

#### Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Office of the Governor Harrisburg

THE GOVERNOR

September 12, 2011

The Honorable Barack Obama President of the United States The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001

Through:

Ms. MaryAnn Tierney

Regional Administrator, Region III

Federal Emergency Management Agency One Independence Mall, Sixth Floor

615 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

#### Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a result of Tropical Storm Lee and the severe storms and flooding that have resulted from that event. Tropical Storm Lee began to cause impact on the evening of September 3, 2011, and continues to severely impact Pennsylvania.

As referenced in my letter from last week requesting an Emergency Declaration for Tropical Storm Lee, at least 42 counties in Pennsylvania continue to suffer devastating effects including flooding, power outages, road and bridge closures, and infrastructure damages. The damages to the thousands of people who have suffered destroyed or damaged housing is both substantial in financial costs and incalculable in terms of emotional suffering. The impact of Tropical Storm Lee has resulted in the deaths of at least 13 Pennsylvanians. Numerous counties are experiencing record flooding, some areas surpassing the record Hurricane Agnes flooding, because of the storms and rain that accompanied Tropical Storm Lee. The historic flooding of Pennsylvania rivers and streams continue to severely impact communities. Property has been destroyed, infrastructure has been severely impacted, and travel in various communities remains difficult, and in some places impossible, for the second time in as many weeks.

In response to Hurricane Irene, I took appropriate action under Commonwealth law and directed the execution of the State Emergency Operations Plan on August 26, 2011, in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. As a result of the expected impact and threats posed by Hurricane Irene, I signed a Declaration of Disaster Emergency on August 26, 2011. That Declaration of Disaster Emergency remains in effect for the response to Tropical Storm Lee. Further, the State Plan activation that occurred for Hurricane Irene has remained in effect for Tropical Storm Lee.

Pennsylvania has a Section 322 Compliant Standard State Hazard Mitigation Plan as is required under 44 CFR §201, that was approved by FEMA on October 21, 2010.

On September 9, 2011, I requested a joint Federal, commonwealth, and local survey of the damages inflicted by Tropical Storm Lee. Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) with FEMA and PEMA started on that day for the purposes of Individual Assistance. Personnel from both PEMA and FEMA have been deployed by both ground and air to assess damages. Despite the fact that over 600 roads were closed during the past few days, ground surveys were conducted in order to assist those Pennsylvanians in need. In some cases, surveys were performed aboard boats.

PDAs for Public Assistance are expected to begin on September 19, 2011. County emergency management coordinators have been engaged in critical life safety measures including swift water rescues and property preservation endeavors as a result of widespread damage from historic flooding. Rivers and streams have been running at high velocity and dangerously high levels for prolonged periods of time and are capable of producing major scouring damages to bridges and roadways. Bridges and roadways have been washed away, road surfaces have been lifted, and sinkholes have opened in the middle of traveling lanes. The inaccessibility to bridges, inundated roadways, and water and waste water disposal plant infrastructure has prohibited damage assessment teams from performing their surveys safely. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation has been fully engaged in making temporary repairs, performing bridge inspections, and developing traffic detours.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is also aggressively committed in assisting water and wastewater treatment plants in restoring vital services to communities. Based on my personal observations from flyovers, reports of representatives of state agencies represented in the State Emergency Operations Center, and after consultation with Pennsylvania Emergency Management Director Glenn Cannon, I expect to be requesting a declaration for Public Assistance in the near future for all categories. However, this letter is requesting the critical immediate need for the impacted people of Pennsylvania for access to the Individual Assistance program.

Thousands of people have been without electrical power and other utility services. Numerous water and wastewater facilities lost power. Wastewater plants were forced to go to bypass procedure. Water treatment plants were out of service because of debris and turbidity—which in many cases resulted in boil water advisories. Pennsylvania faces a potential public health emergency because sewage treatment plants are underwater and no longer functioning. Flood water is deemed toxic and polluted.

