

Forest View

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Baniel Zarate Police Chief 7010 W. 46th Street Forest View, IL 60402 Telephone: 708-749-1110 Email Address: bzarate@forestview-il.org	Mark Jones Fire Chief 7000 W 46th Street Forest View, IL 60402 Telephone: 708-788-0318 Email Address: mjones@forestview-il.org

Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: 1924

Current Population: The 2021 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 778. ([City-Data](#))

Population Growth: The overall population has increased 14.75 percent between 2018 and 2021.

Location and Description: The Village of Forest View is located approximately 9 miles southwest of the Chicago Loop, in the vicinity of Harlem Ave and the Stevenson Expressway. It has a geographical area of 1.07 square miles. Midway Airport is approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Forest View. Forest View is bordered by Stickney to the north, Garfield Ridge to the south, Lyons to the west, and Archer Heights to the east.

Brief History: The Village of Forest View was founded in 1924 by World War I veterans who reportedly named it after the beautiful wooded and flowered prairies just west of the newly incorporated area. During the prohibition area, the infamous gangster, Al Capone housed bootleg liquor distilleries in local homes and garages. In 1949, Commonwealth Edison began constructing their generating plant on Ridgeland Ave. As a result of the large property taxes paid by Commonwealth Edison and subsequent industrial developments, the tax base quickly expanded. Shortly thereafter, the Village experienced its greatest growth when developer Walter Baltis began building affordable homes throughout the community. The Forest View Park District was established in 1964, and new Village Hall was built in 1979, and a new firehouse in 2008.

Climate: The climate of Forest View and the Chicago area is classified as humid continental, with all four seasons distinctly represented: wet springs; hot and humid summers; pleasant autumns; and cold winters. Annual precipitation is average and reaches its lowest points in the months of January and February, and peaks in the months of May and June. Winter proves quite variable.

Seasonal snowfall in the city has ranged from 9 – 90 inches. The daily average temperature in January at Midway Airport is 24.8 °F (–4.0 °C), and temperatures often stay below freezing for several consecutive days or even weeks in January and February. Temperatures drop to or below 0 °F (–18 °C) on 5.5 nights annually at Midway and 8.2 nights at O’Hare. Spring in the Chicago area is perhaps the city’s wettest and most unpredictable season. Winter-like conditions can persist well into April and even occasionally into May. Thunderstorms are especially prevalent in the spring time as the city’s lakeside location makes it a center of conflicts between large volumes of warmer and colder air, triggering many kinds of severe weather. Temperatures vary tremendously in the springtime; March is the month with the greatest span between record highs and lows. On a typical summer day, humidity is usually moderately high, and temperatures ordinarily reach anywhere between 78 and 92 °F (26 and 33 °C). The extreme heat that the Chicago area can experience during the height of the summer season can persist into the autumn season. Temperatures have reached 100 degrees high and subzero lows below –18 °C. Fall can bring heavy thunderstorms, many of which can produce flooding. The average first accumulating snow occurs around Nov 19.

Governing Body Format: Forest View is governed by seven elected officials, (a president and six trustees), and is in the 3rd Congressional District of Illinois. The Village Board oversees Police, Fire, Public Works, Water, and Building Departments. The Fire Department will oversee the implementation of this plan. The Village Board will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

Development Trends: The residential area is landlocked with little room for expansion. Almost all industrial zoned property is located on both shores of the Sanitary and Ship Canal which is owned by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD). In most cases, MWRD has not been responsive to requests for development. The remaining few industrial parcels have already been developed. The commercially zoned areas are very small with little anticipated growth. There may be some hope for development in Forest View with some new residential and retail properties from baby boomers making the move from Oak Park.

Changes in Community Priorities: Improvements have been made concerning addressing projects, following through with actionable items, and shifting priorities.

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 the *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	Other Jurisdictional	State Mandated	Comments

		Prohibitions	Authority		
Codes, Ordinances & Requirements					
Building Code	Yes	No	No	Yes	Ord. 96-13, 5-28-1996
Zonings	Yes	No	No	No	Ord. 96-19, 12-10-1996
Subdivisions	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Management	No	No	Yes	No	State regulates industrial activity from Construction sites 1 acre or larger under section 402 CWA. MWRD, Lower Des Plaines Watershed Council.
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	No	No	No	No	
Public Health and Safety	No	No	Yes	No	Stickney Public Health Dept.
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	No	No	No	No	
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					N/A
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Ord. 08-07, 5-13-2008
Stormwater Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Regional stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Lower Des Plaines watershed planning area of MWRD's

					comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	
<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	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	The Economic Development Commission is charged with reviewing all economic development related programs and incentives including tax incentives offered through the Cook County 6b program.
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County DPH

