

South Chicago Heights

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: 1907

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 4,026. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 3,871.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 4.23% between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: South Chicago Heights is located in the southeastern edge of Cook County, 28 miles S of the Loop. South Chicago Heights borders Chicago Heights to the north, Steger to the south, Park Forest to the west, and Sauk Village to the east. The village has a total land area of 1.58 square miles. The village grew around the intersection of the Sauk and Hubbard's Trails, which is now U.S. Route 1. Both had existed for hundreds of years as major routes for native peoples and early traders. The Sauk Trail ran from Detroit to the Mississippi River, and the Hubbard's Trail, from Vincennes, Indiana, to Chicago.

Brief History: In 1833, Adam and Phoebe Brown, from Ohio, settled in what is now South Chicago Heights with their young son Christopher. They eventually had nine children and operated a general store and inn on the northwest corner of the intersection of the two trails. The intersection remained in family hands for 70 years. Local traditions suggest that Brown's Corner was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Brown's Corner remained well known. By the end of the nineteenth century, the trails were wagon and coach roads, with Hubbard's Trail now better known as Chicago Road. In 1906, the Browns sold their inn to the Burgel family, who maintained it until 1968. In 1907, residents in the immediate area joined with commercial interests around the old intersection and, meeting in the depot of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, voted to become the village of South Chicago Heights. The first year's budget was \$3,800, which was met by property taxes and three saloon licenses at \$500 each. By 1910, the village had its own volunteer fire department and its first policeman. From 1913 into 1928, the original route of the Lincoln Highway came into the village from the east on Sauk Trail and then north on Chicago Road. The section along Chicago Road also was designated as part of the Dixie Highway in 1915. In 1926, this became Illinois State Route One. This

famous intersection had four gas stations, including the first in the region to sell “Gasoline.” The last of the four replaced the old inn demolished in 1968. This was the “landmark” service station, which is now gone, along with the other three. The village is landlocked, with Chicago Heights to the north and east, Steger to the south, and forest preserve land to the west. Housing is predominantly for workers in nearby business and industries, with the neighborhoods originally home for those of Italian, Polish, and German ancestry who worked in Chicago Heights. Today there is an area of newer, more expensive housing adjacent to the forest preserve land and strip commercial properties developed along Chicago Road.

Climate: The Village of South Chicago Heights climate closely resembles that of the City of Chicago Heights and related weather patterns south of Interstate 80 and East of Interstate 57. On average the warmest month is July. The highest recorded temperature was 103°F in 1988. The coolest month is January. The lowest recorded temperature was -27°F in 1985. The most precipitation, on average, occurs in June.

Governing Body Format: South Chicago Heights has a village president and 6 elected trustees that govern the village. This body will assume the responsibility for the adoption of this plan and the Chief of Police will oversee its implementation. The village operates four departments including the Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works Department, and Building Department.

Development Trends: Development trends are low in the Village of South Chicago Heights and are not expected to increase in the near future other than minor residential development. The Department of Planning & Zoning is responsible for maintaining the City’s comprehensive department plan, administering and enforcing zoning resolutions and carrying out local zoning ordinances. Specifically, the development involves the analysis of a given section of land and determines the limits of how that land can be developed and utilized according to local regulations.

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	IRC/IBC 2006 Adopted Nov 2007

					Village Ordinance #2007-11
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Village Zoning Board and Planning Committee CHCO, Chapter 33, 3/24/2014
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Village Zoning Board and Planning Committee CHCO, Chapter 33, 3/24/2014
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Thorn Creek	Yes	Thorn Creek Basin 708 754 0525
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	Comprehensive Plan and TOD study
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Building Department/Tech 3
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Police, Fire and Public Health departments
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No	Cook County/IEPA CHCO, Chapter 21, 3/24/2014 CHCO, Chapter 36 1/2, 3/24/2014
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Village Comprehensive Plan
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					Yes
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Thorn Creek
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	No		Thorn Creek
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>					Reviewed annually

Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Village President and Finance Director
Shoreline Management Plan	No				N/A
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes				Police, Fire, Public Works, Village Administrator, and Building Department
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes				Police, Fire, Public Works, Village Administrator, and Building Department
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes				Police, Fire, Public Works, Village Administrator, and Building Department
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes				Mayor, Village Administrator, and Finance Director
Public Health Plans	Yes				Village Health Inspector

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	By referendum only
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	By referendum only
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	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	Tech 3 Engineering (708) 672 4994
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Tech 3 Engineering (708) 672 4994
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Tech 3 Engineering (708) 672 4994
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	SCH Finance Director John Dolasinski (708) 755 1880
Surveyors	Yes	Tech 3 Engineering (708) 672 4994
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	Yes	Tech 3 Engineering (708) 672 4994
Emergency manager	Yes	Police Chief William Joyce Building Director Nicholas Goncher
Grant writers	Yes	Police, Fire, and Administration

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building Department
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Nicholas Goncher Building Department Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	None
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	8/30/2007
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 FEMA provided maps
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?	Training would be welcomed
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 Maybe

NFIP Participation Activities

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

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

Substantial Improvement Rule and the Substantial Damage Rule

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

Existing Municipal Code:

Sec. 38-20 Definitions

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage subsequent to the adoption of this article equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. The term includes repetitive loss buildings. See *repetitive loss*, hereinabove.