Transportation has been impacted with over 600 roadways being closed. Thousands of people do not have access to regular roadways and bridges because of structural damage and in

some cases total loss of road surfaces and bridge spans. New roadways and bridges will have to be built. For the time being, temporary bridges will need to be constructed – at a significant cost.

Bradford County has had particularly significant impacts to its residents. Even though the county has not been fully surveyed for the purposes of determining damages, it has been documented that more than 150 houses are either severely damaged or destroyed. Flooded roadways resulted in school children being sheltered for multiple days.

In the Wilkes-Barre area, more than 75,000 residents in low-lying areas were evacuated. Rural Columbia County reported over 500 evacuations and numerous water rescues and evacuations occurred throughout the impact area. Over 30 American Red Cross reported shelters were opened in addition to numerous shelters operated by municipalities in schools and volunteer fire departments.

The total cost of the historic weather event is just beginning to be tallied, including the loss of farm crops at a delicate time for the harvesting process and lost revenues from the businesses that were closed down for a day or more.

In Dauphin County, the storm triggered flooding along the Swatara Creek, a waterway that winds through the tourist attractions in Hershey, and on Friday the company announced that Hersheypark, Hershey Gardens, golf courses and ZooAmerica — where two bison were euthanized during the evacuation – had to close because of damage. The Hershey Company stopped production of goods for several days due to flooded and damaged roadways. The Swatara Creek, which floods at 7 feet, eclipsed its past flood record of 16 feet to crest in excess of 26 feet.

Many of the communities impacted by this storm have an older populations with a higher than average number of families with low or fixed incomes. Sullivan County, one of the most heavily impacted counties, has the highest percentage of seniors per capita in the commonwealth. Pennsylvania is headed into the fall and winter seasons and these families will find it difficult to repair their homes before the cold winter months. Most of the damaged homes have furnaces, hot water heaters and electric systems in their basements, and the purchase of these critical systems will be beyond the means of these elderly and low income families. Most of these same households do not have flood insurance to pay for replacement of these items. Throughout the affected counties, low levels of insurance were observed. For example, in Wyoming County, one of the most heavily damaged areas, an early survey showed that only 10% of the homes surveyed had flood insurance. Many of the flooded areas are places that had never experienced significant flooding and homeowners would not normally have needed or qualified for flood insurance.

In Sullivan County, a destroyed bridge has created a 40 mile detour and school buses, emergency response vehicles, and local traffic must follow this detour. This has caused people to miss work, school, medical appointments, and may cause delays of emergency life saving medical treatment. Multiple bridges are down throughout the disaster area. With the recent rains, more roads and bridges are failing, thus adding to the hazardous situation. The demographic issues of Sullivan County increase this impact.

Not only has Tropical Storm Lee taken a toll on public infrastructure and private properties, but it also has resulted in the deaths of at least 13 Pennsylvanians. Some of these deaths are directly attributable to the challenges of having severely damaged housing. These

deaths often involve tragic stories. For example, one unfortunate man died in his basement when a wall collapsed on him while he was attempting to bail water from his flooded house. A 78 year old man was killed during a power outage when he struck his head while going into his basement. In another reported case, a woman who died during the impact of Tropical Storm Lee was found floating face down in her flooded basement.

First responders and rescuers have saved many lives during Tropical Storm Lee, but they have also witnessed deaths caused by this devastating episode. In one case, first responders came to a scene of multiple vehicles stranded in water and discovered a fatality. In another case, rescuers attempted to save a man who slipped and disappeared into the currents of the rushing water. The Pennsylvania State Police discovered an 81 year old man who died after he became trapped in his car due to flooding in a nearby creek. Sadly, in another case, first responders came to a scene where an 8 year old boy was found dead after having been caught in a storm drain.

I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and affected local governments, and that supplementary Federal assistance is necessary. I am specifically requesting Federal Assistance for the Individual Assistance Program for Adams, Bradford, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union, Wyoming and York counties. All Individual Assistance Programs, including the Individuals and Households Program, Crisis Counseling, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, USDA food coupons and distribution, USDA food commodities, Disaster Legal Services, the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Small Business Administration disaster loans, and other Federal programs as appropriate are requested.

Pursuant to 44 CFR § 206.48(b), Pennsylvania's need for Individual Assistance is supported by the compelling factors that exist for Tropical Storm Lee, including the high concentration of damages in certain areas and the trauma from this event that has severely impacted many rural and poor communities. The flooding from Tropical Storm Lee has caused major disruption to the normal community functions and services in the counties listed in this request. Hospitals, schools, and businesses all have had severe impact — and in many cases these isolated communities have no close-by alternatives.

Most of the impacted counties in many cases are faced with the formidable challenge of housing needs in a rural area. These challenges are compounded by high rates of elderly population, high rates of poverty, and income below the household national and state averages. Of the counties requested in this letter, Bradford, Columbia, Luzerne, Northumberland, Sullivan, Susquehanna, and Wyoming counties all possess these three characteristics, which exacerbate the impact of these events. As previously noted, Sullivan County has the highest per capita senior citizen percentage in Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Luzerne, Northumberland, and Sullivan Counties all have median household incomes more than \$10,000.00 less than the state and national averages. While data on disability rates are not complete for most counties, both Luzerne and Northumberland have rates of disability that significantly exceed both state and national average. The appendix concerning Pennsylvania's demographic detail illustrates these points.

The thousands of people in Pennsylvania without housing have been suffering each day. Food, water, and shelter – basic needs for survival – are lacking for these impacted individuals

and families. The impact to the disabled, elderly, and poor is magnified by the physical needs and lack of resources. Families will have to deal with months of attempting to restore residences to habitability. The caked mud left from the flooding in many cases is unsafe. The dampness will cause further damage due to mold. Individual Assistance to the impacted people is necessary to protect their lives.

Voluntary agencies, while attempting to assist with the devastation from Tropical Storm Lee, cannot effectively meet the needs of the impacted individuals. Again, flooding from Tropical Storm Lee has broken records in some locations that had been set during the devastation of Hurricane Agnes, almost 40 years ago.

As a percentage of the population, few Pennsylvanians have flood insurance. Many impacted homeowners, families, and apartment dwellers will not receive insurance benefits from the devastation of Tropical Storm Lee. Only 67,045 households out of a state-wide total of 4,839,127 have flood insurance that would cover them for the damage inflicted by Tropical Storm Lee. Thus, it is unfortunate to note that few of those who reported damages will receive aid through insurance. As stated earlier, many of these Pennsylvanians don't live in locations that routinely have flood issues.

Due to the widespread nature of the Tropical Storm Lee flooding and destruction, Pennsylvania continues to assess the impact on public and private property, essential infrastructure, and eligible not for profit organizations. The ongoing flooding is likely to cause further infrastructure damage and renders it difficult to assess the full impact of Tropical Storm Lee. At this stage, it is already evident that Tropical Storm Lee's significant impact to Pennsylvania is catastrophic. I fully expect to make a request for further assistance once all the damage assessments are complete. Therefore, I reserve the right to request additional assistance under both the Individual and Public Assistance Programs at a future point.

I additionally request that all 67 counties within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be considered for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program in order to maximize the benefit of this program.

Pennsylvania has expended significant resources in addressing the needs related to the threats posed by Tropical Storm Lee. Earlier today, the cabinet met to discuss and plan for a response to this devastation to Pennsylvania. The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been, or will be, used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

• The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) activated the State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) to Level I operations for a period of the time of the Tropical Storm Lee impact period, bringing in all state agencies to coordinate resources and expedite response. PEMA began holding conference calls with the National Weather Service, commonwealth agencies, and counties on September 6, 2011, and will continue throughout the event for situational awareness. Evacuations were conducted in more than 10 counties. Several counties requested the Pennsylvania National Guard and Swift Water Rescue Teams. PEMA moved staff from the west to the central region, and liaisons are/were deployed to county EOCs. PEMA continues to coordinate all statewide resources, response, and recovery efforts throughout the event.

