

## Forest Preserves of Cook County

### Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact
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### Jurisdiction Profile

The following is a summary of key information about the jurisdiction and its history:

**Location and Description:** The mission of the Forest Preserves of Cook County is to acquire, restore and manage lands for the purpose of protecting and preserving public open space now and for future generations. The Forest Preserves of Cook County encompasses nearly 70,000 acres of land (11% of Cook County) and contains some of the most diverse plant and wildlife species in North America.

#### Brief History:

More than 100 years ago, as our young metropolis was quickly expanding, civic leaders in Chicago had the wisdom and foresight to create the first forest preserve in the nation. Their mission remains ours today:

“To acquire, restore and manage lands for the purpose of protecting and preserving public open space with its natural wonders, significant prairies, forests, wetlands, rivers, streams, and other landscapes with all of its associated wildlife, in a natural state for the education, pleasure and recreation of the public now and in the future.”

The Forest Preserves of Cook County, with nearly 70,000 acres, is one of the oldest and largest forest preserve districts in the United States. It receives an estimated 62 million visits each year, providing an escape into a world teeming with wildlife and rich with outdoor recreation and environmental education opportunities. Within its boundaries are rare habitats that offer plant and animal diversity on par with the rainforests of the world.

At the start of the 20th century, it was clear that Chicago was fast becoming one of the world’s great cities. It was also clear that the beautiful landscapes surrounding the city could soon vanish under the aggressive spread of houses and factories.

Led by the same ideals that were launching the National Park System around the same time, community leaders came together to propose an audacious idea: Create a huge expanse of public land around the city’s core and protect it forever in its natural state.

The visionaries behind the efforts to create a forest preserve district included Jens Jensen, a landscape architect famous for celebrating Illinois’ native plants, and Dwight Perkins, an architect who helped found the Prairie School Movement. Starting in 1904, they advocated tirelessly for the

creation of a permanent preserve system, and turned local leaders into supporters, including noted city planner Daniel Burnham and The Commercial Club of Chicago.

On November 3, 1914, the residents of Cook County voted in favor of establishing a forest preserve district whose boundaries would be analogous to the boundaries of Cook County. The Forest Preserve District of Cook County was established on November 30, 1914 and the first meeting of the Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners was February 11, 1915.

On June 25, 1916 the first lands were obtained—500 acres of what is now known as Deer Grove—and by the end of the 1930s, the Forest Preserves held a total area of 33,000 acres. During this time, the Forest Preserves also worked to expand services for patrons. By 1920, the district created a special “Golf Committee” charged with setting aside land for golf courses and hiring concessionaires to serve golfers, and by the early 1930s, the district had begun construction on roads, walking trails and recreational facilities.

During the Depression, the influx of funds and labor through the New Deal’s Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration increased the pace of these improvements. In the WPA Guide to Illinois, The Federal Writers’ Project Guide to 1930s Illinois, the authors wrote, “Within [the Cook County Forest Preserves] lie more than 150 miles of hiking trails, 40 miles of bridle paths, and special facilities ranging from ski and toboggan slides to swimming pools. Only a few minutes out of the city, they are extensively used by picnickers, hiking and nature study clubs, and those merely seeking a brief respite from the roar and clamor of the metropolis.”

In 1934, the Chicago Zoological Society opened the Brookfield Zoo on land donated to and purchased by the Forest Preserves, and in 1972 the Chicago Horticultural Society opened the Chicago Botanic Garden on Forest Preserves land in Glencoe. Both the Zoo and Garden remain close partners with the Forest Preserves, which helps support the institutions and shares their mission of preserving and providing education about the natural world.

The Zoo grounds are located on 216 acres and include outdoor and indoor habitats for a vast array of animals, some of which are critically endangered. With its world-renowned plant collections and displays, the Garden is one of the most visited public gardens in the world. Both are preeminent centers for learning and scientific research.

Over the decades, as the scientific community’s understanding of native ecosystems evolved, the Forest Preserves has also expanded its commitment to protecting and restoring the habitats in our care. After World War II, the Forest Preserves created the Department of Conservation (now the Department of Resource Management), influenced by Aldo Leopold’s land ethic, which outlines the human responsibility to the natural world. The first prairie restoration was implemented at Camp Sagawau in 1965, and in 1996 the Forest Preserves helped found Chicago Wilderness, a coalition dedicated to protecting nature in the region.

