

Lemont

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Thomas Ballard Emergency Management Agency Director 418 E. Main St. Lemont, IL 60439 Telephone: 630-243-2771 Email: tballard@lemont.il.us	George Schafer Village Administrator 418 Main St. Lemont, IL 60439 Telephone: 630-243-2709 Email: gschafer@lemont.il.us

Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: 1873

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 17,664. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 17,531.

Population Growth: The overall population has increased 2.19 percent between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: Lemont is a historic village located in Cook, DuPage, and Will counties and Lemont Township. It is roughly 27 miles southwest of Chicago. The historic Village is nestled among the bluffs of the Des Plaines River Valley offering views unique in the Chicago-land area. Lemont surrounded mostly by large Forest Preserve areas to the north (which surrounds Argonne National Laboratory) north east, east, and partially to the west. Orland Park and Romeoville border Lemont to the south. Interstate 355 runs through the south west portion of Lemont, with Interstate 55 intersecting it 1.2 miles north of Lemont. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Lemont is 8.3 square miles. Lemont is home to the Argonne National Laboratory and to Cog Hill Golf & Country Club (home of the PGA Tour's Western Open and now the PGA Tour's BMW Championship). Sacred architecture is another strong suit of Lemont, whose skyline is dominated by two landmark religious edifices: the Hindu Temple of Greater Chicago and SS. Cyril and Methodius church in the Polish Cathedral style.

Brief History: One of the oldest communities in northeast Illinois, Lemont's history originated with the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal which linked the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. Subsequently, quarrying, railroad, and canal employment brought many residents. Established in 1836, the village of Lemont stands as one of the oldest American communities in northeastern Illinois. It is historically significant for its role in transforming the northern region of the state from a sparsely settled frontier to a commercial, agricultural, and industrial region that supplied Chicago and areas beyond with commodities. Lemont is also unique in boasting an authentic historic district that remains intact and has been continually used since the 19th century. Lemont is credited

with being the largest recruiting station for the Union Army during the American Civil War, and the Old Stone Church, built in 1861 of limestone, was used as a recruiting depot. It served as the Lemont Methodist Episcopal Church for 100 years, from 1861 until 1970, when it became home to the Lemont Area Historical Society. The oldest building in Lemont, it now serves as a museum and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Climate: The climate of Lemont and the Chicago area is classified as humid continental, with all four seasons distinctly represented: wet springs; hot and humid summers; pleasant autumns; and cold winters. Annual precipitation is average, and reaches its lowest points in the months of January and February, and peaks in the months of May and June. Winter proves quite variable. Seasonal snowfall in the city has ranged from 9 – 90 inches. The daily average temperature in January at Midway Airport is 24.8 °F (–4.0 °C), and temperatures often stay below freezing for several consecutive days or even weeks in January and February. Temperatures drop to or below 0 °F (–18 °C) on 5.5 nights annually at Midway and 8.2 nights at O'Hare. Spring in the Chicago area is perhaps the city's wettest and unpredictable season. Winter like conditions can persist well into April and even occasionally into May. Thunderstorms are especially prevalent in the spring time as the city's lakeside location makes it a center of conflicts between large volumes of warmer and colder air, triggering many kinds of severe weather. Temperatures vary tremendously in the springtime; March is the month with the greatest span between the record highs and lows. On a typical summer day, humidity is usually moderately high and temperatures ordinarily reach anywhere between 78 and 92 °F (26 and 33 °C). The extreme heat that the Chicago area is capable of experiencing during the height of the summer season can persist into the autumn season. Temperatures have reached 100 degrees high and subzero lows below –18 °C. Spring, and summer can bring heavy thunderstorms, many of which are capable of producing flooding; this also can run into the fall season. The average first accumulating snow occurs around Nov 19.

Governing Body Format: The Village of Lemont is a Mayor-Council form of government with a strong mayor and six Village Trustees making up the Village Board. This body of Government will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. The Village operates 7 departments including the Office of Administration, Building Department, Emergency Management Agency, Finance Department, Planning & Economic Development Department, Police Department, and Public Works Department. Lemont is part of the Lemont Fire Protection District.

Development Trends: Lemont has a Comprehensive plan that was adopted in 2002 and presently being reviewed. As of 2019, there are 3 new townhome and single family home developments. The Village of Lemont is committed to fostering the continued growth of our community through the retention of existing businesses and the attraction of new business and industry. The Village works closely with the Lemont Area Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Merchants Alliance, and other business community leaders to achieve our shared economic vitality and prosperity.

