

Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

Kentucky – Severe Winter Storm Denial of Appeal

Denied on July 22, 2025

On January 30, 2025, Governor Andy Beshear requested a major disaster declaration due to a severe winter storm and snowstorm during the period of January 5-11, 2025. The Governor requested a declaration for Public Assistance for 41 counties, snow assistance for three counties, and Hazard Mitigation for the entire commonwealth. On May 21, 2025, the Governor's request was denied. On June 4, 2025, Governor Beshear appealed the denial of Public Assistance for 41 counties and Hazard Mitigation for the entire commonwealth. During the period of January 17-29, 2025, joint federal, commonwealth, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted in the requested areas 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.¹

On July 22, 2025, the Governor's appeal for a major disaster declaration was denied based on the determination that supplemental federal assistance under the Stafford Act is not warranted.²

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

Individual Assistance – (Not Requested)

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ -
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -
- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of poverty households:⁵ -
- Population receiving other government assistance such as SSI and SNAP: -
- Percentage of ownership households:⁶ -
- Pre-Disaster Unemployment: -
- Age 65 and older: -
- Age 18 and under: -
- Disability: -
- IHP Cost to Capacity (ICC) Ratio: -

- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: -

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to utilities
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$12,167,813
- Statewide per capita impact:⁷ \$2.70
- Statewide per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.89
- Countywide per capita impact: Anderson County (\$8.92), Breathitt County (\$19.16), Bullitt County (\$6.17), Butler County (\$7.36), Caldwell County (\$14.77), Christian County (\$6.90), Clark County (\$8.52), Crittenden County (\$11.22), Floyd County (\$15.69), Hancock County (\$12.75), Henderson County (\$31.18), Jackson County (\$12.40), Johnson County (\$61.87), Knott County (\$15.67), Lawrence County (\$18.51), Lee County (\$39.47), Livingston County (\$10.35), Logan County (\$19.13), Lyon County (\$14.32), Magoffin County (\$18.68), Martin County (\$24.95), Meade County (\$6.82), Menifee County (\$75.86), Morgan County (\$94.56), Muhlenberg County (\$6.92), Owsley County (\$37.03), Powell County (\$24.90), Rockcastle County (\$8.22), Spencer County (\$11.62), Todd County (\$39.94), Trigg County (\$11.17), Union County (\$30.64), and Wolfe County (\$32.28).
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$4.72

¹ 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).

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

³ 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.

⁴ By law, Federal disaster assistance cannot duplicate insurance coverage. 42 U.S.C. § 5155 and 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(5).

⁵ Special populations, such as low-income, the elderly, or the unemployed may indicate a greater need for assistance. 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(3).

⁶ Ibid. 44 C.F.R. § 206.48(b)(3).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2020 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY25, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2024.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY25, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2024.