

Stone Park

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
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Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: May 12, 1939

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 4,576. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 4,426.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 8.63% between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: The Village of Stone Park is an Illinois suburb located approximately 7 miles west of Chicago with a residential population of approximately 4,946. Stone Park is a 1 square mile urban area that includes, 1 elementary schools and a variety of light industrial and commercial business. Adjacent towns to Stone Park include: Northlake to the north, Melrose Park to the east, Bellwood to the south, and Berkeley and Elmhurst to the east. We define our community as suburban based on its relationship to the City of Chicago. The Village of Stone Park is a small community with a population of 4,946 people. Although we are a small community, we are located within a densely populated area. This area has many main transportation routes, which cut through our village. Also located within blocks of our village is the major rail that leads into one of the area's largest humps for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This facility has rail yards where freight trains are made up as well as the railroad's major repair shops. Amtrak rail service uses the main lines of the railroad as well as the local commuter rail service of Metra, which runs into downtown Chicago. Metra rail service has a station located within the village.

Brief History: Cook County, 13 miles W of the Loop. One of the smallest and poorest of Chicago's suburbs, Stone Park also has one of the most distinctive histories. It boasted a population of 636 and an area of 0.4 square miles when incorporated in 1939. Stone Park grew rapidly during the 1950s and 1960s, reaching a population of 4,429 by 1970 and growing to 5,127 by 2000. In 1987 it ranked 258th in per capita income out of 262 communities in the six-county Chicago area. As was common elsewhere, settlement began before the suburb was incorporated. Professional builders avoided the area, which had no building codes or municipal services. Land was cheap during the 1930s. Property

taxes were a fraction of Chicago's. "Reliefers" (people receiving welfare relief during the Great Depression) dug wells and built their own homes, using secondhand materials or the sorts of garage kits sold by Sears and local lumber dealers. Lacking an industrial base, the municipality was poor and slow to provide services. With no storm sewers, the area was vulnerable to flood damage. During the floods of 1950, about one-third of all homes—then numbering 375—had to be evacuated. The pace of development then picked up, with more than half of the area's housing stock constructed during the 1950s. Its size and poverty also made Stone Park vulnerable to organized crime, for which it became notorious. Local lore suggests that Al Capone ran a brewery here during Prohibition, while the hometown boy and gangland criminal Rocco Pranno made Stone Park his base in the 1960s. For a time Pranno's brother controlled all political offices in the town, while Pranno himself ran a crime syndicate from his office table at the Club D'Or on North Mannheim Road. Since the 1960s Stone Park has transcended its gangland image. Like other interwar suburbs, including adjacent Melrose Park, it has become a destination for a new generation of immigrant workers looking for inexpensive housing. Modest homes have been well-maintained, improved, and extended.

Climate:

Tornado activity: Stone Park-area historical tornado activity is slightly above Illinois state average. It is 115% greater than the overall U.S. average. On 8/28/1990, a category F5 (max. wind speeds 261-318 mph) tornado 28.8 miles away from the Stone Park village center killed 29 people and injured 350 people and caused between \$50,000 and \$500,000 in damages. On 6/13/1976, a category F4 (max. wind speeds 207-260 mph) tornado 12.2 miles away from the village center killed 2 people and injured 23 people and caused between \$500,000 and \$5,000,000 in damages.

Earthquake activity: Stone Park-area historical earthquake activity is significantly below Illinois state average. It is 98% smaller than the overall U.S. average. On 6/28/2004 at 06:10:52, a magnitude 4.2 (4.0 MB, 4.2 MW, Depth: 6.2 mi, Class: Light, Intensity: IV - V) earthquake occurred 61.0 miles away from the city center. On 9/2/1999 at 16:17:29, a magnitude 3.5 (3.5 LG, Depth: 3.1 mi, Class: Light, Intensity: II - III) earthquake occurred 81.0 miles away from Stone Park center.

Natural disasters: The number of natural disasters in Cook County (17) is greater than the US average (12). Major Disasters (Presidential) Declared: 13, Emergencies Declared: 4. Causes of natural disasters: Storms: 10, Floods: 9, Tornadoes: 2, Floods: 2, Snowstorms: 2, Blizzard: 1, Snow: 1, Winter Storm: 1, Hurricane: 1, Tornado: 1, Winter Storm: 1 (Note: Some incidents may be assigned to more than one category).