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

Capability Assessment

The assessment of the jurisdiction's legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in the *Legal and Regulatory Capability Table* below. The assessment of the jurisdiction's fiscal capabilities is presented in the *Fiscal Capability Table* below. The assessment of the jurisdiction's administrative and technical capabilities is presented in *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	Ch. 15 Code 1988 2021 Icodes
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	(65 ILCS 5/) Illinois Municipal Code. Municipal Code 07-08 adopted: Feb. 25, 2008
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Adopted 09/13/10
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Lemont has a Unified Development Ordinance which covers Storm Water Management. Municipal. Code 07-08 Adopted Feb. 25th, 2008. The ordinance is updated at least annually
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	No	Yes	765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	Yes	No	No	

Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Health Dept.
Environmental Protection	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	The village is currently updating its Comprehensive plan through 2030.
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					Yes, Plan will include land use, and redevelopment components.
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	Yes	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Regional Stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Cal-Sag Channel watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					All
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					Annual
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	Yes	No	The State is monitoring the Hines Emerald Dragon Fly project
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	The Village has a Planning and Economic Departments which assist business owners in applying for

					incentives including tax incentives offered through the Cook County 6b program.
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Updating now Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Village EOP
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Village EOP
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Village EOP
Public Health Plans	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cook County DPH Point of Dispensing (POD)

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	No
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	No
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
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	Economic Dept. Dept. Director, Planning Dept. Village Planner

Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Contracted out.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contracted out.
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Contracted out
Surveyors	Yes	Contracted out
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Lemont Emergency Management Agency Director
Grant writers	Yes	Lemont Police Dept. Accreditation Manager/Grants

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Planning and Economic Development
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Planning and Economic Development Director by ordinance, Jason Berry
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Pre 2000
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	None
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.

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:

17.19.020 Definitions

Substantial Damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage during the life of the building equals or exceeds 50 percent 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 "Repetitive Loss."

Substantial Improvement. Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a structure taking place during the life of the building in which the cumulative percentage of improvements equals or exceeds 50 percent 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.

17.19.040 Duties of the Planning and Economic Development Director

A. Determining the Floodplain Designation.

1. Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).
2. If they are in 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 square mile.
3. Check whether the development is potentially within an extended SFHA (with a drainage area less than one square mile), indicating that the development would have adverse impacts regarding storage, conveyance, or inundation which would be the basis for the applicant being required to delineate the floodplain and floodway and be subject to the remaining Sections of this Ordinance.

B. Professional Engineer Review.

1. If the development site is within a floodway or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile, the permit shall be referred to a licensed professional engineer under the employ or contract of the Village for review to ensure that the development meets § 17.19.070 or § 17.19.080.
2. In the case of an Appropriate Use, the PE. shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of § 17.19.070.

G. Damage Determinations. Make damage determinations of all damaged buildings in the SFHA after a flood to determine substantially damaged structures which must comply with § 17.19.090.C.2.

17.19.090 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in §§ 17.19.060—17.19.080 for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified, the following requirements shall be met.

C. Protecting Buildings.

1. All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain, also known as a SFHA, shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. This building protection criteria applies to the following situations:
 - a. Construction or placement of a new building or alteration or addition to an existing building valued at more than \$1,000 or 70 square feet.
 - b. Substantial improvements or structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than 20% or equal or exceed the market value by 50%. Alteration shall be figured cumulatively during the life of the building. If substantially improved, the existing structure and the addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
 - c. Repairs made to a substantially damaged building. These repairs shall be figured cumulatively during the life of the building. If substantially damaged the entire structure must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
 - d. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site (the building protection requirements do not apply to returning a manufactured home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage).

- e. Installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than 180 days per year; and
 - f. Repetitive loss to an existing building as defined in § 17.19.020. This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods.
2. A residential or non-residential building, when allowed, may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:
- c. A residential or non-residential building may be elevated in accordance with the following:
 - (i) The building or improvements shall be elevated on crawl space, stilts, piles, walls, or other 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 on each wall, shall be no more than one foot above existing grade, and consists of a minimum of two openings. The openings must have a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the Base Flood Elevation; and
 - (ii) 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
 - (iii) All areas below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage; and
 - 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
 - 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
 - (iv) The areas below the flood protection elevation may only be used for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and not later modified or occupied as habitable space; and
 - (v) In lieu of the above criteria, the design methods to comply with these requirements may be certified by licensed professional engineer or architect.
 - (vi) Manufactured homes, and travel trailers to be installed on a site for more than 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:
 - 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.

- 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 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 SPINA shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated or structurally dry floodproofed to the 500-year flood frequency elevation or three feet above the level of the 100-year flood frequency elevation whichever is greater. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	No
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	3/5	August 22, 2005
StormReady	Yes	Unknown	Feb.2024
Tree City USA	No	N/A	No

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

At this time, the municipality did not include or identify any opportunities to expand and improve capabilities. Plans will be updated in the future should this change.

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.

