

University 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: 1967

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 7,145. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 7,020.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 0.45% between 2016 and 2022.

Location and Description: University Park is located at Latitude: 41°26'22"N Longitude: 87°41'50"W. University Park is a village and a southern suburb of Chicago in Cook and Will counties within the State of Illinois. According to the 2010 census, University Park has a total area of 10.842 square miles (28.08 km²), of which 10.84 square miles (28.08 km²) (or 99.98%) is land and 0.002 square miles (0.01 km²) (or 0.02%) is water.

Brief History: In the late 1950s, Woodhill Enterprises purchased land south of Park Forest for a large subdivision. Lewis Manilow formed New Community Enterprises (NCE) to build "a whole new town." Major partners included Illinois Central Industries and United States Gypsum Company. NCE supported the incorporation of Park Forest South in 1967 with projections for 100,000 residents. Under the federal New Communities Act of 1968, Park Forest South was designated as one of 15 such "new communities". Planning included space for residential, commercial, and industrial development and addressed the needs of education, recreation, and faith communities. Racial integration was a goal from the beginning. In 1970, the state of Illinois allocated \$24 million for the GSU campus. In 1971, HUD guaranteed \$30 million in loans to bring the vision to reality. However, difficulties arose, leading to suspended development in late 1974. However, new town planning remains evident. The industrial park next to Interstate 57 is integral to the Village, and residential areas continue to offer open space, bikeways, and additional development.

Climate: In University Park, the average rainfall is 40.7 inches and snowfall is 27.9 inches. The average July annual high temperature is 85.5 °F and the January low is 15.6 °F.

Governing Body Format: University Park is governed by a Mayor and six committee members that make up the Board of Trustees. The Village of University Park has established various other committees and commissions in order to assist and advise with various aspects within the

community. Appointments to these roles vary based on the committee itself, Mayoral appointments, and the Board of Trustees' support for these appointments. The term of the committee/commission member is usually three years unless otherwise specified in the ordinance governing that particular body.

Development Trends: Initially, based on the proposal given to HUD in the 1970s, University Park was intended for 100,000, adapted to a slow-growth plan anticipating an eventual 20,000 to 25,000 residents. While growth slowed in 1974 due to various issues, the Village has continued to focus on expansion projects. University Park, coined "the Village of Growth," has produced recent development opportunities and capital improvement projects. The Village is currently seeking a big-box retailer to occupy approximately 35,000 sq. ft. former grocery store site. Additionally, University Park is updating its roadway project and bike paths and is in the planning stage for multiple solar-powered farms.

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	BOCA (Ord. 495. Passed 6-9-81; Ord. 847. Passed 12-11-90; Ord. 1000. Passed 7-12-94.)
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Ordinance 115
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Ord. 116
Stormwater Management	Yes	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	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	No	No	No	No	
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Will County Department of PH; Cook County Board of Health
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes				amended 2014
<i>Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?</i>					Yes
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	No	No	No	No	
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	
<i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i>					N/A
<i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i>					N/A
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	The Economic Development Commission is charged with reviewing all economic development related programs and incentives including tax incentives offered through the Cook County 6b program.

Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Will County
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	Yes	No	Will County PH

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	Eligible
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Unknown
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	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Village and Finance Mng
Surveyors	Yes	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	

Emergency manager	No	
Grant writers	Yes	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Contract Staff - Robinson Eng
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Unknown
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 (work with MWRD)
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?	UP contracts
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?	Interested in participating

NFIP Participation Activities

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

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

Substantial Improvement Rule and the Substantial Damage Rule

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

Existing Municipal Code:

Sec. 14350.02 Definitions

"Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure either (a) before the improvement or repair is started, or (b) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. 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 structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a state inventory of historic places.

Sec. 1450-04 Duties of the Enforcement Official(s)

The Village Manager shall be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this chapter, which shall include the following:

(a) *Determining the floodplain designation.* Check all new development sites to determine whether they are in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). If they are in an SFHA, determine whether they are in a floodway, flood fringe or in a floodplain on which a detailed study has not been conducted which drains more than one (1) square mile.