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

(1) Substantial improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. This term includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual work done.

(2) The term does not, however, include either:

- a. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- b. Any alteration of a "historic structure" listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic Places, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Sec. 38-22 Duties of the Village Administrator

(a) *Determining the floodplain designation.*

- (1) Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a special flood hazard area (SFHA).
- (2) If they are in a SFHA, determine whether they are in a floodway, flood fringe or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile.
- (3) Check whether the development is potentially within an extended SFHA (with a drainage area less than one square mile), indicating that the development would have adverse impacts regarding storage, conveyance, or inundation which would be the basis for the applicant being required to delineate the floodplain and floodway and be subject to the remaining sections of this article.

(b) Professional engineer review.

- (1) If the development site is within a floodway or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile, the permit shall be referred to a licensed professional engineer under the employ or contract of the village for review to ensure that the development meets section 38-25 or 38-26.
- (2) In the case of an appropriate use, the P.E. [professional engineer] shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of section 38-25.

(g) Damage determinations. Make damage determinations of all damaged buildings in the SFHA after a flood to determine substantially damaged structures which must comply with section 38-27(c)(3).

Sec. 38-27 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Area and Protection of Buildings

In addition to the requirements found in sections 38-24, 38-25 and 38-26 for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified, the following requirements shall be met.

(3) Protecting buildings.

a. All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain, also known as a SFHA, shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. This building protection criteria applies to the following situations:

1. Construction or placement of a new building or alteration or addition to an existing building valued at more than \$1,000.00 or 70 square feet;
2. Substantial improvements or structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than 20 percent or equal or exceed the market value by 50 percent. Alteration shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to the adoption of this article during the life of the building. If substantially improved, the existing structure and the addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section;
3. Repairs made to a substantially damaged building. These repairs shall be figured cumulatively subsequent to the adoption of this article during the life of the building. If substantially damaged the entire structure must meet the flood protection standards of this section;
4. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site (the building protection requirements do not apply to returning a manufactured home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage);

5. Installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than 180 days per year; and
 6. Repetitive loss to an existing building as defined in [section 38-20](#). This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods.
- b. 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; and
 2. Fill requirements:
 - (i) The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than six inches deep before compaction and should extend at least ten feet beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the *flood* protection elevation;
 - (ii) The top of the fill shall be above the *flood* protection elevation. However, the ten-foot minimum may be waived if a structural engineer certifies an alternative method to protect the building from damages due to hydrostatic pressures;
 - (iii) The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during *flooding* by vegetative cover, riprap or other structural measure;
 - (iv) The fill shall be composed of rock or soil and not incorporate debris or refuse materials;
 - (v) The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties, and when necessary, stormwater management techniques such as swales or basins shall be incorporated.
- c. 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 *flood* waters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base *flood* or 100-year frequency *flood*. Designs must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or the permanent openings, one on each wall, shall be no more than one foot above 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.
 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.
 - (i) The lowest floor (including basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the *flood* protection elevation.
 - (ii) Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproofed service facilities may be located below the *flood* protection elevation provided they are waterproofed.

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 and not later modified or occupied as habitable space.

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

6. 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:

(i) 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.

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

f. Construction of new or substantially improved critical facilities shall be located outside the limits of the floodplain. Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the floodplain if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated or structurally dry floodproofed to the 500-year flood frequency elevation or three feet above the level of the 100-year flood frequency elevation whichever is greater. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	Yes	5	2022
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	3	2020
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	3	2022
StormReady	Yes	Gold (countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	Yes	N/A	2010 thru 2023

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include:

- Continuing to improve building codes and ordinances as needed.
- Continue to expand funding through grants and funding of mitigation projects

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: 22 (21 Single Family, 1 Other Nonresidential)
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 1 (1 Single Family)
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 1

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
Hail	-	7/13/2015	-
Severe Weather	-	6/30/2014	-
Severe Storms	DR-4116	4/26/2013	-
Severe Winter Storm	DR-1960	3/17/2011	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1935	7/19/2010	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1800	9/13/2008	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1729	8/20/2007	-
Severe Winter Storm	EM-3136	12/11/2000	-
Snow Storm	EM-3134	1/1/1999	-
Flooding	DR-1188	8/16/1997	-
Flooding	DR-1129	7/17/1996	-
Flooding/Storms	DR-997	4/13/1993	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-798	8/13/1987	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-776	9/21/1986	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-643	6/30/1981	-
Blizzards/Snowstorms	EM-3068	1/16/1979	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-509	6/18/1976	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-373	4/26/1973	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-351	9/4/1972	-

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: In the Village, 30th Street, Chicago Road, East End Ave., and Sauk Trail are flood-prone.

