

Melrose Park

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: 1882

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 24,796. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 24,796.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 5.96% between 2010 and 2022.

Location and Description: The Village of Melrose Park is located within Cook County, Illinois, approximately 12 miles west of the Chicago Loop. The municipality, 4.24 sq. mi total, is bordered by River Forest, Maywood, Bellwood, Northlake, Franklin Park, River Grove and Berkley, Illinois. North Avenue roughly bisects the municipality in the East-West direction. The municipality's central location is near a major expressway system, O'Hare Airport, and downtown Chicago, all accessible by the Metra and bus routes running through the area. The Maywood Metra station on the Union Pacific West Line (UP-W) is located along Melrose Park's southern border. This connects the municipality East-West between downtown Chicago and Elburn. The Metra-rail website lists connecting services to Pace Routes: 303, 309, and 313. The 303 connects Melrose Park residents to the CTA blue line at its North and South terminations. The other two Pace routes connect with the CTA Green Line at several stations. Thatcher Woods and the Des Plaines River form the Eastern border of the municipality.

Brief History: Melrose Park's history began in 1836, when Simon Z. Haven obtained a patent from the U.S. land office for 960 acres of Illinois land (at \$1.25 per acre), after it became a state in 1818. In 1849, the area was established as part of the Proviso Township. This development was followed shortly thereafter by the Ganena and Chicago Union Railroad, the first railroad to stretch west from Chicago, as well as construction of the first railroad bridge to cross the Des Plaines River. After falling on tough times financially in 1864, Haven's land was split into five, "lots" and put up for sale. Three of these lots were purchased by the Melrose Realty Company, established in 1871 by Allen Eaton and

Edward Cuyler. These Chicago developers were two of the seven men who first established the Village of Maywood to the east of what is now Melrose Park. These three lots became the Melrose Subdivision and Town in 1871. Melrose Park's connection to the early railway system in the United States initiated the municipality's industrial history, a significant chapter in its 20th century development. Melrose Park experienced significant growth after World War I as an industrial suburb home to several large steel and construction manufacturers as well as a large lumber company. In 1926, the Proviso Freight Yards opened, reinforcing Melrose Park.

Development Trends: Melrose Park's nickname is, "Corporate King of the Suburbs." Corporations like Alberto-Culver, Wilson Sporting Goods, Benjamin Moore Paint, Jewel-Osco, Home Juice, Zenith, International Harvester, Navistar and many others have made or still call Melrose Park their home." In early 2019, Melrose Park officials announced that the village has annexed the Maywood Park Racetrack located at 8600 W. North Ave., which closed in 2015 after filing a Chapter 11 bankruptcy, making way for a major redevelopment of the site that would entail demolishing some structures on the property. Village officials expect the project to generate an estimated 400 construction jobs and up to 700 permanent jobs once the development is finished.

Changes in Community Priorities: There is a new installation of green infrastructure near silver creek and the Des Plaines River to include recreational area and a boat dock.

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	International Residential Code, International Building Code, 2006
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Title 17 – Zoning, 2013
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	Yes	Title 16 – Subdivisions
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	No	Yes	Title 15.68

					Flood Damage Prevention Regulations, 2013
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	Yes	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Title 15.04.160, 2013
Public Health and Safety	No	No	No	No	Cook County DPH
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan? Yes, Plan includes land use component</i>					
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	MWRD Detailed Watershed Plan
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address? Village owned facilities and Infrastructure</i>					
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated? Annually</i>					
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	CCD of Planning
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	N/A
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS

Management Plan					
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No			
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	Yes	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	Yes	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	

TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Building, Public Works, Engineering
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Building, Public Works, Engineering
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Building, Public Works, Engineering, Homeland Security
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Finance Dept
Surveyors	No	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium, Engineering
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Homeland Security, Public Safety
Grant writers	Yes	Econ. Development.

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building Dept.
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building Commissioner by ordinance
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	1985 1st Flood Plain Ord.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Mid 2013
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No Our office has been providing Map Service to All Residents.
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 Yes, we are interested in participating

NFIP Participation Activities

Maintaining compliance under the NFIP is an important component of flood risk reduction. All planning partners that participate in the NFIP have identified actions to maintain their compliance and good standing. Cook County entered the NFIP on April 15, 1981. Structures permitted or built in the County before then are called “pre-FIRM” structures, and structures built afterwards are called “post-FIRM.” The insurance rate is different for the two types of structures. The effective date for the current countywide FIRM is August 19, 2008. This map is a DFIRM (digital flood insurance rate map). The communities in Cook County that participate in the NFIP are shown in **Table: NFIP Participating Communities in Cook County** in **Volume I** of the Cook County MJ-HMP.

