

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Kenneth Paczosa, Glencoe Public Safety Lieutenant 675 Village Ct. Glencoe, Illinois 60022 Telephone: 847-461-1125 Email Address: kpaczosa@villageofglencoe.org	Monica Sarna Village of Glencoe: Director of Public Works 675 Village Ct Glencoe, IL 60022 Telephone: 847-461-1116 Email: msarna@villageofglencoe.org

Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: 1869

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 8,850. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 8,612.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased 2.90 percent between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: Glencoe is located in Cook County, 23 miles directly north of the Chicago Loop. According to the 2010 census, the Village has a total land area of 3.72 square miles. Glencoe is situated next to Lake Michigan. Its bluffs overlook the lake, cut by several ravines. It is separated from adjoining suburbs on the north and west by the Cook County Forest Preserve natural forest area. Three golf clubs also buffer it, with the private Lake Shore Country Club on the north, the public Glencoe Golf Club (operated by the Village of Glencoe) on the northwest, and the private Skokie Country Club on the west. The Village is surrounded on three sides by the communities of: Highland Park on the north, Northbrook on the west, and Winnetka to the south. The Skokie Lagoons are located in the forest preserves to the immediate west of the Village. The highest point of elevation in Glencoe is 690 feet above sea level along Green Bay Road in the northern part of the Village.

Brief History: Glencoe was first incorporated in 1869 but was settled as early as 1839. It was originally inhabited by the Potawatomi Indians. When it was first settled the area was called Taylorsport after Anson Taylor, the first landowner. Early settlers followed Taylor to establish logging and charcoal businesses. In 1855, the rail line from Chicago to Waukegan made its first trip through what is now Glencoe. In 1867 real estate speculation began in earnest; a total of 26 houses existed in the Village when Glencoe was incorporated. From the 1880s through the 1920s, public improvements began as the Village started to take shape. Roads were graveled and a business district was formed. By 1919 storm sewers were installed and organized snow plowing began. The

Village Hall opened in 1893 and a water pumping station was built in 1938. The Village was the first in the State to adopt the council-manager form of government in 1914. Glencoe's population grew steadily during the first half of the 20th century. In the 1950s, following WWII, the Village's population grew significantly from 7,000 to 10,000. Glencoe was originally developed as, and continues to be, a primarily residential community. Consequently, there is limited commercial development within its boundaries, except for its downtown district, car dealerships on the west boundary, and a small shopping center at its southern boundary.

Climate: Glencoe's average yearly high temperature is 82 degrees and the average low temperature is 13 degrees. Average yearly rainfall is 32 inches and average snowfall is 24 inches. The average number of days with any measurable precipitation is 110 and average days of sun exposure are 191.

Governing Body Format: Glencoe has a Council-Manager form of government. The Village President and six other members of the Board of Trustees are elected for four years and serve without pay. The job of the Village Board is to levy taxes, appoint certain officials, establish policy, administer Village finances, oversee Village services, supervise Village planning, and handle legal matters. The Village Board will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. There are five standing committees of the Board: Finance, Social Services, Law, Public Works and Golf. Each committee is chaired by a Trustee. Ad hoc committees are established as needed. The function of these committees is to recommend policy to the Village Board. The village operates 4 departments including the Finance Department, Village Manager's Office, Public Safety Department, and the Public Works Department.

Development Trends: Over the last 20 years the Village has experienced increasing redevelopment/reconstruction of existing residential properties. During this time the Village has focused on improvements to its infrastructure including: streets, sidewalks, curbs, and sewer & water systems. The business district has had brick sidewalks, natural stone planter boxes, and period street lights installed. Many public buildings have been or are being remodeled which include: the public schools, Village Hall, the Glencoe Library, Park District Community Center, and a refrigerated outdoor ice rink. The private golf clubs (Lake Shore Country Club and Skokie Country Club) have seen major remodeling, additions, and reconstruction. Future plans include a new clubhouse at the Glencoe Golf Club and renovation or construction of a new water treatment plant. Additionally, there is a current strategic plan that goes through 2021, which focuses on six strategic priorities – financial sustainability, infrastructure replacement, community engagement, commercial vitality, operational effectiveness and organizational development. As of April 2024, the Village began working with consultant CP2 Consulting, Inc., Staff, the Village Board, and community stakeholders will work through various exercises to develop the Village of Glencoe's next Strategic Plan. Glencoe also developed a Downtown Plan in 2016 and it was prepared over a three-year period of engagement between the Plan Commission and the community, a planning process referred to as the Downtown TuneUp. The name "TuneUp" was chosen deliberately in recognition that Downtown Glencoe isn't broken, but in need of updating to address current and future needs.

