

# **Pennsylvania Severe Winter Storms and Snowstorms – FEMA-1898-DR**

***Declared April 16, 2010***

On March 12, 2010, Governor Edward G. Rendell requested a major disaster declaration due to a series of severe winter snowstorms that caused blizzard conditions during the period of February 5-11, 2010. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance, including snow assistance and Hazard Mitigation for 27 counties. During the period of March 9-23, 2010, joint Federal, Commonwealth, and local Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested counties and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.<sup>1</sup>

On April 16, 2010, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This declaration made Public Assistance, including snow assistance, requested by the Governor available to State and eligible local governments in Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, Philadelphia, Somerset, Westmoreland, and York Counties. The declaration also made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures in Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, Philadelphia, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland, and York Counties.<sup>2</sup>

## **Summary of Damage Assessment Information Used in Determining Whether to Declare a Major Disaster**

### **Individual Assistance - (*Not requested*)**

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:<sup>3</sup> -
  - Destroyed - -
  - Major Damage - -
  - Minor Damage - -
  - Affected - -
- Percentage of insured residences:<sup>4</sup> -
- Percentage of low income households:<sup>5</sup> -
- Percentage of elderly households:<sup>6</sup> -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

### **Public Assistance**

- Primary Impact: Costs associated with emergency protective measures

- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$34,764,378
- Statewide per capita impact:<sup>7</sup> \$2.83
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:<sup>8</sup> \$1.29
- Countywide per capita impact: Adams County (\$4.63), Allegheny County (\$5.77), Armstrong County (\$5.10), Beaver County (\$4.08), Bedford County (\$5.36), Blair County (\$3.99), Butler County (\$4.03), Cambria County (\$4.11), Chester County (\$4.70), Cumberland County (\$3.79), Dauphin County (\$4.73), Delaware County (\$3.35), Fayette County (\$4.46), Franklin County (\$5.99), Fulton County (\$8.54), Greene County (\$7.97), Huntingdon County (\$6.56), Indiana County (\$3.68), Juniata County (\$7.08), Lancaster County (\$4.77), Lebanon County (\$3.64), Perry County (\$4.43), Philadelphia County (\$5.22), Somerset County (\$5.06), Washington County (\$6.30), Westmoreland County (\$6.08), and York County (\$4.48).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:<sup>9</sup> \$3.23

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<sup>1</sup> The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

<sup>2</sup> When a Governor's request for major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act) is under review, a number of primary factors are considered to determine whether assistance is warranted. These factors are outlined in FEMA's regulations (44 CFR § 206.48). The President has ultimate discretion and decision making authority to declare major disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5170 and § 5191).

<sup>3</sup> Degree of damage to impacted residences:

- Destroyed – total loss of structure, structure is not economically feasible to repair, or complete failure to major structural components (e.g., collapse of basement walls/foundation, walls or roof);
- Major Damage – substantial failure to structural elements of residence (e.g., walls, floors, foundation), or damage that will take more than 30 days to repair;
- Minor Damage – home is damaged and uninhabitable, but may be made habitable in short period of time with repairs; and
- Affected – some damage to the structure and contents, but still habitable.

<sup>4</sup> By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

<sup>5</sup> Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

<sup>7</sup> Based on State population in the 2000 Census.

<sup>8</sup> Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.

<sup>9</sup> Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY10, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2009.