In 2014, the Forest Preserves released the Next Century Conservation Plan (NCCP), an ambitious blueprint for making Cook County a national leader in urban conservation. The NCCP calls for massive restoration and expansion of protected lands, as well as a commitment to making the

preserves more accessible to the diverse people of Cook County. The following year, the Forest Preserves released the Natural and Cultural Resources Master Plan, which provides the guidance needed to implement the NCCP's natural resource goals. It also lays out a natural and cultural resources framework for future land acquisition, recreation development and capital improvement.

Much has changed in the more than 100 years that the Forest Preserves has been serving the residents of Cook County, but we continue our commitment to the county's natural wonders and the "education, pleasure and recreation of the public now and in the future."

**Governing Body Format:** Forest Preserve District of Cook County Board of Commissioners

**Development Trends:** In anticipation of its 100th anniversary, the Forest Preserves of Cook County in 2013 launched a yearlong public process to develop a vision for the next one hundred years — the Next Century Conservation Plan (NCCP). The NCCP includes an ambitious goal to expand the preserves to 90,000 acres of permanently protected land. Strategies highlighted through the NCCP include: expanding and committing to long-term community partnerships to engage underserved communities; expanding innovative partnerships and capitalizing on connections at the neighborhood, regional and state levels; and engaging new audiences. The NCCP also included a goal of making the Forest Preserves open, inviting and accessible to all. A number of land acquisition strategies have been identified, primarily in Southeast Cook County.

## Capability Assessment

The assessment of the jurisdiction's legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in the *Legal and Regulatory Capability Table* below. The assessment of the jurisdiction's fiscal capabilities is presented in the *Fiscal Capability Table* below. The assessment of the jurisdiction's administrative and technical capabilities is presented in *Administrative and Technical Capability Table* below. Information on the community's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in the *National Flood Insurance Program Compliance Table* below. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in the *Community Classifications Table* below.

TABLE: LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY					
	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
<b>Codes, Ordinances &amp; Requirements</b>					
Building Code	No	No	No	No	
Zonings	No	No	No	No	
Subdivisions	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Management	Yes, as applicable	No	No	No	
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	No	No	
Growth Management	Yes	No	No	No	

Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	No	No	
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No	
<b>Planning Documents</b>					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Master Plans	No	No	No	Natural and Cultural Master Plan, Gateway master Plan, Trail Master Plan, Camping Master Plan, Recreation Master Plan, Land Acquisition Plans
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					N/A
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	No	No	No	No	
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	2024
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					N/A
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					N/A
Habitat Conservation Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Next Century Conservation Plan
Economic Development Plan	No	No	No	No	
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
<b>Response/Recovery Planning</b>					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	No	No	No	Rely on EMRS
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	No	No	
Terrorism Plan	No	No	No	No	

Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	No	No	
Public Health Plans	No	No	No	No	

<b>TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY</b>	
<b>Financial Resources</b>	<b>Accessible or Eligible to Use?</b>
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
State and Federal Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes

<b>TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY</b>		
<b>Staff/Personnel Resources</b>	<b>Available?</b>	<b>Department/Agency/Position</b>
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Planning & Development, Resource Management
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Planning & Development
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Planning & Development, Resource Management
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	No	
Surveyors	Yes	Planning & Development, Resource Management, Contractors
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Planning & Development
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	Yes	Planning & Development, Resource Management
Emergency manager	No	
Grant writers	Yes	Planning & Development

### **Substantial Improvement Rule and the Substantial Damage Rule**

The IDNR/OWR has developed a model ordinance for floodplain management, which has been adopted by most communities in Illinois. The ordinance includes the minimum requirements an NFIP participating jurisdiction must adopt and enforce, as well as additional higher regulatory requirements. The optional, higher regulatory standards include a minimum one foot of freeboard above the base flood elevation and cumulative tracking of damage repairs and improvements to establish substantial damage and substantial improvement compliance. Some jurisdictions have chosen to exceed the requirements of the model ordinance and have adopted more restrictive ordinances. This is most common in the communities in northeastern Illinois.

*Existing Municipal Code:*

## Sec. 106-2 Definitions

*Structure* means the results of a manmade change to the land constructed on or below the ground, including the construction, reconstruction or placement of a building or any addition to a building; installing a manufactured home on a site; preparing a site for a manufactured home or installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days unless they are fully licensed and ready for highway use.