Changes in Community Priorities: The Village coordinated with ComEd to invest in our community's infrastructure. Continued to invest in our Water Plant resiliency, and overall roadway and utility infrastructure.

Capability Assessment

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

TABLE: LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY					
	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Codes, Ordinances & Requirements					
Building Code	Yes	No	No	Yes	2015 International Residential Code and International Building Code Municipal Code 2013-21-3351 Adopted: 2013
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	65 ILCS 5/) Illinois Municipal Code. Municipal Code 2013-10-3340 Adopted: 2013
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal Code 2005-08-3128 Adopted: 2005
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	State regulates industrial activity from Construction sites 1 acre or larger under section 402 CWA. Municipal Code 9-87 adopted: 2008

Post Disaster Recovery	Yes	No	No	No	Glencoe Public Safety All Hazards Plan Draft 2012
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	Yes	No	No	No	Comprehensive Plan
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal Code 7-504 adopted: 2000
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health. Municipal Code 89-11-1804 adopted: 1989
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No	NPDES Adopted 2002
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	2024 Comprehensive Plan likely to be adopted prior to Hazard Mitigation Plan adoption
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					No
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Regional stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the North Branch Chicago River watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	

<i>Do not have stormwater management plan but do have CIP that is updated on an annual basis.</i>					
Habitat Conservation Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Audubon International
Economic Development Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Shoreline Management Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Comprehensive Plan
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Glencoe Public Safety All Hazards Plan Draft, Annex A2, 2012
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	No	Yes	No	Glencoe Public Safety 2004
Terrorism Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Glencoe Public Safety All Hazards Plan Draft, Annex L, 2012
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Glencoe Public Safety All Hazards Plan Draft: Annex E, D, F
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Glencoe Public Safety All Hazards Plan Draft, IEMA 301.230b4, P. 33
Public Health Plans	Yes	No	Yes	No	Glencoe Public Safety All Hazards Plan Draft: Annex H, 2012

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY	
Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	No
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	No
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	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
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	Public Works/ Engineering/ Village Engineer
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Public Works/ Building & Zoning/ Building & Zoning Administrator
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Public Works/ Engineering/ Village Engineer
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Manager's Office/ Administration/ Village Manager
Surveyors	Yes	Public Works/ Engineering/ Sub Contractor
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Public Works/ MGP Inc./ GIS Coordinator
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Public Safety/ Emergency Coordinator
Grant writers	Yes	Public Safety

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Public works
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Public works/Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	2008
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	07/25/2007
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)	Yes
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

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 provide the following services: permit reviews, GIS, inspections, engineering capability.
- My community's Floodplain Administrator is a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM).
- My 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.

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:

https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/glencoe/latest/glencoe_il/0-0-0-14911

Sec. 9-95 Definitions

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE. Damage of any origin sustained by a building whereby cost to repair the building to its before damaged condition equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the building before the damage occurred, regardless of actual repair work performed. The term includes flood related damages sustained by a building on two separate occasions in a ten-year period, in which the cost of the repairs, on average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market value of the building at the time of each such flood event.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

(1) Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, taking place during a ten-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure either:

- A. Before the improvement or repair is started; or
- B. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored before the damage occurred.

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

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

- A. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing code specifications that are necessary solely to assure safe living conditions; or
- B. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

Sec. 9-96 Administration - Duties of Enforcement Official

(a) *Determining the floodplain designation.* Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in an SFHA. If the site is in a floodplain, determine whether the site is in a coastal high hazard area, moderate wave action area, floodway, flood fringe or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted.

- (1) If the site within a flood fringe, require that the minimum requirements of §§ 9-98 and 9-101 be met.
- (2) If the site within a floodway, require that the minimum requirements of §§ 9-99 and 9-101 be met.
- (3) If the site is located within a floodplain for which no detailed study has been completed and approved, require that the minimum requirements of §§ 9-100 and 9-101 be met.
- (4) If the site is within a coastal high hazard area (or moderate wave action area), require that the minimum requirements of § 9-101 be met.

(b) *Professional engineer review.* If the development site is within a regulatory floodway or in a floodplain on which a detailed study has not been conducted which drains more than one square mile, then the permit shall be referred to the village engineer for review to ensure that the development meets the requirements of § 9-99. In the case of an appropriate use, the village engineer shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of § 9-99;

(m) Establish procedures for administering and documenting determinations, as outlined below, of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to § 9-101.

