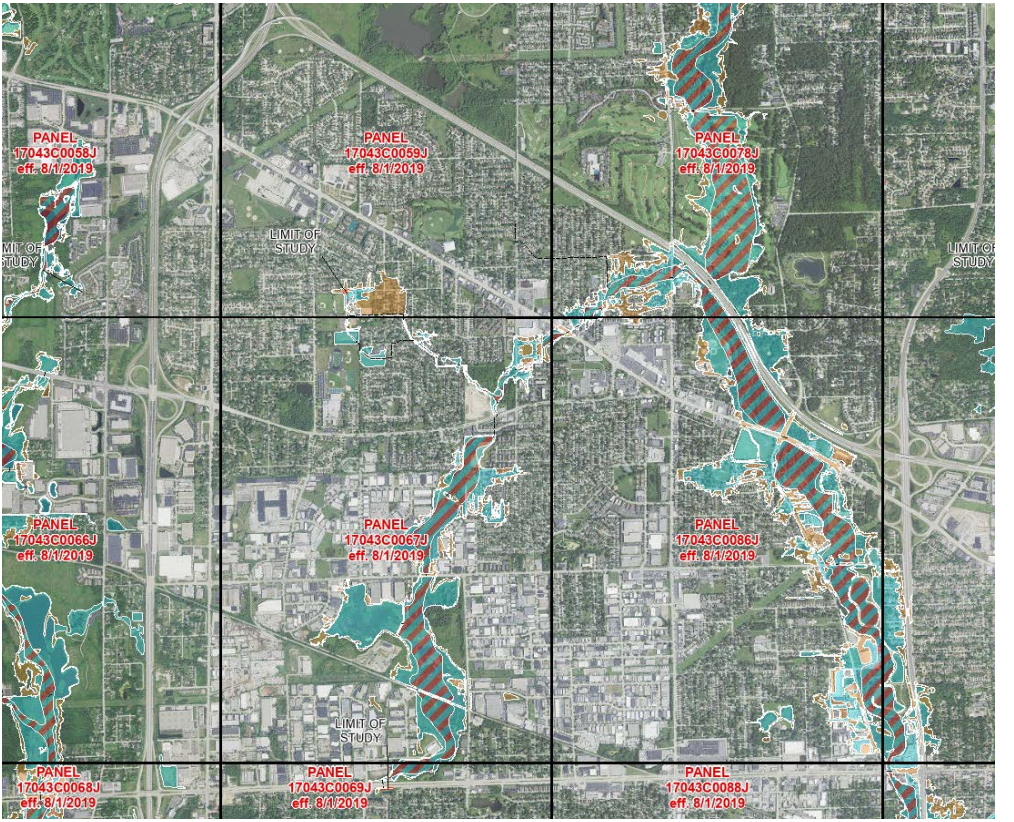
Village of Addison

INFORMATION ON FLOOD HAZARDS, FLOOD INSURANCE, AND FLOOD PROTECTION METHODS

1 Friendship Plaza
Addison, IL 60101
(630) 543-4100

Prepared by the
Department of Community Development



Map of Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) of Addison

(Effective 8/1/2019)

Legend

Flood Hazard Boundaries

- Limit Lines
- SFHA / Flood Zone Boundary

Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Special Floodway
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
- Area with Risk Due to Levee

To view the special flood hazards areas located in Addison in greater detail or to create your own SFHA maps of specific areas in the Village, go to www.illinoisfloodmaps.org in a computer web browser or point the camera of your smart device to scan the QR code below.

Emergency Assistance

The Addison Emergency Committee and its member governmental agencies are prepared to provide assistance to Addison residents in the event of an emergency. These services provide for public health, safety and welfare during an emergency. The Mayor of the Village of Addison, or his designee, is responsible for the declaration of evacuation advisories or orders, the delegation of government services and intergovernmental relations with local, county, state and federal agencies.

During emergencies, government services and personnel are used to the fullest possible extent to assist affected residents. Emergency government assistance is aimed at serving the entire community as a whole. As such, localized assistance may not be immediately available. At the time of an emergency, it is suggested that residents do what they can to maintain their property and to assist neighbors who cannot help themselves until local government assistance is available.

