

Justice

Hazard Mitigation Plan 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: 1911

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 12,612. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 12,199.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased 4.02 percent between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: The Village of Justice, is a suburban community, bounded by the Village of Willow Springs, the City of Bridgeview, the City of Hickory Hills, and the Village of Bedford Park, all located in Cook County Illinois, approximately 15 miles South and West of the Chicago Loop. The Village has local access to I-294 and I-55.

Brief History: The Village of Justice, incorporated in October, 1911, is a suburban community located in Cook County, Illinois. The Village grew along the route of Archer Avenue, which began as an Indian trail and is one of the oldest roads in Cook County and remains a key regional arterial roadway connecting Chicago to multiple surrounding communities. Justice began as a bedroom community with little or no business establishments. However, we are a growing community. The Village of Justice is now home to over 200 small businesses. Although there are no major industries in the Village we have several truck repair shops and body shops in our industrial park. Justice is widely known for Resurrection Mary - the ghost that inhabits Resurrection Cemetery located in the center of the Village. In addition, Resurrection Cemetery's Monument Building has the most stained glass of any building in the world.

Climate: The Village of Justice is in a climatic region typified by large seasonal temperature differences, with warm to hot (and often humid) summers and cold (sometimes severely cold) winters. On average, the warmest month is July with the highest recorded temperature of 107 degrees in 1934. January is the average coldest month, with the lowest recorded temperature of -25 degrees in 1985. Precipitation is relatively well distributed year-round. Although snowfall is often deep, the most precipitation occurs from thunderstorms in May. The Village is in a tornado alley that is most active spring through fall.

Governing Body Format: The Village is a non-home rule community that operates under a President/Trustee form of government with an elected Village President, Village Clerk and 6 Trustees. The Village has 6 departments including Administration, Finance, Police, Building, Public Works and Economic Development. Fire services are provided by the Roberts Park Fire Protection District and water is contracted from the Justice-Willow Springs Water Commission. The Village of Justice's Board of Trustees assumes the responsibility for the adoption of this plan and will oversee its implementation.

Development Trends: In recent years, development was limited to three Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts where over 500 single family and townhomes were built and currently a new 10,000 square foot commercial building is being constructed. In 2009, the Village enlisted the assistance of a private firm to create the "Justice Vision Plan 2030" and in 2016 the Village Board adopted the 2016-2020 Economic Development Strategic plan to develop the Village into the future. The plan describes the condition of the Village and suggests a development plan for the future. Existing properties available for development are sectioned into TIF districts for commercial development. Land use, planning, annexations, zoning, permitting, and ordinance review are being streamlined to facilitate development. A new Economic Planning Board has been created to pursue new development.

Changes in Community Priorities: The Village understands the importance of climate change and is currently working with Cook County to complete a Climate Resiliency Plan for the Village of Justice.

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	2021 IBC with amendments,

					2021 International Residential Code, 2018 Chicago Electric Code; 2014 Illinois Plumbing Code with local amendments; 2012 National Fire Prevention & Life Safety Code, 2021 International Property Maintenance Code Association
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Municipal Code, Chapter 12
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal Code, Chapter 12
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	NPDES permit Resolution 2003- 04 dated 2/24/2003; modified 2/17/2012.
Post Disaster Recovery	Yes	No	No	No	Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), revised 2009
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Performed by Village Engineer
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health

Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Zoning districts only, ordinances 2004-24 dated 10/25/2004; 2005- 13 dated 5/23/2005; 2010-04 dated 2/22/2010); 2017-09 dated 03/27/2017
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					No
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Special Flood Hazard Areas Code of the Village of Justice ordinance #2008-28 dated 8/11/2008
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	MWRD Detailed Watershed Plan NPDES permit Resolution 2003- 04 dated 2/24/2003; modified 2/17/2012.
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					N/A
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					N/A
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Justice Vision Plan 2030 and 2016-2020 Economic Development

					Strategic Plan (both in progress)
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	EOP, revised August 2009
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	EOP Annex H
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	EOP Annex A (Direction and control)
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County DPH
Public Health Plans	Yes	No	No	No	EOP Annex H (Health and Medical)

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/with referendum
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes/with referendum
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Unknown
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	No
Other	Yes

TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		
Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Building & Economic Development Departments/Village Engineer
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Building Department, Village Engineer, Don Morris Architects (Structural Engineer)

Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Building Department, Public Works Department, Economic Development Department, Village Engineer
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Economic Development Department/ Village Treasurer
Surveyors	Yes	Building Department/ Village Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium/ Village Engineer
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Bridgeview Justice Emergency Service & Disaster Agency
Grant writers	Yes	Director of Economic Development and Chief of Police

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building Department/Village Engineer
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building Department/Building Commissioner
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes – Building Commissioner
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	The Special Flood Hazard Areas Code of the Village of Justice ordinance #2008-28 dated 8/11/2008
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	April 10, 1996
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	Unknown
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?	Yes – Overall review of flood plain management issues including building and waterproofing requirements.
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 participation at this time. See Action Plan #5

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 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:

Sec. 8-342 Definitions

Substantial Damage: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage during a 10-year period equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. The term includes repetitive loss buildings. (See the definition of "repetitive loss.")

