

Lynwood

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Raymond Campbell, Superintendent of Public Works 21460 E. Lincoln Highway Lynwood, IL 60411 Telephone: 708-753-2610 Email Address: rcampbell@villageoflynwood.net	Daniel Ledeber, Crew Leader 21460 E. Lincoln Highway Lynwood, IL 60411 Telephone: 708-758-8434 Email Address: dledeber@villageoflynwood.net

Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: 1959

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 9,120. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 9,005.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased 2.26 percent between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: The Village of Lynwood sits between State Route 394 and the Indiana state line. After its incorporation in 1959, the 1960 census recorded only 255 residents. The Village of is one of Chicago's South Suburbs roughly 25 miles from Downtown Chicago. Adjacent towns that border Lynwood are: Lansing to the north, Sauk Village to the south, Munster IN to the east, and Glenwood and Ford Heights to the west. Lynwood is a bedroom community with a majority of residential developments. With the addition of the New Joe Orr Road configuration under construction the Village is considering developing a downtown retail area to increase its retail and business developments. According to the 2010 census, the village has a total area of 5.54 square miles.

Brief History: Because of its easy access to Chicago and the industries of the Calumet region, several attempts were made for large-scale residential developments seeking to bring thousands of homes into Lynwood. However, there was not a strong demand for housing in this part of Cook County. By 1970, the community had grown to only 1,042 residents.

Climate: Lynwood's weather is typical for the Midwest area. The warmest average month is July with the highest temperature of 103 °F in 1988. The coolest average month is January with the lowest temperature being -27 °F in 1985. It does receive its share of Lake effect snow during the winter season. And the highest average precipitation occurs in the month of June.

Governing Body Format: Lynwood's weather is typical for the Midwest area. The warmest average month is July with the highest temperature of 103 °F in 1988. The coolest average month is January with the lowest temperature being -27 °F in 1985. It does receive its share of Lake effect snow during the winter season. And the highest average precipitation occurs in the month of June. Lynwood, a Public Works Department, Volunteer Fire Department, Building Department and the Emergency Service Disaster Department.

Development Trends: The Village has been the recipient of two large senior living complexes and with the resurgence of single family homes the Village looks forward to completing the many developments previously started. Construction has continued on new Joe Orr Road that is bringing another main access from I-394 into NW Indiana. The new road systems are the main reason Lynwood is anticipating developing the downtown area. Vacant land along Joe Orr Road provides another opportunity for expanding the retail and business development Lynwood is aspiring towards. Recently the Village has endorsed commercial and retail development at Glenwood Lansing Road Torrence Avenue Intersection.

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	Village ordinance Article 1 Division 2 General Section 18-44 Updated 12/15/2009
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Village ordinance Chapter 114 Article 1-12 Original date

					1986 updated 11/5/2011
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Village Ordinance Chapter 94 Article 1-6 Original date 1985 updated 6/10/2003
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Flood & Stormwater Management Program Public Works Standard Operating Procedures. Village ordinance 07- 50 Control of post construction storm water runoff. 0751 Erosion Control. Ordinance 01- 02 To Protect Development from flooding and stormwater.
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Ordinance Article 3 Section 18- Existing Structure Inspection form for Occupancy Inspections required.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Review required by subdivision control ordinance.

Public Health and Safety	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Department of Health
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	No	No	No	No	Village is in the process of having its Comprehensive Plan at this time. And it should be able to link to this mitigation plan when completed. It will be connected when completed.
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					N/A
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	The Village refers to FEMA 2008 Flood Maps & MWRD. Ordinance Chapter 34 Articles 1-4
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Regional stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Little Calumet River watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program Ordinance Chapter 34 Articles 1-4 Updated 7/10/207

Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	Repairs or purchases are made as needed since there is no funding available to even have a plan. We need funding or available money to develop a plan
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					N/A
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					N/A
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	The Economic Development Commission is charged with reviewing all economic development related programs and incentives including tax incentives offered through the Cook County 6b program
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS This plan is part of our Police Departments Policy & Procedures however nothing has been board approved. Per our Police Chief. This

					applies to all in this section.
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County DPH

