

Franklin Park

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
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Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: 1892

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 18,470. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 18,059.

Population Growth: The overall population has increased 1.41 percent between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: The Village of Franklin Park is a community immediately west of the City of Chicago and immediately south of O'Hare International Airport. The Village is landlocked by several communities including Schiller Park to the north, River Grove and the City of Chicago to the east, Melrose Park and Unincorporated Cook County to the south, and Northlake and Bensenville to the west. One of the eastern boundaries of the Village is the Des Plaines River. This river has experienced several flooding events, including its tributaries like Crystal Creek and Silver Creek, which has resulted in dozens of properties experiencing flooding.

Brief History: The Village of Franklin Park was initially platted around the time of the Village's incorporation. The Village steadily grew until the explosion of development after World War II. The majority of all housing and industrial/commercial buildings were built between the 1940s and the 1960s. The Village incorporated a large portion of Cook County in the 1970s in the area generally north of Belmont Avenue and west of Mannheim Road to the County limits. Nearly all of this newly annexed land was and still is industrial land uses.

Climate: The climate of Franklin Park 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 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 the 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 is capable of experiencing 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 are capable of producing flooding. The average first accumulating snow occurs around Nov 19.

Governing Body Format: Franklin Park is a Mayor-Council form of government with a strong mayor and six Village Trustees making up the Village Board. This body of Government will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. The Village operates 11 departments including the Building Department, Clerk’s Office, Community Development, Engineering Department, Finance Department, Fire Department, Health Department, Mayor’s Office, Police Department, Public Works Department, and the Zoning Department.

Development Trends: The Village has a comprehensive plan that was updated in 2017. There have been significant developments that are and have been taking shape in and around the Village of Franklin Park. The Elgin O’Hare Western Access project will be coming through the Village which will take a few taxable properties offline. However, the Village will greatly benefit from the direct access to the federal highway system when this project is completed. Additionally, there have been large redevelopment projects taking place in the Village such as the new Digital Realty Data Center located at 9333-9377 W Grand Avenue. This project is estimated to cost over \$500 million. Many new businesses have initiated operations within the Village; in the past 18 months there have been over 100 businesses that have opened their doors for the first time or have expanded their business due to the success they are having in the Franklin Park business community. The industrial vacancy rate has been significantly reduced where, in 2014, the vacancy rate was an estimated 8% and now it is around 4%. In the residential sector, there is a lot more investment in the community as compared to prior years. The Village has witnessed a steady increase in the number of building permits issued. The Village seldom annexes very small portions of Unincorporated Cook County (Leyden Township) but is always seeking redevelopment opportunities that will benefit the Village and the surrounding area. Additionally, in May 2018, construction began on a new industrial development that is expected to create over 100 jobs. Incentives are given to businesses in the Village of Franklin Park.

Changes in Community Priorities: There have been no significant changes in priority regarding the hazards that could potentially impact the community or changes in priority regarding resilience.

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 Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Codes, Ordinances & Requirements					
Building Code	Yes	No	No	Yes	Title 8, Chapter 6 FPVC, adopted 2006
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Title 9 FPVC, adopted 1974 w/subsequent text amendments.
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Title 10, FPVC, adopted 1969 w/subsequent text amendments.
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	IL Environmental Protection Act and section 402 CWA. Permit issued under 49 CFR 122.32 Title 10, Chapter 6, FPVC, adopted 2003
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	Yes	No	No	No	Village of Franklin Park Comprehensive Plan, updated in 2005 and 2007
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Title 10, Chapter 3, FPVC, adopted 1970

Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health. Title 4, FPVC, adopted 1969 w/ subsequent text amendments.
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Title 7, FPVC adopted 1988. Sewer discharges regulated by MWRD.
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Village of Franklin Park Comprehensive Plan, updated in 2005, 2007, and 2017
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					Yes. Plan includes a Natural resources element, and could include a safety element under future updates.
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Yes	No	IDNR, MWRD	Yes	A flood improvement study is currently being conducted by the Village. Title 8, Chapter 5, FPVC adopted in 2008.
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	MWRD	Yes	Cook County stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Des Plaines River watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater

					Master Planning Program Title 7, Chapter 9, Article A, FPVC adopted 2004
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	5 year CIP includes all building, street, water, sewer improvements and major equipment purchases.
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					See above
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					Same
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	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS

Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	No	No	Cook County DPH

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
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	Yes
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	No
Other	

TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Economic Development Engineering
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Economic Development Engineering
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Economic Development Engineering
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Comptroller / Engineering
Surveyors	No	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Fire Chief
Grant writers	Yes	Economic Development

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 Department Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	July 14, 2008

When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	August 8, 2012
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, Significant number of LOMAs (letters of map amendment) indicate elevation inaccuracies in the model.
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?	No
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; Village will be completing application once the mitigation plan is complete.

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 afterwards 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.

The following are NFIP-related activities completed by our community:

- Our staff provides the following services: permit reviews, GIS, inspections, and engineering capability.
- Our community's Floodplain Administrator is a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM).
- Our community teaches property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance through public outreach events, workshops, and/or seminars.
- Our community enforces local floodplain regulations and monitors compliance.
- Our floodplain development regulations meet or exceed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or State minimum requirements.

All permits for properties are screened and reviewed for floodplain impacts and protection requirements as applicable to the work proposed under the permit. Public education is provided via the Village's Floodplain Information page on the website or through individual appointments.

