

Kentucky – Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding FEMA-1976-DR

Declared May 4, 2011

On April 28, 2011, Governor Steven L. Beshear requested a major disaster declaration due to severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding beginning on April 22, 2011, and continuing. The Governor requested a declaration for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance for 48 counties and Hazard Mitigation for the entire Commonwealth. The Governor further requested 100 percent Federal funding for Public Assistance (Categories A-G) during the event. Beginning on April 28, 2011, and continuing to date, joint Federal, Commonwealth, and local Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) were conducted. 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 May 4, 2011, President Obama declared that a major disaster exists in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This declaration also made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available to Commonwealth and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding in Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Fleming, Gallatin, Kenton, Lawrence, Morgan, Nicholas, Oldham, Owen, and Washington Counties. This declaration also made Public Assistance requested by the Governor available in Ballard, Carlisle, Crittenden, Daviess, Fulton, Henderson, Hickman, Livingston, McCracken, and Union Counties for emergency protective measures (Category B), limited to direct Federal assistance. Direct Federal assistance was also authorized. Finally, this declaration made Hazard Mitigation Grant Program assistance requested by the Governor available for hazard mitigation measures for the entire Commonwealth.²

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

Individual Assistance

- Total Number of Residences Impacted:³ N/A
 - Destroyed - -
 - Major Damage - -
 - Minor Damage - -
 - Affected - -

- Percentage of insured residences:⁴ -
- Percentage of low income households:⁵ -
- Percentage of elderly households:⁶ -
- Total Individual Assistance cost estimate: N/A

Public Assistance

- Primary Impact: Damage to roads and bridges
- Total Public Assistance cost estimate: \$5,767,281
- Commonwealth per capita impact:⁷ \$1.43
- Commonwealth per capita impact indicator:⁸ \$1.30
- Countywide per capita impact: Boone County (\$5.24), Bracken County (\$15.96), Campbell County (\$3.75), Carroll County (\$49.38), Carter County (\$22.17), Fleming County (\$21.03), Gallatin County (\$36.07), Kenton County (\$11.25), Lawrence County (\$15.30), Morgan County (\$12.99), Nicholas County (\$67.22), Oldham County (\$5.83), Owen County (\$10.53), Washington County (\$20.04)
- Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$3.27

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 (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(5)).

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

⁶ Ibid (44 CFR § 206.48(b)(3)).

⁷ Based on State population in the 2000 Census.

⁸ Statewide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.

⁹ Countywide Per Capita Impact Indicator for FY11, *Federal Register*, October 1, 2010.