# COURIER

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Vol. III, No. 16 | Harrisburg, Pa. | July 17, 1972


# FLOOD RELIEF INFORMATION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

**The Department of Community Affairs has been active in cooperating with various Federal agencies to obtain maximum Federal assistance for communities which sustained damage in the recent flood. This special edition of the COURIER contains the texts of several documents, letters, etc., dealing with various aspects of flood relief. These have been reproduced to keep local officials informed on what is being done on their behalf and to help resolve some questions on flood relief.**

# EMERGENCY HOUSING

**Executive Directive No. 42, dated June 30, 1972, from Governor Shapp to all state agencies designates the Department of Community Affairs as the State Agency responsible for working with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development in providing temporary housing for Pennsylvania flood victims.**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE NO. 42

June 30, 1972

SUBJECT: Emergency Housing for Flood Victims

TO: HEADS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRAIVE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES

FROM: Milton J. Shapp
Governor

The recent flood disaster that has created havoc and suffering across the State has hit particularly hard those Pennsylvania families whose homes have been destroyed or seriously damaged. Although the extent of suffering is not definite, preliminary estimates of the requirements for temporary housing units run as high as 20,000. The people must be housed in adequate temporary accommodations as promptly as humanly possible to do so.

I have directed the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs to assist the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in providing temporary housing for Pennsylvania flood victims. The task is enormous. Assisting in its solution will be given top priority in this Administration.

To insure the utmost efficiency and promptness in implementation of this directive and the fulfillment of the most urgent needs of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I direct the heads of all departments and agencies to cooperate fully with the Department of Community Affairs in its task of identifying housing sites and helping to provide temporary housing.

# URBAN RENEWAL FUNDS

**The following letter sent by Governor Shapp to George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, urges that massive Federal funds be allocated for Pennsylvania communities for disaster relief under the urban renewal program.**

The Honorable George C. Romney

Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street
Washington, D. C. 20410

Dear Secretary Romney:

I know I needn't describe to you the extraordinarily critical community renewal problems facing a large number of Pennsylvania communities. Among the approximately forty communities



which are in extraordinarily difficult straits are the cities of Wilkes-Barre, Lock Haven, and Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Kingston, Forty-Fort, Swoyersville, Renovo and Mill Hall. These forty communities are widely dispersed throughout Pennsylvania.

Secretary Wilcox noted in a letter and teletype to you dated June 26, that we will need massive urban renewal aid to even begin to deal with these development problems involving code enforcement, inspection, demolition, and community rebuilding.

The purpose of this letter is to urge, in as affirmative fashion as possible, that massive funds be allocated under Section 111 of the Housing Act, providing for three-to-one matching of State and local disaster urban renewal funds. I want to pledge to you that I intend to allocate from our special appropriation for disaster relief the required funds to meet the local share requirements under Section 111. In fact, the Commonwealth already executed last week urban renewal grant contracts for amounts totaling $9,000,000, virtually all of which we hope to match under Section 111.

I am anxious to meet with you or anyone designated by you to execute a memorandum of understanding with respect to the allocation of these Federal Section 111 funds at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,

Milton J. Shapp

Governor

# VALUATION OF DAMAGED REAL PROPERTY UNDER EMINENT DOMAIN CODE

**This letter from counsel for the Department of Housing and Urban Development treats the valuation of flood damaged real property to be condemned in connection with a flood control project.**

June 21, 1972

Mark P. Widoff, Esq.
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Mr. Widoff:

Thank you for your letter of June 9 calling my attention to certain recent amendments to Section 602 of the Eminent Domain Code for the State of Pennsylvania.

Under the amendments, flood damaged property condemned in connection with a "flood control project" would be valued without consideration of diminution in value resulting from flood damage provided the damage occurred within three years of date of taking and during the ownership of the property by the condemnee.

As you know, we encountered Section 602 some years back in connection with the rule it established for valuing real property damaged by subsidence resulting from underground coal mine fires. Since the rule was limited to takings for urban development or redevelopment projects, we initially took the position that it was discriminatory and that we would not consider it binding for purposes of Federal funding of such projects. Thereafter, the Federal law was amended and a valuation rule for subsidence damaged property similar to that of Section 602 was written in.

Our initial reaction to that portion of Section 602 dealing with flood control projects is that it would not seem to present the problems encountered in connection with the portion on damage resulting from underground mine fires provided that Pennsylvania law broadly defines the term "flood control project" so that it is applicable to any public project in a flood damaged area, rather than to a particular type of project such as urban renewal.

Of course, this Department would make specific and authoritative rulings in regard to Section 602 at such time as application is made by a Pennsylvania community for Federal financial assistance under one of our programs which indicates an expectation to proceed under that Section.

Sincerely,

S. Leigh Curry, Jr.

Associate General Counsel

Community Development

# FEDERAL RELIEF FOR REPLACEMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES

**This memorandum from Secretary Wilcox clarifies the availability of Federal funds for replacement of State and local recreation facilities under the Disaster Relief Act.**

July 10, 1972

Section 252 As It Relates to Damage to Facilities Used
for Recreation Purposes

William H. Wilcox
Secretary of Community Affairs

As you know, Section 252 of the "Disaster Relief Act of 1970" authorizes Federal contributions to replace State and local government public facilities other than those used "**exclusively** for recreation purposes," (p. A-13 OEP Circular 4000.4B).

In informal discussions with OEP officials they note the use of the word **exclusively** in the text of the Act. In their informal view a golf course would not qualify for reimbursement under the Disaster Act but a swimming pool, with a course of instruction for swimming, would qualify for reimbursement as the use of the pool is not **exclusively** for recreation.

All local officials should be advised, therefore, to seek reimbursement for all damaged recreational facilities where there is an education use, even if secondary to the recreational use.

# DEFINING FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS UNDER THE EMINENT DOMAIN CODE

**The following legal opinion, written by Mark Widoff, Deputy Attorney General, in response to an inquiry by Secretary Wilcox, defines flood control project in Section 602 of the Eminent Domain Code for the purposes of determining the valuation of flood damaged real property to be condemned.**



July 7, 1972

Re ss 602 of Eminent Domain Code

Honorable William H. Wilcox
Secretary of Community Affairs

Mark P. Widoff, Esquire
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice

You have asked us to construe ss 602 of the Eminent Domain Code of June 22, 1964, as amended, October 19, 1967, P. L. 460 (26 P. S. ss 1-602) and specifically that paragraph of that section which reads as follows:

> In case of the condemnation of property in connection with any flood control project which property is damaged by floods, the damage resulting therefrom shall be excluded in determining fair market value of the condemnee's entire property interest therein immediately before the condemnation; provided such damage has occurred within three years of the date of taking and during the ownership of the property by the condemnee. The damage resulting from floods to be excluded shall include only physical damage to property for which the condemnee has not received any compensation or reimbursement.

Your question relates to the determination of when a particular project might be considered to be "in connection with any flood control project," and how such a determination may be made.

It should be emphasized, firstly, that the project may be designated an "open-space" project, an urban renewal project, a State urban redevelopment project, etc. The source of funding and the name of the program under which such funding takes place is not determinative of whether the project is or is not "in connection with any flood control project."

The term "flood control project," secondly, is not defined by the Act and it must be concluded, therefore, that the Legislature used that term to mean any project that could be so described by the appropriate flood control experts—e.g. Army Corps of Engineers, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources—as a project that is at least partially designed for flood control purposes and that the land taking involved is necessary as part of the over-all plan for flood control.

While many examples of land needed for flood control come to mind—e.g. land taken in connection with damming a river to reduce the risk of future flooding, or land needed to serve as a natural barrier for future floods—the decision in each case must come from the experts involved.

It should be added that the term "flood control project" certainly includes any project developed by the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Environmental Resources under the "Flood Control District" Act of August 7, 1936, P. L. 43 (32 P. S. ss 653 et seq.), as amended, and any project developed by local government under the Act of August 6, 1936, P. L. 95 (53 P. S. ss 2861, as amended). Neither of those Acts define the phrase "flood control project" but use the term freely and describe procedures for carrying out such projects.

# FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOCAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LOSSES

**This memorandum from Secretary Wilcox to all Pennsylvania local governments provides information on federal reimbursement for local property tax revenue losses due to the flood disaster under Section 241 of the Disaster Relief Act.**

July 11, 1972

SUBJECT: Federal Reimbursement for Local Property Tax Revenue Losses Caused by Flood Disaster

**Important Information**

TO: All Local Governments in Pennsylvania

FROM: William H. Wilcox, Secretary
Department of Community Affairs

Those local governments hit hard by the flood disaster may experience financial losses due to lower property tax collections. Federal assistance is available to help offset these losses. It is provided by Section 241 of the Disaster Relief Actof 1970, which is being administered by the Federal Office of Emergency Preparedness. This section provides for direct Federal grants to local governments to cover property tax losses for each of three years.

The Department of Community Affairs wants to make sure that local governments are fully aware of Section 241 assistance. We also want local officials to know that we are prepared to assist them in making application for these federal funds.

> Sec. 241. The President is authorized to make grants to any local government which, as the result of a major disaster, has suffered a substantial loss of property tax revenue (both real and personal). Grants made under this section may be made for the tax year in which the disaster occurred and for each of the following two tax years. The grant for any tax year shall not exceed the difference between the annual average of all property tax revenues received by the local government during the three-tax-year period immediately preceding the tax year in which the major disaster occurred and the actual property tax revenue received by the local government for the tax year in which the disaster occurred and for each of the two tax years following the major disaster but only if there has been no reduction in the tax rates and the tax assessment valuation factors of the local government. If there has been a reduction in the tax rates or the tax assessment valuation factors then, for the purpose of determining the amount of a grant under this section for the year or years when such reduction is in effect, the President shall use the tax rates and tax assessment valuation factors of the local government in effect at the time of the disaster without reduction, in order to determine the property tax revenues which would have been received by the local government but for such reduction.

To help make clear how the Section 241 program works, we have developed the following set of questions and answers concerning it:

**What local governments are eligible for this assistance?**

All general purpose units of local government (cities, boroughs, townships and counties) located in areas designated by the President as "disaster areas" are eligible. School districts may also apply if they are not receiving similar assistance from the Office of Education or another source. At the present time, all of Pennsylvania's 67 counties are designated as disaster areas.

**What types of tax losses are covered?**

Just property taxes, both real and personal. This includes local real estate taxes and the intangible personal property tax levied by counties and the City of Pittsburgh. Losses of revenue from other local taxes, such as the earned income tax and the percapita tax, are not eligible for reimbursement.

**Will the Federal Government cover any and all losses, regardless of how small they are?**

With regard to this question, the words in the Act "substantial loss" are of importance. In order to qualify for reimbursement, the loss must be a substantial loss. The Federal Government



considers substantial loss to be a property tax loss in any one year of at least 15 percent of the taxes that would have normally been collected. However, in exceptional instances of hardship, losses of between 5 percent and 15 percent can be considered on a case-by-case basis.

**For what period of time are property tax losses covered?**

Federal reimbursement is authorized for the tax year in which the disaster occurred and for each of the two following years. For the flood disaster here in Pennsylvania, this would include property tax losses for the years 1972, 1973, and 1974. Grants are made annually. Separate applications for each year are required.