Extreme Heat: The Village's senior center (3140 Enterprise Park Ave) serves as a cooling center, but does not have a generator. Also, Village Hall (3317 Chicago Road) does not have a generator.

Extreme Cold: The Pumphouse on State St. needs a generator (operated manually). The Village's senior center (3140 Enterprise Park Ave) serves as a cooling center, but does not have a generator. Also, Village Hall (3317 Chicago Road) does not have a generator.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	413	20%
People with disabilities	1,334	16.5%
People over 65 years	1,196	14.6%
People under 5 years	703	8.6%
People of color	6,086	74.5%
Black	4,021	49.2%
Native American	21	0.3%
Hispanic	1,760	21.5%
Difficulty with English	221	3%
Households with no car	448	15.1%
Mobile homes	56	1.9%

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	Increased
Drought	Increased
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increased
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Increased

Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Increased
Tornado	Increased
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Increased

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	Increase
Drought	Increase
Earthquake	No Change is Anticipated
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increase
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Increase
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Increase
Tornado	Increase
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Increase

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

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

Hazard	Vulnerability
Current Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Remained the Same
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	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 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
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Our community does not anticipate future major assets may be exposed or vulnerable to any of the natural hazards identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any new assets (e.g., new construction in hazard prone areas) will be constructed to adhere to the latest building codes and standards, and mitigation to protect them from identified and anticipated hazards, especially those that are expected to increase due to climate change.

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

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

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action S6.19

Mitigation Action #19: Water Main Break Mitigation					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of South Chicago Heights			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		All			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Water Main Break Mitigation			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		N			

Action S6.20

Mitigation Action #20: Tornado warning alert system

Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Tornado
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of South Chicago Heights			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		All			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Tornado warning alert system			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		N			

Action S6.21

Mitigation Action #21: Flooding mitigation					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of South Chicago Heights			

Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6
Applicable Objective	All
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Flooding mitigation due to Thorn Creek Tributary and other flooding issues.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	N

Action S6.22

Mitigation Action #22: Emergency Generator for public works, Village Hall, and Senior Center					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All Hazards
Year Initiated	2024				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	All				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium				

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Emergency Generator for public works, Village Hall, and Senior Center
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 S6.2

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 South Chicago Heights				
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:	<p>In 2015, amendments to the Illinois Emergency Telephone System Act required many Illinois municipalities to consolidate their emergency call answering and dispatch facilities with those of other communities. In June 2017, the Village of South Chicago Heights entered in an intergovernmental agreement with the Laraway Communication Center (LCC), supported by Will County 911. In December 2017, LCC became operational serving 31 entities of Police and Fire operations. This supports identified countywide coordination efforts, identifying South Chicago Heights effort to ensure whole community efforts around preparing for, preventing, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, responding to and recovering from incidents.</p> <p>South Chicago Heights remains engaged with the County, and is available to support county-wide actions identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan - within the personnel and resource limitations present - however possible.</p>
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 S6.3

Mitigation Action #3: 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 South Chicago Heights				
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:	The completion of this report, as well as ongoing progress with action items, is demonstrative of efforts to actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy; South Chicago Heights is available to participate - within the personnel and resource limitations present - in the plan maintenance strategy identified in the plan
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action S6.4

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: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights				
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:	South Chicago Heights looks forward to receiving more information as well as researching opportunities to participate in incentive-based programs.
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 S6.5

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 South Chicago Heights				
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:	South Chicago Heights remains engaged in maintaining its standing in the relevant programs.
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 S6.6

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 South Chicago Heights				
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	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	
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Action S6.7

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 Administration	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 South Chicago Heights				
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:	The design, development and opening of the new public safety facility is an example of this. Moreover, the Village of South Chicago Heights is constantly updating orders, plans, programs and other planning documents, taking into consideration any impact this plan may have on the same. Efforts related to dispatch, while not directly related to land use, were undertaken with the goal of increasing coordination with respect to disaster and incident management/response.				
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 S6.8

Mitigation Action #8: Weather related impact of Village infrastructure					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations :	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Dam/Levee Failure, Flooding
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,5				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3, 7				
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:	During significant incidents of heavy rainfall Illinois Route 1, Chicago Road, floods at the lowest point in the village, 30th Street. At that location, there is a water detention trench which flows west to east. The sidewalk on the east side of Chicago Road at 30th Street has washed out in the past causing the sidewalk to collapse. The village engineers are researching options to prevent a washout under Chicago Road. During the 2017-2018 winter, the village suffered substantial water loss due to water main breaks.				
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	
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Action S6.9

Mitigation Action #9: Roads are needed to get people and goods from place to place. In addition to planning for traffic control during floods, there are various construction and placement factors to consider when building roads.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Dam/Levee Failure, Flooding
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3				
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)	Ensure accessibility, continuity of operations, service delivery and life safety. High—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.				
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	O				

Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	
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Action S6.10

