# Matteson

# Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
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# **Jurisdiction Profile**

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

#### Date of Incorporation: 1889

**Current Population:** The 2020 U.S. Census population was 19,073. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 18,439.

**Population Growth:** The overall population has decreased by 3.70% between 2012 and 2022.

**Location and Description:** The Village of Matteson is located within Cook County and is considered a Metropolitan Chicago South Suburban Community. Matteson is part of the Chicago Southland. The Village is home to Lincoln Mall, one of Southland's regional shopping centers including big box retailers, and several hotels and low/midrise office buildings. The 110-acre Matteson Auto Mall, just west of Interstate 57 along US Highway 30, is the largest agglomeration of automobile dealerships in Illinois. The Village encompasses 9.36 square miles and is 30.2 miles from downtown Chicago. The Village's topography is mostly flat. Matteson is bordered by the Villages of Park Forest and Olympia Fields to the east, Country Club Hills and Tinley Park to the north, Frankfort to the west, and Richton Park to the south. I-57 runs through the Village of Matteson with highway exits at Lincoln Highway and Vollmer Road.

**Brief History:** In 1848, Fredrick Illgen purchased 40 acres from the federal government. These 40 acres are now the southern section of Matteson. The Village was named after the 10th Governor of Illinois, Joel A. Matteson (pronounced Mat-te-son), who was in office at the time of the settlement. German settlers were among the first to arrive in the area and situated themselves at the intersection of the Illinois Central and New York Central railroads. In 1855, Charles Ohlendorf earned the honor of being the first homeowner, the first merchant and the first postmaster. In 1856, John Fox built a home and wagon shop about the same time that John Steichelman built and opened the first Village hotel. According to the 1880 census, Matteson's population included 500 residents. Matteson was incorporated in 1889. A village water system was placed into operation in 1914. Route 30 (Lincoln

Highway) was paved in 1917 and a new school was constructed in 1918. The population rose to 1,211 by 1950. Two public schools were added as the population soared to 3,225 in 1960. Two more School Districts were established in the mid-1960s, creating the three-district system that serves Matteson today. In the 1970s, the Village annexed 195 acres, adding to the 1,003 acres annexed in 1961 and the 230 acres annexed in 1967. Lincoln Mall opened its doors in 1973. Matteson was a community of 11,378 by 1990. In September 1999, Matteson celebrated its diversity with a "Hands Across Southland" in honor of "Unity Month." Residents formed a human chain that linked Matteson to other neighboring suburbs. As Matteson moves forward, it continues to prosper, to support its successful businesses and residents, and to celebrate its diversity.

**Climate:** The climate in Matteson is classified as humid continental, with all four seasons distinctly represented: wet springs; hot/often humid summers; pleasant autumns; and cold winters. Annual precipitation is average - reaching its lowest points in January and February and peaks in May and June. Snowfall in the Village has ranged from 9.8 inches (1920–21) up to 89.7 inches (1978–79). Winter conditions can persist well into April and even occasionally into May. Thunderstorms are especially prevalent in the spring as the Village's proximity to Chicago's lakeside location makes it a center of conflicts between large volumes of warmer and colder air, triggering many kinds of severe weather. In the summer humidity is usually moderately high and temperatures ordinarily reach anywhere between 78 and 92 °F (26 and 33 °C). Overnight temperatures in summer usually drop to around 65–70 °F (18–21 °C). However, in July and August, there are usually several nights when the temperature drops below 60 °F (16 °C). The community's yearly precipitation is on average 36 inches; however, during the summer, rain arises from short-lived, hit-or-miss rain rather than actual prolonged rainfalls as thunderstorms also occur with regularity at night. In a normal summer, temperatures exceed 90 °F (32 °C) on 23 days. Summer is both the rainiest and sunniest season. The extreme heat that Matteson can experience during the height of the summer season can persist into the autumn season. Temperatures have reached 100 degrees as late as September 7 (with 99 °F or 37 °C occurring as late as September 29), and temperatures have reached the lower-to-mid 90s Fahrenheit (low 30s Celsius) as late as October 6. Conversely, temperatures have dropped below freezing overnight as early as September 23, and subzero temperatures (below -18 °C) have arrived as early as November 23. Therefore, Autumn, in some ways, is a calmer season than any of the other three in the Village of Matteson.

**Governing Body Format:** Matteson thrives for many reasons, and the local government plays a major role in keeping Matteson running smoothly. A Village President, Village Clerk, and six Trustees create the governing body. All eight positions are elected at large to staggered four-year terms. This body will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. The Village Administrator runs the day-to-day operations of the Village and oversees the work efforts of the Department Heads relative to Building Services, Community Affairs, Community Development, Economic Development, Engineering, Finance, Fire, Police, Human Resources, Planning, Public Works, and Recreation.

**Development Trends:** Matteson is a major retail hub as well as a strong market for commercial, office, and hotel development. Matteson is focused on attracting high-end quality retailers. Residents have the disposable income to support these types of businesses. With an average

household income of \$97,328, residents are highly educated with white-collar jobs, and they desire quality stores. Businesses of all types and sizes view Matteson as a great investment because of its commitment to positive growth. Public/private collaborations attest to the community's commitment to provide the highest level of shopping/commerce experience to residents and neighboring suburbs. Matteson offers the best of suburban living and convenience through an array of homes, shopping, restaurants, hotels, and business opportunities. The Village of Matteson's comprehensive plan was adopted in 1987 and last amended in September 2010 (land use intensity map). The Village also supports and follows the planning recommendations of the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (the GO TO 2040 Plan). Recently, in 2018, a master redevelopment plan for the 60-acre site, southeast of U.S. 30 and Cicero Avenue was a top priority of Matteson Village President Sheila Chalmers-Currin upon being sworn into office in May of 2017. The redevelopment project called Market Square Crossing, will offer significant commercial businesses, residential (townhome/condominiums), recreational facilities, entertainment, and pedestrian paths. The redevelopment plan outlines housing units (townhomes/condominiums) built into four-story buildings with commercial use at the ground levels. The redevelopment plan also calls for entertainment uses such as live theater performance, concerts as well as indoor/outdoor sports tournaments. This redevelopment plan came after several big box stores closed in Matteson.