Governing Body Format: The Village of Stone Park is governed by a mayor and a Board of Trustees that are voted on by the residents. This body will assume the responsibility for the adoption of this plan and the Fire Chief will oversee its implementation. The village operates 4 main departments including: Village Hall Administration, Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works Department, and Finance Department.

Development Trends: The Village is currently landlocked and expects no new developments.

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	SPCO-Title XV, Chapter 150, 6/11/2013
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	SPCO-Title XV, Chapter 154, 6/11/2013
Subdivisions	No	No	No	No	SPCO-Title XV, Chapter 153, 6/11/2013
Stormwater Management	No	No	Yes	Yes	State regulates industrial activity from Construction sites 1 acre or larger under section 402 CWA.
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	Yes	No	No	No	SPCO-Title XV, Chapter 155, 6/11/2013
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	SPCO-Title XV, Chapter 153, 6/11/2013
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	SPCO-Title IX, Chapter 23, 6/11/2013
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	SPCO-Title XV, Chapter 155, 11/26/2002

<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					Yes, plan includes land use element
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	No
Stormwater Plan	No	No	Yes	No	No
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					Village owned property, infrastructure and utilities.
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					6-year CIP, reviewed and updated annually.
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	No	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	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	

TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		
Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Out-Side Firm
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Out-Side Firm
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Out-Side Firm
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Finance
Surveyors	Yes	Out-Side Firm
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Out-Side Firm; Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Fire Chief
Grant writers	No	

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Building
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building / Building Commissioner
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	SPCO-Title XV, Chapter 156, 5/24/2005
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	03/22/04

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, Extreme Flooding April 2013
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, everything--not prepared for this at all
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No; Undecided

NFIP Participation Activities

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

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

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

- Our staff provide the following services: permit reviews, GIS, inspections, engineering capability.
- Our community enforces local floodplain regulations and monitors compliance.
- Our floodplain development regulations meet or exceed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or State minimum requirements.

Substantial Improvement Rule and the Substantial Damage Rule

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

Existing Municipal Code:

156.02 Definitions

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

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

(1) Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement.

(2) For the purposes of this definition, **SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT** is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

(a) Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local Health, Sanitary or Safety Code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or

(b) Any alteration of a “historic structure” listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Places; provided that, the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a historic structure.

156.04 Enforcement Officials Duties

The Building Department (specifically, the Building Inspector) shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this chapter, which shall include the following.

(A) Determining the floodplain designation.

(1) Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a special flood hazard area (SFHA);

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

(3) Check whether the development is potentially within an extended SFHA (with a drainage area less than one square mile), indicating that the development would have adverse impacts regarding storage, conveyance or inundation which would be the basis for the applicant being required to delineate the floodplain and floodway and be subject to the remaining sections of this chapter.

(B) Professional engineer review.

(1) If the development site is within a floodway or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile, the permit shall be referred to a registered professional engineer under the employ or contract of the village for review to ensure that the development meets §§ 156.40 through 156.42 or 156.55 through 156.57.

(2) In the case of an appropriate use, the P.E. shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of §§ 156.40 through 156.42.

(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 § 156.73(A).

156.70 Generally

In addition to the requirements found in §§ 156.25 through 156.28, 156.40 through 156.42 and 156.55 through 156.57 for development in flood fringes, designated floodways and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified (Zones A, AO, AH, AE, A1-A30, A99, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, E or D), the requirements of this subchapter shall be met.

(Ord. 05-09, passed 5-24-2005)

156.73 Protecting Buildings

(A) (1) 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:

- (a) Construction or placement of a new building valued at more than \$1,000 or 70 square feet;
- (b) Substantial improvement to an existing building, as defined in § 156.02 of this chapter, including an increase to the first floor area by more than 20%. This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with any alteration which has taken place subsequent to 4-1-1990;
- (c) Substantial damage to an existing building, as defined in § 156.02. This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with any alteration which has taken place subsequent to 4-1-1990;
- (d) Repetitive loss to an existing building, as defined in § 156.02;
- (e) 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
- (f) Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days per year.

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

(B) A residential or non-residential building, when allowed, may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following.

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

(2) Fill requirements.

- (a) The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than one foot deep before compaction and should extend at least ten feet beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the flood protection elevation.
- (b) The top of the fill shall be above the flood protection elevation. However, the ten-foot minimum may be waived if a structural engineer certifies an alternative method to protect the building from damages due to hydrostatic pressures.
- (c) The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour.
- (d) The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties.

(C) A residential or non-residential 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, 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.

(a) The lowest floor (including basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the flood protection elevation.

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

(4) The areas below the flood protection elevation may only be used for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and not later modified or occupied as habitable space.

(5) 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. Admin. Code part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:

(a) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved:

1. Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;
2. In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;
3. In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or
4. In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage from a flood, the top of the lowest floor shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation.

(b) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, the manufactured home shall be elevated so that either the top of the lowest floor is above the base flood elevation or the chassis is at least 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	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	No	N/A	N/A

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Due to the technical expertise needed to develop grant applications and benefit cost analyses for FEMA HMA grants, the Village of Stone Park has a need for qualified grant writers to assist in the development and management of these grants.

Plan Integration

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

- The hazards, goals, and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be considered in the next update of the 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: 0
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 0

Federal Disasters Declared

Disaster Declaration Number	Date Declared	Event
DR-227	4/25/1967	Tornado
DR-351	9/4/1972	Flood
DR-373	4/26/1973	Flood
DR-509	6/18/1976	Severe Storm(s)
DR-643	6/30/1981	Severe Storm(s)
DR-776	10/7/1986	Flood
DR-798	8/21/1987	Flood
DR-997	7/9/1993	Flood
DR-1129	7/25/1996	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1188	9/17/1997	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1729	9/25/2007	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1800	10/3/2008	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1935	8/19/2010	Severe Storm(s)
DR-1960	3/17/2011	Snow
EM-3068	1/16/1979	Snow
EM-3134	1/8/1999	Snow
EM-3161	1/17/2001	Snow
EM-3230	9/7/2005	Hurricane – Katrina Evacuation
EM-3435	3/13/2020	Biological
DR-4116	5/10/2013	Flood
DR-4489	3/26/2020	Biological
DR-4728	8/15/2023	Severe Storm(s)
DR-4749	11/20/2023	Flood

State Disaster Declarations

Date Declared	Event
7/26/2010	Severe Storms, High Winds, Torrential Rain
1/31/2011	Winter Weather
4/25/2011 5/25/2011	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
4/18/2013 4/20/2013 4/21/2013 4/25/2013 4/30/2013	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
1/6/2014	Heavy Snowfall, Frigid Temperatures
7/12/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding

7/14/2017	
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 / Wind	-	7/18/2015	A tree estimated to be twelve inches in diameter was blown down onto power lines.
Flash Flooding	-	7/1/2014	The right lane of southbound Mannheim Road was closed between Division Street and Lake Street due to the Addison Creek being out of its banks.
Storms / Flooding	FEMA-4116-DR	2013	-
Winter Storm	FEMA-1960-DR	2011	-
Storms / Flooding	FEMA-1935-DR	2010	-
Storms / Flooding	FEMA-1800-DR	2008	-
Storms / Flooding	FEMA-1729-DR	6/27/2007	Two feet of water at Route 45 and Route 64.
Flooding	FEMA-1188-DR	1997	-
Flooding	FEMA-798-DR	1987	-
Snow Emergency	FDAA-3068-DR	1979	-
Flooding	OEP-373-DR	1973	-
Flooding	OEP-351-DR	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: The Village has experienced flooding at Addison Creek, Mannheim and Lake St, as well as flooding at the 1500 Blocks of 39th, 40th, and 43rd Avenues. In 2014, the right lane of southbound Mannheim Road was closed between Division Street and Lake Street due to the Addison Creek being out of its banks. In 2007, flash flooding caused two feet of water at Route 45 and Route 64. Water retention areas are needed.

High Winds: Previously, many trees in town have fallen on electrical wires which are supported by very old, leaning ComEd poles as a result of high winds. In 2015, during thunderstorms, tree estimated to be twelve inches in diameter was blown down onto power lines.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	268	12.9%
People with disabilities	640	7.4%
People over 65 years	569	6.6%
People under 5 years	721	8.3%
People of color	7,773	89.9%
Black	280	3.2%
Native American	0	0%
Hispanic	7,353	85%
Difficulty with English	1,649	20.8%
Households with no car	181	7%
Mobile homes	707	27.2%

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	Not Applicable
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	Increase
Earthquake	Not Applicable
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	Not Applicable
Drought	Not Applicable
Earthquake	Not Applicable
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Unknown
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds)	Unknown
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow, Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Unknown
Tornado	Not Applicable
Wildfire (Wildfire Smoke)	Not Applicable

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

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.

Although the community does not anticipate future major assets to be uniquely vulnerable or impacted by hazards, future climate change impacts may exacerbate flooding issues as noted above. Severe weather and high winds may damage aging utilities. The intensity of these storms is anticipated to increase in severity due to climate change. These are conditions and trends the community will monitor closely.

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	Flood
3	Severe Winter Weather
4	Tornado
5	Earthquake
6	Drought
7	Dam Failure

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action S10.12

Mitigation Action #12: Replace Water Mains					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: DCEO Grant	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline)
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Stone Park			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,6			
Applicable Objective		1,2,3,5,6,9,10,11,13			
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:		The current 6" water mains will be replaced with the standard 8" water mains to help mitigate flood waters.			
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 S10.1

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 Stone 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:		I.D.O.T repairing Addison Creek Bridge			
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 S10.2

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 Stone 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 S10.3

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 Stone 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:					
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 S10.4

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 Stone 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:	
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 S10.5

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 Stone 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:	
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 S10.6

Mitigation Action #6: 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 Stone 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:	
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 S10.8

Mitigation Action #8: Begin construction to make Addison Creek wider and deeper					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: MWRD	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Bellwood, North Lake	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: MWRD	Estimated Projected Completion Date: 2025	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Stone Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	2, 3, 9, 13				
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)	Less flooding in town High—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.				

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	MWRD will be making Addison Creek 30ft wider and 10ft deeper through several towns including ours. Also constructing a large water retention in Bellwood IL.
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 S10.9

Mitigation Action #9: Construct large water retention being built in Bellwood, IL.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: MWRD	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: MWRD	Estimated Projected Completion Date: 2025	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood, Secondary Impacts from Mass Influx of Evacuees
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Stone Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	2, 3, 9, 13				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Medium				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Helps avoid loss of life and property 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
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Action S10.10

Mitigation Action #10: Implement Addison Creek Channel Improvements					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: MWRD	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Village of Stone Park	Estimated Cost: \$43,400,000	Potential Funding Source: MWRD	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Stone Park			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		2, 3, 9, 13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		ID: ADCR-6B Contract: 11-187-3F Watershed: Lower Des Plaines Location: Northlake, Melrose Park, Stone Park, Bellwood, Westchester, and Broadview, IL Improves channel conveyance through channel improvements from Northlake to Broadview that include open channel, soldier piles wall, articulated concrete blocks, gabions, and channel clearing. Removal of 3 bridges along Harrison St. at 30th Ave., 31st Ave., and 32nd Ave.			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					

Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O 2019: Executed intergovernmental agreements with all six villages. Final Design. Right-of-way acquisition in progress.
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Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or redevelopment.