Mitigation Action #10: Provide a public education program to inform residents about mitigation measures and means for them to protect themselves and their property during a flood.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		Ongoing			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of South Chicago Heights			
Applicable Goal		1,2,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		6,12			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Enhanced public awareness, engagement and outreach; reduction in loss of life and property. Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.			
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 S6.11

Mitigation Action #11: Land with structures may be purchased by and titled in the name of a local governing body that can remove structures and enforce permanent restrictions on development.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of South Chicago Heights			
Applicable Goal		1,2,4			
Applicable Objective		3, 4, 7, 10			
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)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Response and recovery costs abated, vital public sector resources avoid diversion to address issues, ensure life safety Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.			
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 S6.12

Mitigation Action #12: Storm Drainage Systems					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP, FMA	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Dam/Levee Failure, Flooding
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of South Chicago Heights			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		1, 9			
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)		High—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.			
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 S6.13

Mitigation Action #13: Drainage System Maintenance

Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP, FMA	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Dam/Levee Failure, Flooding
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
Applicable Objective	1, 9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Medium—The project could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Avoid damage and destruction of property, degradation of infrastructure, life safety Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.				
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 S6.14**Mitigation Action #14: Multi-Jurisdiction Cooperation Within Watershed**

Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of South Chicago Heights			
Applicable Goal		1,2,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1, 8, 9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		helps bring together resources for comprehensive analysis, planning, decision-making, and cooperation Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.			
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 S6.15

Mitigation Action #15: Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance					
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	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,61, 3, 4, 10				
Applicable Objective	1, 3, 4, 10				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Regulates repair activity, generally depending on property location Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.				
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 S6.16

Mitigation Action #16: Back-up Generators					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All

Year Initiated	2019
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights
Applicable Goal	1,2,3
Applicable Objective	2,12
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Medium—The project could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	Medium
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Ensures continuity of operations, ensures life safety and avoids property loss Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
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 S6.17

Mitigation Action #17: Basement Backflow Prevention					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Dam/Levee Failure, Flooding
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,6				

Applicable Objective	3,10
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)	Medium
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Prevents loss of property, ensure continuity of operations, preserves life safety Medium—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
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 S6.18

Mitigation Action #18: SCADA Equipment Upgrades					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works Department	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2021				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of South Chicago Heights; Village of Schaumburg				
Applicable Goal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 3				

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)	Once complete, it will improve the water system's reliability for area residents and businesses in the Village of South Chicago Heights High—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	<p>Construction of the SCADA Upgrades at the main pump station, three elevated tanks, and lift station at the Village of South Chicago Heights were financed by the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF). The SRF program is administered by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and receives a portion of its money to fund these types of projects from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacing obsolete programmable logic controllers (PLCs) at the existing pump station and elevated tanks - Replacing obsolete radio communication system between the SCADA sites with a private cellular network - Replacing three obsolete variable frequency drives (VFDs) located at the main pump station - Installing a PLC at the lift station and integrating the lift station into the SCADA system - Replacing the existing SCADA computer and software with new hardware/software and redeveloping the SCADA system graphics. <p>Once complete, it will improve the water system's reliability for area residents and businesses in the Village of South Chicago Heights by utilizing state-of-the-art equipment. SRF programs operate in each state to provide communities the resources necessary to build, maintain, and improve the infrastructure that protects one of our most valuable resources: water.</p>
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	O

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

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items

Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures in hazard-prone areas to prevent future structure damage. Give priority to properties with exposure to repetitive losses.