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

# **Capability Assessment**

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

TABLE: LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY					
	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Codes, Ordinance	es & Requirem	nents			
Building Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2012 International Residential Code; 2012 International Building Code; 2004 Illinois State Plumbing Code; 2012 International Mechanical Code; 2011

					National Electrical Code; 2012 International Energy Conservation Code; 2012 International Fire Code; 2012 International Fuel Gas Code; 1997 Illinois Accessibility Code & 1998 ANSI A117.1; 2012 Property Maintenance Code
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Zoning Ordinance No. 1226 as amended; adopted 8-2- 84; last amended 10- 15-2012
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Ordinance No. 4166; 11-15- 2002
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Floodplain and Stormwater Management Code. Ordinance No. 1471, July 1, 1991; amended October 16, 2000
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Existing Structure Inspection Document: Last Updated Oct. 24, 2013. Specific requirements outlined in 2012 International Residential

					Code; 2004 Illinois State Plumbing Code; 2011 National Electrical Code; 2012 International Fire Code: 1997 Illinois Accessibility Code & 1998 ANSI A117.1; 2012 Property
					Maintenance Code. Village Ordinance No. 4186 (IPMC 2012)
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	Village of Matteson Comprehensive Plan, 2010
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Not Found
Public Health and Safety	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County Board of Health.
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	Yes
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Matteson Comp. Plan Adopted 1987, Amended 2010
Is	the plan equip	ped to provide int	egration to this mit	igation plan?	Yes
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Village Refers FEMA and 2008 Flood Maps regarding MWRD Requirements
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Ordinance No. 1471 – Floodplain & Storm Water Management Code (adopted July 1, 1991 & amended October 16, 2000)

Capital Improvement	No	No	No	No	
Plan					
	What	t types of capital f	acilities does the p	lan address?	N/A
Liobitat	1	Ηοω οπ	en is the plan revis I	ea/updated?	N/A
Conservation	No	No	Yes	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/Recov	Response/Recovery Planning				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Resolution No. 0768-0804; August 16, 2004
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	Cook County EMRS
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	Yes	Yes	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
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	Yes

TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY			
Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position	
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Engineering Division, Economic Development, Community Development, Public Affairs, and Public Works Departments	
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Engineering Division, Building Services, and Public Works Departments	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineering Division, Community Development, Economic Development, and Public Works Departments	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Finance Department	
Surveyors	Yes	Engineering Division	
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	Engineering Division	

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your	Public Works
jurisdiction?	Department
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Public Works Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Engineering Division
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	None
When we the most report Community Assistance Visit or Community	Village has not
Assistance Contact?	received a Community
Assistance Contact?	Assistance Visit
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations	Not that we are aware
that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	of
Do your flood bozord mana adaguately address the flood risk within your	No! Still referring to
iuriodiction 2 (If no, plagos state why)	2008 Flood Maps per
	MWRD requirements.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to	Vosl Tochnicol Training
support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of	and Equipment
assistance/training is needed?	

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. But the Village is definitely interested in participating in the CRS program.

#### **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 afterward 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:

152.01 Floodplain and Stormwater Management Code Adopted by Reference

The Floodplain and Stormwater Management Code set forth in Ord. 1471, passed July 3, 1991, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

(2000 Code, § 153.01) (Ord. 1471, passed 7-3-1991)

#### 152.02 Definitions

**SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE.** Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage subsequent to the adoption of this chapter equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. The term includes repetitive loss buildings. (See **REPETITIVE LOSS**.)

#### SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

(1) Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a structure taking place subsequent to the adoption of this chapter in which the cumulative percentage of improvements equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started.

(2) **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.

(3) 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 state's Register of Historic Places; provided that, the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

#### 157.04 Enforcement Official

The following are the duties of the Director of Building and Housing:

#### (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 an SFHA, determine whether they are in a floodway, flood fringe, or floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile; and

(3) Check whether the development is potentially within an extended SFHA (with a drainage area of 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 chapter.

(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 city for review to ensure that the development meets \$

(2) In the case of an appropriate use, the PE shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of § <u>157.21</u> of this chapter.

(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 § <u>157.23(C)</u> of this chapter;

157.23 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas and Protection of Buildings

In addition to the requirements found in §§ <u>157.20</u>, <u>157.21</u>, and <u>157.22</u> of this chapter 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 an 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 to or exceed the market value by 50%. Alteration shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to the file adoption of this chapter. 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 chapter. 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 § 157.02 of this chapter. This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods.

(3) A residential or non-residential 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 foundations that are 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 the existing grade, and consist 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; and

(c) All areas below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage; and

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 water-proofed service facilities may be located below the flood protection elevation; provided, they are waterproofed; and

(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; and

(e) In lieu of the above criteria, the design methods to comply with these requirements may be certified by a 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 state's 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:

- 1. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved:
- a. Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;
  - b. In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;
  - c. In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or

d. 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 the basement) elevated or structurally dry flood-proofed to the 500-year flood frequency elevation or three feet above the level of the 100-year flood frequency elevation whichever is greater. Flood-proofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into flood waters. 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	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	Yes	N/A	March 2013

#### **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 hazards, goals, and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next update of the Comprehensive Plan.

#### Emergency Plan Integration:

Cook County EMRS is supporting communities to develop and update their respective Emergency Operations Plans, Continuity of Operations Plans/Continuity of Government Plans, and Recovery Plans in 2024. This is an ongoing countywide initiative and is being implemented in all municipalities.

#### Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

An EOP template was created for all municipalities. The 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP and the hazards in the mitigation plan have been integrated into the Situation and Assumptions section of the EOP. Within that section, the natural hazards based on the 2019 MJ-HMP were added in the Initial Analysis and Assessment and Identification of Hazards section of the EOP. The hazards in the 2019 plan and the 2024 MJ-HMP did not change apart from adding wildfires for the Forest Preserve and unincorporated areas of the County. Future updates of the EOP will take into consideration any additional new natural hazards that are added to subsequent updates to the MJ-HMP.

#### Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

The Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for the municipality includes a Situation section that is based on the 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP jurisdictional annex, and specifically the hazards identified in the annex. The COOP-specific risk assessment is hazard-specific and based on the likelihood of occurrence and severity of impact.

#### Recovery Plan

The goals of the Recovery Plan were developed to align with the 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP, and specifically prioritize the responsibility of officials under this plan to save lives, protect property, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, repair essential facilities, restore services, and protect the environment. The plan acknowledges that hazard mitigation is an important priority and consideration during the rebuilding process.

## Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

The information provided below was solicited from the jurisdiction and supported by NOAA and other relevant data sources.

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

- Number of FEMA-Identified Repetitive Loss Properties: 2 (2 Single Family)
- 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	COVID-19
monthly)	
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022	Monkeypox
(reissued monthly through	
10/28/2022)	

TABLE: NATURAL HAZA	RD EVENTS		
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Severe Weather	-	6/30/2014	-
Severe Winter Snow Storms and Cold	-	12/2013 - 2/2014	Brutal impact on salt supply and overtime staff – public works and public safety. One of the worst winter storms (consistently) in all time. Severe cold, unimaginable snow and more. Deadly driving conditions and concerns for health and welfare of children and seniors. Severe flooding is expected in the Spring thaw. No preliminary damage estimates. No insurance claim data. Citizen input involves snow removal timely and consistently. Concerns for spring flooding
Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds and Flooding	DR-4116	4/26/2013	Debris, Miscellaneous, Response, Flooding, Severe Storm. Efforts were made to combat the rising waters caused by floods that flowed above 3 feet into homes, basements and down streets. More than seven inches of rain fell in Matteson. Costs of additional equipment, overtime to staff, and bringing in other

			professional resources were approximately \$1,000,000. Citizen input included questions on infrastructure capacity to mitigate flood in the future. Questions arose regarding how residents could obtain help from FEMA. Preliminary damage estimates – not known; Insurance Claims – not known
Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR-1960	1/31/2011	Damage assessment included the need for emergency protective measures, including snow assistance, for a continuous 48-hour period. Damage included significant debris, the need for additional, emergency services related to the disaster, and repairing or replacing damaged public facilities, such as roads, utilities and recreation areas. Storm cleanup severely strained the Village budget. Unplanned amounts (over \$1 million) for additional salt, over time for public works and public safety staff. Securing additional staff and professional contractors were needed during this period as well. Snow melting led to flooding issues shortly thereafter which caused significant problems because of current infrastructure not having capacity. Previous floods brought much wear and tear on public infrastructure, and this incident caused additional, unforeseen problems. The storm

			caused serious social disruption and caused great hardship to qualify of life for a long period of time. Matteson is part of a regional emergency response plan. Property damage estimates – not known. Insurance Claims – not known.
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1935	7/9/2010	Exceptional flooding occurred; damage to property. Village spent in excess of \$1 million to cover overtime for public works and public safety; additional equipment; contractors; and more. Clean up of debris and other damage was excessive. Citizen input discussed the capacity of current public infrastructure regarding future floods. The storm caused serious social disruption and caused great hardship to qualify of life for a long period of time. Property damage estimates – not known; insurance claims data – not known. Matteson is part of a regional emergency response plan.
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1800	9/13/2008	Significant flood damage to homes and businesses. Fallen debris required additional cleanup efforts. Severely damaged homes required significant rehabilitation. Loss of personal property conveyed. Village spent over \$1 million for staff overtime regarding public safety and public works. Equipment maintenance and contractor resources were required as well. Citizen input conveyed concerns on capacity of

			current public infrastructure – and when the infrastructure will be able to handle severe flooding issues. The storm caused serious social disruption and caused great negative to qualify of life for a long period of time. Insurance Claims not known; preliminary damage estimates- not known. Matteson is part of a regional emergency response plan.
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1729	8/20/2007	Severe damage to properties due to flooding and debris. The storm caused serious social disruption and caused great hardship to qualify of life for a long period of time. Village spent over \$1 million on staff overtime public works and public safety, equipment, and contractors to ensure capacity to deal with aftermath of storm. Citizen input involves infrastructure capacity and when capacity will be enhanced to deal with flood issues. Insurance claims – not known. Matteson is part of a regional emergency response plan. Property damage estimates – not known; insurance claims data – not known.
Hurricane Katrina	-	12/11/2000	-
Flooding	DR-1188	8/16/1997	Severe flood problems were a result of overflows of water that submerged dry land within the Village. The ground was saturated where the water either could not run off or could not run off quickly enough to stop accumulating. This was a result of strong

			rains. In addition, some of
			the flooding occurred on
			impermeable surfaces,
			such as concrete and
			paving, and could not
			rapidly dissipate into the
			ground. Therefore, there
			are systematic negative
			impacts on the
			community each time it
			floods due to sewer pipes,
			toilets and sinks into
			buildings, seepage
			through building walls and
			floors; the accumulation
			of water on property and in
			public right-of-ways. This
			leads to a negative impact
			on quality of life. It costs
			the Village over \$1 million
			each time a natural
			disaster occurs - costs for
			overtime public safety
			staff, overtime public
			works and building staff,
			etc.; purchase of new
			equipment or repairing
			old; costs additional
			contractors; and more.
			Preliminary damage
			estimates not known.
			Insurance claims not
			known. Citizen input
			involves questions
			regarding the capacity of
			current public
			infrastructure; and when
			the capacity to handle
			flooding issues will be
			resolved
			Severe flood problems
			were a result of overflows
			of water that submerged
			ary land within the Village.
			ine ground was saturated
Flooding	DR-1129	7/17/1996	where the water either
_			could not run off or could
			not run off quickly enough
			to stop accumulating. This
			was a result of strong
			rains. In addition, some of
			the flooding occurred on

