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Colorado Post-Fire Playbook

Guidance for Counties, Tribes,
Municipalities, and Water Providers



Colorado Post-Fire Recovery Playbook

For Counties, Tribes, Municipalities, and Water Providers

INTRODUCTION

Wildfires in Colorado have been increasing in frequency and severity, often leading to longer watershed recovery periods and necessitating an “all hands on deck” approach to post-fire rehabilitation. Counties, tribes, municipalities, and water providers are typically the entities most directly and immediately impacted by wildfire and post-fire erosion and flooding, yet there is a gap in guidance in terms of navigating the complexities surrounding post-fire rehabilitation. This Post-Fire Playbook is designed to help fill that gap, by serving as an actionable worksheet that includes specific and critical steps to take and contacts to make before, during, and within the first 30 days of a fire to facilitate the process. **How to use this Playbook:** Before a fire (1) review the Playbook; (2) fill out your set of critical contacts in Section 1.1; and (3) implement the recommended steps in Section 1 Pre-Fire. Sections 2 and 3 include steps to implement during a fire and within the first 30 days of containment. Hyperlinks to obtain contact information or to review key resources are shown in orange text.

This Playbook was developed by volunteers from more than a dozen municipalities, state and federal agencies, water providers, watershed organizations, and consultants, and is not formally endorsed by any agency or authority. Details on the Authors and Playbook Development are provided at the end of this document.

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
BAER	Burned Area Emergency Response
BARC	Burned Area Reflectance Classification
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CSFS	Colorado State Forest Service
CWCB	Colorado Water Conservation Board
DHSEM	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DOLA	Division of Local Affairs
DSR	Damage Survey Report
ESR	Emergency Stabilization and Recovery
EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IMT	Incident Management Team
LRG	Local Recovery Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWS	National Weather Service
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
RRG	Regional Recovery Group
SWAP	Source Water Assessment and Protection
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service

1 PRE-FIRE

Area of Interest

Each entity may have multiple areas of interest (e.g., land around a municipality versus source water watersheds, which may be geographically distinct with different landowners/managers). In the section below, describe and/or add a map to show the geographical extent for which the critical contacts list in Section 1.1, applies.

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1.1 Critical contacts list

A variety of local, state, and federal entities will play lead or supporting roles in post-fire recovery efforts. Fill in the following contacts (including names, emails, and phones), using orange hyperlinks where provided. Check and update your contacts list annually.

- **U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) U.S. Forest Service (USFS)** - USFS plays a key role in most large fires, and any fire on USFS-owned land (see Section 3.1 and Appendix A – Post-Fire Assessments and Project Implementation). Contact your [National Forest and Grassland Office](#) for contact information for the District Ranger and Forest Supervisor. Contact the Regional Office (303-275-5350) for the BAER Coordinator contact information.

<i>District Ranger</i>	
<i>Forest Supervisor</i>	
<i>Region 2 BAER Coordinator</i>	

- **USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)** – NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for post-fire recovery efforts on privately owned land through programs such as the Emergency Watershed Protection program (see Section 3.2 and Appendix A – Post-Fire Assessments and Project Implementation).

<i>District Conservationist, and EWP Coordinator</i>	
<i>State Conservationist</i>	
<i>USDA Service Center</i>	

- **Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Local Field Office** - BLM conducts assessments and implements post-fire recovery efforts. Within the website, select your District Office, then your Field Office for contact information.

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- **Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's (DHSEM)** – DHSEM can provide technical and financial assistance, and in the case of a State Disaster Declaration, will convene a State Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation Task Force.

<u>State Recovery Officer</u>	
<u>District Field Manager</u>	
<u>Regional Mitigation Specialist</u>	

- **Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's (CDPHE) Source Water Contact** – CDPHE provides information and assistance for water providers (see Section 1.3).

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- **Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) Field Office** – CSFS foresters can provide technical assistance for evaluating tree survival, reforestation needs, salvage of burnt timber, and hazard tree identification on non-federal lands.

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- **Transportation Departments** - Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and County Transportation Departments will coordinate to perform assessments to identify damaged or at-risk transportation infrastructure.

<u>CDOT Regional Office</u>	
County Transportation Department	

- **County Office of Emergency Management (OEM)** - OEM staff help to coordinate and support disaster preparation, response, and recovery. See Sections 1.3.1 and 2.1.1 for specifics.

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- **Watershed group or non-governmental organization (NGO)** - These organizations can help with a variety of post-fire needs ranging from public engagement to funding procurement to project implementation (see Figure 6).