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

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

Federal Disasters Declared

Disaster Declaration Number	Date Declared	Event
DR-227	4/25/1967	Tornado
DR-351	9/4/1972	Flood
DR-373	4/26/1973	Flood

DR-509	6/18/1976	Severe Storm(s)
DR-643	6/30/1981	Severe Storm(s)
DR-776	10/7/1986	Flood
DR-798	8/21/1987	Flood
DR-997	7/9/1993	Flood
DR-1129	7/25/1996	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1188	9/17/1997	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1729	9/25/2007	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1800	10/3/2008	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1935	8/19/2010	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1960	3/17/2011	Snow
EM-3068	1/16/1979	Snow
EM-3134	1/8/1999	Snow
EM-3161	1/17/2001	Snow
EM-3230	9/7/2005	Hurricane – Katrina Evacuation
EM-3435	3/13/2020	Biological
DR-4116	5/10/2013	Flood
DR-4489	3/26/2020	Biological
DR-4728	8/15/2023	Severe Storm(s)
DR-4749	11/20/2023	Flood

State Disaster Declarations

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

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Hail	-	5/14/2018	-

Severe Weather	-	5/17/2017	-
Hail	-	4/8/2015	-
Snow Storm	031-42795	2/3/2011	Subdivisions entrances were impassable, roadways thru town had issues.
Flooding	1935	7/19/2010	Subdivisions entrances were impassable, roadways thru town had issues.
Hurricane Ike storm	1800-031-42795-00 DR-1800	9/15/2008	Street Flooding, Roads closed Park Dist. Issues.
Severe Storm	1729-031-42795	9/20/2007	Street Flooding, Roads closed.
Flooding	1729-031-42795	7/27/2003	Street Flooding, Roads closed.
Flooding	-	7/1996	Street Flooding, Roads closed, Fire Station 1, Village Hall Basement, flooded.
Tornado	-	3/27/1991	Homes, trees, 300' Communications Tower down

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: A specific area in our town experiences significant flooding during and post significant rainfall. This is due, in part, to an ongoing drainage issue between Cotlin and Forth St. It poses low risk to the community property however it does pose a significant threat to life safety due to it being the main road traveled by the public and in numerous instances vehicles have been caught by water and in isolated cases rescues were necessary. In Cook County, Buffalo Creek is the single greatest cause of flooding to homes and roads. There are also several areas included in our Stormwater Master Plan which are affected by urban flooding (per the Stormwater Master Plan)

Severe Weather: Five trees were blown down across parts of Bluff Road. Other tree limbs and power lines were blown down. A powerful line of severe thunderstorms moved northeast across northern Illinois during the evening hours of June 21st producing damaging winds and widespread wind damage.

Dam/Levee Failure: The Village wishes to coordinate with IDOT/MWRD. Conduct study for solution to 16490 New Ave, Lemont. Roadway floods when we have 2" or more of rain, needs to be drained off of roadway. Buffalo Grove is immediately downstream of the Buffalo Creek Dam, the only class I dam in all Lake County. Included in the inundation area (last updated by Hey & Associates in May, 2023) is the Village Hall (including the basement EOC), several Village streets (1 major and 1 minor collector), key County routes, and homes. Inundation is in both Cook and Lake Counties

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	590	7%

People with disabilities	3,558	11.3%
People over 65 years	5,803	18.3%
People under 5 years	1,726	5.4%
People of color	6,322	19.9%
Black	1,882	5.9%
Native American	197	0.6%
Hispanic	2,854	9%
Difficulty with English	832	2.8%
Households with no car	460	4.1%
Mobile homes	42	0.4%

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	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Unknown
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	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Unknown

Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Unknown
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Unknown
Tornado	Unknown
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Unknown

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

The table below outlines if development, as assessed by the local planning team, over the past five (5) years (**Current Vulnerability**) has increased or decreased the jurisdiction's vulnerability/exposure, and thereby the potential impacts, to these natural hazards, and the anticipated effects changes in development may have on the future probability of occurrence and impacts (**Future Vulnerability**) from these natural hazards.

Hazard	Vulnerability
Current Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	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)	No Change is Anticipated
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	No Change is Anticipated
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	No Change is Anticipated
Tornado	No Change is Anticipated
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	No Change is Anticipated

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

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

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

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action L-4.10

Mitigation Action #10: Added Siren to southend of town for coverage					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Lemont EMA	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$8,000	Potential Funding Source: Cook County Climate Resiliency Planning for Communities Funding	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Lemont			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective					
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:		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 L-4.11

Mitigation Action #11: Village-wide Lighting Detection / Warning System					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Lemont EMA	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: District 113A, 202, Lemont Park District, and Village of Lemont	Estimated Cost: \$7,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Lemont			
Applicable Goal		2,6			
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)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Village-wide lighting detection / warning system shared by 2 school districts, park district, and local village government			
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 L - 4.2

Mitigation Action #2: 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 of Lemont Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term (depending on funding)	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Lemont			
Applicable Goal		3			
Applicable Objective		7, 13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project		O			

