Rosemont

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: 1956

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 3,952. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 3,806.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 7.33% between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: Rosemont is a northwest suburb of Chicago, 17 miles from the Chicago Loop. It is primarily an industrial and commercial suburb with 25 percent residential area; and 75 percent commercial/industrial area. Suburbs that are adjacent to Rosemont include: Des Plaines and Park Ridge to the North, Schiller Park to the south, and Norwood Park to the east. O'Hare International Airport surrounds the entire western boundary of the Village. Rosemont is a high traffic location with I-90 and I-294 crossing in the boundaries, multiple exits for O'Hare airport and major roads including; Higgins, River and Mannheim

Brief History: The Village was incorporated in 1956, though it was settled much earlier. While Rosemont's land area and population are relatively small among municipalities in the Chicago metropolitan area, the village is a major center for commercial activity and is a key component of the Golden Corridor. Numerous corporate facilities are located in Rosemont: the 840,000-square-foot (78,000 square meters) Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, and the Fashion Outlets of Chicago. Rosemont is a gated community, as a result of the 1995 decision by residents to enclose the residential portions of the city (roughly half the area of the city), restricting access to locals only and keeping out passers-by. Rosemont is positioned between O'Hare International Airport and the Chicago Loop. Due to its location, much of the village is occupied by large hotels and office buildings. Most major hotel chains operating in the United States have a presence in Rosemont, including Global Hyatt, Hilton Hotels Corporation, Marriott International, Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Accor, and InterContinental Hotels Group, among others. According to Colliers Bennett & Kahnweiler, the Rosemont/O'Hare office market encompassed approximately 13,500,000 square feet (1,250,000 square meters) of total inventory in 2008.]

Corporate headquarters in the village include those of Culligan, US Foods, Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Banco Popular North America, World Kitchen, Riddell, Reyes Holdings, and Taylor Capital Group (Cole Taylor Bank). Additionally, Rosemont operates several visitor related-forums. Among these are the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, used for trade shows and gatherings; the Rosemont Theater, formally known as the Rosemont Theater, used for theatrical purposes; and the Allstate Arena, used for concerts, professional wrestling (three times hosting WrestleMania), DePaul Blue Demons Basketball, Chicago Rush arena football, Chicago Sky WNBA basketball and Chicago Wolves hockey. Rosemont's Allstate Arena is home to the Chicago Rush of the Arena Football League, Chicago Wolves in the American Hockey League, the WNBA's Chicago Sky, and the DePaul University's basketball team. Also, starting in 2011, the Chicago Bandits women's National Pro Fastpitch team will play in Rosemont after playing in Elgin, Illinois and Lisle, Illinois in the past. The Allstate Arena hosted the Regional Final and Semifinal games in the 2005 NCAA Men's Division I Basketball Tournament. The Allstate Arena was also home to the Chicago Bruisers, an original member of the Arena Football League in 1987

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

Governing Body Format: Rosemont utilizes a Village Board form of government which consists of six Trustees, a Mayor, and a Clerk. This body of Government will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. The Village operates 4 departments including: Department of Public Works, Department of Health & Licensing, Park District, and the Department of Public Safety.

Development Trends: The Village of Rosemont is embarking on the first comprehensive planning process since 1977. This comprehensive plan will provide a framework to improve consistency in long-term planning, resulting in both increased levels of sustainability and livability as Rosemont continues to develop. Rosemont will continue to grow in the areas of business, corporate and entertainment. The areas of residential growth are limited and a population increase is not anticipated. Rosemont celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2016, the Village of Rosemont expanded its entertainment offerings with the announcement of a new professional baseball stadium, home to a new minor league baseball team, opening in May 2018. Rosemont also plans to open a new mixed-

use complex, "The Pearl District," in 2018. Located at the intersection of Balmoral Avenue and Pearl Street, the development will be home to several businesses including Rosemont's first-ever boutique hotel, "The Rose," and Dave & Buster's. Additional tenants will be announced at a later date. Both the stadium and The Pearl District will be located at the intersection of Balmoral Avenue and Pearl Street, west of I-294.