If and when appropriate, the Emergency Operations Center will contact the American Red Cross to establish evacuation shelters within the community. Generally, these shelters are located within one or more school buildings, as these are best equipped to handle shelter services. The Village has standing intergovernmental agreements with Addison Elementary School District 4 and Addison Trail High School for the use of their school buildings as shelters. The exact location of a shelter will be determined at the time of the emergency and would be announced through the media outlets below.

Other flood assistance may include setting up locations where sandbags will be available. This assistance would be available within the neighborhoods most affected by the flood emergency. All residents need to make themselves aware of where assistance may be made available within their neighborhood. The availability of local assistance will be announced through various media resources such as social media and Code Red, or is available by calling the Village of Addison at 630-543-4100.

The ability of emergency services to move in and through Addison is important to public safety. Often during an emergency, it may be necessary for the Addison Police Department or other governmental agency to close traffic lanes or entire roads to provide emergency services to those most affected. At other times a road may simply be inundated with flood waters and should not be crossed as it is not safe for traveling by the public. The best advice is not to travel into or near closed streets, if all possible. Closed streets will be enforced by police. It is the practice of the Emergency Committee to inform the business community when it may be affected by a closed street in the vicinity of a business.

Media Advisories

There are various forms of electronic and social media information available during the time of an emergency in Addison. Chicago radio and television stations normally broadcast general information on conditions within their transmitting area.

Official representatives in Addison will contact the local news media with details relevant to our community; however, it is the final decision of the news media organizations as to when and if information is put on the air.

Residents subscribing to cable television in Addison may also tune to the Village of Addison's local cable station, Addison Community Television Channel on Comcast Channel 6 or AT&T U Verse Channel 99. This cable station transmits from Addison Village Hall and is staffed by representatives of the Village. News and information presented on Comcast Channel 6 or AT&T Channel 99 during an emergency is received directly from the Emergency Operations Center, located within Village Hall. Printed information is shown on Channel 19 and Comcast Channel 6 or AT&T Channel 99 as emergency conditions warrant. Occasionally, live bulletins and updates are cablecast on Comcast Channel 6 or AT&T Channel 99. Digital Cable television subscribers may also tune to the Weather Channel on Channel 40 for information direct from the National Weather Service.

There may be situations when the cable television system is not operable in Addison due to the emergency. In this case, it is recommended to tune to radio or television stations carrying news programming.

The Village of Addison is on social media. Our primary outlets are:
Website: www.addisonadvantage.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/VillageofAddison
Twitter: @AddisonVillage or www.twitter.com/AddisonVillage

Residents may also subscribe to the Code Red notification system at www.addisonadvantage.org/services/code_red.php and register to receive official news and information from the Village of Addison.

Flood Protection Assistance and Information

The Department of Community Development Engineering Division conducts site investigations pertaining to drainage concerns and problems. They will provide technical assistance to homeowners on how to alleviate and/or correct drainage problems. Call (630) 693-7530 for more information. Issues regarding the maintenance and repair of the Village storm sewer system should be directed to the Department of Public Works at (630) 620-2020.

Current paper copies of the current effective special flood hazard maps can be viewed at the offices of the Engineering Division of the Department of Community Development, but for immediate information use a computer web browser to access the Addison Community Flood Information page for links to DuPage County's and FEMA's Graphical Information Mapping System at
www.addisonadvantage.org/living_in/flood_info.php
or point the camera of your smart device to scan the QR code to the right.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

This brochure is mailed to all addresses currently located in or adjacent to the mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood. The SFHA includes properties along Salt Creek, Westwood Creek, and east DuPage River Tributary, plus there are areas with repetitive loss properties in the Village of Addison. The purpose of this notification is to inform you of the flood hazards associated with the above drainage ways and to suggest possible actions that you can take to protect your property and belongings. This brochure is also available at the Village Hall information desk spinner rack, public library, fire department, and participating schools.