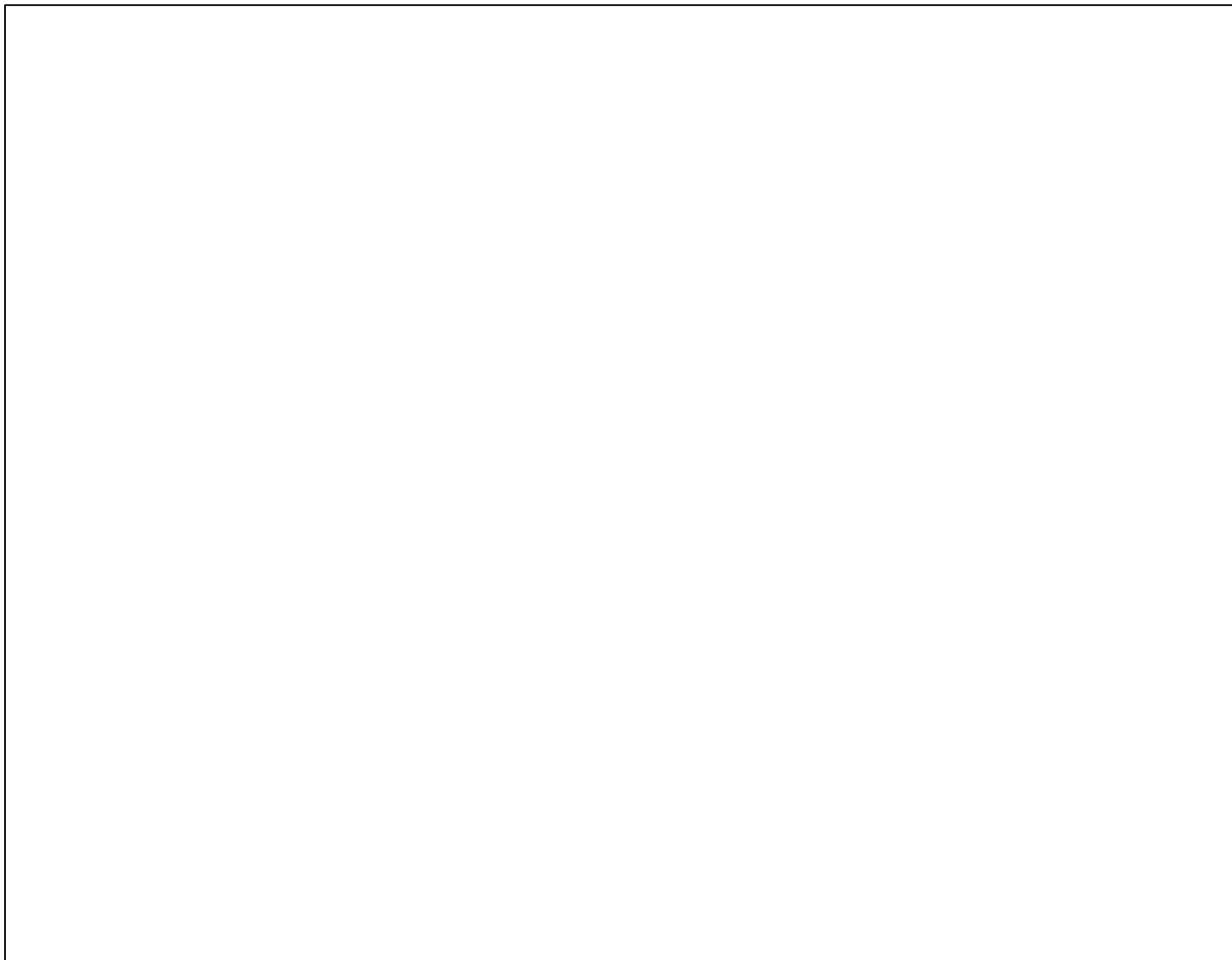
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