Concurrent operational readiness is applied to potential terrorist threats associated with the September 11<sup>th</sup> memorial ceremonies.

- The Department of Aging worked with its statewide network to ensure emergency meals and appropriate plans are in place. This preparation includes working with other state agencies to ensure that any populations under its care are properly evacuated and sheltered should the need arise.
- The Department of Agriculture (PDA) is monitoring activities across the commonwealth and preparing response personnel for quick recovery inspections. PDA is facilitating any unmet needs for animal shelters with State Animal Response Team (SART) Exec Director (mass animal shelter needs would be an issue because of finite volunteers/sheltering equipment). Six animal shelters have been opened in the state according to SART. PDA is Monitoring Susquehanna River flooding and how that may impact the Agricultural Building and Farm Show Complex. Food inspectors are working to identify food establishments that have flooded for food safety purposes.
- The Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) has been engaged in the housing crisis caused by Tropical Storm Lee. The agency will be continuing with this significant work for months.
- The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) is closing several state
  parks due to the weather conditions. Planning support mechanisms to evacuate state
  parks and forest lands as needed. Most areas of Delaware Canal State Park are at, or
  above, flood stage and expected to rise. DCNR is supporting the commonwealth effort in
  the State EOC.
- The Department of Corrections is monitoring conditions in their facilities and testing and checking backup generators in case of power outages. Several facilities are prepared to support Red Cross sheltering and mass care activities. Multiple facilities are without power or under threat of isolation from flooding. Several Community Correction Centers have been evacuated. Significant access problems are confronting two State Correctional Institutions.
- The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) reports several dozen sewage treatment plants are bypassing to streams, and many more are expected to as flooding unfolds. DEP is monitoring water treatment plant and private wells that may be contaminated and may require testing. DEP is monitoring dams of special concern and assisting in the evacuation of inundated areas as dams and water retention areas spill over. EPLOs are stationed in the State EOC.
- The Department of General Services (DGS) worked with state facilities to move items that may be damaged from flooding on the Susquehanna River in Harrisburg. DGS is also working closely with the Office of Administration on all building-related issues. DGS continues to monitor flooding effects to state-owned or leased facilities EPLOs are stationed in the State EOC. State office buildings in Harrisburg and other locations were closed for non-essential personnel.

- The Department of Health (DOH) is providing public health and medical support by supporting evacuation, sheltering, and all other flood response efforts. This includes providing health and medical surge response if needed, and by providing supplies, equipment, personnel, and vehicles as requested. DOH has reached out to EMS regions to ensure emergency medical teams are on standby and able to respond and is supporting strike teams in numerous locations across the commonwealth. EPLOs are stationed in the State EOC.
- The Department of Military & Veteran Affairs activated and deployed National Guard troops in support of life, safety, and asset protection missions. More than 1700 members of the Pennsylvania National Guard are on standby or assisting in flood-damaged areas. Guard personnel manned checkpoints at flooded roads. The National Guard coordinated air assets and air operations for response and aerial observation activities.
- The Civil Air Patrol is in a high state of readiness. EPLOs arrived in the State EOC to provide assistance.
- The Department of Public Welfare regional licensing representatives are deployed to support dependent care facilities. The mental health hotline number has been activated. DPW is working closely with the American Red Cross. Several county assistance offices are closed. Wernersville State Hospital, located in Berks County, was evacuated with 190 residents sent to the Norristown State Hospital and 77 sent to the South Mountain Restoration Center. EPLOs are stationed in the State EOC.
- The Department of Revenue is monitoring the event and ready to assist.
- The Department of Transportation (PennDOT) is monitoring road and bridge conditions. Over 600 major roads have been closed and at least four interstate roadways have been seriously impacted with sections closed due to damages caused by Tropical Storm Lee. Communications with neighboring states was maintained to coordinate appropriate responses. PennDOT coordinated appropriate waivers with FHWA, FEMA Region III, and USDOT for response activities.
- The Office of the State Fire Commissioner is staged and deployed personnel for Incident Management Teams as required.
- The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission is monitoring conditions at the "high-hazard" dams that the Agency operates. Waterways Conservation Officers and agency patrol boats are presently working in counties assisting local authorities to evacuate residents from flood inundated homes. Following the event, the agency will assess Commission operated facilities for damage related to flooding. Debris removal and physical damages to facilities and public boat access areas are expected.
- The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency activated the State Disaster Housing Task Force.
- The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission is working with the various commonwealth electric, natural gas, and rail companies and other organizations to monitor and