- (1) Determine the market value or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building before the start of construction of the proposed work. In the case of repair, the market value of the building shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made.
- (2) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to

the market value of the building, including the cost of volunteer labor and donated materials must be included.

(3) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or substantial damage.

(4) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the village and this article IV is required.

Sec. 9-96.1 Floodplain Development Permit

A floodplain development permit is required prior to the commencement of any development activity within, partially within or in contact with the floodplains.

(a) No person, firm, corporation, or governmental body shall commence any development activities, including new construction, substantial improvements, and alterations of a watercourse wholly within, partially within or in contact with the floodplains until a floodplain development permit is obtained from the floodplain administrator. No permit shall be issued by the floodplain administrator until the requirements of this article XIV have been met.

Sec. 9-101 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in §§ 9-98, 9-99 and 9-100 for development in flood fringes, regulatory floodways, and SFHA or floodplains when no regulatory floodways have been identified (Zones A, AO, AH, AE, A1-A30, A99, VO, V1-V30, VE, V, M or E), the following requirements shall be met.

(c) Protecting buildings.

(1) All buildings located within zones A, AO, AH, and AE shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. Existing buildings located within a regulatory floodway also shall meet the more restrictive appropriate use standards included in § 9-99. These building protection criteria shall apply to the following situations:

- A. Construction or placement of a new building;
- B. A structural alteration to an existing building that either increases the first floor area by more than 20% or the building's market value by more than 50%;
- C. Substantial improvements, made to any existing building. If substantially improved, both the existing building and any addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
- D. Substantially damaged building under repair. Substantial damage shall be figured cumulatively during a ten-year period by comparing the cost to repair the building to its pre- damage condition with the market value of the building immediately prior to the damage, for each event in which the building sustains damage, and adding the percentages of damage for each event. If substantially damaged, the entire building must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
- E. Installation of 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

- F. Installation of a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days.
- G. Repetitive loss to an existing building.

(3) *Nonresidential buildings.* In zones A, AO, AH, and AE, the lowest floor (including basement) of new construction of nonresidential buildings, and substantial improvement of nonresidential buildings, must either (1) be elevated to or above the FPE, subject to the more specific additional requirements of subsections 9-101(c)(2)(A) through 9-101(c)(2)(B) above; or (2) be structurally dry-floodproofed, provided a registered P.E. or architect has developed and/or reviewed the structural design, specifications, and plans for construction, and the registered P.E. or architect submits a FEMA floodproofing certificate, certifying that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the requirements of ASCE 24-14, and the following conditions:

- A. Below the FPE, the building and attendant utility and sanitary facilities shall be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydraulic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- B. The building design accounts for flood velocities, duration, rate of rise, hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces, the effects of buoyancy, and impact from debris and ice.
- C. Floodproofing measures will be incorporated into the building design and operable without human intervention and without an outside source of electricity.
- D. The building, utility, and sanitary facilities' design and construction will prevent the effect of sewer backup into the building.
- E. Levees, berms, floodwalls, and similar works are not considered floodproofing for the purpose of this article XIV.

(4) *Manufactured homes.* In zones A, AO, AH, and AE, all placement or substantial improvement of manufactured homes and permanent installation of travel trailers on site for more than 180 consecutive days, shall be:

- A. Elevated with the lowest floor at or above the FPE using a support and anchoring system, designed by a P.E. pursuant to 77 Ill. Adm. Code § 870.110.
- B. 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 Ill. Adm. Code § 870.220.

(9) A. New construction or substantial improvement of critical facilities within the floodplain or the 0.2% annual chance flood elevation when defined, shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated or structurally dry floodproofed to the 0.2% annual chance flood elevation or three feet above the BFE, whichever is greater. Adequate parking shall be provided for staffing of the critical facilities at or above the BFE or 0.2% chance flood, when defined. Access routes to all critical facilities should be reviewed and considered when permitting. Access routes should be elevated to or above the level of the BFE.

- B. Floodproofing and sealing measures may also be used to provide protection, as described in § 9-101(c)(7), and must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters.

(10) In a coastal high hazard area (zone VE) and in any area of zone AE designated as a moderate wave action area, the building protection requirements of this § 9-101 must be met according to the following criteria:

A. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated on pilings or columns so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to or above the FPE, and the pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components.

1. Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood.
2. Wind loading values shall be those defined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16 Minimum design loads and associated criteria for buildings and other structures, or other equivalent standard.

B. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of § 9-101(c)(10)A.