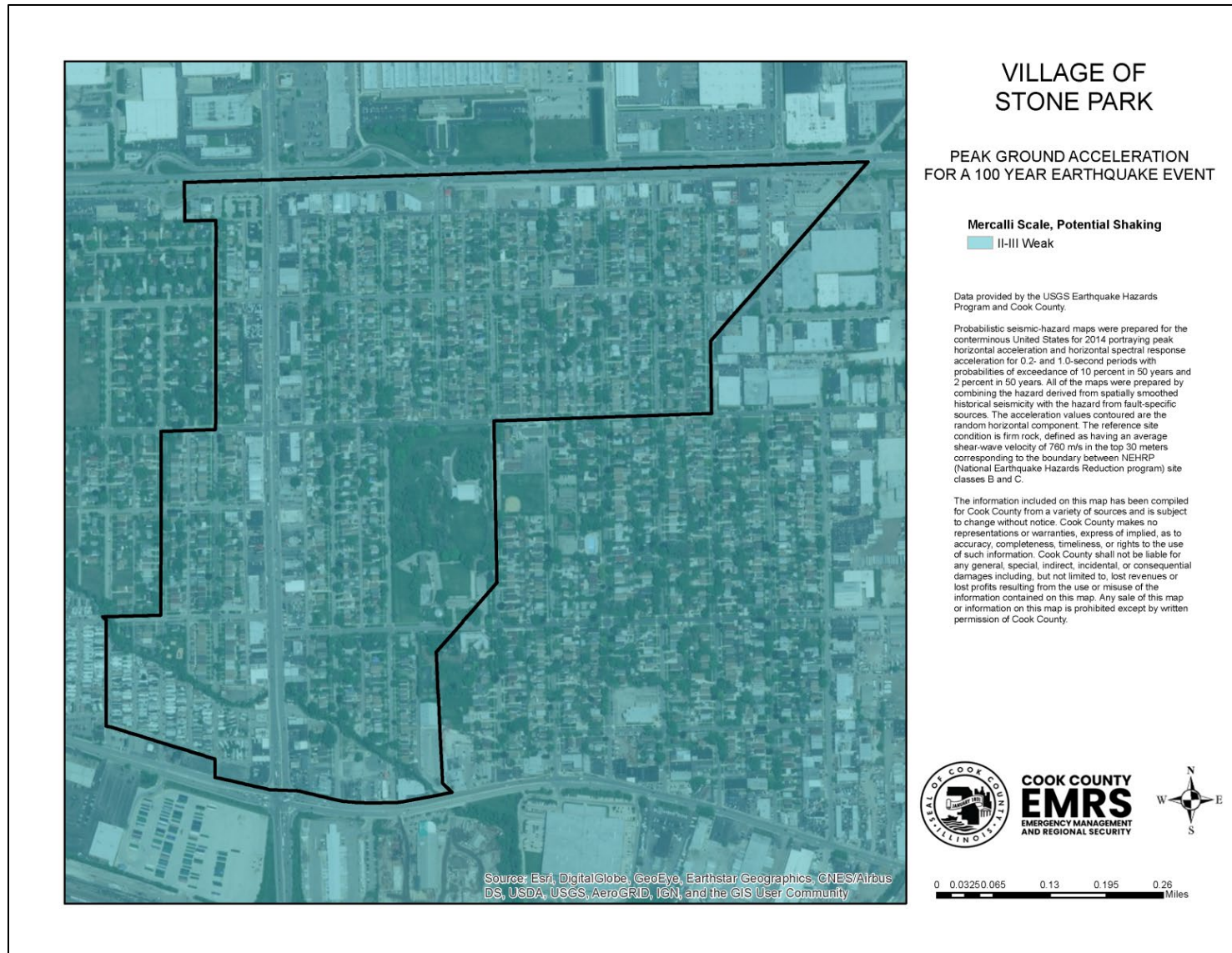
No needs have been identified at this time.