The NFIP makes federally-backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities. The communities in Cook County that participate in the NFIP and their "Policies in Force," "Total Coverage," and "Total Written Premiums" are shown in **Table: Cook County Flood Insurance Policies** in **Volume I** of the Cook County MJ-HMP.

The following are NFIP-related activities completed by our community:

- Our staff provide the following services: permit reviews, GIS, inspections, engineering capability.
- My community's Floodplain Administrator is a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM).
- My community teaches property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance through public outreach events, workshops, and/or seminars.
- Our community enforces local floodplain regulations and monitors compliance.
- Our floodplain development regulations meet or exceed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or State minimum requirements.

Substantial Improvement Rule and the Substantial Damage Rule

The IDNR/OWR has developed a model ordinance for floodplain management, which has been adopted by most communities in Illinois. The ordinance includes the minimum requirements an NFIP participating jurisdiction must adopt and enforce, as well as additional higher regulatory requirements. The optional, higher regulatory standards include a minimum one foot of freeboard above the base flood elevation and cumulative tracking of damage repairs and improvements to establish substantial damage and substantial improvement compliance. Some jurisdictions have chosen to exceed the requirements of the model ordinance and have adopted more restrictive ordinances. This is most common in the communities in northeastern Illinois.

Existing Municipal Code:

15.72.210 Definitions

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damage condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred, regardless of the actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. Damage of less than fifty (50) percent of the fair market value will be applied to the repetitive loss calculations.

"Substantial improvement" means:

1. Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement.
2. For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.
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 Illinois Register of Historic Places, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

15.72.030 Duties of the Enforcement Official

The director of public works shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this chapter which shall include the following:

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 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 registered professional engineer under the employ or contract of the village of Melrose Park for review to ensure that the development meets Section 15.72.060 or 15.72.070.
2. In the case of an appropriate use, the P.E. shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of Section 15.72.060.

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 15.72.080C.1.c.

15.72.080 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in Sections 15.72.050, 15.72.060 and 15.72.070 for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified (Zones A, AO, AH, AE, A1-A30, A99, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, E, or D), the following requirements shall be met.

C. Protecting Buildings.

1. All buildings located within a one hundred (100) year floodplain also known as a SFHA, and all buildings located outside the one hundred (100) year floodplain but within the five hundred (500) year floodplain, 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 valued at more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or seventy (70) square feet;
 - b. Substantial improvement to an existing building as defined in Section 15.72.010, including an increase to the first floor area by more than twenty (20) percent. This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with any alteration which has taken place subsequent to April 1, 1990;
 - c. Substantial damage to an existing building as subsection (C)(2) of this section a residential or nonresidential building, when allowed, may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:
 - i. Repetitive loss to an existing building as defined in Section 15.72.010,
 - ii. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. This building protection requirements does not apply to returning a mobile home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage, and
 - iii. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year.

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 one hundred (100) year frequency flood. Designs must either be certified by a registered 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.
- i. The lowest floor (including basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the flood protection elevation.
- 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. Manufactured homes, and travel trailers to be installed on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days, shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation; and, shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the rules and regulations for the Illinois Mobile Home Tie-Down Act issued pursuant to 77 Ill. Adm. Code Part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:
 - i. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved: (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.
 - ii. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, the manufactured home shall be elevated so that either the top of the lowest floor is above the base flood elevation or the chassis is at least thirty-six (36) inches in height above grade and supported by reinforced piers or other foundations of equivalent strength, whichever is less.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	Yes	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Unknown	Unknown

Public Protection/ISO	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
StormReady	Yes	Blue	2002
Tree City USA	No	N/A	N/A

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

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

Plan Integration

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

- The goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next capital improvement planning process.
- The hazards, goals, and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next update of the Comprehensive Plan.
- The hazards, goals, and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next update of the jurisdiction's land use plans, zoning, and subdivision codes.

Emergency Plan Integration:

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

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

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

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

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

Recovery Plan

The goals of the Recovery Plan were developed to align with the 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP, and specifically prioritizes the responsibility of officials under this plan to save lives, protect property,

relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, repair essential facilities, restore services, and protect the environment. The plan acknowledges that hazard mitigation is an important priority and consideration during the rebuilding process.