FLOOD HAZARD AREA

The revised 2019 map shows the special flood hazard areas (SFHAs) subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood, floodway, other flood areas, and other areas. The SFHA is considered the floodplain and is subject to being inundated (flooded) with a 1% chance in any given year. Put another way, SFHAs have about a 25% chance of being flooded over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Additionally, less significant flooding has a greater chance of occurring in any given year and can create a significant flood hazard to people and property close to a creek, drainageway, or low lying area. Also, larger floods can and do occur similar to the August 1987 flood.

Addison is subject to dangerous flash flooding during or following heavy storms or winter ice jams. Flash floods can occur within minutes. Be prepared to evacuate the flood hazard area quickly.

Flood waters can rise very fast even after it stops raining. The flood hazard includes fast moving waters, sometimes accompanied by logs and other debris (such as shopping carts, garbage, etc.). In January and February, floods may be caused by ice jams with little or no warning.

FLOOD WARNINGS

Addison has developed a flood warning system for areas in the Village floodplains. This flood warning system is incorporated in the "Flood mitigation and management" passed by the Village Board on November 4, 1991, warnings will be disseminated by radio, Addison Cable channels, by Police and Fire vehicles equipped with public address systems. The flood warning system along salt and Westwood Creek is intended to provide up to three (3) hours advance warning of a flood hazard.

A *Flash Flood Watch* means that flash flooding is possible within the watch area. A *Flash Flood Warning* means that flash flooding is imminent or has already been

reported in the warning area.

Flood warnings can also be received directly from tone activated alert weather radios and radios tuned into the Sheriff's Department communications broadcast frequency. Tone alert radios may be purchased for installation in privately owned buildings. For more information contact DuPage County.

FLOOD SAFETY

If you have received this brochure in the mail, you should be concerned about the flood hazard. There are several actions you can take to mitigate the flood hazard, including:

- Know the flood warning procedures.
- Plan escape routes to higher ground.
- During times of heavy rainfall, monitor the water level in the drainage way. Stay tuned to Addison Cable channels for possible flood warnings.
- Evacuate the flood hazard area in times of impending flood or when advised to do so by the Police or Fire Department.
- Do not attempt to cross a flooding stream on foot or by car.
- If your car stalls in high water, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground.
- Keep children away from flood waters, ditches, culverts and storm drains.
- Be especially cautious at night.

FLOOD INSURANCE

Your homeowner's insurance policy will not cover losses due to flooding. Addison participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) which makes flood insurance available to everyone in the Village.

For many people, their home and its contents represent their greatest investment. We strongly urge you to buy flood insurance to protect yourself from devastating losses due to flooding, regardless of whether or not you have a mortgage on your property.

Information about flood insurance can be obtained from your insurance agent. You do not have to live in the floodplain to qualify for flood insurance. Property owners can insure their buildings and contents and renters can insure their possessions.

Just because your residence has not flooded in the recent past, it does not mean that you are safe from future flooding. Keep in mind that there is a waiting period before a flood insurance policy becomes effective, so don't wait, you should contact your insurance agent now.

PROPERTY PROTECTION MEASURES

One method of protecting structures subject to flooding is to retrofit the structure. There are a lot of ways to retrofit existing structures such as:

- Elevating
- Relocating
- Using Levees
- Using Floodwalls
- Using Closures
- Using Sealants or Dryproofing
- Protecting Utilities
- Special Techniques

Later in this brochure is an overview of each of the retrofitting methods excerpted from the "Design Manual for Retrofitting Flood Prone Residential Structures" FEMA 114, September 1986, 265 pages. The Engineering Division and the public library have copies of this manual on file. Other manuals regarding flooding are also on file.

Please note however, that retrofitting work and required documentation will require a certification and sign off from a Registered Professional Engineer. The Registered Professional Engineer would certify that the retrofitting method used was designed to withstand the floodwater affects and that the structure is properly protected. Any retrofitting measures, though, are subject to the approval of the Village Engineer and/or Village Board of Trustees as regulated by Chapter 9, Article I, Section 9-5 of the Addison Code.