**How is property tax loss measured?**

Basically, the amount of the tax loss for any one year is determined by subtracting the actual property tax revenue for the tax year from the annual average of property tax revenues for the preceding three tax years. Factors in addition to the actual tax loss—factors such as the effect of the disaster upon a municipality's ability to meet its financial obligations and its ability to provide normal services—are taken into account in evaluating applications for losses. The extent to which these other factors are considered depends upon the size of the property tax loss. Generally, the larger the percentage of loss, the less is the need to cite these other factors in an application for federal funds.

**What if a reduction in property taxes is the result of a reduction in the tax rate—will the Federal Government reimburse for this?**

No. If the tax rate is reduced, the rate in effect at the time of the disaster will be used for the purpose of calculating reimbursement. The reimbursement for that year will be based upon the revenues that would have been received were it not for the tax rate reduction.

**Will losses caused by reduced assessed valuations be reimbursable?**

Yes, provided the reduced assessed valuations are the result of property damage caused by the disaster and are commensurate with property value losses. State law does not now permit assessed valuations to be reduced as they pertain to the current year's property taxes. Legislation is being considered to change this, but it is not yet approved. There is no question about future year's taxes. Assessments can be reduced for future years, and it is assumed that local assessors will revalue property for 1973 taxes to compensate for property lost, damaged or destroyed by the flood.

**Will reduced tax yields caused by tax delinquencies be recognized?**

Yes, to the extent the tax delinquencies can be attributed to the disaster.

**Will losses be eligible which are caused by tax abatements or exonerations which excuse taxpayers from paying taxes?**

Pennsylvania local governments do not now have the power to grant tax abatements or exonerations from the payment of taxes on property lost or damaged as a result of a disaster. Although legislation is being considered to give local governments this power, until the law is changed such losses cannot be considered.

**When, where and how do local governments apply?**

Applications are to be submitted within 30 days after the close of the year for which application is being made, but it is recommended that local officials submit a letter of interest immediately if they anticipate seeking reimbursement (see attached). Applications should be submitted to the Bureau of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, P. O. Box 155, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17120. The Bureau of Local Government Services has been designated by Governor Shapp to serve as the state coordinating office to work with the Federal Office of Emergency Preparedness in handling the Section 241 program. Application forms and detailed application instructions can be obtained by writing or telephoning the bureau (telephone (717) 787-7148).

COURIER

TO:

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
Bureau of Management Services, P. O. Box 155
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

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Chambersburg, Pa.
Permit 201

**Can advance payments be obtained?**

Yes, A local government may estimate its losses at the beginning of the year and request an advance payment. If approved, an advance can be made as of the date taxes are due and payable. An adjustment will then be made at the end of the year based upon the actual tax losses.

**COURIER**

Issued by the Publications Division, Bureau of Management Services, Department of Community Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to furnish local governments with news and information designed to assist in the promotion of good administration.

Milton J. Shapp, *Governor*
*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*

Room B35, South Office Building
Department of Community Affairs
PO Box 155
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
Homer C. Bolan, *Editor*

William H. Wilcox, *Secretary*
*Department of Community Affairs*

Judge Rosenn

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
James F. Haas, P.I.O.
717-787-2440
September 11, 1972
P. R. #245

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT

Transportation Secretary Jacob Kassab has ordered PennDOT's Scranton District Office to issue weekly reports to keep the Wyoming Valley public informed on the construction progress of the temporary bridge over the Susquehanna River between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. Traffic service on busy Route 309 was disrupted last June when Tropical Storm Agnes ruined the big bridge between North Street, Wilkes-Barre, and Pierce Street, Kingston.

Raymond R. Radomski, liaison engineer for PennDOT's Scranton District, has been designated by District Engineer Thomas J. Harrington to keep the area news media advised on the progressive development of the bridge work.

Headquarters have been set up at a field office adjacent to the bridge site on the Wilkes-Barre side of the river where Radomski will maintain contact with the press, radio and television newsmen, interested government officials, and the citizenry. Phone numbers at the field office are 825-7873 and 825-7490.

Initial work on a causeway was started on the Kingston side of the river last week by the No. One Contracting Company, West Pittston, sub-contractor for G. A. and F. C. Wagman, Inc. of York, the successful bidder on the $979,700 job.

This week, Kassab said, installation of sheet piling will begin for the temporary pier structures.

The temporary two-lane structure will utilize undamaged portions of the old bridge with completion scheduled by January 15 of next year.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Judge Rosen

Flood

MILTON J. SHAPP
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

NEWS RELEASE
EMBARGO UNTIL IMMEDIATE

Wednesday, September 6, 1972

Governor Milton J. Shapp, in a letter to the U. S. Secretary of Labor, yesterday said the cut back in Bureau of Employment Security funds in the State is having a serious and detrimental effect on the Commonwealth in the wake of the high unemployment caused by the June floods.

"Your decision to cut back BES funds at a time when the need here is the greatest will lead to additional hardships for the people of our State, and the increase in welfare payments will undoubtedly be greater than the savings effected in your proposed cuts," Shapp told Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson.

The increase in welfare payments will come from two sources. Because of the cut in funds the Commonwealth is being forced to terminate employment for at least 1,600 BES employes.

As a result of these dismissals the Commonwealth will be forced to curtail efforts to find jobs for Pennsylvania's unemployed.

"If there ever was a program that was penny-wise and dollar-foolish, this is it," Shapp said in the letter.

"As a example that illustrates the severity of the program," Shapp said, "during the recent flood the Williamsport BES Office handled some 8,000 claims and distributed between 500 and 600 Unemployment Compensation checks per week. Right now some 300 people in that area are seeking jobs and BES people are trying to find jobs for these people."

The cut-back in funds from the federal government will cause the closing of the Williamsport office.

As a result of this, Shapp said, "not only will we be unable to have personnel to give direct assistance to job seekers, but the unemployed will have to travel 40 miles to Harrisburg to sign a claim for unemployment benefits."

Shapp said because of the cut-back in personnel, many people who want jobs and are qualified to fill jobs will be unable to be placed in gainful employment, but instead will continue to draw Unemployment Compensation benefits for as long as possible then go on Welfare rolls when Unemployment Compensation terminate.

"I urge your immediate reconsideration and request an appointment at the earliest possible moment to meet with you and officials at the Office of the Budget and Management to discuss this entire situation, before the predictable, adverse consequences of your action occur," Shapp told Hodgson.

House of Representatives, U.S.

MEMORANDUM

The attached refers to a subject in which you are interested, and is, therefore, referred for your information.

Yours very truly

Flood

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Rockville, Md. 20852

OCT 5 1972

OCT 3 1972

Reply to
Attn of Wx2

Honorable Daniel J. Flood
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Flood:

This is in response to your letter of September 13, 1972, concerning special forecasts for persons living in temporary shelters in northeastern Pennsylvania due to the floods caused by tropical storm Agnes.

As discussed by telephone on September 29 with your assistant, Mr. Tom Jones, the National Weather Service's Long-Range Prediction Group has just issued the latest 30-day Outlook (enclosed herewith) for the month of October 1972. This Outlook indicates generally slightly warmer than normal weather for the eastern half of Pennsylvania during this period.

As a special service, it is our intention to telephone your office again in mid-October to provide you or members of your staff with the updated 30-day weather outlook for the period mid-October to mid-November. Either Dr. Gilman, Chief of the Long-Range Prediction Group, or Mr. Robert Dickson, principal forecaster in the Group, will make this telephone contact.

As a further service, the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Philadelphia, through October, will make routine daily evaluations of the five-day forecasts for northeastern Pennsylvania with particular concern for temperatures. Should conditions indicate that significant below normal temperatures are possible, the Weather Service Office in Wilkes-Barre will immediately disseminate this information through the local news media.

Unfortunately, the current state-of-the-science does not allow us to extend weather forecasts beyond 30 days with any reasonable confidence. Therefore, we do not feel we can provide any useful service by furnishing a weather forecast at this time for early November.

Therefore, in addition to the monthly weather outlooks both provided herein and to be telephoned to your office, the following climatology for October and early November should be helpful: Valley stations in eastern Pennsylvania have, on the average, six to ten freezing nights during the period, the first one normally occurring about mid-October. During the last half of October and the first week in November, temperatures below the mid 20's are rare with the all-time record minimums near 20.

We hope this information will be of value to you and others who are involved in decision making activities regarding heating of the temporary accommodations.

Sincerely,

F. W. Burnett

(Deputy for) George P. Cressman
Director, National Weather Service

Enclosure

# MEMO

from the desk of **WILLIAM H. WILCOX**

to The Honorable Max Rosenn

For your information.

Reimbursement
from State

Flood

AGREEMENT

Made this 5th day of July 1972 between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Community Affairs (hereinafter referred to as Commonwealth) and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (hereinafter referred to as Corps)

WITNESSETH,

WHEREAS, Commonwealth, by virtue of extreme flood conditions, has been declared a Federal Disaster Area, June 23, 1972, and,

WHEREAS, A State-Federal Assistance Agreement has been signed by the Commonwealth and the Federal Government, and,

WHEREAS, The Disaster Relief Act of 1970 provides for temporary housing assistance by Sec. 226 (a) which provides:

> "The Director is authorized to provide temporary housing or other emergency shelter, including, but not limited to, mobile homes or other readily fabricated dwellings for those who, as a result of such major disaster, require temporary housing or other emergency shelter, except that for the first twelve months of occupancy no rentals shall be established for any such accommodations, thereafter rentals shall be established, based upon fair market value of the accommodations being furnished, adjusted to take into consideration the financial ability of the occupant. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any such emergency housing acquired by purchase may be sold directly to individuals and families who are occupants thereof at prices that are fair and equitable. Any mobile home or readily fabricated dwelling shall be placed on a site complete with utilities provided by State or local government, or by the owner or occupant of the site who was displaced by the major disaster, without charge to the United States. However, the Director may elect to provide other more economical and accessible sites at Federal expense when he determines such action to be in the public interest." and,

WHEREAS, Commonwealth is desirous of making use of the capacity and experience of Corps in performing the functions and services required of Commonwealth by the above-quoted provision and the

regulations promulgated pursuant thereto,

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Corps will develop such sites for mobile homes or readily fabricated dwellings, as will be identified to Corps by Commonwealth or its designee in writing, from time to time. Commonwealth will identify its designee to Corps in writing.

2. Corps will, with respect to such identified sites, do all work necessary to prepare and develop such sites, including distribution of utilities from the perimeter to the individual units, in such manner as to fully meet basic human needs for shelter;

3. Commonwealth agrees to pay Corps for the cost of all such work performed, except the distribution of utilities from the site perimeter to individual units, unless any such cost is paid or payable by any agency or agencies of the Federal Government.

4. Commonwealth will provide without cost to the United States all land easements and rights-of-way for authorized work.

5. Commonwealth will hold and save the United States harmless from any and all causes of actions, suits at law on claims or demands or from any liability of any nature whatsoever arising out of the performance of authorized work.

6. Commonwealth will maintain and operate or cause to be maintained and operated all authorized work after completion.

For Corps

R. H. Groves
Major General, USA
Division Engineers
North Atlantic Division

For Commonwealth

Ernest P. Kline
Lieutenant Governor and Civil
Defense Coordinator
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

# A STATUS REPORT BY

# THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL OF STATE AGENCIES

# FOR FLOOD RECOVERY IN THE

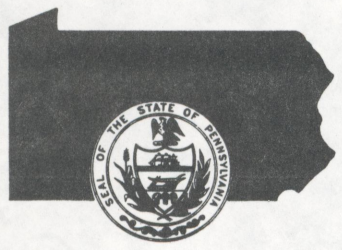
# WYOMING VALLEY

to

The Honorable Milton J. Shapp
Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

36 South Washington Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18701

October 5, 1972



# THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL OF STATE AGENCIES
## for Flood Recovery in the Wyoming Valley

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

October 5, 1972

**DEPARTMENTS:**

Agriculture
Education
(Student financial assistance)
Environmental Resources
Health
Justice
(Consumer Protection)
Labor & Industry
(Vocational Rehabilitation)
(Employment Security)
Public Welfare
Transportation
Commerce
Community Affairs

The Honorable Milton J. Shapp
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Governor Shapp:

This is a status report of your Council of State Agencies for Flood Recovery in the Wyoming Valley.

This report is not, nor was it intended to be, a comprehensive survey of the important work done by the wide range of State agencies including the State Police, National Guard, etc., which responded immediately to the flood disaster. It is a summary report of the continuing activities of the ten departments and agencies represented on your Council here in the Valley who together and on a coordinated basis continue to do their best to confront human and community needs.

No level of government has done as good a job of recovery work as probably should have been done. Delays in providing services have been excessive, too many citizens have been referred from place to place for a single problem, and programs have been too numerous and complicated for the ordinary citizen to cope with. A better, more carefully designed and more comprehensive disaster plan on a national basis should result from governments' experience in this disaster.

Nevertheless, the Commonwealth's response has been massive and, in most cases, effectively directed to human needs, as this report demonstrates.

At least three critical problems remain -

(1) the widespread confusion of flood victims over governmental programs and policies must be eliminated,

(2) while there has been a marked decline in unemployment, it remains inordinately high, and

(3) redevelopment policies must be decided and announced on an accelerated basis, so individual families can make important decisions for the years ahead.

The following is a summary of the activities of the constituent agencies serving on your Council of State Agencies for Flood Recovery in the Wyoming Valley.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Wilcox
Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -

The Flood Hit Rural People, Too

The first activity of the State Department of Agriculture while the water was still at flood level was to make sure the food in the flooded areas was suitable for human use.

A call for help for food inspectors went out to other departments throughout the State. At that point we began to get help from other areas to have a combined team of approximately 65 members under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry supervisor cooperating with the Department of Environmental Resources inspection supervisor. The City of Philadelphia sent five (5) food inspectors. We, also, used five (5) Dog Law Enforcement Officers, five (5) Food and Drug inspectors, eleven (11) Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture food inspectors from other regions and thirty (30) Department of Environmental Resources sanitarians. The nine (9) slaughter plants in the Wyoming Valley were handled by the Bureau of Animal Industry and Meat Hygiene.

From June 26 when the inspection program was enlarged, the personnel worked seven days a week until July 14 and then by July 19 coverage was nearly completed and the other outside agencies were released and Department of Environmental Resources took over its normal inspections. We had an agreement with the Department of Environmental Resources that any inspection reports we had would be available to them and vice versa for the State's use in accumulating data.

Department of Agriculture

During the period of June 26 to July 31 there were 645 inspections made of stores, warehouses, food processing plants, soft drink plants and distributors. This figure includes original food and reinspection for reopening of businesses.

During this period of inspection there were 249 voluntary disposals of flood damaged foods and related products. There were, also, 49 seizures which were condemned and disposed of. Besides condemning foods, all agents involved aided food establishment owners in getting equipment and manpower to move condemned food to the numerous landfills. This was done with the cooperation of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and sub-contractors under the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Advice was, also, given to business owners regarding the cleaning, repairing and sanitizing of buildings prior to reopening.

The approximate dollar value of food destroyed through inspection was $13,725,000 which is a very conservative figure as there were many places where food was destroyed that was beyond inspection.

Following is a breakdown of food establishments inspected:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wholesale Grocers..... | 40 |
| Bakeries..... | 24 |
| Beer and Soda Distributors..... | 12 |
| Rest. & Taverns(Wilkes-Barre excepted). | 89 |
| Misc. Food Processors (Seafood, Salad Makers, Candy Mfgrs.)..... | 5 |
| Food Store/Meat Markets..... | 112 |
| Cold Storage Warehouses..... | 1 |
| Ice Cream Plants..... | 1 |
| Dairies..... | 1 |
| Railroad Cars..... | 8 |
| Soda Bottling Plants..... | 4 |
| TOTAL..... | 297 |

Department of Agriculture

In the case of warehouses containing liquor, the Department of Agriculture embargoed everything within the warehouse and then turned over to the Auditor General's office the responsibility of disposal of the liquor.

During the height of the inspection activities, the Department of Agriculture manned seven (7) offices in the flood area with Department personnel.

The Department, with a damage survey, helped bring about the Federally sponsored Agri-Speed Program which was carried out under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The aim of the Agri-Speed Program was to aid flood victims clean up some of the damage and help them return to somewhat normal living conditions. The Agri-Speed Program, to September 23, has completed 23 projects, 8 are in process, plus 45 requests. The personnel employed under the program totals 65. The Agri-Speed Program is slated to end October 13 and at that time will be replaced with ACRE (Agriculture Community Recovery Effort) Program which is Pennsylvania subsidized. This should be operating by October 13 with a complement of 45 men in Bradford, Luzerne and Wyoming Counties.

The State Department of Agriculture continues to function in coordination with the Governor's Council. Its representative continues to receive an average of ten calls a day, many of which are from rural people requesting information relative to the other State agencies. Necessary referrals are made.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE -

Keeping Business Going

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce is administering a massive short-term loan program to get flood-damaged businesses back in operation to reduce unemployment. Its most important loan was for $2.5 million to the Wilkes-Barre Steam Heat Company to permit repairs to heat downtown Wilkes-Barre stores and homes.

The Department is also initiating a program to encourage the nearly 50% of flood damaged businesses who have not done so to consider applying for Small Business Administration Loans.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS -

Helping Where You Can

Agencies of the Department of Community Affairs have spent a large portion of their time in recent months on flood recovery activities in the Wyoming Valley.

The Department of Community Affairs was the first Department of State government to assure a supply of financial aid to flood-stricken communities. On June 29, 1972, only three days after the flood waters had subsided, the Department encumbered $9 million for flood relief activities - $7 million for the Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County Redevelopment Authorities. This grant was designed to permit local redevelopment authorities meet a wide range of community needs. This grant, for example, has funded the Property Improvement Program.

Recently the Department's Secretary was named chairman of the Governor's Council of State Agencies for Flood Recovery in the Wyoming Valley. The Department is staffing, with strong support from other Departments, much of the Council's activities.

The Department has received approximately $20 million from the Flood Disaster Relief Fund - a special appropriation of the Pennsylvania General Assembly. These funds are being used for the following activities:

1. Creation of disaster recovery team. The Department is presently employing professionals for this program -- some of whom are themselves flood victims. The major thrust of the program will be to give specialized technical assistance to flood-stricken communities for the next two years and to supplement the work normally undertaken by the specially trained

technical assistance staff of the Department's regional offices.

2. Disaster Planning Assistance (State and Federal). Funds are being made available to local and regional planning agencies through this program so that the necessary comprehensive development planning can take place prior to the Commonwealth investing money into redevelopment and housing programs in the communities.

3. Disaster Redevelopment. The goal of these funds is to make it possible financially for communities to undertake the necessary surveys and planning activities which will ultimately lead to redevelopment programs with full State and Federal funding. The General Assembly has approved a $100 million State bond issue to be administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs to pay for the entire local portion of Federally-assisted urban renewal projects. The State's $100 million should produce close to $300 million of Federal dollars. Much, though not all, of these funds will come to the Wyoming Valley for land acquisition, rehabilitation, etc.

4. Housing Assistance. The money made available for this program, over $3 million, is being used in a flexible fashion to finance housing site preparation costs and technical housing assistance.

5. Housing Inspection. The Department of Community Affairs hired housing inspectors from communities not damaged during the flood. These inspectors have worked in the flood-damaged neighborhoods with local building inspectors and flood damage survey workers. These inspectors were financed by an OEP grant administered by the Department of Community Affairs. It also had available temporarily the services of a crew of

New Jersey building inspectors. These inspectors were working in Pennsylvania within 48 hours after the Department had requested aid from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

6. Mobile Home Pad Rentals. It was the Commonwealth's responsibility to supply group sites or pads in commercial mobile home parks for all temporary mobile homes. State funds, provided by a special disaster appropriation of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, will be used to pay leases on trailer pads at commercial mobile home parks acquired by the Commonwealth. The Department also leased sites to meet Federal requirements much faster than the sites could be developed and occupied. The Commonwealth, as a portion of its share of the development of the mobile home group sites, spent an excess of $500,000 for off-site improvements.

The Department of Community Affairs has been responsible for supplying all auxiliary buildings in the mobile home group sites, including a number of townhouses acquired under the Neighborhood Assistance Act, several inflatable structures acquired for the recreation program and a large number of modular structures to be used for commercial and public use.

The Department negotiated a cost-share formula for the acquisition and installation of these auxiliary buildings with OEP and negotiated a cost-share formula that was accepted by OEP for the management and maintenance of all group mobile home sites.

The Department contracted with the American City Corporation to develop a program for management of these group sites. This study was turned over to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to use in developing

a management and maintenance program for trailer parks in the Wyoming Valley area.

7. Volunteer Fire and Ambulance Associations Reimbursement. Many volunteer fire companies and ambulance associations in the Commonwealth suffered heavy loss of equipment as a result of the flood, reducing their fire fighting capacity. This grant program, proposed by the Lieutenant Governor, is designed to make available to these companies replacement equipment. This particular program was necessary because the Federal government did not have programs that would assist these types of semi-public activities.

8. Recreation Assistance. Many of the recreational facilities in the Commonwealth were severely damaged during the flooding and population shifts have occurred making it mandatory that new recreation facilities be established in different areas and new programs be developed for these areas. One specific activity under this program, financed with State and Federal funds, is the creation of recreation programs for those families living in the larger mobile home group sites as well as those who returned to their local communities.

9. State Program to Assist Individual Flood Victims. Over 400 flood victims have used the questionnaire published in full page ads sponsored by the Governor's Council of State Agencies for Flood Recovery in the Wyoming Valley to tell the Council their problems. These requests for help are promptly forwarded to Federal, State and local agencies for action. A follow-up on results is made.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION -

Keeping Public Education Functioning

The Pennsylvania Department of Education effort in the Wyoming Valley has been of two types: (1) direct support and (2) coordination with Federal agencies.

(1) Direct Support

Direct support activities in the Wyoming Valley began immediately following the flood. Visits by the Secretary of Education, the Commissioners for Basic and Higher Education, and other staff led to formal and informal meetings with appropriate school officials. Discussions resulting led to the appointment of a Wilkes-Barre based department staff member as the Secretary of Education's personal representative to the Wyoming Valley. Authority to approve exceptions to existing regulations was vested in the Secretary's representative in order to speed needed authorization to permit the opening of school. Direct support activities include:

(a) Regulation Exceptions

Exceptions to the 180-day school year requirement were granted to ten school districts. Exceptions to the normal school day pattern, i.e. double and split sessions, were granted in three districts.

(b) In-Service Program

Through the Luzerne Intermediate Unit the Department provided a massive three-day in-service program during the week prior to school opening. Approximately 70 Department staff conducted training sessions for nearly 2,600 professional staff in ten school districts in the Wyoming Valley. Sessions were coordinated in Wilkes-Barre by the Secretary's representative and designed to meet identified school district needs.