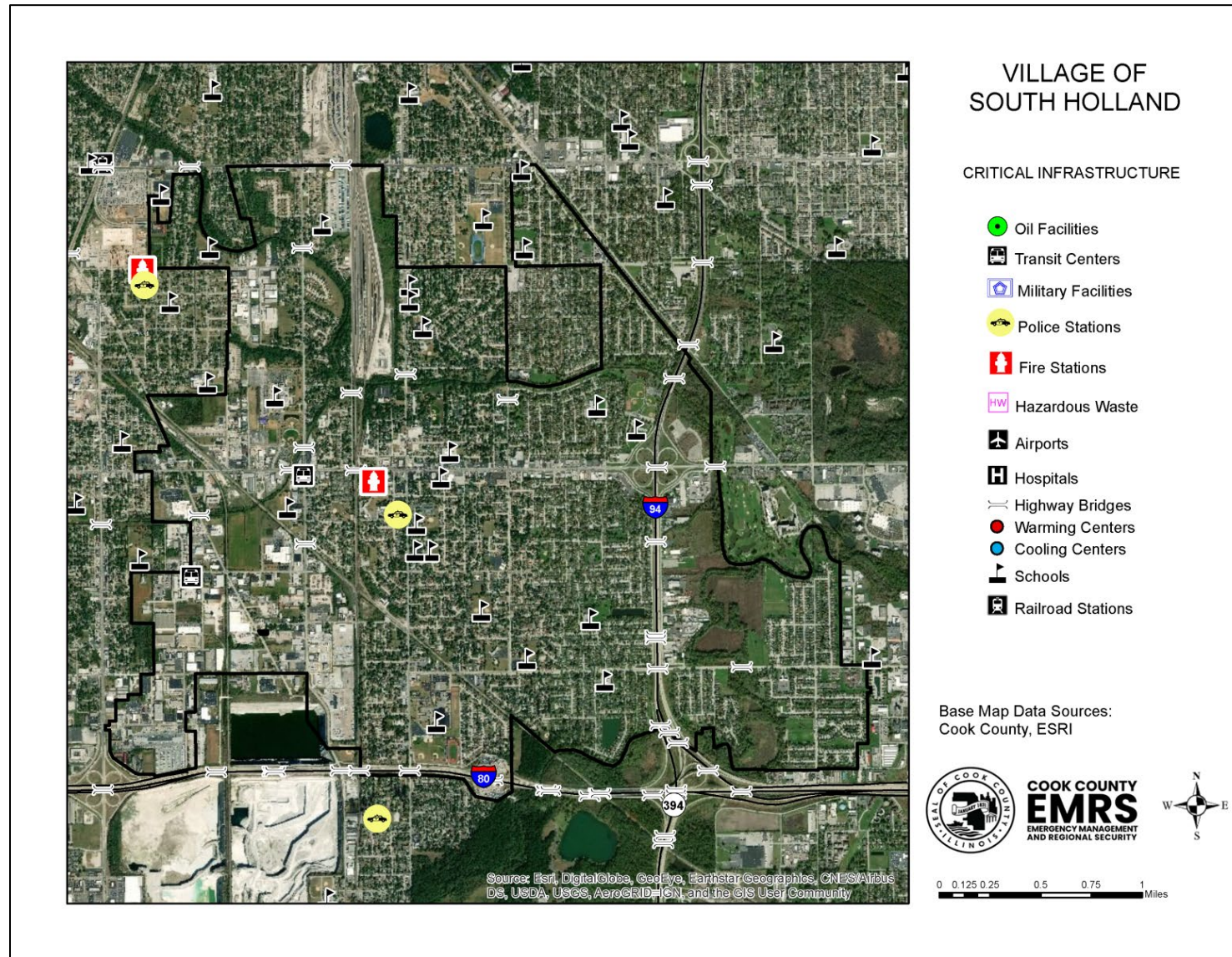
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

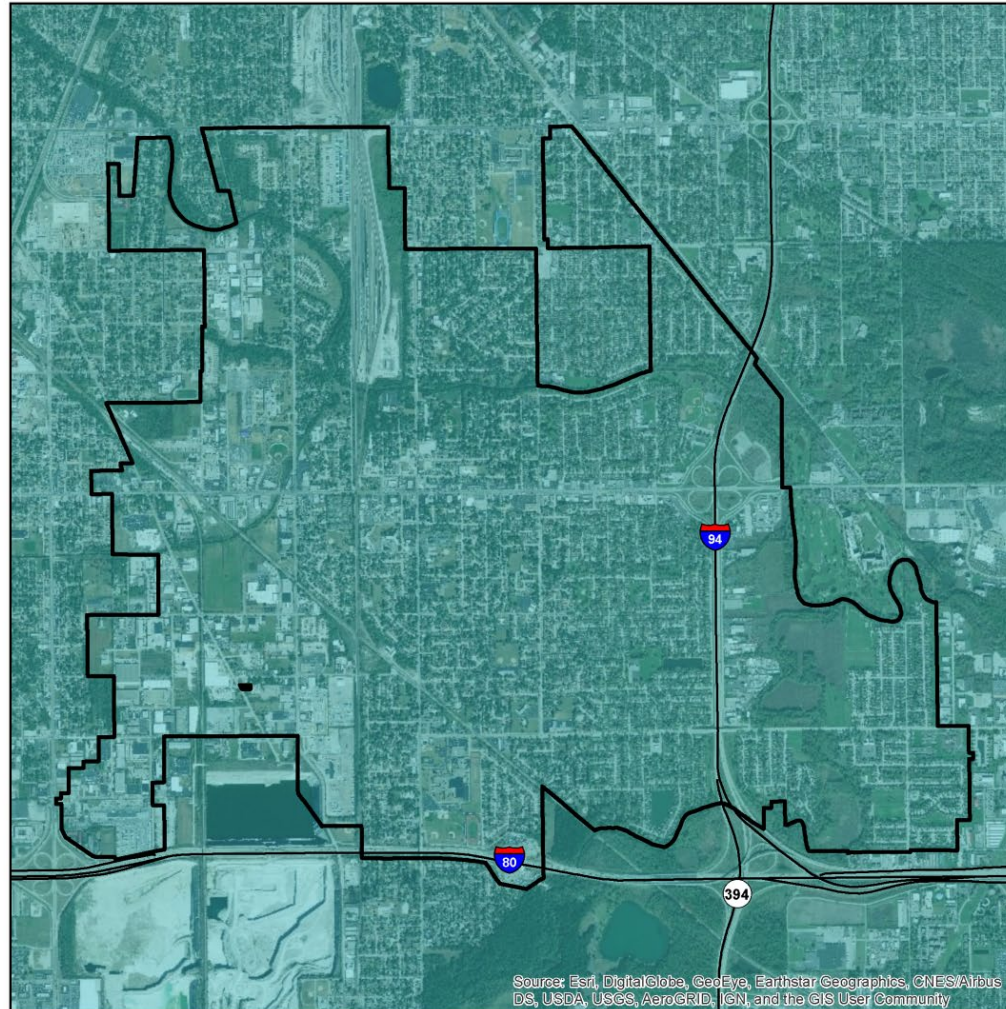
No needs have been identified at this time.

