

Streamwood

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate 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: 1957

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 39,577. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 38,151.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 3.59% between 2018 and 2022.

Location and Description: Streamwood is located in northwest suburban Cook County, roughly 34 miles from Chicago. Streamwood is conveniently located in a bustling region, and has easy access to I-90. The Village of Streamwood is bordered by forest preserves to the north, Bartlett and Hanover Park to the south, Schaumburg to the east, and Elgin to the west. The Elgin-O'Hare Expressway facilitates travel, with swift access to I-290, I-355, I-294 and Route 53. O'Hare International Airport is 15 miles east, and Midway airport is roughly 30 miles to the southeast. The Milwaukee Road Metra commuter station, connecting directly to Chicago's historic Union Station, is a five minute drive south. Its close proximity to major roadways, airports and train stations, along with a wide range of regional shopping centers and abundant recreational facilities, make Streamwood an ideal location to live, work and play. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Village of Streamwood has a total land area of 7.85 square miles.

Brief History: Streamwood was incorporated in 1957. A post-war community, Streamwood grew as returning veterans purchased homes in the Chicago suburbs. Lake Michigan water was extended to Streamwood in 1983, paving the way for growth. Thoughtful planning ensured that abundant open space is available throughout the Village. Today, Streamwood's is home to nearly 40,000 people and 600 commercial and industrial businesses.

Climate: The climate of Streamwood and the Chicago area is classified as humid continental, with all four seasons distinctly represented: wet springs; hot and humid summers; pleasant autumns; and

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

Governing Body Format: Streamwood has the Council Manager form of government. The Board is elected on a non-partisan, at-large basis. Trustees are elected to four-year staggered terms, with three members elected every two years. The President serves four-year terms. This body of Government will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. Services provided by the village include: Police, Fire, Public Works, Community Development, Planning and Human resources and water and sewer utilities.

Development Trends: The Village has a balanced mix of housing, commercial centers and industrial businesses. As the community matures, we look to maintain this balance and attract commercial users who complement our existing businesses, provide rooftops to support those businesses, and industrial and office developments to employ our residents. The Comprehensive Plan is the Village's vision for its future. It guides the Village Board, Plan Commission and Zoning Board of Appeals when they look at and consider new developments and requests to modify various land uses. The Village's current Plan was adopted in April, 2007. There are currently new developments in the area of commercial, industrial and residential in Streamwood.

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	2018 IBC Ord. 2021-18, 10-21-2021
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Ord. 2009-34, 12-3-2009
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Ord. 2020-26, 10-15-2020
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	State regulates industrial activity from Construction sites 1 acre or larger under section 402 CWA. Ord. 2020-26, 10-15-2020
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Ord. 2020-26, 10-15-2020
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health. ICC Codes 2024
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Ord. 2018-14, 5-17-2018
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					Yes, Plan includes land use and redevelopment components.
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Regional stormwater impacts are

					managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Poplar Creek watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Five-Year Plan/Annual
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					Water, sewer and Village owned facilities and infrastructure
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					Annually
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	The Community and Economic Development Commission is charged with reviewing all economic development related programs and incentives.
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	N/A
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	EOP Updated 9/2023
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	EOP Annex 2/24/2009
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS

Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County DPH

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY	
Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	No
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State Sponsored Grant Programs	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	Community Development Dept./Public Works Village of Streamwood
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Public Works Dept./Village of Streamwood
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Public Works Dept./Village of Streamwood
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Public Works Dept./Village of Streamwood
Surveyors	No	Outsource
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium/ Community Development Dept./Public Works Village of Streamwood
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	Outsource
Emergency manager	No	Cook County EMRS
Grant writers	Yes	Individual Depts./Village of Streamwood

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Public Works
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Public Works/Village Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Ord. 2010-27, 12-2-2010
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	04/28/1993

Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No

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:

https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/streamwoodil/latest/streamwood_il/0-0-0-9628

10-8-2 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 fifty percent (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 fifty percent (50%) of the fair market value will be applied to the repetitive loss calculations.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Substantial improvements shall be:

A. Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement.

B. For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

C. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a "historic structure" 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.