*Substantial damage.* A building is considered substantially damaged when it sustains damage from any cause (fire, flood, earthquake, etc.), whereby the cost of fully restoring the structure would equal or exceed 50 percent of the pre-damage market value of the structure, regardless of the actual repair work performed.

*Substantial improvement* means any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, where the cost of the improvements equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure or increases the floor area by at least 20 percent, with the calculation of initial value or measurement of initial floor area to be taken at the latest point in time prior to the repair, reconstruction or improvement.

(1) For the purposes of this definition substantial improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

(2) The term "substantial improvement" does not include any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions or any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

## Sec. 102-105 Administration and Enforcement

(1) *The Building Department.* There is hereby created the Building Department of the County of Cook, vested with the administration of the Code and consisting of the Building Commissioner, Deputy Building Commissioner, and such other officers and employees as are herein designated and such as the county board of Commissioners may provide for in its annual appropriation ordinance.

Said Building Department shall include the office of the Commissioner, administrative services, engineering services, and inspection services.

All officers and employees of said department shall be under the direction and supervision of the Building Commissioner, and shall perform such duties as may be required of them by said building commissioner and by provisions of this Ordinance.

(3) *Permits, Certificates and Plans.*

1. *Building Permits.*

a. *Permit Required.*

(1) It shall be unlawful to erect, construct, alter, relocate, or demolish, or to commence the erection, construction, alteration, relocation, or demolition of any building or any structure, including, but not limited to, decks, sheds, fences, roofs, driveways, and windows, install equipment for the operation

of a building or structure, including, but not limited to, plumbing, electrical, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), and mechanical equipment, elevators, sprinklers, and similar equipment, and the installation of insulation requiring the cutting or removing of drywall, without first filing with the Building Commissioner an application in writing and obtaining a permit, make site improvements that change surface topography or affect storm water drainage, or install or modify stormwater infrastructure, except as provided in [paragraph] c., below.

(2) Permit shall also be required for all proposed construction, substantial improvements, or other development, including the placement of mobile homes within floodplain areas having special flood hazards.

(3) The building permit application will be reviewed to assure that any proposed construction within flood plain areas are:

(a) Designed and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.

(b) Constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

(c) Constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(d) At the time of issuance and/or prior to complying such building permits, the following information shall be noted and recorded:

(i) Elevation of the lowest floor (including basement);

(ii) Where the elevation of the lowest floor is below grade, on one or more sides, the elevation of the floor immediately above;

(iii) Where a structure has been floodproofed; the elevation to which the structure was floodproofed.

(e) The Building Commissioner may, at his discretion, request additional drawings and documented sources of information to verify that construction location will be outside the floodplain or flood table areas.

(4) Such permits, or placard indicating the possession of same, shall be posted in a conspicuous place upon the exterior of the premises for which it is issued, and shall remain so posted at all times until the work is completed and approved.

*b. Prior Approval of Other Authorities.*

(3) No Building permit shall be issued for construction in a floodplain until Plan approval (when applicable) has been secured from the following agencies:

United States Corps of Engineers

Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago

North Cook County Soil and Water Conservation District

Cook County Clerk's Office Map Department

Cook County Health Department

Cook County Highway Department

Cook County Zoning Board of Appeals

#### Sec. 106.4 Duties of the Enforcement Officials

The Department shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this chapter, which shall include the following:

##### *(1) Determining the floodplain designation.*

- a. Checking all proposed development sites to determine whether the site is in a special flood hazard area (SFHA) in unincorporated Cook County.
- b. If the development site is in a special flood hazard area (SFHA), determining whether the site is located in a floodway, flood fringe or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile.
- c. Checking whether the development is potentially within an extended special flood hazard area (SFHA) (with a drainage area of less than one square mile), indicating that the development would have adverse impacts regarding storage, conveyance, or inundation which would be the basis for the applicant being required to delineate the floodplain and floodway and be subject to the provisions of the remaining sections of this chapter.
- d. If the site is within a Coastal High Hazard Area, require that the minimum requirements of [Section 106-9](#) be met.

#### Sec. 106-9 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in Sections [106-6](#)—106-8 for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and special flood hazard areas (SFHAs) or floodplains where no floodways have been identified (Zones A, AO, AH, AE, A1-A30, A99, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, E, D, or X), the following requirements shall be met

##### *(3) Protecting buildings.*

- a. All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain also known as a special flood hazard area (SFHA), and all buildings located outside the 100-year floodplain but within the 500-year floodplain, shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. This building protection criteria applies to the following situations:
  1. Construction or placement of a new building;
  2. Substantial improvement made to an existing building; If substantially improved, both the existing building and any addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section.



3. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. This building protection requirements does not apply to returning a mobile home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage; and

4. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days.

5. A substantially damaged building under repair. Substantial damage shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to April 1, 1990. If substantially damaged, the entire building must meet the flood protection standards of this section

b. This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods:

1. A residential or nonresidential building, when allowed in zones A, AO, AH, and AE, may be constructed or substantially improved on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:

(i). The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at or above the flood protection elevation (FPE) as defined in [Section 106-1](#).

(ii) Fill requirements.

A. The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than one foot deep before compaction and should extend at least ten feet beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the flood protection elevation.

B. The top of the fill shall be above the flood protection elevation. However, the ten-foot minimum may be waived if an Illinois licensed structural engineer certifies an alternative method to protect the building from damages due to hydrostatic pressures.

C. The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour.

D. The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties.

f. In a Coastal high hazard area (zone VE), the building protection requirements of this Section must be met according to the following criteria:

1. All New Construction and Substantial Improvements shall be elevated on pilings or columns so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the Lowest Floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to or above the FPE, and the pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components.

(i) Water loading values used shall be those associated with the Base Flood.

(ii) Wind loading values shall be those defined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16 Minimum design loads and associated criteria for buildings and other structures, or other equivalent standard.

2. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Subsection [106-9\(3\)f.1](#).

3. All New Construction and Substantial Improvements shall have the space below the Lowest Floor either free of obstruction or constructed with non-supporting Breakaway Walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening intended to collapse without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

(i) For the purpose of Subsection [106-9\(3\)](#), a Breakaway Wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than 20 pounds per square foot.

(ii) Use of Breakaway Walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or where so required by local or state codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet all of the following conditions:

A. Breakaway Wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and

B. The elevated portion of the Building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and non-structural). Water loading values shall be those associated with the base flood. Wind loading values shall be those defined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16 Minimum design loads and associated criteria for buildings and other structures, or equivalent standard.

C. All space enclosed by Breakaway Walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening below the lowest floor shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage.

4. Placement or Substantial Improvement of Manufactured Homes must comply with Section 106.9.

5. Recreational Vehicles, including park models, must either be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or comply with Section 106.9.

## Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

The information provided below was solicited from the jurisdiction and supported by NOAA and other relevant data sources.

### Federal Disasters Declared

Disaster Declaration Number	Date Declared	Event
DR-227	4/25/1967	Tornado
DR-351	9/4/1972	Flood
DR-373	4/26/1973	Flood
DR-509	6/18/1976	Severe Storm(s)
DR-643	6/30/1981	Severe Storm(s)
DR-776	10/7/1986	Flood
DR-798	8/21/1987	Flood
DR-997	7/9/1993	Flood
DR-1129	7/25/1996	Severe Storm(s)

DR-1188	9/17/1997	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1729	9/25/2007	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1800	10/3/2008	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1935	8/19/2010	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1960	3/17/2011	Snow
EM-3068	1/16/1979	Snow
EM-3134	1/8/1999	Snow
EM-3161	1/17/2001	Snow
EM-3230	9/7/2005	Hurricane – Katrina Evacuation
EM-3435	3/13/2020	Biological
DR-4116	5/10/2013	Flood
DR-4489	3/26/2020	Biological
DR-4728	8/15/2023	Severe Storm(s)
DR-4749	11/20/2023	Flood

### State Disaster Declarations

Date Declared	Event
7/26/2010	Severe Storms, High Winds, Torrential Rain
1/31/2011	Winter Weather
4/25/2011 5/25/2011	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
4/18/2013 4/20/2013 4/21/2013 4/25/2013 4/30/2013	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
1/6/2014	Heavy Snowfall, Frigid Temperatures
7/12/2017 7/14/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding
1/29/2019	Winter Storm
2/6/2020	Severe Storms
3/12/2020 – present (reissued monthly)	COVID-19
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022 (reissued monthly through 10/28/2022)	Monkeypox

### Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards: Vulnerabilities and Impacts

Hazards that represent a county-wide risk are addressed in the Risk Assessment section of the 2024 Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This section only addresses the hazards and their associated impacts that are **relevant** and **unique** to the municipality.

Saganashkee Slough/Dam: minor issues related to seepage occur at the dam.

