Preliminary Damage Assessment Report

Wisconsin – Lack of Snow Denial

Denied February 12, 2025

On January 13, 2025, Governor Tony Evers requested a major disaster declaration due to a lack of snow beginning on December 20, 2024, and continuing. The Governor requested a declaration for a Small Business Administration (SBA) Economic Injury Loan for all 72 counties. The State of Wisconsin did not request or conduct joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDAs). PDAs estimate damages immediately after an event and are considered, along with several other factors, in determining whether a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that Federal assistance is necessary.

On February 12, 2025, the Governor's request for a major disaster was denied based on the determination that supplemental federal assistance under the Stafford Act is not warranted or appropriate.²

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

Individual Assistance

• IHP Cost to Capacity (ICC) Ratio:

• Total Individual Assistance cost estimate:

• Total Number of Residences Impacted:³

\$0

Public Assistance – (Not Requested)

• Primary Impact:

• Total Public Assistance cost estimate: -

• Statewide per capita impact: 7

• Statewide per capita impact indicator: 8 \$1.89

• Countywide per capita impact:

• Countywide per capita impact indicator:⁹ \$4.72

- O 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
- o 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.

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).

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: