Winnetka

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: 1872

Current Population: The 2020 U.S. Census population was 28,170. The 2022 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 27,264.

Population Growth: The overall population has decreased by 0.47% between 2017 and 2022.

Location and Description: Wilmette is located approximately 15 miles north of downtown Chicago in New Trier Township within Cook County. The Village extends approximately five miles west from Lake Michigan and is approximately one mile wide (its area is 5.4 square miles). Its municipal neighbors include Evanston and Skokie to the south, Glenview to the west and Kenilworth and Northfield on the north. The eastern border of Wilmette is Lake Michigan. The Village of Winnetka and part of the western boundary of Wilmette are separated by an unincorporated, residential area.

Brief History: The present Village of Wilmette is distinct among North Shore communities because it was created by the 1924 merger of two older villages, Wilmette and Gross Point. The origins and development of these two communities differed, and this difference is still visible in the landscape. On the east, Wilmette developed on a wooded tract bordering Lake Michigan. On the west, Gross Point was the center of a German immigrant, farming community that spread across the open fields west of what is now Ridge Road. Native Americans were the first people to inhabit this region. European contact began with the arrival of French explorers three centuries ago. At that time, the Potawatomi people were living in this area. In 1953, a prominent Wilmette landmark, the Baha'i House of Worship, was completed forty years after its construction began. The population grew from 1,162 in 1950 to 32,134 by 1970. When the Village celebrated its centennial in 1972, there remained little vacant land. Wilmette had become a mature suburb, one whose coming challenges would be more of preservation and revitalization than of growth.

Climate: The climate is warm during summer when temperatures tend to be in the 70s and very cold during winter when temperatures tend to be in the 20s. The warmest month of the year is July with an average maximum temperature of 83 °F, while the coldest month of the year is January with an

average minimum temperature of 15 °F. Temperature variations between night and day tend to be moderate during summer with a difference that can reach 20 °F and fairly limited during winter with an average difference of 17 °F. The annual average precipitation in Wilmette is 36 inches. Rainfall in is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. The wettest month of the year is August with an average rainfall of 4.4 inches.

Governing Body Format: The Village of Wilmette is governed by a Board of Trustees and a Village President (Mayor). This form of government combines the political leadership of elected officials with the professional administrative experience of an appointed Village Manager. This body of Government will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. The six members of the Village Board of Trustees are elected at-large for staggered, four-year terms. By serving "at-large", each trustee represents the entire Village. There is a two-term limit for members of the Village Board and the Village President. Wilmette operates 12 Village departments including the Cable Department, Community Development Department, Engineering Department, Finance Department, Fire Department, Health Department, Historical Museum, Law Department, Police Department, Public Works Department, Water Plant, and Village Manager's Office.

Development Trends: Over the past several years, the Village has conducted several business development studies to ensure a business development strategy that is successful over time. The Village applied for and received planning assistance from an Urban Land Institute (ULI) Technical Assistance Panel. The goal was to create a plan to "revitalize and reinvigorate" Wilmette's Village Center and West Village Center. The ULI Technical Assistance Panel consisted of a group of real estate development experts, urban planning and design professionals, and community development leaders. This group evaluated qualitative and quantitative information related to the community's vision and statement of need and offered objective recommendations to help the Village reach its goal.

Changes in Community Priorities: Wilmette shares a full-time sustainability coordinator. Sustainability is an important priority for the Village, and the staffing of this position reflects this new priority.

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	In accordance with Public Act

					096-0704,
					Illinois has
					adopted the IBC
					as its state
					Building Code
					Municipal Code
					adopted: 2010
					(65 ILCS 5/)
					Illinois
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	Municipal Code.
20111160	100	110		100	Updated
					Municipal Code
					adopted: 2014
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal Code
	100	110	110		adopted: 2013
					State regulates
					industrial
					activity from
					Construction
					sites 1 acre or
					larger under
Stormwater					section 402
Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	CWA.
Indiagement					Cook County
					Watershed
					Ordinance
					effective 5/1/14,
					thereafter to be
					adopted by the
					Village.
					Municipal Code
					adopted: 2204-
Deat Disastar					O56, and
Post Disaster	Yes	No	No	No	Village's
Recovery					Emergency
					Management
					Plan
					(765 ILCS 77/)
Real Estate	No	No	Voc	Vos	Residential Real
Disclosure	NO	NU	165	165	Property
					Disclosure Act.
Growth Management					The Village
					applied for and
					received
					planning
	No No	No	No	No	assistance from
			No	No	an Urban Land
					Institute (ULI)
					Technical
					Assistance
					Panel.

Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Insert Municipal Code adopted: 2013
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health. Municipal Code adopted: 2003
Environmental Protection	No	No	No	No	Cook County
Planning Docume	nts				
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	No	2000 Comprehensive Plan, ordinance approved adopting plan on 11/2/2000
ls	the plan equip	ped to provide int	egration to this mit	igation plan?	No
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Regional stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Cook County watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	
What types of capital facilities does the plan address?				Repairs, Improvements & Replacement	
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	en is the plan revis	No	AS Needed
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/Recove	ry Planning				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Village of Wilmette Emergency Mgmt. Plan
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	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	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	Yes	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		Community Development & Engineering	
knowledge of land development	Yes	Departments	
and tand management practices			

Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Community Development & Engineering Departments
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineering and Public Works Departments
Staff with training in benefit/cost	Voo	Village Manager's Office & Finance
analysis	165	Department
Surveyors	No	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural	No	
hazards in local area	INU	
Emergency manager	Yes	Police and Fire Departments
Grant writers	No	

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your	Engineering
jurisdiction?	Department
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Engineering/Director
	of Engineering
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	10/24/00
When we the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community	Have not had a
Assistance Contact?	Community
Assistance contact?	Assistance Visit
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations	No
that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	110
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your	
jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	Tes, TEMA maps
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to	
support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of	No
assistance/training is needed?	
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If	No but researching
so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is	this option
your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	

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. 8-942 Definitions

Substantial Damage means a Building is considered substantially damaged when it sustains damage from any cause (fire, flood, earthquake, etc.), whereby the cost of fully restoring the structure would equal or exceed 50-percent of the pre-damage market value of the Building, regardless of the actual repair work performed. Substantial damage also means flood related damages sustained by a Building on two separate occasions in a 10-year period, in which the cost of the repairs, on average, equals or exceeds 25-percent of the market value of the Building at the time of each such flood event.

Substantial Improvement means:

(1) Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a Building and taking place within a 10-year period, in which the percentage of improvements, figured cumulatively by dividing the cost of each improvement by the market value of the Building prior to the start of construction of each improvement, equals or exceeds 50-percent. The term "substantial improvement" also includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss.

(2) For the purposes of this definition, Substantial Improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the Building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure regardless of the actual work performed.

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

a. Any project for improvement of a Building 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 an 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 Building's continued designation as a Historic Structure.

Sec. 8-944 Administration

The administration and enforcement of this Appendix shall be in accordance with this Section.

(a) Floodplain Development Permit.

(1) No person, firm, corporation, or governmental body shall commence any Development activities, including New Construction, Substantial Improvements, or alterations of a

watercourse wholly within, partially within or in contact with the Floodplains until a Floodplain Development Permit is obtained from the Floodplain Administrator. No permit shall be issued by the Floodplain Administrator until the requirements of this Appendix have been met.

(b) Duties of the Floodplain Administrator. The Village Engineer shall serve as the Floodplain Administrator for the Village and be responsible for the general administration and enforcement of this Appendix, which shall include the following:

(1) Check all new Development sites to determine whether they are in a Floodplain using criteria listed in <u>section 8-945</u> of this Appendix or for Critical Facilities, using the 0.2-percent annual chance *flood* elevation, if defined.

(2) If the site is in a Floodplain, determine whether the site in a Coastal High Hazard Area, Moderate Wave Action Area, Designated Floodway, *Flood* Fringe or in a Floodplain for which a detailed study has not been conducted.

(3) If the site within a *Flood* Fringe, require that the minimum requirements of <u>sections 8-946</u> and <u>8-949</u> be met.

(4) If the site within a Designated Floodway, require that the minimum requirements of <u>sections 8-947</u> and <u>8-949</u> be met.

(5) If the site is located within a Floodplain for which no detailed study has been completed and approved, require that the minimum requirements of <u>sections 8-948</u> and <u>8-949</u> be met.

(6) If the site is within a Coastal High Hazard Area, require that the minimum requirements of <u>section 8-949</u> be met.

(14) Establish procedures for administering and documenting determinations, as outlined below, of Substantial Improvement and Substantial Damage made pursuant to <u>section 8-949</u>.

a. Determine the market value or require the Applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the Building before the Start of Construction of the proposed work. In the case of repair, the market value of the Building shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made.

b. Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged Building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the Building, including the cost of volunteer labor and donated materials must be included.

c. Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes Substantial Improvement or Substantial Damage.

d. Notify the Applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes Substantial Improvement or repair of Substantial Damage and that compliance with the Flood resistant construction requirements of the Village is required.

(Code 1993, app. 9A, § 500.0; Ord. No. 2000-O-65, 10-24-2000; Ord. No. 2021-O-55, § 2, 8-24-2021)

Sec. 8-949 Permitting Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in <u>sections 8-946, 8-947</u> and <u>8-948</u> for development in Flood Fringes, Designated Floodways, and SFHA or Floodplains where no Designated Floodways have been identified (zones A, AO, AH, AE, A1-A30, A99, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, E, D, or X), the following

requirements shall be met. Where an existing or proposed Building or other Development is affected by multiple flood zones, by multiple BFEs, or both, the Development activity must comply with the provisions of the Appendix applicable to the most restrictive flood zone and the highest BFE affecting any part of the existing or proposed Building, or for other developments, affecting any part of the Development area.

(6) Protecting Buildings)

(7) All Buildings located within a 100-year Floodplain also known as a SFHA, and all Buildings located outside the base Floodplain but within the 0.2-percent chance 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.

b. Substantial improvement to an existing Building as defined in <u>section 8-942</u>, including an increase to the first floor area by more than 20-percent. This alteration shall be figured cumulatively over the preceding 10-years.

c. A Building with Substantial Damage under repair. Substantial Damage shall be figured cumulatively during a 10-year period by comparing the cost to repair the Building to its pre-damage condition with the market value of the Building immediately prior to the damage, for each event in which the Building sustains damage, and adding the percentages of damage for each event. If Substantial Damage is present, the entire Building must meet the Flood Protection standards of this section.

d. Repetitive loss to an existing Building as defined in <u>section 8-942</u>.

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. f. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days.

(8) Residential Buildings: In zones A, AO, AH, and AE, the lowest floor, including Basement, of New Construction of residential Buildings, and Substantially Improved residential Buildings, must be elevated to the FPE, and are subject to the more specific additional requirements below.

a. If fill, including grading to redistribute onsite material to alter existing topography, is used as a means of elevation:

i. The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than six inches before compaction and must extend at least twenty (20) feet beyond the foundation before sloping below the FPE in lieu of a geotechnical report.

ii. The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap, or other structural measure.

iii. The fill shall be composed of clean rock or soil and not include debris or refuse material.

iv. The fill shall not adversely affect the flow of surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties.

b. If the Building's Lowest Floor is elevated above ground level with an enclosed or unenclosed area below the lowest floor:

i. The Building shall be elevated on piles, walls, columns, or other foundation that is permanently open to floodwaters.

ii. All enclosed areas below the FPE shall provide for equalization of hydrostatic pressures by allowing the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. A minimum of two (2) permanent openings shall be provided on at least two walls located below the BFE and no more than one (1) foot above finished grade. The openings shall provide a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every one (1) square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding, or the design must be certified by a Registered P.E., as providing the equivalent performance in accordance with accepted standards of practice. Refer to FEMA TB1, Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures, for additional guidance.

iii. All electrical lines, switches, receptacles, and fixtures must be located above the FPE except to the minimum extent required by applicable Building or lifesafety codes. Any switches, receptacles, and/or fixtures required by applicable Building or life-safety codes to extend below the FPE shall be rated, or located in enclosures rated, for prolonged submersion.

iv. The Building, foundation, and supporting members shall be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the Building resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, and be designed so as to minimize exposure to current, waves, ice, and floating debris.

v. All Building components below the FPE shall be constructed of materials resistant to Flood damage.

vi. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other service facilities may be located below the FPE provided they are waterproofed.

vii. The area below the FPE shall be used solely for parking, storage, or building access and not later modified or occupied as habitable space.

(9) Nonresidential Buildings: In zones A, AO, AH, and AE, the lowest floor (including basement) of New Construction of nonresidential buildings, and Substantial Improvement of nonresidential Buildings, must either (1) be elevated to or above the FPE, subject to the more specific additional requirements of <u>section 8-949</u> above; or (2) be structurally dry-floodproofed, provided a Registered P.E. or architect has developed and/or reviewed the structural design, specifications, and plans for construction, and the Registered P.E. or architect submits a FEMA Floodproofing Certificate, certifying that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the requirements of ASCE 24-14, and the following conditions:

a. Below the FPE, the Building and attendant utility and sanitary facilities shall be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydraulic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

b. The Building design accounts for Flood velocities, duration, rate of rise, hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces, the effects of buoyancy, and impact from debris and ice.

c. Floodproofing measures will be incorporated into the Building design and operable without human intervention and without an outside source of electricity.

d. The Building, utility, and sanitary facilities' design and construction will prevent the effect of sewer backup into the Building.

e. Levees, berms, floodwalls, and similar works are not considered Floodproofing for the purpose of this Appendix.

(10) In zones A, AO, AH, and AE, all placement or substantial improvement of Manufactured Homes and permanent installation of travel trailers on site for more than 180 consecutive days, shall be:

a. Elevated with the Lowest Floor at or above the FPE using a support and anchoring system, designed by a P.E. pursuant to 77 Ill. Adm. Code § 870.110.

b. Anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the rules and regulations for the Illinois Mobile Home Tie-Down Act issued pursuant to 77 Ill. Adm. Code § 870.220

(14) The repair, remodeling, or maintenance of existing Buildings located within a Designated Floodway, built before November 18, 1987, are exempt from 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 3708, including the more restrictive Appropriate Use standards. Such Buildings are not exempt from <u>section 8-949</u>, including Substantial Damage and Substantial Improvement requirements, and if enlarged, replaced, or structurally altered must meet the requirements of 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 3708.

(15) New Construction or Substantial Improvement of Critical Facilities within the Floodplain or the 0.2-percent annual chance flood elevation when defined, shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated or structurally dry floodproofed to the 0.2-percent annual chance flood elevation or three feet above the BFE, whichever is greater. Adequate parking shall be provided for staffing of the critical facilities at or above the BFE or 0.2-percent chance flood, when defined. Access routes to all critical facilities should be reviewed and considered when permitting. Access routes should be elevated to or above the BFE.

(18) In a Coastal high hazard area (zone VE), the Building protection requirements of this <u>section 8-949</u> must be met according to the following criteria:

a. All New Construction and Substantial Improvements shall be elevated on pilings or columns so that the bottom of the lowest horizonal structural member of the Lowest Floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to or above the FPE, and the pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all Building components.

i. Water loading values used shall be those associated with the Base Flood.

ii. Wind loading values shall be those defined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16 Minimum design loads and associated criteria for Buildings and other structures, or other equivalent standard.

b. A Registered P.E. or licensed architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of <u>section 8-949</u>.

c. All New Construction and Substantial Improvements shall have the space below the Lowest Floor either free of obstruction or constructed with non-supporting Breakaway Walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening intended to collapse without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the Building or supporting foundation system.

i. For the purpose of <u>section 8-949</u>, a Breakaway Wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than 10 and no more than 20 pounds per square foot.

ii. Use of Breakaway Walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or where so required by local or state codes) may be permitted only if a Registered P.E. or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet all of the following conditions:

A. Breakaway Wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the Base Flood; and

B. The elevated portion of the Building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all Building components (structural and non-structural). Water loading values shall be those associated with the Base Flood. Wind loading values shall be those defined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16 Minimum design loads and associated criteria for Buildings and other structures, or equivalent standard.

iii. All space enclosed by Breakaway Walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening below the lowest floor shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, Building access, or storage.

d. Placement or Substantial Improvement of Manufactured Homes must comply with section 8-949.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Unknown	N/A
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	2	2010
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	Yes	N/A	Annual

Opportunities to Expand and Improve Capabilities

Opportunities to expand and improve capabilities include:

- Adopting/update building and fire codes.
- Assistance in grant writing (the ability to write and request Federal grant funding.)

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: 17 (15 Single Family, 2 Other Residential)
- 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	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
4/20/2013	
4/21/2013	
4/25/2013	
4/30/2013	
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	COVID-19
monthly)	
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022	Monkeypox
(reissued monthly through	
10/28/2022)	

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS					
Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative		
Severe Weather	-	6/14/2017	\$100,000 in property damage.		
Severe Weather	-	6/14/2017	-		
Lightning	-	7/18/2015	\$15,000 in property damage.		
Illinois Severe Weather	-	12/2013 - 2/2014	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/ Winds/Flooding	DR-4116	4/26/2013	-		
Illinois Severe Winter Storm/Snowstorm	DR-1960	1/31/2011	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1935	9/13/2008	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1729	8/20/2007	-		
Illinois Flooding	DR-1188	8/16/1997	-		
Illinois Flooding	DR-1129	7/17/1996	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-997	4/13/1993	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-798	8/13/1987	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-776	9/21/1986	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-643	6/30/1981	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-509	6/18/1976	-		
Illinois Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-373	4/26/1973	-		

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.

Dam/Levee Failure: The Village has a levee to release flood waters into Lake Michigan. A levee failure could cause severe flooding in the community, especially along the north shore channel.

Flood: Previously, we have experienced overland and street and basement flooding, mostly due to our over-taxed sewer and stormwater system. The village has an alleyway access to a large portion of single-family residences. Alleys are pointed towards residential structures, creating flooding in yards, garages, and homes. Lake Michigan water surges and rising water levels create flooding and erosion issues along Wilmette's Lakefront

Extreme Heat: Due to our several extended care facilities, a power outage and generator failure caused by extreme heat would require evacuation.

High Winds: High winds pose a specific impact to our Village because our community has a large number of old large trees that will fall on homes, cars, and power lines during high winds events. In addition, most of our community has overhead power lines that lead to further potential impacts.

Blizzards: Similar to the jurisdiction-specific impacts of high winds, we are vulnerable to blizzards because of our large, mature trees and overhead power lines.

Ice Storms: Similar to the jurisdiction-specific impacts of high winds and blizzards, we are vulnerable to ice storms because of our large, mature trees and overhead power lines.

Severe Weather: With our eastern Village border being Lake Michigan, we could be more vulnerable to lake effect snow. The Village has exposure to dense fog related to severe weather temperature differences from Lake Michigan and ambient humidity avg. temp. The village has approx. 1 mile of lake front. High winds off the lake are also a unique vulnerability. The Village has many high rise and multi-story, multi-family structures on and near the lake front.

Severe Winter Weather: The Village is exposed to heavy snow related to lake front snowstorms from Lake Michigan.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	336	3.3%
People with disabilities	2,743	7.6%
People over 65 years	7,422	20.4%
People under 5 years	2,317	6.4%
People of color	7,101	19.5%
Black	308	0.8%
Native American	31	0.1%
Hispanic	1,476	4.1%
Difficulty with English	449	1.3%
Households with no car	586	4.3%
Mobile homes	336	3.3%

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 hazardprone 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	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Increased
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail,	Increased
Fog, High Wings)	meredsed
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow,	Increased
Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Increased
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,	Increase	
Fog, High Wings)	morodoo	
Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storms, Heavy Snow,	Increase	
Blizzards, Extreme Cold)	Increase	
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	Remained the Same
Drought	Remained the Same
Earthquake	Remained the Same
Flood (Riverine, Urban, Shoreline)	Remained the Same
Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning, Hail,	Increased
Fog, High Wings)	Increased

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

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

Our community has seen an increase in business and mercantile community as well as an increase in daytime population and traffic. The increase in business and mercantile creates sales tax revenue increases.

There are large multifamily structures in downtown area that may be exposed or vulnerable to any of the natural hazards identified in this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

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

New Mitigation Actions

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

Mitigation Action #17: Local Planning and Regulations					
Lead	Supporting	Estimated	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s) Mitigated:
Agency/Department	Agencies/	Cost:	Funding	Projected	Drought, Flood
Organization:	Organizations:	Low	Source:	Completion	(Riverine, Urban,
Community Development			General	Date:	Coastal/Shoreline),
			Fund	Ongoing	Severe Weather
					(Extreme Heat,
					Lightning. Hail, Fog,
					High Winds), Severe
					Winter Weather (Ice
					Storm, Heavy Snow,
					Blizzards, Extreme
					Cold), Tornado
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Wilmette			
Applicable Goal		2,3,5			
Applicable Objective		3,10			
Cost Analysis (Low, Mediur	n, High)	Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low,		High			
Medium, High)					
Benefits of the Mitigation P	roject (Loss Avoided	High			
or Issue Being Mitigated)					
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		This new mitigation action item falls under Local Planning & Regulations. In			
		accordance with the Public Act 096-0704, Illinois			
		has adopted the IBC as its State Building Code. The Municipal Code was last			
		adopted in 2006 and in 2024 the 2018 IBC will be			
		adopted.			
Actual Completion Date or	Ongoing Indefinite				

Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	Ν
O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;	IN
R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #18: Stomwater Pump Station Project					
Lead	Supporting	Estimated	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s) Mitigated:
Agency/Department	Agencies/	Cost:	Funding	Projected	Flood (Riverine, Urban,
Organization:	Organizations:	High	Source:	Completion	Coastal/Shoreline)
Community Development			General	Date:	
			Fund	Long-term	
			Bond		
			Issuance,		
			Debt		
			Financing		
Year Initiated	Year Initiated 2024				
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Wilmette			
Applicable Goal		2,3			
Applicable Objective 1,2		1,2			
Cost Analysis (Low, Mediu	m, High)	Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation P or Issue Being Mitigated)	roject (Loss Avoided	High			
		This proposed mitigation action includes \$2M electrical improvements at the			
		Stormwater Pump Station (SWPS). The SWPS			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project		processes stormwater for half of the community (areas located west of Ridge			
Description:		Rd) with peak operating capacity of approximately			
		250,000 gals per minute. The SWPS is critical infrastructure for preventing			tructure for preventing
		street flooding and basement back-ups during peak			

	rainfall events. This project is multifaceted and includes replacement of two (2) ComEd transformers which are approximately 25 years of age. The replacement units will be the enclosed style which are better equipped to withstand inclement weather and ensure long term use. The project also includes replacement of the SWPS switchgear which was installed in 1991. One of the switchgear's primary functions is to monitor the two power feeds and communicate with the stand-by generators during outages. Lastly, the Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) on Pump #5 and Motor Starters on Pumps #4 & 5 will be replaced to improve resiliency of the system
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	Ν
U = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;	
R = want Removed from Annex; X = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

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.

Mitigation Action #5: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, programs, or resources that dictate land use or						
redevelopment.						
Lead Agency/Department	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Organization:	Agencies/	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
Community Development	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All	
and Engineering			General Fund	Date:		
Departments				Short-term and		
				ongoing		

Year Initiated	2014
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Wilmette
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	Medium
or Issue Being Mitigated)	
Action/Implementation Plan and Project	This is ongoing, and is considered in order to mitigate the harm to the public
Description:	from natural disasters.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	0
O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;	
R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #7: 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 Wilmette				
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:	Village staff participates in the maintenance strategies outlined in this plan.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	0
O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;	
R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #8: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)
Organization:	Agencies/	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:
Village Administration	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All
			General Fund	Date:	
				Short- and Long-	
				term	
Year Initiated	2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Wilmette			
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:		In February 2018, Wilmette adopted the 2018 version of the Metropolitan			
		Water Reclamation District's Watershed Management Ordinance. The			
		ordinance requires local agencies tributary to MWRD to adopt an inflow and			

	infiltration (I/I) program by July of 2019. This includes developing a program to address I/I on private property.
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority	
Completion status legend:	
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;	0
O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;	0
R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action	
Taken/Delayed	

Mitigation Action #11: Contir	Mitigation Action #11: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Organization:	Agencies/	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
Village Administration	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All	
			General Fund	Date:		
				Short- and Long-		
				term		
Year Initiated		2014		·		
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Wilmette				
Applicable Goal		1,5				
Applicable Objective		All				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium)	, High)	Low				
Priority and Level of Importa	nce (Low, Medium,	High				
High)						
Benefits of the Mitigation Pro	ject (Loss Avoided	Medium				
or Issue Being Mitigated)						
Action/Implementation Plan	and Project	Village participates in Tree City USA and implemented a RainReady Wilmette				
Description:	program with CNT in 2019.					
Actual Completion Date or O	ngoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority		0				
Completion status legend:		U Status Descriptions levels mented a stampustaria soutius nue gram in 2000				
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;		Status Description: Implemented a stormwater incentive program in 2020.				

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

Mitigation Action #12: 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 flo	podplain mapping up	dates, and providing p	bublic assistance	and information on f	loodplain	
requirements and impacts.	O	Estimated Ocat	Detential	Estimate d		
Lead Agency/Department	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Organization:	Agencies/	LOW	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
Village Administration	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	Flooding	
			General Fund	Date:		
				Short-term and		
		0014		Ungoing		
Year Initiated		2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Wilmette				
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 Pro or Issue Being Mitigated)	ject (Loss Avoided	Medium				
Action/Implementation Plan Description:	and Project	The Village is in compliance with the NFIP.				
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite						
Project Status & Changes in Priority						
Completion status legend:						
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;		0				
O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;		Status Description: Adopted an update to the floodplain maps.				
R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action						
Taken/Delayed						

Action W-5.13

Mitigation Action #13: Where feasible, implement a program to record high water marks following high-water events.					events.	
Lead Agency/Department	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)	
Organization:	Agencies/	Medium	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:	
Village Administration	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	Flooding,	
			General Fund,	Date:	Severe	
			FEMA Public	LongTerm	Weather	
			Assistance			
			(PA)			
Year Initiated		2014				
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Wilmette				
Applicable Goal		1,2,5				
Applicable Objective		3,6,9				
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium)	, High)	Medium				
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium,		Madium				
High)						
Benefits of the Mitigation Pro	ject (Loss Avoided	Medium				
or Issue Being Mitigated)						
Action/Implementation Plan	and Project	When staff is available, high water marks are observed and recorded during				
Description:		storm events.				
Actual Completion Date or O	ngoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in	Priority					
Completion status legend:						
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;		0				
O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;						
R = Want Removed from Anne:	x; X = No Action					
Taken/Delayed						

Action W-5.15

Mitigation Action #15: Purchase and publicly promote the Smart 911 application.

Estimated Cost: Low 3 year contract - \$25,700	Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC, HMGP	Estimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing	Hazard(s) Mitigated: Epidemic or Pandemic, Hazardous Materials Incident, Nuclear Power Plant Incident
2019			
Village of Wilmette			
2,4			
5,6			· - · · · ·
Low—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of an ongoing existing program.			
High			
Be able to notify residents of impeding disasters and ID people with special needs. Medium—Property will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.			
O Status Description: P community promotic	Purchase and impl	ementation is comp	leted. Working on
	Estimated Cost: Low 3 year contract - \$25,700 2019 Village of Wilmette 2,4 5, 6 Low—The project compart of an ongoing ex High Be able to notify residneeds. Medium—Property we exposure for life and in the risk exposure for Status Description: P community promotion	Estimated Cost: Low 3 year contract - \$25,700Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC, HMGP20192019Village of Wilmette2,45, 6Low—The project could be funded und part of an ongoing existing program.HighBe able to notify residents of impeding needs. Medium—Property will have a long-terr exposure for life and property, or project in the risk exposure for property.O Status Description: Purchase and implic community promotion.	Estimated Cost: Low 3 year contract - \$25,700Potential Funding Source: General Fund, BRIC, HMGPEstimated Projected Completion Date: Ongoing2019Village of Wilmette 2,42,45, 6Low—The project could be funded under the existing budge part of an ongoing existing program.HighBe able to notify residents of impeding disasters and ID peoneeds. Medium—Property will have a long-term impact on the reduct exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immin the risk exposure for property.O Status Description: Purchase and implementation is completion community promotion.

Action W-5.16

Mitigation Action #16: Utilize GIS software to identify vulnerable residents that require special attention in the event of a					
disaster, severe weather, or power outage.					
Lead Agency/Department	Supporting	Estimated Cost:	Potential	Estimated	Hazard(s)
Organization:	Agencies/	Low	Funding	Projected	Mitigated:
Village Administration	Organizations:		Source:	Completion	All
			General Fund	Date:	
				Short-term	
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Wilmette			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		12,13			
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)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project		Working with local community groups and senior centers to identify residents			
Description:		that need power for medical equipment.			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority					
Completion status legend:		0			
N = New; I = In Progress Toward Completion;		Status Description: Created a list of citizens in the community. Next phase is			
O = Ongoing Indefinitely; C = Project Completed;		to integrate into GIS.			
R = Want Removed from Annex; X = No Action					
Taken/Delayed					

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items

Conduct a separate storm sewer study.

Complete sewer capacity improvements.

Develop a inflow and Infiltration (I/I) program based on the adopted MWRD 2018 Watershed Management Ordinance which includes I/I on private property.

Complete manhole rehabilitation.

Designate snow routes and critical road crossings.

Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

No needs have been identified at this time.

Additional Comments

No additional comments at this time.

Hazard Mapping





VILLAGE OF WILMETTE

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-bazard maps were prepared for the conterminous United States for 2014 portraying peak horizontial 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 contourced are the random horizontal component. The reference site condition is firm cock, defined as having an average shear-wave velocity of 780 m/s in the top 30 meters corresponding to the boundary between NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program) site classes B and C.

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VILLAGE OF WILMETTE

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 Ste Class map (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a onse United States (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a onse United States (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a Sufficial Deposition of States (NEHRP Nether Market Classtrophic Patiennia (Initiative Phase II work. Market Catastrophic Patients 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 work. Each State Geological Survey produced its own state map version (Suiking Setsimic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class mays. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which Influences much of the amplication.

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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 WILMETTE

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY



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

The Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) State Geologists produced a regional Soil Ste Class map (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a onse United States (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a onse United States (NEHRP Soil Profile Type Map), a Sufficial Deposition of States (NEHRP Nether Market Classtrophic Patiennia (Initiative Phase II work. Market Catastrophic Patients 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 work. Each State Geological Survey produced its own state map version (Suiking Setsimic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class mays. CUSEC State Geologists used the entire column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which Influences much of the amplication.

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