Substantial Improvement: Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a structure taking place during a 10-year period in which the cumulative percentage of improvements equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started.

(1) Substantial Improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. This term includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual work done.

(2) The 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. 8-344 Duties of the Building Commissioner, in Conjunction with the Village Engineer

(1) Determining The Floodplain Designation:

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

(2) Professional Engineer Review:

- (a) 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 (1) square mile, the permit shall be referred to a licensed professional engineer under the employ or contract of the village for review to ensure that the development meets sections 8-347 or 8-348.
- (b) In the case of an appropriate use, the professional engineer shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of section 8-347.

(7) Damage Determinations: Make damage determinations of all damaged buildings in the SFHA after a flood to determine substantially damaged structures which must comply with section 8-349(3)(c).

Sec. 8-349 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in sections 8-346, 8-347 and 8-348 for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified, the following requirements shall be met.

(3) Protecting Buildings:

- (a) All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain, also known as a SFHA, 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 or alteration or addition to an existing building valued at more than one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000.00) or seventy (70) square feet.

2. Substantial improvements or structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than twenty percent (20%) or equal or exceed the market value by fifty percent (50%). Alteration shall be figured cumulatively during a ten (10) year period. If substantially improved, the existing structure and the addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
3. Repairs made to a substantially damaged building. These repairs shall be figured cumulatively during a ten (10) year period. If substantially damaged the entire structure must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
4. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site (the building protection requirements do not apply to returning a manufactured home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage).
5. Installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year; and
6. Repetitive loss to an existing building as defined in section 8-342. This building protection requirement may be met by using the methods set out by the flood protection standards of this section.

(b) A residential or non-residential building, when allowed, may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:

1. The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at or above the flood protection elevation; and
2. Fill Requirements:
 - i. 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; and
 - ii. 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 damages due to hydrostatic pressures; and
 - iii. The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap or other structural measure; and
 - iv. The fill shall be composed of rock or soil and not incorporate debris or refuse materials; and
 - v. The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties, and when necessary, stormwater management techniques such as swales or basins shall be incorporated.

(c) A residential or non-residential building may be elevated in accordance with the following:

1. The building or improvements shall be elevated on crawl space, stilts, piles, walls, or other foundation that is permanently open to flood waters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. Designs must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or the permanent openings, one (1) on each wall, shall be no more than one (1) foot above existing grade, and consist of a minimum of two (2) openings. The openings must have a total net area

of not less than one (1) square inch for every one (1) square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the base flood elevation; and

2. The foundation and supporting members shall be anchored and aligned in relation to flood flows and adjoining structures so as to minimize exposure to known hydrodynamic forces such as current, waves, ice and floating debris; and

3. All areas below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage; and

i. The lowest floor (including basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the flood protection elevation; and

ii. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproofed service facilities may be located below the flood protection elevation provided they are waterproofed; and

4. The areas below the flood protection elevation may only be used for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and not later modified or occupied as habitable space; and

5. In lieu of the above criteria, the design methods to comply with these requirements may be certified by licensed professional engineer or architect.

6. 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 Ill. Adm. Code Part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:

i. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved (1) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (2) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (3) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (4) 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.

ii. 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.

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

Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	4/4	11/14/2005
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	3	Unknown
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	No	N/A	N/A

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include improving on GIS opportunities and leveraging funding for flood alleviation projects.

Plan Integration

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

- The hazards, goals, and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next update of the 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.

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

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

Federal Disasters Declared

Disaster Declaration Number	Date Declared	Event
DR-227	4/25/1967	Tornado
DR-351	9/4/1972	Flood
DR-373	4/26/1973	Flood
DR-509	6/18/1976	Severe Storm(s)
DR-643	6/30/1981	Severe Storm(s)
DR-776	10/7/1986	Flood
DR-798	8/21/1987	Flood
DR-997	7/9/1993	Flood
DR-1129	7/25/1996	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1188	9/17/1997	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1729	9/25/2007	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1800	10/3/2008	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1935	8/19/2010	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1960	3/17/2011	Snow
EM-3068	1/16/1979	Snow
EM-3134	1/8/1999	Snow
EM-3161	1/17/2001	Snow
EM-3230	9/7/2005	Hurricane – Katrina Evacuation
EM-3435	3/13/2020	Biological
DR-4116	5/10/2013	Flood
DR-4489	3/26/2020	Biological
DR-4728	8/15/2023	Severe Storm(s)

DR-4749	11/20/2023	Flood
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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
Flash Flood	-	8/22/2014	\$50,000,000 in property damage.
Severe Weather	-	5/20/2014	\$50,000 in property damage.
Snowstorm	DR-1960	1/31/2011	\$44,454.41
Flooding	DR-1935	7/19/2010	\$250,000
Flooding	DR-1800	9/13/2008	\$175,000
Flooding	-	2/17/1997	\$250,000
Flooding	DR-1129	7/17/1996	\$250,000
Flooding	DR-997	4/13/1993	\$1,200,000

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 following areas within the Village are prone to flooding: 75th and Cork, Marion Drive, 71st St. ditch, IML canal, 90th St. ditch (in conjunction with Hickory Hills), 80th St., and Roberts Rd. to 82nd Ave (with Bridgeview), and the area located along the North Side of the IL Tollway (I-294).