C. All new construction and substantial improvements shall have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with non-supporting breakaway walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening intended to collapse without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

1. For the purpose of § 9-101(c)(10)C., a breakaway wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than 20 pounds per square foot.
2. Use of breakaway walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or where so required by local or state codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet all of the following conditions:
 - a. Breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood;
 - b. The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and non-structural). Water loading values shall be those associated with the base flood. Wind loading values shall be those defined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16 Minimum design loads and associated criteria for buildings and other structures, or equivalent standard; and
 - c. All space enclosed by breakaway walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening below the lowest floor shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage.

D. Placement or substantial improvement of manufactured homes must comply with §§ 9-101(c)(10)A. through 9-101(c)(10)C.

E. Recreational vehicles, including park models, must either be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or comply with §§ 9-101(c)(10)A. through 9-101(c)(10)C.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Class 7 residential; Class 6 Commercial	06/2011
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	3	2012
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	Yes	Recognized	2012

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include investing in updating our code of ordinances, which includes updates to our building codes.

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 Plan/Continuity of Government Plan, and Recovery Plan 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 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 prioritizes 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.

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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: 2
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 0

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

Federal Disasters Declared

Disaster Declaration Number	Date Declared	Event
DR-227	4/25/1967	Tornado
DR-351	9/4/1972	Flood
DR-373	4/26/1973	Flood
DR-509	6/18/1976	Severe Storm(s)
DR-643	6/30/1981	Severe Storm(s)
DR-776	10/7/1986	Flood
DR-798	8/21/1987	Flood
DR-997	7/9/1993	Flood
DR-1129	7/25/1996	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1188	9/17/1997	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1729	9/25/2007	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1800	10/3/2008	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1935	8/19/2010	Severe Storm(s)

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

State Disaster Declarations

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

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Severe Weather/ Flooding	-	6/9/2018	2.29 inches in Glencoe
Flooding	-	7/23/2011	In Glencoe, numerous streets were flooded and impassible stranding dozens of cars. One motorist needed to be rescued from a vehicle.
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm-Wind	-	7/22/2011	-

Winter Weather	DR-1960	2/1/2011	\$26,432 (cost related to snow removal operations)
Severe Weather/ Flooding	-	6/19/2009	
Wind	-	3/10/2009	-
Flooding	-	12/29/2008	-
Flooding	DR-1800	9/13/2008	-
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm-Wind	DR-1729	8/20/2007	-
Winter Storm and Severe Weather	-	2/17/2008	Part of the roof of a grocery store in Glencoe collapsed from the weight of rain and melting snow.
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm-Wind	-	10/2/2006	-
Wind	-	5/11/2003	-
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm-Wind		6/18/1998	Trees were damaged in the north suburbs of Glencoe.
Flooding	DR-798	8/14/1987	-
Flooding	DR-776	9/26/1986	-
Winter Weather	-	1/1/1979	-

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: We have experienced flooding at Hazel Ave, the underpass, Skokie Heights, and parts of Sheridan Road.

1. Flood: We have experienced flooding at Hazel Ave, the underpass, Skokie Heights, South Green Bay Road, Terrace Court, and parts of Sheridan Road.
2. Erosion: We have several ravines that run through our community that are at risk for erosion, property damage, and infrastructure failure caused by flooding.
3. Bluff Erosion: The shoreline of Lake Michigan is vulnerable to erosion during flooding events that could threaten bluff stability - causing landslides, property damage, and infrastructure failure.

Extreme Heat: Elderly residents and patrons at Glencoe Beach are vulnerable to extreme heat.

Extreme Cold: Similar to extreme heat, elderly residents are vulnerable to extreme cold.

Wind/Tornado: While no tornados have touched down, severe wind events have impacted the area.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	89	2.1%
People with disabilities	1,329	9%
People over 65 years	3,503	23.8%
People under 5 years	724	4.9%
People of color	2,097	14.3%

Black	451	3.1%
Native American	0	0%
Hispanic	164	1.1%
Difficulty with English	165	1.2%
Households with no car	223	3.9%
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	Not Applicable
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	Not Applicable
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)	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	Not Applicable
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Decreased
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Decreased
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Decreased
Tornado	Remained the Same
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Remained the Same

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

The Village plans to increase hardening to Water Plant, invest in bridge maintenance, and continue to assess our stormwater management and water distribution system.