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	No
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	No (Requires Home Rule)
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Unknown
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	Building Department Commissioner & Village Engineering Firm (Robinson Engineering LTD)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Village Engineering Firm (Robinson Engineering LTD) Building Department Commissioner & Public Works Department
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Village Engineering Firm (Robinson Engineering LTD) & Public Works Director
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	No	No Village Staff however Village Engineering Firm Does (Robinson Engineering LTD)
Surveyors	Yes	Outside Firms
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	

Emergency manager	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Grant writers	Yes	Village Engineering Firm (Robinson Engineering LTD) & Building Department Commissioner

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building Department, Public Works & Village Engineering Firm (Robinson Engineering LTD)
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building Department Commissioner/Public Works Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	November 23, 2001
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	2/20/2003
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, 2008
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, Training is always appreciated. No CFM on staff.
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:

Sec. 46-84 Definitions

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage subsequent to the adoption of the ordinance from which this division derived, 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 subsequent to the adoption of the ordinance from which this division derived, 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.

Sec. 46-86 Duties of the Building Commissioner

(a) *Determining the floodplain designation.*

- (1) Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a special flood hazard area (SFHA).
- (2) If they are in 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 division.

(g) *Damage determinations.* Make damage determinations of all damaged buildings in the SFHA after a flood to determine substantially damaged structures which must comply with subsection [46-91\(d\)\(3\)](#).

Sec. 46-91 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

(a) In addition to the requirements found in sections [46-88](#), [46-89](#) and [46-90](#) for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified, the following requirements shall be met.

(d) *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 \$1,000.00 or 70 square feet.
- b. Substantial improvements or structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than 20 percent or equal or exceed the market value by 50 percent. Alteration shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to the adoption of this division. If substantially improved, the existing structure and the addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section.
- c. Repairs made to a substantially damaged building. These repairs shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to the adoption of this division. 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 [section 46-84](#). This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods.

(3) A residential or nonresidential building may be elevated in accordance with the following:

- a. The building or improvements shall be elevated on crawl space, stilts, piles, walls, or other foundation that is permanently open to floodwaters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. Designs must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or the permanent openings, one on each wall, shall be no more than one foot 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.
- b. 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.

c. All areas below the *flood* protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to *flood* damage.

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

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

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

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

f. 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. Admin. Code Part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:

1. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved; (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.

2. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, the manufactured home shall be elevated so that either the top of the lowest floor is above the base flood elevation or the chassis is at least 36 inches in height above grade and supported by reinforced piers or other foundations of equivalent strength, whichever is less.

(6) 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 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	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection/ISO	Unknown	Unknown	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 funds, grants, and getting a GIS system in place. Village is in the process of having its Comprehensive Plan at this time. And it should be able to link to this mitigation plan when completed. It will be connected when completed.

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.

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: 1
- 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 5/25/2011	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
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 7/14/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding
1/29/2019	Winter Storm
2/6/2020	Severe Storms
3/12/2020 – present (reissued monthly)	COVID-19
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022 (reissued monthly through 10/28/2022)	Monkeypox

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Severe Storms	DR-4116	2013	-
Severe Winter Storms	DR-1960	2011	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1935	2010	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1800	2008	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1729	2007	-
Severe Winter Storms	EM-3161	2000	-
Winter Snow Storm	EM-3134	1999	-
Flooding	DR-1188	1997	-
Flooding	DR-1129	1996	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-997	1993	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-798	1987	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-776	1986	-

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.

Drought: We have farms lands that can be affected by dry seasons.

Flooding: The village is impacted variously, and currently implementing to record high-water marks, and maintaining good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. Vulnerable areas include 211th St & Glenwood Dryer Rd, Public Works Shop (19835 Stony Island), and older sections of town, North of 201st St.

Severe Weather: A six inch diameter tree limb was blown down on Route 394, a half mile north of Glenwood Dyer Road. A powerful line of thunderstorms moved across northern Illinois during the evening hours of August 4th, 2008. Widespread and significant wind damage was reported along with several brief tornadoes on the leading edge of this line of storms. Close to 550,000 customers lost power during these thunderstorms. In the City of Chicago, more than 4,400 trees suffered some amount of damage, 161 light poles were damaged and 252 power lines were blown down. We have an older community that can be affected by heat and/or cold weather.

Extreme Heat: A back up generator is needed for senior living

Lightning: Dispatch Dept. and the Pump House is vulnerable to outages.