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

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

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

- Number of FEMA-Identified Repetitive Loss Properties: 63 (49 Single Family, 8 Two-Four Family Residence, 3 Other Residential, 2 Business-Nonresidential, 1 Other-Nonresidential)
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 5 (4 Single Family, 1 Other Nonresidential)
- 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
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7/26/2010	Severe Storms, High Winds, Torrential Rain
1/31/2011	Winter Weather
4/25/2011 5/25/2011	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
4/18/2013 4/20/2013 4/21/2013 4/25/2013 4/30/2013	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
1/6/2014	Heavy Snowfall, Frigid Temperatures
7/12/2017 7/14/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding
1/29/2019	Winter Storm
2/6/2020	Severe Storms
3/12/2020 – present (reissued monthly)	COVID-19
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022 (reissued monthly through 10/28/2022)	Monkeypox

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Severe Weather	-	5/9/2018	-
Severe Weather/Flooding	DR-4116	4/18/2013	6.41 inches of rain
Severe Weather/Flooding		7/23/2011	4 inches of rain
Severe Weather/Flooding		5/29/2011	Water was reported covering Main Street in Melrose Park.
Severe Winter Storms	DR-1960	2011	-
Severe Weather/Flooding	DR-1935	7/24/2010	5.47 inches of rain
Severe Winter Storms		2/9/2010	14 inches of snow
Severe Weather/Flooding	DR-1800	2008	-
Severe storm/Flooding	DR-1729	2007	-
Severe Winter Storms	EM-3161	2000	-
Winter Snow Storms	EM-3134	1999	-
Flooding	DR-1188	1997	-
Flooding	DR-1129	1996	-
Severe Weather/Flooding	DR-997	1993	-
Severe Weather/Flooding	DR-798	1987	-

Severe Weather/Flooding	DR-776	1986	-
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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.

Flooding: Melrose Park continues to experience excessive urban/flash flooding, especially on Main Street.

Winds: High Winds & Straight Line Winds

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	972	11.9%
People with disabilities	3,239	9.1%
People over 65 years	4,004	11.2%
People under 5 years	2,194	6.1%
People of color	27,207	75.9%
Black	1,167	3.3%
Native American	242	0.7%
Hispanic	25,376	70.8%
Difficulty with English	5,458	16.2%
Households with no car	750	6.5%
Mobile homes	532	4.6%

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	
Drought	

Earthquake	
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)	
Tornado	Increased
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	
Drought	
Earthquake	
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)	
Tornado	Increase
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	

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	
Drought	
Earthquake	
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)	Increased
Tornado	Increased
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	
Drought	
Earthquake	
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Decrease

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

Our community has had major changes in development that includes increased industrial infrastructures near the following locations:

- North Ave & 1st Ave
- 15th Ave between north Ave and Armitage
- Armitage from 15th Ave to 17th Ave
- Mannheim North to Armitage
- Cornell North to Armitage
- Hawthorne north to Armitage

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

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

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

New Mitigation Actions

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

Melrose Park did not have any new mitigation actions identified during the 2024 update.

Ongoing Mitigation Actions

During the 2024 update, these "ongoing" mitigation actions and projects were modified and/or amended, as needed.

Action M-5.1

Mitigation Action #1: Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchasing, or relocating structures in hazard-prone areas to prevent future damage.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Admin.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term (depending on funding)	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Melrose Park			
Applicable Goal		3			
Applicable Objective		7, 13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Under review			

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 M-5.2

Mitigation Action #2: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Admin.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short- and long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Melrose Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	All				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Under review				
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;	O				

R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	
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Action M-5.3

Mitigation Action #3: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: EMRS Admin.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Melrose Park			
Applicable Goal		1			
Applicable Objective		3, 4, 6			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Under review			
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 M-5.4

Mitigation Action #4: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as the Community Rating System, Tree City, and StormReady.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Admin.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Melrose Park			
Applicable Goal		2,4,6			
Applicable Objective		3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
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 M-5.5

Mitigation Action #5: Maintain Good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Lead Agency/Department Organization: Admin.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term and ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Melrose Park				
Applicable Goal	2,3				
Applicable Objective	4, 6, 9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O				

Action M-5.7

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

Year Initiated	2014
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Melrose Park
Applicable Goal	1,2,3
Applicable Objective	3, 4, 6, 10, 13
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Under review
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 M-5.8

Mitigation Action #8: Implement the Addison Creek Channel Improvements					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: MWRD	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Admin.	Estimated Cost: \$43,400,000; High	Potential Funding Source: MWRD	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Melrose Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
Applicable Objective	2, 3, 9, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				

Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	High
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	ID: ADCR-6B Contract: 11-187-3F Watershed: Lower Des Plaines Location: Northlake, Melrose Park, Stone Park, Bellwood, Westchester, and Broadview, IL Improves channel conveyance through channel improvements from Northlake to Broadview that include open channel, soldier piles wall, articulated concrete blocks, gabions, and channel clearing. Removal of 3 bridges along Harrison St. at 30th Ave., 31st Ave., and 32nd Ave.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action M-5.9

Mitigation Action #9: Implement the Creek Flooding Abatement					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Admin.	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Melrose Park Water Shed Comm.	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Melrose Park				
Applicable Goal	2				
Applicable Objective	2, 3, 9, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				

Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property. Reduce flooding
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Where feasible implement a program to record high water marks following high water events.