(c) Bussing

An elaborate bussing system was planned and established to provide the option for students living temporarily outside their regular school districts to return to their former schools. The Secretary's representative and one additional Department staff member who has been assigned to Wilkes-Barre for the duration of the emergency worked closely with representatives from the Luzerne intermediate unit to plan and establish bus routes and schedules which transport approximately 400 children from trailer parks as well as private locations to schools they formerly attended. The program is constantly monitored and modified by Department and intermediate unit staff. The program is funded through the intermediate unit under P.L. 81-874.

(d) Telephone Survey

Problems of locating students were substantial. The Department established and maintained a telephone survey facility at the Catholic Youth Center in Wilkes-Barre to assist in locating students and to resolve personal problems with inter-district bus transportation.

(e) Counselling Program

A program to augment existing pupil and family counselling facilities is currently being designed. Department personnel working with Luzerne Intermediate Unit staff and the counselling staff of ten local school districts have met and are proceeding with the design of an Intermediate Unit based pupil personnel services program to counter a predicted increase in the need for psychological and sociological services. Key ingredient in the design is the inclusion of the facilities of non-school public and private family service agencies.

(f) Coordination of Efforts

The Pennsylvania Department of Education has maintained communication with other service agencies seeking to provide social services to families displaced by the flood.

(2) Federal Coordination

Federal coordination efforts have centered in Harrisburg and have related to the completion of damage survey reports and the submission of applications under P.L. 81-874 and P.L. 91-606 for reimbursement for physical and equipment damage inflicted by Hurricane Agnes on public and private elementary, secondary, and higher education facilities and on public libraries. One Harrisburg based representative from Basic Education, from Higher Education, and from the state library has served to schedule and monitor survey and application procedures.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES -

Dealing With the "Nuts and Bolts" Problems

Of all the Departments of the State Government the Department of Environmental Resources was called on to make perhaps the most massive and immediate response of all to the June disaster. For example, inspections were conducted on all industrial waste, water supply and sewage treatment plants affected by the flood until they were in full operation. Only one sewage treatment plant of the Wyoming Valley Sewage Authority is not in full operation. A meeting on the problem with concerned local officials is scheduled at an early date.

The Department also operated an emergency rodent control program almost all of which was conducted in the Valley. A major mosquito control program was initiated in the Valley. In addition, the Department made over 500 inspections at the numerous evacuation centers in the State. It was called on to make, as a result of the flood, many specialized inspections of water supply sources, eating and drink establishments and mobile home parks inundated by the flood.

At the height of the post-flood cleanup the Department established or supervised 14 temporary and permanent solid waste disposal sites in Wyoming Valley. In this activity, as in many others, it worked closely with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Department has placed high priority on reviewing the design of the Swoyersville-Forty Fort, the Wyoming-West Wyoming, the Wadhama River in Plymouth Borough and the Duryea area flood protection projects to determine their adequacy in averting future flood emergencies. Two other flood protection projects, Spring Run and Swoyersville on Bowman Creek, are in the early planning stage.

The Department also assisted local agencies prepare and file damage survey reports. It provided the first site for a temporary mobile home park -- at Slocum State Park.

GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION -

Strengthening Local Law Enforcement

Following the flood, staff was immediately sent to all police departments affected by the flood to determine what steps were necessary to enable their departments to operate. On July 5, the Governor's Justice Commission dispatched a motorized office to Kingston to assist some 31 communities in applying for funds to replace Communication Equipment and Supplies lost during the disaster. These applications were approved by the Governor's Justice Commission on July 10th.

The money was made available out of the block grant appropriations made to the State of Pennsylvania under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. This quick action by the Governor's Justice Commission enabled the affected police departments to maintain police operations in the disaster area.

The second phase of involvement by the Northeast Regional Office was the establishment of police patrols for the Mobile Home Sites established for the flood victims. In a period of 9 days the Governor's Justice Commission and its Northeast Regional Office organized, assisted in employing and initiated a training school for 72 law enforcement officers. The training school provided 80 hours of concentrated training in order that these officers would have training prior to being placed on the street. The training school was conducted by the Pennsylvania State Police Academy and held at the National Guard Armory, Plymouth, Pennsylvania. The school began on Monday, September 18 and commencement exercises were conducted September 29. Fourteen municipalities are participating in this program which provides 71 policemen and one policewoman in addition to 15 vehicles necessary for patrol. Technical assistance is being provided by the Police Consulting Program, Department of Community Affairs and the LEAA Technical Assistance Program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH -

Protecting the Peoples' Health

At the time of the flood disaster, the Department of Health established and assisted in the establishment of Medical Care Centers. The purpose for establishing these centers was to give some relief to the unaffected, overloaded hospitals. Necessary referrals to hospitals from these centers were handled through the Health Department. Coordination with other Departments of State, Civil Defense and the hospitals was done through the utilization of key State personnel. Over a million dollars in drugs and medical equipment which was donated to the Health Department was carefully itemized and distributed to various hospitals and other health-related services. Medical society physicians and other physicians were supported through staff efforts drawn from all over the Commonwealth. Since coming on board, this has continued but to a lesser degree and more direct services from the State Health Centers have been delivered to this flood-affected area.

Among the major disaster activities of the Department are:

1. A mass screening immunization process against influenza
2. Typhoid screening to discover typhoid carriers.
3. Tracing all tuberculosis active patients and getting them under control
4. Contracting with physicians for supportive clinical services
5. Contract with Health & Hospital Planning Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania for the planning of short, intermediate, and long-term goals
6. Nurses and other health consultants are manning our posts in the trailer parks and we are assessing the displaced population in totality.

PENNSYLVANIA HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE AGENCY -

Keeping College Students in College

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency opened emergency operations offices August 7th to begin an intensive program of assistance to flood victims.

The Agency received referrals from the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare at Kings College, from the Jewish Welfare Agency, and numerous contacts as a result of an extensive publicity campaign carried out by the Agency through the cooperation of the public media (television, radio and newspapers). The media campaign consisted of taped television and radio announcements, program appearances by PHEAA representatives, free newspaper advertisements and general news coverage. All were geared to locating the prospective student and helping him to continue his plans for higher education for the 1972-73 scholastic year.

About 1,200 contacts were made with students, either in person or via telephone from the CYC offices of PHEAA. As of October 3, 1972 information requests were still being received at the Agency office. Such inquiries have been averaging more than 200 per week. Most of the queries and contacts resulted in actual dissemination of scholarship applications.

The Agency, through its office in the midst of the flooded area, was able to render significant assistance by encouraging flood victim students to stay in college to file applications reflecting their altered circumstances so as to be able to enter school for the first time this fall. Moreover, the Agency's emergency office assisted in the arrangement of

temporary loans and developed liaison between the student and the colleges to forestall the need for immediate payment of school funds pending either future grants or loans.

The Agency has processed some 4,300 student applications and is awarding scholarships in the sum of $3,884,400 appropriated by the Pennsylvania General Assembly. The average award to a student whose parents had sustained flood losses is $908. This was direct, student-oriented aid. In addition, more than $580,000 in state money was appropriated to both public and private colleges in areas where the flood losses were most severe as part of a state program of cooperation with the colleges in the use of federal government money to aid students through work study and other programs.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE -

Bureau of Consumer Protection

The Bureau of Consumer Protection assists flood victims who believe they have been cheated.

During 24 days of operation, there have been 1,665 contacts made by this agency; however, only 211 of these required written documentation to this time. To resolve a complaint or inquiry, the Bureau utilized the telephone method thereby eliminating accumulation of paperwork other than noting a contact being made. At the present time there are 65 unresolved complaints in process; of this number 16 involve one Building/Repair Contractor; and we are in the process now of preparing litigation against that firm for various reasons. Another five of the 65 cases involve a mail-order book firm, presently defunct, and difficulty is experienced in contacting responsible officials to satisfy these complaints. The remaining 44 unresolved cases are awaiting further information or time for satisfactory completion of job performances, etc.

The types of complaints are varied, but it is noted that 50% are equally divided between Building/Repair Contractors, for failure to complete contracts, and merchants, for failure in fulfilling sales and/or service contracts. Other types of complaints are against Landlords, Used Car Dealers, Insurance Firms, small repair contractors and various other one-of-a-kind types.

We conservatively estimate that only 50% of our complaints are flood-related. The actions resulting in these complaints were initiated prior to the flood date of June 23, 1972.

Some complainants were not correct in their allegations, when the respondent's rebuttal was compared with the charges.

Almost all complaints have been resolved in favor of the complainants.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY -

Employment and Occupational Security

The Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor and Industry opened a claims office at the Wyoming Valley Mall in Wilkes-Barre on June 27, 1972, which was 4 days after Hurricane Agnes struck, and on this day, 4,000 flood victims were serviced by our claims-taking unit. Efforts were then directed to bring this service to all sections of the flood disaster, and at the end of the week the BES opened and staffed 17 itinerant points covering all areas affected by the disaster. During our first month ending July 31, 1972, over 45,000 disaster-stricken applicants had filed new claims under the Unemployment Compensation and Disaster Unemployment Assistance programs. This was in addition to our normal claims load.

Since Hurricane Agnes struck Wyoming Valley, the Bureau of Employment Security has processed 207,000 compensable UC claims and 165,000 DUA compensable claims. This amounts to an expenditure of over $22.5 million.

In addition to the BES claims-taking activity, they have also placed in employment, over 3,500 individuals. Over 50% of these people have been utilized in servicing the needs of flood-related agencies such as: HUD, SBA and GSA.

On July 24, 1972, the Bureau of Employment Security was mandated to immediately put into operation the Special Program for Emergency Employment Development (SPEED) which was established to provide short-term work experience for unemployed persons in activities which provide relief from flood disaster caused by Tropical Storm Agnes.

Department of Labor and Industry

The Pennsylvania State Employment Service recruited and referred unemployed individuals to public and private non-profit organizations which were engaged in flood disaster relief activities. SPEED participants were assigned to work in the reclamation of public facilities, clearing debris, provided special public aid available to flood victims, and other related activities.

Over 5,500 individuals in the Luzerne County flood area participated in this SPEED program and it involved an outlay of over $3 million to date. This program is scheduled to phase out on October 13, 1972.

Other agencies under the Department of Labor and Industry immediately went into action to provide necessary flood-related services.

The Department of Occupational and Industrial Safety began inspections of facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, school facilities, and other private and public buildings that were inundated by the flood. Their department is continually reinspecting all buildings that require repair work prior to final approval. Approximately 87 such inspections were made of buildings housing classrooms, dormitories, administrative offices, etc., and necessary orders have been issued to bring these facilities up to department standards. They will continue to be on top of this phase of inspection until all such buildings have been given a final approval for occupancy.

The Department of Occupational & Industrial Safety has coordinated their inspection scheduling with HUD officials and they also have made their services available to the Corps of Engineers and the

Department of Labor and Industry

Department of Community Affairs.

The following information will reflect the roles played by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and Workmen's Compensation Bureau during and after the flood emergency:

B.V.R. representatives were stationed at each Evacuation Center in order to render on-the-spot assistance. All forms of physical restoration services were rendered at the Evacuation Centers for the replacement of appliances such as hearing aid devices, orthopedic shoes, body braces, artificial limbs, corrective lenses, and dental restoration. In several cases open heart surgery was authorized for flood-stricken victims without the necessary forms. All red tape was abolished. Other vital services rendered were provisions for room and board for college students made homeless by the flood.