### Vulnerable Populations

The vulnerable populations analysis for the Forest Preserve of Cook County is not applicable, and the countywide analysis applies to the district as a whole.

The community evaluated whether vulnerability, and subsequently the potential impacts, in hazard-prone areas had increased, decreased, or remained the same for each natural hazard identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Climate change, infrastructure expansion, and economic shifts that can affect vulnerability were considered. For example, if planned development is in an identified hazard area or is not built to the updated building codes, it may increase the community's vulnerability to future hazards and disasters. On the other hand, if development occurred with mitigation practices in place, the vulnerability may have remained the same or decreased. Additionally, shifting demographics were taken into consideration when assessing development trends.

### **Jurisdiction-Specific Climate Change Vulnerability and Impacts**

The table below outlines if climate change, as assessed by the local planning team, has increased or decreased the municipality's vulnerability/exposure, and thereby the potential impacts, to each natural hazard over the past five (5) years (**Current Vulnerability**), and the effect of climate change in the future probability of occurrence and impacts (**Future Vulnerability**) from each natural hazard.

Future studies are needed to better understand the impact of climate change on the community's assets.

Hazard	Vulnerability
<b>Current Vulnerability</b>	
Dam and Levee Failure	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Not Applicable
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increase
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Increase
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Remained the Same
Tornado	Remained the Same
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Increase

Hazard	Vulnerability
<b>Future Vulnerability</b>	
Dam and Levee Failure	No Change Anticipated
Drought	Increase
Earthquake	Not Applicable
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increase
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Increase
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Increase
Tornado	Increase
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Increase

### **Jurisdiction-Specific Changes (or Expected Changes) in Development Trends in Hazard-Prone Areas**

The table below outlines if development, as assessed by the local planning team, over the past five (5) years (**Current Vulnerability**) has increased or decreased the jurisdiction's

vulnerability/exposure, and thereby the potential impacts, to these natural hazards, and the anticipated effects changes in development may have on the future probability of occurrence and impacts (**Future Vulnerability**) from these natural hazards.

Hazard	Vulnerability
<b>Current Vulnerability</b>	
Dam and Levee Failure	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increase
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Increase
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Remained the Same
Tornado	Increase
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Increase

Hazard	Vulnerability
<b>Future Vulnerability</b>	
Dam and Levee Failure	No Change is Anticipated
Drought	Increase
Earthquake	No Change is Anticipated
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increase
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Increase
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Increase
Tornado	Increase
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Increase

## Hazard Risk Ranking

The *Hazard Risk Ranking Table* below presents the ranking of the hazards of concern. Hazard area extent and location maps are included at the end of this chapter. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes.

<b>TABLE: HAZARD RISK RANKING</b>	
Rank	Hazard Type
1	Severe Weather
2	Flood
3	Wildfire
4	Drought
5	Tornado
6	Dam Failure
7	Severe Winter Weather
8	Earthquake

## New Mitigation Actions

The following are new mitigation actions created during the 2024 update.

### Action FP.1

Mitigation Action #1: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
<b>Lead Agency/Department Organization:</b> Resource Management	<b>Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:</b>	<b>Estimated Cost:</b> Low	<b>Potential Funding Source:</b> General Fund	<b>Estimated Projected Completion Date:</b> Short- and long-term	<b>Hazard(s) Mitigated:</b> All
<b>Year Initiated</b>		2024			
<b>Applicable Jurisdiction</b>		Forest Preserves of Cook County			
<b>Applicable Goal</b>		1,2,3,4,5,6			
<b>Applicable Objective</b>		All			
<b>Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)</b>		Low			
<b>Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)</b>		High			
<b>Benefits of the Mitigation Project</b> (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
<b>Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:</b>					
<b>Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite</b>					
<b>Project Status &amp; Changes in Priority</b> <b>Completion status legend:</b> <b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion; <b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action Taken/Delayed		N			

### Action FP.2

Mitigation Action #2: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
<b>Lead Agency/Department Organization:</b> Resource Management	<b>Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:</b>	<b>Estimated Cost:</b> Low	<b>Potential Funding Source:</b> General Fund	<b>Estimated Projected Completion Date:</b> Short-Term	<b>Hazard(s) Mitigated:</b> All
<b>Year Initiated</b>		2024			