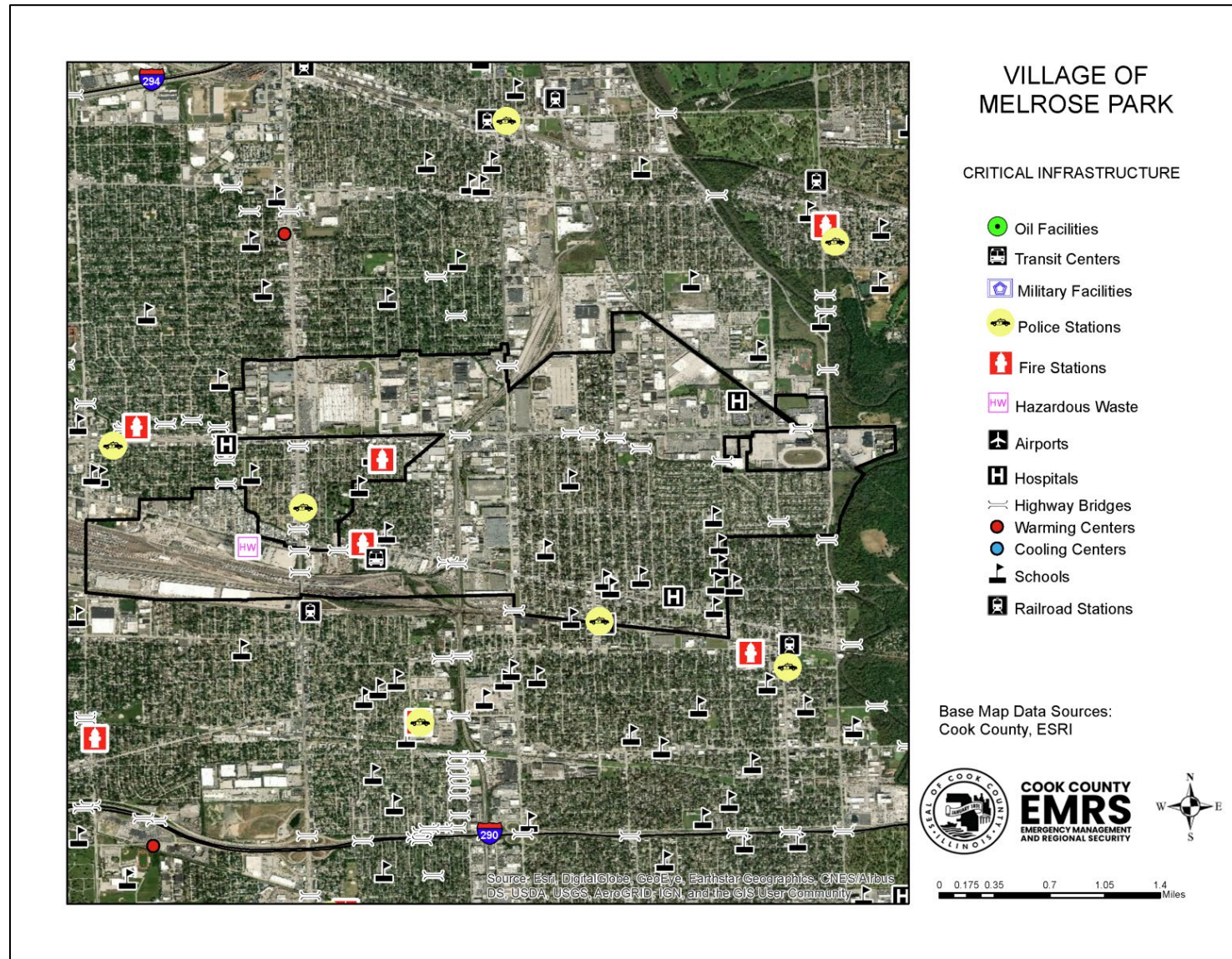
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