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

Action L - 4.3

Mitigation Action #3: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Lemont Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short- and long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Lemont			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		All			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action L - 4.4

Mitigation Action #4: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: EMRS, Village of Lemont Public Works	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 Lemont			
Applicable Goal		2			
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)		Low			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action L - 4.5

Mitigation Action #5: 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 Lemont Public Works	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 Lemont			
Applicable Goal		2,3			
Applicable Objective		4, 6, 9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action L - 4.6

Mitigation Action #6: Where feasible, implement a program to record high water marks following high-water events.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Lemont Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund; FEMA Public	Estimated Projected Completion Date:	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Severe Weather

			Assistance (PA)	Long-term	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lemont				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
Applicable Objective	3, 6, 9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O				

Action L - 4.7

Mitigation Action #7: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that most dictate land use or redevelopment, notably the ongoing update to the Village's comprehensive plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Lemont Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lemont				
Applicable Goal	1,4				

Applicable Objective	3, 4, 6, 10, 13
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action L - 4.8

Mitigation Action #8: Consider developing and implementing a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to increase the Village's regulatory, financial, and technical capability to implement mitigation actions.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Lemont Public Works	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 Hazards
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Lemont			
Applicable Goal		1,2			
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)	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action L - 4.9

Mitigation Action #9: Coordinate with IDOT/MWRD. Conduct a study for a solution to 16490 New Ave, Lemont. Roadway floods when we have 2" or more rain; it needs to be drained off the roadway.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village of Lemont EMA	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: IDOT	Estimated Cost: TBD	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Dam/Levee Failure, Flood, Secondary Impacts from Mass Influx of Evacuees
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lemont				
Applicable Goal	2,3				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	TBD				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	High Reduce flooding to road				

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

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Put in a ditch along Main St. from Kotlin to Wheeler to relieve flooding on Main St.

Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

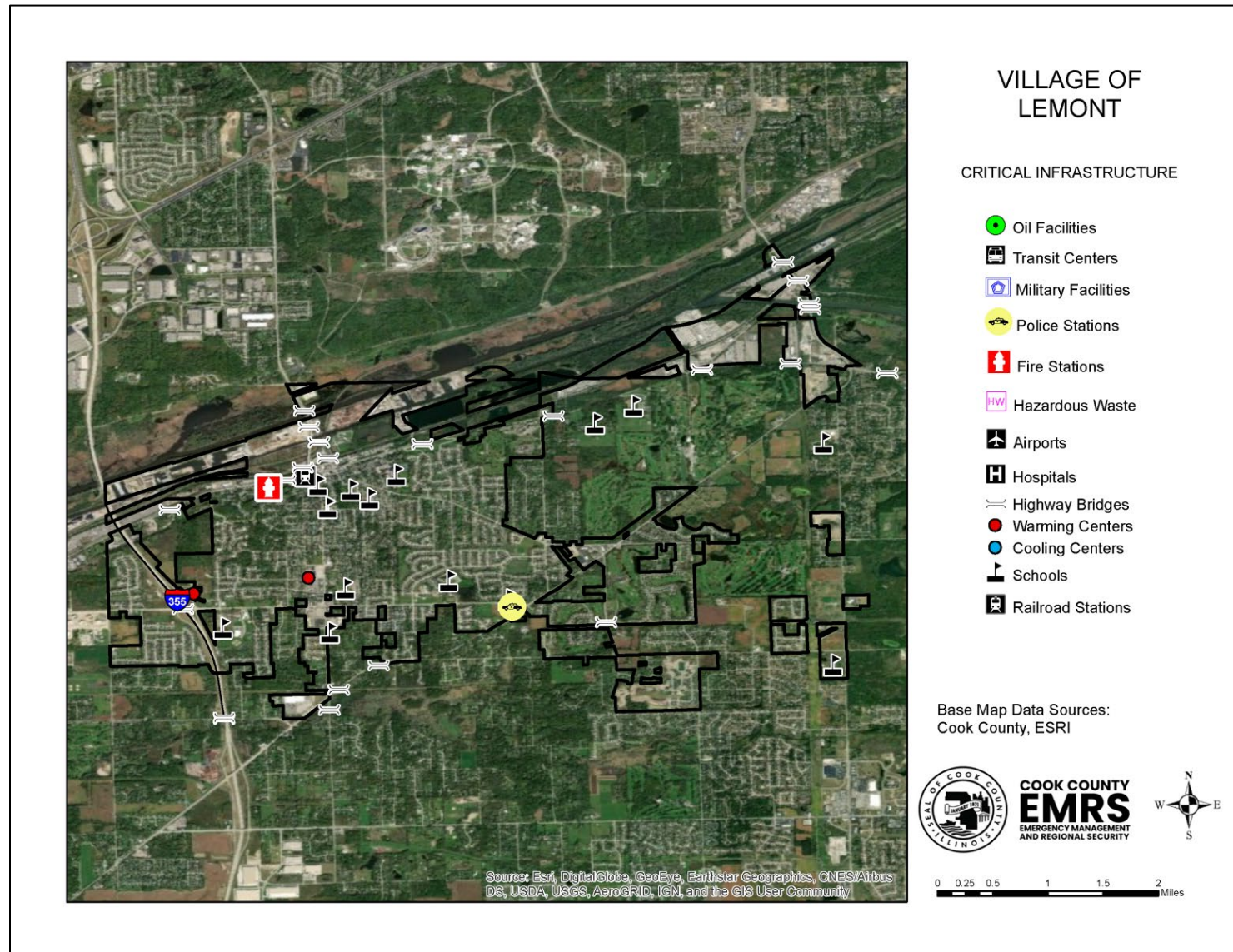
No needs identified at this time.