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, Ordinances & Requirements					
Building Code	Yes	No	No	Yes	In accordance with Public Act 096-0704, Illinois has adopted the IBC as its state Building Code Rosemont adopted the code
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	(65 ILCS 5/) Illinois Municipal Code. Rosemont adopted this code
Subdivisions	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5/1/14 WMO
Post Disaster Recovery	Yes	No	No	No	The EOP is pending and in process
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property

					Disclosure Act. – Rosemont is compliant
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Building Engineering
Public Health and Safety	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County Board of Health.
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No	Rosemont's code is compliant
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	In Process of Development.
Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?					(Yes In Process of Development)
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Yes	No	No	No	5/1/14 WMO
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Regional stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Des Plaines River watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	The local plan is in progress
What types of capital facilities does the plan address?					All
How often is the plan revised/updated?					5 years
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	N/A
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes	The Economic Development Plan Commission is charged with reviewing all economic

					development related programs and incentives including tax incentives offered through the Cook County 6b program. The local plan is pending revision.
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	N/A
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Pending revision
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS, Village EOP in process
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Village EOP in process
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS, Village EOP in process
Public Health Plans	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS, Village EOP in process

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	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
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	Village Engineer
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Village Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Village Engineer
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Village Engineer
Surveyors	Yes	Village Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium/Village Engineer
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Joseph Balogh/Village EM
Grant writers	Yes	Administrative Consulting Specialists, Todd Kupsak

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Village Engineer
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Village Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes, Village Engineer
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Sewer Permit Ordinance
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Have not had a Community Assistance Visit
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No; Undecided

NFIP Participation Activities

Maintaining compliance under the NFIP is an important component of flood risk reduction. All planning partners that participate in the NFIP have identified actions to maintain their compliance and good standing. Cook County entered the NFIP on April 15, 1981. Structures permitted or built in the County before then are called "pre-FIRM" structures, and structures built afterwards are called "post-FIRM." The insurance rate is different for the two types of structures. The effective date for the

current countywide FIRM is August 19, 2008. This map is a DFIRM (digital flood insurance rate map). The communities in Cook County that participate in the NFIP are shown in ***Table: NFIP Participating Communities in Cook County*** in **Volume I** of the Cook County MJ-HMP.

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

Substantial Improvement Rule and the Substantial Damage Rule

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

Existing Municipal Code:

14-1-2 Definitions

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: A building is considered substantially damaged when it sustains damage from any cause (fire, flood, earthquake, etc.), whereby the cost of fully restoring the structure would equal or exceed fifty percent (50%) of the pre-damage market value of the structure, regardless of the actual repair work performed. This term also includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT:

A. Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure either: 1) before the improvement or repair is started; or 2) if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. This term also includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss.

B. 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 structure regardless of the actual work performed.

C. The term does not, however, include either: 1) 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 2) any alteration of a historic structure; provided, that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

14-1-4 Duties of Enforcement Officials

A. DOPW Duties: The DOPW shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this chapter which shall include the following:

1. Determining the floodplain designation.
2. Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a special flood hazard area (SFHA).
3. 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.
4. 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 (PE) under the employ or contract of the Village for review to ensure that the development meets section 14-1-7 or 14-1-8 of this chapter.
2. In the case of an appropriate use, the PE shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of section 14-1-9 of this chapter.

14-1-9 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in sections 14-1-6, 14-1-7 and 14-1-8 of this chapter, 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, VI-30, VE, V, M, E, D, or X), the following requirements shall be met:

C. Protecting Buildings:

1. All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain, also known as an SFHA, and all buildings located outside the 100-year floodplain but within the 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;
    b. “Substantial improvement” to an existing building, as defined in section 14-1-2 of this chapter, including an increase to the first floor area by more than twenty percent (20%). 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 defined in section 14-1-2 of this chapter;
    d. “Repetitive loss” to an existing building, as defined in section 14-1-2 of this chapter;
    e. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. This building protection requirement does not apply to returning a mobile home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage; and

f. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than one hundred eighty days (180) days.

2. This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods:

a. A residential or nonresidential building, when allowed, may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:

(1) The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at or above the flood protection elevation.

(2) Fill requirements are as follows:

(A) The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than one foot (1') deep before compaction and should extend at least ten feet (10') beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the flood protection elevation.

(B) The top of the fill shall be above the flood protection elevation. However, the ten foot (10') minimum may be waived if a structural engineer certifies an alternative method to protect the building from damages due to hydrostatic pressures.

(C) The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour.

(D) The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties.

b. A residential or nonresidential building may be elevated in accordance with the following:

(1) The building or improvements shall be elevated on crawl space, stilts, piles, walls, or other foundation that is permanently open to floodwaters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. The permanent openings shall be no more than one foot (1') above existing grade and consist of a minimum of two (2) openings. The openings must have a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the base flood elevation.

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

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

(A) 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.

(B) Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproofed service facilities may be located below the flood protection elevation.

(4) The areas below the flood protection elevation may only be used for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement.

(5) 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 Illinois Administrative Code Part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:

(A) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved: 1) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision; 2) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision; 3) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or 4) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage from a flood, the top of the lowest floor shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation.
(B) 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 inches (36") 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	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection/ISO	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	No	N/A	N/A

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include;

- Currently we fall under 2006 ICC Building Code which can be improved.

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 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: 3 (1 Single Family, 2 Other Residential)
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 0

Federal Disasters Declared

Disaster Declaration Number	Date Declared	Event
DR-227	4/25/1967	Tornado
DR-351	9/4/1972	Flood
DR-373	4/26/1973	Flood
DR-509	6/18/1976	Severe Storm(s)
DR-643	6/30/1981	Severe Storm(s)
DR-776	10/7/1986	Flood
DR-798	8/21/1987	Flood
DR-997	7/9/1993	Flood
DR-1129	7/25/1996	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1188	9/17/1997	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1729	9/25/2007	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1800	10/3/2008	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1935	8/19/2010	Severe Storm(s)

DR-1960	3/17/2011	Snow
EM-3068	1/16/1979	Snow
EM-3134	1/8/1999	Snow
EM-3161	1/17/2001	Snow
EM-3230	9/7/2005	Hurricane – Katrina Evacuation
EM-3435	3/13/2020	Biological
DR-4116	5/10/2013	Flood
DR-4489	3/26/2020	Biological
DR-4728	8/15/2023	Severe Storm(s)
DR-4749	11/20/2023	Flood

State Disaster Declarations

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

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Flash Flood	-	9/3/2018	-
Severe Storm/Thunder Storm – Wind	-	8/2/2015	25,000 property damage.
Hail	-	8/2/2015	-
Flooding	-	7/1/2014	-
Severe Winter Storm	-	1/1/2014	13.8 inches of snow.
Severe Storm	-	7/24/2013	3.74 inches of rain/street and basement flooding.
Severe Storm	-	6/26/2013	3.75 inches of rain/street and basement flooding.

Severe Storm	DR-4116	4/18/2013	4.8 inches of rain/street and basement flooding.
Severe Storm	9325782	7/22/2011	4.25 inches of rain/street and basement flooding.
Severe Storm	-	6/21/2011	Severe storm with wind damage to trees.
Severe Storm/Thunder Storm – Wind	9322464	6/21/2011	_
Illinois Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR-1960	1/31/2011	Heavy snow.
Severe Storm/Thunder Storm – Wind	9240525	9/21/2010	_
Illinois Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1935	7/19/2010	_
Severe Storm	9322464	6/19/2009	3.20 inches of rain/street and basement flooding.
Severe Storm	DR-1800	9/13/2008	7.26 inches of rain/street and basement flooding.
Wind—Winter Weather	8867633	1/22/2008	Snow removal.
Severe Storm/Thunder Storm – Wind	DR-1729	8/23/2007	Severe storm, with wind damage to trees
Flooding	8827885	6/26/2007	-
Flooding	8810172	9/13/2006	4.44 inches of rain/street and basement flooding.
Illinois Severe Winter Storm	EM-3161	12/11/2000	_
Illinois Winter Snow Storm	EM-3134	1/1/1999	21.6 inches of snow.
Illinois Flooding	DR-1188	8/16/1997	_
Illinois Flooding, Severe Storms	DR-997	4/13/1993	_
Severe Storm/Thunder Storm – Wind	9277194	6/29/1990	_
Illinois Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-798	8/13/1987	_
Illinois Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-776	9/21/1986	_
Illinois Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding	DR-643	6/30/1981	_
Illinois blizzards and snowstorms	EM-3068	1/16/1979	18.8 inches of snow
Illinois Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding	DR-509	6/18/1976	_
Illinois Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-373	4/26/1973	_
Illinois Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-351	9/4/1972	_
Severe Storm/Thunder Storm – Wind	8935123	8/16/1968	_

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: During extreme rainfall, River Road is vulnerable to flooding near the intersection with Will Creek (south of River Road). There are certain areas within our residential area that also flood with extreme rain/heavy rainfall. Those include areas near 6300 block of Hawthorne, Norwood/Emerson St, 6200 block of Kirchoff St.

The Village has experienced flash flooding in residential streets during heavy/extended rainfall. In 2014, A foot of standing water reduced traffic to a single lane on westbound I-190 near Mannheim Road. A trail of passengers that abandoned their cars and cabs walked to O'Hare Airport. In 2014, A foot of standing water reduced traffic to a single lane on westbound I-190 near Mannheim Road. A trail of passengers that abandoned their cars and cabs walked to O'Hare Airport. In 2018, Heavy rain caused flooding inside portions of Terminal 5 at Chicago O'Hare Airport. Interstate 90, which is the entrance to O'Hare Airport, was closed in both directions due to significant flooding where Mannheim Road crosses the interstate and where the Canadian National Railway bridge crosses the interstate. Rainfall of 1.45 inches was measured at O'Hare Airport and 1.97 inches was measured nearby, 0.7 miles west northwest of Park Ridge.

Extreme Cold and Heat: Senior living areas throughout the Village would be vulnerable to extreme temperature events (15.9% of the populations is 62 or older).

Severe Weather: In 2010, the roof of the All State Arena was damaged by hail and had to be replaced. In 2015, strong winds ripped a hole in the Dome at the Ballpark practice facility causing it to collapse.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	193	11.6%
People with disabilities	622	9%
People over 65 years	1,074	15.2%
People under 5 years	383	5.4%
People of color	3,400	48.1%
Black	72	1%
Native American	26	0.4%
Hispanic	2,714	38.4%
Difficulty with English	990	14.8%
Households with no car	217	8.4%
Mobile homes	196	7.6%

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	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Remained the Same
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Wings)	Remained the Same
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Remained the Same
Tornado	Remained the Same
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Remained the Same

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	No Change is Anticipated
Drought	No Change is Anticipated
Earthquake	No Change is Anticipated
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	No Change is Anticipated
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High 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)	No Change is Anticipated

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

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

Hazard	Vulnerability
Current Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same

Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Remained the Same
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Wings)	Remained the Same
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Remained the Same
Tornado	Remained the Same
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Remained the Same

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	No Change is Anticipated
Drought	No Change is Anticipated
Earthquake	No Change is Anticipated
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	No Change is Anticipated
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High 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)	No Change is Anticipated

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

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

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

New Mitigation Actions

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

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.

Action R-9.1

Mitigation Action #1: Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchasing, or relocating structures in hazard-prone areas to prevent future damage. Give priority to properties with exposure to repetitive losses.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** High	**Potential Funding Source:** FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, BRIC, HMGP, FMA	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Long-term (depending on funding)	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Rosemont				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
Applicable Objective	7,13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	High				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority	O				

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	

Action R-9.2

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

Action R-9.3

Mitigation Action #3: Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: EMRS, Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Low	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Short-term	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Rosemont			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
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:					
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 R-9.4

Mitigation Action #4: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as the Community Rating System, Tree City, and StormReady.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Low	**Potential Funding Source:**	**Estimated Projected**	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All

			General Fund	**Completion Date:** Long-term	
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Rosemont			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,5,6			
Applicable Objective		3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
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 R-9.5

Mitigation Action #5: Maintain good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program by implementing programs that meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Such programs include enforcing an adopted flood damage prevention ordinance, participating in floodplain mapping updates, and providing public assistance and information on floodplain requirements and impacts.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** 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 Rosemont
Applicable Goal	1,2,5
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 R-9.6

Mitigation Action #6: Where feasible, implement a program to record high water marks following high-water events.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Medium	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund: FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Long Term	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** Flooding; Severe Weather
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Rosemont			
Applicable Goal		1,2,5			
Applicable Objective		3,6,9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			

Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
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 R-9.7

Mitigation Action #7: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or redevelopment.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Engineer	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Medium	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Short-term and ongoing	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Rosemont			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
Applicable Objective		3,4,6,10,13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (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 R-9.8

Mitigation Action #8: Consider the development and implementation of a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to increase the Village's regulatory, financial and technical capability to implement mitigation actions.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** High	**Potential Funding Source:** CIP Component of General Fund (if implemented)	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Long-term and Ongoing	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Rosemont			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
Applicable Objective		1,2,7			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority		O			

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	

Action R-9.9

Mitigation Action #9: Convention Center Retention Wall; Prevent Des Plaines River from damaging Convention Center. This retention wall is for the Des Plaines River next to the Convention Center. The April flood caused significant issues and interruptions in the area. This flood wall is our number 1 priority and conceptual plans are in place.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** $1,500,000; High	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Short-term	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** Flooding, Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Rosemont				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 7, 9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	High				
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority **Completion status legend:** **N** = New; **I** = In Progress Toward Completion; **O** = Ongoing Indefinitely; **C** = Project Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** = No Action Taken/Delayed	O				

Action R-9.11

Mitigation Action #11: Higgins and River Pumping Station/Collaborative Project; This plan addresses urban flooding and Des Plaines River flooding. During major events the roadways around the only bridge in the area floods and makes the area impassable. The proposal is to increase the size of drain pipes, add a water pumping station, and provide underground reservoirs in the area to mitigate the flooding during these major flood.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Rosemont, Park Ridge, Des Plaines, Chicago Admin Dept.	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** $10,000,000; High	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Long-Term	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** Urban Drainage, Flooding, Severe Weather
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Rosemont			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		1, 2, 3, 7, 9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		This item is still in the concept planning stage. No action has been taken at this time.			
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		X			

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Ruby Street Floodway; Detention pond for Willow Creek on O'Hare property. This cooperative effort with the City of Chicago resulted in a successful retention of rain water that eventually drained back to Willow Creek. Higgins/Willow Reservoir completed 2010. This is the Final retention wall for Willow Creek.
Update Village of Rosemont website with Emergency information with additional links to the CCDHSEM website

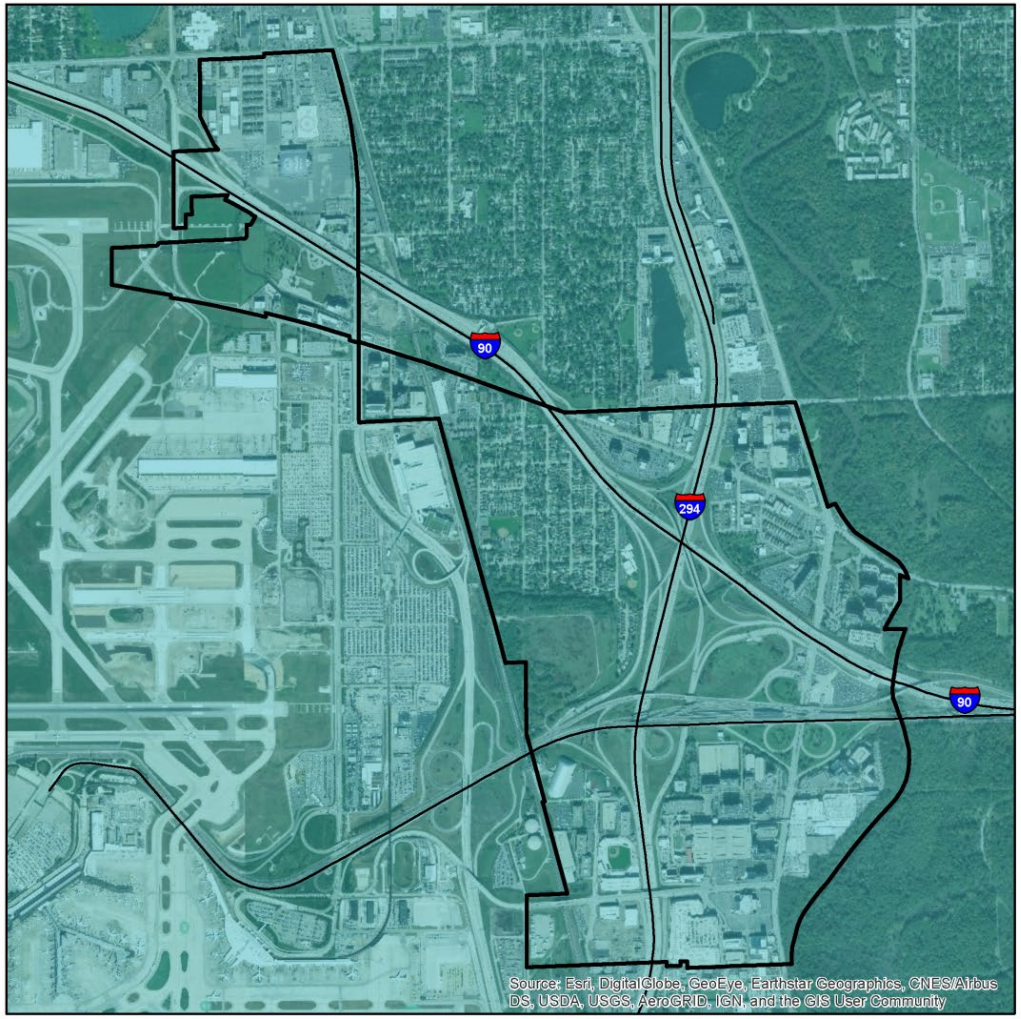
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

No needs have been identified at this time.

Additional Comments

During the 1990s, the Village of Rosemont focused on flood control efforts along the western boarder of the town for Willow Creek. These efforts were a long term sustained effort to prevent flooding in the residential area of the Village that boarded O'Hare Airport.

Hazard Mapping



VILLAGE OF ROSEMONT

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 760 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
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY

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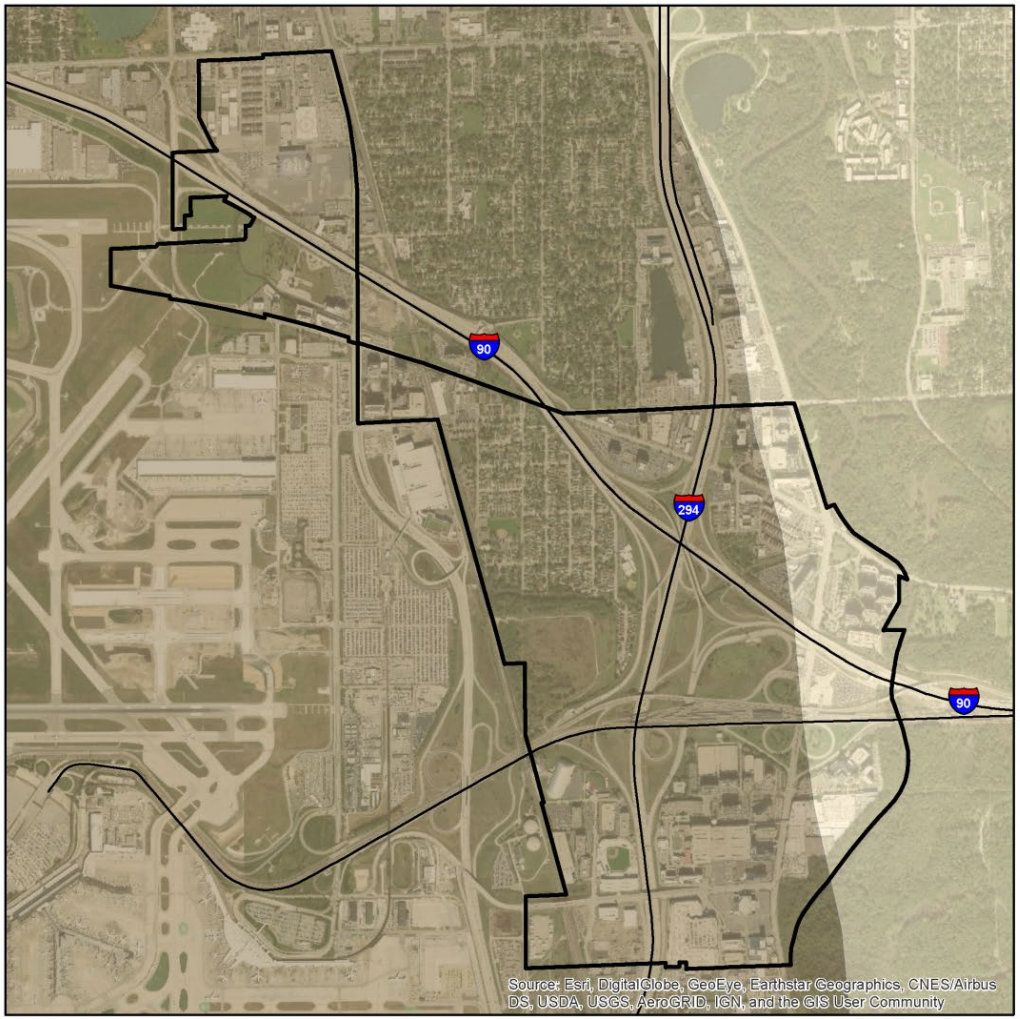

VILLAGE OF ROSEMONT

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM (NEHRP) SOIL CLASSIFICATION

TYPE

- C - Very Dense Soil, Soft Rock
- D - Stiff Soil
- F- Site Specific Evaluation

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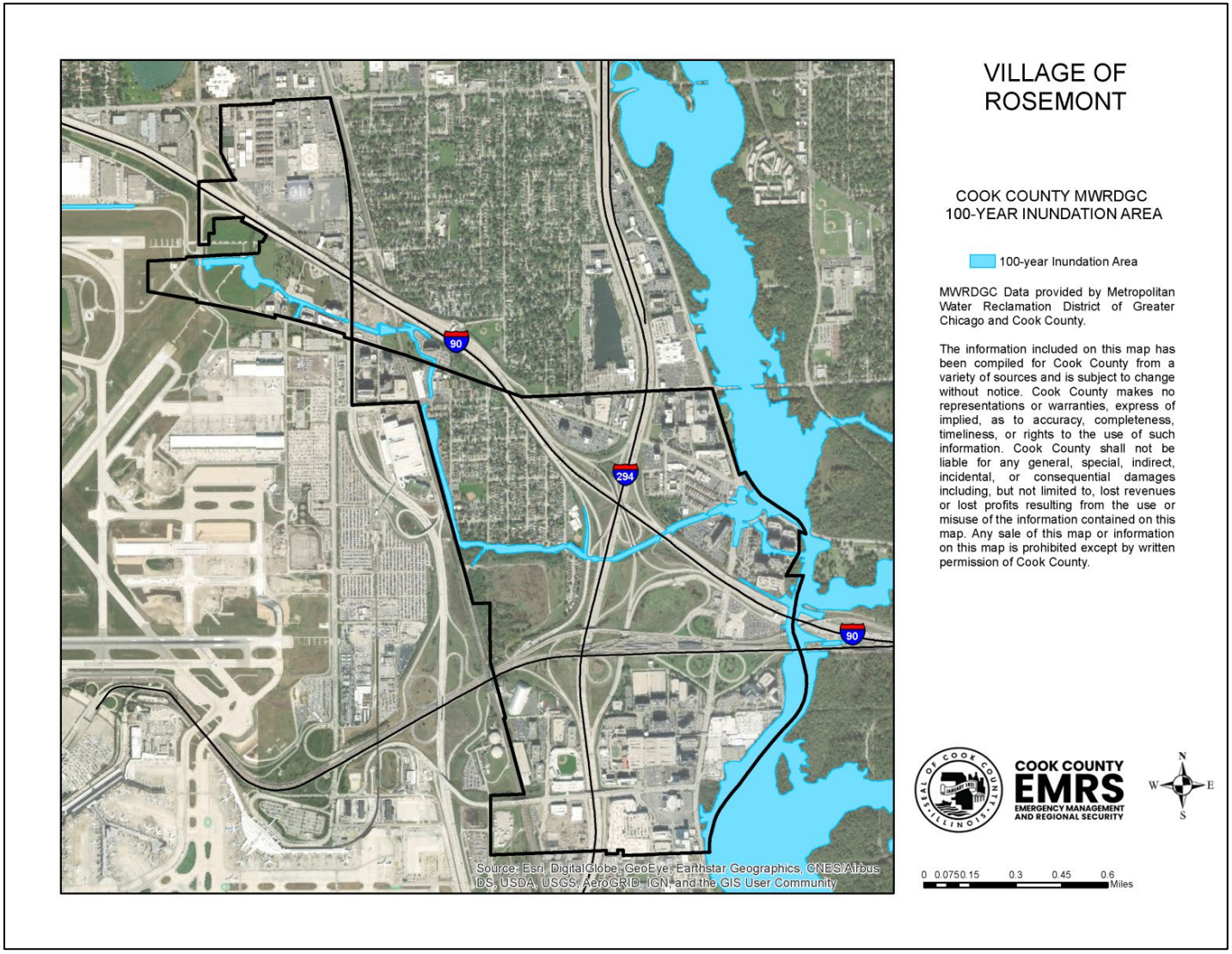
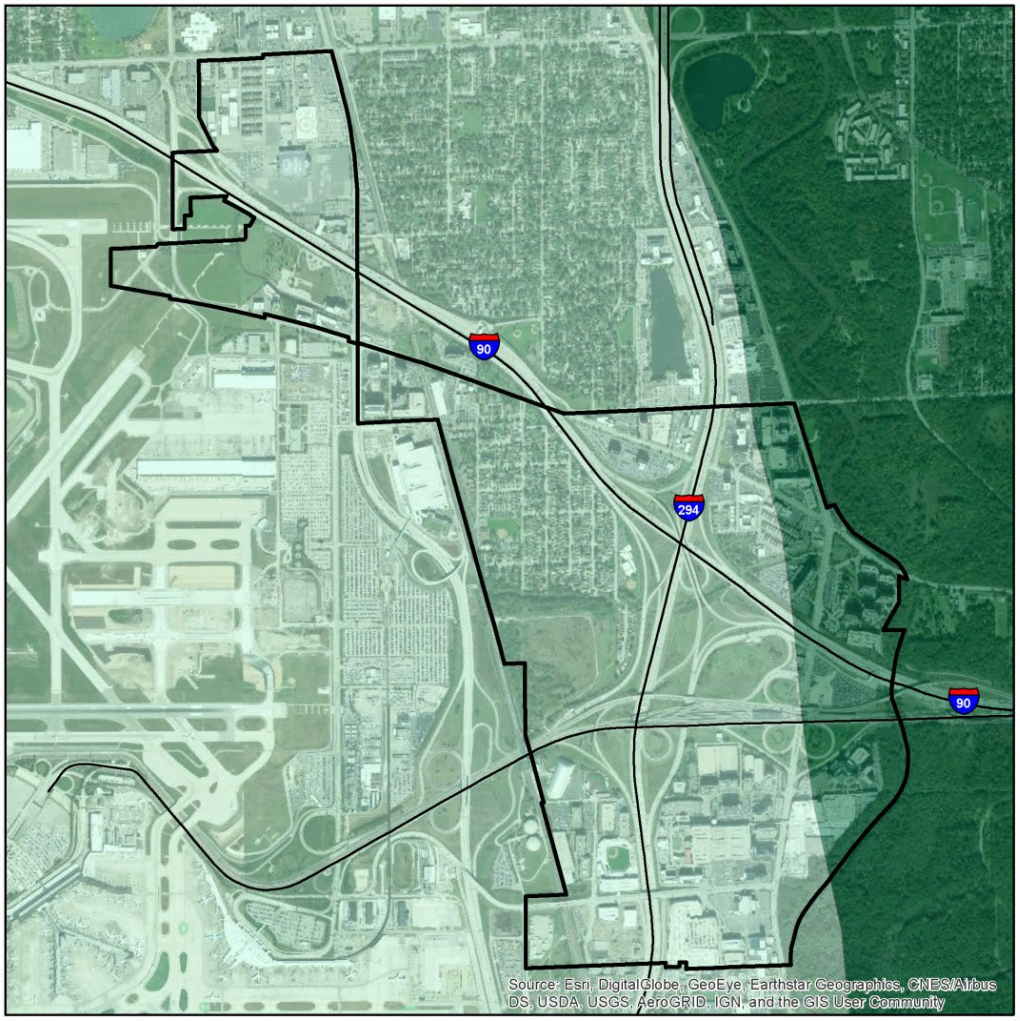
DISCLAIMER: The Cook County MWRDGC 100-year Inundation Map is provided to show general flood risk information regarding floodplains and inundation areas. This map is not regulatory. Official FEMA Flood Insurance Study information and regulatory maps can be obtained from http://www.fema.gov.





VILLAGE OF ROSEMONT

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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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY

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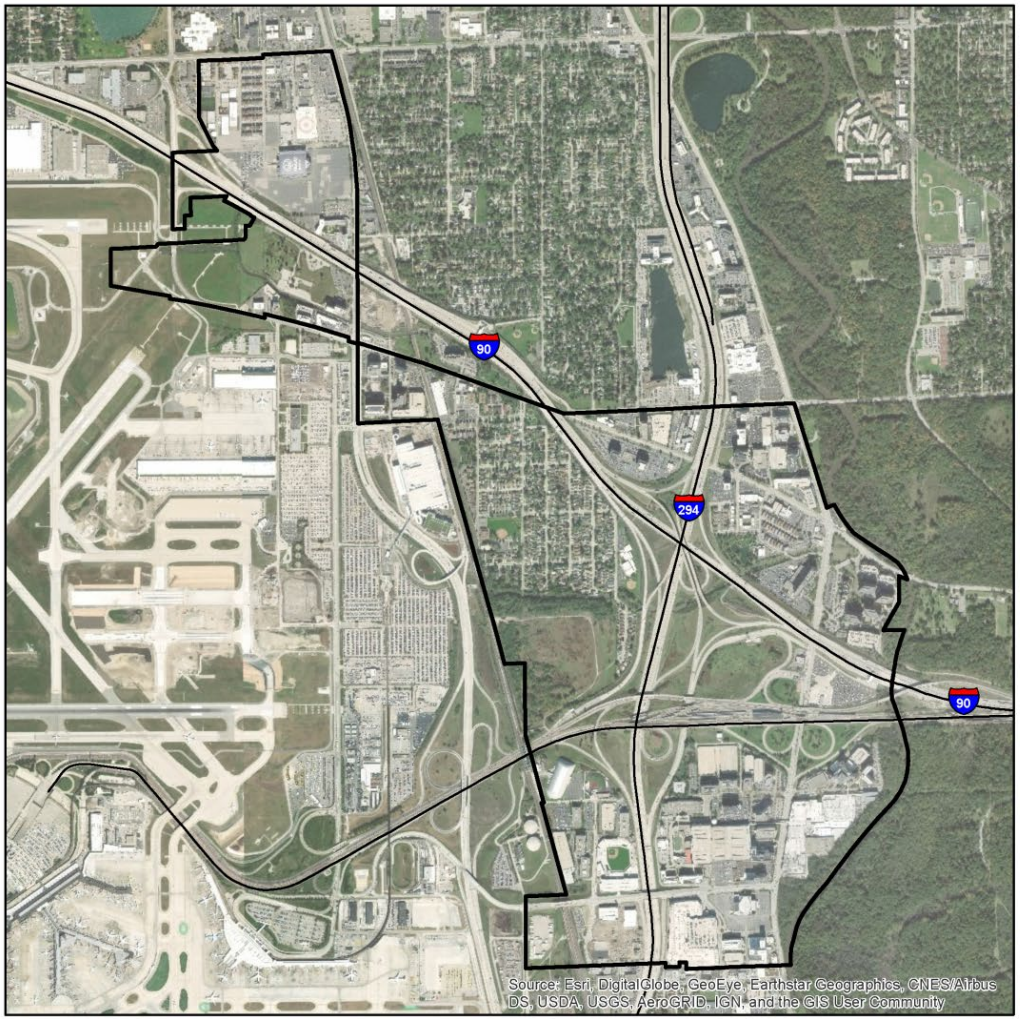

VILLAGE OF ROSEMONT

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

N W E S

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