<b>Applicable Jurisdiction</b>	Forest Preserves of Cook County
<b>Applicable Goal</b>	1,2,3,4,5,6
<b>Applicable Objective</b>	3,4,6
<b>Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)</b>	Low
<b>Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)</b>	High
<b>Benefits of the Mitigation Project</b> (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium
<b>Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:</b>	
<b>Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite</b>	
<b>Project Status &amp; Changes in Priority</b> <b>Completion status legend:</b> <b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion; <b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action Taken/Delayed	N

**Action FP.3**

<b>Mitigation Action #3: Integrate hazard mitigation plans into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or redevelopment.</b>					
<b>Lead Agency/Department Organization:</b> Resource Management	<b>Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:</b>	<b>Estimated Cost:</b> Low	<b>Potential Funding Source:</b> General Fund	<b>Estimated Projected Completion Date:</b> Short-term	<b>Hazard(s) Mitigated:</b> All
<b>Year Initiated</b>	2024				
<b>Applicable Jurisdiction</b>	Forest Preserves of Cook County				
<b>Applicable Goal</b>	1,2,3				
<b>Applicable Objective</b>	3,4,6,10,13				
<b>Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)</b>	Low				
<b>Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)</b>	High				
<b>Benefits of the Mitigation Project</b> (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
<b>Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:</b>	Plan integration of the Chicago Wilderness Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan will be especially important.				
<b>Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite</b>					
<b>Project Status &amp; Changes in Priority</b> <b>Completion status legend:</b> <b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion;	N				

**O** = Ongoing Indefinitely; **C** = Project Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** = No Action Taken/Delayed

#### Action FP.4

<b>Mitigation Action #4: Identify and implement hazard mitigation opportunities in the design and restoration of major projects identified by the Forest Preserve, such as, but not limited to:</b> Swallow Cliff and Palos Trail System Upgrades Paul Douglas Wetland Restoration Tinley Creek Watershed Restoration Thorn Creek Watershed Restoration Tinley Creek Ravines Restoration Deer Grove-West Restoration					
<b>Lead Agency/Department Organization:</b> Resource Management	<b>Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:</b>	<b>Estimated Cost:</b> High	<b>Potential Funding Source:</b> General Fund, BRIC	<b>Estimated Projected Completion Date:</b> Short-term	<b>Hazard(s) Mitigated:</b> Wildfire, Flooding, Severe Weather
<b>Year Initiated</b>		2024			
<b>Applicable Jurisdiction</b>		Forest Preserves of Cook County			
<b>Applicable Goal</b>		1,2,3,5			
<b>Applicable Objective</b>		1,2,3,4,5,6,10,13			
<b>Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)</b>		High			
<b>Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)</b>		High			
<b>Benefits of the Mitigation Project</b> (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
<b>Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:</b>					
<b>Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite</b>					
<b>Project Status &amp; Changes in Priority</b> <b>Completion status legend:</b> <b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion; <b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action Taken/Delayed		N			



**Action FP.5**

<b>Mitigation Action #5: Implement wildfire hazard mitigation opportunities identified in the Chicago Wilderness Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan, such as, but not limited to:</b> Fuel load reduction (i.e. prescribed burns and smoke management) Create defensible space in WUI/I areas Improving wildfire response capabilities and trainings Improve reporting of wildfire ignition causes and their locations Develop smoke alert system for airport authorities					
<b>Lead Agency/Department Organization:</b> Resource Management	<b>Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:</b>	<b>Estimated Cost:</b> High	<b>Potential Funding Source:</b> General Fund, BRIC	<b>Estimated Projected Completion Date:</b> Short-term	<b>Hazard(s) Mitigated:</b> Wildfire
<b>Year Initiated</b>		2024			
<b>Applicable Jurisdiction</b>		Forest Preserves of Cook County			
<b>Applicable Goal</b>		1,2,3,4,5			
<b>Applicable Objective</b>		1,2,3,4,5,6,10,13			
<b>Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)</b>		High			
<b>Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)</b>		High			
<b>Benefits of the Mitigation Project</b> (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
<b>Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:</b>					
<b>Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite</b>					
<b>Project Status &amp; Changes in Priority Completion status legend:</b> <b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion; <b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action Taken/Delayed		N			

**Ongoing Mitigation Actions**

The Forest Preserve of Cook County does not have any ongoing mitigation actions as they are a new participant in this plan.

## Completed Actions

**Completed Mitigation Actions** - An archive of all identified and completed projects, including completed actions since 2014.

Completed Action Items
No completed items at this time.

## Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None identified at this time.

## Additional Comments

None identified at this time.

## Hazard Mapping











