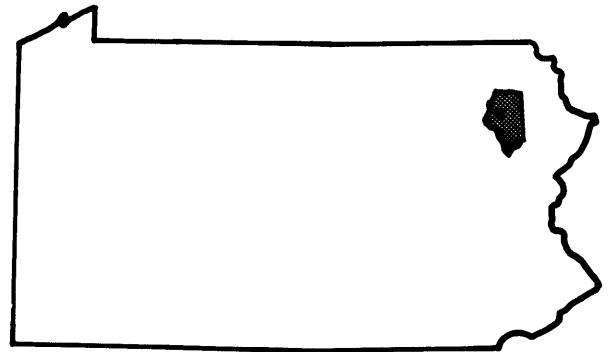


FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY



**BOROUGH OF
DICKSON CITY,
PENNSYLVANIA
LACKAWANNA COUNTY**



JULY 1979

**U.S. DEPARTMENT of HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION**

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

The borough, through grants obtained under the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Act and a federal public works program, has undertaken several local flood protection projects.

One small stream known locally as Miles Creek has been encased in a 5-foot by 7-foot concrete culvert and diverted directly into the Lackawanna River. Formerly, the stream passed through a low-lying area of town called Hufnagel Flats where it had caused flooding problems. On Morgan-Grier, Storrs, and Scott Creeks, the borough has installed similar channel improvements. Debris basins have also been placed on these streams to catch eroding coal dirt.

In 1975, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources completed a channelization project on Hull Creek. Since that time, the threat of flooding has been greatly reduced.

In the 1950s, the former Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters undertook a major dredging and cleanout operation in the Lackawanna River. Most of the debris cleared from the riverbed was piled up along the Borough of Dickson City side of the river and serves as a kind of small levee. However, the level of protection it provides has not been estimated.

Upstream in the Lackawanna River watershed, the COE has completed two flood control reservoirs, one at Stillwater Lake upstream from Forest City, Pennsylvania, and one at Aylesworth Creek Lake located in the Borough of Archbald. According to COE data, these two flood control dams have reduced water-surface elevations along the Lackawanna River during past periods of high water.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in detail in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Floods having recurrence intervals of 10, 50, 100, and 500 years have been selected as having special significance for flood plain management and for flood insurance premium rates. The analyses reported here reflect current conditions in the watersheds of the flooding sources.