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- **Local Conservation District** – Conservation Districts are in an important connection to private landowners and typically play a role in helping to implement NRCS' Emergency Watershed Protection projects.

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- **Local Post-Fire Liaisons** - See Section 1.2 for details.

<i>County Contact</i>	
<i>Tribal Contact</i>	
<i>Municipality Contact</i>	
<i>Water Provider Contact</i>	

- **Other Landowners and Contacts**- There may be other large landowners in your watershed or area of interest. See Colorado State Land Board's [online map](#) to find state-owned land and other properties. Other landowners may also include large privately owned parcels, including ranches.

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1.2 Identify a post-fire liaison for your entity

Identify a point of contact from your organization (or from a hired watershed group or NGO – see Figure 6) to serve as the primary post-fire rehabilitation liaison from your entity. The liaison should be identified in Section 1.1. This liaison will take the lead on implementing the steps in this Playbook and work with the various local, state, and federal partners to conduct assessments, procure funding, obtain landowner permission for property access, and implement post-fire projects. In some cases, there may be more than one liaison. The post-fire liaison may initiate contact with the individuals identified in the critical contacts list before a fire to review the area of interest.

1.3 Identify critical infrastructure

Obtain geospatial data on critical infrastructure and drinking water supplies in the area of interest. This information may be obtained by contacting CDPHE's Source Water Team (see 1.1) and requesting an Emergency CD or [Source Water Assessment and Protection Report](#).

1.3.1 Review critical infrastructure with County OEM

Water providers: Initiate a meeting with the county and Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to review your source watershed(s), ground water protection zones, and/or critical infrastructure geospatial data. [Post-fire impacts](#), including sediment and debris flows, can impact water quality and quantity; therefore, meeting with the county in advance will better ensure that the water provider is brought into post-fire recovery conversations in the event the burn scar is within or upstream from the water supply watershed.

1.4 Confirm flood insurance eligibility

Municipalities, Tribes, and Counties: Confirm that your entity 1) has a Floodplain Manager, and 2) has completed the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) [Flood Insurance Rate Map \(FIRM\)](#). Without FIRM mapping, the municipality will not be eligible for flood insurance, which is often necessary after a fire.

2 DURING THE FIRE

2.1 Obtain updates on the fire status and perimeter

For larger-scale events, contact your USFS District Ranger or Forest Supervisor (for fires on federally-owned land) or [Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control](#) to join the daily Incident Management Team (IMT) briefings and obtain geospatial data on the burn perimeter. Several web-based resources provide up-to-date fire information. Consult [Inciweb](#) to learn about the burn area and progress in containment. Check the [Energy Release Component](#) for your area of interest to assess how hot the fire could burn, and level of dryness which may increase post-fire flooding potential.

2.1.1 Consult with OEM staff to receive early warnings for weather events

National Weather Service (NWS) hydrologists work with BAER teams to determine areas prone to excessive runoff from the burn scar and set an initial rainfall rate threshold to use to issue Flash Flood Warnings. NWS communicates the thresholds to OEM and the public. Reach out to your County's OEM staff to implement warning systems for weather events. Request to be added to the weather event notification list via OEM, or contact your local NWS office's hydrologist directly: [Pueblo Forecast Office](#), [Grand Junction Forecast Office](#), [Boulder Forecast Office](#). As needed, coordinate with OEM staff on [public messaging](#) regarding flooding potential, particularly if the fire exceeds 8,000 acres. Note that local OEM staff may coordinate with Colorado DHSEM to help coordinate and support wildfire response and recovery efforts.