Extreme Heat: The Village remains vulnerable to the impacts of extreme heat despite experiencing cold weather.

High Winds: The Village is susceptible to the impacts of high winds. Accordingly, the community would benefit from dead tree removal throughout the Village.

Snow: The whole Village is susceptible to the impacts of snow.

Blizzards: The whole Village is susceptible to the impacts of blizzards.

Extreme Cold: Currently, the Village has one (1) stock heating and cooling center for overnight and extended stays. The Village also has a power supply to shelters located at the Lipinski Center/School District and emergency centers.

Ice Storms: The whole Village is susceptible to the impacts of ice storms.

Tornado: The whole Village is susceptible to the impacts of tornadoes. The Village would benefit from relocating sirens.

Severe Weather: The Village is vulnerable to severe weather, but not uniquely. A semi was overturned on I-294 near the 82nd Street Toll Plaza. Scattered severe thunderstorms developed across northern Illinois producing mainly large hail with a few sporadic areas of wind damage. One storm in particular became quite intense as a right-moving supercell that tracked across the western and southern suburbs of Chicago. (5/20/2014)

2022 Events: The Village had an active tornado Warning that came through the area in June of 2022 and one in 2023.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	882	13.5%
People with disabilities	2,863	10.4%
People over 65 years	3,667	13.3%
People under 5 years	2,244	8.1%
People of color	11,015	40%
Black	3,612	13.1%
Native American	46	0.2%
Hispanic	6,212	22.5%
Difficulty with English	1,881	7.4%
Households with no car	692	6.9%
Mobile homes	1,351	13.5%

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.

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

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

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

The Village has had new commercial/retail development built and many new single-family residential homes build over the past 5 years and anticipate much more new commercial development, which may be exposed or vulnerable to any of the natural hazards identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. In addition, construction has started on a new I-294 Interchange in the Village. Two new commercial development has occurred on 79th St. and Archer Rd. in the Village of Justice.

The village anticipates new commercial development to occur over the next five years. Although planned properly, there is always the concern of how future weather impacts may impact the village with the anticipated increase in rainfall and the clearing of green space for the new development.

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	Severe Weather
2	Severe Winter Weather
3	Tornado
4	Flood
5	Earthquake
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 J1.24

Mitigation Action #24: Climate Resiliency Planning for the Village of Justice					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Cook County Environment and Sustainability (Climate) Dept.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Village of Justice	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: Cook County Climate Resiliency Planning for Communities Funding	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Drought Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline) Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds) Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storm, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold) Tornado
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Justice			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		All			
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:		Climate Resiliency Planning for the Village of Justice			

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 J1.25

Mitigation Action #25: Dredging all Public and Private Detention/Retention Ponds in the Village of Justice					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works / Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund Private/Non-Profit Funds State Special Funds Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline) Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)

			FEMA Public Assistance (PA)		
Year Initiated	When funding is established - action item identified 2024				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	1,2,5,7,9,12				
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:	Dredging all Public and Private Detention/Retention Ponds in the Village of Justice				
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.

Action J1.1

Mitigation Action #J - 1.1: Modify landscape ordinance to encourage appropriate plantings within ComEd guidelines for planting near or under overhead power, phone, and cable lines.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Justice Bldg. Dept.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date:	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All

				Short-term	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 5				
Applicable Objective	4, 10				
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:	The Village of Justice has created an Ordinance Review Committee who has made modifications to the current municipal code and is awaiting board action to complete this task.				
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 J1.4

Mitigation Action #J - 1.4: Upgrade Building Code Effectiveness Schedule.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Justice Bldg. Dept.	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 Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 5, 6				
Applicable Objective	10, 11				
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 is still working towards completing this goal in order to measure the quality of local government building code enforcement and the quality of new construction. The Village of Justice has updated codes for new construction but is still working to complete this goal.
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 J1.5

Mitigation Action #J - 1.5: Join Community Rating System.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Justice Bldg. Dept.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: Loans/ General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 5, 6				
Applicable Objective	10, 11				
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:	The Village is still working towards this goal.
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 J1.7

Mitigation Action #J - 1.7: Partner with Cook County to build stormwater projects.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Cook County, Village of Justice Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: HMGP, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 4, 5				
Applicable Objective	1, 8				
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:	The Village and Cook County have made improvements on Roberts Road in Justice by adding larger Storm Sewers in conjunction with road improvements to assist with flooding in this area. The Village used CDBG funding administered by the county to make storm water improvements with the reconstruction of roads. The action is completed but the village is seeking additional opportunities to work with Cook 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 J1.10