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 of 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.

Sec. 8-5-2 Definitions:

Substantial damage: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damage condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred, regardless of the actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. Damage of less than fifty (50) percent of the fair market value will be applied to the repetitive loss calculations.

Substantial improvement: Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. 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 building. This term does not, however, include either: a) 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 b) 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.

Sec. 8-5-4 Duties of the Enforcement Official(s)

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

(1) *Determining the floodplain designation.* Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a special *flood* hazard area (SFHA). If they are in an SFHA, determine whether they are in a floodway, *flood* fringe, or floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile. 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.

(2) *Professional engineer review.* 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 registered professional engineer (PE) under the employ or contract of the village for review to ensure that the development meets section 8-5-7 or 8-5-8 of this chapter. In the case of an appropriate use, the PE shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of section 8-5-7 of this chapter.

Sec. 8-5-9 Permitting Requirements:

In addition to the requirements found in sections 8-5-6, 8-5-7, and 8-5-8 of this chapter for development in *flood fringes*, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified (zones A, AO, AH, AE, A1-A30, A99, VO, V1-V30, VE, V, M, E, or D), the following requirements shall be met:

(3) Protecting buildings.

a. All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain, also known as an 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 valued at more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or seventy (70) square feet;
2. "Substantial improvement" to an existing building as defined in section 8-5-2 of this chapter, including an increase to the first floor area by more than twenty (20) percent. This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with the first alteration which has taken place subsequent to April 1, 1990;
3. "Substantial damage" to an existing building as defined in section 8-5-2 of this chapter. This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with the first alteration which has taken place subsequent to April 1, 1990;
4. "Repetitive loss" to an existing building as defined in section 8-5-2 of this chapter.
5. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. This building protection requirement does not apply to returning a mobile home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage; and
6. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year.

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

1. A residential or nonresidential building, when allowed, may be constructed on a permanent land fill in accordance with the following:
 - i. The lowest floor (including the basement) shall be at or above the *flood* protection elevation.
 - ii. The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than six (6) inches deep before compaction and should extend at least ten (10) feet beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the *flood* protection elevation. The top of the fill shall be above the *flood* protection elevation. However, the ten (10) foot minimum may be waived if a structural engineer certifies an alternative method to protect the building from damage due to hydrostatic pressures. The fill shall

be protected against erosion and scour. The fill shall not adversely affect the flow of surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties.

2. A residential or nonresidential building may be elevated in accordance with the following:

- i. 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 registered professional engineer or architect or the permanent openings, one on each wall, shall be no more than one foot above the 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 square foot of the enclosed area subject to *flooding* below the base *flood* elevation.
- ii. 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 currents, waves, ice, and floating debris.
- iii. All areas below the *flood* protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to *flood* damage. The lowest floor (including the basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the *flood* protection elevation. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproof service facilities may be located below the *flood* protection elevation.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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 Tie Down Act issued pursuant to 77 Illinois Administrative Code part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:

- (A) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved:
 - (i) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - (ii) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - (iii) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or
 - (iv) 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.

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 (36) inches in height above grade and supported by reinforced piers or other foundations of equivalent strength, whichever is less.

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	2	2019
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	Yes	N/A	2012

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include continuing to improve GIS capabilities. The ability to have the Silver Creek FIS re-evaluated for restudy using better topography.

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 goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next capital improvement planning process.
- The hazards, goals, and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next update of the Comprehensive Plan.
- 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.

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: 33 (27 Single Family, 6 Other-Nonresidential)
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 2 (2 Single Family)
- 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	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
4/20/2013	
4/21/2013	
4/25/2013	
4/30/2013	
1/6/2014	Heavy Snowfall, Frigid Temperatures
7/12/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding
7/14/2017	
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
Severe Weather	-	9/1/2018	\$5,000 in property damage.
Severe Winter	-	12/18/2013 - 2/17/2014	\$720,000
Flooding	DR-4116	4/18/2013	\$996,031
Winter Storm	-	3/5/2013	\$17,000
Strong Wind	-	2/18/2013	\$7,500
Winter Storm	-	12/22/2012	\$15,000
Strong Wind/Cold	-	11/23/2012	\$8,700
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/26/2012	\$13,750
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/24/2012	\$7,500
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/1/2012	\$10,500
Flooding	-	7/23/2011	\$1,619,591
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/11/2011	\$21,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/21/2011	\$7,500
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/18/2011	\$13,500
Blizzard	DR-1960	2/3/2011	\$174,976