(b) *Professional engineer review.* If the development site is within a floodway or in a floodplain on which a detailed study has not been conducted which drains more than one (1) square mile, the permit shall be referred to a registered professional engineer (P.E.) under the employ or contract of the Village for review to ensure that the development meets the requirements of Section 1450-07. In the case of an appropriate use, the P.E. shall state, in writing, that the development meets the requirements of Section 1450-07.

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

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No		
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Unknown		
Public Protection/ISO	Unknown		
StormReady	No		
Tree City USA	No		

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include improved GIS record of existing underground utilities (water, sanitation, storm).

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 5/25/2011	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
4/18/2013 4/20/2013 4/21/2013 4/25/2013 4/30/2013	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
1/6/2014	Heavy Snowfall, Frigid Temperatures
7/12/2017 7/14/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding
1/29/2019	Winter Storm
2/6/2020	Severe Storms

3/12/2020 – present (reissued monthly)	COVID-19
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022 (reissued monthly through 10/28/2022)	Monkeypox

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.

Drought: Severe drought could strongly, negatively affect the two golf courses in town. One golf course is located at the university which could impact the school. The other is a private course that heavily relies on water to function.

Earthquake: Aging and neglected infrastructure (water, storm, sanitary), could be susceptible to failure resulting in loss of service to residents, or future failure to other infrastructure (Roads). The pedestrian underpass could be susceptible to failure.

Flood: Stormwater sewer infrastructure is taxed impacting both residential and commercial properties/services, there is risk exposure for life and property. Governors State University is within the village limits/and a energy distribution power plant. Homes along Deer Creek are prone to flooding.

Blizzard/Ice Storms: Same issue as above.

Tornado: University Park is located adjacent to pen fields, allowing for tornadoes to move towards the village unimpeded.

Severe Winter Weather: Extreme Cold exposed some water mains to freezing temperatures resulting in meany breaks. This led to the loss of service to residents.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	428	7.3%
People with disabilities	2,848	12%
People over 65 years	3,440	14.4%
People under 5 years	1,964	8.2%
People of color	15,140	63.3%
Black	13,345	55.8%
Native American	0	0%
Hispanic	1,431	6%
Difficulty with English	37	0.2%
Households with no car	453	4.9%
Mobile homes	990	10.8%

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

The community evaluated whether vulnerability, and subsequently the potential impacts, in hazard-prone areas had increased, decreased, or remained the same for each natural hazard identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Climate change, infrastructure expansion, and economic shifts that can affect vulnerability were considered. For example, if planned development is in an identified hazard area or is not built to the updated building codes, it may increase the community's vulnerability to

future hazards and disasters. On the other hand, if development occurred with mitigation practices in place, the vulnerability may have remained the same or decreased. Additionally, shifting demographics were taken into consideration when assessing development trends.

Jurisdiction-Specific Climate Change Vulnerability and Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazard	Vulnerability
Current Vulnerability	

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

Hazard	Vulnerability
Future Vulnerability	
Dam and Levee Failure	No Change is Anticipated
Drought	No Change is Anticipated
Earthquake	No Change is Anticipated
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increase
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

Future upgraded metro station may be vulnerable to severe flooding or severe weather (winter).

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	Tornado
4	Flood
5	Earthquake
6	Drought
7	Dam Failure

New Mitigation Actions

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

Action U1.4

Mitigation Action #4: Steger Road Flood Control Project					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Antero Group/Engineering	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Works	Estimated Cost: Medium	Potential Funding Source: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline)
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of University Park			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		1, 2, 9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Steger Road Flood Control Project			

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

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 U1.1

Mitigation Action #1: Conduct a stormwater sewer capacity and infrastructure study					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: DPW	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: Public Safety	Estimated Cost: \$1,000,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC	Estimated Projected Completion Date: 24 months post-award	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Flooding, Blizzard, Ice Storms
Year Initiated	2019				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of University Park				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3,4,5,6				
Applicable Objective	1,2,3				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High				
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Aging infrastructure is taxed requires study to complete and identify priorities				

	High—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	We know the infrastructure is aged and taxed impacting both residential and commercial properties/services. Note: Governors State University is within the village limits/and a energy distribution power plant
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 U1.3

Mitigation Action #3: Snow and ice removal					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: University Park (IL) Public Works Department	Supporting Agencies/ Organizations: University Park (IL) Police Department	Estimated Cost: \$500,000	Potential Funding Source: General Fund	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Short-term	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Severe Winter Weather
Year Initiated	2023				
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of University Park; University Park (IL) Police Department				
Applicable Goal	1,2,3				
Applicable Objective	1				
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)	loss of life, continuity of service, health and wellbeing of citizens				

	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

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Snow plowing and removal, replacing deteriorated salt shed

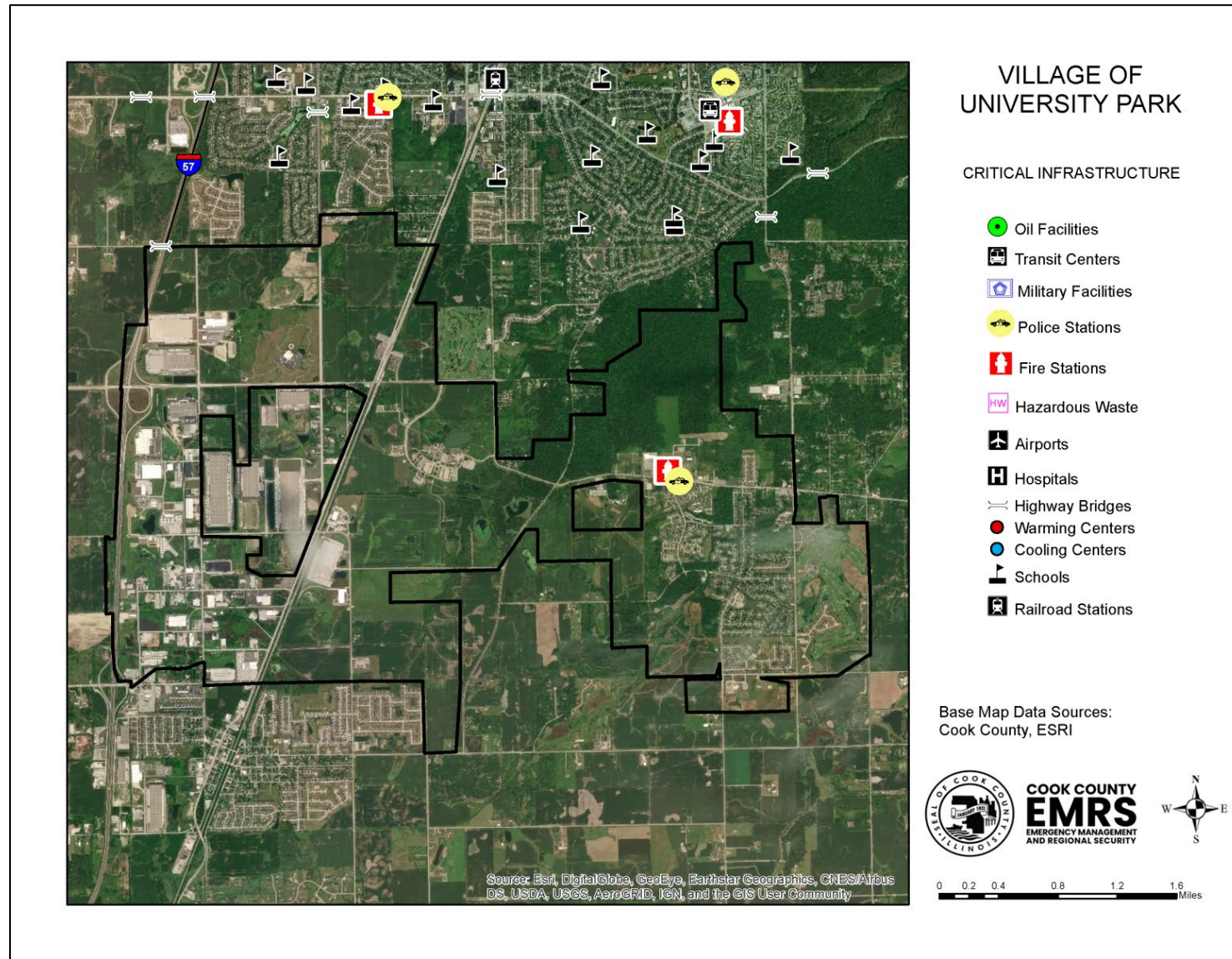
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

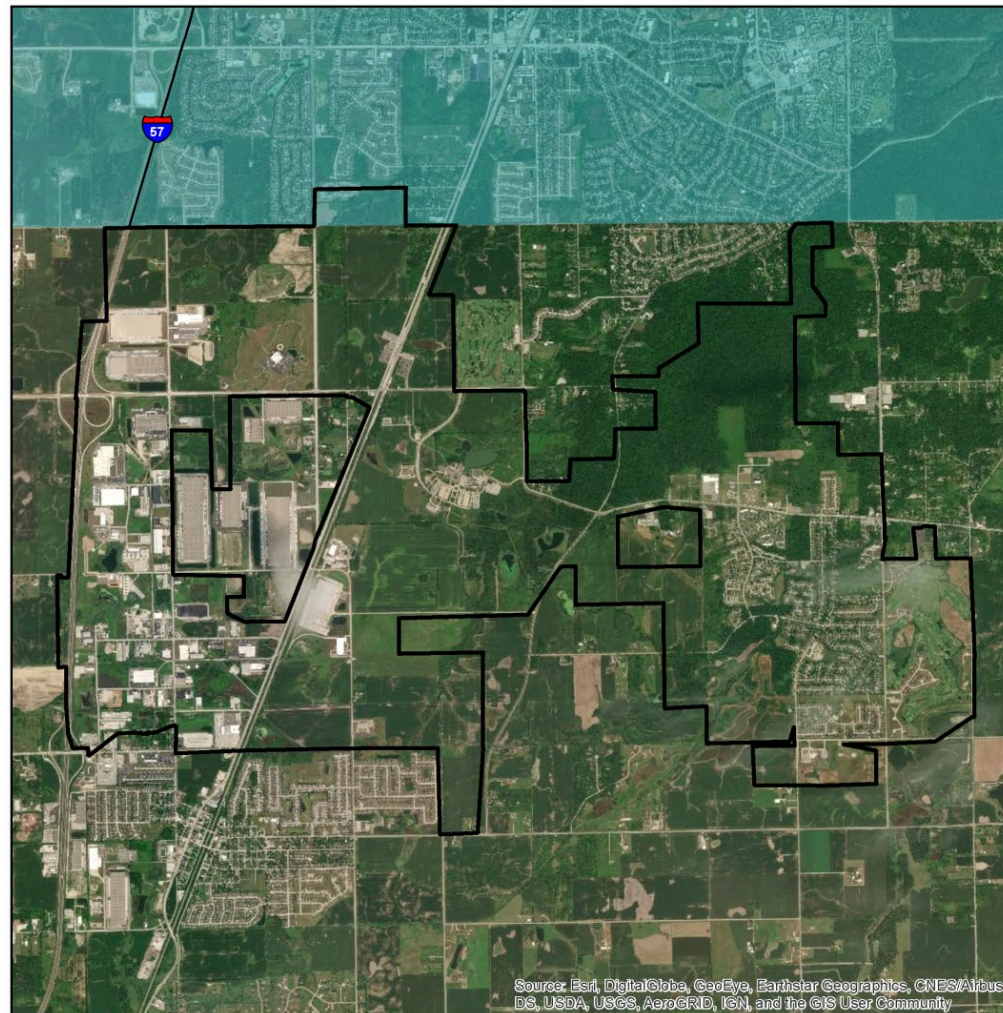
No needs have been identified at this time.

Additional Comments

None at this time.

Hazard Mapping





VILLAGE OF UNIVERSITY PARK

PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION FOR A 100 YEAR EARTHQUAKE EVENT

Mercalli Scale, Potential Shaking

II-III Weak

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

Probabilistic seismic-hazard maps were prepared for the conterminous United States for 2014 portraying peak horizontal acceleration and horizontal spectral response acceleration for 0.2- and 1.0-second periods with probabilities of exceedance of 10 percent in 50 years and 2 percent in 50 years. All of the maps were prepared by combining the hazard derived from spatially smoothed historical seismicity with the hazard from fault-specific sources. The acceleration values contoured are the random horizontal component. The reference site condition is firm rock, defined as having an average shear-wave velocity of 760 m/s in the top 30 meters corresponding to the boundary between NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program) site classes B and C.

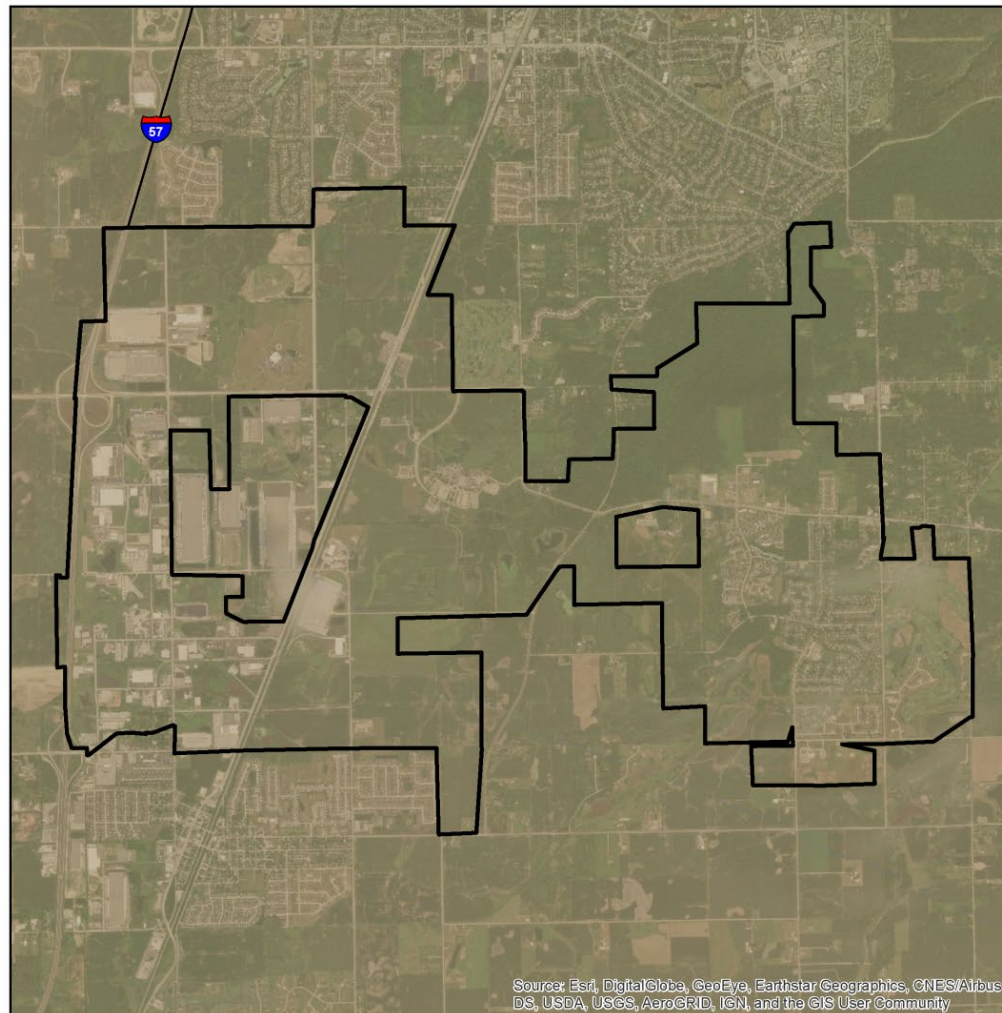
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



COOK COUNTY
EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AND REGIONAL SECURITY





VILLAGE OF UNIVERSITY PARK

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM (NEHRP) SOIL CLASSIFICATION

TYPE

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

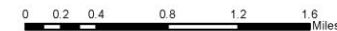
Data provided by the Illinois State Geological Survey and Cook County.

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

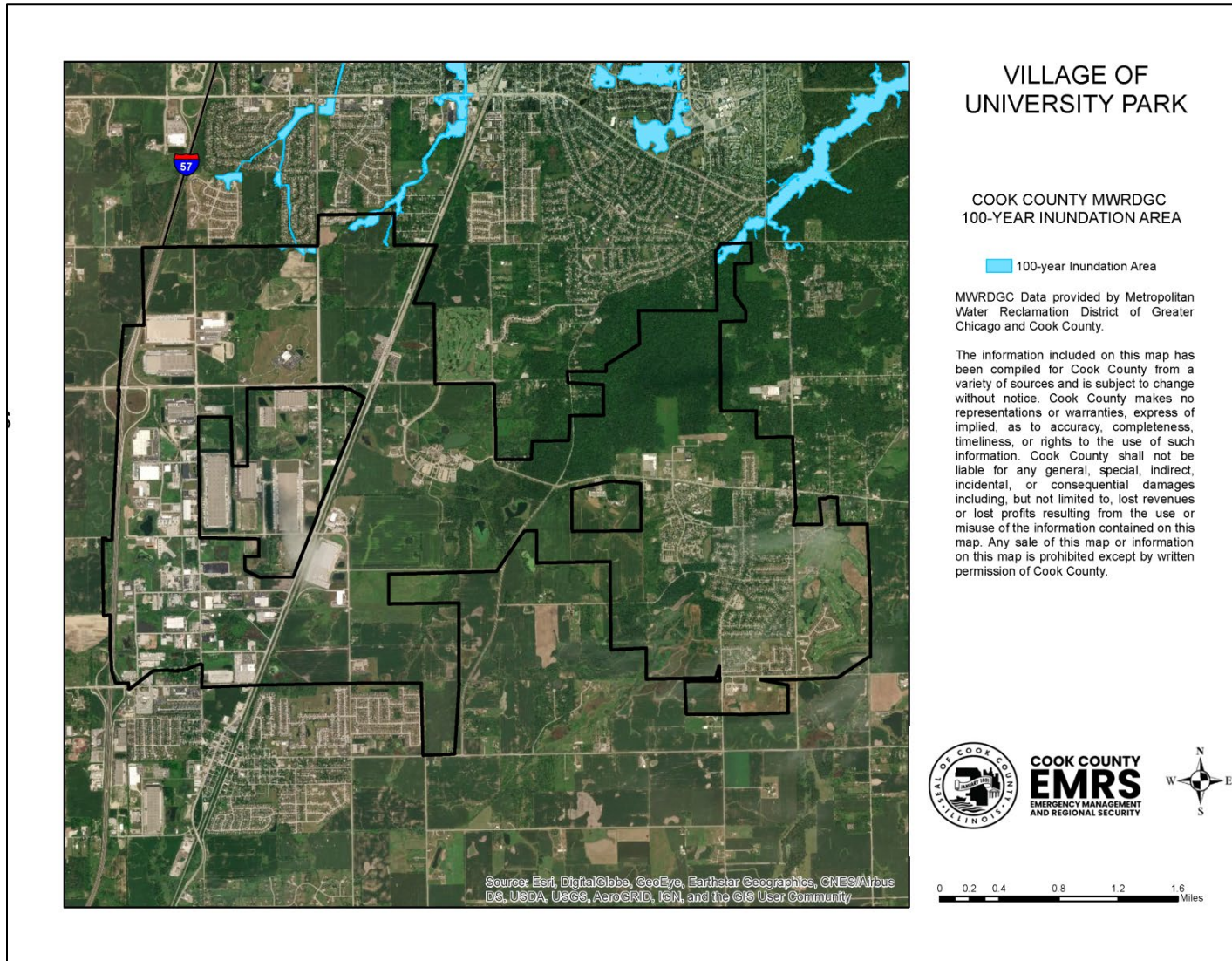
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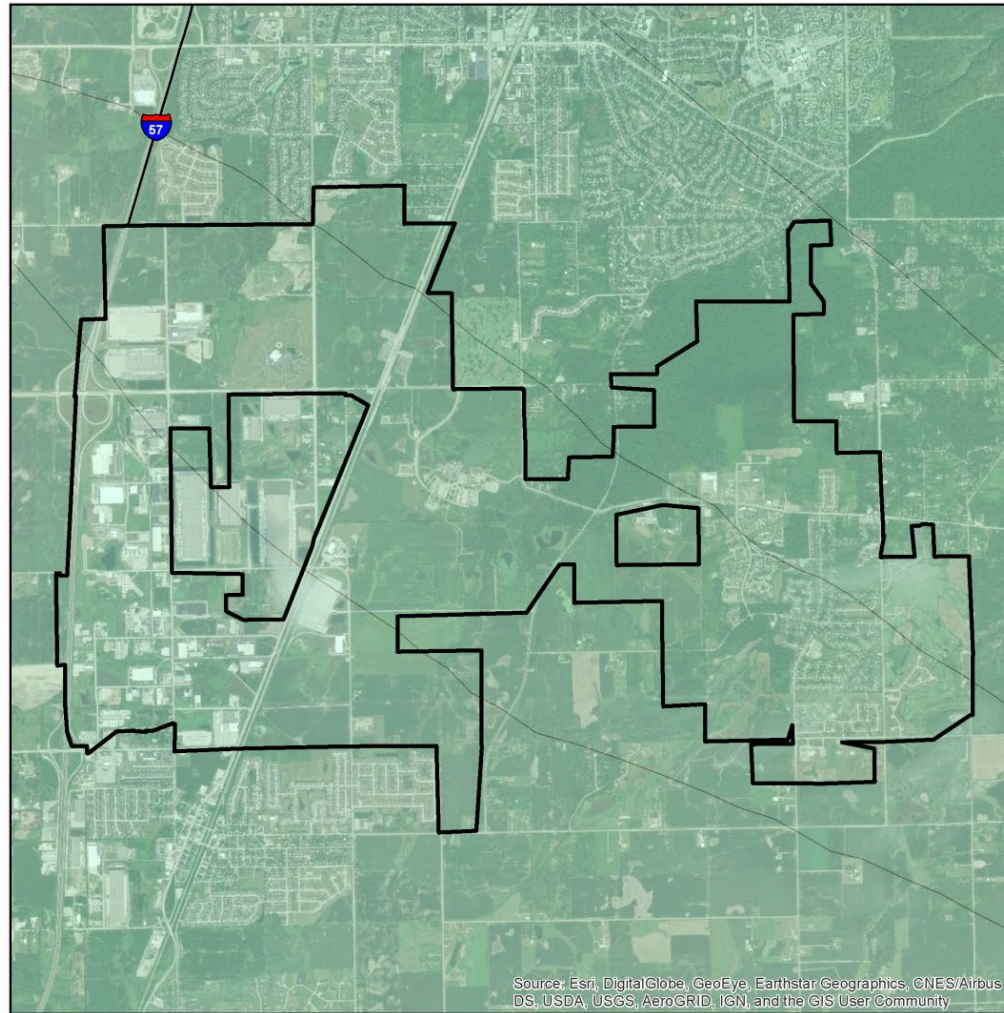


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DISCLAIMER: The Cook County MWRDGC 100-year Inundation Map is provided to show general flood risk information regarding floodplains and inundation areas. This map is not regulatory. Official FEMA Flood Insurance Study information and regulatory maps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





VILLAGE OF UNIVERSITY PARK

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

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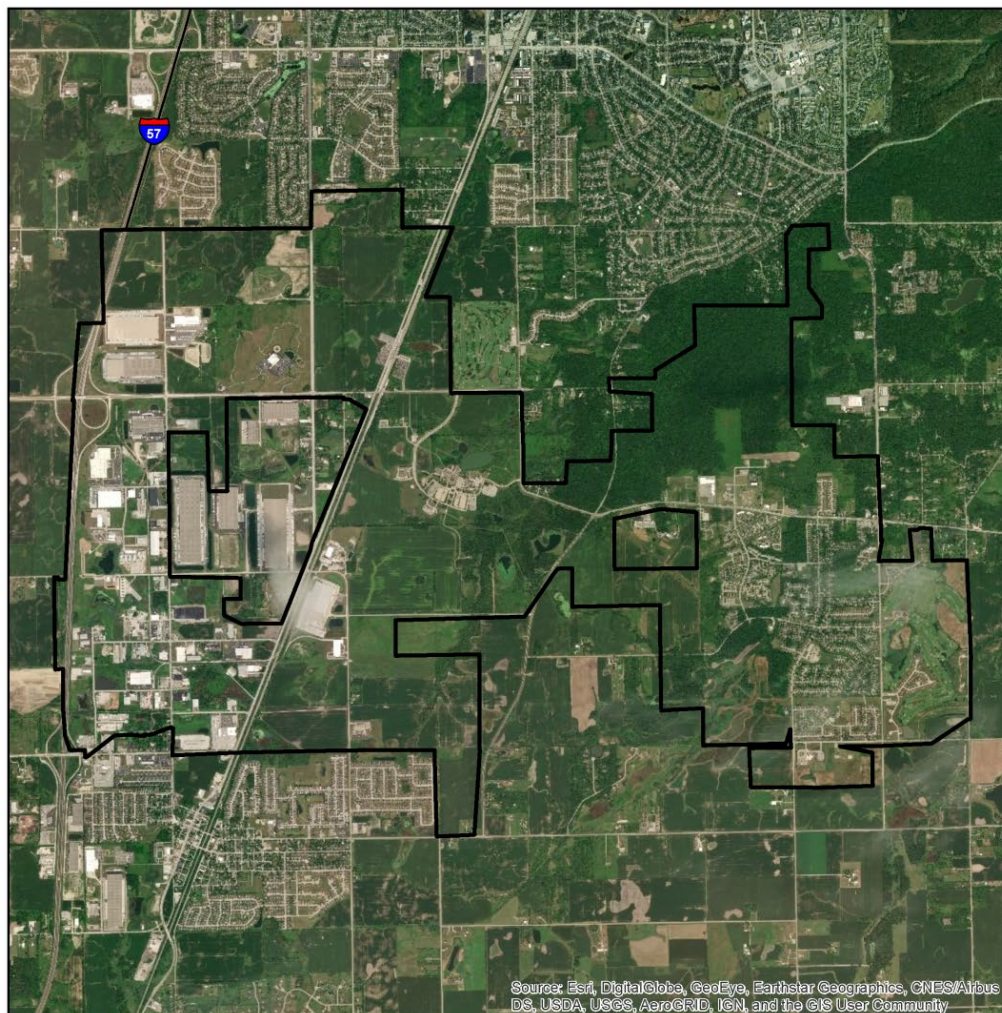


COOK COUNTY
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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
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0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles

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



VILLAGE OF UNIVERSITY PARK

100- AND 500- YEAR
TORNADO EVENTS

Magnitude

- 4 (100 year event)
- 5 (500 year event)

Historic tornado data provided by NOAA/NWS showing the initial points and paths of all F4 and F5 events observed from 1950 to 2017.



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0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles

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