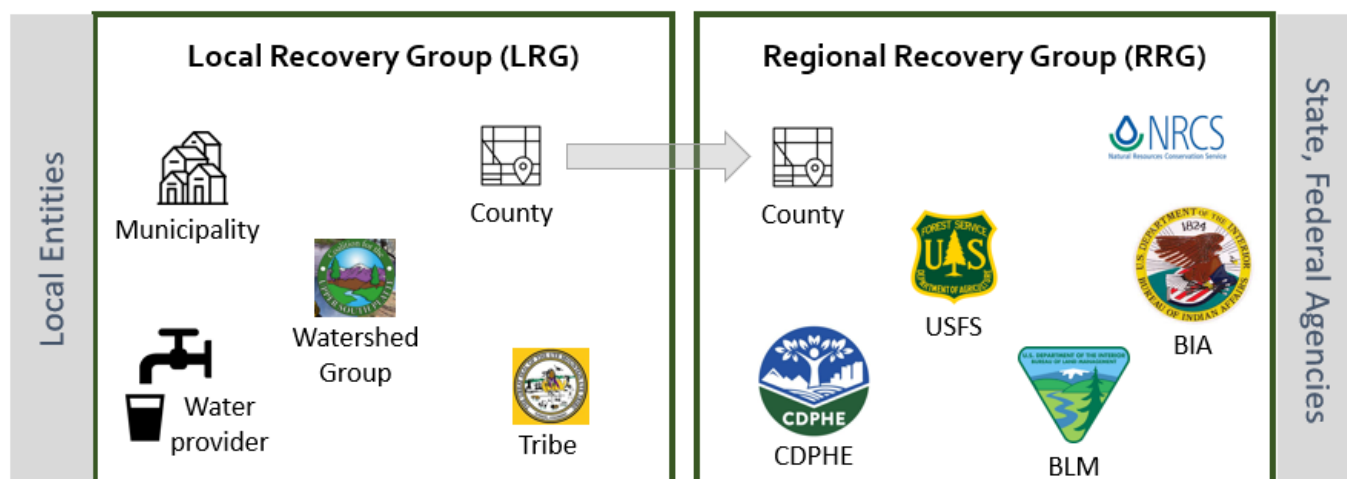
2.2 Request federal assistance with assessments

Regardless of land ownership, USFS, NRCS, and BLM will likely play a lead or supportive role in post-fire assessments and recovery efforts. Bureau of Indian Affairs may be the lead federal partner on tribal land. Using the contacts identified in Section 1.1, reach out to these entities to request information on burned area conditions and anticipated watershed response; and assistance in identifying and describing potential post-fire threats to critical water infrastructure, including potentially undersized culverts. It may also be worth securely sharing locational information on critical infrastructure within or downgradient from the burn scar to help ensure that the assessments geographical scope covers critical infrastructure at risk. Critical infrastructure may include drinking water reservoir and intake locations, water, wastewater, gas, and electrical line data.

2.3 Establish a Local Recovery Group (LRG)

The local liaisons identified in Section 1.1 should initiate establishing an LRG. The primary intent of an LRG is to serve as a testing ground for information sharing and working on the narrative that will be brought forward to the higher-level Regional Recovery Group (RRG) – see Figure 1. LRG's generally meet daily or weekly. The RRG generally meets monthly to review risks, funding opportunities and rehabilitation options. The RRG typically forms during the fire or within a week of the fire being 70% or fully contained. The RRG may meet for several years post-fire and can help to clarify roles and responsibilities.

Figure 1. Guide showing which entities would generally participate in the local vs. regional recovery groups (it will be different for each fire). County representatives may serve on either or both the LRG and RRG.



2.4 Disaster declaration (if warranted)

If appropriate and if local resources are overwhelmed, declare a [local disaster, a state disaster, or a federal \(Presidential\) disaster](#) to open up funding opportunities, such as the Disaster Relief Fund – other funding options are provided in Appendix B – Key Sources of Funding. Any declaration should be performed in partnership with the county, tribe, municipality, and OEM, at a minimum.

3 FIRST 30 DAYS

3.1 Post-fire initial assessments underway

Depending on the extent and severity of the fire, a federal [Burned Area Emergency Response \(BAER\) team](#) may begin conducting a BAER assessment as soon as it is possible to safely access the burned area. Assessments are conducted to:

- Determine burned area conditions and associated post-fire risks for soil erosion, debris and flooding.

- Describe threats to life, property, water quality and critical natural or cultural resources on federal lands.
- Recommend response actions and treatments to address these issues.

Information collected by federal BAER teams is shared with other federal, state, and local emergency response agencies so that they can provide assistance to communities and private landowners who may also be affected by potential post-fire damage. Federal BAER teams are typically comprised of specialists from one or more federal agencies, working on federally-owned land (Figure 2). NRCS provides assistance on privately-owned land. In cases where the fire perimeter covers mostly state-owned land, tribal land, and/or private property, federal agencies may not take the lead and there may be a need for the RRG to assess creating their own BAER team – see example [here](#) for how this has been done. Note that some federal agencies (particularly BLM) may use the Wyden Amendment to allow for use of federal funding on private property as long as federal land or property will benefit from the strategies implemented. Further details on the assessment process and various lead and support agencies are provided in Appendix A – Post-Fire Assessments and Project Implementation.