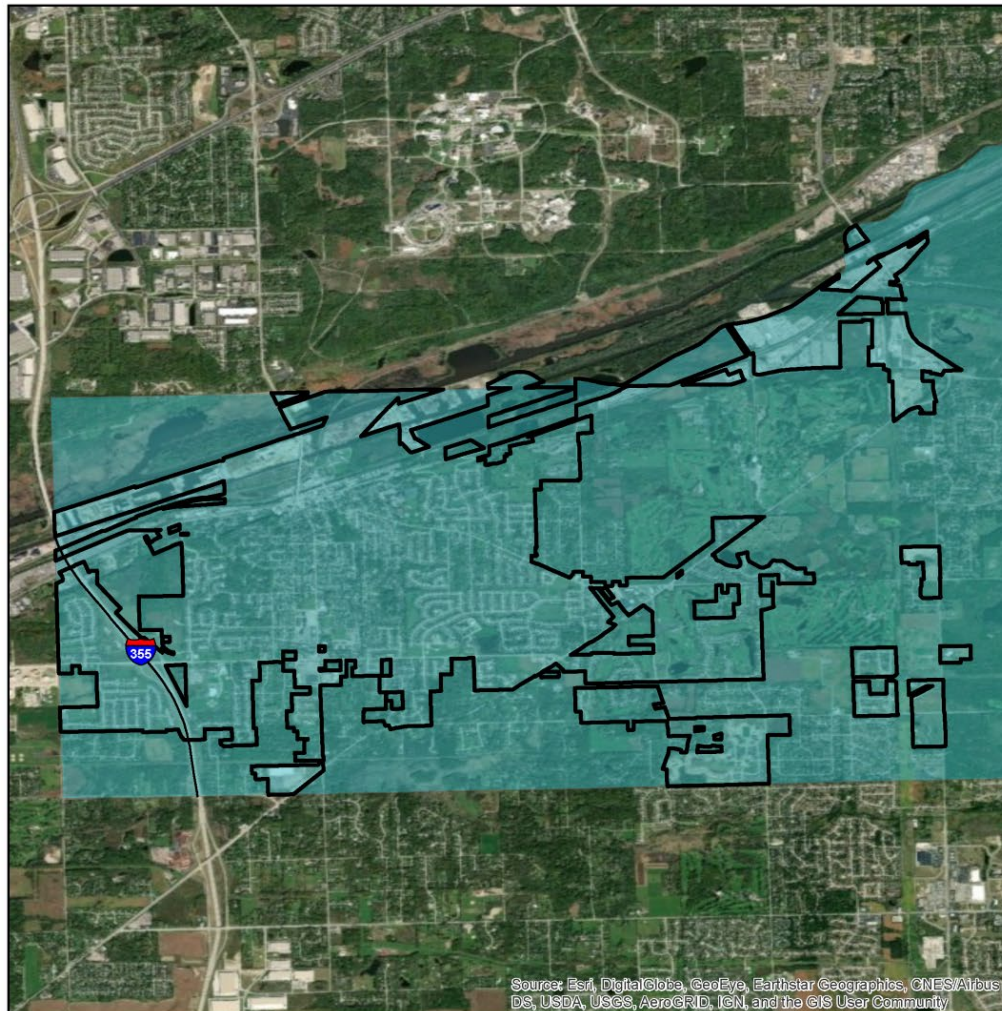
Additional Comments

Logan St. Dam replaced. Completed 1996

New Ave. Culvert replaced Completed 1996. Since this replacement, flooding has been reduced.

Hazard Mapping





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

VILLAGE OF LEMONT

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.