High Wind: Wind gusts were measured to 62 mph near the intersection of 394 and Lincoln Highway. Strong to severe thunderstorms moved across parts of northern Illinois during the afternoon and evening hours of May 30th, 2013.

Extreme Cold / Severe Winter Storms: Village of Lynwood anticipates new road systems to develop the downtown area. Construction on new Joe Orr Road that is bringing another main access from I-394 into NW Indiana. Old water pipes across the entire town pose a risk for Extreme cold, in addition to Ice Storms and Heavy Storms. Additionally, a large portion of the population are seniors that can be affected by severe winter weather.

Tornado: There is no secondary power for Village buildings, and there are mobile parks within the Village boundaries.

Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke): Village has a lot of farm land.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	611	10.3%
People with disabilities	3,277	13.8%
People over 65 years	3,640	15.2%
People under 5 years	1,331	5.6%
People of color	18,913	78.9%
Black	15,247	63.6%
Native American	151	0.6%
Hispanic	2,506	10.5%
Difficulty with English	351	1.6%
Households with no car	299	3.5%
Mobile homes	1,069	12.5%

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

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

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

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

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

Tornado	Increase
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Remained the Same

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

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	Earthquake
4	Tornado
5	Flood
6	Drought
7	Dam Failure

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action 6.10

Mitigation Action #10: Participate and support flood and floodplain management studies and explore and implement projects resulting from those studies, such as, but not limited to the following: flood diversion and storage, improving sanitary sewer and storm water drainage infrastructure, and flood protection for Village streets. Determine and assess effectiveness of current flood related ordinances and codes (Sections 46-83 to 46-98).					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$500,000	Potential Funding Source: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	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 Wildfire/Wildfire Smoke
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Lynwood			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,6			
Applicable Objective					
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:	Flooding and Infrastructure Mitigation Project
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	N

Action 6.11

Mitigation Action #11: Conduct an assessment of current critical infrastructure and associated community lifelines to determine priority for improvement and replacement. Implement findings from assessment based on criticality, such as: water, sewer, and secondary power needs. Infrastructure in the Village is old and operating at or beyond capacity and is vulnerable to severe weather, tornadoes, and severe winter weather/extreme cold.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: State Special Funds Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: 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 Lynwood			

Applicable Goal	2,3
Applicable Objective	1,5,8
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:	Improve structure and infrastructure throughout Lynwood.
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 6.1

Mitigation Action #1: Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures in hazard-prone areas to prevent future structure damage. Give priority to properties with exposure to repetitive losses.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$500,000 or more	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, FMA, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term (depending on funding)	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		2014			

Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood
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	High
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description	We are always open to doing anything to help our impacted areas. At this reporting period we have nothing that was changed.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	I

Action 6.2

Mitigation Action #2: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Staff Time	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Tornado
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood				
Applicable Goal	2, 3, 4				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				

Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description	We are always willing to support any county actions required in the plan. None during this reporting period.
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 6.3

Mitigation Action #3: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/Organizations: Cook County EMRS	Estimated Cost: Staff Time	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Tornado
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood				
Applicable Goal	2, 3, 4				
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	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description	Cleaned catch basins as needed and repaired as needed and waterways throughout the village are monitored for cleaning.				

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 6.4

Mitigation Action #4: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as the Community Rating System, Tree City, and StormReady.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Staff Time	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Tornado
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood				
Applicable Goal	1, 2, 3				
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	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				

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

Action 6.5

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 Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Staff Time	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood				
Applicable Goal	1, 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	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 6.6

Mitigation Action #6: Where feasible, implement a program to record high watermarks following high water events.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Severe Weather
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Lynwood			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,5			
Applicable Objective		3,6,9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Program in place to record the quantity of rainfall with monitors in the sewer to record the flow characteristics during storms.			
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 6.7

Mitigation Action #7: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or redevelopment.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization:	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Staff Time	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected	Hazard(s) Mitigated:

Lynwood Building Department				Completion Date: Short-term	Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Tornado
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood				
Applicable Goal	5				
Applicable Objective	3, 4, 6, 10, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description	No new redevelopments during this reporting period, however we are always interested in ways the plan can help. Our building department is also aware of the current 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 6.8