Winter Storm	-	12/11/2010	\$17,000
Flooding	-	11/22/2010	\$37,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	9/21/2010	\$15,000
Flooding	DR-1935	7/24/2010	\$2,619,828
Flooding	-	6/23/2010	\$45,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/21/2010	\$25,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/18/2010	\$15,000
Hail	-	4/5/2010	\$7,500
Winter Storm	-	12/26/2009	\$17,000
Flash Flood	-	06/19/2009	\$49,000
Winter Storm/Wind	-	12/21/2008	\$27,000
Flooding	DR-1800	9/13/2008	\$466,375
Thunderstorm/Flooding	-	8/4/2008	\$32,296
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	12/23/2007	\$27,000
Flooding	DR-1729	8/24/2007	\$475,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/10/2007	\$350,000
Flooding	-	6/26/2007	\$47,000
Heat	-	6/14/2007	-
Winter Storm/Ice	-	12/1/2006	\$15,000
Flash Flood/Wind	-	10/2/2006	\$57,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	9/22/2006	\$8,700
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/17/2006	\$10,500
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	3/13/2006	\$7,500
Winter Storm	-	12/08/2005	\$17,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/25/2005	\$8,700
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/4/2005	\$7,000
Hail	-	3/30/2005	\$5,400
Flash Flood	-	6/10/2004	\$27,500
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	5/21/2004	\$10,750
Winter Storm	-	1/4/2004	\$13,000
Flash Flood	-	11/4/2003	\$7,500
Hail	-	8/3/2003	\$5,500
Hail/Thunderstorm/Wind	-	8/1/2003	\$8,500
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/15/2003	\$5,500
Winter Storm	-	3/4/2003	\$17,000
Heat	-	7/1/2002 - 7/15/2002	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/14/2001	\$7,500
Blizzard	EM-3161	12/11/2000	\$125,000
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	8/6/2000	\$10,500
Hail	-	5/18/2000	\$7,500
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	4/20/2000	\$5,700
Flash Flood	-	10/17/1998	\$45,000
Flash Flood	-	8/4/1998	\$25,000
Thunderstorm / Wind	-	5/28/1998	\$10,500
Flooding	-	2/20/1997	-
Winter Storm	-	1/18/1997	-
Flooding	DR-1129	7/17/1996	-
Excessive Heat	-	5/18/1996	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	8/28/1995	-

Winter Storm	-	12/7/1994	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/19/1993	-
Flooding	-	6/7/1993	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/17/1992	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	7/18/1991	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	3/27/1991	-
Winter Storm	-	1/10/1991	-
Winter Storm	-	12/3/1990	-
Flooding	-	11/27/1990	-
Flooding	-	8/19/1990	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	6/29/1990	-
Winter Storm	-	2/15/1990	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	8/05/1989	-
Thunderstorm/Wind	-	5/8/1988	-
Winter Storm	-	12/15/1987	-
Flooding	DR-798	8/14/1987	\$232,378
Thunderstorm/Wind/Flash Flooding	DR-776	9/21/1986	-
Flooding / Snow / Wind	-	3/4/1985	\$13,500
Flooding / Wind	-	7/2/1983	-
Flooding	-	12/6/1982	-
Flooding	DR-643	6/30/1981	-
Wind	-	7/16/1980	-
Winter Storm	EM-3068	1/31/1979	-
Thunderstorm / Wind	-	7/2/1978	-
Winter Storm / Ice	-	3/27/1978	-
Tornado	-	3/12/1976	-
Thunderstorm / Wind	-	6/18/1975	-

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.

Flood: The community maintains concern over overland flooding from Crystal Creek, Silver Creek, and Des Plaines River flood plains/SFHA's. The community has also experienced urban flooding due to storm sewers/combined sewer back-ups during significant storm events.

Extreme Heat: The Village's elderly residents are susceptible to the impacts of high heat, especially when high humidity is present.

Lightning: Previously, the impacts of lightning have only posed a potential risk to the people and property of the Village of Franklin Park. However, the community maintains concern regarding lightning's impact on its taller structures.

Hail: Previously, the impacts of hail have only posed a potential risk to the people and property of the Village of Franklin Park.

Fog: Previously, the impacts of fog have only posed a potential risk to the people and property of the Village of Franklin Park.

Severe Weather/ High Winds: In 2001, a large bow echo moved southeast from Wisconsin into northeast Illinois late on Monday, June 11th. Wind speeds were measured as high as 84 mph in Chicago at 2345 CST. A roof was blown off a Franklin Park building in Cook County at 2300 CST. Over

100,000 customers were reported to have lost power in the greater Rockford area. Power outages were common across all of northeast Illinois.

In 2010, a line of thunderstorms developed in west central and northwest Illinois during the late afternoon and early evening of Thursday, June 14th. This line raced eastward across north-central and northeast Illinois. The primary damage from this line of storms was in the form of trees and limbs down, as well as power lines and utility poles down. Locations where these reports were received include Dixon in Lee County; Triumph and Mendota in La Salle County; Rochelle in Ogle County; across all of Winnebago County; Newark in Kendall County; Kirkland in De Kalb County; Harvard in McHenry County; Belvidere in Boone County; across all of Kane county; Frankfort in Will county; Lincolnshire in Lake county; and Franklin Park and Matteson in Cook county.

Snow: The Village is concerned about traffic safety and road icing during snow events.

Blizzards: Due to previous experiences with the impacts of this natural hazard, the Village maintains concern about the effects of blizzards.

Extreme Cold: Like other municipalities within Cook County, the Village is concerned about the possible community-wide impacts of extreme cold events. Accordingly, the Village has increased its efforts to increase public awareness of warming shelter locations.