Mitigation Action #J - 1.10: Update Emergency Operations Plan post-disaster recovery plan for tornado and severe weather events.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Justice Emergency Service & Disaster Agency	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 Justice			
Applicable Goal		1, 2, 3			
Applicable Objective		1, 5			
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)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		The Village is working with all local entities including the Police Department and Emergency Services the emergency plans and educates residents on the importance of emergency preparedness.			
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 J1.11

Mitigation Action #J - 1.11: Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchasing, or relocating structures in hazard areas to prevent future damage. Give priority to properties with exposure to repetitive loss.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Justice 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 Justice			
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:		The Village has had no current reports of these structures but will take appropriate measures to fulfill this goal as necessary.			
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 J1.12

Mitigation Action #J - 1.12: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Justice Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short- and long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Justice			
Applicable Goal		All			
Applicable Objective		All			
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)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		The Village works closely with the county to support all countywide actions identified in 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 J1.13

Mitigation Action #K - 1.13: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization:	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All

EMRS Village of Justice				Completion Date: Short-term	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 5, 6				
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:	The Village is constantly active in the plan maintenance strategy.				
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 J1.14

Mitigation Action #J - 1.14: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as the Community Rating System, Tree City, and StormReady.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Justice 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 Justice
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:	The Village is exploring options based on funding capability to participate in the above mentioned programs. The village does promote programs for residents that are of no cost.
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 J1.15

Mitigation Action #J - 1.15: 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 of Justice 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 Justice
Applicable Goal	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
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 of Justice currently follows the rules and regulations enforced through the MWRD and the I&I program. The public works department in conjunction with the village engineer are constantly working towards making improvements and providing public assistance and information on floodplain requirements.
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 J1.16

Mitigation Action #J - 1.16: Where feasible, implement a program to record high water marks following high-water events.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Justice 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 Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 2, 3, 6				
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:	The Village documents this information when feasible or contacted by the public of the issue.
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 J1.18

Mitigation Action #J - 1.18: Consider developing and implementing a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to increase the Village's regulatory, financial, and technical capability to implement mitigation programs.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works/Economic Development	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: CIP component of the general fund (if implemented)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 2, 3				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 7				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				

Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	High
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	The Village has established a short-term plan for capital 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	O

Action J1.19

Mitigation Action #1: 90th Avenue Ditch Storm Water/Flooding Project consists of tubing the 90th Ave ditch to provide erosion control, reduce flooding, consists of total roadway construction with guard rails. To be done in conjunction with Hickory Hills.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Justice/Hickory Hills	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Hickory Hills	Estimated Cost: \$800,000; High	Potential Funding Source: HMGP, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Erosion
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	All				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 9, 12				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High - Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High Priority				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Reduce flooding and erosion for both the Village of Justice and Hickory Hills. Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.				

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

Action J1.20

Mitigation Action #J - 1.20: Justice Flood Control Program Project					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Justice Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$5,000,000; High	Potential Funding Source: HMGP, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Snow, Ice Storms, Erosion, Secondary Impacts from Mass Influx of Evacuees
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 2, 3, 4				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 7				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High Priority				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Reduce and mitigate flooding for the Village of Justice, high priority.				

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	<p>This project is five part and all parts of equal importance:</p> <p>1-provide a new lift station with power back-up generators at 75th Street and Cork Avenue and the addition of a new forced main line storm sewer on 75th Street from Cork Avenue to Garden Lane.</p> <p>2-New storm sewers and underground storm water storage on Marion Drive from 82nd Avenue to Roberts Road. Project includes total road reconstruction with curb and gutter replacement.</p> <p>3-Improvements to the Justice Overland Flood Route Ditch which include the cleaning, deepening and widening of the ditch and securing the banks of the ditch to prevent erosion control.</p> <p>4-Improvements to the 71st Street Ditch which include the cleaning, deepening and widening, and erosion prevention of the ditch and creating a secondary culvert outlet under the railway for storm water to drain to the I&M Canal.</p> <p>5-Improvements to the Justice Ditch from 72nd Street to the 71st Street Ditch which include cleaning, the widening and erosion prevention.</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	<p>O</p>

Action J1.21

Mitigation Action #J - 1.21: Flooding - Marion Drive Project					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Justice Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: State of IL - Department of Commerce &	Estimated Cost: \$1,450,000	Potential Funding Source: Rebuild IL, HMGP, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: 2025	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding

	Economic Opportunity				
Year Initiated	2022				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	1, 2, 3, 4, 6				
Applicable Objective					
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High Priority				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Alleviate Flooding, Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	This project includes the reconstruction of Marion Drive from Roberts Road to 82nd Avenue, in Justice and will include the installation of an underground stormwater detention facility. The current roadway was built to be a detention facility for stormwater and is constantly flooding with regular rain 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 J1.22

Mitigation Action #J - 1.22: Alleviate Flooding on the intersection of 75th Street and Cork Avenue in Justice					
Lead Agency/Department Organization:	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$850,000.00	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date:	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding

Village of Justice Public Works				2024	
Year Initiated	2022				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	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 Priority				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Alleviate Flooding in certain area and provide improved infrastructure, Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	This is a storm water improvement project that includes the installation of a stormwater pumping station, force main, and complete reconstruction of 75th Street from Cork Ave to Garden Lane in Justice, IL.				
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 J1.23

Mitigation Action #J - 1.23: Create a Climate Resiliency Plan for the Village					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Justice Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Cook County	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: Explore outside sources of funding to	Estimated Projected Completion Date: 2024	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All

			support implementation		
Year Initiated	2023				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Justice				
Applicable Goal	All				
Applicable Objective	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High Priority				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Will provide for a list of tasks that can be completed to mitigate the damage from rain storms, heat, wind and snow.				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	The Village was awarded funding through Cook County to create a Climate Resiliency Plan. Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.				
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
Equip vital facilities with emergency power sources.

Enforce ordinances concerning snow removal and parkway maintenance requirements.
Obtain Building Department and Public Works training in flood plain management.
Increase stormwater management training at residential levels.
Upgrade and relocate tornado warning siren.
Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or development.

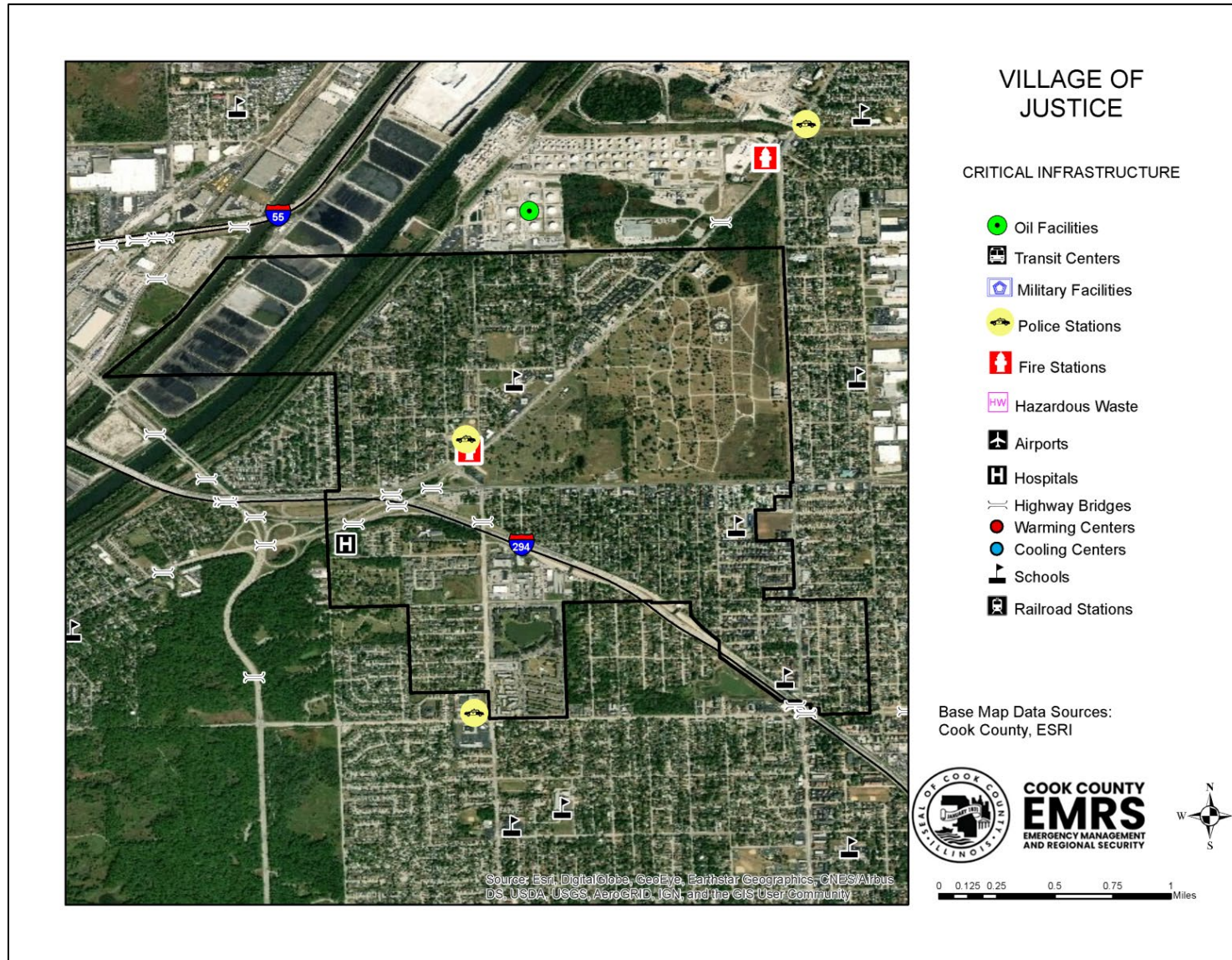
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