10-8-4 Duties of Enforcement Official(s)

The village engineer shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this chapter which shall include the following. (Ord. 2010-27, 12-2-2010)

10-8-4-1 Determining Floodplain Designation

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

B. If they are in an 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.

C. Check whether the development is potentially within an extended SFHA (with a drainage area less than 1 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. (Ord. 2010-27, 12-2-2010)

10-8-4-2 Professional Engineer Review

If the development site is within a floodway or in a floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted and which drains more than one square mile, the permit shall be referred to a registered professional engineer (PE) under the employ or contract of the village for review to ensure that the development meets the requirements of section 10-8-7 or 10-8-8 of this chapter. In the case of an

appropriate use, the PE shall state in writing that the development meets the requirements of section 10-8-7 of this chapter. (Ord. 2010-27, 12-2-2010)

10-8-4-7 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 10-8-9-3 of this chapter. (Ord. 2010-27, 12-2-2010)

10-8-9 Permitting Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in sections 10-8-6, 10-8-7, and 10-8-8 of this chapter for development in flood fringes, designated floodways, and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified (zones A, AO, AH, AE, A1-A30, A99, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, E, or D), the following requirements shall be met. (Ord. 2010-27, 12-2-2010)

10-8-9-3 Protecting Buildings

A. All buildings located within a 100-year floodplain also known as an SFHA, and all buildings located outside the 100-year floodplain but within the 500-year floodplain, shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. This building protection criteria applies to the following situations:

1. Construction or placement of a new building valued at more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or which is more than seventy (70) square feet;
2. "Substantial improvement" to an existing building as defined in section 10-8-2 of this chapter, including an increase to the first floor area by more than twenty percent (20%). This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with any alteration which has taken place subsequent to April 1, 1990;
3. "Substantial damage" to an existing building as defined in section 10-8-2 of this chapter. This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with any alteration which has taken place subsequent to April 1, 1990;
4. "Repetitive loss" to an existing building as defined in section 10-8-2 of this chapter;
5. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. This building protection requirement does not apply to returning a mobile home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage; and
6. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year.

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.
2. The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than six inches (6") deep before compaction and should extend at least ten feet (10') beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the flood protection elevation. The top of the fill shall be above the flood protection elevation. However, the ten foot (10') minimum may be waived if a structural engineer certifies an alternative method to protect the building from damages due to hydrostatic pressures. The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour. The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties.

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 floodwaters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. Designs must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or the permanent openings, one on each wall, shall be no more than one foot (1') above existing grade, and consists of a minimum of two (2) openings. The openings must have a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the base flood elevation.
2. The foundation and supporting members shall be anchored and aligned in relation to flood flows and adjoining structures so as to minimize exposure to known hydrodynamic forces such as current, waves, ice and floating debris.
3. All areas below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage. The lowest floor (including basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the flood protection elevation. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproofed service facilities may be located below the flood protection elevation.
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 one hundred eighty (180) days, shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation; and, shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the rules and regulations for the Illinois mobile home tie down act issued pursuant to 77 Illinois administrative code part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved: a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, b) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or d) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage from a flood, the top of the lowest floor shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation. In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, the manufactured home shall be elevated so that either the top of the lowest floor is above the base flood elevation or the chassis is at least thirty six inches (36") in height above grade and supported by reinforced piers or other foundations of equivalent strength, whichever is less.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Unknown	—
Public Protection/ISO	ISO	2	2017

StormReady	Yes	Gold (countywide)	reaccredited locally 2023
Tree City USA	Yes	Active	1991

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

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

Plan Integration

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

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

Emergency Plan Integration:

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

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

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

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

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

Recovery Plan

The goals of the Recovery Plan were developed to align with the 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP, and specifically prioritizes the responsibility of officials under this plan to save lives, protect property, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, repair essential facilities, restore services, and protect the environment. The plan acknowledges that hazard mitigation is an important priority and consideration during the rebuilding process.

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

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

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

- Number of FEMA-Identified Repetitive Loss Properties: 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	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
5/25/2011	

4/18/2013 4/20/2013 4/21/2013 4/25/2013 4/30/2013	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
1/6/2014	Heavy Snowfall, Frigid Temperatures
7/12/2017 7/14/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding
1/29/2019	Winter Storm
2/6/2020	Severe Storms
3/12/2020 – present (reissued monthly)	COVID-19
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022 (reissued monthly through 10/28/2022)	Monkeypox

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Severe Storm	NA	7/12/2023	A brief EF-0 tornado began near the intersection of Yorkshire Dr. and Phoenix Lake Ave. in Streamwood and tracked east for about half a mile before lifting as it crossed Barrington Rd. Est. \$25,000
Severe Storm	NA	6/13/2022	Straight line Wind event, with winds estimated to be as strong as 75 mph, flipped over a small plane at Schaumburg Regional Airport in addition to causing widespread tree damage on the far southern side of Schaumburg through much of Roselle. Est. \$25,000
Severe Storm	-	9/5/2014	Estimated winds between 50 and 65 mph caused a wooden frame building under construction to collapse near the intersection of Barrington Road and Schaumburg Road. \$75,000 in property damage.
Severe Storm	DR-4116	4/26/2013	-

Heat		7/4/2012	A 69- year-old woman the 1100 block of Colony in Streamwood was pronounced dead at 4:51 p.m. Wednesday at Sherman Hospital in Elgin. Autopsy results showed she also died of heart disease with heat stress as a secondary cause.
Winter Storm	DR-1960	1/31/2011	Snowfall totals from the initial round of light snow and lake effect snow ranged from roughly a half inch to upwards of 4" in some locations over far northern Illinois. By evening rush hour, snow had overspread much of northern Illinois and northwest Indiana. \$111,703
Severe Storm	DR-1935	7/19/2010	5.89 inches in Streamwood
Flood	DR-1800	9/13/2008	Approx. 8 inches of rain, est. \$29,478
Severe Storm	DR-1729	8/20/2007	-
Tornado		5/16/2007	
Strong Wind		5/21/2004	Impacted Streamwood High School, located at 701 W Schaumburg Rd
Hail		8/1/2003	Severe thunderstorms developed during the early afternoon hours of August 1st across the Chicago Metro Area. The storms produced dozens of reports of large hail as well as wind damage. Minor hail damage was reported to roofs and house trim in Streamwood.
Severe Storm/Flood		2001	Total rainfall reports include 4.75 inches in Streamwood
Severe Storm	DR-997	4/13/1993	-
Severe Storm	-	1990	A microburst destroyed 25 buildings in the 4B Industrial Park, located on the west side of Barrington Road, just south of

			Schaumburg Road. Est. Damage: \$15,000,000
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Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards: Vulnerabilities and Impacts

Hazards that represent a county-wide risk are addressed in the Risk Assessment section of the 2024 Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This section only addresses the hazards and their associated impacts that are **relevant** and **unique** to the municipality.

Flood: Typically the result of heavy rains and causes road blockages. Flooding is localized due to excessive rain and sewer systems at capacity with no specific locations identified. Further studies will need to be conducted to establish specific areas for stormwater drain capacity levels. Some areas along the Poplar Creek South Branch Tributary are at more severe risk for flooding.

High Winds: Minor damage has been done due to winds caused by severe storms and the warning system must be maintained.

Snow and Heat: The elderly community (10.8% are 62 and older) is particularly susceptible and the community must maintain power in facilities to ensure the community can be safe.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	954	6.6%
People with disabilities	5,145	8.7%
People over 65 years	7,877	13.3%
People under 5 years	3,305	5.6%
People of color	32,942	55.5%
Black	3,144	5.3%
Native American	301	0.5%
Hispanic	19,091	32.2%
Difficulty with English	4,678	8.3%
Households with no car	851	4.2%
Mobile homes	28	0.1%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

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

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action S11.12

Mitigation Action #12: Improve resilience and public education regarding high wind hazards.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Fire Department	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works / Community Development	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: General Fund Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail, Fog, High Winds) Tornado
Year Initiated		2025			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Streamwood / Streamwood Fire Department			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1,2,3,5			
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:		<p>Improve resilience and public education regarding high wind hazards. This three-step process includes (but not limited to):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assessment of vulnerability 2) Improve critical infrastructure resilience identified in vulnerability assessment 3) Increase public awareness and education <p>These will be consistent with the FEMA Mitigation Ideas resource SW-3, SW-4, and SW-7</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	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 S11.1

Mitigation Action #1: 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 Streamwood				
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:	New Comprehensive Plan adopted 2018 New Building Code Adopted 2018				

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 S11.3

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 Streamwood			
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:		Continued to review storm water mitigation plans in accordance with county and local requirements			
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 S11.4

Mitigation Action #4: 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 Streamwood			
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:		Improved storm water mitigation on all properties that are redeveloped			
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 S11.7

Mitigation Action #7: Update the municipality's emergency operations center					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: \$100,000; High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, EOC Grants, SHSP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Streamwood			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3,4,5,6			
Applicable Objective		1, 2, 5, 8			
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:		Key personnel have completed EOC position training and participate in annual functional exercises; in process of updating our primary and back-up EOCs			
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		I			

Action S11.8

Mitigation Action #8: 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 Streamwood			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		7,13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action S11.10

Mitigation Action #10: Bury above ground power					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:	Estimated Cost: High	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date:	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All

Year Initiated	2021
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Streamwood
Applicable Goal	3,4
Applicable Objective	1, 2, 5
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)	Low
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	loss of personal property and reduce flooding Low—Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Bury above ground power grid to lessen the chances of power outages village wide.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	X

Action S11.11

Mitigation Action #11: Training to understand the application grid process					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Streamwood Fire Department	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Streamwood Fire Department	Estimated Cost: Low	Potential Funding Source: SHSP, HSGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Long-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: All
Year Initiated	2023				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Streamwood				
Applicable Goal	1,4				

Applicable Objective	2, 3
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)	Low
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Better understanding of mitigation program Low—Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	Bury above ground power grid to lessen the chances of power outages village wide.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion; O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed; R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Continue to support the county-wide initiatives identified in this plan
Maintain the municipality's tornado warning system
Maintain or upgrade the municipality's reverse 911 communication system
Upgrade emergency power connection capabilities at critical facilities

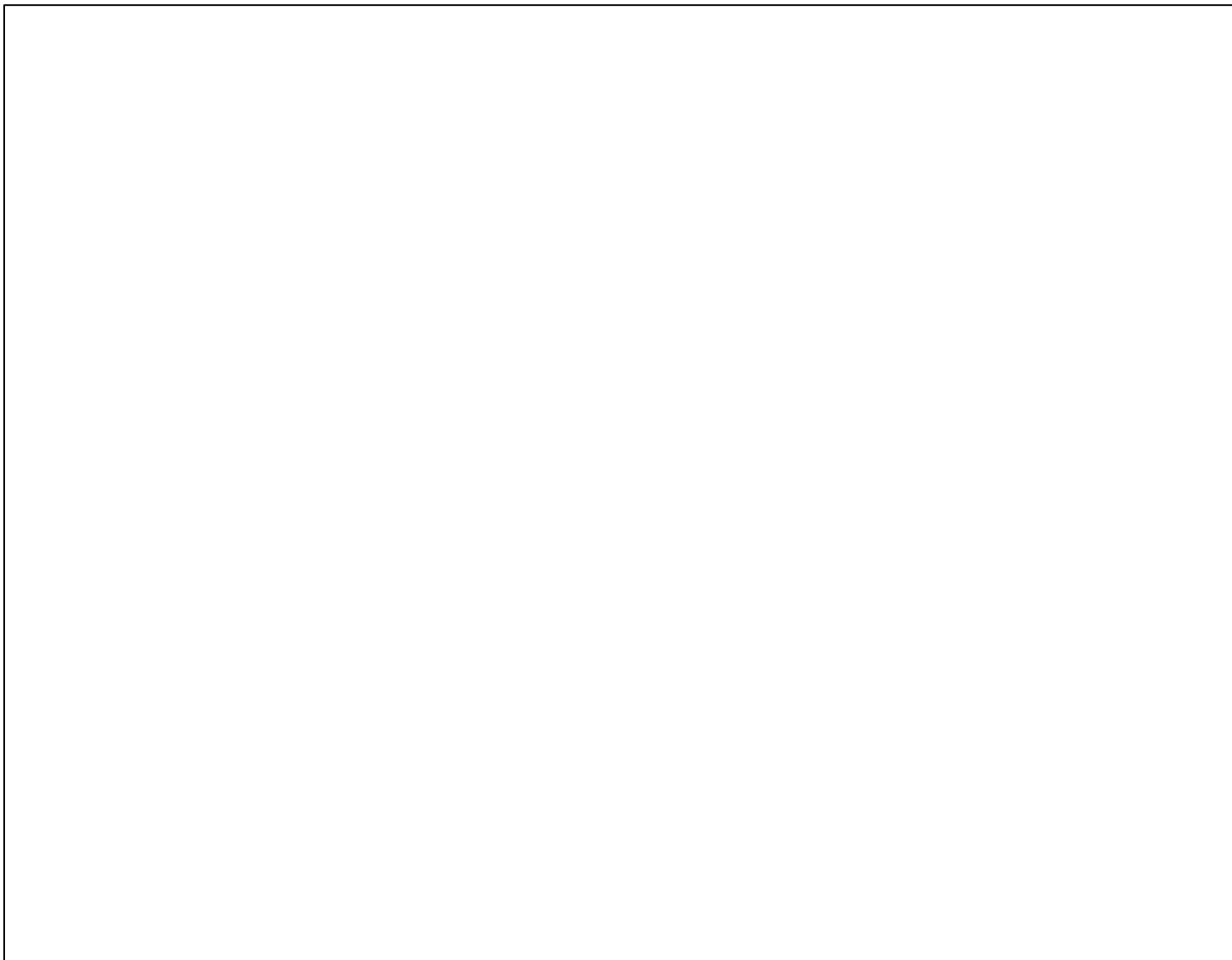
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