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	Drought
7	Dam Failure

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action G-1.25

Mitigation Action #25: South Green Bay Drainage Improvements					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Engineer	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: MWRD	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund MWRD MWRDGC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline)
Year Initiated		2023			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Glencoe			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,12,13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
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:		Stormwater storage in the Village's southwest drainage basin as part of the South Green Bay Drainage Improvements.			
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			

Action G-1.26

Mitigation Action #26: Terrace Court Outfall Stormwater Improvements					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Engineer, Public Works	Supporting Agencies/Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program MWRDGC/IEPA	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline)
Year Initiated		2026			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Glencoe			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1,2,3,8,9,13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
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:		Stormwater engineering design and assessment to increase stormwater storage capacity and conveyance to reduce flooding from the Terrace Court subdivision under the UP railroad and Green Bay Trail through the Lake Shore Country Club to ravine outfall.			
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			

Action G-1.27

Mitigation Action #27: Update Village Codes & Ordinances					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Glencoe Developmental Services - Director of Developmental Services, Village of Glencoe Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: MWRD	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund MWRD MWRDGC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Glencoe			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		All			
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:		Review building codes and structural policies to ensure that they are adequate to protect new and old structures from the potential impacts of climate change and natural hazards. Ensuring that our engineering standards and building codes meet today's standards.			
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

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 G-1.1

Mitigation Action #1: Forestry Department routine tree trimming/removal operations					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$150,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Annual	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Tornado
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Glencoe			
Applicable Goal		2,3			
Applicable Objective		1,2			
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:		Public Works Department Forestry Department has routine tree maintenance/removal efforts			
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		O			

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

Action G-1.2

Mitigation Action #2: Develop/maintain Stormwater CIP					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$4.8 millions	Potential Funding Source: Bond Funded Stormwater CIP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Glencoe			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1,2,3,9			
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:		In 2017 the village completed improvements to the basins at Park Ave and Madison Ave.			
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		I Proposed completion of this bond funded stormwater CIP is for end of 2024. The South Green Bay Drainage project, which has been awarded in March of 2024, and anticipated to begin construction in June of 2024, will be completed by November 2024.			

Action G-1.3

Mitigation Action #3: Continue Street Department routine street sweeping operations					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$80,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Annual	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Glencoe			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		1,2,9			
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:		Public Works routine run our street sweeper with a dedicated personnel.			
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 G-1.4

Mitigation Action #4: Storm water retention on new residential development					
Lead Agency/Department Organization:	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$10,000	Potential Funding Source:	Estimated Projected	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding

Public Works			Impact Fees	Completion Date: Ongoing	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 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)	High				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Engineering review of new development permits is ongoing and supported through our Village Engineer role.				
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 G-1.6

Mitigation Action #6: Erosion control on natural land storm water passages (ravines, bluffs & streams)					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$20,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing, Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				

Applicable Objective	1,2,3,9
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)	High
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	In 2017 the village completed Rockgate and Brentwood storm outfall and ravine restoration.
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 Add bluffs to this general category. This is ongoing long-term. The Village will continue to assess ravines, streams, and bluffs for impacts by flooding erosion. Projects will be scoped on an ongoing basis to address impacts.

Action G-1.8

Mitigation Action #8: Tornado Warning Siren					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Safety	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$2,500	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Annual	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Tornado, Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
Applicable Goal	2,3,6				
Applicable Objective	5,6				
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)	High				

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	<p>In 2017 the tornado siren at Glencoe Golf Course was repaired. In 2018 the siren will be moved from its current location to the new West School site and converted from battery powered to hard-wired electrical.</p> <p>Relocation has been completed - ongoing maintenance and testing is completed on an annual basis.</p>
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 G-1.12

Mitigation Action #12:Com Ed System Hardening Actions					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Com-Ed	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$0	Potential Funding Source: Staff Time, General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
Applicable Goal	1,4,5				
Applicable Objective	1,2,5,6				
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 ComEd has complete various work orders to address power outages in the northwest area of the Village. Quarterly reports from ComEd provide updates to the Village on the status of pending and completed work orders. Service area outages have decreased due to the ongoing work.
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Action G-1.13

Mitigation Action #13: 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: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term (depending on funding)	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Glencoe			
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:		Current Village Engineer is Certified Floodplain Manager and is ready to support any resident whose private property is at risk and needs guidance from the Village on how to prevent future damage.			
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	
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Action G-1.14

Mitigation Action #14: 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 Glencoe			
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:		The Village updated our Flood Control Regulations in 2021.			
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 G-1.15

Mitigation Action #15: 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 Glencoe			
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:		Consideration of hazard mitigation in the goals and strategies of the Comprehensive Plan, which started an update in 2022, and plans to be adopted in 2024, by conducting a climate risk assessment, become more flooding resilient, and promote green infrastructure. Glencoe Park District has also updated their strategic plan to address flooding and invasive species. Village is also starting the revamp our Strategic Plan in 2024.			
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 G-1.16