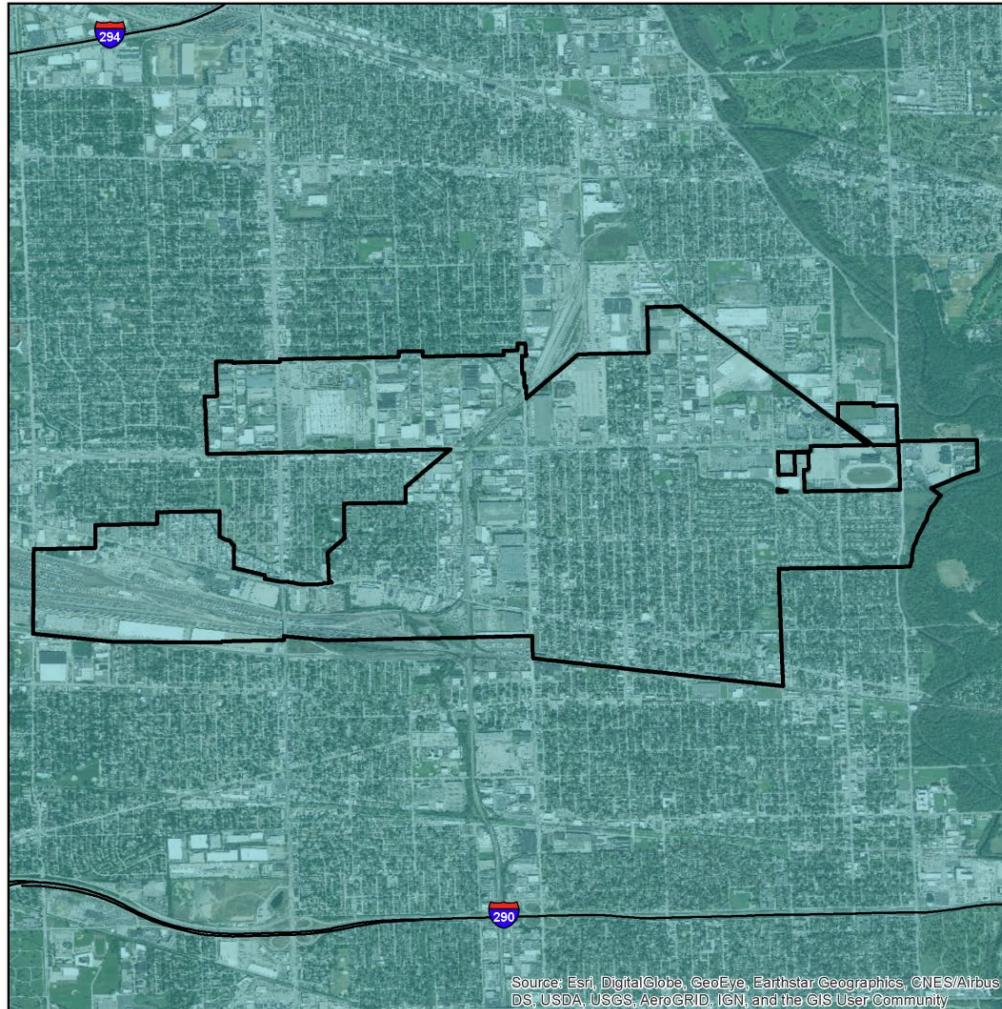
Additional funding sources and grants for future mitigation projects.

Additional Comments

None at this time.

Hazard Mapping





VILLAGE OF MELROSE PARK

PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION FOR A 100 YEAR EARTHQUAKE EVENT

Mercalli Scale, Potential Shaking
II-III Weak

Data provided by the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program and Cook County.

Probabilistic seismic-hazard maps were prepared for the conterminous United States for 2014 portraying peak horizontal acceleration and horizontal spectral response acceleration for 0.2- and 1.0-second periods with probabilities of exceedance of 10 percent in 50 years and 2 percent in 50 years. All of the maps were prepared by combining the hazard derived from spatially smoothed historical seismicity with the hazard from fault-specific sources. The acceleration values contoured are the random horizontal component. The reference site condition is firm rock, defined as having an average shear-wave velocity of 780 m/s in the top 30 meters corresponding to the boundary between NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program) site classes B and C.