Figure 2. Depending on the location of a fire, a federal BAER team may be comprised of specialists from any of the following agencies within the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Department of Interior.



3.1.1 [Request BAER report and burn severity map](#)

If not automatically provided, you should request to review the federal BAER team's Burned Area Report, any applicable specialist reports, and the soil burn severity map. The soil burn severity map is generally based on field validation and correction (if needed) of a [Burned Area Reflectance Classification](#) or BARC map. Federal BAER team personnel generally complete field validation of the BARC to create a final soil burn severity map within a few days after fire activity has appreciably subsided. The burn severity map may be formally requested [online](#) as well.

3.2 Request Emergency Watershed Protection assistance

The NRCS' Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program is designed to allow entities to respond as quickly as possible to reduce threats to life and property from soil erosion and future flooding after a wildfire. A potential [EWP sponsor](#) has 60 days from the end of the event (or when access is allowed), to request NRCS EWP assistance. To do this, the sponsor must write a letter to the NRCS State Conservationist (see 1.1). An NRCS Damage Survey Team will work with the sponsor to assess threats to life and property and complete a Damage Survey Report (DSR). If funded, all eligible work agreed upon in the DSR and installed properly as designed, will be reimbursed at 75% once the sponsor submits a request for reimbursement. During LRG and RRG meetings, discuss the possibility of partnering with state agencies, conservation districts, or other local entities to assist the sponsor in covering up-front costs. Further details on EWP funding, eligibility, requirements, and the process are [provided here](#).

3.3 Initiate efforts to procure funding for post-fire recovery

Post-fire recovery is often costly and requires procuring funding from several sources. A variety of funding mechanisms are available and partnering with a watershed group or NGO may help to facilitate funding

procurement. Key funding sources for cities, counties, tribes, and water providers are provided in Appendix B – Key Sources of Funding.

3.4 Begin retrieving landowner permission for recovery efforts

The local liaisons (see contacts in 1.1) should coordinate with other entities involved in the LLG and RRG (to the extent possible) and begin retrieving private landowner permissions for (1) performing assessments on private property, and (2) performing post-fire rehabilitation on private property. An example form that can be tailored to your needs is provided in Appendix C – Right of Entry Template Example.

AUTHORS AND PLAYBOOK DEVELOPMENT

During the 2019 [After The Flames](#) conference in Denver, attendees expressed a need for useable, concise guidance to help local governments navigate post-fire complexities. In fall 2019 a subgroup of interested parties from across the state set about to develop this Colorado Post-Fire Playbook. The group committed to developing a Playbook by spring 2020 that achieved the following:

- ✓ **Target audience** – Counties, tribes, municipalities, and water providers.
- ✓ **Concise** – Communicate only the *critical* steps to facilitate post-fire recovery.
- ✓ **Useable** – Provide an easy-to-use worksheet that allows users to identify specific contacts and understand roles and responsibilities and key funding sources.
- ✓ **Accessible** – A combination of text and infographics.

The 14 authors of this Playbook (see list below) brought a range of perspectives to the table – ranging from entities that have experienced post-fire impacts first-hand, to watershed groups and consulting companies that have assisted myriad Colorado communities procure funding and implement post-fire projects, to federal and state agencies leading BAER teams, to municipalities seeking guidance to plan for a wildfire. The group frequently sought outside input to ensure Playbook accuracy and completeness. We hope that this Playbook is helpful to you and would appreciate any feedback you may have so that we can ensure its utility. Please contact [Kate Dunlap](#) with questions or comments.

Volunteer leads on this effort

- Kate Dunlap, City of Boulder
- Stephanie Crabtree, City of Golden
- Theresa Springer, Coalition for the Upper South Platte
- Jonathan Bruno, Coalitions and Collaboratives, Inc
- John Duggan, CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment
- Kristen Hughes, CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment
- Weston Toll, Colorado State Forest Service
- Eric Howell, Colorado Springs Utilities
- Madelene McDonald, Denver Water
- Vicky Amato, SWCA
- Brad Piehl, JW Associates
- Eric Schroder, U.S. Forest Service
- Steve Sanchez, U.S. Forest Service
- Thomas Timberlake, U.S. Forest Service



APPENDIX A – POST-FIRE ASSESSMENTS AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The first year post-fire is the most critical time to implement emergency stabilization projects to prevent or minimize downstream sediment and debris flow, and flooding. While the partners involved will vary depending on the fire location, extent, and severity (see example land ownership in Figure 3), this section attempts to summarize key phases (Figure 4) and players that are typically involved in post-fire recovery efforts (Figure 5).

