Sea Grant's web site. Great Lakes CoastWatch data and products benefit riparians as well as commercial and recreational users.

***IL- 1, 5, 7***

***Chicago***

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Real-Time Meteorological Observation Network](#)**

The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory's Marine Instrumentation Laboratory has deployed and is maintaining a real-time network of shore-based meteorological instrument packages, including one in Chicago. The meteorological observations obtained from the network are being used in GLERL's Great Lakes Coastal Forecasting System to improve nowcasts and forecasts of wind, waves, water levels, ice cover, and circulation. In addition, the National Weather Service forecast office in Chicago is using the observations to improve marine forecasts and warnings. The Chicago station measures/records wind speed, wind gust, wind direction, and air temperature at five-minute increments that are updated every 15 minutes on the web. In addition, a webcam provides an image of near shore Chicago waters and skyline that is updated every 60 minutes.

***IL- 2***

***Chicago***

**National Ocean Service (NOS) - [National Water Level Observation Network](#)**

The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates one long-term continuously operating water level station in the State of Illinois, which provides data and information on Great Lakes and interconnecting waterways datum and lake level regulation and is capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. This station is located on Lake Michigan at Calumet Harbor. The National Ocean Service (NOS) also operates the Great Lakes Operational Forecast System (GLOFS). The GLOFS provides the maritime community with improved short-term prediction of water levels, currents, and water temperatures in Lake Michigan. These predictions are based on a hydrodynamic model and are considered to be computer-generated forecast guidance.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere®](#)**

Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain complex environmental processes, in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating.

## **IL- 7**

### **Chicago**

#### **National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Regional Resource Coordinator](#)**

NOAA acts on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce as a Federal trustee, under CERCLA and other laws, for natural resources in coastal and marine areas. NOAA's mandate is to protect and restore trust resources that are injured by Superfund site contaminants. NOAA fulfills its responsibilities through an effective network of Regional Resource Coordinators (RRCs) placed in eight EPA regional offices, as well as an interdisciplinary technical support group located in Seattle. The RRC based in Chicago responds to local technical requirements by identifying risks to natural resources, recommending protective remedial measures, and designing projects to restore injured resources and habitats in cooperation with U.S. EPA Superfund program managers, the State of Illinois, and other trustee agencies. RRCs work with lead cleanup agencies to achieve remedies that protect both human health and natural resources by fostering cooperative, cost-effective problem solving strategies; developing environmentally protective remedies; and minimizing costly litigation.

## **IL-13**

### **Chicago**

#### **National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)**

Located at Lewis University Airport in Romeoville, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of 18 counties in northeast Illinois and five counties in northwest Indiana; serving a population of more than 9,666,000. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

### **Urbana-Champaign**

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research](#)**

Established in 2007, the Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research (CILER) conducts collaborative research through a ten-member consortium of academic institutions in the Great Lakes region. CILER's primary NOAA research partner is the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory; CILER also collaborates with NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Ocean Service, National Weather Service, and National Environment Satellite, Data, and Information Service. CILER is administratively housed at the University of Michigan, and is comprised of Grand Valley State University, Michigan State University, Ohio State University, Penn State University, State University of New York-Stony Brook, University of Illinois of Urbana-Champaign, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Toledo, and University of Wisconsin. CILER conducts research across six scientific themes: (1) Great Lakes forecasting; (2) invasive species; (3) observing systems; (4) protection and restoration of resources; (5) integrated assessment; and (6) education and outreach.

## **Bondville**

### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Surface Aerosol Monitoring](#)**

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates surface-based aerosol monitoring sites in seven states and one territory (Puerto Rico). ESRL's aerosol monitoring capabilities include continental sites in response to the finding that human activities primarily influence aerosols on regional/continental scales rather than on global scales. Aerosols create a significant perturbation of the Earth's radiative balance on regional scales. The Illinois site is located in rural Champaign County at the Bondville Environmental and Atmospheric Research Site, about 10 miles south-west of Urbana-Champaign. The measurements made include aerosol optical properties (how the particles absorb and scatter solar radiation), aerosol number concentration and chemical composition of the aerosol particles. The site was established in 1994.

### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Surface Radiation Measurement Network](#)**

The Earth System Research Laboratory operates seven stations as part of its surface radiation measurement network (SURFRAD). The station measurements support regional and global weather and climate research with accurate, continuous, long-term measurements of the surface radiation budget over the United States. Solar radiation is the driving energy for geophysical and biological processes that control weather and affect planetary life; understanding the global surface energy budget is, therefore, key to understanding climate and the environmental consequences to agriculture and other statewide concerns. Because it is impractical to cover the whole earth with monitoring stations, the answer to global coverage lies in reliable satellite-based observations. Accurate and precise ground-based measurements across a range of climate regions are essential to refine and verify the satellite observations. One of these stations is located near Bondville. These ground-based measurements also support special research projects on radiation and climate processes in the Illinois region and serve as important verification for weather forecasts.

### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Total Column Ozone Measurements](#)**

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) makes measurements of the column amounts of ozone between the earth's surface and the top of the atmosphere at a number of locations around the United States, including Bondville, IL. The observations are obtained with ground-based spectrometers that measure the attenuation by ozone of ultraviolet light. This integrated ozone amount is critical in determining the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth's surface. Excess ultraviolet radiation is responsible for human skin cancer and is also harmful to other biogenic organisms. Column ozone measurements monitor changes in the stratospheric ozone layer resulting from human-produced chlorine and bromine compounds that destroy ozone. With controls now in place on the manufacture and use of these ozone-destroying compounds, it will be important to monitor the ozone layer for the expected recovery and determine whether other factors such as long-term climate change are influencing this recovery.

### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Ultraviolet Radiation Monitoring Network](#)**

The Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates an ultraviolet radiation (UV) monitoring network site in Bondville. These measurements are done as part of ESRL's research on the Earth's surface radiation budget. Research efforts are devoted to the extent and cause of observed variations in long-term radiation and meteorological measurements, using satellite observations and climate model calculations. In addition, observations of spectral solar radiation are made for remote sensing of certain atmospheric constituents and spectral solar UV is measured for the investigation of the interaction of ozone and solar radiation. ESRL also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks.

### **Springfield**

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere®](#)**

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### **IL-14**

#### **Aurora**

#### **National Weather Service (NWS) - [Center Weather Service Unit](#)**

Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Chicago Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the NWS Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) staff provides forecasts and other aviation weather information to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic in northern Illinois, northern Indiana, southwestern Michigan, southern Wisconsin, and eastern Iowa.

### **IL-15**

#### **Champaign County**

#### **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)**

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Atmospheric Integrated Research Monitoring Network](#)**

A NOAA Atmospheric Integrated Research Monitoring Network (AIRMoN) site is located in Bondville (Champaign County), IL. The site has been in operation since 1992 collecting data on major ions in precipitation (rain, snow) on a daily event basis, and previously since 1976 on an event basis. The major ions collected include: sulfate, nitrate, phosphorus, pH, ammonium, sodium, chloride, and soil cations. AIRMoN is a sub-network of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program.

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Global Energy and Water Cycle Experiment](#)**

NOAA has several observational sites that support the World Climate Research Programme's Global Energy and Water Cycle Experiment (GEWEX). One of NOAA's GEWEX sites is located near Champaign, IL. GEWEX sites were established to provide detailed measurements (such as turbulent fluxes of heat, water vapor, momentum, carbon dioxide, air temperature, and relative humidity) and other information about the physical and biological processes that occur at the land/surface interface.

### **Homer**

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Carbon Cycle Gases and Halocarbons](#)**

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a small aircraft-based North American network of sampling sites to measure vertical profiles of important greenhouse gas concentrations. Air is sampled above the surface up to approximately 25,000 feet above sea level using a relatively small, light, and economical automated system developed by ESRL researchers. These air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory in Boulder, Colorado for measurements of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and other greenhouse gasses.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Ozone Measurements](#)**

ESRL conducts long-term monitoring of ozone at the surface, with aircraft, and with balloons, through cooperative relationships with local partners. The ESRL tropospheric ozone aircraft measurement program is being done in conjunction with the Carbon Cycle and Greenhouse Gas (CCGG) group's existing aircraft sampling network. Aircraft based in-situ tropospheric ozone measurements provide data relevant to: pollution events, lower atmosphere mixing dynamics, boundary layer stability, ozone trend studies, and the validity of other samples collected in-flight. Near ground level ozone is currently monitored using ultraviolet absorption photometers at eight sites that are generally representative of background conditions. These sites, four of which have records exceeding 25 years in length, provide information on possible long-term changes in tropospheric ozone near the surface and support air quality research.

***IL-16***

***Peru***

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Carbon America](#)**

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a new and growing small aircraft-based North American network of sampling sites (Carbon America) to measure vertical profiles of important greenhouse gas concentrations. Air is sampled above the surface up to approximately 25,000 feet above sea level using a reasonably small, light, and economical automated system developed by ESRL researchers. These air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory in Boulder, Colorado for measurements of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and other greenhouse gasses. This data will improve global carbon cycle models. Weekly sampling is conducted from Peru, IL. The Peru site is operated in coordination with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Measurement of Pollution in the Troposphere experiment.

***Shabbona***

**National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)**

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***IL-18***

***Lincoln***

**National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)**

Located at the Logan County Airport in Lincoln, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of 35 counties in central and east-central Illinois, serving a population of more than 1,639,000. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

**IL-18**

**Tremont**

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere®](#)**

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## ***NOAA In Your State***



# **Illinois**

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ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION**  
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