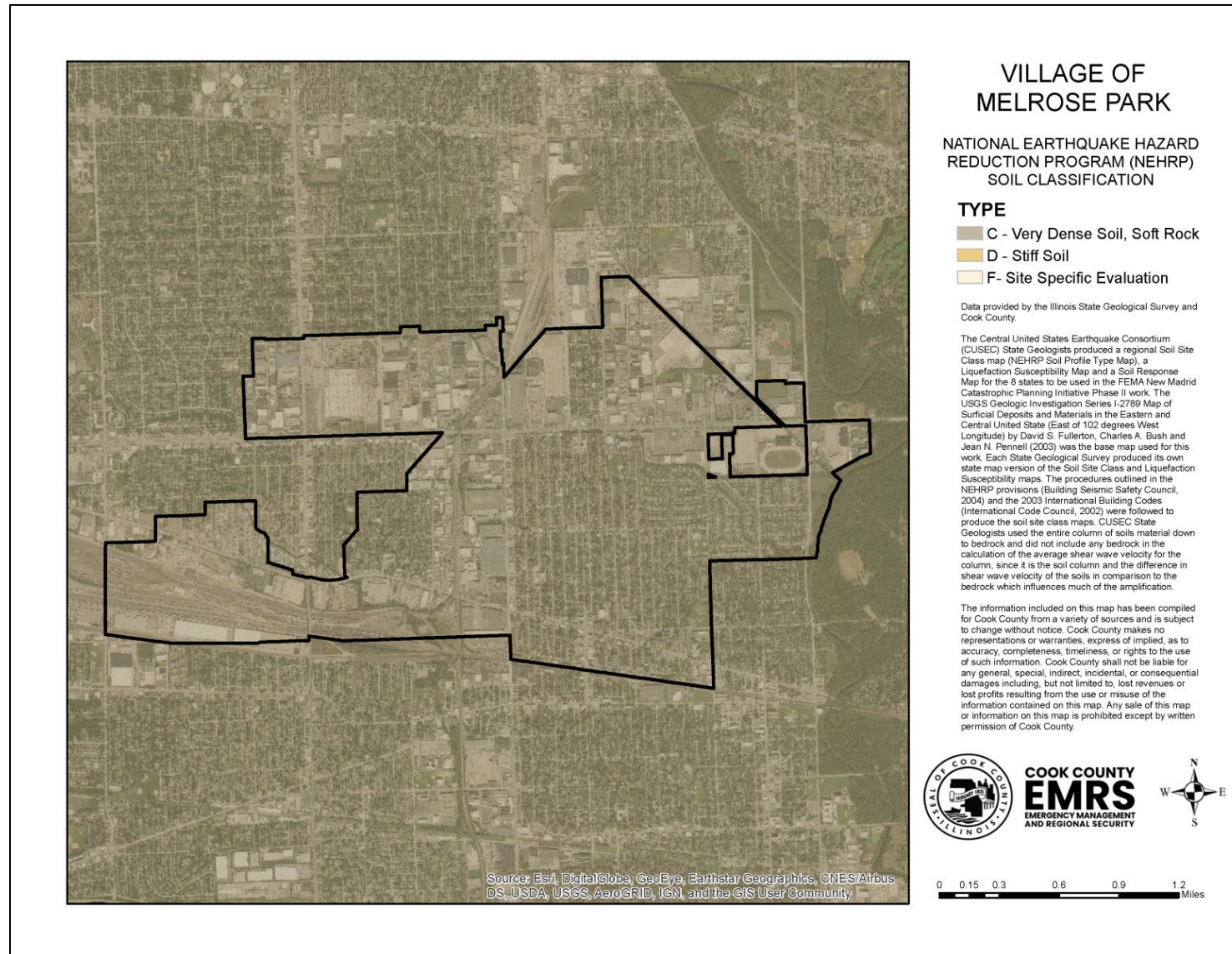
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