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Addison passed Ordinance O-90-40 "Stormwater Management and Floodplain Ordinance" and also adopted the "DuPage County Stormwater Management and Floodplain Ordinance," which contains information on regulations of types of construction allowed within the floodplain or floodway and outside the floodplain or floodway. There are "Permit" requirements for structures proposed to be constructed or altered within the Village. Also, in this regard, the Department of Community Development welcomes any reports of illegal dumping, filling, construction or otherwise development in the floodplain. To report an activity the Code Enforcement Division may be contacted at (630) 693-7530.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Chapter 9, Article I, Section 9-5 of the Village of Addison Code prohibits the obstruction of the natural flow of storm water from adjacent properties in any

manner whatsoever. This also means that the changing of the grades, construction of retaining walls, berms, earth mounds, etc. will not be permitted except by the approval of the Village Board of Trustees acting through the recommendation of the Village Engineer. Also, Chapter 12, Article I, Section 12-10 prohibits the pollution of waters of springs, streams, ponds and wells. Violation of these codes would result in citations and monetary fines.

While the Village Public Works Department does regular maintenance of our natural streams and ditches, it is very important for all property owners to maintain these natural creeks or streams and drainage systems free of debris and debris to ensure the free flow of natural waters and abate maintenance costs.

Illegal dumping for code enforcement purposes (i.e. Issuance of citations, etc.) should be reported to the Code Enforcement Division at (630) 543-4100 ext. 7530 and for maintenance purposes (i.e. Clearing of Debris, etc.) should be reported to the Public Works Department at (630) 620-2020.

The following are excerpts from the "Design Manual for Retrofitting Flood-prone Residential Structures" Sections 2.5, 2.6 & 2.7

CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

The condition of the building is an important consideration in almost any retrofitting plan. The only exceptions are levees and floodwalls, which are independent of the structure. Operations involving a building in poor condition may easily wind up further damaging the building and costing more than its original value.

REGULATORY LIMITATIONS

THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Until the late 1960's, it was very difficult to obtain flood insurance at a price that most homeowners could afford; this was because for any insurance program to be financially successful, the risks have to be spread over a wide segment of the population. In other words, many more people have to buy the insurance than would need to use it in any given year.

Because only a small percentage of the population resides in flood-prone areas, and since most of those who live on higher ground have little or no reason to purchase flood insurance, it is difficult for private companies to establish a financially viable flood insurance program.

Therefore in 1968 in order to alleviate the heavy financial burdens that floods have traditionally imposed on individuals and local governments, and to control rapidly growing flood disaster relief costs, Congress at the time established the National

Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program is managed by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), which is a part of the federal emergency management agency. Under the NFIP, federally backed flood insurance is made available to cover structures and their contents in flood-prone communities that participate in the program. In return for allowing local communities to participate in the NFIP, the communities had to agree to establish methods and practices to reduce flood losses by adopting more restrictive zoning and building regulations and by developing restrictions to control new building and substantial improvements to existing construction in the floodplain.

Additional information on the NFIP can be found in appendix b, of the aforesaid design manual.

LOCAL RESTRICTIONS

Local zoning, building codes and housing covenants may all affect what retrofitting techniques can be used. Some communities have even greater restrictions than the NFIP regulations. For example, some communities will require a review of all structural changes to houses in the floodplain, while others, in an effort to encourage residents to move out of the floodplain, will not issue any building permits to homes that are subject to flooding. Consequently, it is essential to review local building codes and zoning restrictions before proceeding with any retrofitting action. This information is usually available at the office of the local building inspector or village/city engineer at the courthouse or village/city hall.

COST CONSIDERATIONS

The final consideration in choosing a retrofitting method is deciding if its benefits outweigh its costs. This is often difficult to determine because of the lack of information on the true cost of flooding. While it is possible to estimate the cost of a particular method and the potential loss value for a particular structure and its contents, it is very difficult to place a value on the other indirect and intangible costs of flooding. This includes the loss of irreplaceable personal items, the time lost in salvaging contents and rebuilding the structure, and the emotional stress and hardship that occur every time flood waters threaten.

The process of weighing the economic factors involved is known as a cost/benefit analysis. It is possible to perform a simplified cost/benefit analysis using the "Design Manual for Retrofitting Flood Prone Residential Structures" and a little research. The basic steps in developing this analysis to decide on the most effective retrofit technique are found in chapter 11.