Mitigation Action #16: 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		Village of Glencoe			
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:		The Village continues to support and participate in meetings with the County.			
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 G-1.17

Mitigation Action #17: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization:	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source:	Estimated Projected	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All

EMRS, Village Administration			General Fund	Completion Date: Short-term	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
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:	Village continues to support and participate in meetings for updating this plan.				
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 G-1.18

Mitigation Action #18: Target hardening of the Village Water Plant					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$1.2-1.5 million	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,5				
Applicable Objective	9				

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:	Funding for Water Plant hardening has been added to the 10-yr CIP to address roof repairs, tuckpointing, window replacements, etc.
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 G1.23

Mitigation Action #23: Sanitary Sewer System					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$320,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2021				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
Applicable Goal	2,3,4,6				
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)	Sanitary System Improvements				

	Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	We are continuing improvements to the sanitary sewer system in 2022. These improvements are targeted to reduce basement backups during rainfall events.
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 G1.24

Mitigation Action #24: Stabilization and rehabilitation of Water Plant roadway and surrounding bluff					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Glencoe Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Glencoe Park District	Estimated Cost: \$1.5 Million	Potential Funding Source: Shared cost between Village of Glencoe General Fund and Glencoe Park District	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Snow, Secondary impacts from mass influx of evacuees, Hazardous Materials Incident, Coastal Erosion
Year Initiated	2023				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Glencoe				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
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)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Ensures safe access to Glencoe Water Plant and Glencoe Beach Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	The Village of Glencoe has partnered with the Glencoe Park District along with an outside construction vendor to stabilize and rehabilitate the bluff along Lake Michigan and resurface the roadway. The roadway provides access to a critical piece of infrastructure, the Glencoe Waterplant, and access to public beach of Glencoe. The roadway also provides access for first responders, both police and fire, as they respond a multitude of calls.
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	Ongoing - project expected to be completed by end of 2024.

Completed Actions

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

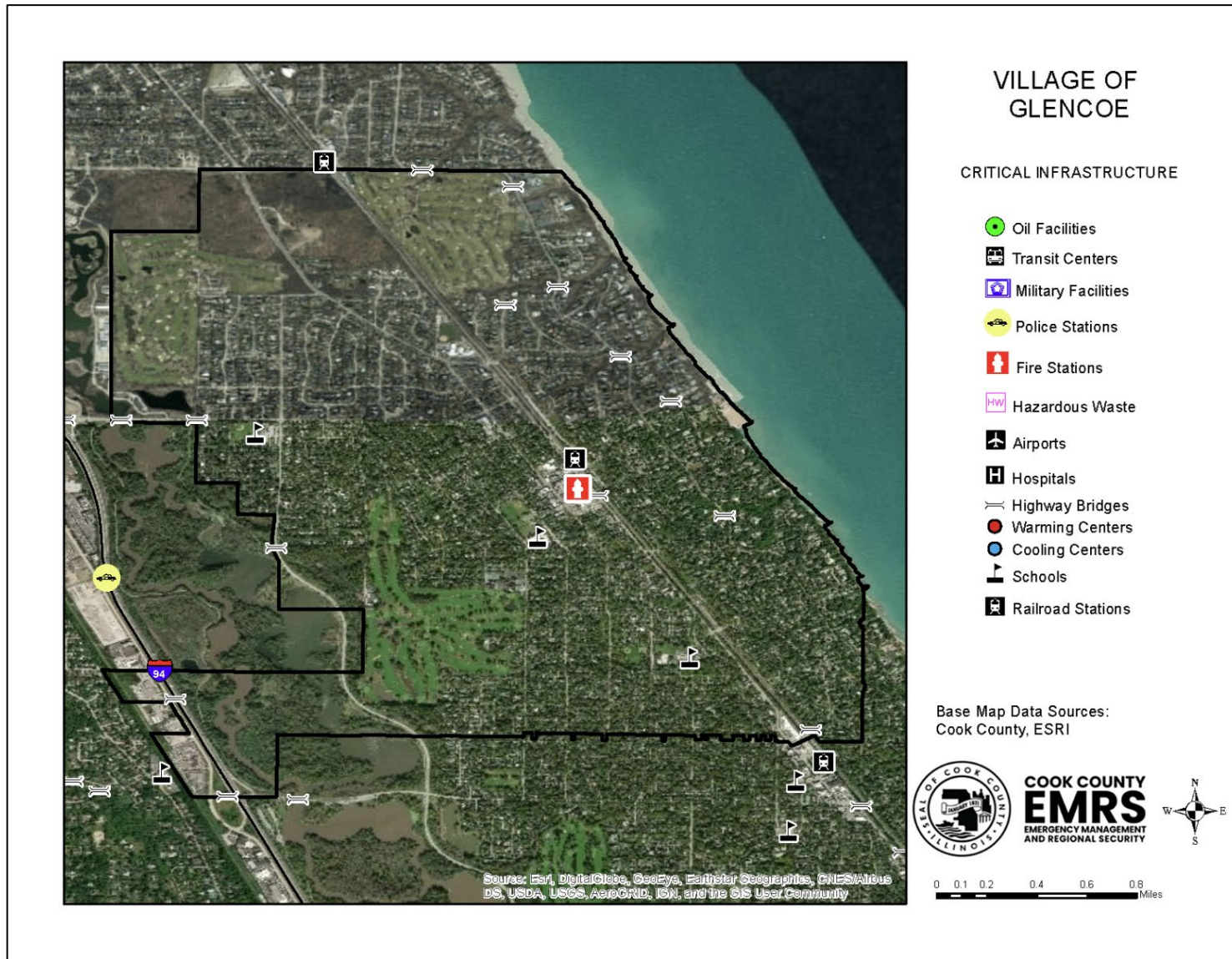
Completed Action Items
Residential Guide to Storm water Management
Village Website as notification and information tool
Annual All Hazard Plan exercise