Mitigation Action #8: Consider the development and implementation of a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to increase the Village's regulatory, financial and technical capability to implement mitigation actions.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Varies by project	Potential Funding Source: CIP component of general fund (if implemented)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Severe

					Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Tornado
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood				
Applicable Goal	5				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 7				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project	High				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description	The village considers capital improvements yearly but due to a lack of funding very few improvements are able to be considered.				
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 6.9

Mitigation Action #9: New Joe Orr Road that is bringing another main access from I-394					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$12,000,000; High	Potential Funding Source: Cook County, HMGP, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, High Wind, Snow, Blizzard, Extreme Cold
Year Initiated	2016				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Lynwood				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 4, 7				

Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project	The new road systems are the main reason Lynwood is anticipating developing the downtown area. Vacant land along Joe Orr Road provides another opportunity for expanding the retail and business development Lynwood is aspiring towards. Recently the Village High
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description	Construction on new Joe Orr Road that is bringing another main access from I-394 into NW Indiana. The new road systems are the main reason Lynwood is anticipating developing the downtown area. Vacant land along Joe Orr Road provides another opportunity for expanding the retail and business development that Lynwood is aspiring toward.
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
No completed actions at this time.

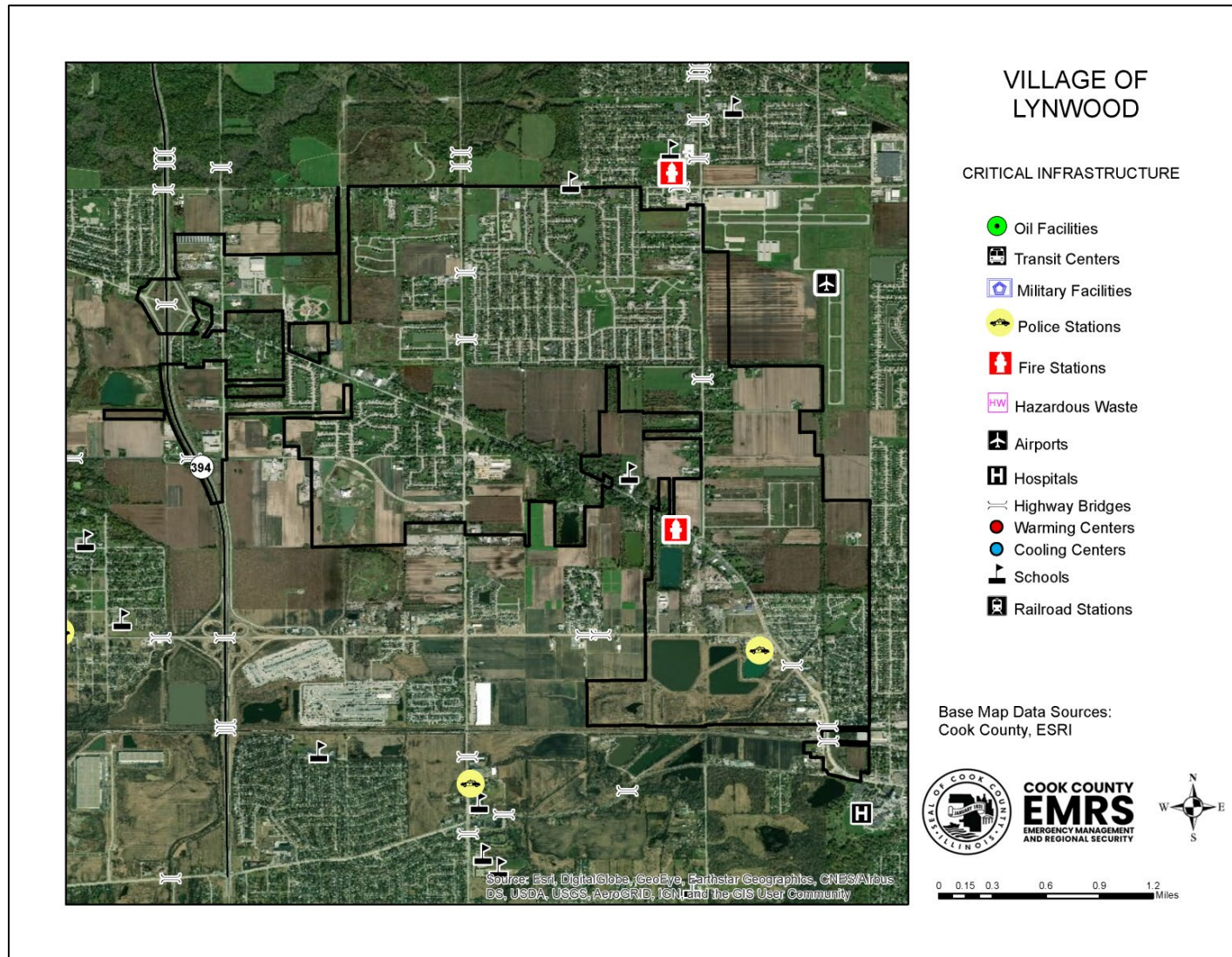
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

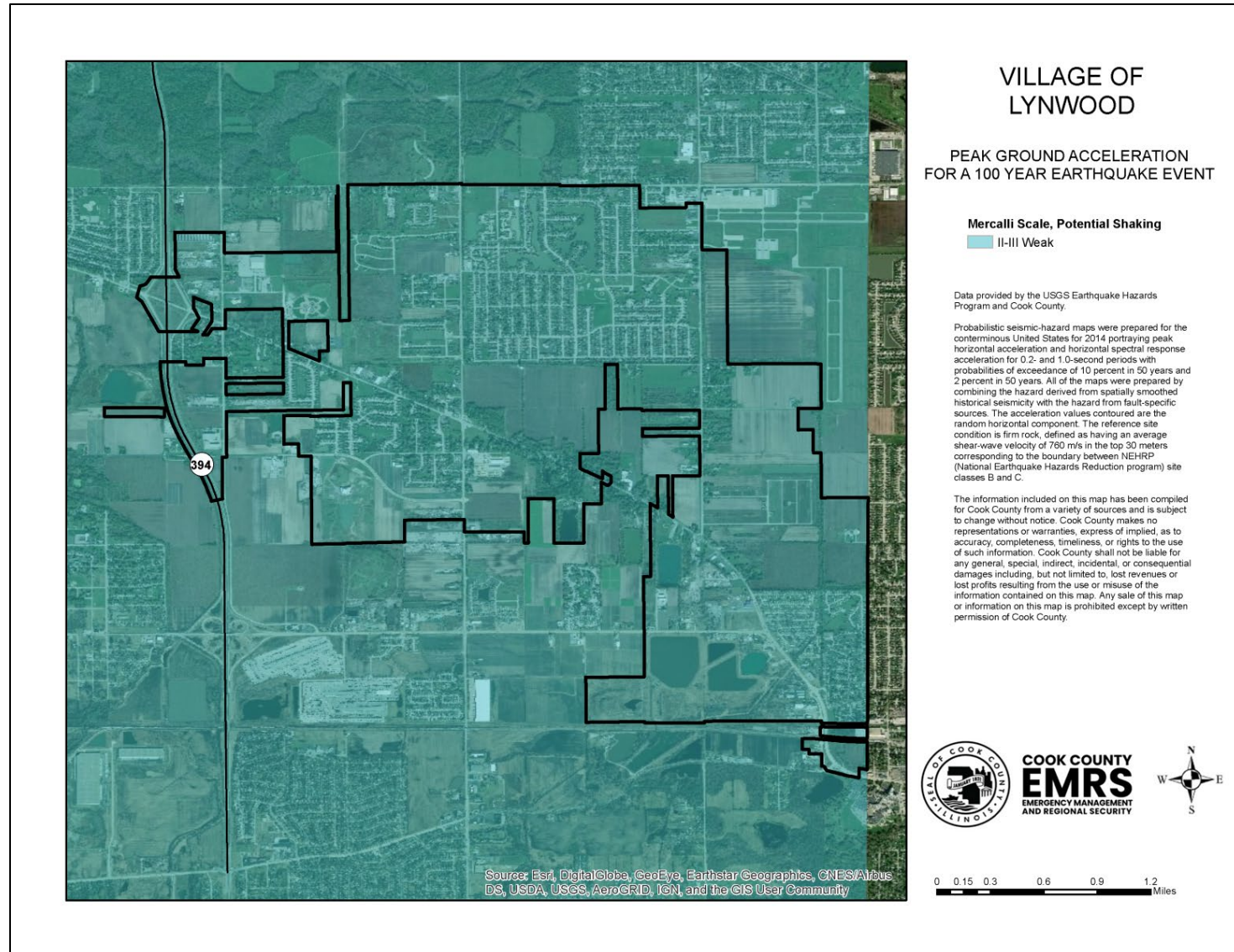
No future needs identified at this time.