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY	
Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	No
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	No
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	Yes

TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		
Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	No	
Surveyors	No	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook Conty GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Grant writers	No	

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building Department
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building Commissioner
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	5-13-2008
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Have not had a Community Assistance Visit
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	No, we flooded in 2013

Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, everything
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No, probably

NFIP Participation Activities

Maintaining compliance under the NFIP is an important component of flood risk reduction. All planning partners that participate in the NFIP have identified actions to maintain their compliance and good standing. Cook County entered the NFIP on April 15, 1981. Structures permitted or built in the County before then are called “pre-FIRM” structures and structures built afterward are called “post-FIRM.” The insurance rate is different for the two types of structures. The effective date for the current countywide FIRM is August 19, 2008. This map is a DFIRM (digital flood insurance rate map). The communities in Cook County that participate in the NFIP are shown in **Table: NFIP Participating Communities in Cook County** in **Volume I** of the Cook County MJ-HMP.

The NFIP makes federally-backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities. The communities in Cook County that participate in the NFIP and their "Policies in Force," "Total Coverage," and "Total Written Premiums" are shown in **Table: Cook County Flood Insurance Policies** in **Volume I** of the Cook County MJ-HMP.

- Our staff provides the following services: permit reviews, GIS, inspections, and engineering capability.
- Our community enforces local floodplain regulations and monitors compliance.

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:

4-5-2 Definitions:

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage after the adoption of this chapter, equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. The term includes repetitive loss buildings. See the definition of Repetitive Loss.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a structure taking place after the adoption of this chapter in which the cumulative percentage of improvements equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started.

(A) "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 building. This term includes structures that have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual work done.

(B) The term does not, however, include either:

1. 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
2. Any alteration of a "historic structure" listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic Places, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

4-5-4 Duties of the Building Commissioner

(A) Determining The Floodplain Designation:

1. Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a special flood hazard area (SFHA).
2. If they are in an SFHA, determine whether they are in a floodway, flood fringe, or a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile.
3. Check whether the development is potentially within an extended SFHA (with a drainage area of less than 1 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 remaining sections of this chapter.

(B) Professional Engineer Review:

1. If the development site is within a floodway or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile, the permit shall be referred to a licensed professional engineer under the employ or contract of the village for review to ensure that the development meets section [4-5-7](#) or [4-5-8](#) of this chapter.
2. In the case of an appropriate use, the PE shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of section [4-5-7](#) of this chapter.

(G) Damage Determinations: Make damage determinations of all damaged buildings in the SFHA after a flood to determine substantially damaged structures which must comply with subsection [4-5-9\(C\)](#)3 of this chapter.

4-5-9 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas and Protection of Buildings

In addition to the requirements found in sections 4-5-6, 4-5-7, and 4-5-8 of this chapter for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified, the following requirements shall be met:

(C) Protecting Buildings:

1. All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain, also known as an SFHA, shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. This building protection criteria applies to the following situations:
 - (a) Construction or placement of a new building or alteration or addition to an existing building valued at more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or seventy (70) square feet.
 - (b) Substantial improvements or structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than twenty percent (20%) or equal or exceed the market value by fifty percent (50%). Alteration shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to the adoption of this chapter. If substantially improved, the existing structure and the addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
 - (c) Repairs made to a substantially damaged building. These repairs shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to the adoption of this chapter. If substantially damaged the entire structure must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
 - (d) Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site (the building protection requirements do not apply to returning a manufactured home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage).
 - (e) Installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year; and
 - (f) "Repetitive loss" to an existing building as defined in section 4-5-2 of this chapter.

This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods.
2. A residential or nonresidential building, when allowed, may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:
 - (a) Lowest Floor Elevation: The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at or above the flood protection elevation; and
 - (b) Fill Requirements:
 - (1) The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than six inches (6") deep before compaction and should extend at least ten feet (10') beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the flood protection elevation; and
 - (2) The top of the fill shall be above the flood protection elevation. However, the ten foot (10') minimum may be waived if a structural engineer certifies an alternative method to protect the building from damages due to hydrostatic pressures; and
 - (3) The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap or other structural measure; and
 - (4) The fill shall be composed of rock or soil and not incorporate debris or refuse materials; and

(5) The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties, and when necessary, stormwater management techniques such as swales or basins shall be incorporated.