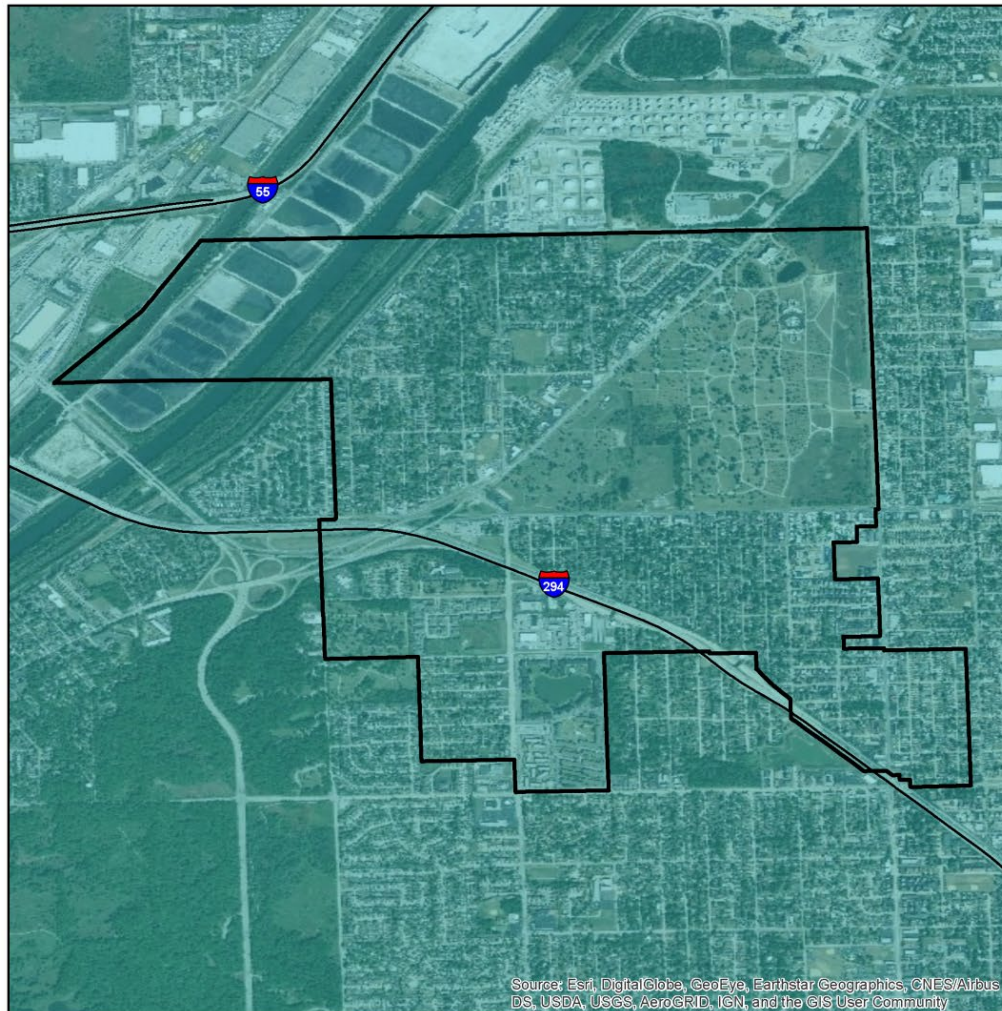
No needs have been identified at this time.

Additional Comments

Risk ranking (Table 1-7) ranks floods at 18% probability. This is based only on information reported to FEMA during events in our floodway area. However, it does not take into consideration unreported events in or out of our floodway areas and the costs associated with these events. Therefore, even though Table 1-7 reflects a 18% risk ranking for floods, it is more likely to flood in the Village than the probability of having an earthquake doing damage at 100% as the County estimates. The Hazard Mitigation Action Plan will include a higher ratio of issues for flooding than the table suggests are necessary. Please review the village area map where flood issues exist.

Hazard Mapping





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

VILLAGE OF JUSTICE

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 780 m/s in the top 30 meters corresponding to the boundary between NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program) site classes B and C.