OVERVIEW OF RETROFITTING METHODS

There are many different retrofit options available and often deployed, varying from a simple and inexpensive method to more expensive and complex systems. As described in Chapter 1 – Introduction to Retrofitting, this manual only discusses permanent floodproofing measures since they offer the greatest reliability. Below is an overview of these retrofit methods, each of which is covered in a separate chapter.

Elevation

In Chapter 3, the method of elevation consists of raising a house on an elevated support structure to place it above predicted floodwaters. The exact method of elevation can include a number of possibilities that depend on local conditions such as expected flood and wind forces, building type and size, and soil bearing capacity. The elevation method may be considered for all types of homes, including structures built slab-on-grade or over crawlways and basements. Types of elevated foundations consist of:

Elevation of Extended Foundation Walls

The house is elevated and set on walls that have been built up from the original foundation. This method is particularly appropriate where the characteristics of flooding involve up to moderate depths with slow velocities, and is commonly used.

Elevation on Piers

This method is employed for shallow flooding with slow to moderate velocities. The house is elevated and set on low foundations that are constructed of reinforced masonry block or reinforced concrete.

Elevation on Posts or Columns

This method is used for shallow to moderate flood depths with slow to moderate velocities. The house is set on taller structures, generally made of wood, steel, or concrete, set in pre-dug holes and braced together.

Elevation on Pilings

This method is employed where high-velocity water could undermine other structures such as in coastal high hazard areas. It is also suitable for deep flood depths or poor soil conditions. The house is set on tall foundation pilings, usually wood, that have been driven into the ground.

Elevation on Fill

This method is limited to areas of low flood depths and low velocities. The house is elevated on compacted soil. The method has a number of drawbacks as a retrofitting technique and therefore is covered in chapter 10.

Relocation

Chapter 4 discusses perhaps, the only technique for completely preventing future flood damage; this method involves moving a house out of a flood area to a new location where there is a low threat of flooding. The technique of relocating a house or accessory structure in good structural condition is well developed. Relocation is generally more expensive and time consuming than most elevation techniques, but it is considered reasonable and feasible method in many cases, especially for houses of historical significance.

Levees

In Chapter 5, constructing a levee is sometimes used in areas of shallow and moderate flooding depths with low velocity. This method creates a barrier of compacted soil to keep floodwaters away from a house. It can also be one of the least expensive techniques, and levees can be attractively landscaped. Levee construction, however, requires great care, and there must be continued attention and maintenance to prevent its failure.

Floodwalls

Chapter 5 discusses the use of floodwalls as this method is sometimes practical for areas with low to moderate flooding depths and velocities. As with levees, floodwalls are designed to keep floodwaters away from a house, but they are constructed of materials such as masonry block and reinforced concrete. They are more expensive than levees, but if properly designed, do not require as much

concern with continued inspection and maintenance. However, because some floodwall designs have openings for access to the protected property, they often require active closing mechanisms and human presence to make sure they are in place prior to flooding.

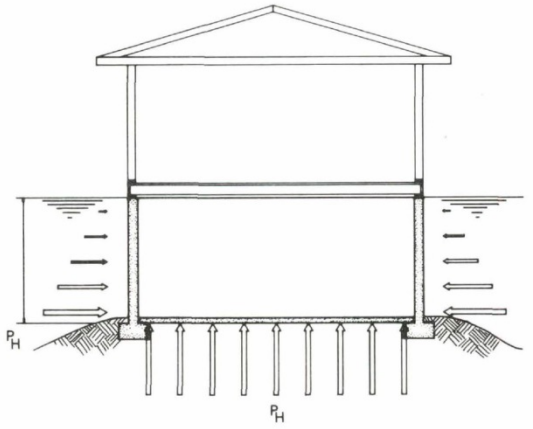
Closures

In Chapter 7, closures are discussed and are often used in conjunction with other techniques such as floodwalls and levees. Closures involve techniques for protecting gaps that have been left open for day-to-day convenience, such as walks, doors, and driveways.