Nine counselors were assigned to the Post Flood Recovery Task Force and dispatched to the temporary mobile home park areas to satisfy the needs of park residents. Once again, Rehabilitation services were authorized for the evacuees. It should also be noted that ramps were made available for wheelchair patients to enter and depart their mobile homes eliminating all barriers.

During the emergency period, the Workmen's Compensation Bureau made every effort to maintain its scheduling in servicing the cases involving employers and workers in the disaster area. This involved a great deal of work in locating individuals and planning necessary appointments and schedules.

The Department of Labor and Industry, through its assigned agencies in the flood disaster area, are continuing their all-out efforts to maintain and improve mandated services to our disaster-stricken public.

Department of Labor and Industry

The Bureau of Employment Security, in cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare, and the HEW Regional Office, have developed and submitted a proposal for Job-Ready Employment to meet the needs of approximately 37,000 unemployed and displaced persons. One phase of the proposal offers employer incentive payments of hourly rates up to 75% to be paid by the Federal government. The goal of this program is to cover 10,000 jobs at a total cost of over $65 million, and would cover the full range of public and private employment.

Coupled with this proposal is a New-Day Employment program to cover On-The-Job Training employment. Its primary emphasis will be directed toward occupations in the following fields: construction and repair, furniture manufacturing, health areas, and automobile repair. Enrollees would receive a training stipend of $2.50 per hour plus allowances for transportation, child care and special needs.

With the implementation of these two programs, we will have the necessary tools to help stabilize our local labor market. These combined programs are budgeted at over $73 million. There has been no progress reported on these proposals.

In addition to the above proposals, we have requested 250 training slots under Section 241 of the Manpower Development and Training Act, which covers areas with an unemployment rate of 12% or more. As of this date, no funding has been made on this request.

The Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation will continue to search out and provide necessary restoration services to individuals requiring

their help to become employable.

The Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety, and the Workmen's Compensation agency will follow through on current problems affecting flood-stricken applicants and employers to determine that all possible service is utilized to help our recovery program.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE -

Meeting Emergency Human Needs

The June 1972 flood resulted in massive devastation and displacement of approximately 88,500 individuals in Luzerne County and 554 in Wyoming County. Even before the flood waters had subsided, the resources of the Northeastern Regional Office of the Department of Public Welfare were quickly mobilized. Voluntary and public agency officials were called together in emergency session to address themselves to the matter of flood recovery.

Because the physical plants of the human services agencies in Luzerne County and Wyoming County were inundated by the flood waters and more than 50% of all staff in the agencies were personally affected, the staffing, management and administration of the programs was of necessity taken over by the Regional Office. Direction of the Luzerne County Board of Assistance was provided through the Regional Office. Emergency Day Care staff was also supplied through this effort. Staff to assist in the operation of all programs was deployed from other parts of the Region and State. Material, equipment and supplies lost in the flood were secured on a loan basis from non-affected agencies and departments.

Flood information centers were immediately established at 23 locations throughout Luzerne and Wyoming Counties. The Department coordinated these centers. These centers were opened on a 24-hour basis for several weeks and were staffed by personnel from all of the human services agencies; not only those under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare but also other State agencies. Among the latter were Pennsylvania Department of Health, Community Affairs,

Department of Public Welfare

Labor & Industry, Environmental Resources, Education, and Justice. Services including free food stamps, emergency cash assistance, child care, etc. required by flood victims were made available to them at easily accessible points. In addition information and referral to Federal agencies was made for temporary housing, SBA loans, counseling and professional help in health and environmental problems.

The Department developed a contract with voluntary agencies in neighboring Lackawanna County whereby those agencies joined the public agencies in the Flood Information Centers to provide not only information and referral services but to assist in the completion of applications and fulfill the role of Ombudsman for those individuals seeking help at the centers.

Because there were approximately 23,400 children displaced by the flood, Emergency Day Care Centers were established. These centers served a total of 4,664 children from June 23 through the end of July 1972. At that time the Emergency Centers were phased out and the children still needing day care absorbed into the existing Luzerne County Day Care program. The number of children served prior to the flood was 240 as compared to 4,664 subsequent to June 23, 1972.

Because of the fact that Luzerne and Wyoming Counties were declared disaster areas, the U. S. Department of Agriculture authorized the provision of free food stamps to flood affected families. This program was implemented immediately and from its inception to the present $3,172,125 in free food stamps has been authorized to flood victims in Luzerne and Wyoming Counties. The following is a breakdown of the number of families, individuals, and cost of this phase of the program.

Department of Public Welfare

Luzerne County

| No. Households | No. Persons | Cash Issuance |
|---|---|---|
| 72,179 | 223,393 | $3,164,697 |

Wyoming County

| No. Households | No. Persons | Cash Issuance |
|---|---|---|
| 153 | 526 | $ 7,248 |

In addition to the above, Emergency Cash Assistance granted because of need directly related to the flood was as follows:

Luzerne County

| No. Families | $ in Emergency Assistance |
|---|---|
| 236 | $35,459,40 |

Wyoming County

| No. Families | $ in Emergency Assistance |
|---|---|
| 2 | $ 287.50 |

In the Wyoming Valley five nursing homes with a total of 300 patients were flood affected and evacuation of the patients became necessary. This was accomplished by DPW Regional Office staff who made all necessary arrangements. Initially, patients were evacuated to those hospitals and nursing homes still in operation and where vacancies existed. Through special approval secured by the Regional Office, the approved capacity of licensed nursing homes was extended when health and safety standards could be maintained.

Beginning June 28, 1972, four teams were organized and dispatched to visit County Boards of Assistance and County Boards of Assistance outposts, evacuation centers, nursing homes and hospitals in the flooded areas to ascertain their needs, problems and the extent of damages.

These teams were the only communications with these facilities during the first week after the flood waters subsided. Information brought back by the teams was referred to the appropriate agencies to provide assistance where needed.

The teams were multi-departmental. They included a DPW Standards Representative and Social Worker; Department of Health Public Nurse; and an Environmental Resources Sanitary Engineer.

Visits were made to all flooded areas within the Region, including 66 evacuation centers, 30 nursing homes, and 12 hospitals. Some of these facilities were visited several times.

A survey team of caseworkers and Social Workers deployed from throughout the State conducted a survey of persons in "Feeding Lines" at evacuation centers to determine the extent of their loss and need and to refer them to the appropriate Federal, State or local agencies.

During the period immediately following the flood, Retreat State Hospital as well as all other agencies was completely cut off because of failure of the telephone communications system. Contact was maintained here and throughout the entire area by use of radio communication provided by the Department of Environmental Resources. Supplies, manpower and medications were delivered to the hospital by helicopter.

In addition to radio contact, constant courier service was maintained between the Regional Office and the agencies and institutions.

As soon as telephone service was restored, phones were manned in the Regional Office on a 24-hour basis. Status reports, requests for assistance and any problems encountered by the operating agencies were funneled into this operation handled by staff borrowed from areas

throughout the State.

Through the efforts of the Regional Office banking and food marketing industries opened their facilities on Saturday and Sunday, July 1st and 2nd, as well as July 4th. These arrangements were made in order to facilitate honoring free food stamp authorizations by the banks and purchase of food with the stamps over the long holiday weekend. This same arrangement for weekend services continued for several weeks.

After the immediate emergency had been met and in a continuing effort to provide services in a most expeditious and concerted kind of effort, the United Services Agency was created. This vital program provides a comprehensive, coordinated human services delivery system from a network of eight strategically located multi-service centers. These will be further augmented by outposts at selected mobile home sites.

Through contract negotiated with the County Commissioners of Luzerne and Wyoming Counties effective October 1, 1972 the State assumed the county costs for the administration through the United Services Agency of the following programs:

1. Luzerne/Wyoming Mental Health/Mental Retardation Program.
2. Luzerne County Day Care Program.
3. Luzerne and Wyoming County Child Welfare.
4. Luzerne County Juvenile Detention Center.
5. Luzerne County and Wyoming County Juvenile Probation Services.
6. Luzerne County Bureau for Aging.

Department of Public Welfare

In addition the Income Maintenance and Social Services Programs of the Luzerne and Wyoming County Boards of Assistance will continue to be administered as State Programs by the United Services Agency.

To date $1,200,000 has been provided to the Luzerne County Bureau for the Aging for an extension of services in Luzerne and Wyoming Counties. Wyoming County currently has no aging programs and establishment of such will be necessary. In Luzerne as well as Wyoming County the expanded services will include screening, Protective Services, Foster Care, Activity Centers, Community Kitchens and Meals on Wheels, Homemaker Service and Case work Services.

An amendment to the existing Day Care Contract with the Luzerne County Commissioners authorized an additional $1,358,000 for expanded Day Care Services.

Cost of administration of the United Services Agency and provision of technical and consultative assistance to agencies as well as establishment of some facilities will be funded in the amount of $592,000 by an amendment to the Delaware County section 1115 demonstration project. In addition, proposals for the expansion of services and waivers of some State and Federal requirements which are now under consideration, if accepted should free a large amount of Federal dollars. This money, if made available, will permit expansion of existing services and provision of new services to a large segment of the population in Luzerne and Wyoming Counties.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION -

The June 1972 flood caused severe disruption to bridges and roadways in Luzerne County. A brief summary of the Department's activities follows:

(1) Bridges: Twenty-three bridges were damaged as a result of the June flood. Sixteen of these bridges have since been repaired and reopened. The Army Corps of Engineers has erected a Bailey Bridge where Traffic Route 11 crosses the Shickshinny Creek. PennDOT is constructing a temporary bridge at North Street which is scheduled to be open January 15, 1973. The remaining six bridges will require complete restoration. We anticipate beginning construction of these structures as soon as plan development permits.

(2) Roadway: Roadways in Luzerne County damaged by the flood have been restored and all State roads are currently open to travel.

(3) Expenditures: To date, approximately $820,000 has been expended in Luzerne County to remove debris and rehabilitate the State Highway System.

Figures compiled to date from 123 Damage Survey Reports indicate that future grants in aid will exceed $40 million.

(4) PennDOT has provided Luzerne County with bridge engineering expertise to assess damage to several large County-owned bridges; also, Municipal Services has helped local governments complete Damage Survey Reports and make application for OEP aid.

Flood

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
HARRISBURG
17120

THE SECRETARY

October 18, 1972

The Honorable Max Rosenn, Chairman
Flood Recovery Task Force, Inc.
Room 229, Federal Building
197 South Main Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18701

Dear Judge Rosenn:

As a member of the Flood Recovery Task Force it occurred to me that you might wish to have a copy of a recent Status Report of the Governor's Council of State Agencies for Flood Recovery in Wyoming Valley.

We would be pleased to have your comments on this report and suggestions as to how to proceed in the remaining difficult problem areas.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William H. Wilcox
Secretary

Enclosure

Judge Rosenn
from B Bleier

Flood

MILTON J. SHAPP
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

NEWS RELEASE
EMBARGO UNTIL IMMEDIATE

Friday, January 26, 1973

Governor Milton J. Shapp, in the latest bi-weekly flood expenditure report, today said the Commonwealth has now spent or committed a total of $47.2 million, a $2.2 million increase over the previous reporting period.

The General Assembly appropriated a total of $150 million to finance programs of flood relief for Pennsylvania citizens, businesses and governmental units. So far $116.4 million of the total has been allocated by the Governor to 17 state agencies.