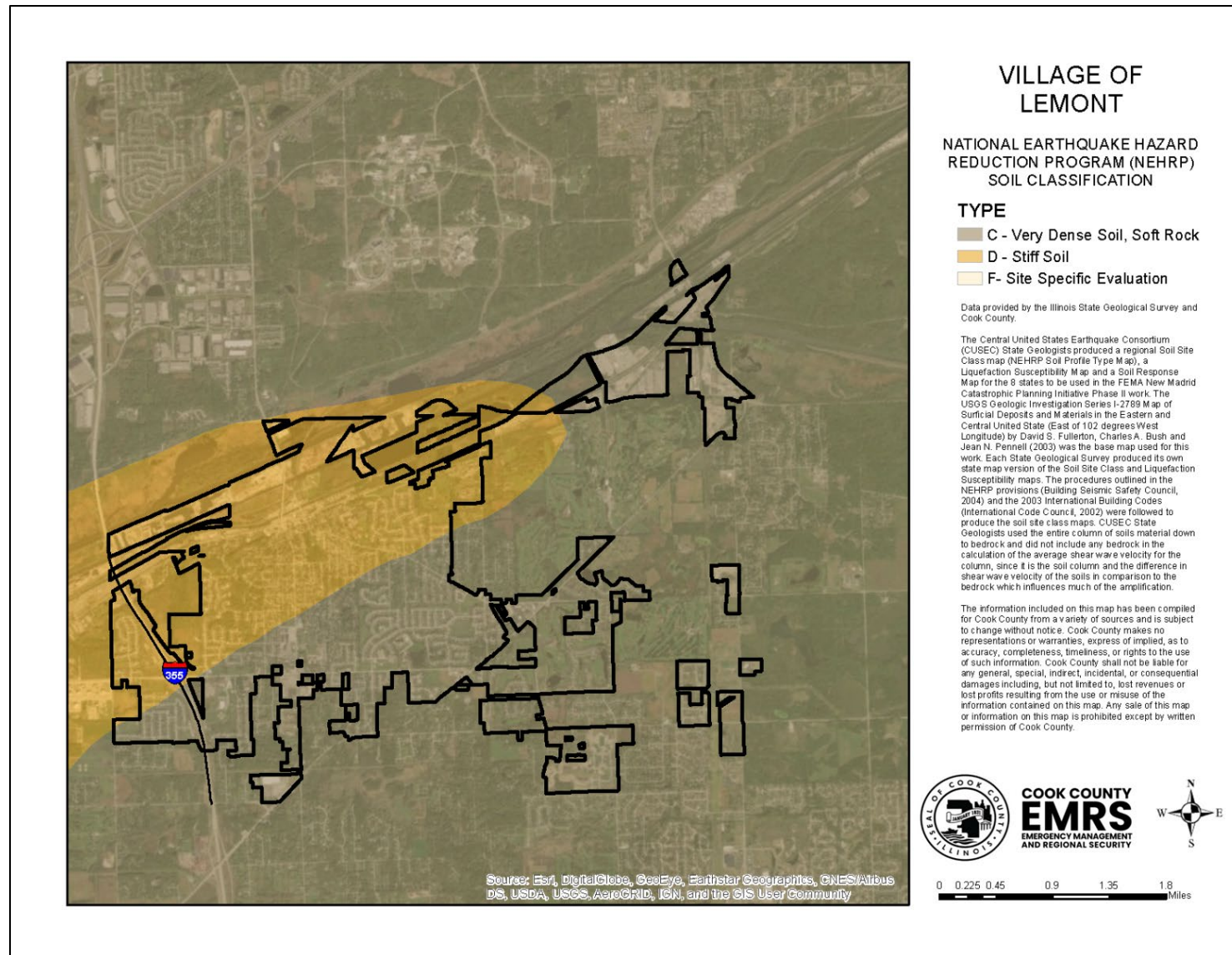
The information included on this map has been compiled for Cook County from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. Cook County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. Cook County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