Sealants

Chapter 8 discusses the use of sealants and is sometimes referred to as “dry floodproofing.” This method, to completely seal a home against incoming floodwaters, should only be used in areas of very shallow flooding. This is because sealing a house’s foundation from floodwaters causes the floodwaters to exert a tremendous amount of pressure on the foundation. This technique should only be used on brick veneer or masonry construction in good structural condition, and then only when the flood levels do not exceed two to three feet and flood velocities are negligible.

HYDROSTATIC PRESSURES BY WATER DEPTH	
HEIGHT (H)	P_H (LBS/SQ. FT.)
1	62.4
2	124.8
3	187.2
4	249.6
5	312.0
6	374.4
7	436.8
8	499.2
9	561.6
10	624.0



Hydrostatic Pressures

Utility Protection

In Chapter 9, the often very costly damage to utilities such as heating, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems when flooding occurs is discussed. Simple and relatively low cost measures can usually prevent damage to these systems, which are essential to the habitability of a residence.

Special Techniques

Chapter 10 discusses some special floodproofing techniques and is shown used in unusual flooding situations. They include retrofitting in alluvial fans, elevation on fill, elevation on reinforced mat slabs, and floating structures.

Choosing a Method

In Chapter 11, the final chapter, the process of choosing the most applicable and feasible retrofitting method for a specific location is outlined.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE / IMPROVEMENT

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as well as the Zoning Ordinance of the Village requires that if the cost of improvements to a building or the cost to repair damages (from any cause such as fire, flood, etc.) to a building exceeds 50% of the fair market value of the building (excluding land value), the entire building must be brought up to current floodplain management and zoning standards.

The "Flood Mitigation and Management Plan" passed as Resolution R-91-49 on November 4, 1991 is available for review at the Addison Public Library and at the Village Hall in the Department of Community Development.

This booklet was prepared by the Department of Community Development in coordination with the Emergency Committee.

Community-Wide Emergency Situations

The Addison Emergency Committee works regularly to prepare the community in the event of an emergency. Representatives of the following agencies are members of this committee: Village of Addison, Addison Fire Protection District, Addison Trail High School, and Addison Elementary School District 4.

Outdoor Warning System

Several emergency warning sirens operate within the Village of Addison. The sirens are used for weather emergencies, as well as to alert the public of peacetime emergencies.

In the event that the sighting of a funnel cloud within five miles of Addison is confirmed, an "alert" siren will sound for three to five minutes and will end automatically. The siren will sound again only if a new sighting has been confirmed; it will not be sounded again for the same sighting.

The outdoor weather warning system will not be activated to indicate an "all clear" condition. Residents requesting "all clear" information are advised to monitor radio or television stations for updated weather statements.

The "alert" warning is a three to five minute steady signal from a siren. An "attack" warning is a three to five minute wavering tone or signal, or a series of short blasts, meaning that an actual attack against the United States has been detected. It will be used for no other purpose.

If you have a neighbor or know someone who is physically disabled or has a hearing or vision problem which might prevent them from receiving information during an emergency, please alert them or notify the Village of Addison Police Department by calling the non-emergency telephone number, 630-543-3080.

Siren Locations

The Village of Addison currently has six emergency sirens throughout the Village.

- Former DAVEA, west of I-355 and east of Swift Road.
- Goldengate siren, near Centennial Park
- LaLonde and Diversey Avenue, Mill Meadows Park.
- East of Oak Knoll Park and west of Wood Dale Road.
- Westview Park, west of Yale Avenue.
- Links and Tees Golf Course, north of Lake Street.

Siren Tests

All sirens are tested on the first Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m. During a test, you will hear the "alert" signal sound for one minute; followed by one minute of silence, and then the "attack" signal sound for one minute.

Village of Addison
1 Friendship Plaza
Addison, IL 60101
(630) 543-4100

Addison

www.addisonadvantage.org

THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED TO YOU AS PART OF THE OUTREACH PROGRAM AS DESCRIBED UNDER THE COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM PROGRAM.

Presort Standard
U.S. Postage
PAID
Addison, IL 60101
Permit #77