

## ***Relocation***

Moving an existing structure outside the floodplain.

**Precautions:** Structural relocation professionals should be consulted to identify important factors to consider when relocating a structure.

## ***Floodwalls/Levees***

Placing floodwalls or building levees are examples of engineered structures designed to keep floodwaters from coming into contact with the structure.

**Precautions:** Local zoning and building codes may restrict the height and location of floodwalls and levees.

For questions regarding Retrofitting  
contact us at **708-444-5100**  
**[www.tinleypark.org](http://www.tinleypark.org)**

### **Village of Tinley Park**

Edward Zabrocki, *Mayor*

Frank German, *Village Clerk*

#### ***Trustees***

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Tinley Park Public Library  
PAMPHLET

TINLEY PARK--FLOOD PLAIN  
rec'd 12/05

***Flood  
Protection  
Program***

**REFERENCE**

# **Home Owner's Guide to Retrofitting**

Village of Tinley Park

16250 S. Oak Park Ave.

Tinley Park, IL 60477

**(708) 444-5100**

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## How Can I Protect My Home From Flooding?

A building can be protected from most flood hazards, sometimes at a relatively low cost. New buildings and additions can be elevated above flood levels. Existing buildings can be protected from shallow floodwaters by regrading, berms, or floodwalls. There are other retrofitting techniques that can protect a building from surface or subsurface water.

Some of the most common retrofitting techniques include: Elevation, Dry Floodproofing, Wet Floodproofing, Relocation and Floodwalls/Levees.

### Elevation

 Elevating an existing structure so that the lowest floor is above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and out of the floodplain.




Original  
Level of  
the  
Lowest  
Floor



New,  
Raised  
Floor

*Precautions:* Elevated structures may encounter additional wind forces on wall and roof systems, and the existing footing may experience additional loading. Extended and open foundations are subject to undermining, movement and impact failures.


### Dry Floodproofing

 Strengthening the existing foundations, floors and walls to withstand flood forces.



*Precautions:* Dry floodproofing is not allowed under NFIP for new and substantially damaged or improved residential structures located in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Dry floodproofing is not recommended for structures with basements.

### Wet Floodproofing

 Making utilities, structure components and contents flood and water-resistant.



*Precautions:* Wet floodproofing is not allowed under NFIP for new and substantially damaged or improved residential structures located in a Special Flood Hazard Area.