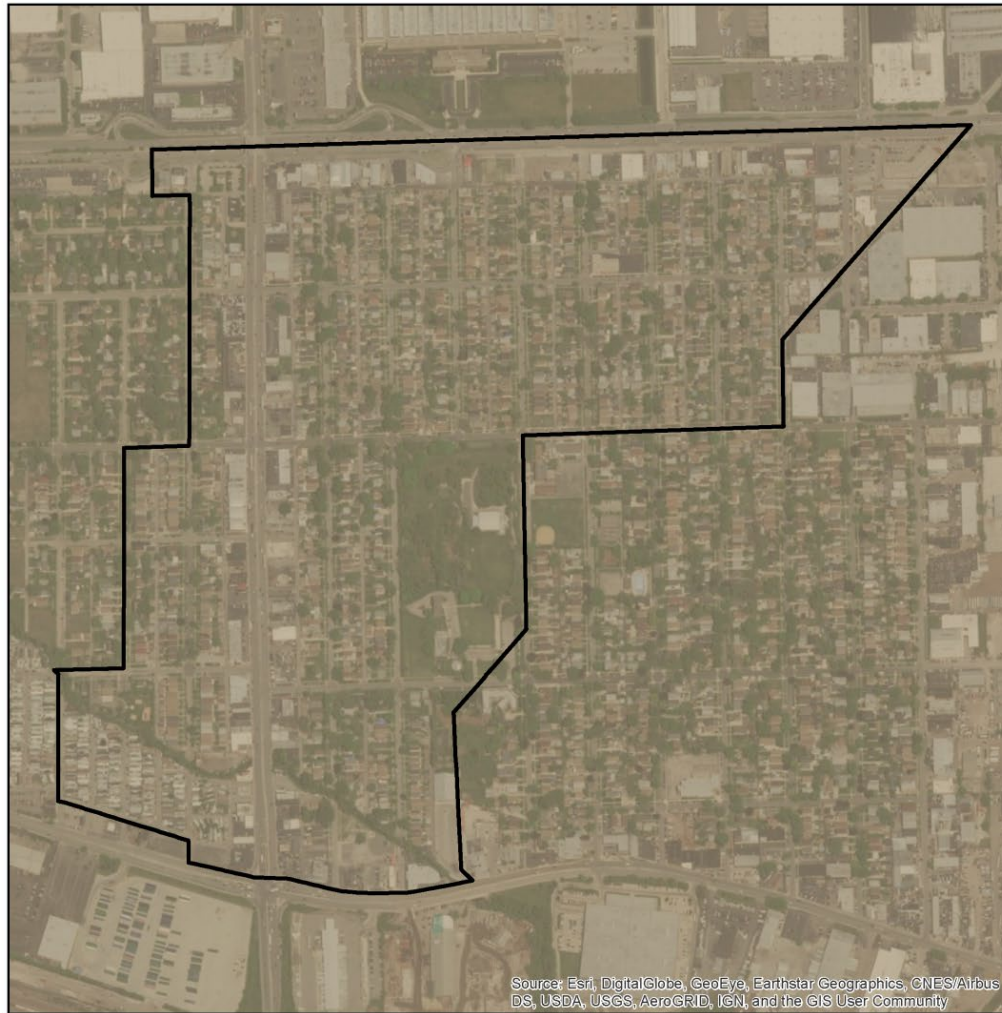
Additional Comments

No additional comments at this time.

Hazard Mapping







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

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

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.