3. A residential or nonresidential building may be elevated per the following:

- (a) The building or improvements shall be elevated on crawl space, stilts, piles, walls, or other foundations that is permanently open to floodwaters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. Designs must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or the permanent openings, one on each wall, shall be no more than one foot (1') above existing grade, and consist of a minimum of two (2) openings. The openings must have a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the base flood elevation; and
- (b) The foundation and supporting members shall be anchored and aligned in relation to flood flows and adjoining structures to minimize exposure to known hydrodynamic forces such as current, waves, ice, and floating debris; and
- (c) All areas below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage; and
 - (1) The lowest floor (including basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the flood protection elevation; and
 - (2) Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproofed service facilities may be located below the flood protection elevation provided they are waterproofed; and
- (d) The areas below the flood protection elevation may only be used for the parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement and not later modified or occupied as habitable space; and
- (e) In lieu of the above criteria, the design methods to comply with these requirements may be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect.
- (f) Manufactured homes, and travel trailers to be installed on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days, shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation; and shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the rules and regulations for the Illinois mobile home tiedown act issued pursuant to 77 Illinois administrative code part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:
 - (1) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved: a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, b) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or d) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage from a flood, the top of the lowest floor shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation.
 - (2) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, the manufactured home shall be elevated so that either the top of the lowest floor is above the base flood

elevation, or the chassis is at least thirty six inches (36") in height above grade and supported by reinforced piers or other foundations of equivalent strength, whichever is less.

(j) Construction of new or substantially improved critical facilities shall be located outside the limits of the floodplain. Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the floodplain if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor (including the basement) elevated or structurally dry floodproofed to the 500-year flood frequency elevation or three feet (3') above the level of the 100-year flood frequency elevation whichever is greater. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	6	01/01/2005
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	No	N/A	N/A

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include;

- Improve GIS capabilities.
- Being awarded grants to help with funding.

Plan Integration

The capability assessment describes opportunities to "link" or integrate the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms. The process and mechanism to identify opportunities to integrate the Cook County MJ-HMP into other planning mechanisms will occur during the Annual Update Process and be reflected in the Jurisdictional Annual Report each year. Specific plan integration opportunities will include:

- The hazards, goals, and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next update of the jurisdiction's land use plans, zoning, and subdivision codes.

The goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered at routine department meetings.

Emergency Plan Integration:

Cook County EMRS is supporting communities to develop and update their respective Emergency Operations Plans, Continuity of Operations Plans/Continuity of Government Plans, and Recovery Plans in 2024. This is an ongoing countywide initiative and is being implemented in all municipalities.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

An EOP template was created for all municipalities. The 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP and the hazards in the mitigation plan have been integrated into the Situation and Assumptions section of the EOP. Within that section, the natural hazards based on the 2019 MJ-HMP were added in the Initial Analysis and Assessment and Identification of Hazards section of the EOP. The hazards in the 2019 plan and the 2024 MJ-HMP did not change apart from adding wildfires for the Forest Preserve and unincorporated areas of the County. Future updates of the EOP will take into consideration any additional new natural hazards that are added to subsequent updates to the MJ-HMP.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

The Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for the municipality includes a Situation section that is based on the 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP jurisdictional annex, and specifically the hazards identified in the annex. The COOP-specific risk assessment is hazard-specific and based on the likelihood of occurrence and severity of impact.

Recovery Plan

The goals of the Recovery Plan were developed to align with the 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP, and specifically prioritize the responsibility of officials under this plan to save lives, protect property, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, repair essential facilities, restore services, and protect the environment. The plan acknowledges that hazard mitigation is an important priority and consideration during the rebuilding process.

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

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

The *Natural Hazard Events Table* lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction. Repetitive flood loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-Identified Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 0

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	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
5/25/2011	
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

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Flood	DR-4116	4/2013	\$1,000,000
Severe Weather		6/23/2010	Numerous trees, tree limbs and power lines were blown down
Snow	EM-3068	1/1979	-
Snow	EM-3134	1/1999	-

Snow	-	3/17/2011	-
Excessive Heat	-	7/31/1999	-
Excessive Heat	-	7/16/1995	-
Flooding	DR-798	8/14/1987	-

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.

Dam/Levee Failure: Forest View is at risk for flooding due to the levee not being maintained over the past decades. The levee located on 46th / 47th Street just west of Harlem Avenue is susceptible to failure. The levee is supposed to serve as protection from the Des Plaines River. Specifically, the levee broke in 2013 and flooded the entire village affecting all our businesses, residents, and governmental offices.

Earthquake: Our village hall which houses our police, fire, and public works departments in the same complex is vulnerable to earthquakes as the building houses our entire emergency response and governmental entities and is not reinforced.

