

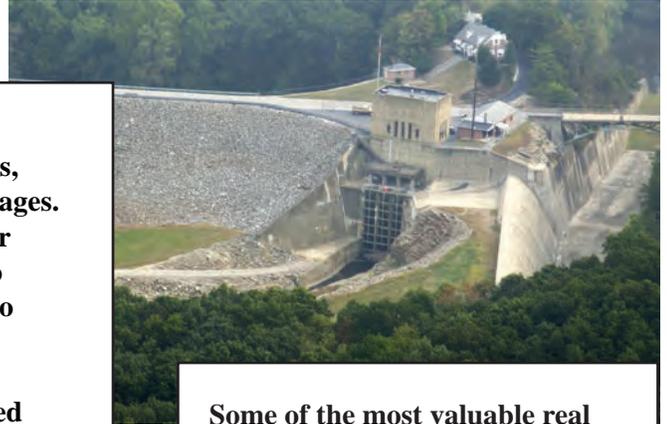


US Army Corps  
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# Flood Risk Management

## Value to the Nation

### Indian Rock Dam

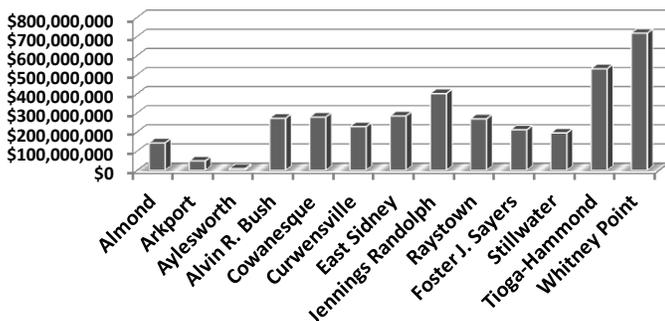


Every year floods sweep through communities across the United States taking lives, destroying property, shutting down businesses, harming the environment and causing millions of dollars in damages. Nearly 94 million acres of land in the United States are at risk for flooding. It is impossible to prevent all floods, but it is possible to prevent some and to limit the damage and risk from those that do occur. One of the primary missions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is to support flood risk management activities of communities in both urban and rural areas throughout the United States. To carry out this mission, the Corps operates projects that reduce flood risk and conducts emergency management activities. At the direction of Congress, the Corps studies and implements flood risk management measures. Over the years the Corps has significantly reduced the impacts of floods by implementing measures such as dams, levees and floodplain management activities.

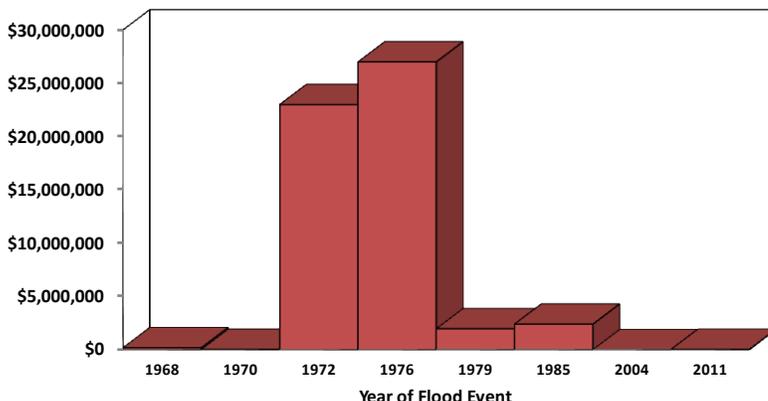
Some of the most valuable real estate in the nation is also located in high risk areas that are prone to flooding. Many industrial facilities are built near rivers and harbors for easy access to waterborne transportation. Coastal metropolitan zones are engines of growth for the economy.

Coastal communities are highly desirable as residential locations and tourist destinations and offer many recreational activities but are vulnerable to coastal storm and flood damage. The Corps Flood Risk Management mission reduces the risk of flood damage to these facilities and homes as well as to vital infrastructure such as energy grids and transportation networks. Since 1936 the Corps has completed over 400 major lake and reservoir projects, emplaced over 8,500 miles of levees and dikes, and implemented hundreds of smaller local flood damage reduction projects. These projects have prevented an estimated \$706 billion in river and coastal flood damage, most of that within the last 25 years.

**Baltimore District Historical Flood Damage Reduction**



**Indian Rock Dam Flood Damage Reduction**



**Total Baltimore District Savings:  
\$3,914,511,000**

**Total Indian Rock Dam Savings:  
\$54,618,000**



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### *Indian Rock Dam*



#### **Background:**

The protective works for York, PA, consist of Indian Rock Dam, which is located about three miles upstream from York, and channel improvements on Codorus Creek in the city. Indian Rock Dam is an earth and rock structure 1,000 feet long rising 83 feet above the streambed, with a side-channel spillway and gated outlet conduit in the right abutment. The normally dry reservoir area has a storage capacity of 28,000 acre-feet (9.1 billion gallons) at spillway crest and controls a drainage area of 94 square miles, equivalent to 41 percent of the watershed upstream from York. The Codorus Creek project consists chiefly of 22,969 feet of channel improvement including channel widening and deepening, flood walls, levees, protection of bank slopes, and removal of a mill dam which increased channel capacity to 24,000 cubic feet per second. The two components protect the community against flood discharges about 33 percent greater than the record flood of August 1933. Tropical storm Agnes (June 1972) filled the flood control reservoir and produced spillway flow. The original Federal

#### **Authorization:**

The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as amended by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and is described in House Document No. 702, 77th Congress, second session.



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