Ice Storms: The Village may be particularly susceptible to the impacts of ice storms.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	1,030	13.3%
People with disabilities	3,378	10.3%
People over 65 years	3,990	12.2%
People under 5 years	1,658	5.1%
People of color	19,639	60%
Black	637	1.9%
Native American	195	0.6%
Hispanic	17,701	54.1%
Difficulty with English	4,945	15.9%
Households with no car	682	6.3%
Mobile homes	28	0.3%

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	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Remained the Same
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Remained the Same
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Remained the Same
Tornado	Remained the Same
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Unknown

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	No Change is Anticipated
Drought	Increase
Earthquake	No Change is Anticipated
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	No Change is Anticipated
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	Increase
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Unknown

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	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Decreased
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Remained the Same
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	No Change is Anticipated
Drought	No Change is Anticipated
Earthquake	No Change is Anticipated

Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Decrease
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	No Change is Anticipated
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

Our community does not anticipate future major assets may be exposed or vulnerable to any of the natural hazards identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any new assets (e.g., new construction in hazard-prone areas) will be constructed to adhere to the latest building codes and standards, and mitigation to protect them from identified and anticipated hazards, especially those that are expected to increase due to climate change.

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	Earthquake
5	Tornado
6	Drought
7	Dam Failure
Note: The ranking of hazards was subjectively changed based on past experience.	

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action F6.26

Mitigation Action #26: Installation of Electronic Warning Signs on 25th Ave. for Railroad crossing signal to warn of crossing blockages					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Franklin Park Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: IDOT, CP, METRA	Estimated Cost: Low, \$60,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term Maintenance (Long-term)	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline) Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds) Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storm, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold HazMat
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Franklin Park			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4			
Applicable Objective		2,3			
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:		The Village of Franklin Park is implementing a wireless/electronic advanced warning sign system (TRAINFO) to warn motorists in advance when the surface			

	RR crossing is blocked/closed. This system will not only warn them during normal traffic conditions but can be implemented when the crossing, which divides the NE and SE quadrants of Franklin Park, is closed due to natural or manmade disasters.
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	N

Ongoing Mitigation Actions

During the 2024 update, these "ongoing" mitigation actions and projects were modified and/or amended, as needed. 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-6.1

Mitigation Action #1:Join CRS program					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$5,000	Potential Funding Source: Franklin Park General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Franklin Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 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:	Application is on hold until F6.6 property buyout is completed
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-6.8

Mitigation Action #8: Obtain a Building Code Effectiveness Rating					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$5,000	Potential Funding Source: Franklin Park General Fund, Staff Time	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Franklin Park				
Applicable Goal	1,5				
Applicable Objective	4,10				
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)	Low
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-6.10

Mitigation Action #10: Increase monitoring for repetitive losses					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$250,000	Potential Funding Source: FEMA, General Fund, BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Franklin Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	1,7				
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 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-6.11

Mitigation Action #11: Assist vulnerable population/seniors with severe weather					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$25,000	Potential Funding Source: Franklin Park General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short Term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Franklin Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	2,12				
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)	Low				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Internal procedures established in the Emergency Operations Plan. Cooling and warming facilities have been identified. Senior snow removal program is in place.				
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	O				

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

Action F-6.13

Mitigation Action #13: Support retrofitting, purchasing, or relocating structures in hazard-prone areas.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term (depending on funding)	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Franklin Park			
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-6.14

Mitigation Action #14: 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: Short- and Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		City of Franklin Park			
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-6.15

Mitigation Action #15: 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 Franklin Park			
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-6.16

Mitigation Action #16: Consider participation in 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 Franklin Park
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-6.17

Mitigation Action #17: Maintain good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program.					
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 Franklin Park				
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-6.18

Mitigation Action #18: 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 Franklin Park				
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 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-6.19

Mitigation Action #19: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Economic Development	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 Franklin Park				
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 F6.24

Mitigation Action #24: Smoke Alarm Program					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Franklin Park Fire Department	Supporting Agencies/Organizations: Franklin Park Fire Department	Estimated Cost: 0	Potential Funding Source: Staff time, General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Fire
Year Initiated	2021				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Franklin Park				
Applicable Goal	2,5,6				
Applicable Objective					
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	life safety measures for early detection of a fire in a home High—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.				

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	provide free smoke alarms provided by the Illinois Fire Safety Alliance and OSFM, educate the public and install as many as necessary in each home that requests them in Franklin Park by on duty crews.
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
Remapping of Crystal Creek
Raise Anderson Lift Station
Provide a second salt dome
Replace the existing community warning siren
Public Education on shelter locations
Silver Creek Channel Improvements
Construction of local flood control structures
Launch Comprehensive Public Education efforts for all potential hazards and safety/mitigation/preparation.

Incorporate requirements of the newly approved update to MWRDGC's LOMD with New Watershed specific release rates and rainfall bulletin.
Implement Reuters Subdivision Improvements - Phase IB
Launch Franklin Park Flood-Prone Property Acquisitions
Reuter's Subdivision Phase III & IV Storm Sewer Improvements