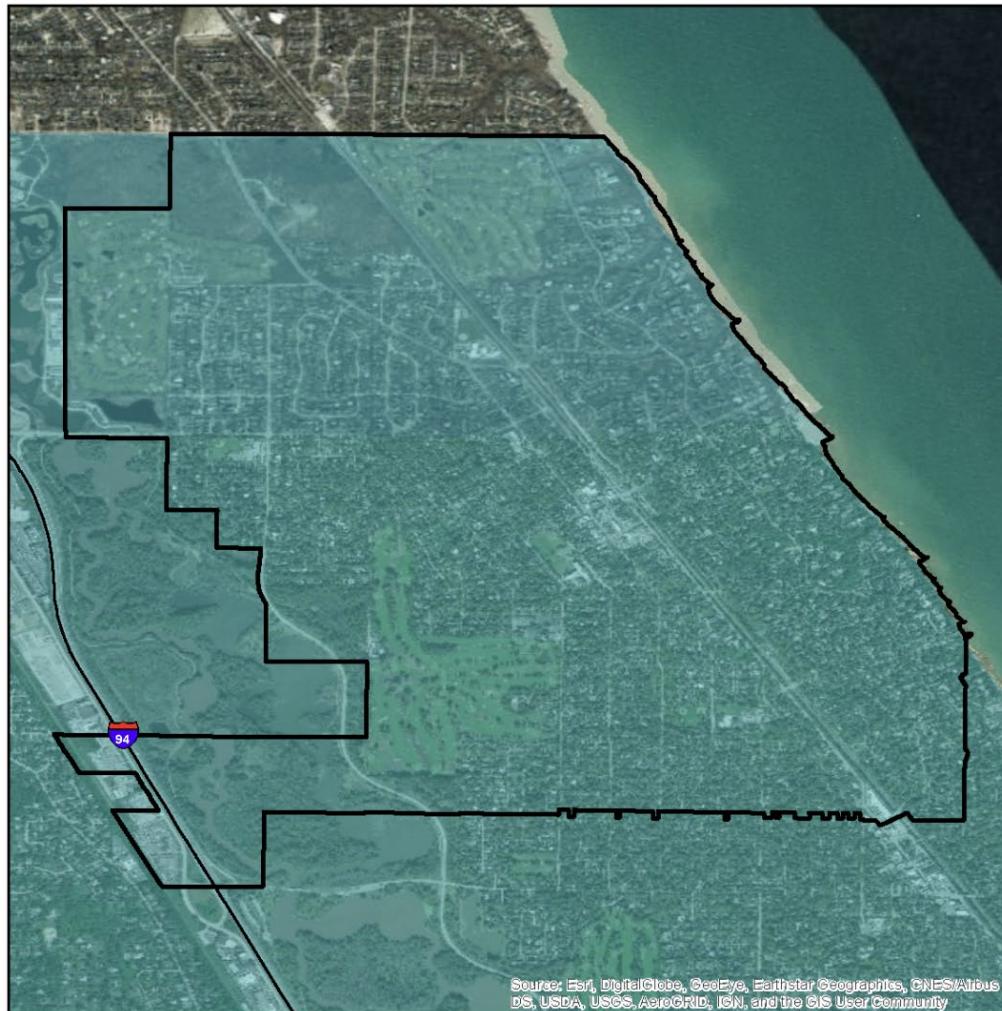
Mass Notification Systems (Code Red & Everbridge)
Public Asset vulnerability assessments
Add security cameras to Glencoe Train Station
Add security cameras to strategic locations throughout the Glencoe Business District.
Transition the Village of Glencoe's Emergency Mass Notification System from Everbridge to Rave Alert
Storm Sewer Drainage Improvement

Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

Additional Comments

Hazard Mapping





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

VILLAGE OF GLENCOE

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.