Additional Comments

No needs have been identified at this time.

Hazard Mapping





VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND

PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION FOR A 100 YEAR EARTHQUAKE EVENT

Mercalli Scale, Potential Shaking
II-III Weak

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

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

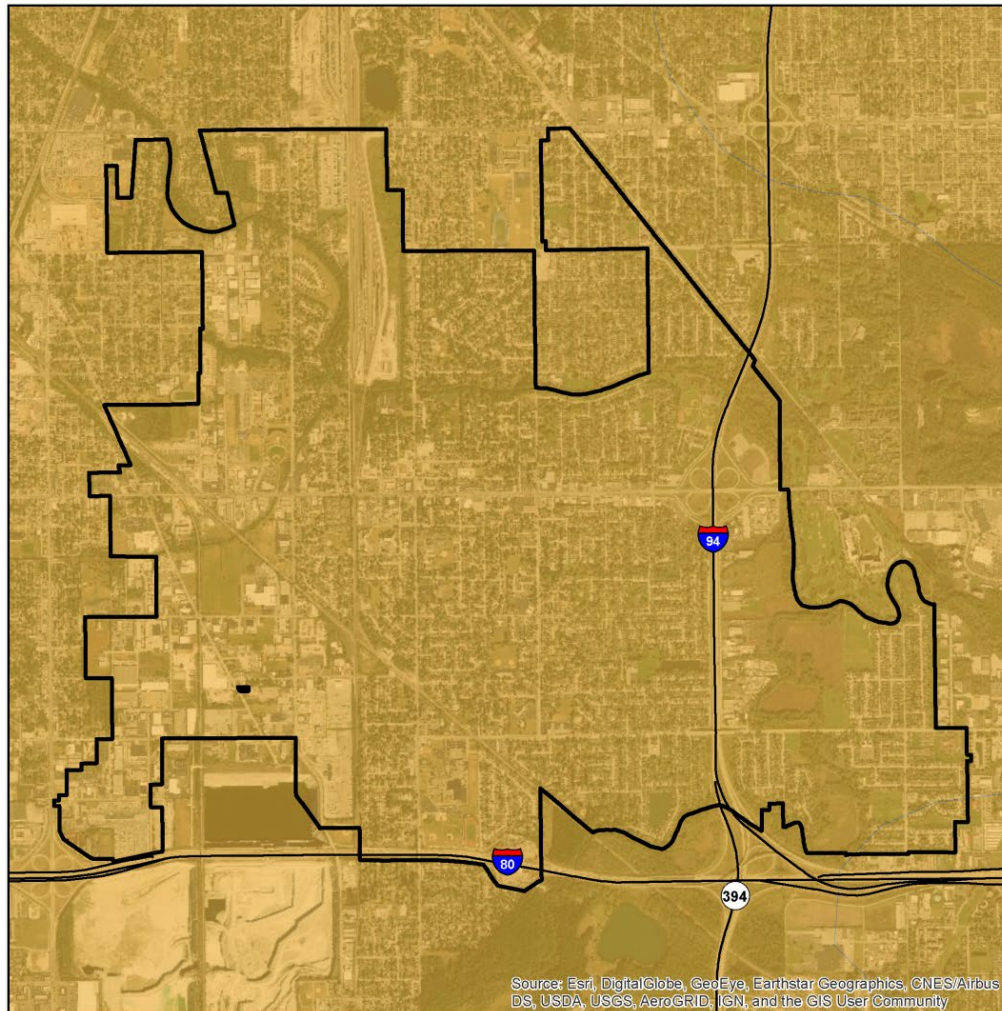
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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles



VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND

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-2768 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.