Figure 3. Hypothetical burn scar covering multiple landowners and including the water supply for a downgradient municipality.

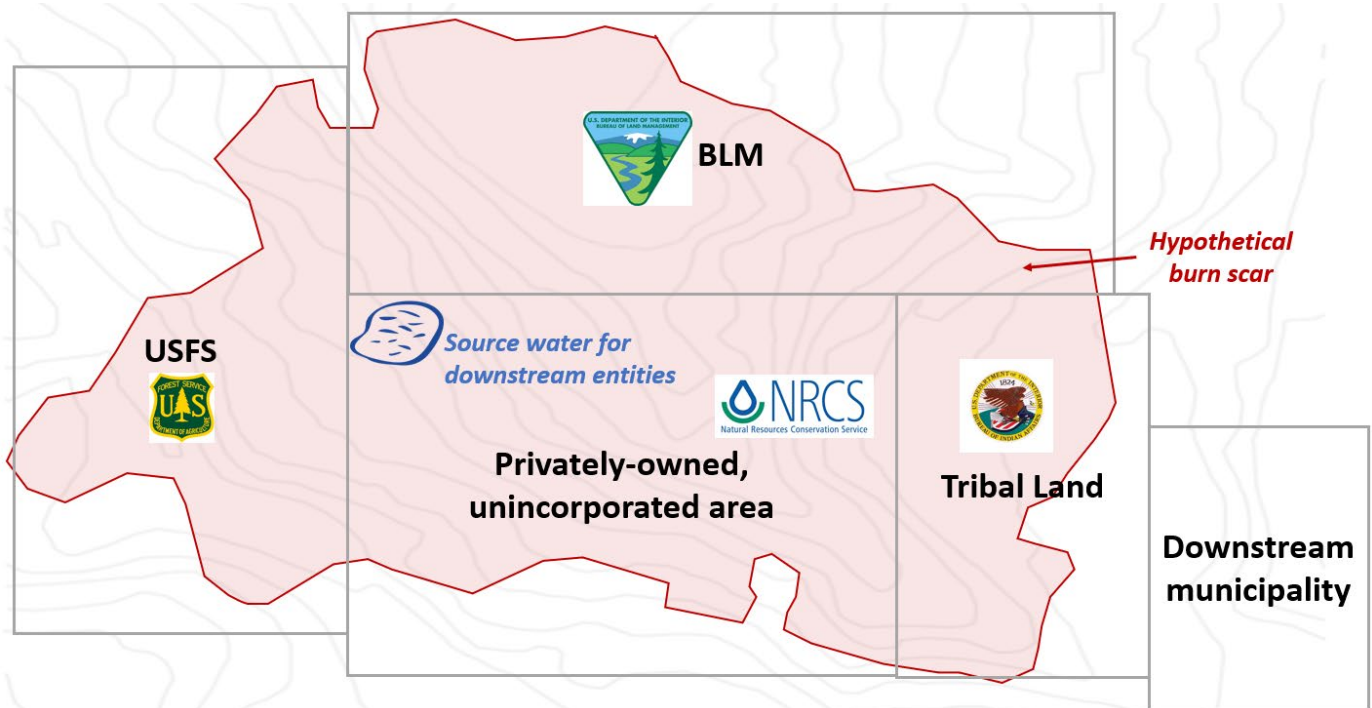
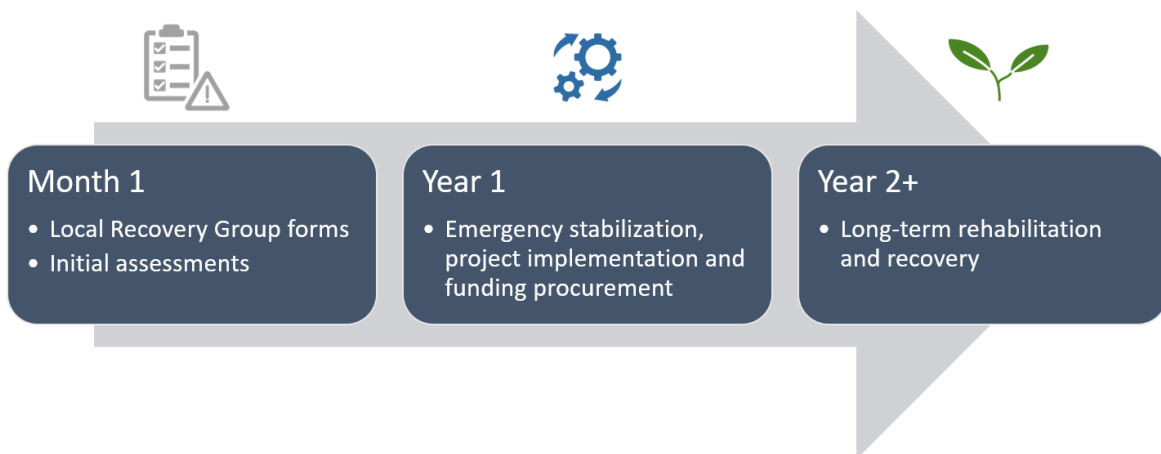