As in past reports, the largest area of expenditure increase occurred in the emergency short-term commerical loan program in the Department of Commerce. So far the program has expenditures of $25.6 million, a $1.4 million increase over two weeks ago.

To date some $5.8 million in commercial loans have been returned to the state from the borrowers. This is an increase of nearly $200,000 since the last report.

Other large areas of expenditure for the Commonwealth are the Department of Community Affairs, $7.6 million, with the largest portion of the total, $6.8 million, going for housing and redevelopment; Department of Environmental Resources, $1.2 million; Department of Public Welfare $1.5 million.

All of the 17 agencies allocated funds showed increased expenditures in the current reporting period. The $2.2 million spent or committed in the last two weeks leaves the Commonwealth with an allocated balance of $74.9 million. This added to the unallocated $33.6 million gives the state an overall balance of $108.6 million.

A complete breakdown is included with this report.

MORE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATUS OF FLOOD RELIEF RECOVERY PROGRAMS
(STATE FUNDS ONLY)
AS OF JANUARY 19, 1973

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor's Office (Human Relations Commission) | | | | | |
| Insure Compliance with Equal Opportunity Laws | $ 374,000.00 | $ - | $ 18,840.16 | $ 67,947.50 | $ 287,212.34 |
| Treasury | | | | | |
| Refunding Corporation Taxes | 2,000,000.00 | - | - | 787,398.80 | 1,212,601.20 |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Agriculture Community Recovery Effort | 1,000,000.00 | - | 908.45 | 214,633.98 | 784,457.57 |
| Transfers to State Farm Products Show | 500,000.00 | - | - | 500,000.00 | - |
| Total | 1,500,000.00 | - | 908.45 | 714,633.98 | 784,457.57 |
| Civil Defense | | | | | |
| General Clean-up and Relief | 1,000,000.00 | - | 1,017.59 | 397,462.10 | 601,520.31 |
| Commerce | | | | | |
| Emergency Short-term Commercial Loans | 30,000,000.00 | 5,812,242.94 | - | 25,613,000.00 | 10,199,242.94 |
| Advertising | 100,000.00 | - | 25,000.00 | - | 75,000.00 |
| Industrial Development Assistance | 500,000.00 | - | - | - | 500,000.00 |
| Site Development | 1,000,000.00 | - | - | 99,975.00 | 900,025.00 |
| Coordination Unit | 200,000.00 | - | 54,338.18 | 40,501.07 | 105,160.75 |
| Total | 31,800,000.00 | 5,812,242.94 | 79,338.18 | 25,753,476.07 | 11,779,428.69 |
| Community Affairs | | | | | |
| General Government | 500,000.00 | - | 7,572.90 | 56,656.92 | 435,770.18 |
| Housing and Redevelopment | 11,500,000.00 | - | 3,695,729.00 | 6,831,280.00 | 972,991.00 |
| Housing Assistance | 3,690,000.00 | - | 189,300.00 | 273,054.06 | 3,227,645.94 |
| Recreation | 867,000.00 | - | 309,490.50 | 245,663.50 | 311,846.00 |
| Planning Assistance | 500,000.00 | - | 27,325.00 | - | 472,675.00 |
| Grants to Volunteer Fire Companies and Ambulance Services | 1,700,000.00 | - | 4,300.00 | 28,601.10 | 1,667,098.90 |
| Site Development - Mobile Homes | 1,165,000.00 | - | - | 154,918.66 | 1,010,081.34 |
| Total | 19,922,000.00 | - | 4,233,717.40 | 7,590,174.24 | 8,098,108.36 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | | | | | |
| Aid to Public Schools | 750,000.00 | - | - | - | 750,000.00 |
| Higher Education Refugee Accommodation | 33,000.00 | - | - | - | 33,000.00 |
| Public Library Flood Relief | 1,040,000.00 | - | 124,600.00 | - | 915,400.00 |
| Manpower Development Training | 300,000.00 | - | 31,348.00 | - | 268,652.00 |
| Total | 2,123,000.00 | - | 155,948.00 | - | 1,967,052.00 |
| Environmental Resources | | | | | |
| General Government Operations | 2,000,000.00 | - | 299,274.27 | 595,455.04 | 1,105,270.69 |
| Restoration and Improvements to Local Flood Protection Projects | 50,000.00 | - | - | 1,807.50 | 48,192.50 |
| Restoration and Flood Control Dams | 75,000.00 | - | - | 1,664.00 | 73,336.00 |
| Stream Improvements | 1,285,000.00 | - | 105,233.77 | 22,084.90 | 1,157,681.33 |
| Restore and Rehabilitate Damaged Recreation Areas | 3,300,000.00 | - | 63,833.57 | 2,838.22 | 3,233,328.21 |
| Solid Waste Management-Region II North | 90,000.00 | - | 54,184.42 | 13,405.50 | 22,410.08 |
| Control of Mine Pool Elevation and Mine Subsidence | 2,128,000.00 | - | - | - | 2,128,000.00 |
| Convert Frances Slocum State Park into a Temporary Site for Mobile Homes for Flood Victims | 100,000.00 | - | 1,543.72 | 13,117.06 | 85,339.22 |
| Total | 9,028,000.00 | - | 524,069.75 | 650,372.22 | 7,853,558.03 |
| Health | | | | | |
| Restoration of Health Delivery System | 2,300,000.00 | - | 380,288.70 | 97,331.87 | 1,822,379.43 |
| Support for Comprehensive Health Planning | 150,000.00 | - | 82,850.00 | 10,150.00 | 57,000.00 |
| Non-Specified | 7,550,000.00 | - | - | - | 7,550,000.00 |
| Total | 10,000,000.00 | - | 463,138.70 | 107,481.87 | 9,429,379.43 |
| Historical and Museum Commission | | | | | |
| Restoration of Historical Sites | 100,000.00 | - | - | - | 100,000.00 |
| Justice | | | | | |
| Legal Aid | 25,000.00 | - | - | - | 25,000.00 |
| Consumer Protection | 150,000.00 | - | 3,790.67 | 24,477.66 | 121,731.67 |
| Total | 175,000.00 | - | 3,790.67 | 24,477.66 | 146,731.67 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military Affairs | | | | | |
| National Guard Expenses | 4,000,000.00 | - | 727,383.95 | 525,719.91 | 2,746,896.14 |
| Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency | | | | | |
| Emergency Scholarship Assistance | 3,384,000.00 | - | - | 1,583,194.00 | 1,800,806.00 |
| Public Welfare | | | | | |
| Public Assistance | 25,000,000.00 | - | 122,750.00 | 379,205.97 | 24,498,044.03 |
| Mobile Service Unit | 265,000.00 | - | - | - | 265,000.00 |
| Aging Programs | 800,000.00 | - | 283,979.12 | - | 516,020.88 |
| Special Services for the Aging | 1,000,000.00 | - | 1,950.00 | 630.50 | 997,419.50 |
| Day Care | 1,500,000.00 | - | 497,526.25 | 138,513.22 | 863,960.53 |
| United Services Agency | 1,000,000.00 | - | 5,774.07 | 12,374.14 | 981,851.79 |
| Mental Health Service | 150,000.00 | - | 96,035.81 | 14,327.80 | 39,636.39 |
| Total | 29,715,000.00 | - | 1,008,015.25 | 545,051.63 | 28,161,933.12 |
| State | | | | | |
| Voters' Re-registration | 250,000.00 | - | - | 244,963.61 | 5,036.39 |
| State Police | | | | | |
| State Police Expenses | 400,000.00 | - | - | 394,771.10 | 5,228.90 |
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Transit Service Assistance | 600,000.00 | - | 462,311.25 | 137,688.75 | - |
| Allocated Total | 116,371,000.00 | 5,812,242.94 | 7,678,479.35 | 39,524,813.44 | 74,979,950.15 |
| Governor's Office - Unallocated Balance | 33,629,000.00 | - | - | - | 33,629,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | $150,000,000.00 | $5,812,242.94 | $7,678,479.35 | $39,524,813.44 | $108,608,950.15 |

* The unallocated balance includes $20,000,000 that has been reserved by the Governor for the Department of Commerce for Emergency Short-term Commercial Loans.

Prepared by:
Governor's Office of Administration
January 26, 1973

Judge Max Rosenn
from B. Blee

MILTON J. SHAPP
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

NEWS RELEASE
EMBARGO UNTIL: IMMEDIATE

Thursday, February 22, 1973

Governor Milton J. Shapp today issued the latest bi-weekly report on the expenditures of $150 million appropriated by the General Assembly for flood relief.

Shapp said the Commonwealth has now spent or committed a total of $53.1 million, a $2.3 million increase over the last report issued two weeks ago.

To date a total of $116.8 million of the appropriated funds have been allocated to 17 state agencies. Since the last report, Shapp said, he has officially allocated an additional $200,000 to the Office of State Planning and Development for short and long-range disaster planning.

He also said he has allocated another $200,000 to the Historical and Museum Commission for the restoration of historical sites throughout the Commonwealth which suffered damage during the flood.

The largest expenditure has been the emergency short-term commercial loan program in the Department of Commerce. Of their $30 million allocation the program has now distributed nearly $28.8 million.

Of the total distributed in the loan program the Commonwealth has received repayment of $8.5 million. These funds are combined with the available funds leaving the loan program with $9.8 million available.

As in past reports nearly every department and agency shows an increase in expenditures and commitments over the two-week period.

A complete breakdown of the funds is included.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATUS OF FLOOD RELIEF RECOVERY PROGRAMS
(STATE FUNDS ONLY)
AS OF FEBRUARY 16, 1973