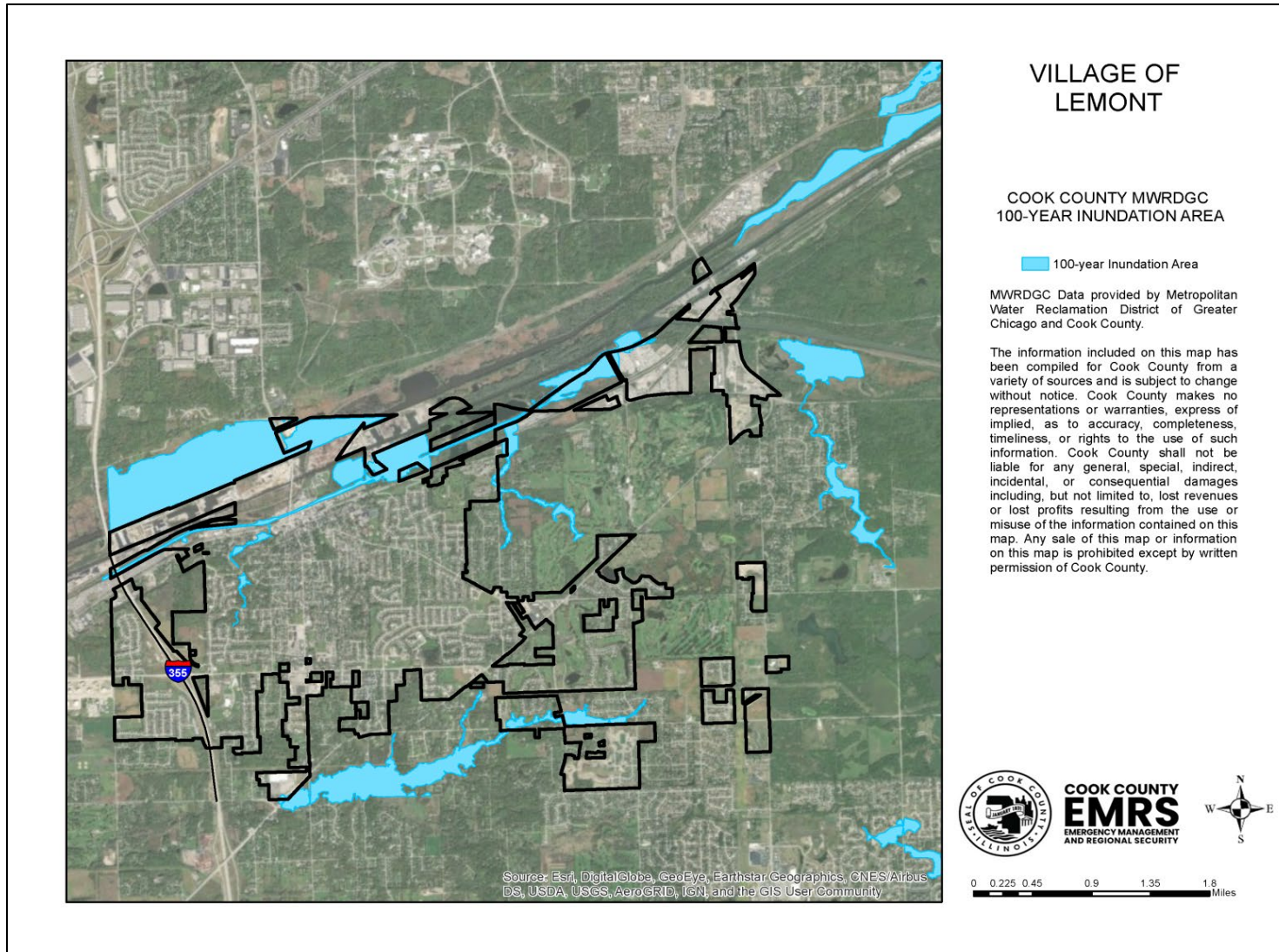
COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY

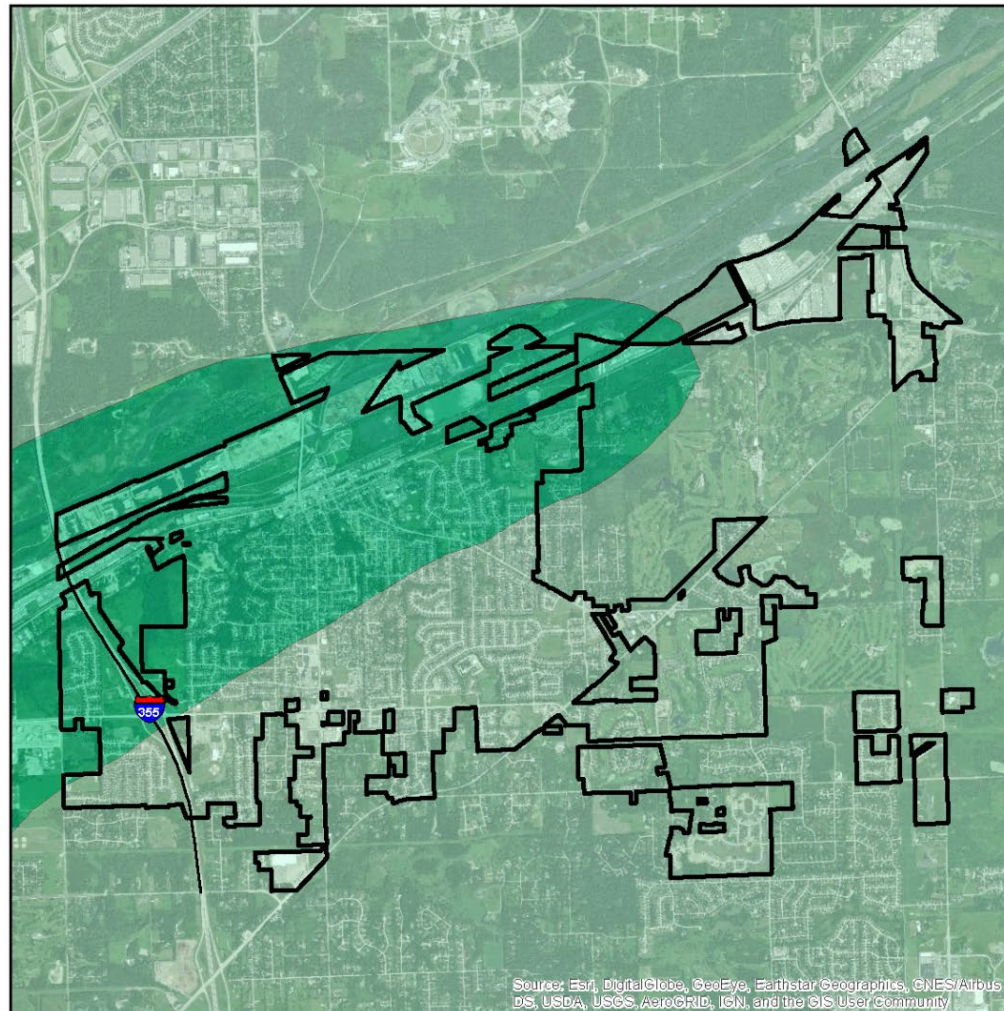


0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles



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





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

VILLAGE OF LEMONT

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

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

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

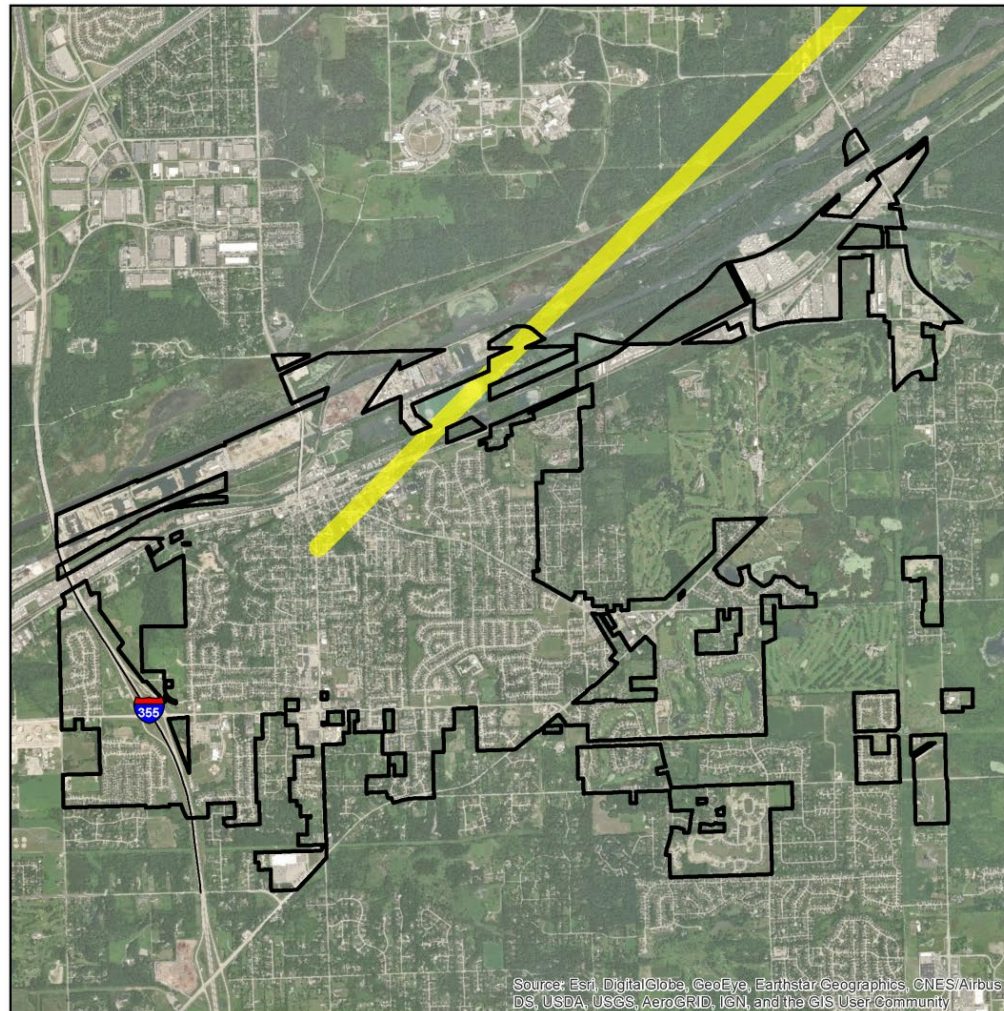
The information included on this map has been compiled for Cook County from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. Cook County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. Cook County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



COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles



VILLAGE OF LEMONT

100- AND 500- YEAR
TORNADO EVENTS

Magnitude

- 4 (100 year event)
- 5 (500 year event)

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



COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles