

Schiller Park

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Mike Cesaretti, Fire Chief 9526 Irving Park Rd Schiller Park, IL 60176 847-671-8545 Mcesaretti@schillerparkil.us	Jim Goumas, Village Engineer Hancock Engineering 9933 Roosevelt Rd Westchester, IL 60154 708-865-0300 Jggoumas@ehancock.com

Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: 1914

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 11,709. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 11,283.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 2.01% between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: The Village of Schiller Park is located in Leyden Township, Cook County, Illinois, approximately 18 miles northwest of the Chicago Loop. It is east of O'Hare International Airport; south of the Village of Rosemont; west of Des Plaines River, and north of the Village of Franklin Park. A large portion of the Village is within a floodway; as Crystal Creek runs northeast to southwest through the Village. Crystal Creek is tributary to Des Plaines River, where the upstream of the creek originates from the O'Hare property and flows easterly/northeasterly to Des Plaines River. Schiller Park has a total area of 2.77 square miles.

Brief History: The brief history portion of this profile credits the Village of Schiller Parks Historical Commission's timeline. Thanks to their efforts, the following historical summary was able to be provided: Three Indian Tribes lived in the area in the early 1800s. Alexander Robinson, Chief of the Potawatomi Tribe, rescued military personnel in 1810, during the Battle of Fort Dearborn. Later Robinson was deeded 1,280 acres of land on both sides of the River for his heroic efforts. That land makes up most of Schiller Park today. After Robinson's family moved to the area, he sold 105 acres of land in 1840. As we know it today, Irving Park Road and River Road was sold to John S. Everett; and Fairview was sold to Ashley Gilbert. In 1850, mostly German farmers migrated into the area. After the 1860 Civil War and after Robinson's death in 1870, the community began to grow again. In 1872, immigrants of mostly Italian, Polish and Spanish moved into the area. In 1880, William Kolze and his family purchased Everett's land, and built a large white house, which later became a local landmark. In 1886, the Wisconsin-Central Railroad began its first train run. In 1910, during the movie era, Tom Mix, Farnums, were made in town and along the Des Plaines River. The Village then incorporated in 1914. During the Depression in 1932, Julia Marenga Kolze, daughter-in-law of Willam Kolze, became

the first woman mayor in the State of Illinois. In 1970, three public schools, two Catholic schools. In 1990, Schiller Park was established as a Home Rule Community.

Climate: The climate of Schiller Park 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: The Village of Schiller Park is governed by an elected seven member Village Board consisting of a six Trustees, a Village President (Mayor), and an elected Village Clerk. This body of Government will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. The Trustees serve staggered 4 year terms with 3 seats being elected every 2 years. The Mayor serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Village Board meetings. There are six Village Departments: Administration, Fire, Police, Public Works, Community Development, and Recreation. Village Boards and Commissions include: Fire & Police Commission, Recreation Board, Health Board; Zoning, Planning, and Appeals Commission; and Historical Commission.

Development Trends: The Village currently consists of a well balanced mix of residential, commercial, and industrial uses and is heavily connected to transportation hubs as it includes O’Hare Airport, I-294, and a major railroad line within Village limits. The Village is largely built-out and landlocked by O’Hare Airport, Cook County Forest Preserve, Village of Franklin Park, Village of Rosemont, and City of Chicago. Future development will be limited primarily to redevelopment of existing sites a process which has been ongoing for many years. Schiller park has had some new developments in the past 5 years with new Industrial Buildings at the old Hostess site. Additionally, an Innovative & Affordable Shared Kitchen at 9416 W Irving Park Road. MyKitchens LLC offers a fully equipped commercial kitchen space that can be rented out by the hour in order to help you fulfill your culinary dream. Clients of MyKitchens serve cafes, restaurants, food trucks, supply markets, and wholesalers. MyKitchens offers a full complement of uses from menu planning to taste testing, product development and brand development.

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	Municipal Code 150; adopted 2006
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Municipal Code 155; adopted: 2005
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal Code 153; adopted 2002
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	State regulates industrial activity from Construction sites 1 acre or larger under section 402 CWA. Municipal Code 151; adopted: 2005
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	N/A
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal Code 34; adopted: 2010
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health. Community Development,

					Building and Safety Division, abiding IDPH
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Interim Comprehensive Plan (1997)
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					Unknown
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Regional stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within The Lower Des Plaines River watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					Village owned facilities and infrastructure
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					6-year CIP, reviewed and updated annually
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Illinois FWS and IDNR
Economic Development Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	The Economic Development Commission is charged with reviewing all economic development related programs and incentives including tax

					incentives offered through the Cook County 6b program.
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
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	No	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County DPH

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY	
Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	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	No
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State Sponsored Grant Programs	No
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	No
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	Community Development
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Community Development/ Consulting Engineering

Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	No	
Surveyors	Yes	Consulting Survey/Engineering
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Grant writers	Yes	Various Village Departments

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Engineering and Community Development
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Community Development Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	1994
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)	No, Waiting for a Village Wide letter of map revision to be filed, and is pending on completion of the IDNR Crystal Creek IIA and IIB construction and its as-built plans.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, just overall, due to new administration and new staff.
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No, but we are interested in joining. Which we may need guidance in doing so.

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:

Their ordinance did not include substantial damage rule provisions; future updates will consider inclusion of these rules as applicable and as appropriate.

Sec. 151.02 Definitions

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT:

(1) 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,

(a) Before the improvement or repair is started, or

(b) If the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred. This term also includes structures which have incurred "repetitive loss".

(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 structure regardless of the actual work performed.

(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", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure.

151.50 Duties of the Enforcement Official(s)

The Chief Inspector AND Village Engineer shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this Chapter which shall include the following:

(A) *Determining the Floodplain Designation.* Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). 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.

(B) *Professional Engineer Review.* 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 for review to ensure that the development meets §§ [151.53](#) or [151.54](#). In the case of an Appropriate Use, the professional engineer shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of § [151.53](#).

151.55 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in §§ [151.52](#), [151.53](#) and [151.54](#) 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, D, or X), the following requirements shall be met.

(C) *Protecting Buildings.* All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain also known as a 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:

- (1) Construction or placement of a new building.
- (2) Substantial improvement to an existing building as defined in § [151.02](#), 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.
- (3) 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
- (4) Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days.

(D) This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods.

- (2) A residential or non-residential building may be elevated in accordance with the following:
 - (a) The building or improvements shall be elevated on crawl space, stilts, piles, walls, or other foundation that is permanently open to flood waters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. The permanent openings 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. 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. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproofed service facilities may be located below 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.

(e) Manufactured homes, and travel trailers to be installed on a site for more than 180 days, shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation; and, shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the Rules and Regulations for the Illinois Mobile Home Tie-Down Act issued pursuant to 77 Ill. Adm. Code Part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:

1. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved (1) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (2) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (3) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (4) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage from a flood, the top of the lowest floor shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation.

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

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	No	N/A	N/A
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	ISO-4	(Fire, 2009)
StormReady	Yes	Gold (countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	Yes	N/A	April 2024

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

At this time, the Village of Schiller Park has not identified opportunities to expand or improve our current capabilities. Should such opportunities be identified in the future, this Capability Assessment will be updated accordingly.

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: 19 (19 Single Family)
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 6 (5 Single Family, 1 Two-Four Family Residence)
- 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
Severe Weather and Flooding		8/7/2018	The Irving Park Road and Lawrence Avenue viaducts under railroad tracks were flooded in Schiller Park. Numerous vehicles were stalled in the flooded viaducts.
Flooding	-	5/21/2018	-
Flash Flooding	-	6/15/2015	Media reported that 25th Avenue between Belmont and Irving Park Road was flooded and closed due to flooding
Flash Flooding	-	6/13/2015	The viaducts on Irving Park Road and Lawrence Avenue west of River Road were flooded and closed.
Severe Storm with Excessive Snow	-	Winter 2013 - 2014	-
Flooding	DR-4116	Spring 2013	-
Severe Storm with Excessive Snow	DR-1960	Winter 2011	-
Severe Weather and Flooding		6/19/2009	Mannheim Road between Interstate 190 and Irving Park Road was closed due to flooding.
Flooding	DR-1935	Summer 2010	-
Flooding	DR-1800	Summer 2008	-
Flooding	DR-1729	Summer 2007	-
Severe Weather, Lightning, and Wind		9/22/2006	Tree limbs blown down onto cars and lightning struck a utility pole.
Flooding	DR-1188	Summer 1997	-
Flooding	DR-1129	Summer 1996	-
Flooding	DR-997	Spring 1993	-

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: The Des Plaines River runs along the entire east side of our jurisdiction and the intersection of Irving Park Rd. and River Rd. south of Irving is a low laying area. Viaducts are prone to flooding during heavy rains. The Village has experienced flooding at River Road (Addison Rd to Foster Ave), Irving Park and Lawrence Ave viaduct flooding and flooding at Irving Park (25th to I-294). In 2009, Elmhurst Road between Dempster and West Oakton was closed due to urban/flash flooding. Mannheim Road between Interstate 190 and Irving Park Road was closed due to urban/flash flooding.

High Winds and Tornado: Trees and power lines have been impacted by past wind events and remain a concern.

Severe Weather: Thunderstorms are the primary cause of flooding and wind damage in the area.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	288	9.3%
People with disabilities	639	5.6%
People over 65 years	1,894	16.5%
People under 5 years	578	5%
People of color	3,728	32.4%
Black	139	1.2%
Native American	0	0%
Hispanic	2,497	21.7%
Difficulty with English	1,368	12.5%
Households with no car	196	4.4%
Mobile homes	0	0%

Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. See methods for more information.

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

Jurisdiction-Specific Climate Change Vulnerability and Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our community does not anticipate future major assets may be exposed or vulnerable to any of the natural hazards identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any new assets (e.g., new construction in

hazard prone areas) will be constructed to adhere to the latest building codes and standards, and mitigation to protect them from identified and anticipated hazards, especially those that are expected to increase due to climate change.

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

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

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action S-3.12

Mitigation Action #12: Flood Mitigation Actions					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Public Works	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Water Department	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline)
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Schiller Park			
Applicable Goal		1,2,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1,3,5,6,7,8,9,11			
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:	1. Flooding at Irving Park Rd. viaduct. 2. Flooding at 25th Ave. and Ivanhoe Ave. 3. Flooding at River Rd. and Susy Ln.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	N

Ongoing Mitigation Actions

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 S-3.1

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 Schiller Park			
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 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 S-3.2

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 Schiller Park				
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 S-3.3

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 Schiller Park			
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:		The crystal creek improvement is one of the projects that has been completed and awaiting final FEMA flood plan map revision approval.			
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 S-3.4

Mitigation Action #4: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as the Community Rating System, Tree City, and StormReady.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Engineering and Community Development	Supporting Agencies/Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Schiller Park			
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:		Looking for information on exactly what this consists of and the benefits of it so Village board can make a decision on how to move forward on this			
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 In 2024, Schiller Park was awarded Tree City			

Action S-3.5

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: Community Development, Engineering Department	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 Schiller Park			
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:		Working close with Community development and village engineers to provide a comprehensive policies regarding Floodplain management			
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 S-3.7

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

			General Fund	Completion Date: Short-term and ongoing	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Schiller Park				
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 S-3.8

Mitigation Action #8: Work with Building Department to improve Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule classification.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Community Development, Building Department	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Tornado
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Schiller Park				

Applicable Goal	1,2,3
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3,4
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:	We are in discussion this year with our Zoning Department, Building Department and Fire Department to adopt the newest additions of the international building and fire codes
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 S-3.9

Mitigation Action #9: Push for rain barrels to be installed for water harvesting and to maintain downspouts to be disconnected from the municipal storm system; and re-promote backflow preventers to be installed by residents who do not have them installed yet.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Community Development, Public Works, Engineering Department	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$200,000; High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Severe Weather
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Schiller Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 8, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High				

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

Action S-3.11

Mitigation Action #11: Working with CP/CN flooding at Lawrence viaduct					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: CN CP railroad	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$300,000	Potential Funding Source: State Funds, Railroad Funds	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Schiller Park				
Applicable Goal	2,3				
Applicable Objective	2,7				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Keep traffic moving, stop business interruptions and reduce flooding				

	High—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Working with the railroads and state of Illinois try to determine the sump pumps capacity. Replace the pumps, clean out pits, possibly replace piping
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.
Initiate a GIS interface, where all existing infrastructure, contours, damages, etc. will be identified

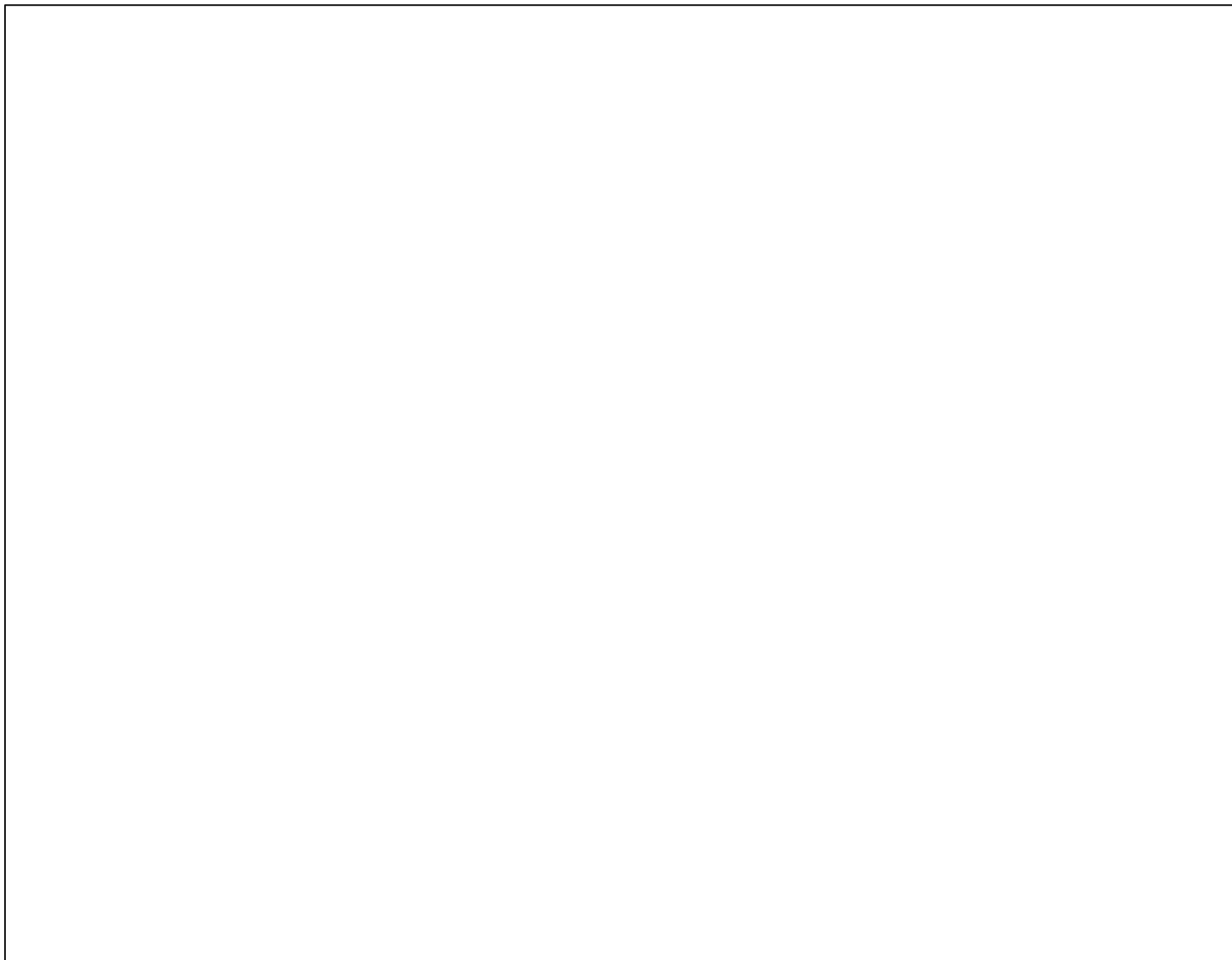
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

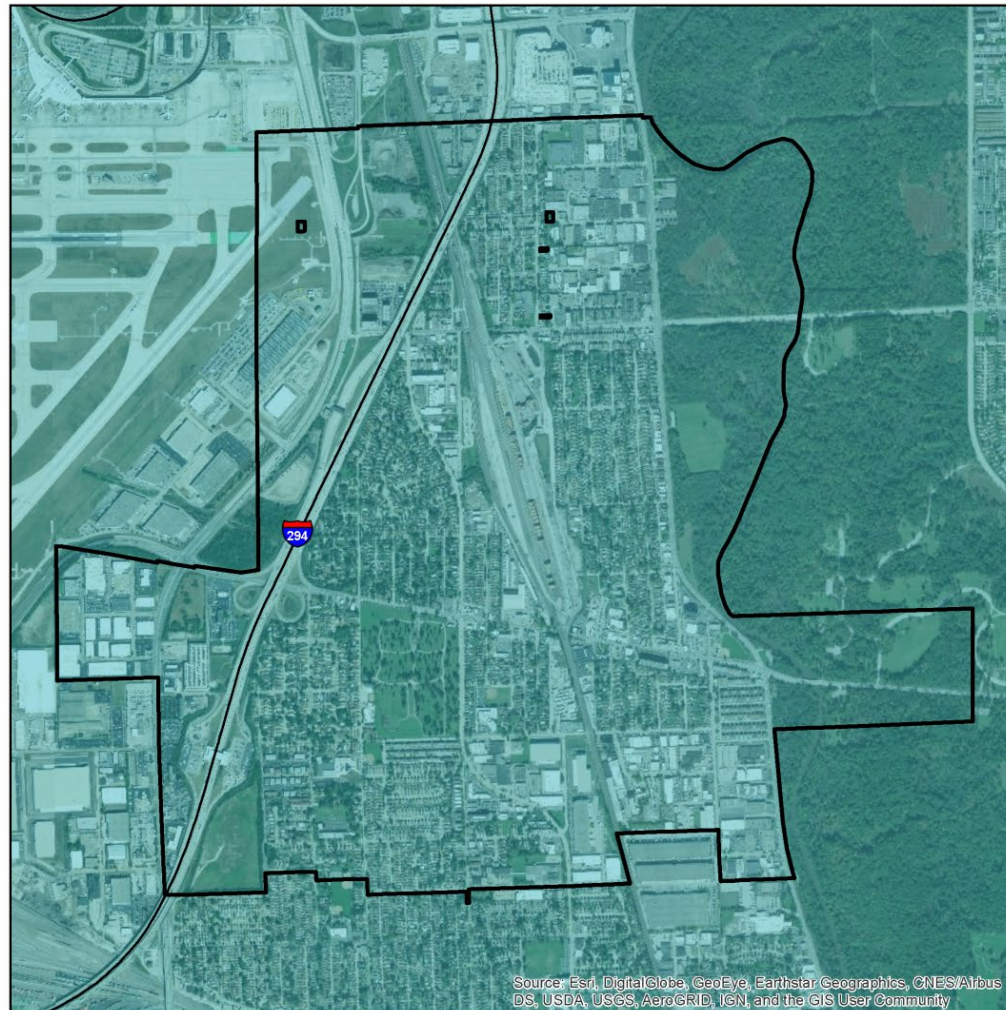
No needs have been identified at this time.

Additional Comments

No additional comments at this time.

Hazard Mapping





VILLAGE OF SCHILLER 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.

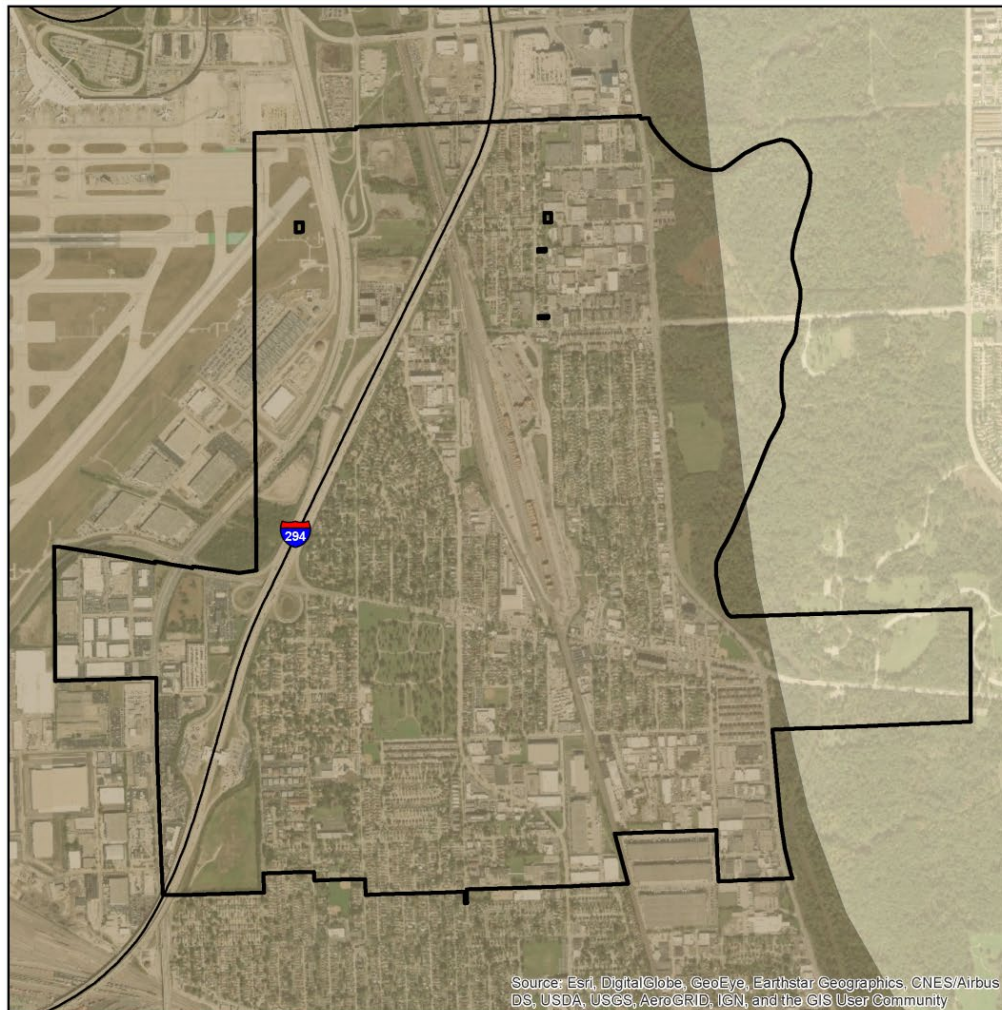
The information included on this map has been compiled for Cook County from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. Cook County makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. Cook County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



COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 Miles



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

VILLAGE OF SCHILLER PARK

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 States (East of 102 degrees West Longitude) by David S. Fullerton, Charles A. Bush and Jean N. Pennell (2003) was the base map used for this work. Each State Geological Survey produced its own state map version of the Soil Site Class and Liquefaction Susceptibility maps. The procedures outlined in the NEHRP provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class maps. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column of soils material down to bedrock and did not include any bedrock in the calculation of the average shear wave velocity for the column, since it is the soil column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which influences much of the amplification.

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

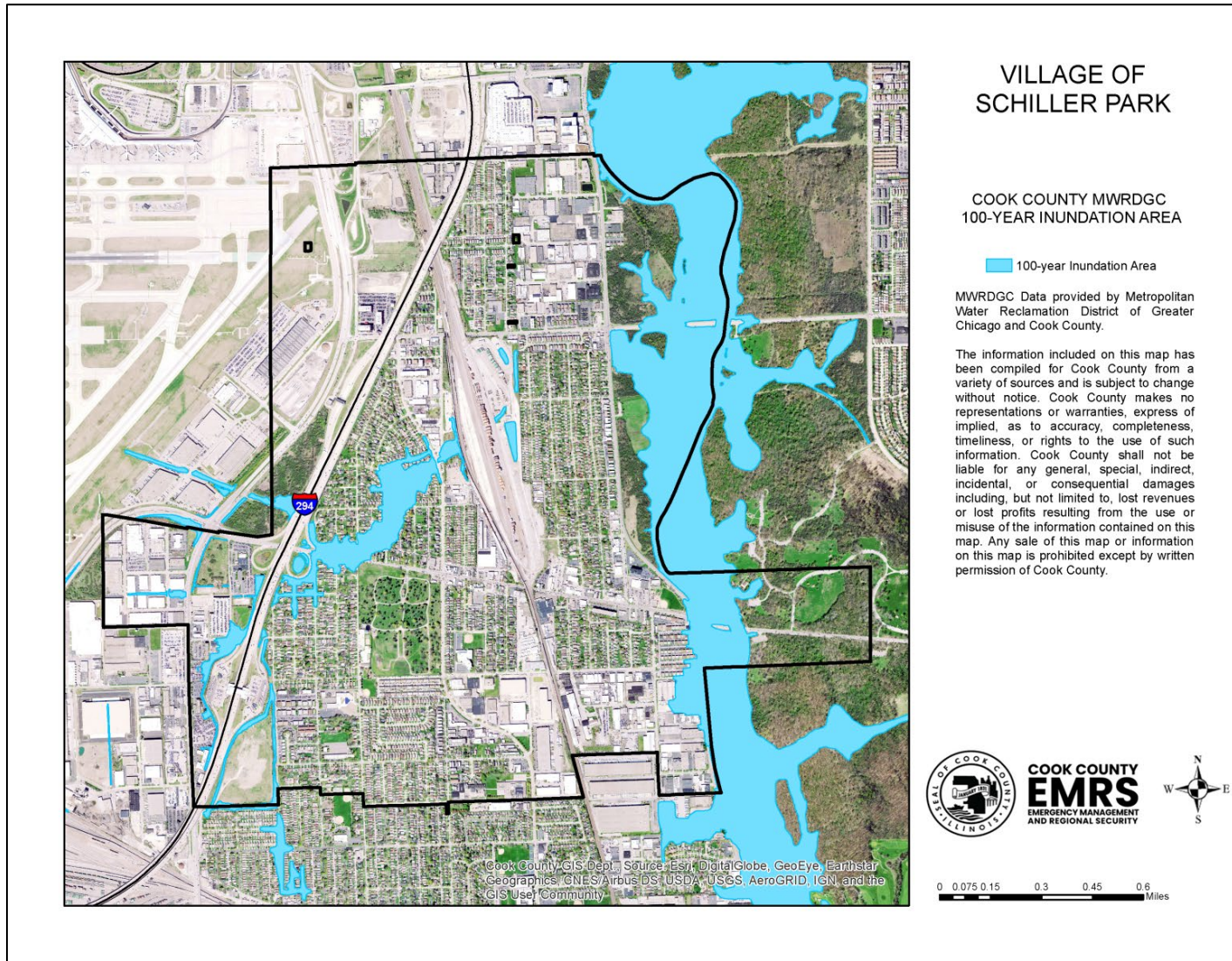


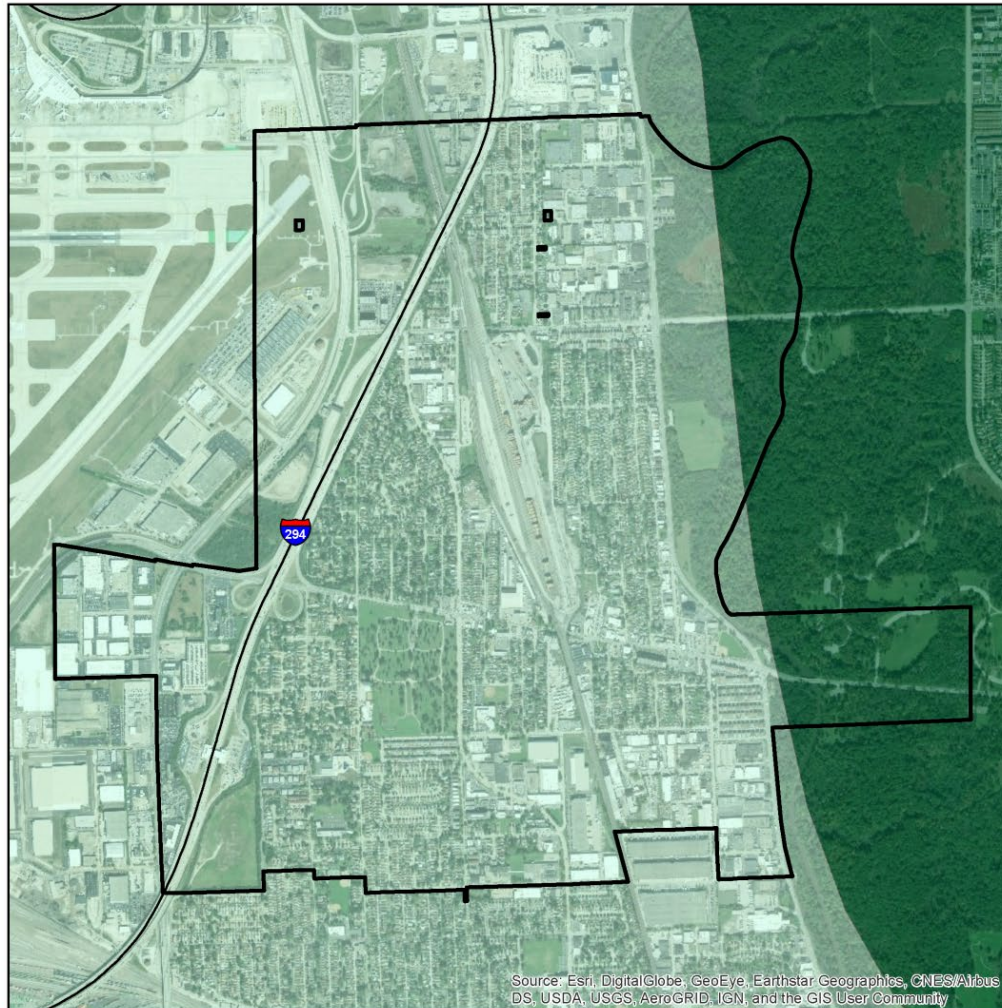
COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 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 SCHILLER 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 States (East of 102 degrees West Longitude) by David S. Fullerton, Charles A. Bush and Jean N. Pennell (2003) was the base map used for this work. Each State Geological Survey produced its own state map version of the Soil Site Class and Liquefaction Susceptibility maps. The procedures outlined in the NEHRP provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class maps. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column of soils material down to bedrock and did not include any bedrock in the calculation of the average shear wave velocity for the column, since it is the soil column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which influences much of the amplification.

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

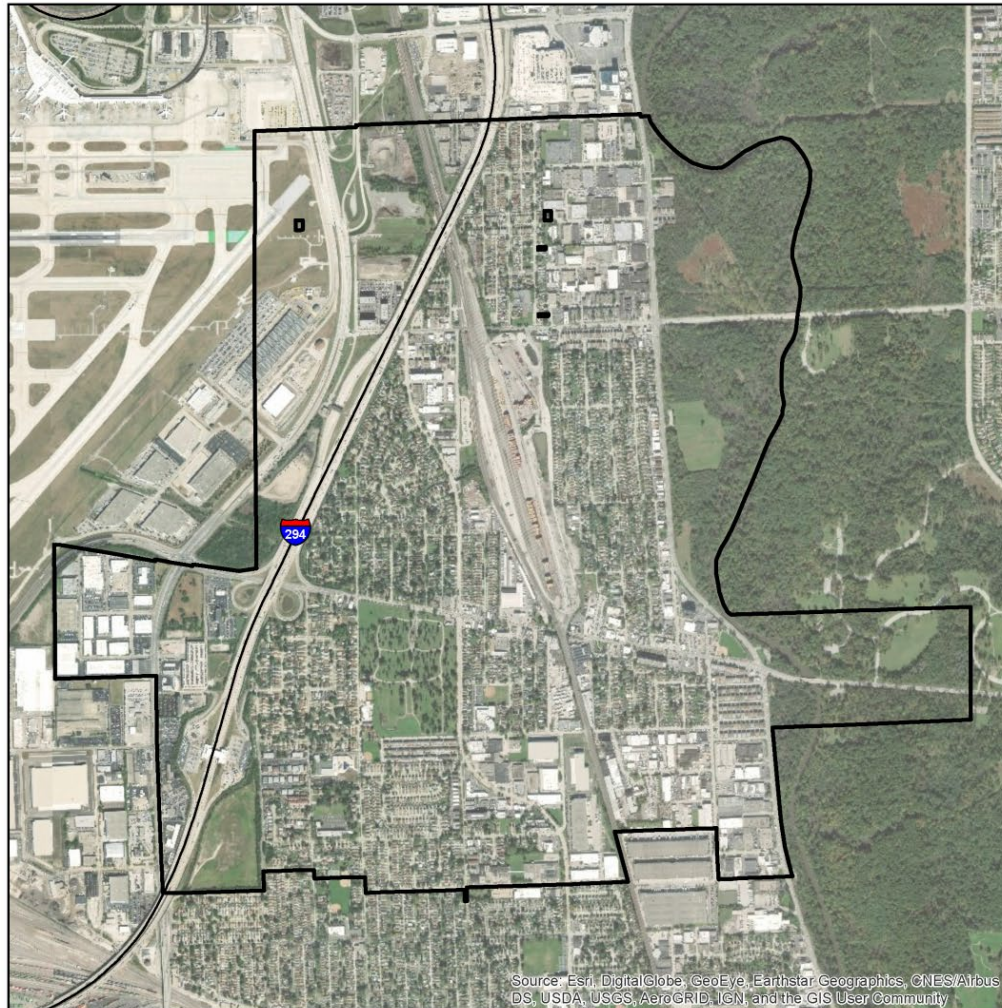


COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 Miles

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



VILLAGE OF SCHILLER 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 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 Miles

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