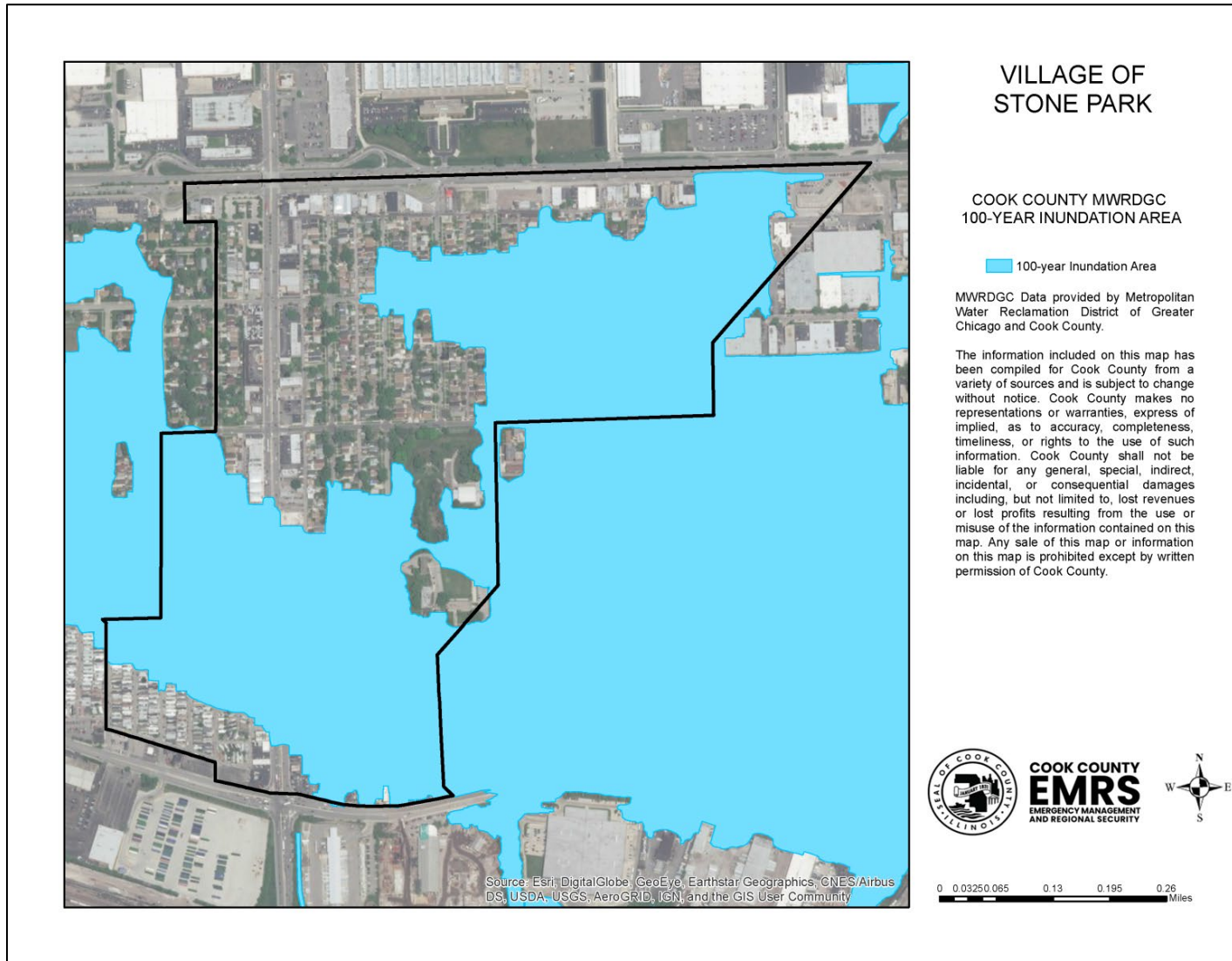


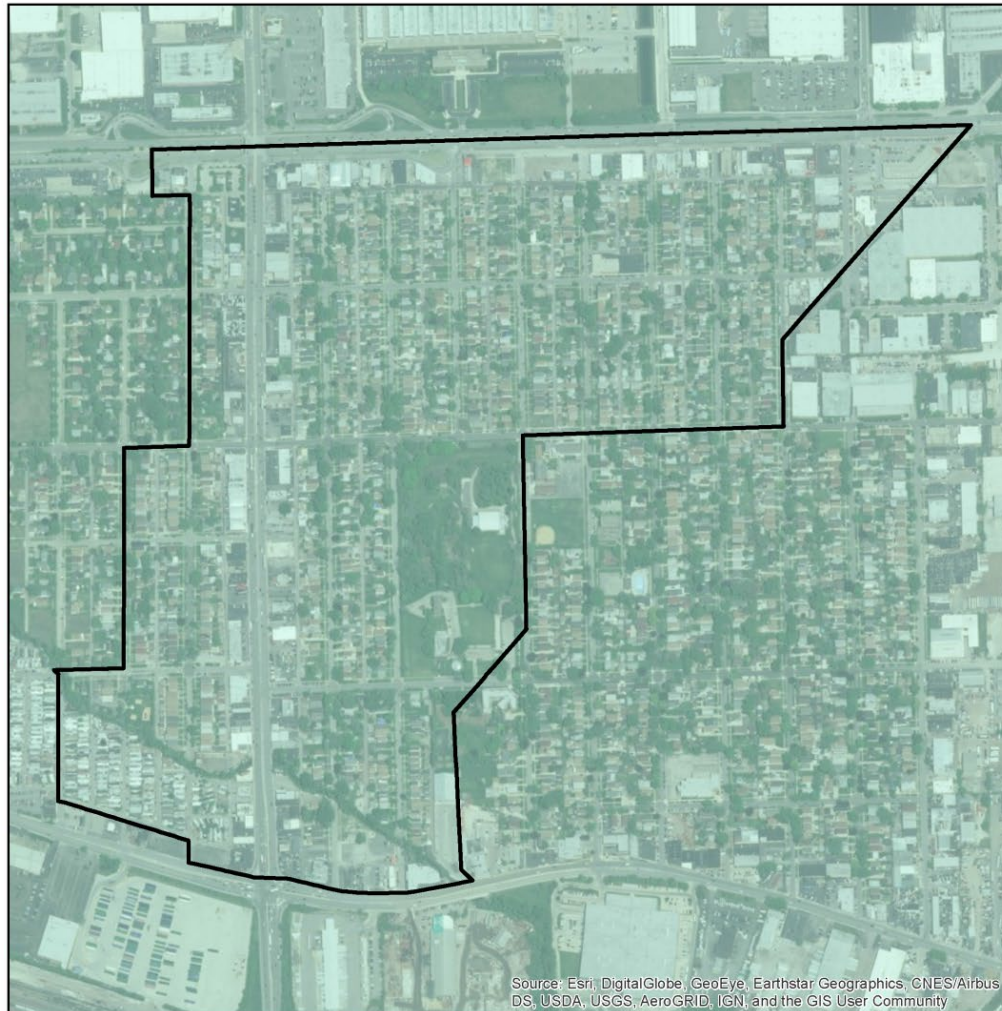
COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.03250.065 0.13 0.195 0.26 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>.





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

VILLAGE OF STONE PARK

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

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

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

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AND REGIONAL SECURITY



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