			impermeable surfaces,
			such as concrete and
			paving, and could not
			rapidly dissipate into the
			ground. Therefore, there
			are systematic negative
			impacts on the
			community each time it
			floods due to sewer pipes,
			toilets and sinks into
			buildings, seepage
			through building walls and
			floors; the accumulation
			of water on property and in
			public right-of-ways. This
			leads to a negative impact
			on quality of life. It costs
			the Village over \$1 million
			each time a natural
			disaster occurs - costs for
			overtime public safety
			staff, overtime public
			works and building staff,
			etc.; purchase of new
			equipment or repairing
			old; costs additional
			contractors; and more.
			Preliminary damage
			estimates not known.
			Insurance claims not
			known. Citizen input
			involves questions
			regarding the capacity of
			current public
			infrastructure; and when
			the capacity to handle
			flooding issues will be
			resolved.
			The event included an
			unusual force of heavy
			rain fall and exceptionally
			strong winds with violent
			outbreaks of thunder and
			lightning. Severe flood
Flooding, Severe	DR-997	4/13/1993	problems were a result of
Storms			overflows of water that
			submerged ary land within
			the village. The ground
			was saturated where the
			off or pould not run off
			quickly enough to stop

			accumulating. This was a
			result of strong rains. In
			addition, some of the
			flooding occurred on
			Impermeable surfaces,
			such as concrete and
			paving, and could not
			rapidly dissipate into the
			ground. Therefore, there
			are systematic negative
			impacts on the
			community each time it
			floods due to sewer pipes,
			toilets and sinks into
			buildings, seepage
			through building walls and
			floors; the accumulation
			of water on property and in
			public right-of-ways. This
			leads to a negative impact
			on quality of life. It costs
			the Village over \$1 million
			each time a natural
			disaster occurs - costs for
			overtime public safety
			staff, overtime public
			works and building staff,
			etc.; purchase of new
			equipment or repairing
			contractors; and more.
			Preliminary damage
			estimates not known.
			Insurance claims not
			known. Citizen input
			involves questions
			regarding the capacity of
			infrastructures and when
			the experience; and when
			flooding incurs will be
			resolved
			The event included an
			unusual force of beau
			rain fall and exceptionally
			strong winds with violent
Severe Storms			outbreaks of thunder and
Flooding	DR-798	8/13/1987	lightning Severe flood
			problems were a result of
			overflows of water that
			submerged dry land within
			the Village The ground
		1	the vittage. The ground

			was saturated where the water either could not run off or could not run off quickly enough to stop accumulating. This was a result of strong rains. In addition, some of the flooding occurred on impermeable surfaces, such as concrete and paving, and could not rapidly dissipate into the ground. Therefore, there are systematic negative impacts on the community each time it floods due to sewer pipes, toilets and sinks into buildings, seepage through building walls and floors; the accumulation of water on property and in public right-of-ways. This leads to a negative impact on quality of life. It costs the Village over \$1 million each time a natural disaster occurs - costs for overtime public safety staff, overtime public works and building staff, etc.; purchase of new equipment or repairing old; costs additional contractors; and more. Preliminary damage estimates not known. Insurance claims not known. Citizen input involves questions regarding the capacity of current public infrastructure; and when the capacity to handle flooding issues will be
			flooding issues will be resolved.
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-776	9/21/1988	ne event included an unusual force of heavy rain fall and exceptionally strong winds with violent outbreaks of thunder and lightning. Severe flood

			problems were a result of
			overflows of water that
			submerged dry land within
			the Village. The ground
			was saturated where the
			water either could not run
			off or could not run off
			quickly enough to stop
			accumulating. This was a
			result of strong rains. In
			addition, some of the
			flooding occurred on
			impermeable surfaces,
			such as concrete and
			paving, and could not
			rapidly dissipate into the
			ground. Therefore, there
			are systematic negative
			impacts on the
			community each time it
			floods due to sewer pipes,
			toilets and sinks into
			buildings, seepage
			through building walls and
			floors; the accumulation
			of water on property and in
			public right-of-ways. This
			leads to a negative impact
			on quality of life. It costs
			the Village over \$1 million
			each time a natural
			disaster occurs - costs for
			overtime public safety
			staff_overtime public
			works and building staff
			etc : nurchase of new
			equipment or repairing
			old: costs additional
			contractors: and more
			Proliminary damage
			ostimatos not known
			loguropoo oloimo pot
			known Citizon input
			involvos questions
			involves questions
			eurront nublic
			the eenecity to be all a
			flooding issues will be
			recolled
Winter Snow Storm	EM-3134	1/16/1979	Extreme cold, horrid
1			unving conditions.

			Exhausted village resources in purchase of salt, equipment, overtime staff, and public safety. No damage estimates, insurance claim data. Citizen complaints on timely snow removal.
Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes	DR-509	6/18/1976	The event of high winds was a violent occurrence with an unusual force of heavy rain fall and exceptionally strong winds with violent outbreaks of thunder and lightning. Severe flood problems were a result of overflows of water that submerged dry land within the Village. The ground was saturated where the water either could not run off or could not run off quickly enough to stop accumulating. This was a result of strong rains. In addition, some of the flooding occurred on impermeable surfaces, such as concrete and paving, and could not rapidly dissipate into the ground. Therefore, there are systematic negative impacts on the community each time it floods due to sewer pipes, toilets and sinks into buildings, seepage through building walls and floors; the accumulation of water on property and in public right-of-ways. This leads to a negative impact on quality of life. It costs the Village over \$1 million each time a natural disaster occurs - costs for overtime public safety staff, overtime public works and building staff, etc.; purchase of new equipment or repairing