| DEPARTMENTS<br>PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor's Office | | | | | |
| Human Relations Commission<br>Insure Compliance with Equal Opportunity Laws | $ 374,000.00 | $ - | $ 9,426.24 | $ 110,262.38 | $ 254,311.38 |
| Office of State Planning and Development<br>Short and Long Range Disaster Recovery Planning | 210,000.00 | - | - | - | 210,000.00 |
| Total | 584,000.00 | | 9,426.24 | 110,262.38 | 464,311.38 |
| Treasury | | | | | |
| Refunding Corporation Taxes | 2,000,000.00 | - | - | 1,022,616.63 | 977,383.37 |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Agriculture Community Recovery Effort | 1,000,000.00 | - | 2,959.10 | 338,290.24 | 658,750.66 |
| Transfers to State Farm Products Show | 500,000.00 | - | - | 500,000.00 | - |
| Total | 1,500,000.00 | - | 2,959.10 | 838,290.24 | 658,750.66 |
| Civil Defense | | | | | |
| General Clean-up and Relief | 1,000,000.00 | - | 556.59 | 401,828.49 | 597,614.92 |
| Commerce | | | | | |
| Emergency Short-term Commercial Loans | 30,000,000.00 | 8,544,331.11 | - | 28,795,000.00 | 9,749,331.11 |
| Advertising | 100,000.00 | - | 25,000.00 | - | 75,000.00 |
| Industrial Development Assistance | 500,000.00 | - | - | - | 500,000.00 |
| Site Development | 1,000,000.00 | - | - | 99,975.00 | 900,025.00 |
| Coordination Unit | 200,000.00 | - | 17,916.34 | 72,681.34 | 109,402.32 |
| Total | 31,800,000.00 | 8,544,331.11 | 42,916.34 | 28,967,656.34 | 11,333,758.43 |
| Community Affairs | | | | | |
| General Government | 500,000.00 | - | 6,417.67 | 69,347.60 | 424,234.73 |
| Housing and Redevelopment | 11,500,000.00 | - | 3,542,323.00 | 6,866,058.00 | 1,091,619.00 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Affairs (Continued) | | | | | |
| Housing Assistance | 3,690,000.00 | - | 451,550.00 | 295,998.47 | 2,942,451.53 |
| Recreation | 867,000.00 | - | 297,490.50 | 256,063.50 | 313,446.00 |
| Planning Assistance | 500,000.00 | | 67,325.00 | - | 432,675.00 |
| Grants to Volunteer Fire Companies and Ambulance Services | 1,700,000.00 | - | - | 132,144.31 | 1,567,855.69 |
| Site Development - Mobile Homes | 1,165,000.00 | - | - | 202,906.00 | 962,094.00 |
| Total | 19,922,000.00 | - | 4,365,106.17 | 7,822,517.88 | 7,734,375.95 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Aid to Public Schools | 750,000.00 | - | - | - | 750,000.00 |
| Higher Education Refugee Accommodation | 33,000.00 | - | - | - | 33,000.00 |
| Public Library Flood Relief | 1,040,000.00 | - | 96,250.00 | 28,350.00 | 915,400.00 |
| Manpower Development Training | 300,000.00 | - | 31,348.00 | - | 268,652.00 |
| Total | 2,123,000.00 | - | 127,598.00 | 28,350.00 | 1,967,052.00 |
| Environmental Resources | | | | | |
| General Government Operations | 2,000,000.00 | - | 466,636.39 | 707,785.96 | 825,577.65 |
| Restoration and Improvements to Local Flood Protection Projects | 50,000.00 | - | - | 2,683.59 | 47,316.41 |
| Restoration and Flood Control Dams | 75,000.00 | - | - | 2,605.66 | 72,394.34 |
| Stream Improvements | 1,285,000.00 | - | 326,108.86 | 30,488.18 | 928,402.96 |
| Restore and Rehabilitate Damaged Recreation Areas | 3,300,000.00 | - | 128,819.42 | 3,779.18 | 3,167,401.40 |
| Solid Waste Management-Region II North | 90,000.00 | - | 52,993.02 | 14,596.90 | 22,410.08 |
| Control of Mine Pool Elevation and Mine Subsidence | 2,128,000.00 | - | 125,000.00 | - | 2,003,000.00 |
| Convert Frances Slocum State Park into a Temporary Site for Mobile Homes for Flood Victims | 100,000.00 | - | 4,552.37 | 17,753.15 | 77,694.48 |
| Total | 9,028,000.00 | - | 1,104,110.06 | 779,692.62 | 7,144,197.32 |
| Health | | | | | |
| Restoration of Health Delivery System | 2,300,000.00 | - | 365,243.43 | 107,353.45 | 1,827,403.12 |
| Support for Comprehensive Health Planning | 150,000.00 | - | 77,775.00 | 15,225.00 | 57,000.00 |
| Non-Specified | 7,550,000.00 | - | - | - | 7,550,000.00 |
| Total | 10,000,000.00 | - | 443,018.43 | 122,578.45 | 9,434,403.12 |

| DEPARTMENTS<br>PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE<br>BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Historical and Museum Commission | | | | | |
| Restoration of Historical Sites | 315,000.00 | - | - | - | 315,000.00 |
| Justice | | | | | |
| Legal Aid | 25,000.00 | - | - | - | 25,000.00 |
| Consumer Protection | 150,000.00 | - | 3,789.23 | 29,391.70 | 116,819.07 |
| Total | 175,000.00 | - | 3,789.23 | 29,391.70 | 141,819.07 |
| Military Affairs | | | | | |
| National Guard Expenses | 4,000,000.00 | - | 697,406.08 | 559,625.86 | 2,742,968.06 |
| Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency | | | | | |
| Emergency Scholarship Assistance | 3,384,000.00 | - | - | 2,801,923.00 | 582,077.00 |
| Public Welfare | | | | | |
| Public Assistance | 25,000,000.00 | - | 97,788.88 | 404,622.69 | 24,497,588.43 |
| Mobile Service Unit | 265,000.00 | - | - | - | 265,000.00 |
| Aging Programs | 800,000.00 | - | - | 283,979.12 | 516,020.88 |
| Special Services for the Aging | 1,000,000.00 | - | 1,950.00 | 2,129.70 | 995,920.30 |
| Day Care | 1,500,000.00 | - | 466,368.85 | 169,670.62 | 863,960.53 |
| United Services Agency | 1,000,000.00 | - | 9,659.46 | 18,165.31 | 972,175.23 |
| Mental Health Service | 150,000.00 | - | 105,872.09 | 14,327.80 | 29,800.11 |
| Total | 29,715,000.00 | - | 681,639.28 | 892,895.24 | 28,140,465.48 |
| State | | | | | |
| Voters' Re-registration | 250,000.00 | - | - | 244,963.61 | 5,036.39 |
| State Police | | | | | |
| State Police Expenses | 400,000.00 | - | - | 394,771.10 | 5,228.90 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Transit Service Assistance | 600,000.00 | - | 462,311.25 | 137,688.75 | - |
| Allocated Total | 116,796,000.00 | 8,544,331.11 | 7,940,836.77 | 45,155,052.29 | 72,244,442.05 |
| Governor's Office - Unallocated Balance | 33,204,000.00* | - | - | - | 33,204,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | $150,000,000.00 | $8,544,331.11 | $7,940,836.77 | $45,155,052.29 | $105,448,442.05 |

* The unallocated balance includes $20,000,000 that has been reserved by the Governor for the Department of Commerce for Emergency Short-term Commercial Loans.

Prepared by:
Governor's Office of Administration
February 23, 1973

MILTON J. SHAPP
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

NEWS RELEASE
EMBARGO UNTIL: IMMEDIATE

Friday, March 23, 1973

Governor Milton J. Shapp today issued the latest bi-weekly report of flood relief expenditures showing the Commonwealth has now spent or committed more than $55 million of the $150 million appropriated by the General Assembly.

So far, the Governor has allocated $119.1 million of the appropriated funds to the various departments and agencies of state government with $30.9 million being held in reserve for future allocation.

Since the last reporting period the Governor has allocated an additional $2.3 million to the Department of Public Welfare to be used for special services for the aging.

The $55 million in commitments and expenditures, minus the receipt of $10.5 million leaves the Commonwealth with an unobligated balance of $74.5 million in allocated funds available.

The emergency short-term loan program in the Department of Commerce remains the largest single expenditure in the flood recovery program. To this point the state has distributed nearly $29 million through this program to businesses affected by the flood.

The Commonwealth has now had repayment of more than $10 million and the program maintains an available balance of $11.2 million.

The Department of Community Affairs has now spent or committed $12.4 million with the majority of this money, some $10.5 million, going to housing and housing redevelopment.

Environmental Resources has now spent or committed more than $2 million with the largest share going to local governments for their use in environmental clean-up and recovery.

The Department of Public Welfare has now spent or committed more than $2.5 million on such programs as public assistance, services for the aging, day care and assistance to the United Services Agency.

A complete breakdown of the expenditures and commitments is included.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATUS OF FLOOD RELIEF RECOVERY PROGRAMS
(STATE FUNDS ONLY)
AS OF MARCH 16, 1973

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor's Office | | | | | |
| Human Relations Commission<br>Insure Compliance with Equal Opportunity Laws | $ 374,000.00 | $ - | $ 9,786.90 | $ 142,754.84 | $ 221,458.26 |
| Office of State Planning and Development<br>Short and Long Range Disaster Recovery Planning | 210,000.00 | - | - | - | 210,000.0 |
| Total | 584,000.00 | - | 9,786.90 | 142,754.84 | 431,458.2 |
| Treasury<br>Refunding Corporation Taxes | 2,000,000.00 | - | - | 1,063,654.01 | 936,345.9 |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Agriculture Community Recovery Effort | 1,000,000.00 | - | 442.70 | 429,208.34 | 570,348.9 |
| Transfers to State Farm Products Show | 500,000.00 | - | - | 500,000.00 | - |
| Total | 1,500,000.00 | - | 442.70 | 929,208.34 | 570,348.9 |
| Civil Defense<br>General Clean-up and Relief | 1,000,000.00 | - | 556.59 | 403,371.15 | 596,072.2 |
| Commerce | | | | | |
| Emergency Short-term Commercial Loans | 30,000,000.00 | 10,032,673.34 | - | 28,802,110.00 | 11,230,563.3 |
| Advertising | 100,000.00 | - | 25,000.00 | - | 75,000.0 |
| Industrial Development Assistance | 500,000.00 | - | - | - | 500,000.0 |
| Site Development | 1,000,000.00 | - | - | 99,975.00 | 900,025.0 |
| Coordination Unit | 200,000.00 | - | 14,860.64 | 75,737.43 | 109,401.9 |
| Total | 31,800,000.00 | 10,032,673.34 | 39,860.64 | 28,977,822.43 | 12,814,990.2 |
| Community Affairs | 500,000.00 | - | 19,978.82 | 114,641.40 | 365,379.7 |
| General Government | 11,500,000.00 | - | 3,579,995.00 | 6,910,816.85 | 1,009,188.1 |
| Housing and Redevelopment | | | | | |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Affairs (Continued) | | | | | |
| Housing Assistance | 3,690,000.00 | - | 333,791.93 | 408,328.82 | 2,947,879.25 |
| Recreation | 867,000.00 | - | 294,987.17 | 258,566.83 | 313,446.00 |
| Planning Assistance | 500,000.00 | - | 113,510.00 | - | 386,490.00 |
| Grants to Volunteer Fire Companies and Ambulance Services | 1,700,000.00 | - | 6,904.48 | 203,158.19 | 1,489,937.33 |
| Site Development - Mobile Homes | 1,165,000.00 | - | - | 244,077.27 | 920,922.73 |
| Total | 19,922,000.00 | - | 4,349,167.40 | 8,139,589.36 | 7,433,243.24 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Aid to Public Schools | 750,000.00 | - | - | - | 750,000.00 |
| Higher Education Refugee Accommodation | 33,000.00 | - | - | - | 33,000.00 |
| Public Library Flood Relief | 1,040,000.00 | - | 35,320.00 | 89,280.00 | 915,400.00 |
| Manpower Development Training | 300,000.00 | - | 31,348.00 | - | 268,652.00 |
| Total | 2,123,000.00 | - | 66,668.00 | 89,280.00 | 1,967,052.00 |
| Environmental Resources | | | | | |
| General Government Operations | 2,000,000.00 | 365,000.00 | 454,139.67 | 839,849.13 | 1,071,011.20 |
| Restoration and Improvements to Local Flood Protection Projects | 50,000.00 | - | - | 4,898.10 | 45,101.90 |
| Restoration and Flood Control Dams | 75,000.00 | - | 264.00 | 3,257.54 | 71,478.46 |
| Stream Improvements | 1,285,000.00 | 52,443.00 | 356,705.79 | 70,268.03 | 910,469.18 |
| Restore and Rehabilitate Damaged Recreation Areas | 3,300,000.00 | - | 148,541.86 | 19,033.18 | 3,132,424.96 |
| Solid Waste Management-Region II North | 90,000.00 | - | 50,666.08 | 17,056.24 | 22,277.68 |
| Control of Mine Pool Elevation and Mine Subsidence | 2,128,000.00 | - | 125,000.00 | - | 2,003,000.00 |
| Convert Frances Slocum State Park into a Temporary Site for Mobile Homes for Flood Victims | 100,000.00 | - | 4,515.41 | 23,844.27 | 71,640.32 |
| Total | 9,028,000.00 | 417,443.00 | 1,139,832.81 | 978,206.49 | 7,327,403.10 |
| Health | | | | | |
| Restoration of Health Delivery System | 2,300,000.00 | - | 470,891.74 | 133,140.39 | 1,695,967.87 |
| Support for Comprehensive Health Planning | 150,000.00 | - | 119,775.00 | 15,225.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Non-Specified | 7,550,000.00 | - | - | - | 7,550,000.00 |
| Total | 10,000,000.00 | - | 590,666.74 | 148,365.39 | 9,260,967.87 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Historical and Museum Commission | | | | | |
| Restoration of Historical Sites | 315,000.00 | - | - | - | 315,000.00 |
| Justice | | | | | |
| Legal Aid | 25,000.00 | - | - | - | 25,000.00 |
| Consumer Protection | 150,000.00 | - | 2,744.59 | 39,133.71 | 108,121.70 |
| Total | 175,000.00 | - | 2,744.59 | 39,133.71 | 133,121.70 |
| Military Affairs | | | | | |
| National Guard Expenses | 4,000,000.00 | - | 511,414.97 | 571,425.92 | 2,917,159.11 |
| Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency | | | | | |
| Emergency Scholarship Assistance | 3,384,000.00 | - | - | 3,112,466.00 | 271,534.00 |
| Public Welfare | | | | | |
| Public Assistance | 25,000,000.00 | - | 99,536.60 | 409,814.61 | 24,490,648.79 |
| Mobile Service Unit | 265,000.00 | - | - | - | 265,000.00 |
| Aging Programs | 800,000.00 | - | - | 283,979.12 | 516,020.88 |
| Special Services for the Aging | 3,276,000.00 | - | 431,654.00 | 3,665.54 | 2,840,680.46 |
| Day Care | 1,500,000.00 | - | 439,831.61 | 200,307.86 | 859,860.53 |
| United Services Agency | 1,000,000.00 | - | 13,588.12 | 618,273.94 | 368,137.94 |
| Mental Health Service | 150,000.00 | - | 98,065.69 | 22,883.50 | 29,050.81 |
| Total | 31,991,000.00 | - | 1,082,676.02 | 1,538,924.57 | 29,369,399.41 |
| State | | | | | |
| Voters' Re-registration | 250,000.00 | - | - | 244,963.61 | 5,036.39 |
| State Police | | | | | |
| State Police Expenses | 400,000.00 | - | - | 397,474.54 | 2,525.46 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Transit Service Assistance | 600,000.00 | - | 402,218.69 | 197,781.31 | - |
| Allocated Total | 119,072,000.00 | 10,450,116.34 | 8,196,036.05 | 46,974,421.67 | 74,351,658.62 |
| Governor's Office - Unallocated Balance | 30,928,000.00* | - | - | - | 30,928,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | $150,000,000.00 | $10,450,116.34 | $8,196,036.05 | $46,974,421.67 | $105,279,658.62 |

* The unallocated balance includes $20,000,000 that has been reserved by the Governor for the Department of Commerce for Emergency Short-term Commercial Loans.

Prepared by:
Governor's Office of Administration
March 23, 1973

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATUS OF FLOOD RELIEF RECOVERY PROGRAMS
AS OF APRIL 27, 1973

| DEPARTMENTS<br>PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE<br>BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor's Office | | | | | |
| Human Relations Commission<br>Insure Compliance with Equal<br>Opportunity Laws | $ 374,000.00 | $ - | $ 4,253.45 | $ 189,432.72 | $ 180,313.83 |
| Office of State Planning and Development<br>Short and Long Range Disaster Recovery<br>Planning | 210,000.00 | - | 84,850.00 | - | 125,150.00 |
| Total | 584,000.00 | - | 89,103.45 | 189,432.72 | 305,463.83 |
| Treasury<br>Refunding Corporation Taxes | 2,000,000.00 | - | - | 1,436,806.38 | 563,193.62 |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Agriculture Community Recovery Effort | 1,000,000.00 | - | 2,782.24 | 569,235.23 | 427,982.53 |
| Transfers to State Farm Products Show | 500,000.00 | - | - | 500,000.00 | - |
| Total | 1,500,000.00 | - | 2,782.24 | 1,069,235.23 | 427,982.53 |
| Civil Defense<br>General Clean-up and Relief | 1,000,000.00 | - | 556.59 | 413,250.18 | 586,193.23 |
| Commerce | | | | | |
| Emergency Short-term Commercial Loans | 30,000,000.00 | 13,607,027.85 | - | 28,795,000.00 | 14,812,027.85 |
| Advertising | 100,000.00 | - | 6,937.57 | 18,062.43 | 75,000.00 |
| Industrial Development Assistance | 500,000.00 | - | - | - | 500,000.00 |
| Site Development | 1,000,000.00 | - | 99,975.00 | 99,975.00 | 800,050.00 |
| Coordination Unit | 200,000.00 | - | 51,240.44 | 91,357.63 | 57,401.93 |
| Total | 31,800,000.00 | 13,607,027.85 | 158,153.01 | 29,004,395.06 | 16,244,479.78 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Affairs | | | | | |
| General Government | 500,000.00 | - | 17,949.85 | 147,864.43 | 334,185.72 |
| Housing and Redevelopment | 11,500,000.00 | - | 3,656,577.00 | 6,879,447.53 | 963,975.47 |
| Housing Assistance | 3,690,000.00 | - | 315,254.01 | 647,558.76 | 2,727,187.23 |
| Recreation | 867,000.00 | - | 294,987.17 | 258,566.83 | 313,446.00 |
| Planning Assistance | 500,000.00 | - | 113,510.00 | - | 386,490.00 |
| Grants to Volunteer Fire Companies and Ambulance Services | 1,700,000.00 | - | 1,448.07 | 494,630.95 | 1,203,920.98 |
| Site Development - Mobile Homes | 1,165,000.00 | - | 180,000.00 | 290,584.21 | 694,415.79 |
| Total | 19,922,000.00 | - | 4,579,726.10 | 8,718,652.71 | 6,623,621.19 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Aid to Public Schools | 750,000.00 | - | - | - | 750,000.00 |
| Higher Education Refugee Accommodation | 33,000.00 | - | - | - | 33,000.00 |
| Public Library Flood Relief | 1,040,000.00 | - | 4,220.00 | 34,380.00 | 1,001,400.00 |
| Manpower Development Training | 300,000.00 | - | 26,348.00 | 5,000.00 | 268,652.00 |
| Total | 2,123,000.00 | - | 30,568.00 | 39,380.00 | 2,053,052.00 |
| Environmental Resources | | | | | |
| General Government Operations | 2,000,000.00 | 458,318.45 | 377,634.45 | 1,446,306.36 | 634,377.64 |
| Restoration and Improvements to Local Flood Protection Projects | 1,175,000.00 | - | 110.00 | 6,440.69 | 1,168,449.31 |
| Restoration and Flood Control Dams | 75,000.00 | - | 103.00 | 5,479.66 | 69,417.34 |
| Stream Improvements | 1,285,000.00 | 52,443.00 | 351,088.14 | 167,708.19 | 818,646.67 |
| Restore and Rehabilitate Damaged Recreation Areas | 2,370,000.00 | - | 180,296.10 | 30,736.66 | 2,158,967.24 |
| Restoration of State Forest Roads and Bridges | 930,000.00 | 472,685.00 | 311,393.71 | 172,804.02 | 918,487.27 |
| Solid Waste Management-Region II North | 90,000.00 | - | 38,342.86 | 29,379.46 | 22,277.68 |
| Control of Mine Pool Elevation and Mine Subsidence | 3,602,000.00 | - | 127,544.16 | 347.25 | 3,474,108.59 |
| Convert Frances Slocum State Park into a Temporary Site for Mobile Homes for Flood Victims | 100,000.00 | - | 5,427.11 | 32,232.68 | 62,340.21 |
| Vector Control | 1,000,000.00 | - | - | - | 1,000,000.00 |
| Total | 12,627,000.00 | 983,446.45 | 1,391,939.53 | 1,891,434.97 | 10,327,071.95 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health | | | | | |
| Restoration of Health Delivery System | 2,300,000.00 | - | 464,404.44 | 184,481.69 | 1,651,113.87 |
| Support for Comprehensive Health Planning | 150,000.00 | - | 110,275.00 | 24,725.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Non-Specified | 7,550,000.00 | - | - | - | 7,550,000.00 |
| Total | 10,000,000.00 | - | 574,679.44 | 209,206.69 | 9,216,113.87 |
| Historical and Museum Commission | | | | | |
| Restoration of Historical Sites | 315,000.00 | - | 64,000.00 | - | 251,000.00 |
| Justice | | | | | |
| Legal Aid | 25,000.00 | - | - | - | 25,000.00 |
| Consumer Protection | 150,000.00 | - | 1,924.25 | 45,935.17 | 102,140.58 |
| Total | 175,000.00 | - | 1,924.25 | 45,935.17 | 127,140.58 |
| Military Affairs | | | | | |
| National Guard Expenses | 4,000,000.00 | - | 513,664.61 | 585,808.27 | 2,900,527.12 |
| Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency | | | | | |
| Emergency Scholarship Assistance | 3,384,000.00 | - | - | 3,338,168.00 | 45,832.00 |
| Property and Supplies | | | | | |
| General Clean-up and Relief | 90,000.00 | - | - | - | 90,000.00 |
| Public Welfare | | | | | |
| Public Assistance | 25,000,000.00 | - | 121,721.23 | 417,179.59 | 24,461,099.18 |
| Mobile Service Unit | 265,000.00 | - | - | - | 265,000.00 |
| Aging Programs | 800,000.00 | - | 430,950.00 | 364,729.12 | 4,320.88 |
| Special Services for the Aging | 3,276,000.00 | - | 1,831,972.98 | 116,804.32 | 1,327,222.70 |
| Day Care | 1,500,000.00 | 5,714.25 | 414,674.21 | 225,465.26 | 865,574.78 |
| United Services Agency | 1,000,000.00 | - | 15,034.80 | 652,177.74 | 332,787.46 |
| Mental Health Service | 150,000.00 | - | 88,229.41 | 22,996.74 | 38,773.85 |
| Total | 31,991,000.00 | 5,714.25 | 2,902,582.63 | 1,799,352.77 | 27,294,778.85 |
| State | | | | | |
| Voters' Re-registration | 250,000.00 | - | - | 244,963.61 | 5,036.39 |

| DEPARTMENTS PROGRAMS | ALLOCATIONS | AUGMENTATIONS | ENCUMBRANCES | EXPENDITURES | AVAILABLE BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Police | | | | | |
| State Police Expenses | 400,000.00 | - | - | 397,474.54 | 2,525.46 |
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Transit Service Assistance | 600,000.00 | - | 336,321.26 | 263,678.74 | - |
| Allocated Total | 122,761,000.00 | 14,596,188.55 | 10,646,001.11 | 49,647,175.04 | 77,064,012.40 |
| Governor's Office - Unallocated Balance | 27,239,000.00 | - | - | - | 27,239,000.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | $150,000,000.00 | $14,596,188.55 | $10,646,001.11 | $49,647,175.04 | $104,303,012.40 |

Prepared by:
Governor's Office of Administration
May 4, 1973