Flood: Low rivers in the Village often flood quickly. Of particular concern is the Des Plaines River. In the event of a heavy rainstorm, the Village of Forest View is prone to flooding starting at Harlem Ave and working its way east

towards Oak Park Ave. The Joint Fee strip on Wenonah Ave is the lowest point of town which is also the middle of the residential section of Forest View that is heavily affected by rainwater. While the Village's sanitary and storm sewers are separated our storm sewer system is unable to meet the demand of a larger than normal rainfall which leads to an extended period of standing water in Forest Views Streets.

Severe Weather: In 2010, numerous trees, tree limbs and power lines were blown down across southwest areas of the City of Chicago. Our village hall which houses our police, fire, and public works departments in the same complex is vulnerable to lightning strikes as the building houses our entire emergency response and governmental entities. The building does not have lightning strike protection.

Tornado: Our village hall which houses our police, fire, and public works departments in the same complex is vulnerable to tornados as the building houses our entire emergency response and governmental entities. The building does not have a shelter/basement.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	84	9%
People with disabilities	240	6.3%
People over 65 years	422	11%
People under 5 years	335	8.8%
People of color	2,294	59.9%
Black	35	0.9%
Native American	7	0.2%
Hispanic	2,257	59%
Difficulty with English	357	10.2%
Households with no car	37	3.2%
Mobile homes	0	0%

Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. See methods for more information.

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.

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

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	Increase
Drought	Increase
Earthquake	Increase
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)	No Change is Anticipated

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

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	Increase
Drought	No Change is Anticipated
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)	No Change is Anticipated
Tornado	No Change is Anticipated
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	No Change is Anticipated

There have been changes in development in the form of new structures / remodels of existing structures and increased economic output.

We anticipate future development in the forms of new structures due to a robust annexation plan. This will also lead to an increase in economic output.

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.

TABLE: HAZARD RISK RANKING	
Rank	Hazard Type
1	Flood
2	Severe Weather
3	Severe Winter Weather
4	Tornado

5	Earthquake
6	Dam Failure
7	Drought

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action F-4.16

Mitigation Action #16: Floodproof Residential Structures					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund Private/Non-Profit Funds The project would be a 50/50 split with the homeowner.	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline) Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Forestview			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1,5,12			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Floodproof Residential Structures			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority		N			

Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	
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Ongoing Mitigation Actions

The following are ongoing actions with no definitive end or that are still in progress. During the 2024 update, these "ongoing" mitigation actions and projects were modified and/or amended, as needed.

Action F-4.2

Mitigation Action #2: Update flood map of Forest View area.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: FEMA, Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Forest View			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
Applicable Objective		1,2,9,13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					

Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action F-4.3

Mitigation Action #3: Update floodplain ordinance					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration; MWRD	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,5				
Applicable Objective	3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	High				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project	O				

Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** =
No Action Taken/Delayed

Action F-4.4

Mitigation Action #4: Enhance the Village's ISO class by replacing 6" water mains with 12", loop dead end feeds, and supply 47th Street businesses.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: HMGP, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short Term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,5				
Applicable Objective	6,8,11				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O				

Action F-4.5

Mitigation Action #5: Research, develop, validate, and maintain a plan that addresses all ranked hazards of concern					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: Local Army Corp	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Forest View			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
Applicable Objective		1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action F-4.6

Mitigation Action #6: Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchasing, or relocating structures in hazard-prone areas to prevent future damage. Give priority to properties with exposure to repetitive losses.

Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: HMGP, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term (depending on funding)	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Forest View			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		7,13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action F-4.7

Mitigation Action #7: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date:	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All

				Short- and Long-term	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,5				
Applicable Objective	All				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O				

Action F-4.8

Mitigation Action #8: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: EMRS, Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,5				
Applicable Objective	3,4,6				

Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action F-4.9

Mitigation Action #9: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as the Community Rating System, Tree City, and StormReady.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,5,6				
Applicable Objective	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action F-4.10

Mitigation Action #10: Maintain good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program by implementing programs that meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Such programs include enforcing an adopted flood damage prevention ordinance, participating in floodplain mapping updates, and providing public assistance and information on floodplain requirements and impacts.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term and Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,2,5				
Applicable Objective	4,6,9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					

Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action F-4.11

Mitigation Action #11: Where feasible, implement a program to record high water marks following high-water events.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund: FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long Term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding; Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,2,5				
Applicable Objective	3,6,9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority	O				

Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	
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Action F-4.12

Mitigation Action #12: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or redevelopment.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Forest View				
Applicable Goal	1,5				
Applicable Objective	3,4,6,10,13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O				

Action F-4.13

Mitigation Action #13: Consider the development and implementation of a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to increase the Village's regulatory, financial and technical capability to implement mitigation actions.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: CIP Component of General Fund (if implemented)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Forest View			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
Applicable Objective		1,2,7			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Have not have staff time or funding to complete this objective.			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action F-4.14