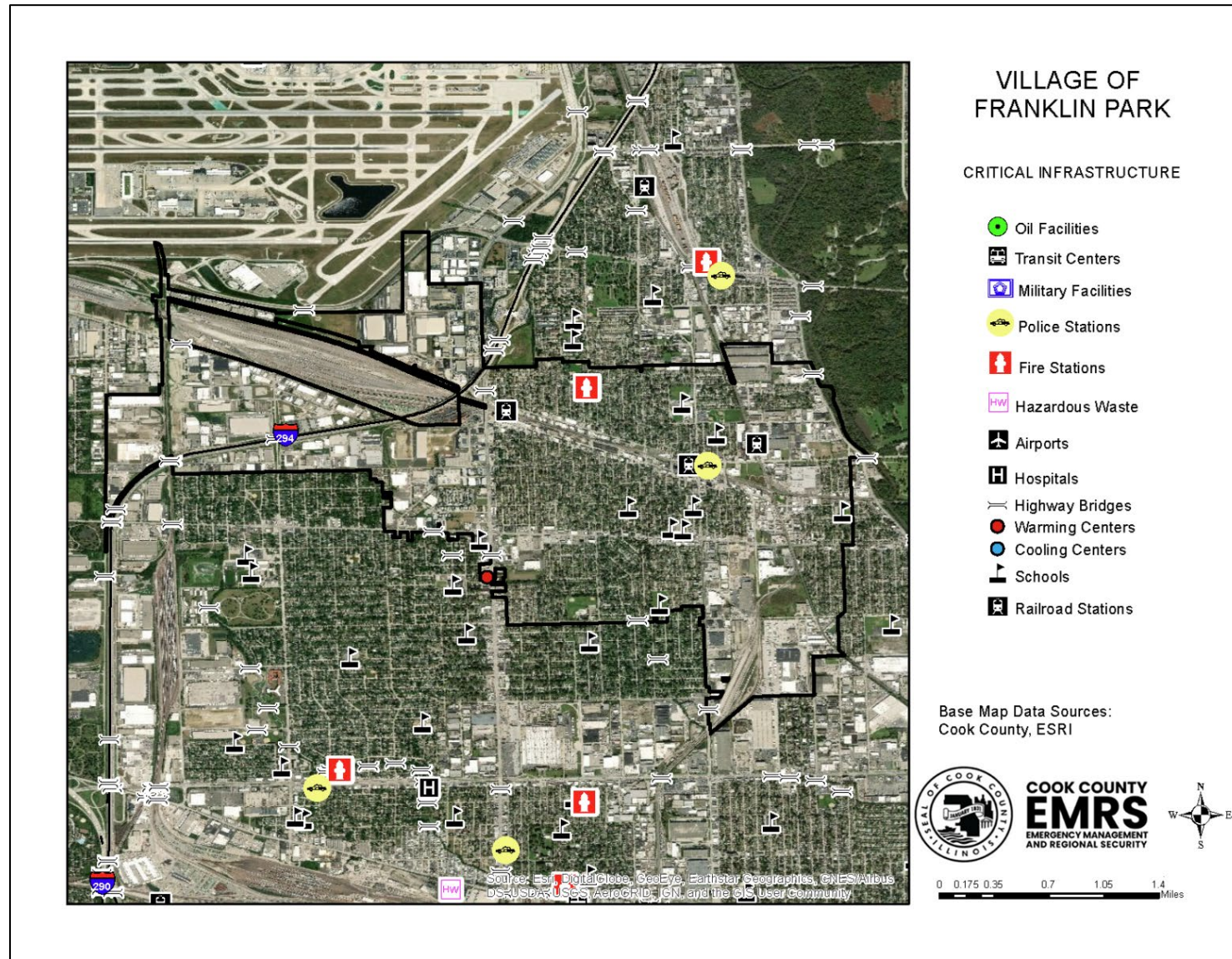
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

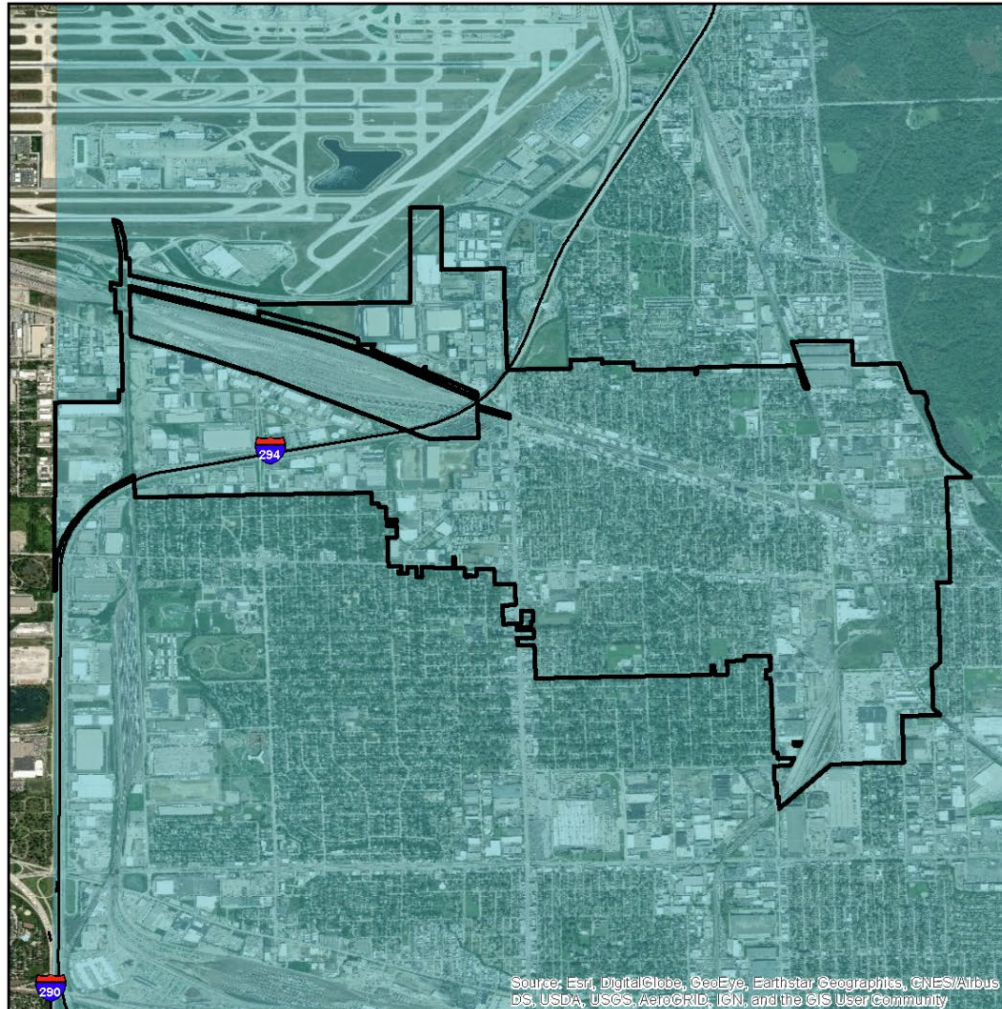
Although severe weather events are the most frequent and have the potential for significant damage the repetitive losses due to Urban Flooding continue to outpace all the other hazards. The Village of Franklin Park will need to continue to place a very high emphasis on mitigating the threats from flood damage. The highest priority is to have the existing floodplain adequately identified. The Village strongly supports purchasing flood-prone properties to reduce the potential for damage. Franklin Park is pursuing flood control structures in the I-294 Industrial Park area in conjunction with the construction of the Elgin O'Hare Western Access (I-490) project to address the repetitive losses that occur due to urban flooding.