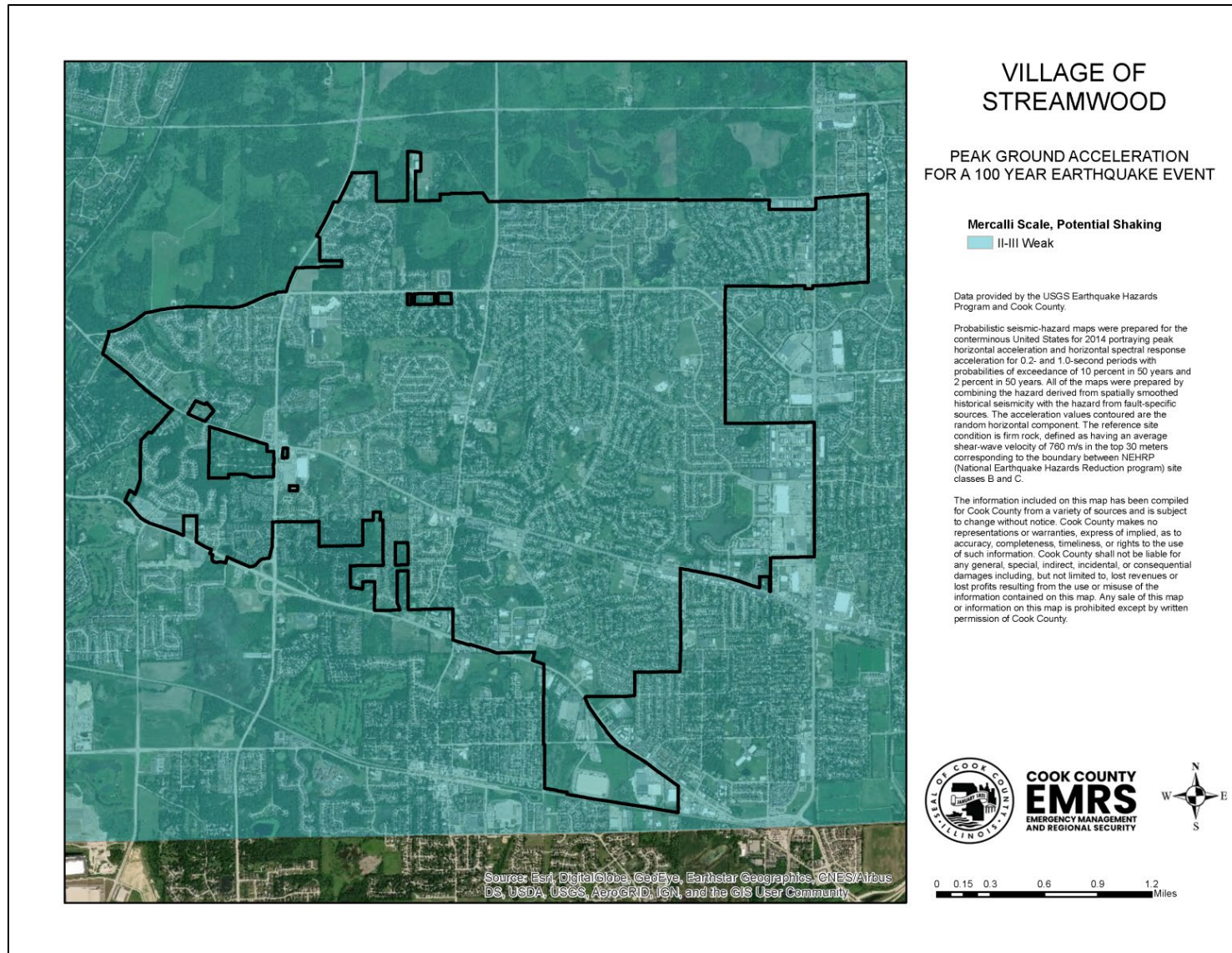
None at this time.