Mitigation Action #14: Start working on new drainage sewer at 46th St. and Wenonah Ave. Working with MRD of g.c.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: MWRD	Supporting Agencies/Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: MWRD, General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Dam/Levee Failure, Flooding
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Forest View			
Applicable Goal		2			
Applicable Objective		9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High - Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High - Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action F-4.15

Mitigation Action #15: Implement Wenonah Avenue Basin Flooding Relief Improvements					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$1,300,000	Potential Funding Source: MWRD	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Forest View			
Applicable Goal		2			
Applicable Objective		9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		TBD			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		TBD			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		TBD			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Contract: 18-IGA-28 Watershed: Lower Des Plaines Location: Forest View, IL Description: New storm sewers and outfall in coordination with IDOT drainage project.			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Rebuild Lyons Levee on the East side of the Des Plaines River between 49th and 41st Streets.

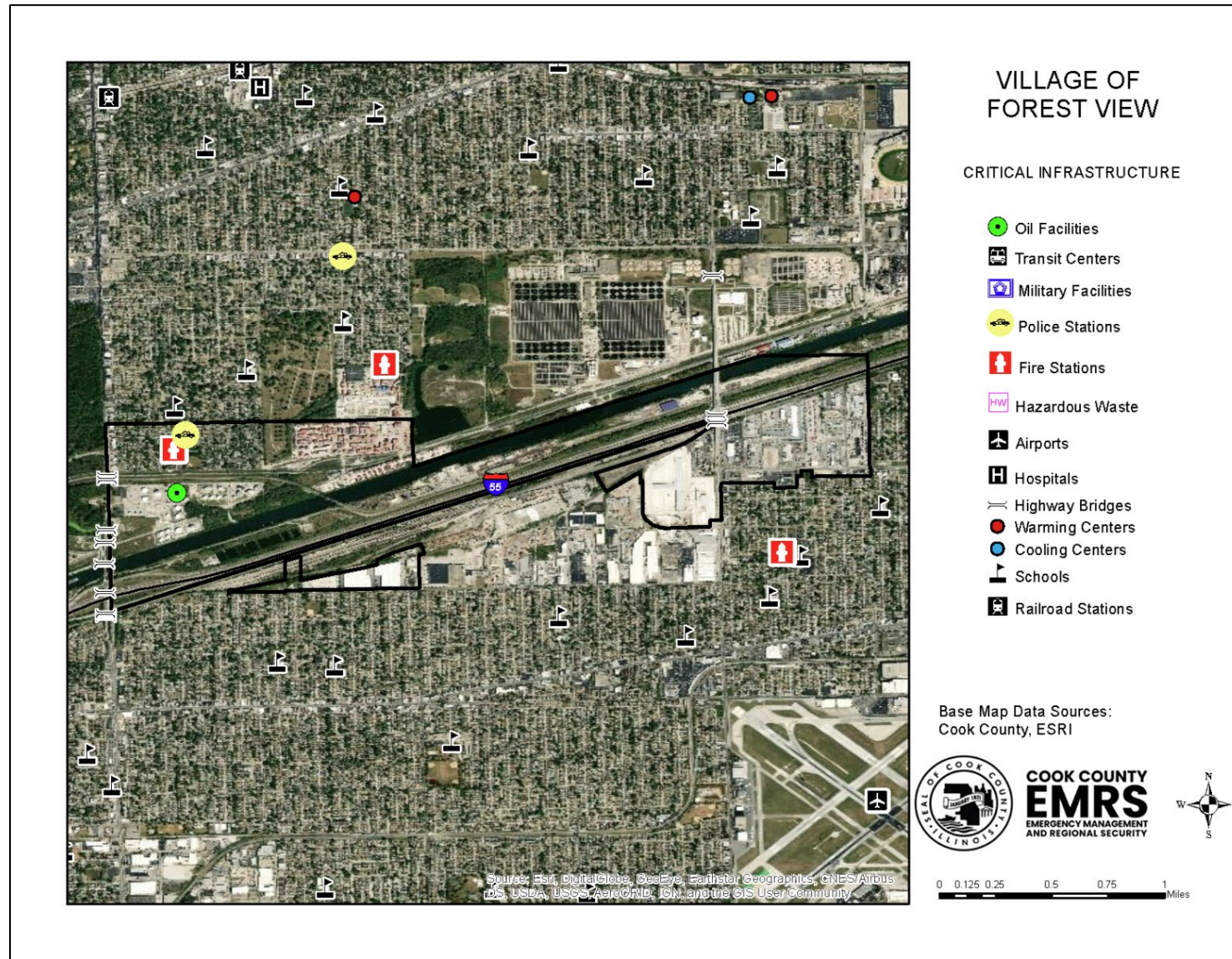
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

No needs have been identified at this time.

