

# Kentucky Severe Winter Storm and Flooding – FEMA-1818-DR

## *Declared February 5, 2009*

On February 1, 2009, Governor Steven L. Beshear requested a major disaster declaration due to ice, snow, rain, and flooding during the period of January 26 to February 13, 2009. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance, including direct Federal assistance for 93 counties and Hazard Mitigation for the entire Commonwealth. The Governor further requested 100 percent Federal funding for debris removal and emergency protective measures (Categories A and B), including direct Federal assistance, for the first seven days. Beginning January 31, 2009, and continuing for the next several weeks joint Federal, Commonwealth, and local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested counties and are summarized below. PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the Commonwealth and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.<sup>1</sup>

On February 5, 2009, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the Commonwealth of Kentucky due to a severe winter storm and flooding. This declaration made debris removal and emergency protective measures (Categories A and B) under the Public Assistance program available to Commonwealth and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis in the 93 counties requested by the Governor. Direct Federal assistance also was authorized. Finally, this declaration made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures for the entire Commonwealth.

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

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

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:<sup>2</sup> -
  - Destroyed - -
  - Major Damage - -
  - Minor Damage - -
  - Affected - -
  
- Percentage of insured residences:<sup>3</sup> -
- Percentage of low income households:<sup>4</sup> -
- Percentage of elderly households:<sup>5</sup> -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: -

#### **Public Assistance**

- Primary Impact: Costs associated with damage to utilities

- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$40,849,456
  - Statewide per capita impact:<sup>6</sup> \$10.11
  - Statewide per capita impact indicator:<sup>7</sup> \$1.31
  - Countywide per capita impact: Allen County (\$0), Anderson County (\$23.81), Ballard County (\$35.34), Barren County (\$0), Bath County (\$0), Bourbon County (\$6.97), Boyd County (\$0), Boyle County (\$9.59), Breathitt County (\$0), Breckinridge County (\$193.05), Bracken County (\$16.31), Bullitt County (\$6.78), Butler County (\$38.43), Caldwell County (\$44.88), Calloway County (\$0), Campbell County (\$0), Carlisle County (\$10.26), Carroll County (\$0), Carter County (\$26.96), Christian County (\$24.22), Clark County (\$0), Clay County (\$0), Crittenden County (\$14.60), Daviess County (\$39.93), Edmonson County (\$0), Elliott County (\$88.92), Estill County (\$54.92), Fayette County (\$1.07), Fleming County (\$0), Floyd County (\$16.49), Franklin County (\$8.91), Fulton County (\$0), Garrard County (\$18.03), Grant County (\$0), Graves County (\$6.59), Grayson County (\$14.97), Green County (\$0), Greenup County (\$18.97), Hardin County (\$37.83), Harrison County (\$29.19), Hart County (\$0), Henderson County (\$38.12), Hickman County (\$0), Hopkins County (\$19.78), Jackson County (\$31.12), Jefferson County (\$0), Jessamine County (\$10.50), Johnson County (\$72.51), Larue County (\$88.80), Lawrence County (\$14.45), Lee County (\$65.69), Lewis County (\$3.55), Lincoln County (\$11.37), Livingston County (\$61.67), Logan County (\$11.29), Lyon County (\$150.04), Madison County (\$7.63), Magoffin County (\$0), Marion County (\$15.96), Marshall County (\$16.36), Martin County (\$11.93), Mason County (\$0), McCracken County (\$20.01), McLean County (\$75.64), Meade County (\$45.54), Menifee County (\$0), Mercer County (\$30.53), Metcalfe County (\$0), Montgomery County (\$0), Morgan County (\$0), Muhlenberg County (\$5.03), Nelson County (\$0.05), Nicholas County (\$18.20), Ohio County (\$51.92), Oldham County (\$0), Owen County (\$0), Owsley County (\$29.64), Perry County (\$0), Powell County (\$0), Pendleton County (\$13.20), Robertson County (\$12.36), Rockcastle County (\$9.65), Rowan County (\$13.58), Scott County (\$5.44), Shelby County (\$0.30), Spencer County (\$4.76), Todd County (\$45.94), Trigg County (\$95.26), Union County (\$2.08), Warren County (\$0), Washington County (\$1.69), Webster County (\$19.30), and Woodford County (\$5.39).
- Joint PDAs have not been completed in the counties with a \$0 per capita.*
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:<sup>8</sup> \$3.28

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<sup>1</sup> The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and resulting needs of individuals, businesses, public sector, and community as a whole. Information

collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and by the President in determining a response to the Governor's request (44 CFR § 206.33).

<sup>2</sup> Degree of damage to impacted residences:

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

<sup>3</sup> By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

<sup>4</sup> Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

<sup>6</sup> Based on State population in the 2000 Census.

<sup>7</sup> Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY09, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2008.

<sup>8</sup> Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY09, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2008.