Figure 4. Summary of key post-fire recovery phases.



Assessment and Recovery Efforts on Federal-Owned Land

USFS – USFS’ BAER team is comprised of non-local specialists who arrive on-scene and assess whether post-fire effects threaten life, safety, property, or critical natural and cultural resources on USFS-owned land. Assessments typically take 7-10 days and the initial BAER Report and funding requests are due within 7 days of containment. Emergency response actions/treatments recommended under BAER should be implemented before the first damaging storms and/or within 1 year of the fire. Other (non-BAER) restoration projects may be planned and implemented beyond these emergency response timelines.

BLM – Within 7 days, BLM’s Field Office will recommend whether or not to perform an Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR) assessment on BLM land. Within 21 days, BLM will complete an ESR Plan (equivalent to a USFS BAER Report). After the first year and up to five years post-fire, BLM’s local field office representatives implement any Burned Area Rehabilitation projects.

BIA – BIA has a National Post Wildfire Recovery Program and will coordinate with other federal and non-federal partners on BAER team assessments when tribal lands are within or downgradient from a fire.

CDOT and County Transportation departments - Transportation departments will work with federal and non-federal partners during the assessment and recovery phases. Key points of interest are to assess potential risks and damage to transportation infrastructure and identify undersized culverts in need of improvement to prevent downstream flooding. Within or downstream from burn scars, ephemeral channels can turn into larger rivers transporting debris, sediment and heavy flows downstream, leading to downstream culvert blowouts.

Assessment and Recovery Efforts on Non-Federal-Owned Land

NRCS – Post-fire assistance on private land is accessed through your local USDA Service Center. NRCS offers a host of programs to assist individual private landowners (e.g., EWP, and the Environmental Quality Incentive Program). In the case of EWP, NRCS has 60 days after receiving a request for EWP assistance from a potential sponsor, to complete a DSR. The local liaisons should request to be a part of the assessment team and review the DSR.

BIA – BIA will coordinate with federal and non-federal partners on BAER team assessments when tribal lands are within or downgradient from a fire.

CDOT and County Transportation departments – Transportation departments will work with federal and non-federal partners during the assessment and recovery phase – see above description for details.

Water providers, municipalities, tribes, counties – In partnership with the above entities and a watershed group or NGO, conduct your own assessments to determine risks and vulnerabilities – particularly those downgradient from the burn scar on non-federal or state-owned land.

CSFS – CSFS foresters can provide technical assistance for evaluating tree survival, reforestation needs, salvage of burnt timber and hazard tree identification on non-federal lands. The CSFS Nursery can supply trees and shrubs that can be purchased for revegetation. CSFS can assist other agencies with post-fire damage assessments, vegetation recovery recommendations and treatment implementation. The agency can participate in collaborative groups organized to address post-fire recovery when acting in a capacity suitable to CSFS expertise and core services.

Figure 5. Overview of key landowners/ partners and their roles during the first month, first year, and beyond, after a fire.







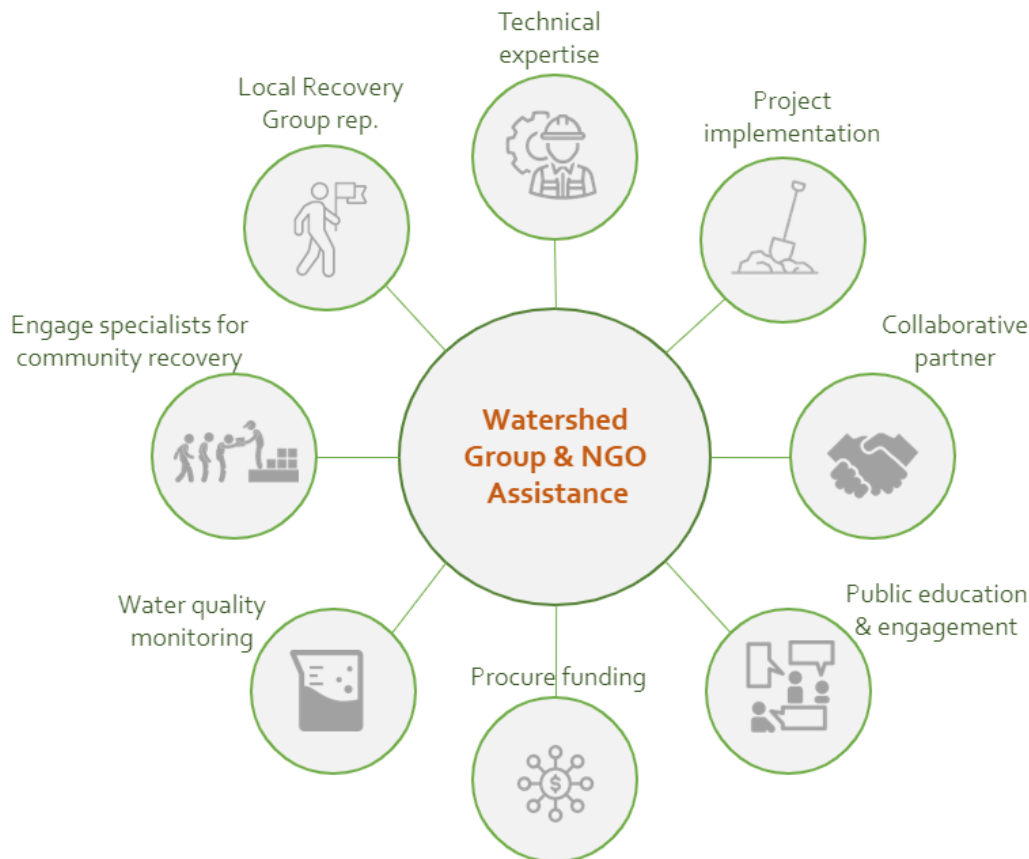
Agency			First month	Year 1 (emergency phase)	Year 2+
	USFS	Landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAER Assessments • BAER Report, BARC Map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAER Team and USFS national office implement projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFS rehabilitation efforts transition over to the local national forest office
	BLM	Landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESR Assessment • ESR Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local field office implements ES projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local field office implements BAR projects
	NRCS	Partner on private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage Assessment • Damage Survey Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist EWP sponsor in implementing post-fire recovery treatments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist EWP sponsor as needed.
	CSFS	Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assessment of tree survival, reforestation needs, timber salvage, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply trees and shrubs (for a fee) and provide technical assistance for hazard tree removal, mitigation techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise landowners on site-specific reforestation efforts
	BIA	Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAER team Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with other DOI agencies on BAER projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with other DOI agencies on BAER projects
	Local gov't, tribe, water provider	Landowner, Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with state and federal agencies to conduct assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a sponsor for funding sources • Partner with federal and state agencies to implement projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with federal and state agencies to implement projects and track rehabilitation efforts

Figure 6. Areas in which watershed groups and NGOs may be able to assist in rehabilitation efforts post-fire.



APPENDIX B – KEY SOURCES OF FUNDING

Several key funding options are highlighted below. Also, contact [DHSEM](#) to seek financial assistance for post-fire recovery efforts. DHSEM will work in coordination with the other state and federal agencies involved, including the Colorado Department of Local Affairs ([DOLA](#)) for other grant opportunities.

Funding Mechanism	Funding Source	Deadline	Available Funds	Match
Emergency Watershed Protection Funding (for immediate, emergency use)	USDA-NRCS	Within 60 days of the fire	Project specific	Sponsor pays 100% up-front costs; reimbursed up to 75%
Colorado Watershed Restoration Grant Program	CWCB	November	\$4M statewide	≥ 50% in-kind or cash
Colorado Water Supply Reserve Fund Grants	CWCB (with approval from a basin roundtable)	Rolling	Variable - \$1M-\$12M per basin	≥ 25% in-kind or cash (possible waiver)
Colorado Severance Tax Operational Fund Grants	CWCB	January	Not specified	Not specified
Colorado Healthy Rivers Fund (partner with a local watershed organization)	Colorado Watershed Assembly	November	\$20k max	≥ 20% in-kind or cash (cash match only for project application)
Post-Fire – Fire Management Assistance Grant	FEMA	When a state or tribal disaster is declared	Variable depending on Hazard Mitigation Plan status. ~\$500,000.	Not specified
FEMA Public Assistance Program	FEMA	When a state or tribal disaster is declared	Not specified	The federal share of assistance is not <75% of the eligible cost
Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery	DOLA-HUD	Following presidential disaster declaration	Not specified	Not specified
Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (for rural communities, tribes)	USDA – Rural Development Office	Year round	Up to \$500,000	None required