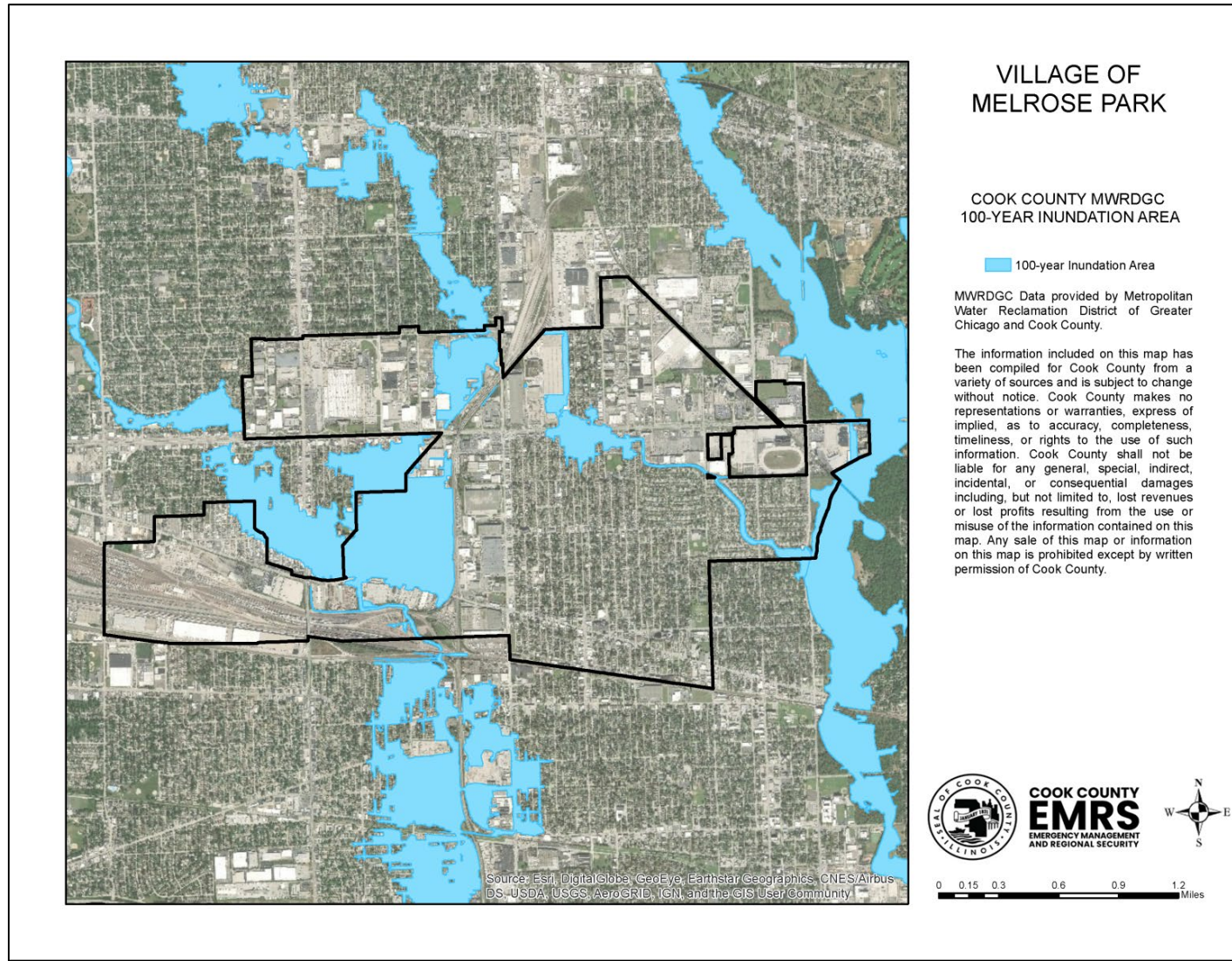
COOK COUNTY
EMRS
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AND REGIONAL SECURITY