Additional Comments

No additional comments at this time.

Hazard Mapping





VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK

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.

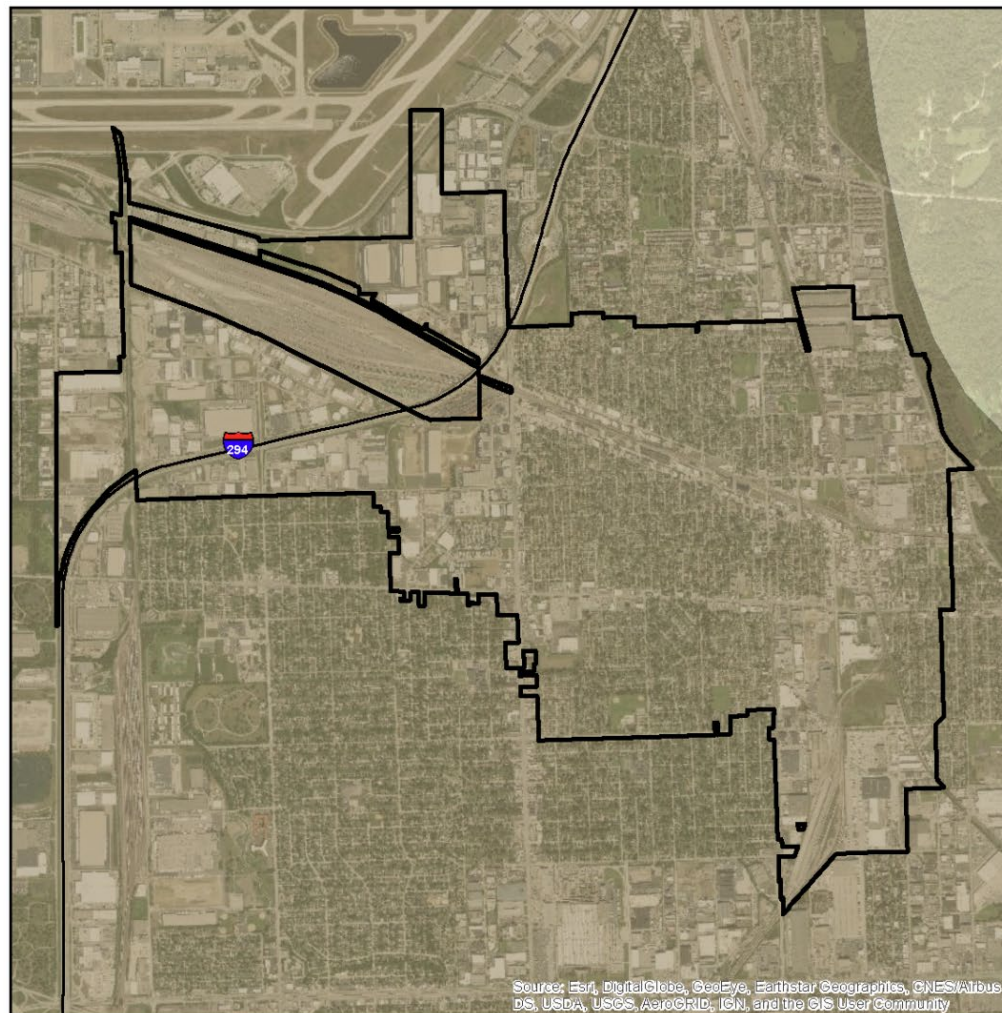
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COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.175 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Miles



VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK

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.

The information included on this map has been compiled for Cook County from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. Cook County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. Cook County shall not be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any sale of this map or information on this map is prohibited except by written permission of Cook County.