			old; costs additional contractors; and more. Preliminary damage estimates not known. Insurance claims not known. Citizen input involves questions regarding the capacity of current public infrastructure; and when the capacity to handle flooding issues will be resolved
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-373	4/26/1973	The event included an unusual force of heavy rain fall and exceptionally strong winds with violent outbreaks of thunder and lightning. Severe flood problems were a result of overflows of water that submerged dry land within the Village. The ground was saturated where the water either could not run off or could not run off quickly enough to stop accumulating. This was a result of strong rains. In addition, some of the flooding occurred on impermeable surfaces, such as concrete and paving, and could not rapidly dissipate into the ground. Therefore, there are systematic negative impacts on the community each time it floods due to sewer pipes, toilets and sinks into buildings, seepage through building walls and floors; the accumulation of water on property and in public right-of-ways. This leads to a negative impact on quality of life. It costs the Village over \$1 million each time a natural disaster occurs - costs for overtime public safety

			staff, overtime public works and building staff, etc.; purchase of new equipment or repairing old; costs additional contractors; and more. Preliminary damage estimates not known. Insurance claims not known. Citizen input involves questions regarding the capacity of current public infrastructure; and when the capacity to handle flooding issues will be resolved.
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-351	9/4/1972	The event included an unusual force of heavy rain fall and exceptionally strong winds with violent outbreaks of thunder and lightning. Severe flood problems were a result of overflows of water that submerged dry land within the Village. The ground was saturated where the water either could not run off or could not run off quickly enough to stop accumulating. This was a result of strong rains. In addition, some of the flooding occurred on impermeable surfaces, such as concrete and paving, and could not rapidly dissipate into the ground. Therefore, there are systematic negative impacts on the community each time it floods due to sewer pipes, toilets and sinks into buildings, seepage through building walls and floors; the accumulation of water on property and in public right-of-ways. This leads to a negative impact on quality of life. It costs

			the Village over \$1 million each time a natural disaster occurs - costs for overtime public safety staff, overtime public works and building staff, etc.; purchase of new equipment or repairing old; costs additional contractors; and more. Preliminary damage estimates not known. Insurance claims not known. Citizen input involves questions regarding the capacity of current public infrastructure; and when the capacity to handle flooding issues will be resolved.
Tornadoes	DR-227	4/25/1967	Tornadoes with heavy rains and strong winds caused much damage within the Matteson community. However, the extent of natural disaster damage is not always clear. However, what is clear - this event was a violent occurrence that exhausted a negative impact on quality of life and the economy. No preliminary damage estimates available. No insurance claims data available. When flooding is not the primary issue, very little citizen input in this regard
Severe Winter Storm	EM-3161	-	Although Matteson, Illinois was not one of its hardest hit areas within the nation, the community felt devastating impact from its winds and floods. Caused evacuation, structural damage to the infrastructure, and utility damage. No preliminary damage estimates. No

	insurance claim data.
	Citizen input was that of
	understanding to other
	states who were hardest
	hit. Village expended
	nearly \$2 million to
	manage disaster
	outcomes

#### 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/Severe Weather:** Multiple areas are prone to community urban flooding, which causes road blockages, especially in poor drainage areas. We have senior living facilities, a nursing home, and a hospital within the Village that are at risk.

**Hail:** This event occurs during thunderstorms, which often cause flooding and severe wind events. Power lines, structures, and trees are frequently damaged.

**Tornado/High Winds:** High winds have historically affected residential areas, causing downed trees and electrical lines. There are two mobile home parks within the Village also at risk.

**Snow:** Senior citizens and individuals with functional and access needs in the community have historically had issues when there is a large amount of snow or severe winter weather.

**Extreme Cold:** Senior citizen complexes/housing and those that reside in those facilities are especially vulnerable during severe cold incidents. We have senior living facilities, senior home facility, a nursing home, and a hospital within the Village that are at risk.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	705	8.1%
People with disabilities	4,061	11%
People over 65 years	6,048	16.3%
People under 5 years	2,182	5.9%
People of color	31,604	85%
Black	29,257	78.7%
Native American	0	0%
Hispanic	1,298	3.5%
Difficulty with English	173	0.5%
Households with no car	847	5.9%
Mobile homes	1,076	7.5%

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 hazardprone areas had increased, decreased, or remained the same for each natural hazard identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Climate change, infrastructure expansion, and economic shifts that can affect vulnerability were considered. For example, if planned development is in an identified hazard area or is not built to the updated building codes, it may increase the community's vulnerability to future hazards and disasters. On the other hand, if development occurred with mitigation practices in place, the vulnerability may have remained the same or decreased. Additionally, shifting demographics were taken into consideration when assessing development trends.

#### Jurisdiction-Specific Climate Change Vulnerability and Impacts

The table below outlines if climate change, as assessed by the local planning team, has increased or decreased the municipality's vulnerability/exposure, and thereby the potential impacts, to each natural hazard over the past five (5) years (**Current Vulnerability**), and the effect of climate change in the future probability of occurrence and impacts (**Future Vulnerability**) from each natural hazard.

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

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

# 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	Not Applicable	
Earthquake	Not Applicable	
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Not Applicable	
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail,	Pompined the Same	
Fog, High Wings)	Remained the Same	

Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Remained the Same
Tornado	Not Applicable
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Not Applicable

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	Not Applicable
Drought	Not Applicable
Earthquake	Not Applicable
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Not Applicable
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Wings)	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)	Not Applicable

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

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

# **New Mitigation Actions**

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

Mitigation Action #20: Minimize damage to shutters, structural bracing, laminated glass etc.					
Lead	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)
Agency/Department	Agencies/	High	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:
Organization:	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	Severe
Village Administration			General	Date:	Weather
			Fund,	Long-term	Severe
			HMGP,		Winter
			BRIC		Weather
					Tornado
					Earthquake
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,6			
Applicable Objective		1, 2, 3, 4, 7			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low,		High			
Medium, High)					
Benefits of the Mitigati	<b>on Project</b> (Loss	High			
Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)					
Action/Implementation Plan and Project		Take all necessary precautions to minimize damage shutters, structural			
Description:		bracing, laminated glass etc.			
Actual Completion Dat	e or Ongoing Indefinite				
Project Status & Chang	ges in Priority				
Completion status legend:		Ν			
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;					
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;					

<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

# **Ongoing Mitigation Actions**

The following are ongoing actions with no definitive end or that are still in progress. During the 2024 update, these "ongoing" mitigation actions and projects were modified and/or amended, as needed.