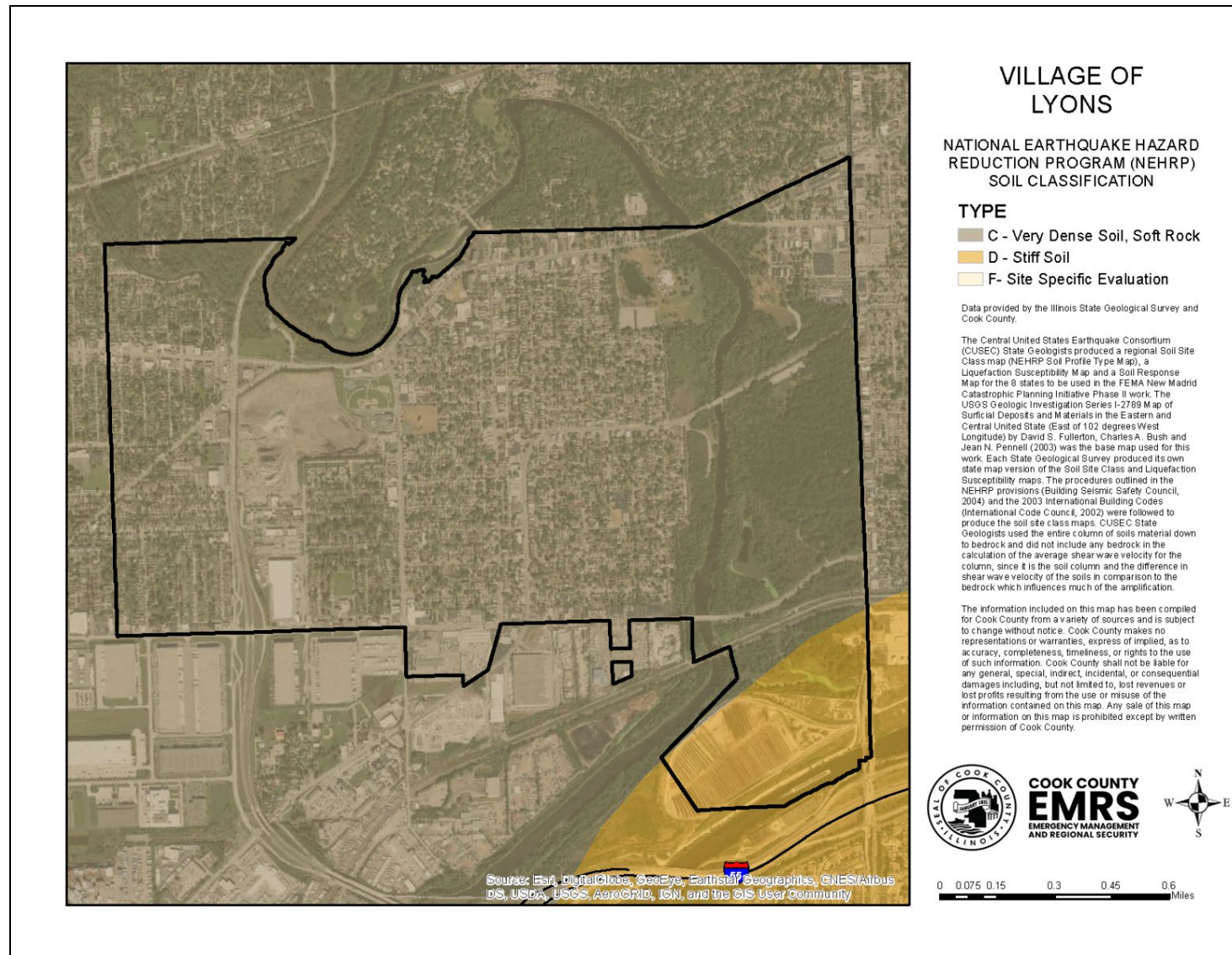
Additional Comments

No additional comments at this time.

Hazard Mapping







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>.