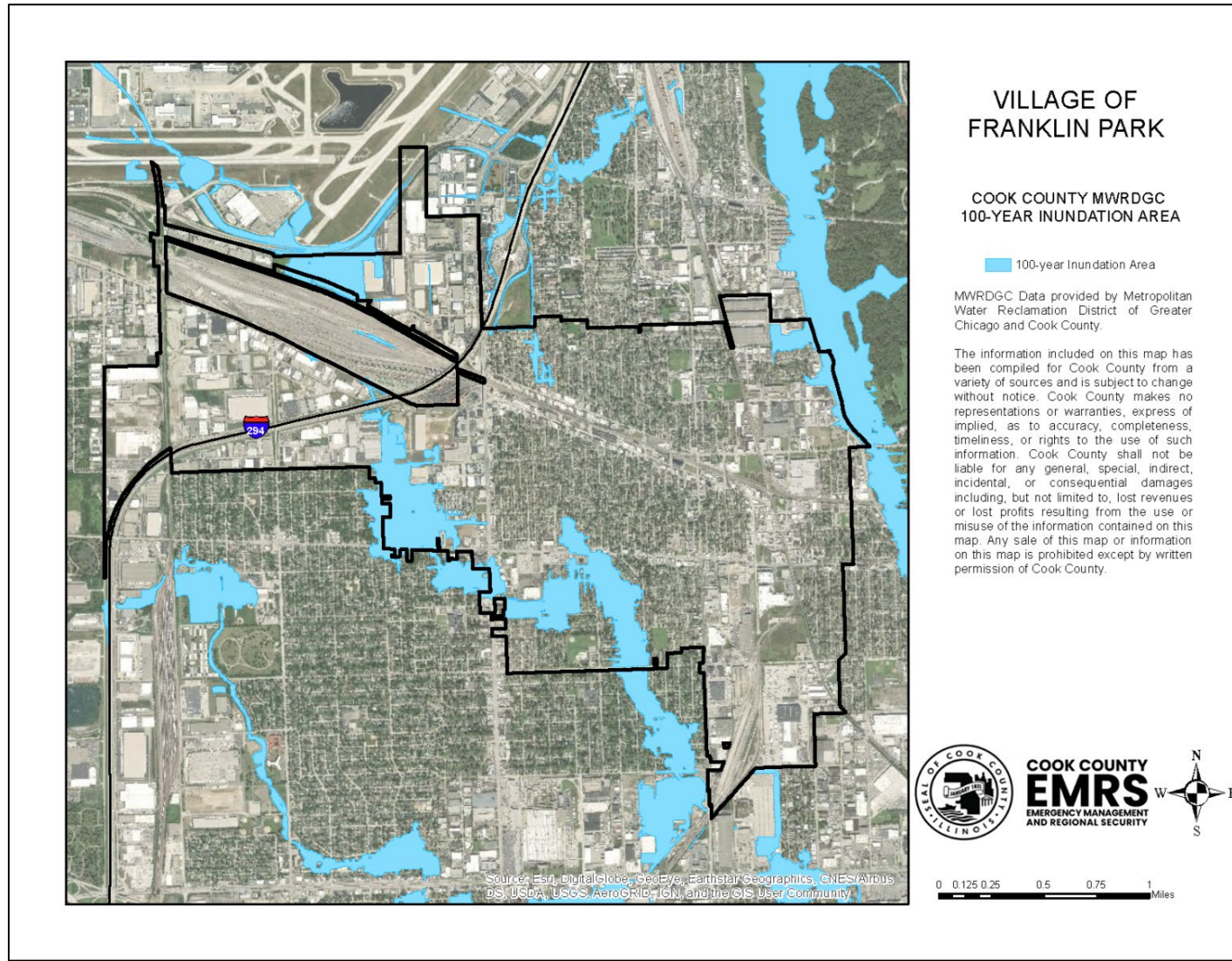


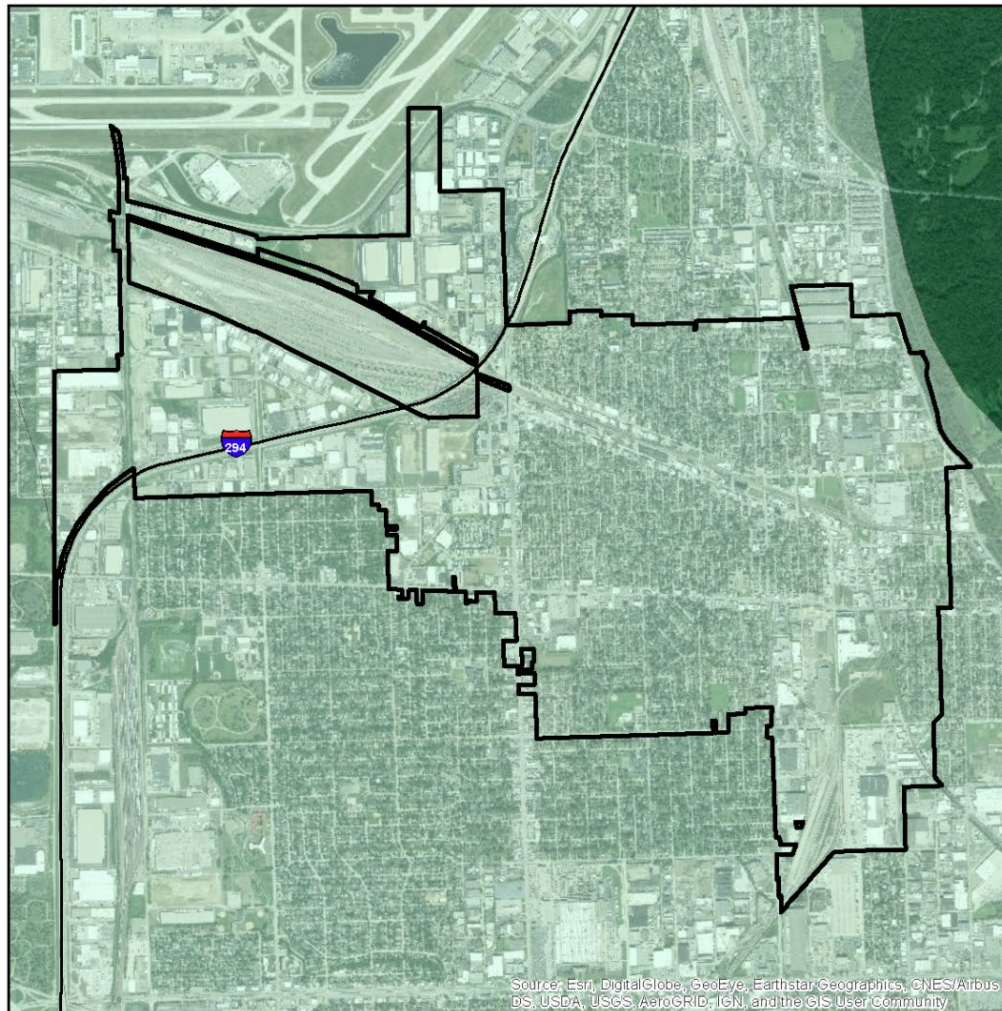
COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