Mitigation Action #2: STRENGTHEN BUILDING AND ZONING CODES – impacts of natural hazards on future land uses; integrate					
hazard mitigation polic	ies; strengthen land-use	planning efforts; reduce natu	ral hazard risk and vi	ulnerability to po	tentially
isolated populations.					
Lead	Supporting Agencies/	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)
Agency/Department	Organizations:	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:
Organization:			Source:	Completion	All
Public Works			General	Date:	Hazards
			Fund	Short-term	
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction	1	Village of Matteson			
Applicable Goal		2,3			
Applicable Objective		2, 4, 10, 12			
Cost Analysis (Low, Me	edium, High)	Low			
Priority and Level of Im Medium, High)	portance (Low,	High			
Benefits of the Mitigati Avoided or Issue Being	<b>on Project</b> (Loss Mitigated)	Medium			
Action/Implementatio Description:	n Plan and Project	Especially in regards to new business development and maintaining existing structures, the Village has improved various building codes along the way per ordinance and resolution updates. This is a forever ongoing effort to ensure ordinances and codes are up to date with ever-changing vulnerabilities and ris assessments.			g existing he way per o ensure ities and risk
Actual Completion Dat	te or Ongoing Indefinite				

Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
<b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion;	
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;	0
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

#### Action M2.3

Mitigation Action #3: 72-HOUR SELF SUFFICIENCY – increase Matteson's capacity to handle hazards and related crises within its government immediately and strengthen intergovernmental agreements and cooperation during and after hazards as well. Specifics increase local capacity through all phases of emergency management, increase resilience, improve systems that provide early warnings, establish new partnerships, and strengthen existing ones.

Lead Agency/Department Organization: Admin.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$50,000; Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards	
Year Initiated		2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson				
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective		1, 2, 5, 8				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium,	High)	Medium				
Priority and Level of Importan Medium, High)	ce (Low,	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Proj or Issue Being Mitigated)	ect (Loss Avoided	High				
Action/Implementation Plan a Description:	and Project	Self Sufficiency is always ongoing. The Village has increased its capacity to handle hazards and related crisis through various partnerships and training efforts. The Village practices regarding hazard mitigation supports general community objectives of economic vitality, social welfare, and environmental protection and conservation. As a community, these practices include disaster-resistant housing, employment opportunities, transportation, and				

	public services which helps our community to become more sustainable and robust. Strengthening local capacity and resilience for disaster includes improved systems and early warnings.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
<ul> <li>Project Status &amp; Changes in Priority</li> <li>Completion status legend:</li> <li>N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;</li> <li>O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;</li> <li>R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action</li> </ul>	0
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #4: ENHANCE TORNADO WARNING PROTOCOL – help minimize disruption of Matteson government operations; improve early warning systems and emergency response communications; enhance partnerships regarding						
warning protocol.						
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$100,000; Medium	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	<b>Hazard(s) Mitigated:</b> All Hazards	
Year Initiated		2014		·		
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson				
Applicable Goal		2,4				
Applicable Objective		1, 5, 8				
Cost Analysis (Low, Med	ium, High)	Medium				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High				
<b>Benefits of the Mitigation Project</b> (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High				

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	The Village's public safety personnel: Police, Fire, and Public Works including public relations have put forth new avenues to improve warning protocol. Always, an ongoing process - for ever-changing times
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
<b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion;	0
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;	
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #9: 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 lesses							
Lead	Supporting Agencies/	Estimated Cost:	Estimated Cost: Potential Estimated Hazard(s)				
Agency/Department	Organizations:	High	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:		
Organization:	-		Source:	Completion	All		
Admin.			HMGP,	Date:	Hazards		
			BRIC	Long-term			
				(depending			
				on funding)			
Voorluitiotod		2014					
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson					
Applicable Goal		3					
Applicable Objective		7,13					
Cost Analysis (Low, Me	edium, High)	High					
Priority and Level of Im	portance (Low, Medium,	High					
High)		Tilgii					
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided		Modium					
or Issue Being Mitigated)							
Action/Implementation	n Plan and Project	Where appropriate the Village has implemented a retrofitting to give priority to					
Description:		properties with exposure to repetitive losses.					

Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;	0
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #10: C	Mitigation Action #10: Continue to support the county-wide actions identified in Cook County's Hazardous Mitigation plan.				ion plan.
Lead	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)
Agency/Department	Agencies/	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:
Organization:	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All
Public Works			General	Date:	Hazards
			Fund	Short- and	
				long-term	
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		All			
Cost Analysis (Low, Med	dium, High)	Low			
Priority and Level of Imp	oortance (Low, Medium,	High			
High)		I ligit			
Benefits of the Mitigatio	n Project (Loss Avoided	Medium			
or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medidini			
Action/Implementation	Plan and Project				
Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority					
Completion status legend:		0			
<b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress T	Toward Completion;	0			
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely;	<b>C</b> = Project Completed;				

<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #11:	Mitigation Action #11: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead	Supporting Agencies/	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Agency/Department	Organizations:	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
Organization:			Source:	Completion	All	
EMRS			General	Date:	Hazards	
Public Works			Fund	Short-term		
Year Initiated		2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	1	Village of Matteson				
Applicable Goal		2,3				
Applicable Objective		3, 4, 6				
Cost Analysis (Low, Me	Analysis (Low, Medium, High) Low					
Priority and Level of Im	portance (Low, Medium,	Medium				
High)						
Benefits of the Mitigati	on Project (Loss Avoided	Medium				
or Issue Being Mitigated	)					
Action/Implementatio	n Plan and Project	Plan maintenance strategy is an ongoing effort				
Description:						
Actual Completion Da	te or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Chang	ges in Priority					
Completion status legend:						
N = New; I = In Progress	Toward Completion;	0				
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely	; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;					
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from	n Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action					
Taken/Delayed						