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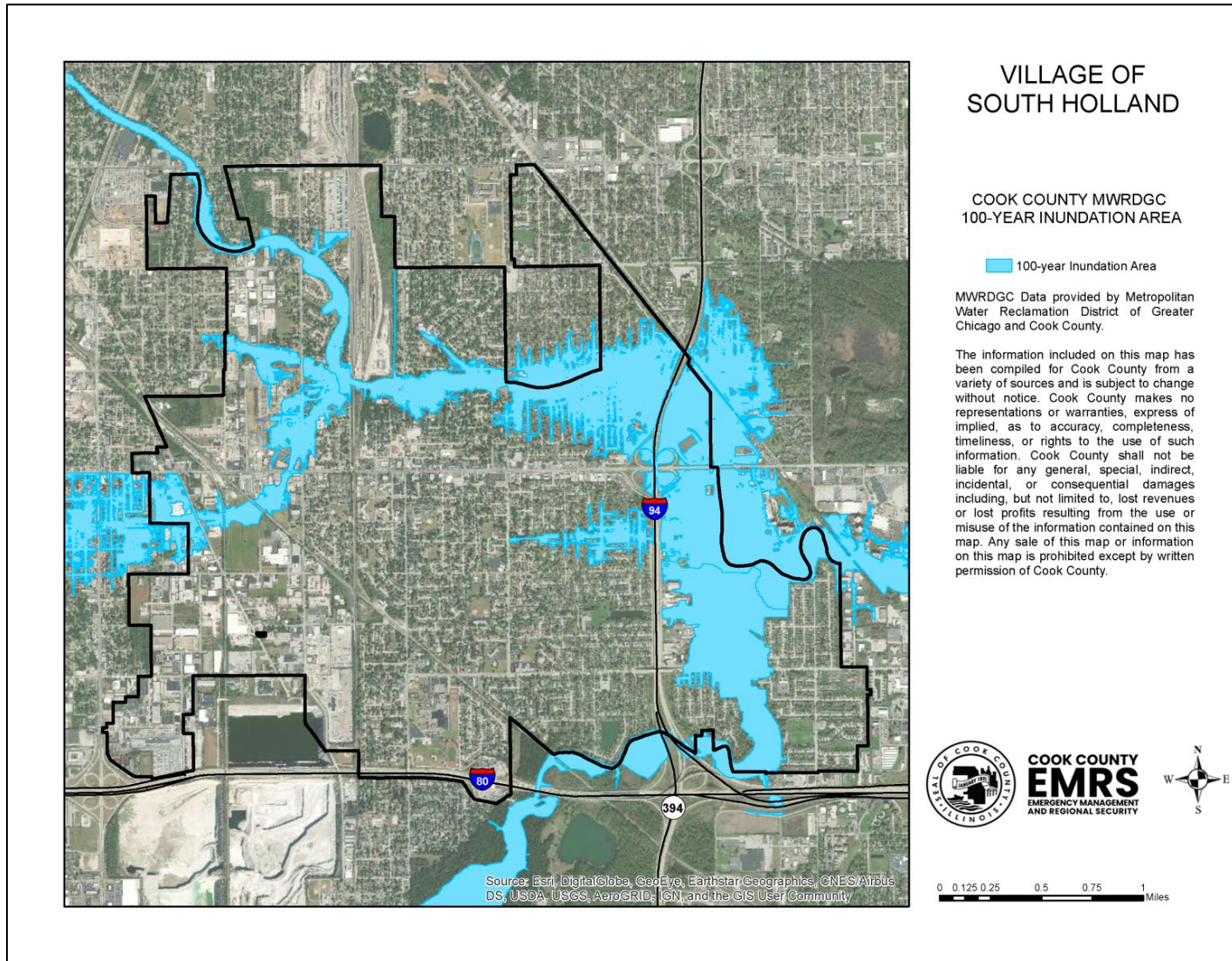


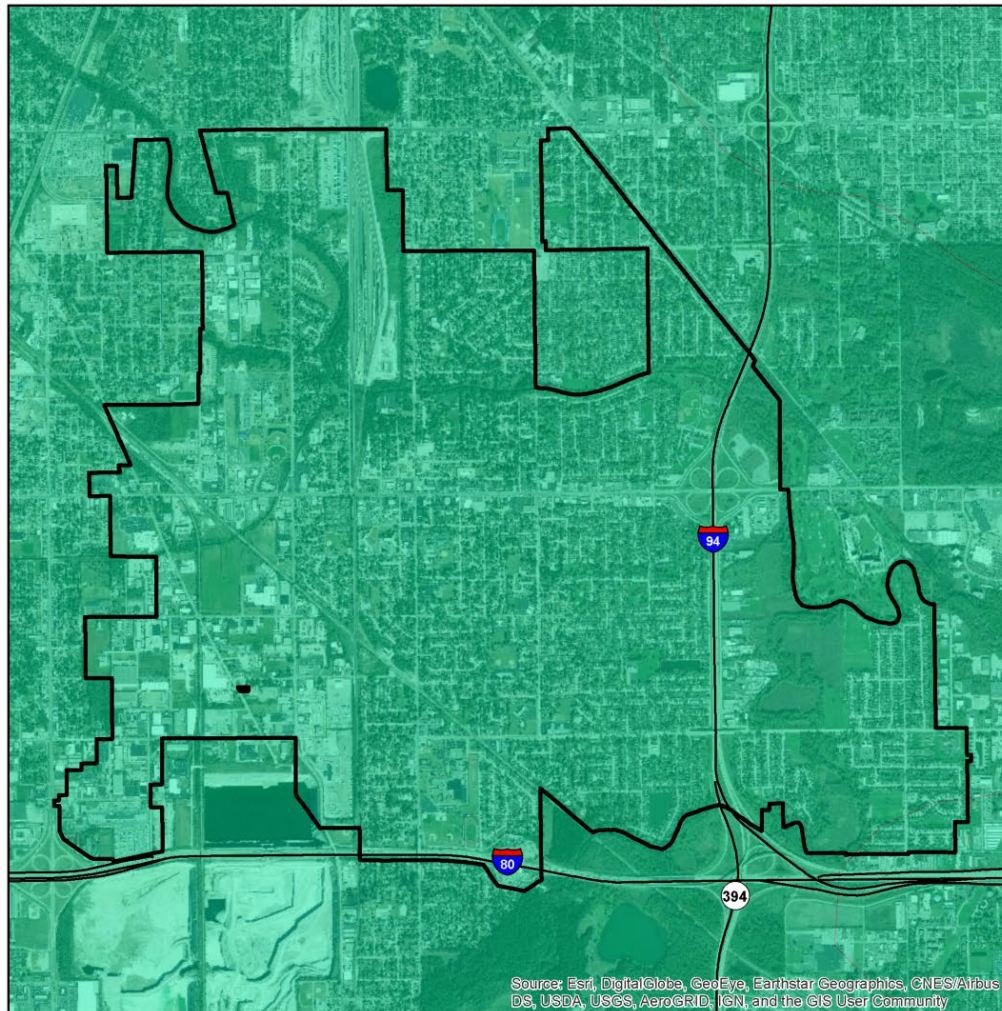
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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