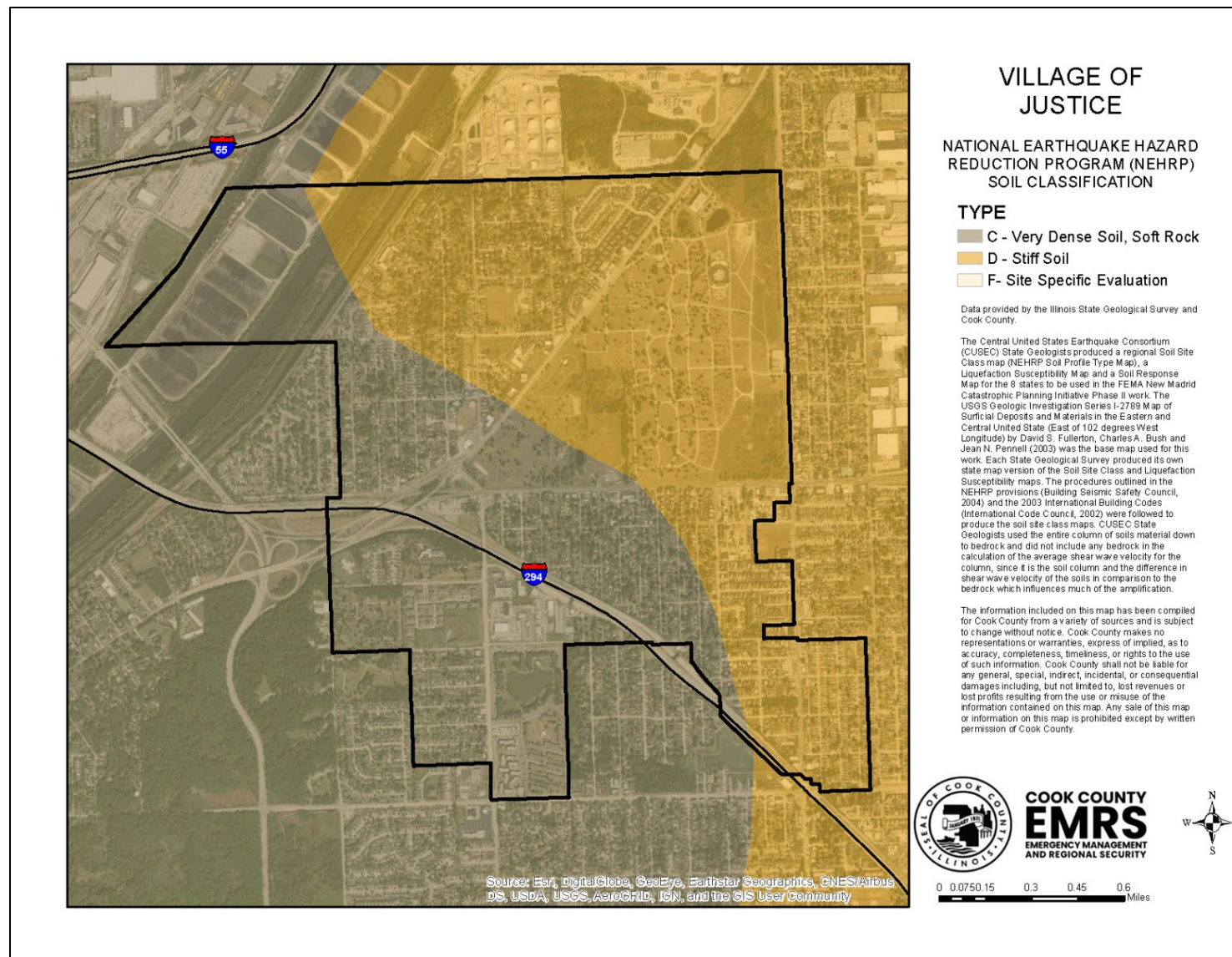
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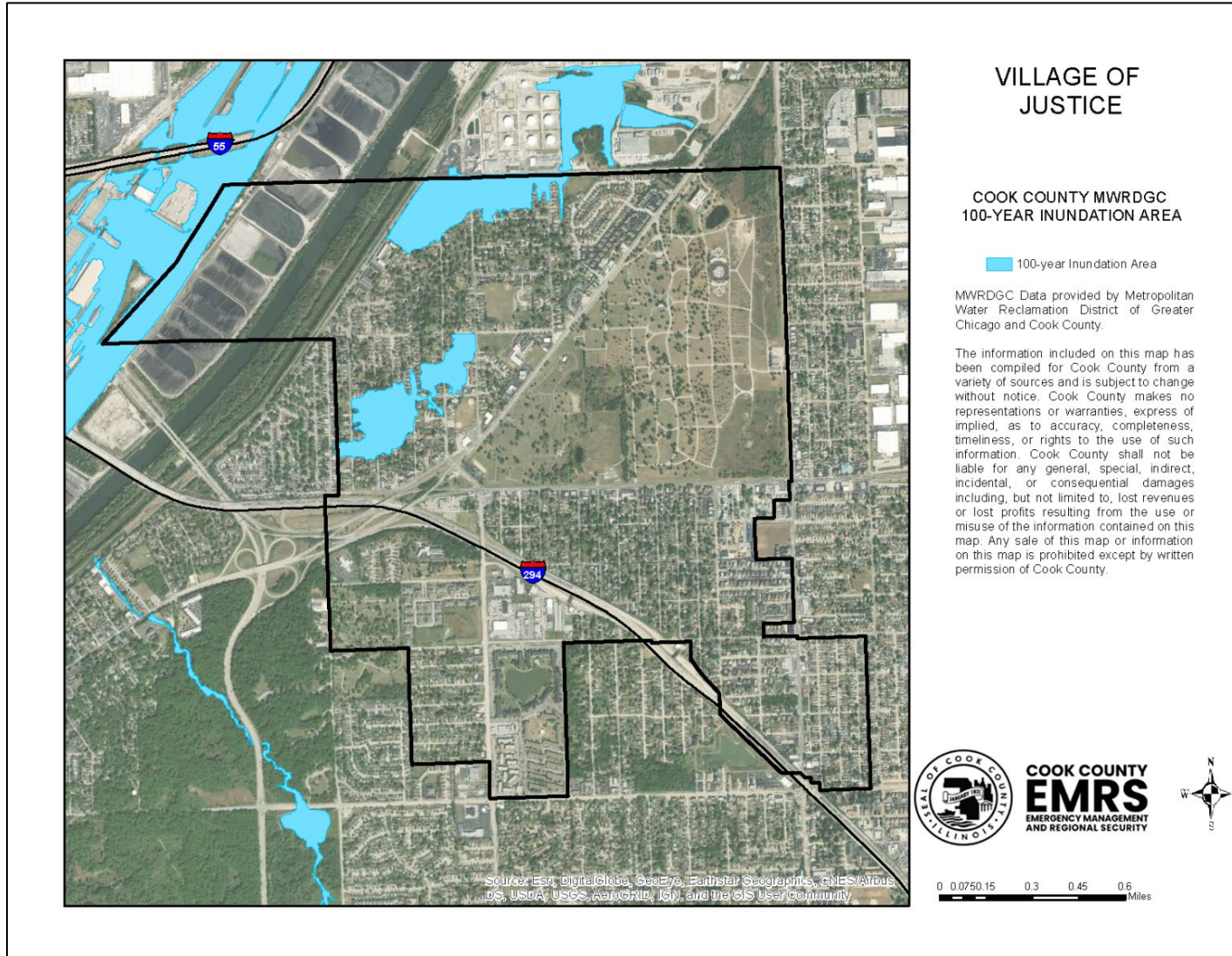
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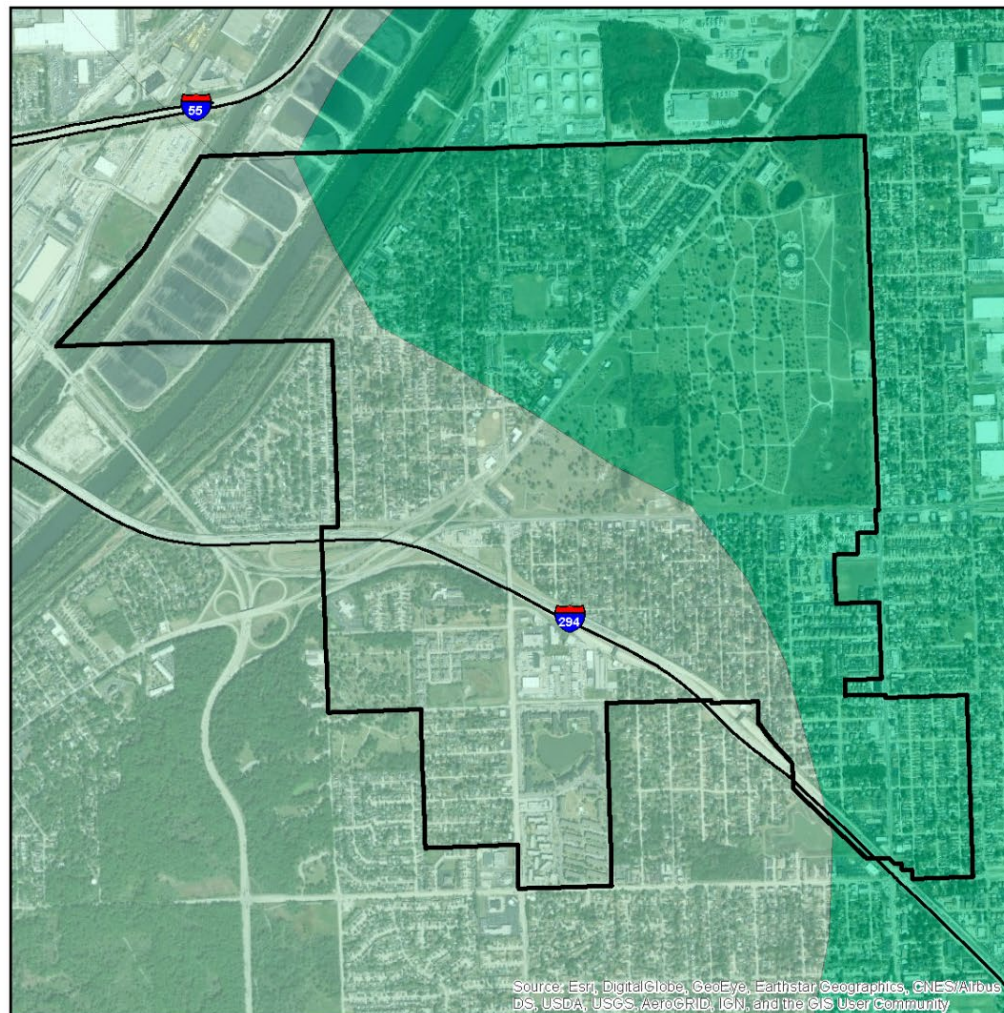


0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles



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 JUSTICE

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

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

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

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0 0.0750.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 Miles