Mitigation Action #12: Co	onsider participation in in	centive-based programs such as	the Communit	ty Rating System	, Tree City,	
Lead	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Agency/Department	Agencies/	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
Organization:	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All	
Public Works			General	Date:	Hazards	
			Fund	Long-term		
Year Initiated		2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson				
Applicable Goal		2,4				
Applicable Objective		3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Med	ium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High				
Benefits of the Mitigation or Issue Being Mitigated)	n Project (Loss Avoided	ded Medium				
		The Village looks forward to doing more than meeting the minimum NFIP			m NFIP	
Action/Implementation	Plan and Project	requirements to help its citizens prevent or reduce flood losses. To begin the				
Description:		application process for CRS, the Village plans to submit a letter of interest to				
		FEMA. Village is also looking into	a Tree City app	lication as well.		
Actual Completion Date	or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Change	s in Priority					
Completion status legend:						
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;						
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;						
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from A	Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action					
Taken/Delayed						

#### Action M2.13

Mitigation Action #13: 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	Supporting Agencies/	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Agency/Department	Organizations:	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
Organization:			Source:	Completion	Flooding	
Public Works			General	Date:		
			Fund	Short-term		
				and ongoing		
Year Initiated		2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	1	Village of Matteson				
Applicable Goal		2,3				
Applicable Objective		4, 6, 9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Me	edium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium,		Modium				
High)						
Benefits of the Mitigati	on Project (Loss Avoided	Modium	Medium			
or Issue Being Mitigated	))	Medium				
Action/Implementatio	n Plan and Project					
Description:						
Actual Completion Da	te or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority						
Completion status legend:						
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;		0				
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely	; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b>					
= Want Removed from A	Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action					
Taken/Delayed						

Mitigation Action #14: Where feasible, implement a program to record high water marks following high-water events.					ts.		
Lead	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)		
Agency/Department	Agencies/	Medium	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:		
Organization:	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	Flooding,		
Public Works			General	Date:	Severe		
			Fund;	Long-term	Weather		
			FEMA				
			Public				
			Assistance				
			(PA)				
Year Initiated	·	2014					
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson					
Applicable Goal		2,3					
Applicable Objective		3, 6, 9					
Cost Analysis (Low, Med	dium, High)	Medium					
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium,		High					
High)							
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided		Modium					
or Issue Being Mitigated)		Inedidin					
Action/Implementation	Plan and Project	Limited resources at this time					
Description:							
Actual Completion Date	e or Ongoing Indefinite						
Project Status & Changes in Priority							
Completion status legend:							
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;							
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;		0					
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action							
Taken/Delayed							

Mitigation Action #15: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or							
Lead Agency/Department	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)		
Organization:	Agencies/	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:		
Engineering Division,	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All		
Economic Development,	-		General	Date:	Hazards		
Community Development,			Fund	Short-term			
Public Affairs, and Public							
Works Departments							
Year Initiated		2014	·	•			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson					
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5					
Applicable Objective		3, 4, 6, 10, 13					
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium	, High)	Low					
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium,		Medium					
High)		Medium					
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided		High					
or Issue Being Mitigated)							
Action/Implementation Plan	and Project						
Description:							
Actual Completion Date or C	Ingoing Indefinite						
Project Status & Changes in	Priority						
Completion status legend:							
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;							
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b>							
= Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action							
Taken/Delayed							

Mitigation Action #16: Consider developing and implementing a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to increase the Village's					he Village's		
regulatory, financial, and technical capability to implement mitigation actions.							
Lead	Supporting	Estimated Cost: Potential Estimated Hazard(s					
Agency/Department	Agencies/	High	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:		
Organization:	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All		
Public Works			CIP	Date:	Hazards		
			component of	Long-term			
			the general				
			fund (if				
			implemented)				
Year Initiated		2014					
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Matteson					
Applicable Goal		2,3					
Applicable Objective		1, 2, 7					
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High					
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium,		Medium					
High)							
Benefits of the Mitigation	Project (Loss Avoided	High					
or Issue Being Mitigated)		111611					
Action/Implementation F	Plan and Project	Limited resources at this time to undergo this effort. To prevent flooding, we					
Description:		are currently working on infrastructure.					
Actual Completion Date	or Ongoing Indefinite						
Project Status & Changes in Priority							
Completion status legend:							
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;							
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;		0					
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action							
Taken/Delayed							

Mitigation Action #17: Demolition has been completed regarding the properties located at Lincoln Mall. There is now vacant							
land on 90% of the property. Vacant land allows for additional drainage within the community. Much of the property will be							
turned into green space.							
Lead	Supporting Agencies/	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)		
Agency/Department	Organizations:	High	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:		
Organization:			Source:	Completion	Flooding		
Admin.			HMGP,	Date:			
			BRIC	Long-term			
Year Initiated		2014					
Applicable Jurisdiction	1	Village of Matteson					
Applicable Goal		2,3					
Applicable Objective		7, 12, 13					
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		TBD					
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium,							
High)		nign					
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or		High					
Issue Being Mitigated)							
		Demolition has been complete regarding the properties located at Lincoln					
Action/Implementation	n Plan and Project	Mall. There is now vacant land on 90% of the property. Vacant land allows for					
Description:		additional drainage within the community. Much of property will be turned					
		into green space.					
Actual Completion Dat	te or Ongoing Indefinite						
Project Status & Chang	ges in Priority						
Completion status legend:							
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;		0					
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b>							
= Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action							
Taken/Delayed							

Mitigation Action #18: Project compliance with MWRD Watershed Management Ordinance Article 8, Inflow & Infiltration							
Control Program (IICP) for the sanitary sewers owned by Matteson. In July of 2014, MWRD enacted the new IICP. (The project							
was not previously identified in the 2016 report.)							
Lead	Supporting Agencies/	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)		
Agency/Department	Organizations:	High	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:		
Organization:			Source:	Completion	Flooding		
MWRD			MWRD	Date:			
Public Works				Short-term			
Year Initiated		2014					
Applicable Jurisdiction	1	Village of Matteson					
Applicable Goal		2,3					
Applicable Objective		2, 12, 13					
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High					
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium,		High					
High)							
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided		High					
or Issue Being Mitigated	)	Tingit					
		Village program is divided i	nto Short and Long Te	rm. The Short Ter	m Program		
Action/Implementatio	n Plan and Project	includes identifying and re	pairing defects and cro	oss connections i	n the worst		
Description:		10% area of the sanitary sewer system, the High Priority Area. This includes					
		approximately 17,800 feet of sewer, 85 Manholes and 356 properties.					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite							
Project Status & Changes in Priority							
Completion status legend:							
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;		0					
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed;							
<b>R</b> = Want Removed from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action							
Taken/Delayed							

Mitigation Action #19: Historical Old Mitigation, Storm Mitigation Project						
Lead Agency/Department Organization:	Supporting	Estimated	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Village Administration	Agencies/	Cost:	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
	Organizations:	High	Source:	Completion	Flooding,	
	MWRD	_	HMGP,	Date:	Lightning,	
			BRIC	2025	Hail, Fog,	
					High Wind,	
					Snow,	
					Blizzard,	
					Extreme	
					Cold, Ice	
					Storms,	
					Tornado,	
					Widespread	
					Power	
					Outage	
Year Initiated		2019			·	
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Ma	tteson			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,6				
Applicable Objective		1, 2, 3, 4, 7				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High	High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, H	igh)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being		High				
Mitigated)						
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:						
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite						
Project Status & Changes in Priority						
Completion status legend:						
<b>N</b> = New; <b>I</b> = In Progress Toward Completion;		0				
<b>O</b> = Ongoing Indefinitely; <b>C</b> = Project Completed; <b>R</b> = Want Removed						
from Annex; <b>X</b> = No Action Taken/Delayed						

# **Completed Actions**

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

#### **Completed Action Items**

IMPROVE PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE - regarding mitigation of floods and other hazards with specific concentrations on water/sewer infrastructure projects. Some other mitigation efforts include sewer lining and smoke testing for combined sewer overflow; street reconstruction/drainage; new sidewalk design/construction to include better drainage; elevated tank raising; water main replacements for sustainability; elevated tank painting for better sustainability; sanitary sewer cleaning; utility upgrades/efficiency regarding public street lights; local roads and bridge assessments to ensure sustainability.

PROVIDE SHELTER FACILITIES - working alongside early warning program; establish partnerships with other governments and communities; reduce loss of injury/save lives.

DEVELOP EVACUATION PLAN - working alongside early warning program; establishing partnerships with other governments and communities; reducing loss of injury/saving lives.

DEVELOP POST-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN - utilizing resilience of critical facilities; development, improvements, and protection of early warning and post-warning systems; utilizing good data; establishment of good partnerships with neighboring communities and other governments; encouragement of natural environment mitigation efforts.

DEVELOP PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS – Although it would be most helpful to have all planning programs in place prior to outreach and education, its crucial to involve residents and businesses with what keeps them safe. Outreach and education include posting information on the Village Website; discussions about private rain gardens; and keeping your home safe with proactive measures. Education programs will involve village hazard mitigation policies; early warning systems; utilizing the best data available and technologies to educate the public; partnership identifications with other governments, agencies, and communities and where to seek help while in a disaster; education about codes and land use within the area.

# Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

Training to understand the mitigation grant application process better. Additionally, studies may be needed to realize hazards/risks better.

# **Additional Comments**

Regarding the needs of the Village of Matteson - improved public infrastructure that would help to mitigate flood and alleviate severe weather hazards and updated planning measures, would assist greatly with improving quality of life during and after natural hazard events. This is with the understanding that all planning and construction programs will be sustainable and energy efficient. In addition, the Village is looking forward to implementing educational outreach programs regarding hazard mitigation and improving public safety and public works measures to complement hazardous mitigation programming as well.

# **Hazard Mapping**





#### VILLAGE OF MATTESON

#### PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION FOR A 100 YEAR EARTHQUAKE EVENT

Mercalli Scale, Potential Shaking

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 All of the maps were prepared by combining the hazard derived from spatially smoothed historical seismicity with the hazard form fault-specific sources. The acceleration values contoured are the random horizontal component. The reference site condition is firm rock, defined as having an average shear-wave velocity of 760 m/s in the to 30 meters corresponding to the boundary between NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program) site classes B and C.

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Miles





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

The Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) State Geologists produced a regional Soil State Class map (NEHRP Soil Profile Type M ap), a Liquefaction Susceptibility Mag and a Soil Response Map for the 8 states to be used in the FEMA New Madrid Catastrophic Planning Initiative Phase II work. The USOS Geologic Investigation Series I-2789 Map of Surficial Deposits and Madrialis In the Eastern and Central United State (East of 102 degrees West Longitude) by David S. Fulleton, 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 Counci, 2002) were followed to produce the soil ster class maps. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column of soils material down to bedrock which Influences much of the amplification. Susceptibility the Soil she class and Liquefactor to bedrock which Influences much of the amplification.

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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 <a href="http://www.fema.gov">http://www.fema.gov</a>.





### VILLAGE OF MATTESON

#### LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

#### LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY



very low

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

The Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) State Geobysis produced a regional Soil Ste (Cass map (NEHP Soil Print) Type Map), a Liquefaction Susceptibility Map and a Soil Response Map for the 8 states to be used in the FEMA New Maddid Gasarophic Planning Initiative Phase II work. The Source Source and March Source So

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