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>.





VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK

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.

The information included on this map has been compiled for Cook County from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. Cook County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. Cook County shall not be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any sale of this map or information on this map is prohibited except by written permission of Cook County.

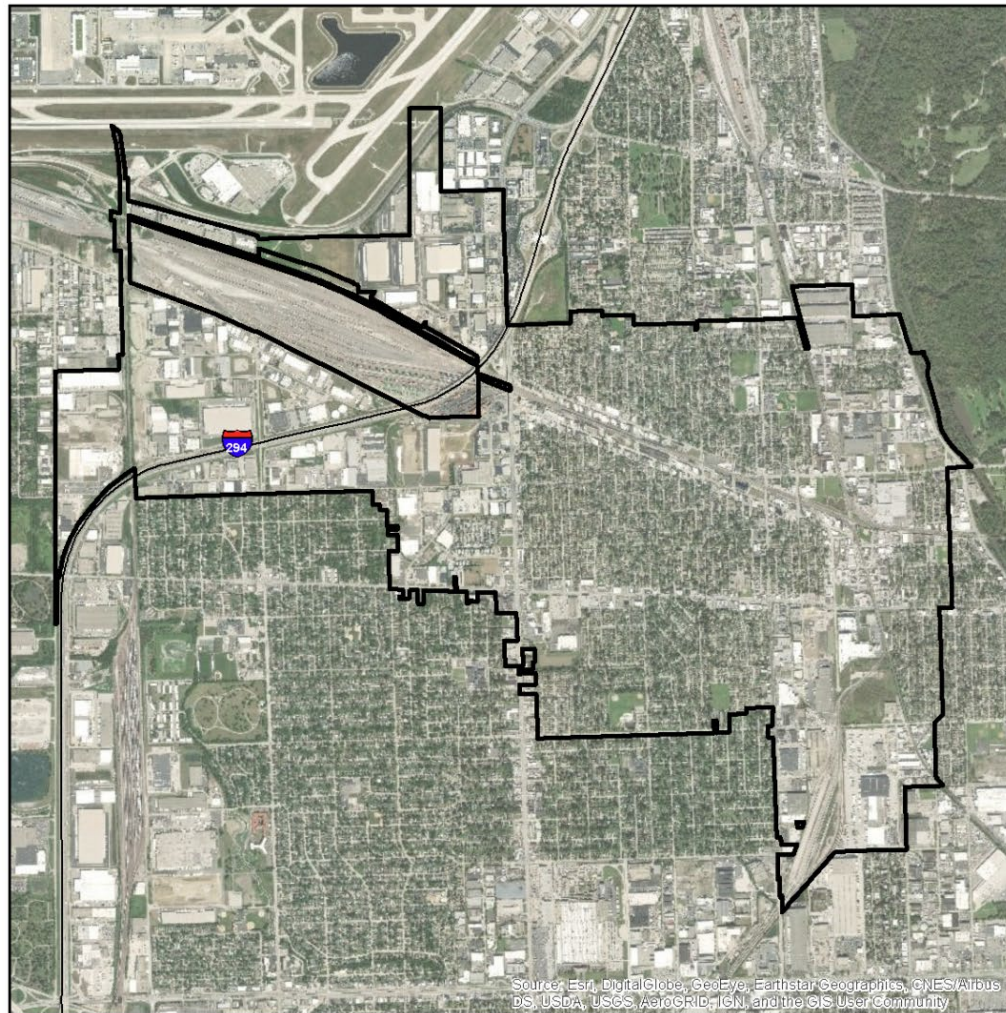


COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



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 FRANKLIN PARK

100- AND 500- YEAR
TORNADO EVENTS

Magnitude

4 (100 year event)

5 (500 year event)

Historic tornado data provided by NOAA/NWS showing the initial points and paths of all F4 and F5 events observed from 1950 to 2017.



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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

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