Additional Comments

No additional comments at this time.

Hazard Mapping





VILLAGE OF FOREST VIEW

PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION FOR A 100 YEAR EARTHQUAKE EVENT

Mercalli Scale, Potential Shaking

II-III Weak

Data provided by the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program and Cook County.

Probabilistic seismic-hazard maps were prepared for the conterminous United States for 2014 portraying peak horizontal acceleration and horizontal spectral response acceleration for 0.2- and 1.0-second periods with probabilities of exceedance of 10 percent in 50 years and 2 percent in 50 years. All of the maps were prepared by combining the hazard derived from spatially smoothed historical seismicity with the hazard from fault-specific sources. The acceleration values contoured are the random horizontal component. The reference site condition is firm rock, defined as having an average shear-wave velocity of 760 m/s in the top 30 meters corresponding to the boundary between NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program) site classes B and C.

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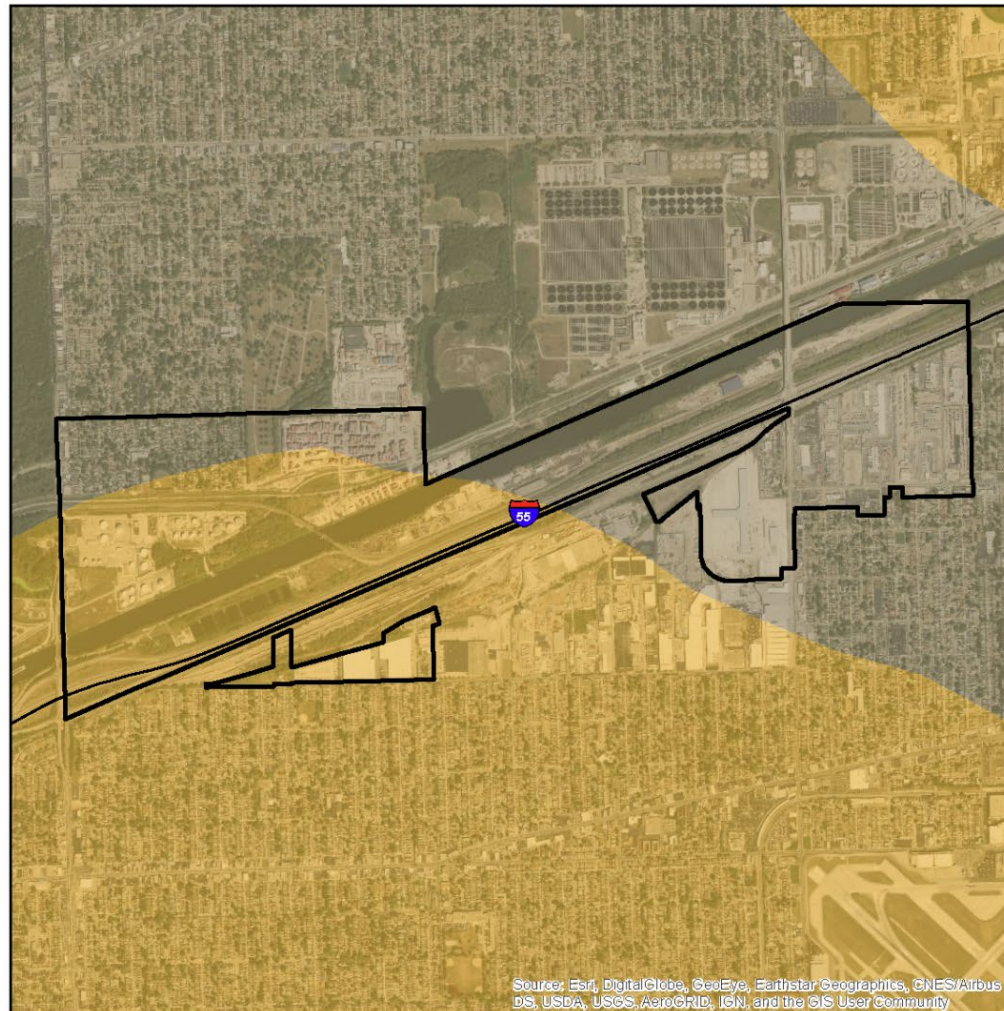


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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



VILLAGE OF FOREST VIEW

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM (NEHRP) SOIL CLASSIFICATION

TYPE

- C - Very Dense Soil, Soft Rock
- D - Stiff Soil
- F- Site Specific Evaluation

Data provided by the Illinois State Geological Survey and Cook County.

The Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) State Geologists produced a regional Soil Site Class map (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a Liquefaction Susceptibility Map and a Soil Response Map for the 8 states to be used in the FEMA New Madrid Catastrophic Planning Initiative Phase II work. The USGS Geologic Investigation Series I-2769 Map of Surficial Deposits and Materials in the Eastern and Central United States (East of 102 degrees West Longitude) by David S. Fullerton, Charles A. Bush and Jean N. Pennell (2003) was the base map used for this work. Each State Geological Survey produced its own state map version of the Soil Site Class and Liquefaction Susceptibility maps. The procedures outlined in the NEHRP provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class maps. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column of soils material down to bedrock and did not include any bedrock in the calculation of the average shear wave velocity for the column, since it is the soil column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which influences much of the amplification.

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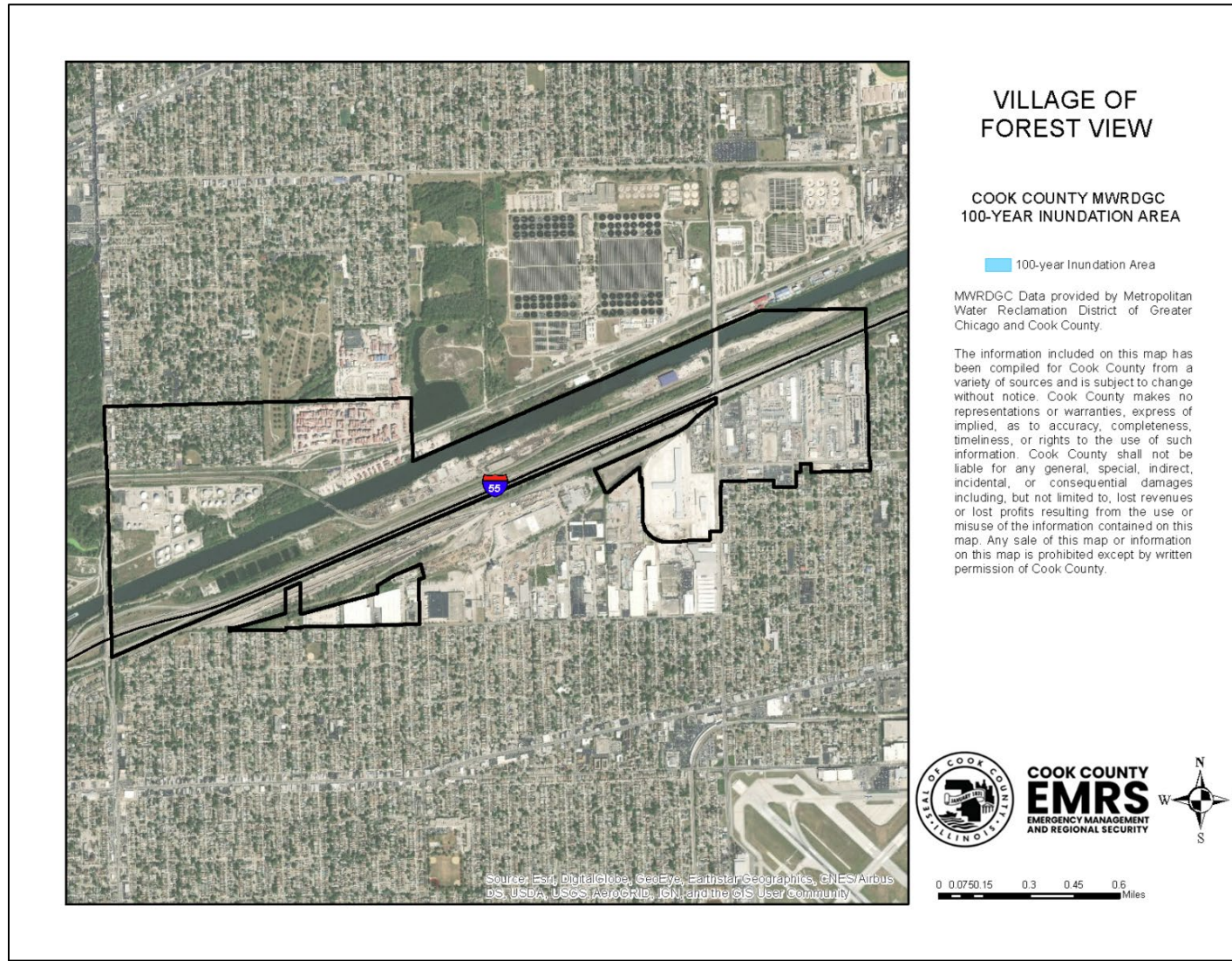