coordinate planning and response activities to include power outages and flooded or damaged rail lines.

- The Pennsylvania State Police is providing increased law enforcement and road control activities. The State Police coordinated with other state agencies to plan and engage in evacuation and traffic control activities. State Police cancelled leave for personnel and deployed troopers to critical areas. Concurrent operational readiness is applied to security for potential terrorist threats associated with the September 11<sup>th</sup> memorial ceremonies.
- The American Red Cross (ARC) 32 shelters assisting more than 2000 people. More openings are potentially being planned. The ARC requested additional resources from the west to supplement staff in small shelters. There are issues with residents reaching major shelters in the northeast due to the flooding. EPLOs are stationed in the State EOC.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assessed and reported on significant numbers of reservoirs.

Evacuations throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania occurred causing enormous housing and sheltering needs. As referenced earlier, the City of Wilkes-Barre and the surrounding area evacuated much of its population including its numerous health care facilities, assisted living facilities, and living facilities for the elderly. In the City of Harrisburg, the low lying communities that were flooded previously by Hurricane Agnes were evacuated. Multiple communities throughout the commonwealth have experienced the impact of flooding waters higher than the historic disaster of Hurricane Agnes.

In addition to commonwealth resources, various counties and municipalities have expended significant resources to protect the public from the serious impacts of Tropical Storm Lee. Throughout the commonwealth, potential shelters, swift water rescue teams, and sources of sand bags were identified. Emergency backup generators at 911 centers and other emergency services facilities were fueled and inspected. Due to the widespread flooding of the Tropical Storm Lee, the commonwealth continues to assess the impact on public and private property, essential infrastructure, and eligible not for profit organizations. I therefore reserve the right to request additional assistance under Federal Programs, including, but not limited to Individual and Public Assistance Programs should findings warrant this action. Pennsylvania remains engaged in responding to the impacts of Tropical Storm Lee.

I certify that for this major disaster, the State and local governments will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and property. In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance:

- 1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work;
- 2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work;

- 3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement; and
- 4. Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

In addition, I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health, and safety.

Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

I have designated Glenn M. Cannon, as the Commonwealth Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with FEMA in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

TOM CORBETT

Governor

Enclosures

### Pennsylvania's **Enclosure A to Major Declaration Request Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance**

## **Under the Stafford Act**

County	Assistance to Individuals and Households					Other Programs
	Temporary Housing	Repairs	Replacement	Permanent Housing Construction	Other Needs Assistance	(Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services and Crisis Counseling)
Adams	55	148,500	0		137,500	
Bradford	153	162,000	3,306,000		97,500	
Columbia	841	2,847,500	0		2,101,500	
Cumberland	133	402,500	0		332,500	
Dauphin	163	542,000	1,131,000		310,000	
Lancaster	166	874,500	203,000		397,500	TO
Lebanon	337	754,000	261,000		820,000	BE
Luzerne	966	3,157,000	0		2,415,000	DETERMINED
Lycoming	163	437,500	261,000		385,000	
Montour	57	159,500	0		142,500	
Northumberland	165	498,000	0		412,500	
Perry	110	297,000	0		275,000	
Schuylkill	414	1,336,000	348,000		1,005,000	
Snyder	186	662,500	406,000		430,000	
Sullivan	70	385,000	0		175,000	
Susquehanna	95	511,500	58,000		232,500	
Union	100	347,000	0		250,000	
Wyoming	313	821,500	3,915,000		445,000	
York	55	163,000	145,000		125,000	
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TOTALS	4,542	\$14,506,500	\$10,034,000		\$10,489,000	

# Pennsylvania's <u>Enclosure B to Major Declaration Request</u>

# Estimated Requirements for Public Assistance Under the Stafford Act

#### **To Be Determined**

#### CATEGORY

County	А	В	С	D	E	F	G
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Totals:				~			
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#### Pennsylvania's Enclosure C to Major Declaration Request

# Estimated Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs (To Be Determined)

#### CATEGORY

County	SBA Loans	SBA Loans	FSA	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	OTHER	
	(Home)	(Business)	Loans		·	,		
								·
							·	
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Totals:								

## Pennsylvania's <u>Enclosure D to Major Declaration Request</u>

#### **Governor's Certification**

I certify that for this current disaster, State and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT		
Individual Assistance:	STATE	LOCAL	
"Other Assistance" under the Individuals and Households Program	\$2,622,250	\$7,866,750	
Other (specify): Crisis Counseling, Disaster Unemployment Assistance	\$0	\$0	
Total:	\$2,622,250	\$7,866,750	
Public Assistance: To Be Determined	COSTS		
Category A - Debris Removal			
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures			
Category C – Roads and Bridges			
Category D – Water Control Facilities			
Category E – Buildings and Equipment			
Category F – Utilities			
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)			
Total:			
Grand Total:			

### **Appendix**

### Demographics of Pennsylvania Individual Assistance counties

<u>ADAMS</u>						
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled		
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%		
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%		
List Count	7.20%	\$36,817	17.90%	11.60%		

	<u>BRADFORD</u>						
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled			
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%			
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%			
List Count	14.10%	\$40,172	17.40%	N/A%			

		COLUMBIA		
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	13.70%	\$42,339	16.60%	12.30%

	CUMBERLAND						
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled			
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%			
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%			
List Count	6.70%	\$58,116	15.70%	11.60%			

<u>DAUPHIN</u>						
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled		
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%		
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%		
List Count	12.60%	\$48,792	13.90%	12.60%		

	LANCASTER						
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled			
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%			
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%			
List Count	15.00%	\$55,504	9.40%	10.20%			

<u>LEBANON</u>						
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled		
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%		
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%		
List Count	9.00%	\$50,334	17.20%	10.40%		

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<u>LUZERNE</u>						
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled		
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%		
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%		
List Count	13.10%	\$39,984	18.10%	14.90%		

		LYCOMING		
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	14.70%	\$40,007	16.70%	14.40%

	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	MONTOUR  Median  Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	18.40%	\$46,283	10.70%	N/A%

	NO	RTHUMBERLAND		
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	14.60%	\$37,855	18.80%	17.20%

		<u>PERRY</u>		
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	8.80%	\$51,705	13.30%	N/A%

<u>SCHUYLKILL</u>					
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled	
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%	
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%	
List Count	11.90%	\$41,210	18.40%	18.20%	

	<u>SNYDER</u>					
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled		
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%		
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%		
List Count	14.00%	\$41,133	15.10%	N/A%		

		SULLIVAN		
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	13.20%	\$37,698	24.90%	N/A%

	<u>s</u>	USQUEHANNA		
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	13.80%	\$40,665	17.10%	N/A%

<u>UNION</u>				
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	13.90%	\$46,264	14.60%	N/A%

	<u>WYOMING</u>					
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled		
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%		
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%		
List Count	12.80%	\$43,986	15.90%	N/A%		

<u>YORK</u>				
	Average of Persons Below Poverty Level	Median Household Income	Percent Elderly	Percent Disabled
National Average	13.50%	\$51,425	12.60%	12.00%
State Average	12.50%	\$49,501	15.40%	11.57%
List Count	8.90%	\$56,833	14.10%	11.60%