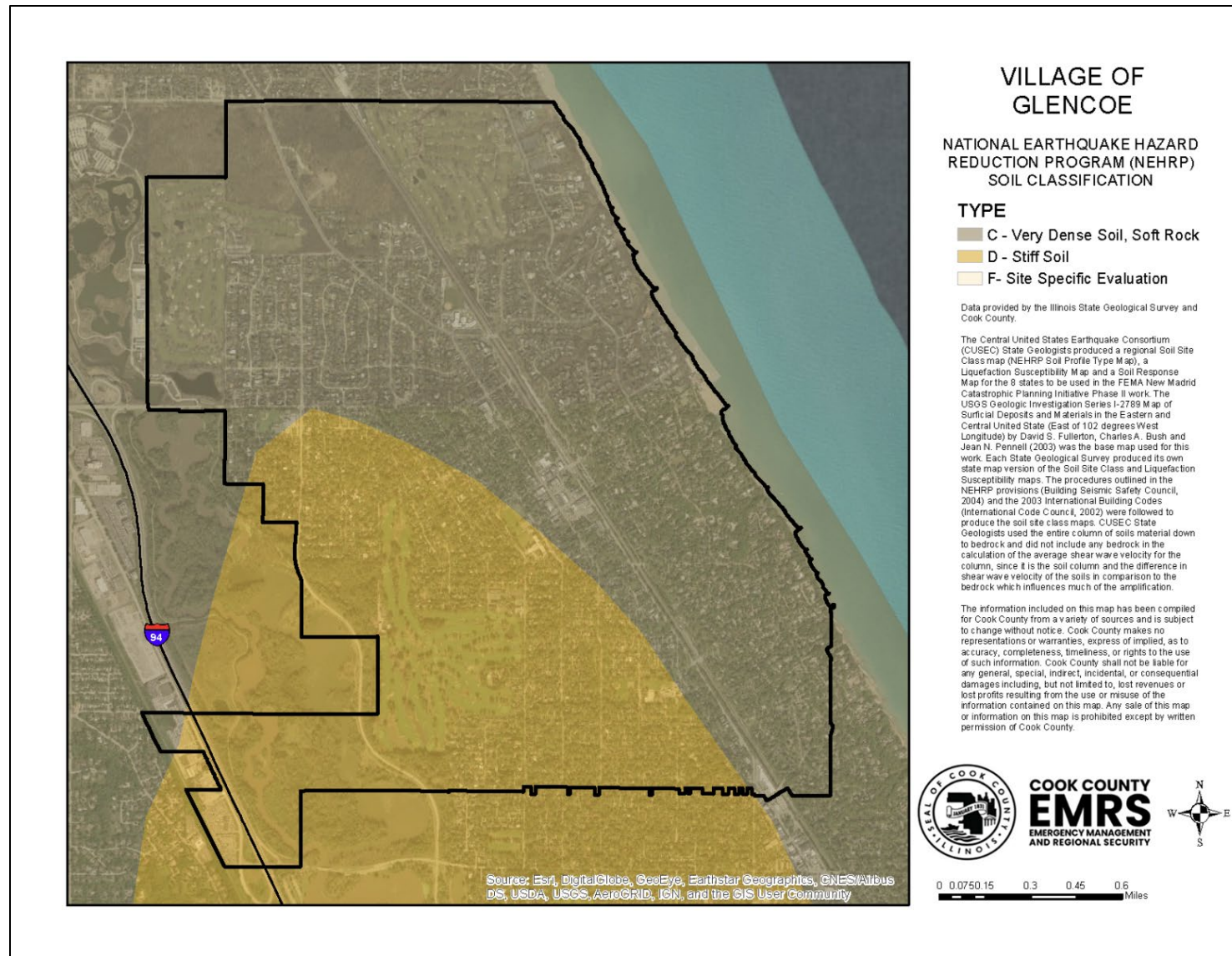
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COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 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>.