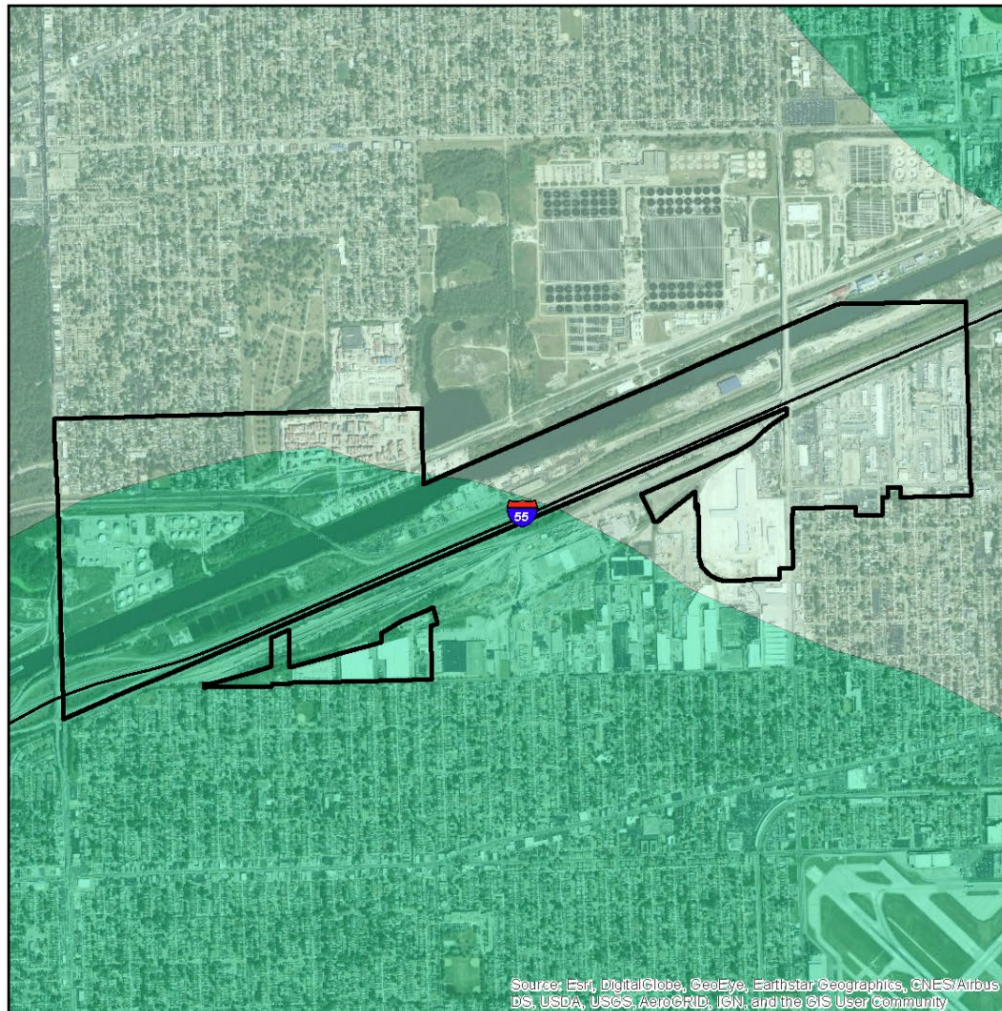
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0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 Miles

DISCLAIMER: The Cook County MWRDGC 100-year Inundation Map is provided to show general flood risk information regarding floodplains and inundation areas. This map is not regulatory. Official FEMA Flood Insurance Study information and regulatory maps can be obtained from <http://www.fema.gov>.





Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

VILLAGE OF FOREST VIEW

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

Data provided by the Illinois State Geological Survey and Cook County.

The Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) State Geologists produced a regional Soil Site Class map (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a Liquefaction Susceptibility Map and a Soil Response Map for the 8 states to be used in the FEMA New Madrid Catastrophic Planning Initiative Phase II work. The USGS Geologic Investigation Series I-2769 Map of Surficial Deposits and Materials in the Eastern and Central United States (East of 102 degrees West Longitude) by David S. Fullerton, Charles A. Bush and Jean N. Pennell (2003) was the base map used for this work. Each State Geological Survey produced its own state map version of the Soil Site Class and Liquefaction Susceptibility maps. The procedures outlined in the NEHRP provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class maps. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column of soils material down to bedrock and did not include any bedrock in the calculation of the average shear wave velocity for the column, since it is the soil column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which influences much of the amplification.

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0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 Miles