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 SOUTH HOLLAND

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

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

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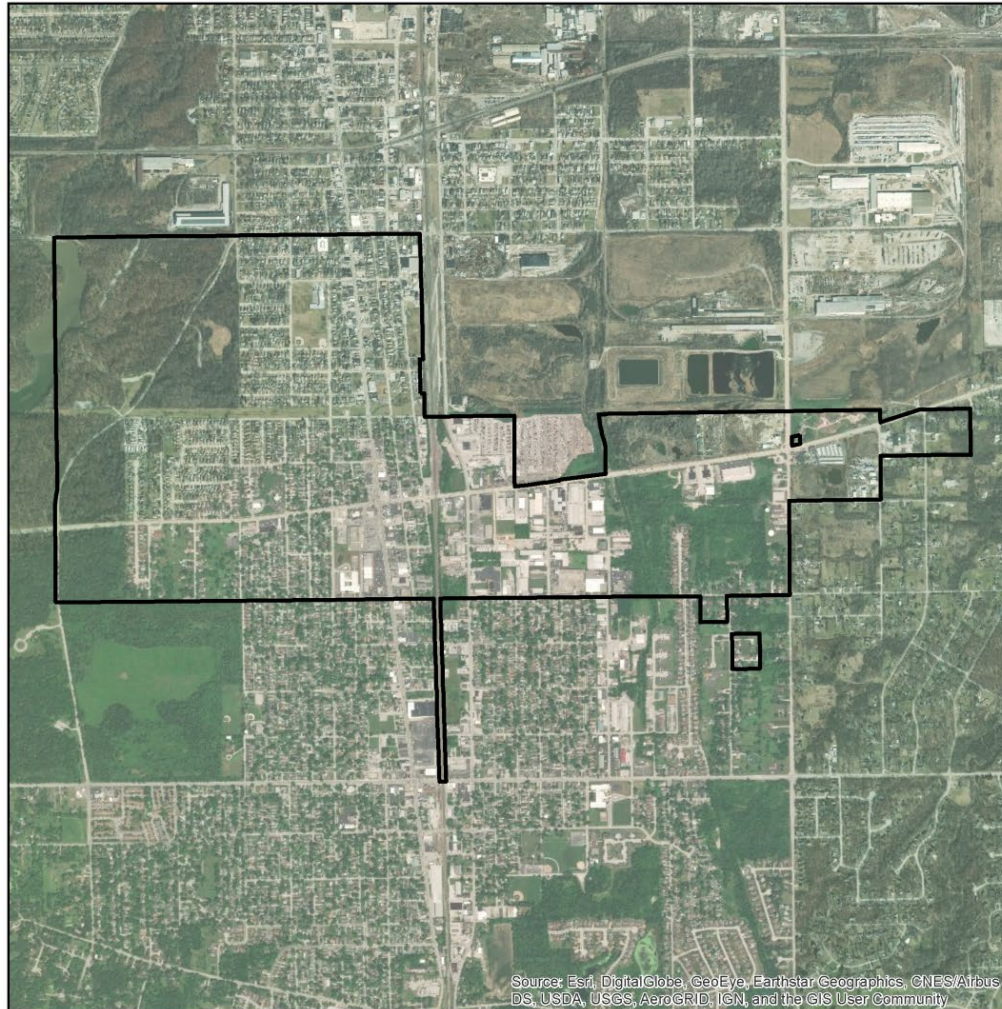


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0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

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



VILLAGE OF SOUTH CHICAGO HEIGHTS

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.



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0 0.0750.15 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