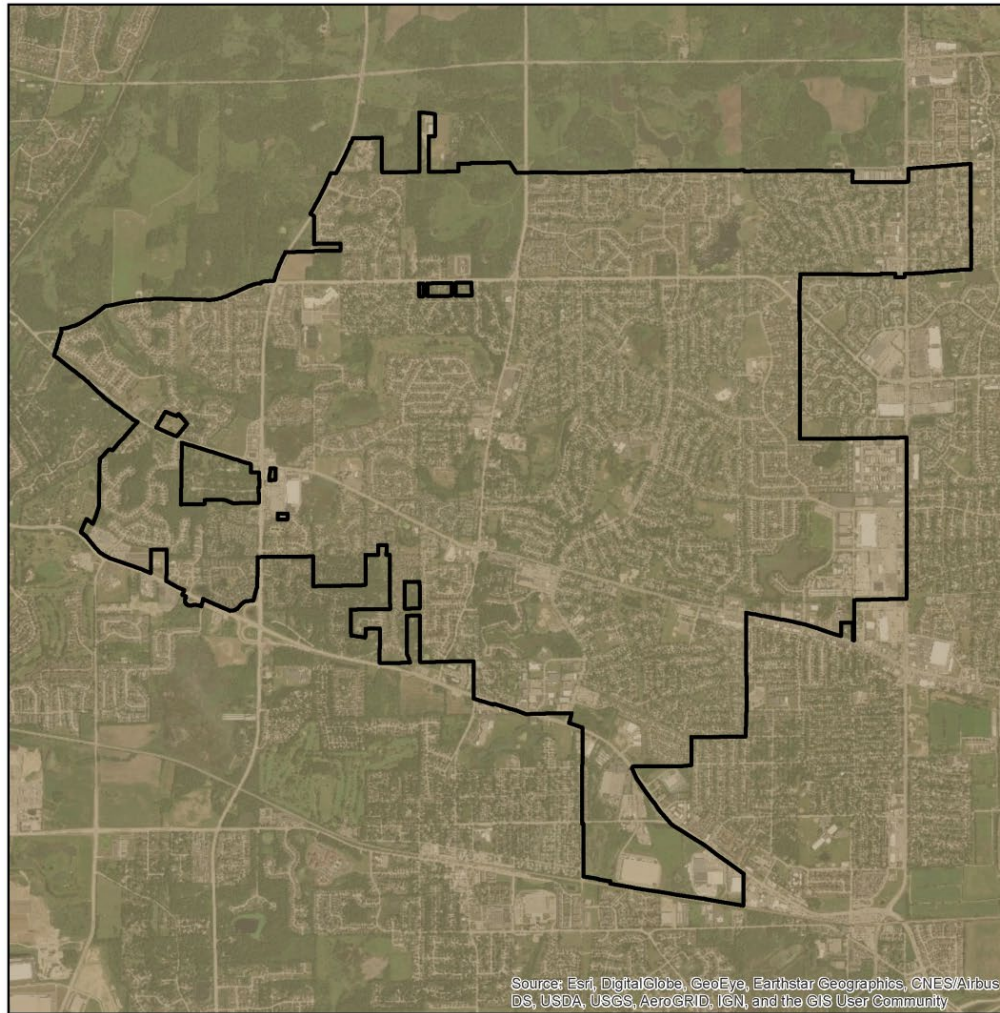
Additional Comments

None 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 STREAMWOOD

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM (NEHRP) SOIL CLASSIFICATION