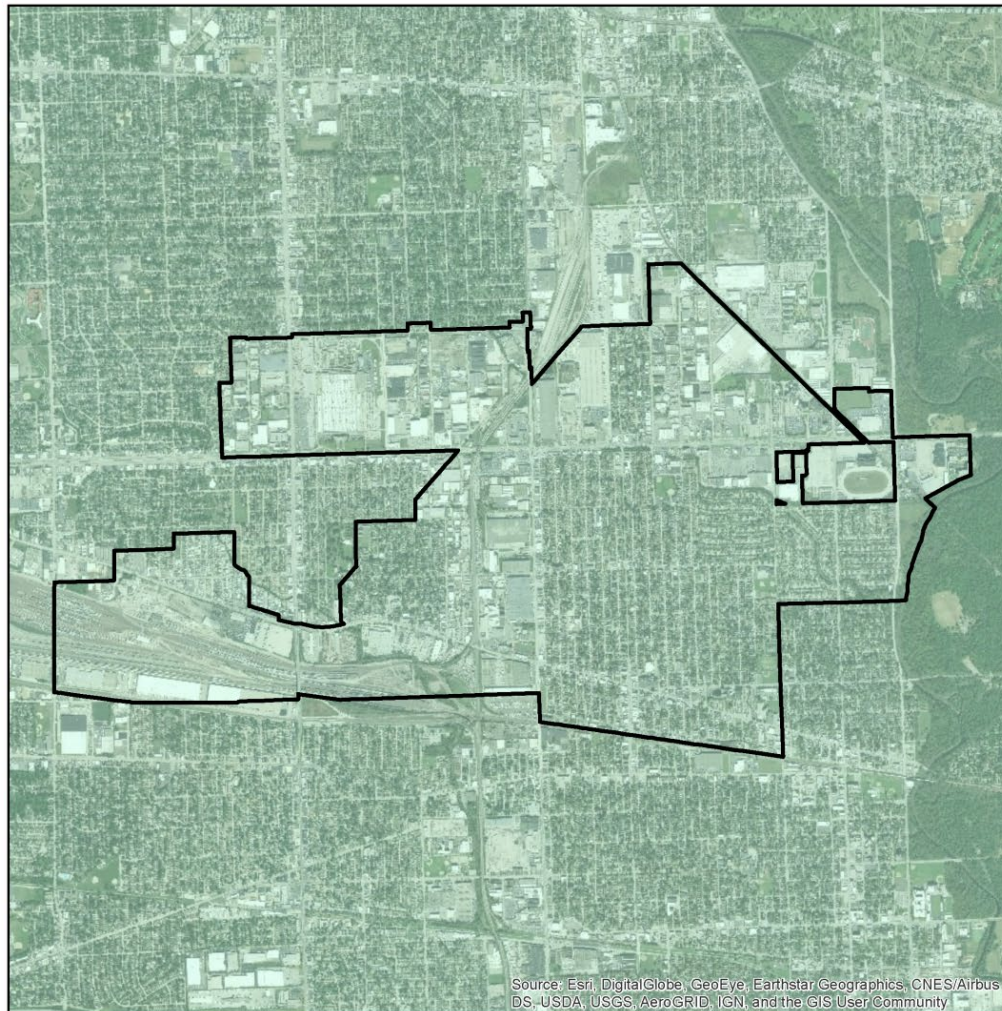


0 0.175 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Miles



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





VILLAGE OF MELROSE PARK

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

high
low
very low

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

The Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) State Geologists produced a regional Soil Site Class map (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a Liquefaction Susceptibility Map and a Soil Response Map for the 8 states to be used in the FEMA New Madrid Catastrophic Planning Initiative Phase II work. The USGS Geologic Investigation Series I-2789 Map of Surficial Deposits and Materials in the Eastern and Central United State (East of 102 degrees West Longitude) by David S. Fullerton, Charles A. Bush and Jean N. Pennell (2003) was the base map used for this work. Each State Geological Survey produced its own state map version of the Soil Site Class and Liquefaction Susceptibility maps. The procedures outlined in the NEHRP provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class maps. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column of soils material down to bedrock and did not include any bedrock in the calculation of the average shear wave velocity for the column, since it is the soil column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which influences much of the amplification.

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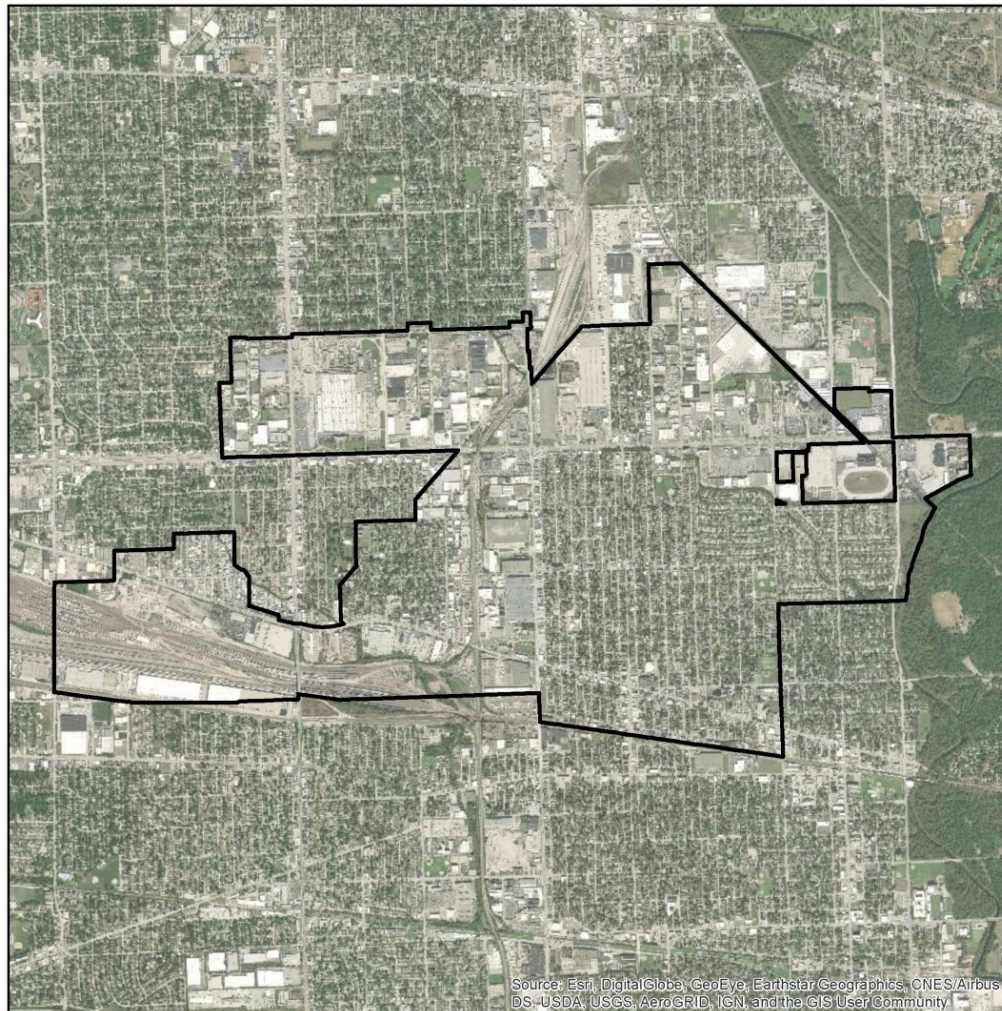


COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles

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



VILLAGE OF MELROSE PARK

100- AND 500- YEAR
TORNADO EVENTS

Magnitude

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

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



COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles

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