Golf

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Dennis McEnerney, Chief of Police 1 Briar Road Golf, IL 60029 Telephone: 847-998-8857 Email: D.Mcenerney@villageofgolf.us	Jim Dominik, Trustee-Emergency Services 1 Briar Road Golf, IL 60029 Telephone: 847-567-2601 Email: j.dominik@villageofgolf.us

Jurisdiction Profile

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

Date of Incorporation: 1928

Current Population: The 2021 U.S. Census estimate indicated the population was 507. (City-Data)

Population Growth: The overall population has increased 2.22 percent between 2018 and 2021.

Location and Description: The Village of Golf is a residential community in Cook County located slightly northeast of the intersection of Golf Road and Waukegan Road. The Village is approximately 4 miles North of Chicago and 5 miles West of Lake Michigan. Golf is situated in between Glenview to the north, Morton Grove to the south. The entire community is only a half square mile, half of which is occupied by the Glen View Golf Club.

Brief History: The land which is now the village was originally granted to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi peoples on August 19, 1825, at the Treaty of Prairie du Chien. Around 1830, John Dewes purchased 400 acres for 50 cents an acre from Antoine Ouilmette and became the first non-Indian settler in what is now Golf. Dewes first built a log cabin, then in 1834 he built a brick house - a mansion at the time. Both structures remain on the grounds of what is now the Glenview Country Club. In 1897, the Glen View Golf Club bought a portion of the Dewes land and built an 18-hole golf course. Around 1899, one member, Albert J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, started taking his private rail car from his offices downtown to golf at the Glen View Golf Club. He would tell people he was “going to golf.” Earling arranged to have his car switched to a special siding at what is now the Golf train station. Other members began using Earling’s siding, and it soon became a regular stop known as the “Golf stop”. In 1925 Edward R. Diederich, a Chicago businessman, wanted to buy an acre of land near the Glen View Golf Club to build a country home. He found that in order to get the site he wanted; he would have to purchase a 30-acre tract that was being sold to close an estate. The 30 acres extended from the Golf train station to the Glen View Golf Club boundary. Diederich chose to purchase the land, and had it lain out with winding streets and

big lots. He installed sewer, water, gas, and electricity, paved streets, sidewalks, and installed street lights. The village of Golf was incorporated in 1928.

Climate: The climate of Golf and the Chicago area is classified as humid continental with all four seasons distinctly represented: wet springs; hot, and often humid summers; pleasant autumns; and cold winters. Annual precipitation is average, and reaches its lowest points in the months of January and February, and peaks in the months of May and June.

Governing Body Format: The Village of Golf is a "Home Rule" community governed by the Illinois constitution and its Village ordinances. The Village has long had a volunteer government (trustees and the Village president receive $1 per year and the Village Clerk and Treasurer receive a modest monthly stipend). The Village Board of Trustees meets on the second Monday of each month at the Village Hall. The six Trustees function like department heads with one taking on responsibility for a different aspect of Village government including the Emergency Services Department, Administrative Department, Public Buildings and Grounds Department, Financial Department, Water Department, Sanitation Department and Streets & Sidewalks Department.

Development Trends: The Village of Golf is a residential community with no business, manufacturing, or industry. The Village maintains a commuter railroad station, a post office, and small police department located in the train station. The Glenview Club (a private Country Club) is located in the Village as is the Western Golf Association which administers the Evans Scholarship Program. There is currently no room for development or future growth in the Village of Golf.

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 *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	International Building, VGC Title 8, Chapter 1,

					adopted 9/9/2013
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	VGC Title 9, adopted 9/9/2013
Subdivisions	Yes	No	No	No	Sterling Codifiers: 1989 VGC Title 10, adopted 9/9/2013
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	State regulates industrial activity from Construction sites 1 acre or larger under section 402 CWA. Sterling Codifiers: 198
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	VGC Title 9, Chapter 9-1-4, adopted 9/9/2013
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health. VGC Title 4, adopted 9/9/201
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No	VGC Title 4, adopted 9/9/2013
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	No	No	No	No	
Is the plan equipped to provide integration to this mitigation plan?					N/A

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 North Branch of the Chicago River AND the Combined Sewer watershed planning area of MWRD's comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	No	No	
What types of capital facilities does the plan address?					N/A
How often is the plan revised/updated?					N/A
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	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	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	No	No	Cook County EMRS
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County EMRS
Public Health Plans	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County DPH

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY	
Financial Resources	**Accessible or Eligible to Use?**
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	No
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	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	Yes

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	Hired by Village as needed
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Golf Building Inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Hired by Village as needed
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	No	

Surveyors	Yes	Hired by Village as needed
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	
Emergency manager	Yes	Cook County EMRS
Grant writers	Yes	

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Public Works
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Village Engineer by ordinance
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	8/11/2008
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Have not received a Community Assistance Visit
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	Not at this time
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	A community assistance contact would be most appreciated
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No, We would need to know more about CRS before answering.

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:

8-8-2 Definitions:

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: 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 fifty percent (50%) of the pre-damage market value of the structure, regardless of the actual repair work performed.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT:

A. Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure either: 1) before the improvement or repair is started; or 2) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

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

C. The term does not, however, include either: 1) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or 2) any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

8-8-3 Interpretations

A. The village engineer shall be responsible for fulfilling all of the duties listed in section 8-8-4 of this chapter.

B. To fulfill those duties, the village engineer shall first use the criteria listed in section 8-8-5 of this chapter to determine whether the development site is located within a floodplain.

C. Once it has been determined that a site is located within a floodplain, the village engineer must determine whether the development site is within a flood fringe, a designated floodway, or within an SFHA or floodplain for which no floodway has been identified.

1. If the site is within a flood fringe, the village engineer shall require that the minimum requirements of section 8-8-6 of this chapter be met.
2. If the site is within a floodway, the village engineer shall require that the minimum requirements of section 8-8-7 of this chapter be met.
3. If the site is located within an SFHA or floodplain for which no detailed study has been completed and approved, the village engineer shall require that the minimum requirements of section 8-8-8 of this chapter be met.

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

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

A. Determining Floodplain Designation:

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

B. Professional Engineer Review:

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

8-8-7 Occupation and Use of Designated Floodways

This section applies to proposed development, redevelopment, site modification or building modification within a designated floodway. The designated floodway for the west fork of the north branch of the Chicago River shall be as delineated on the designated floodway maps designated by IDNR/OWR according to and referenced in section 8-8-2 of this chapter. Only those uses and structures will be permitted which meet the criteria in this section. All floodway modifications shall be the minimum necessary to accomplish the purpose of the project. The development shall also meet the requirements of section 8-8-9 of this chapter.

B. Preventing Increased Damages; List Of Appropriate Uses: The only development in a floodway which will be allowed are appropriate uses, which will not cause a rise in the base flood elevation, and which will not create a damaging or potentially damaging increase in flood heights or velocity or be a threat to public health and safety and welfare or impair the natural hydrologic and hydraulic functions of the floodway or channel, or permanently impair existing water quality or aquatic habitat. Construction impacts shall be minimized by appropriate mitigation methods as called for in this chapter. Only those appropriate uses listed in 92 Illinois administrative code part 708 will be allowed. The approved appropriate uses are as follows:

Floodproofing activities to protect previously existing lawful structures including the construction of watertight window wells, elevating structures, or construction of floodwalls around residential, commercial or industrial principal structures where the outside toe of the floodwall shall be no more

than ten feet (10') away from the exterior wall of the existing structure, and, which are not considered substantial improvements to the structure;

Modifications to an existing building that would not increase the enclosed floor area of the building below the 100-year frequency flood elevation, and which will not block flood flows including, but not limited to, fireplaces, bay windows, decks, patios and second story additions. If the building improved to fifty percent (50%) or more of the market value before the modification occurred (i.e., a substantial improvement), the building will be protected from flooding to the flood protection elevation;

8-8-9 Permit Requirements Applicable to all Floodplain Areas

In addition to the requirements found in sections 8-8-6, 8-8-7 and 8-8-8 of this chapter for development in flood fringes, designed floodways and SFHA or floodplains where no floodways have been identified (zone A, AO, AH, AE, AI-A30, V99, VO, VI-30, VE, V, M, E, D or X), the following requirements shall be met:

C. Protecting Buildings:

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

a. Construction or placement of a new building;

b. A structural alteration to an existing building that either increases the first floor area by more than twenty percent (20%) or is a substantial improvement (exceeding the building's market value by more than 50 percent). This alteration shall be figured cumulatively beginning with an alteration which has taken place subsequent to April 1, 1990;

c. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. This building protection requirement does not apply to returning a mobile home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage; and

d. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days.

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

2. A residential or nonresidential building, when allowed, may be constructed on permanent landfill in accordance with the following:

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

b. Fill requirements:

(1) The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than one foot (1') deep before compaction and should extend at least ten feet (10') beyond the foundation of the building before sloping below the flood protection elevation.

(2) The top of the fill shall be above the flood protection elevation. However, the ten foot (10') minimum may be waived if a structural engineer certifies an

alternative method to protect the building from damages due to hydrostatic pressures.

(3) The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour.

(4) The fill shall not adversely affect the flow or surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties.

3. A residential or nonresidential building, may be elevated in accordance with the following:

a. The building or improvements shall be elevated on crawl space, stilts, piles, walls or other foundation that is permanently open to floodwaters and not subject to damage by hydrostatic pressures of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. The permanent openings shall be no more than one foot (1') above existing grade, and consists of a minimum of two (2) openings. The openings must have a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the base flood elevation.

b. The foundation and supporting members shall be anchored and aligned in relation to flood flows and adjoining structures so as to minimize exposure to known hydrodynamic forces such as current, waves, ice and floating debris.

c. All areas below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage.

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

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

d. The areas below the flood protection elevation may only be used for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement.

e. Manufactured homes and travel trailers to be installed on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days, shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation; and shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the rules and regulations for the Illinois mobile home tie down act issued pursuant to 77 Illinois administrative code part 870. In addition, all manufactured homes shall meet the following elevation requirements:

(1) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved: a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision; b) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision; c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or d) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage from a flood, the top of the lowest floor shall be elevated to or above the flood protection elevation.

(2) In the case of manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, the manufactured home shall be elevated so that either the top of the lowest floor is above the base flood elevation or the chassis is at least thirty six inches (36") in height above grade and

supported by reinforced piers or other foundations of equivalent strength, whichever is less.

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	**Classification**	**Date Classified**
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	3	Unknown
StormReady	Yes	Gold (Countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	No	N/A	N/A

Plan Integration

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

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

Emergency Plan Integration:

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

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

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

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

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

Recovery Plan

The goals of the Recovery Plan were developed to align with the 2019 Cook County MJ-HMP, and specifically prioritizes the responsibility of officials under this plan to save lives, protect property,

relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, repair essential facilities, restore services, and protect the environment. The plan acknowledges that hazard mitigation is an important priority and consideration during the rebuilding process.

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

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

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

- Number of FEMA-Identified Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 0

Federal Disasters Declared

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

State Disaster Declarations

Date Declared	Event
7/26/2010	Severe Storms, High Winds, Torrential Rain

1/31/2011	Winter Weather
4/25/2011 5/25/2011	High Wind, Tornadoes, Torrential Rain
4/18/2013 4/20/2013 4/21/2013 4/25/2013 4/30/2013	Severe Storms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, Straight-line Winds
1/6/2014	Heavy Snowfall, Frigid Temperatures
7/12/2017 7/14/2017	Thunderstorms, Heavy Rainfall, Flooding
1/29/2019	Winter Storm
2/6/2020	Severe Storms
3/12/2020 – present (reissued monthly)	COVID-19
2/16/2021	Winter Storms
2/1/2022	Winter Storms
8/1/2022 (reissued monthly through 10/28/2022)	Monkeypox

TABLE: NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment/ Event Narrative
Blizzards	-	12/2012- 2/2013	-
Severe Thunderstorms	-	6/11/2011	Trees & Limbs down. Road blockage
Severe Weather	-	-	See Glenview
Storm Flooding	-	4/2013	-

Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards: Vulnerabilities and Impacts

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

Flood: Golf Rd, East of Waukegan and West of Overlook (Metra Train Bridge) underpass constantly floods (state-owned and maintained).

Snow: The Village contracts out to private services to maintain the streets (i.e. plowing, salting, etc.) in the event of heavy snow.

Indicator	Number	Percent
Families in poverty	0	0%
People with disabilities	86	4.2%
People over 65 years	313	15.2%
People under 5 years	184	8.9%
People of color	325	15.7%
Black	18	0.9%
Native American	4	0.2%

Hispanic	96	4.7%
Difficulty with English	35	1.9%
Households with no car	9	1.2%
Mobile homes	0	0%

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazard Risk Ranking

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

TABLE: HAZARD RISK RANKING	
Rank	**Hazard Type**
1	Severe Weather

2	Severe Winter Weather
3	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 G-4.14

Mitigation Action #15: The Village will be conducting a lining project during the next month on several of our residential streets.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:** Village of Glenview	**Estimated Cost:** Low	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Short-term	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** Flood (Riverine, Urban, Coastal/Shoreline) Severe Weather (Extreme Heat, Lightning. Hail, Fog, High Winds)
Year Initiated		2024			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		2,3			
Applicable Objective		2,9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		The Village will be conducting a lining project during the next month on several of our residential streets.			
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: **N** = New; **I** = In Progress Toward Completion; **O** = Ongoing Indefinitely; **C** = Project Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** = No Action Taken/Delayed		N			

Ongoing Mitigation Actions

During the 2024 update, these "ongoing" mitigation actions and projects were modified and/or amended, as needed.

Action G-4.3

Mitigation Action #3:Post a link to the regional Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as other information on risk awareness and risk reduction on the Village's website.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Low	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Ongoing	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		2,3,6			
Applicable Objective		6,8			
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)		Low			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Information is continuously updated to inform our residents on risk awareness and reduction efforts.			
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 G-4.4

Mitigation Action #4: Maintain functionality of the storm sewer system by establishing a landscape waste removal program to prevent storm sewers from clogging with leaves during severe weather and flooding events.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Medium	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Short-term	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** Flooding, Severe Weather
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		2,3,5			
Applicable Objective		1,2,8			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Landscape waste bags are utilized and the constant monitoring of the storm sewers throughout the Village are monitored for and backups or clogging.			
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					

Action G-4.5

Mitigation Action #5: Maintain/update "Code Red" emergency notification system.

Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Low	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund, HMGP, BRIC	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Ongoing	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		2,3,6			
Applicable Objective		5,6			
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)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:		Upgrades to systems software are done on a consistent basis.			
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					

Action G-4.6

Mitigation Action #6: Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchasing, or relocating structures in hazard-prone areas to prevent future damage. Give priority to properties with exposure to repetitive losses.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** High	**Potential Funding Source:** BRIC, HMGP	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:**	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All

				Long-term (depending on funding)	
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		1,2,3			
Applicable Objective		7,13			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		Medium			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		High			
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:					
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite					
Project Status & Changes in Priority Completion status legend: **N** = New; **I** = In Progress Toward Completion; **O** = Ongoing Indefinitely; **C** = Project Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** = No Action Taken/Delayed		O			

Action G-4.7

Mitigation Action #7: Maintain good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program by implementing programs that meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Such programs include enforcing an adopted flood damage prevention ordinance, participating in floodplain mapping updates, and providing public assistance and information on floodplain requirements and impacts.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Low	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Short-term and Ongoing	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** Flooding

Year Initiated	2014
Applicable Jurisdiction	Village of Golf
Applicable Goal	1,2,5
Applicable Objective	4,6,9
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Low
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)	High
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)	Medium
Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority **Completion status legend:** **N** = New; **I** = In Progress Toward Completion; **O** = Ongoing Indefinitely; **C** = Project Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action G-4.9

Mitigation Action #9: Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Village Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** Low	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Short- and Long-term	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
Applicable Objective		All			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			

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

Action G-4.10

Mitigation Action #10: 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, ongoing	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** All
Year Initiated		2014			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		1,5			
Applicable Objective		3,4,6			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Medium			

Action/Implementation Plan and Project Description:	
Actual Completion Date or Ongoing Indefinite	
Project Status & Changes in Priority **Completion status legend:** **N** = New; **I** = In Progress Toward Completion; **O** = Ongoing Indefinitely; **C** = Project Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** = No Action Taken/Delayed	O

Action G-4.13

Mitigation Action #13: Utilize the sanitary sewers videotape to inform, evaluate, and implement the re-lining of the sewers					
Lead Agency/Department Organization: Administration	**Supporting Agencies/ Organizations:**	**Estimated Cost:** $50,000	**Potential Funding Source:** General Fund	**Estimated Projected Completion Date:** Ongoing	**Hazard(s) Mitigated:** Flooding
Year Initiated		2019			
Applicable Jurisdiction		Village of Golf			
Applicable Goal		3			
Applicable Objective		9			
Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Low- The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.			
Priority and Level of Importance (Low, Medium, High)		High			
Benefits of the Mitigation Project (Loss Avoided or Issue Being Mitigated)		Reduce sewage backup into residences 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		O			

Completion status legend: **N** = New; **I** = In Progress Toward Completion; **O** = Ongoing Indefinitely; **C** = Project Completed; **R** = Want Removed from Annex; **X** = No Action Taken/Delayed	

Completed Actions

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

Completed Action Items
Emerald Ash borer and tree removal.
Enhance building permit process to include notification of known risks and streamlining of the permit process.
Consider the development and implementation of a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to increase the Village's regulatory, financial and technical capability to implement mitigation actions.
Development of a GIS Tree inventory system.

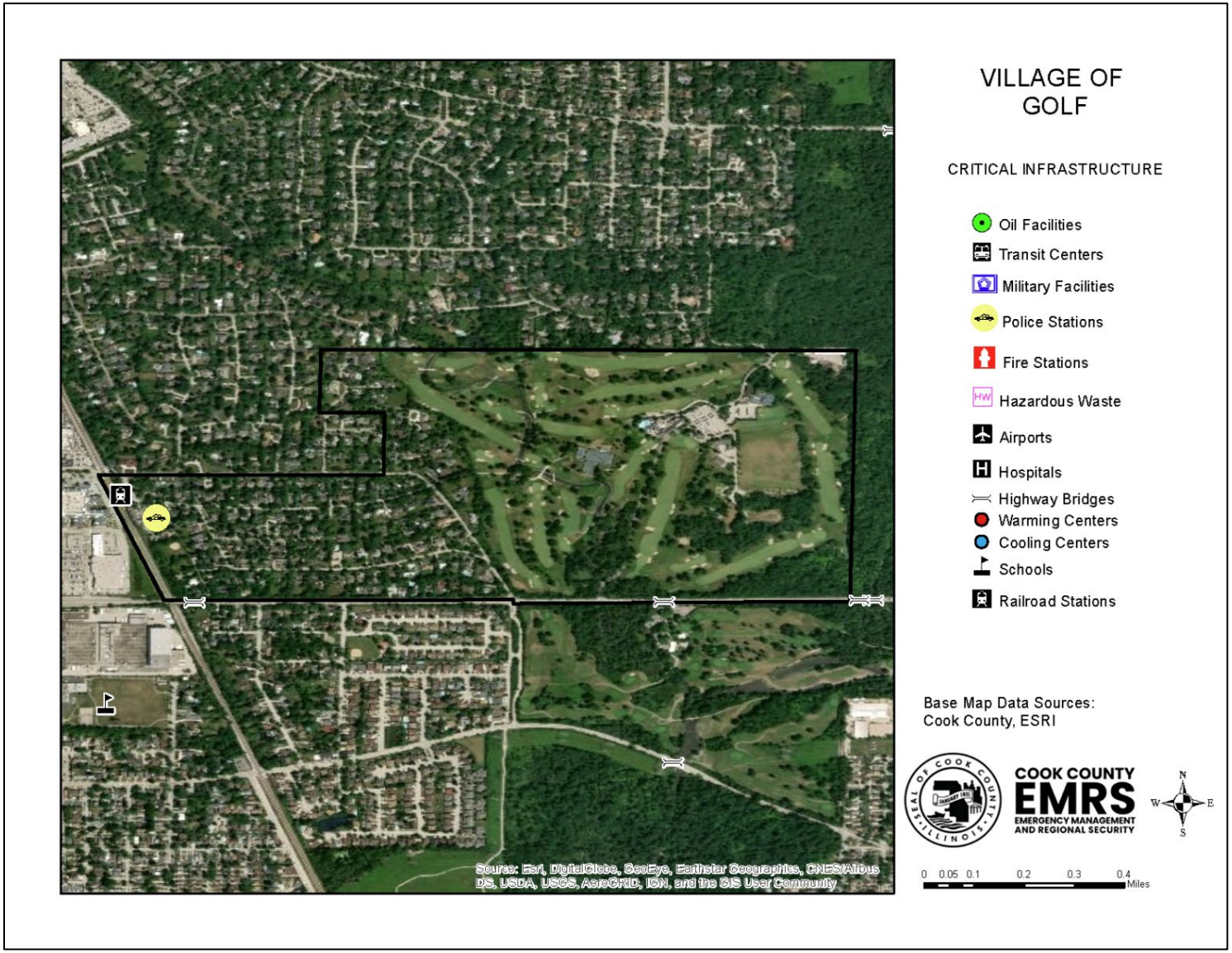
Future Needs to Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time

Additional Comments

None at this time

Hazard Mapping



VILLAGE OF GOLF

PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION FOR A 100 YEAR EARTHQUAKE EVENT

Mercalli Scale, Potential Shaking

II-III Weak

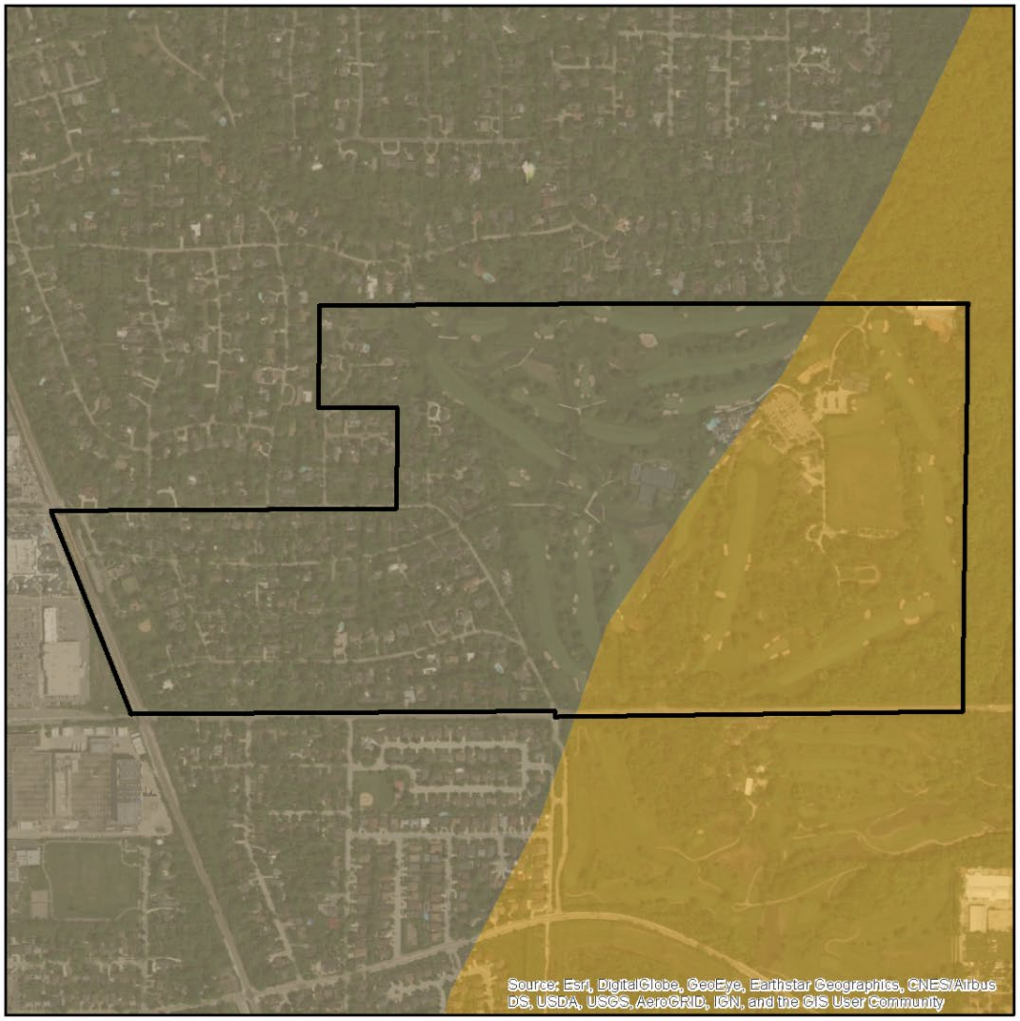
Data provided by the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program and Cook County.

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.

COOK COUNTY EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY

N W E S

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles



VILLAGE OF GOLF

NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM (NEHRP) SOIL CLASSIFICATION

TYPE

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

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

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

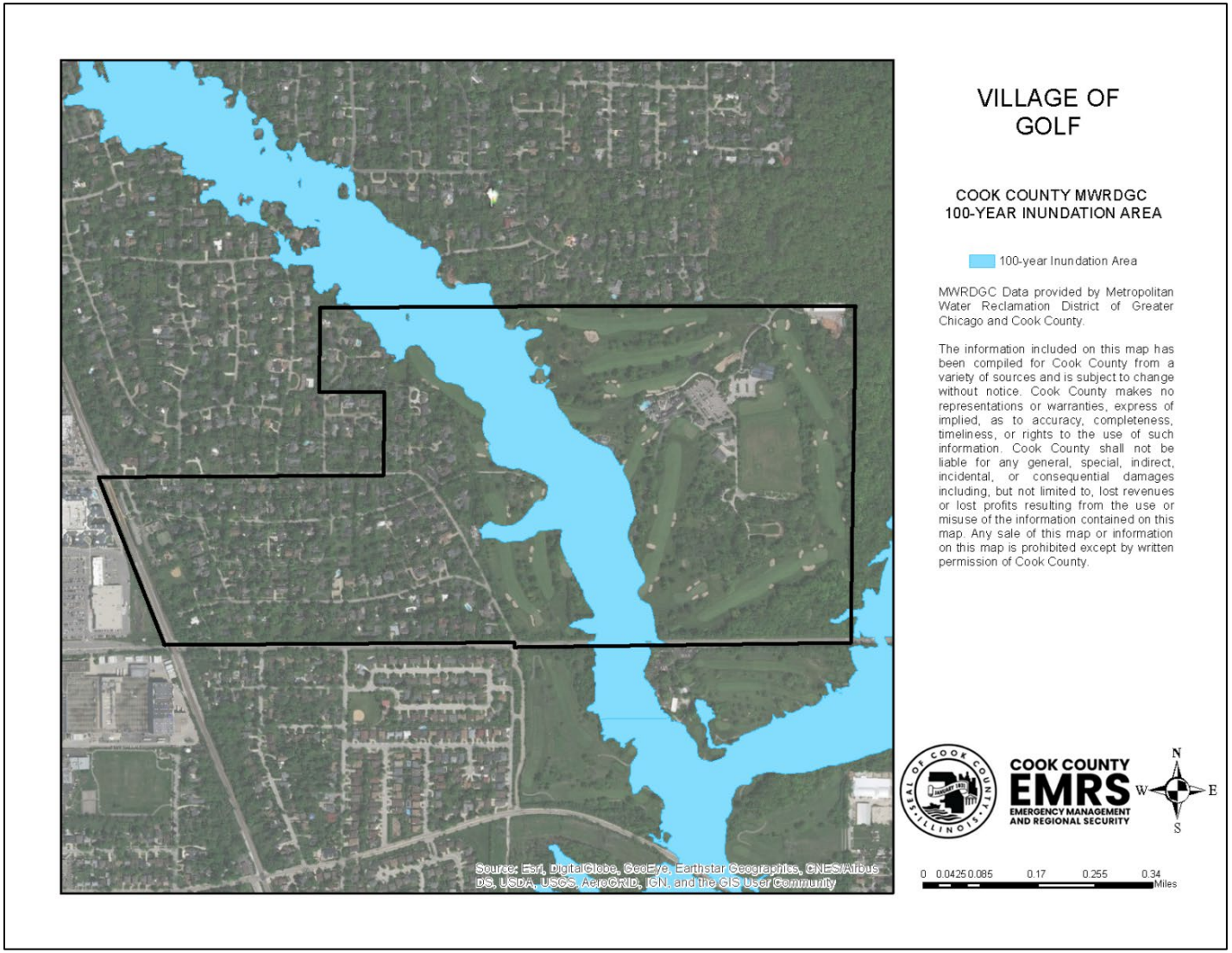
The information included on this map has been compiled for Cook County from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. Cook County makes no representations or warranties, express of implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights to the use of such information. Cook County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

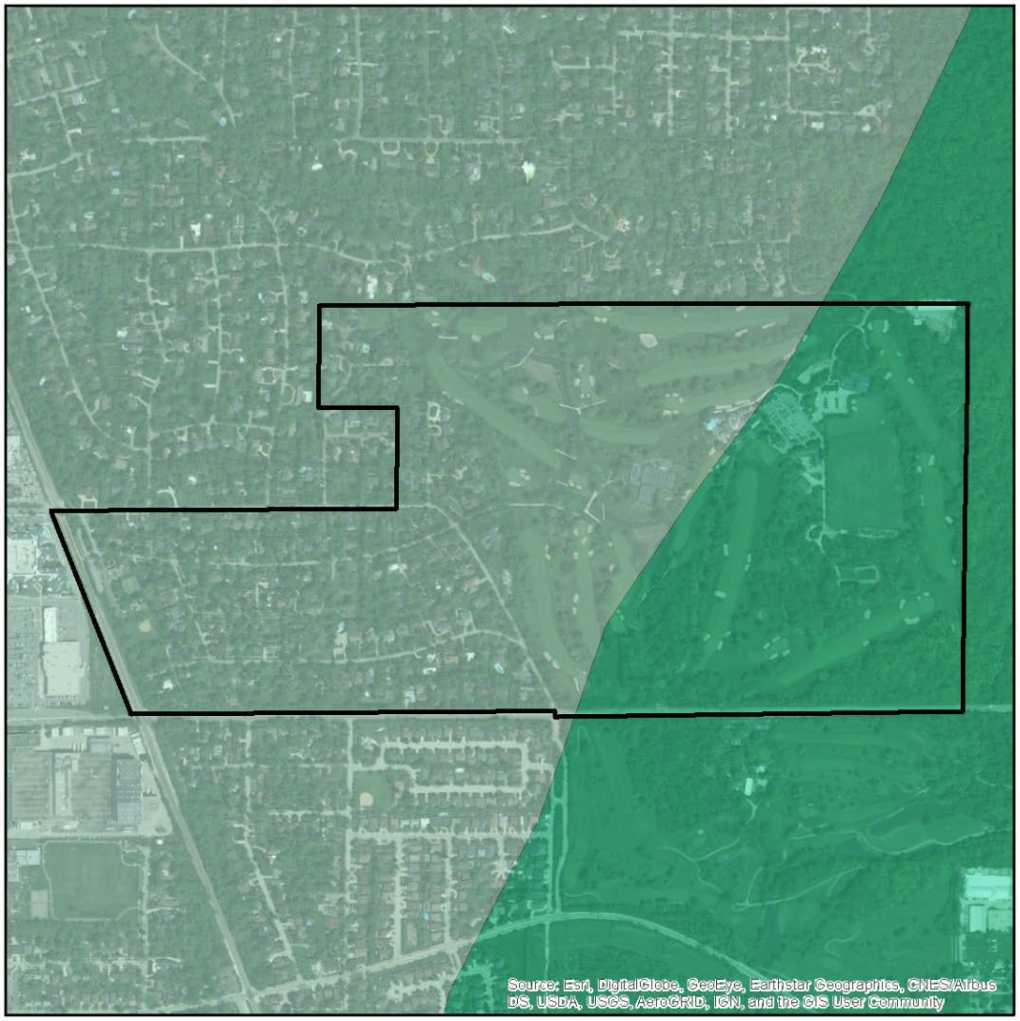
COOK COUNTY EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY

N W E S

0 0.0425 0.085 0.17 0.255 0.34 Miles

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





VILLAGE OF GOLF

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY

- high
- low
- very low

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

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COOK COUNTY EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY

N W E S

0 0.0425 0.085 0.17 0.255 0.34 Miles

VILLAGE OF GOLF

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.

COOK COUNTY EMRS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY

N W E S

0 0.0425 0.085 0.17 0.255 0.34 Miles