TYPE

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

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

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

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

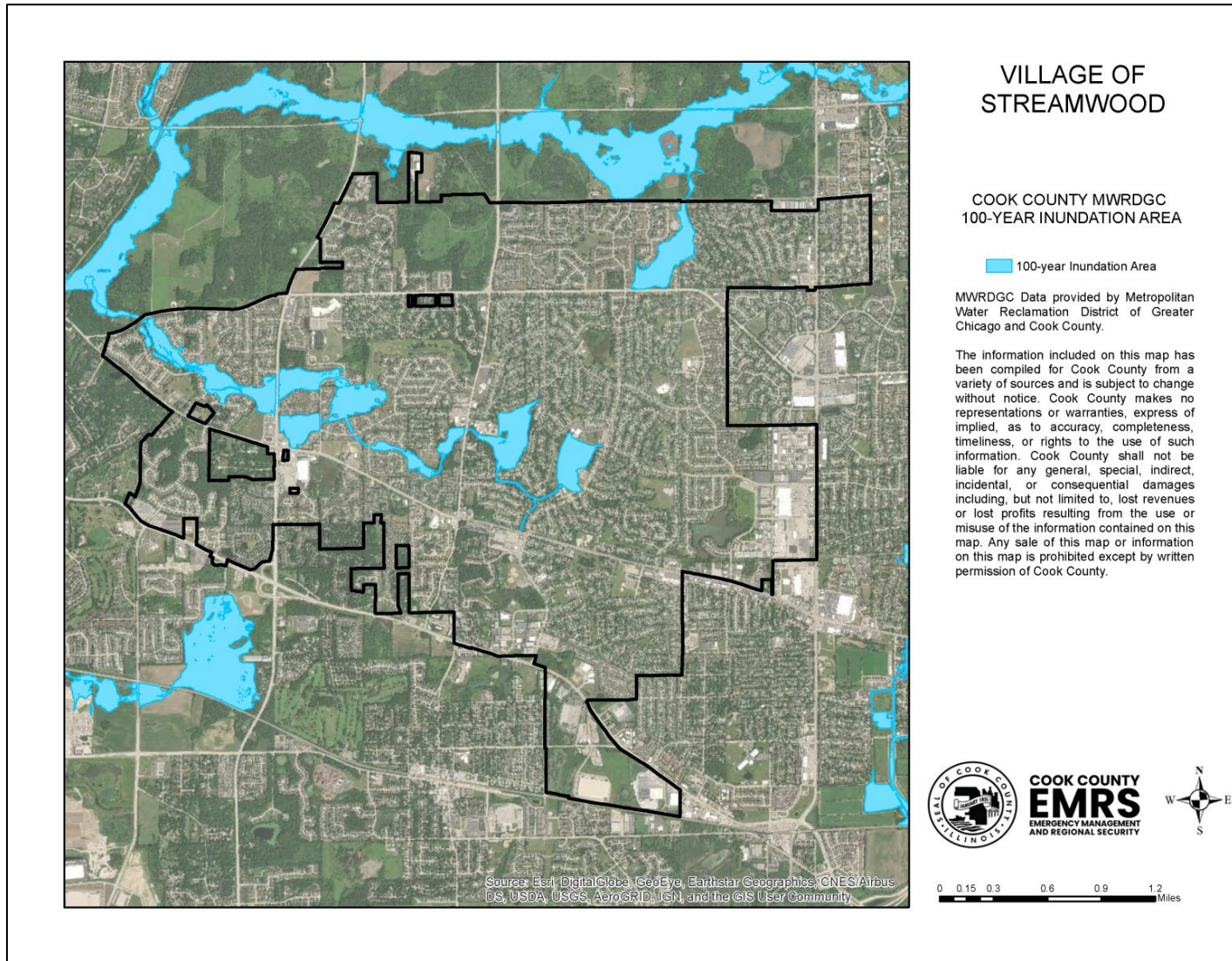


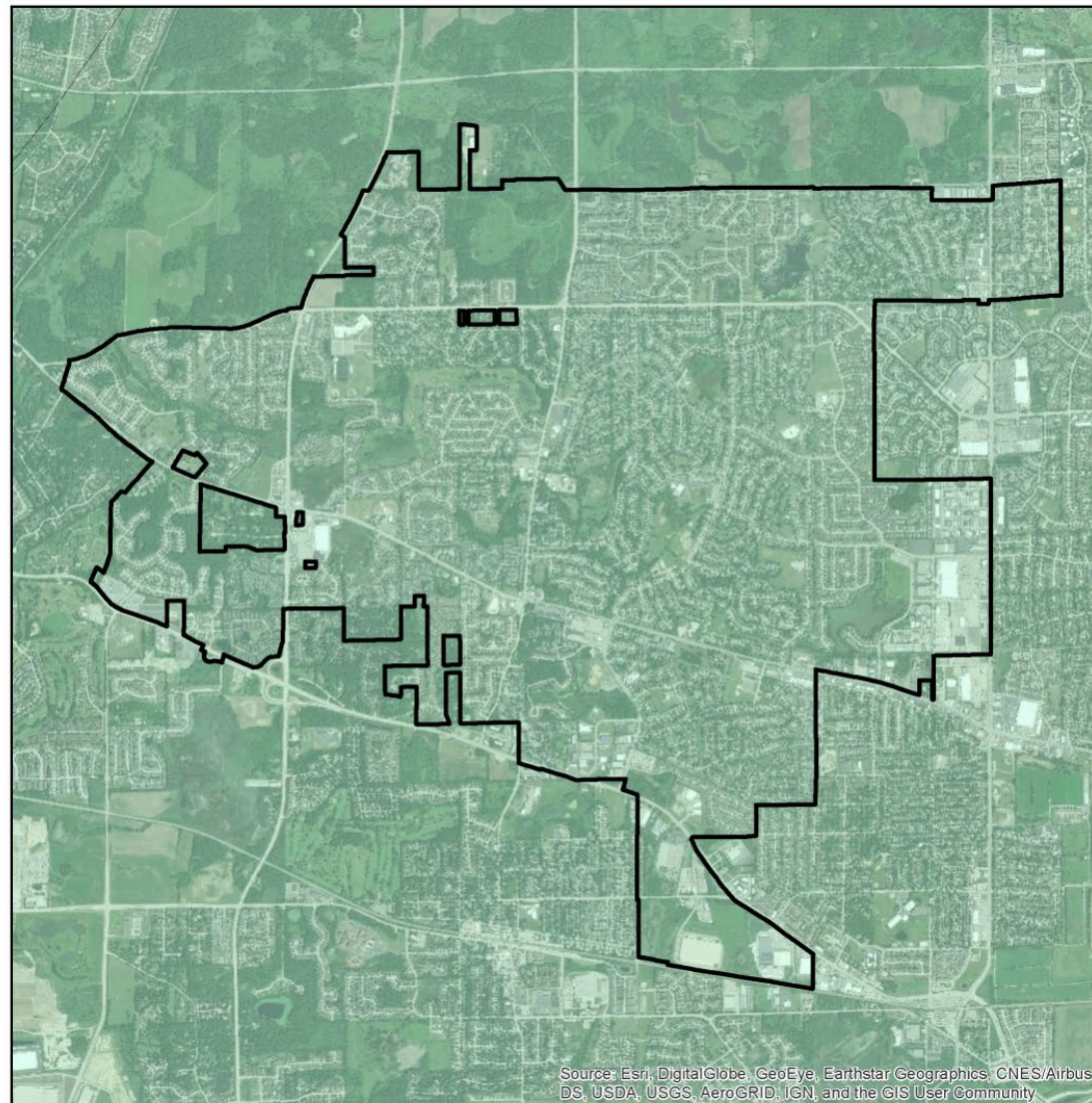
COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 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 STREAMWOOD

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

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

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COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles

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