APPENDIX C – RIGHT OF ENTRY TEMPLATE EXAMPLE

RIGHT OF ENTRY/HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT/DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS PRIVATE PROPERTY DEBRIS REMOVAL & DEMOLITION OF UNSAFE STRUCTURES

[Insert 1-2 sentences describing the event, date, any emergency declaration, and need for large-scale recovery work on private and public property]. This event has necessitated large-scale recovery work on private as well as public property. To participate in this program, the undersigned hereby gives freely, without coercion, and unconditionally authorizes [insert county/city name] in the State of Colorado, its successors and assigns and its contractors and subcontractors, the United States of America and its assigns, and its contractors and subcontractors (collectively, the Permittees), to have the right of access and to enter upon or pass through the property described below (including the interior of private residential structures and any other structures) at any reasonable time for the purpose of damage assessment, debris removal, mitigation of imminent threats, and other disaster response activities necessary to complete the hazard mitigation or recovery work ("Work") for the property located in [insert county/city name] more commonly identified as (Address of Home, including Street, City, State, Zip) _____.

This permission will remain in place until the Work is certified complete by [insert county/city name]. This permission does not require me to mark, warn, or mitigate against any flood-related hazards and persons entering the property assume the risks of such hazards.

RIGHT OF ENTRY: I certify that I am the owner or the owner's and mortgagor's authorized agent of the below described property, and that I have the legal authority to enter into this Agreement. I grant freely and without coercion the right of access and entry to said property to the Permittees to inspect the property to assess damages and eligibility for federal program, and for the purpose of performing Work. The undersigned represents and warrants that he/she/they has/have full power and authority to execute and fully perform the obligations under this Right-of-Entry without the need for any further action, or that he/she/they is/are duly appointed agent(s) of the owner and the mortgagor, and that he/she/they has/have full power and authority to execute and fully perform the obligations under this Right-of-Entry without the need for any further action. Additionally, the undersigned is fully aware that an individual who fraudulently or willfully misstates any fact in connection with this agreement shall be subject to a fine as provided under 18 U.S.C. § 1001 or imprisoned for not more than five years or both.

HOLD HARMLESS: I understand that this Agreement/Permit is not an obligation upon the government to perform XXXXX Work on my property. I agree to hold harmless the Permittees for damages of any type whatsoever, either to the above-described property and/or any improvements on, or a part of the property, or to persons situated thereon. I release, discharge, and waive any action, either legal or equitable, that might arise by reason of any action of the above entities while performing Work. If asked, I will mark sewer lines, septic tanks, water lines and utilities located on the property.

DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS*: Most homeowner's insurance policies have coverage to pay for portions of the XXXXX Work. I understand that Federal law (42 U.S. C. 5155 et seq.) requires me to reimburse [insert county/city name] for the cost of the Work to the extent that such work is covered by my homeowner's insurance policy. I also understand that I must provide a copy of the proof/statement of loss from my insurance company, if any, or a copy of any denial letters received from my insurance company to B [insert county/city name]. If I have received payment, or when I receive payment, for portions of the Work from my insurance company or any other source, I agree to notify and send payment and proof/statement of loss to [insert county/city name]. I understand that all disaster-related funding, including for debris removal from private property, is subject to audit.

RELEASE OF INSURANCE INFORMATION: If insured, the undersigned authorizes its insurer, _____, to release information relating to coverage and payments for demolition activities, including subsequent demolition debris removal (claim # _____ policy # _____) to the Permittees.

*Please list insurance documents provided with this form: _____

SIGNED: All owners/agents must sign below.

Parcel ID# _____ Assessor's Account # _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____ Signature/Date: _____

Telephone #: _____ Telephone #: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

Please contact [insert name, phone, email for relevant contacts from county, city, OEM]; or U.S. Mail: [insert mailing address for above contact].