



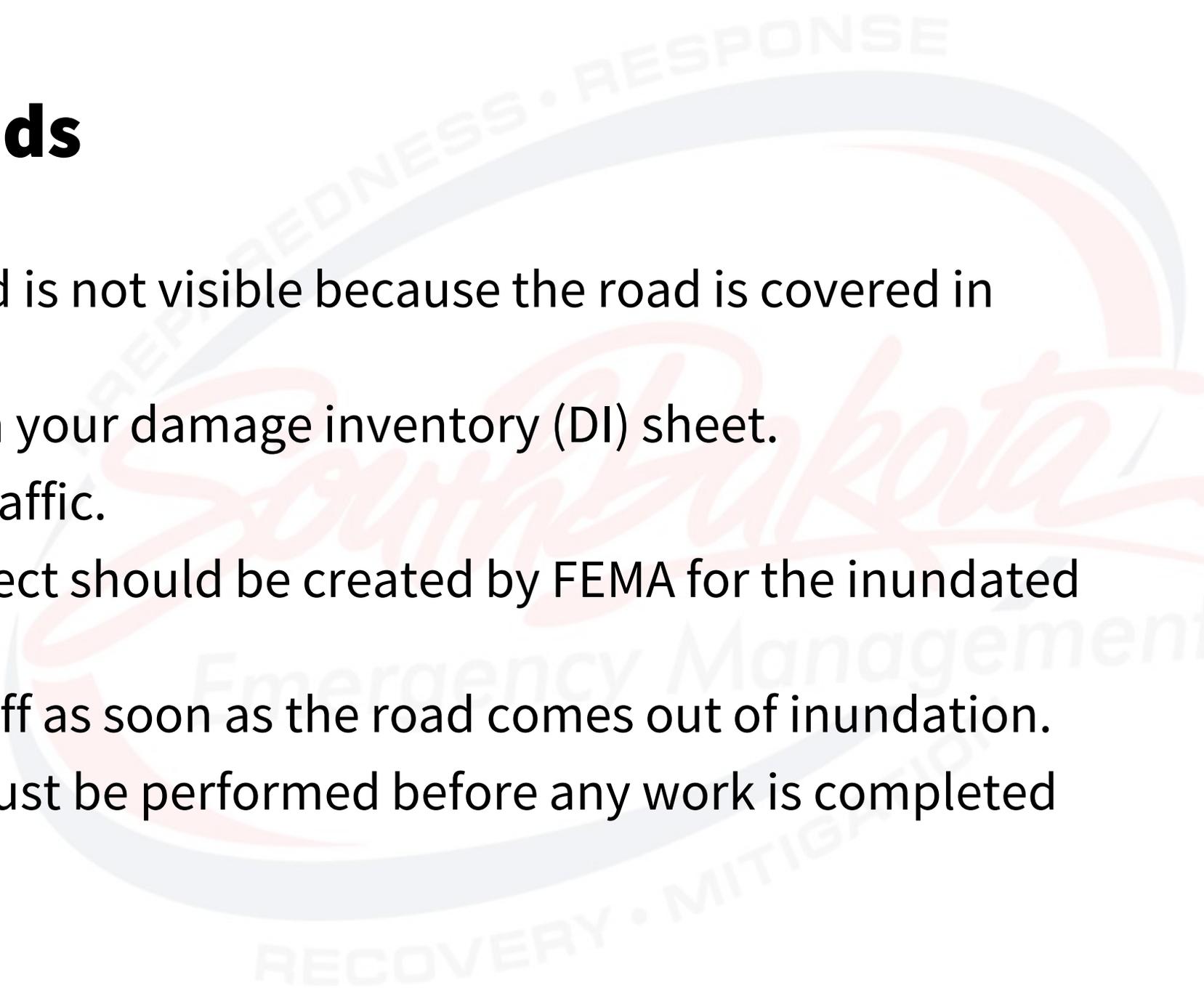
Inundated Roads





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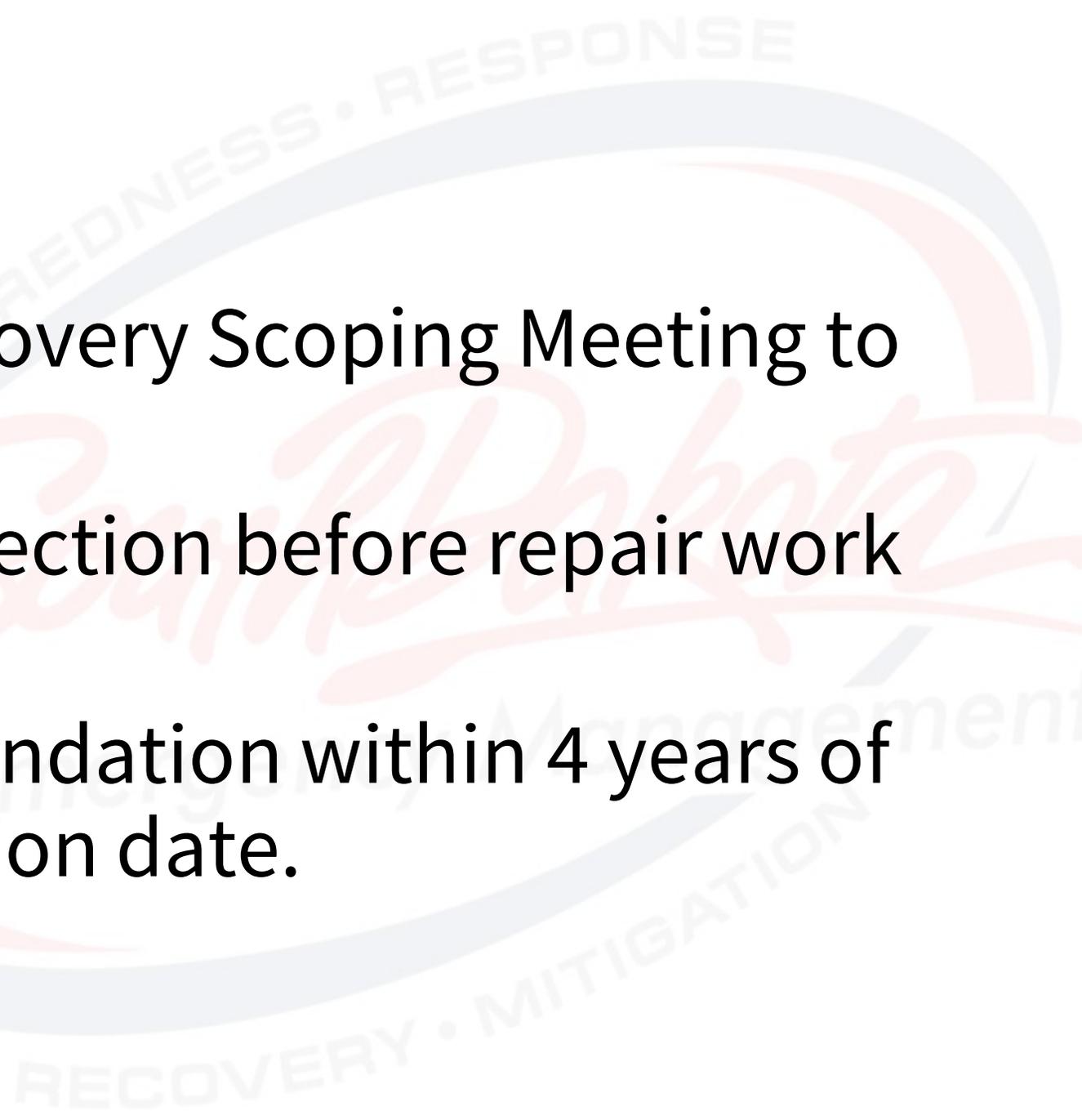
- Damage to the road is not visible because the road is covered in water, ice, or snow.
- Include the road on your damage inventory (DI) sheet.
- Close the road to traffic.
- A placeholder project should be created by FEMA for the inundated road.
- Contact SDOEM staff as soon as the road comes out of inundation.
- A site inspection must be performed before any work is completed on the road.





Timelines

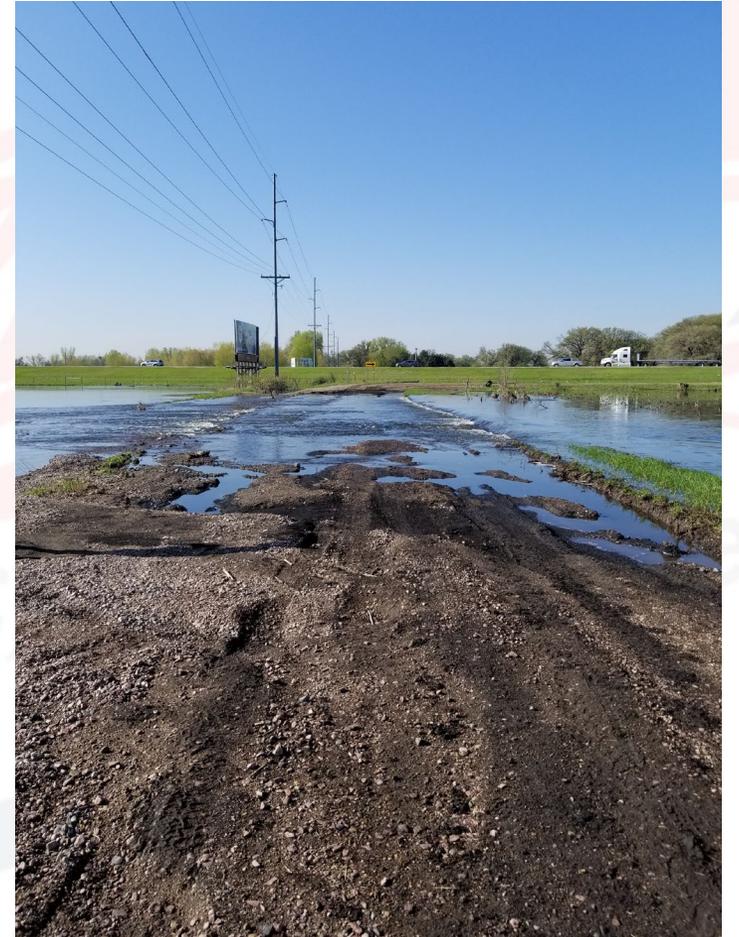
- 60 days after the Recovery Scoping Meeting to identify damages.
- Must have a site inspection before repair work is performed.
- Must come out of inundation within 4 years of the disaster declaration date.



Examples of Inundated Roads



- All damage to the road is not visible.
- There is standing water on the shoulders or in the ditch that obscures possible damage.





Claiming Damage

- Wait to request a site inspection until all of the road is visible.
 - If there is still standing water along the road, and more damage is found after it recedes, new damage cannot be claimed after a site inspection has been performed.
- Damage caused by traffic cannot be claimed.
- Maintenance should not be performed while the road is considered inundated.
- FEMA will write a new project for the road after the site inspection is approved.



Repetitive Inundation

- If a road is still inundated more than four years after the declaration date of the disaster it was claimed in, the road may no longer be eligible for Public Assistance funding in any future disaster.
- Sites that are claimed in one disaster and not repaired as part of that disaster may not be eligible for funding in future disasters.
- Sites that suffer repeated damages or inundation could be considered for mitigation projects.

Have Questions?

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