GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

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HOUSE BILL 1120 Committee Substitute Favorable 4/28/97

Short Title: Prescribed Burning in Forests.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

April 21, 1997

1		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO	ALLOW PRESCRIBED BURNING IN FORESTS BY FOREST
3	LANDOWN	IERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.
4	The General As	sembly of North Carolina enacts:
5	Sectio	on 1. Chapter 113 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new
6	Article to read:	
7		" <u>ARTICLE 4E.</u>
8		"North Carolina Prescribed Burning Act.
9	" <u>§ 113-60.40.</u> I	Legislative findings.
10	The General	Assembly finds that prescribed burning of forestlands is a management
11	tool that is ben	eficial to North Carolina's public safety, forest and wildlife resources,
12	environment, ar	d economy. All of the following are benefits that result from prescribed
13	burning of fores	<u>tlands:</u>
14	<u>(1)</u>	Prescribed burning reduces the naturally occurring buildup of vegetative
15		fuels on forestlands. Reduction of these fuels by prescribed burning
16		reduces the risk and severity of wildfires, thus lessening the loss of life
17		and property.
18	<u>(2)</u>	The State's ever-increasing population is resulting in urban development
19		directly adjacent to fire prone forestlands. Such an area is referred to as

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1		a woodland-urban interface area. The use of prescribed burning in these
2		woodland-urban interface areas substantially reduces the risk of
3		damaging wildfires.
4	<u>(3)</u>	Many of North Carolina's natural ecosystems require periodic fire for
5	<u>(J)</u>	their survival. Prescribed burning is essential to the perpetuation,
6		restoration, and management of many plant and animal communities.
7		Fire benefits game, nongame, and endangered wildlife species by
8		increasing the growth and yield of plants that provide forage, escape,
9		brooding, and other habitat needs.
10	<u>(4)</u>	Forestlands are economic, biological, and aesthetic resources of
11	<u></u>	statewide significance. In addition to reducing the frequency and
12		severity of wildfires, prescribed burning of forestlands helps to prepare
13		sites for replanting and natural seeding, to control insects and diseases,
14		and to increase productivity.
15	<u>(5)</u>	The resources on public use lands, such as State and national forests,
16		wildlife refuges, nature preserves, and game lands, are enhanced by
17		prescribed burning. Private lands that are managed for wildlife,
18		recreation, and other purposes are similarly enhanced by prescribed
19		burning.
20	<u>(6)</u>	As North Carolina's population grows, pressures resulting from liability
21		issues and smoke complaints discourage or limit prescribed burning so
22		that these numerous benefits to forestlands often are not attainable.
23	<u>(7)</u>	The General Assembly's recognition of the benefits of prescribed
24		burning and the adoption of requirements governing prescribed burning
25		will help to educate the public and avoid misunderstandings and reduce
26		complaints about this valuable management tool.
27	" <u>§ 113-60.41. I</u>	
28	As used in the	
29	<u>(1)</u>	'Certified prescribed burner' means an individual who has successfully
30		completed a certification program approved by the Division of Forest
31		Resources of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural
32		Resources.
33	<u>(2)</u>	'Prescribed burning' or 'prescribed burn' means the planned and
34 25		controlled application of fire to naturally occurring vegetative fuels
35		under safe weather, environmental, and other conditions, while
36 37		following appropriate precautionary measures that will confine the fire
37		to a predetermined area and accomplish the intended management objectives.
30 39	(3)	<u>'Prescription' means a written plan prepared by a certified prescribed</u>
39 40	<u>(3)</u>	burner for starting, controlling, and extinguishing a prescribed burn.
40 41	"8 113 <u>-60</u> //? - T	mmunity from liability.
41		prescribed burning conducted in compliance with G.S. 113-60.43 is in the
43		nd does not constitute a public or private nuisance.

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1	(b) This section does not apply when a nuisance results from the negligent or
2	improper conduct of the prescribed burn.
3	" <u>§ 113-60.43. Prescribed burning.</u>
4	(a) Prior to the burning, a prescription for the prescribed burning shall be prepared
5	by a certified prescribed burner and shall be filed with the Division of Forest Resources,
6	Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. A copy of the prescription
7	shall be provided to the landowner and shall be present on the site throughout the period
8	of the burning. The prescription shall include all of the following:
9	(1) The landowner's name and address.
10	(2) <u>A description of the area to be burned.</u>
11	(3) <u>A map of the area to be burned.</u>
12	(4) <u>An estimate of the fuel tonnage on the area.</u>
13	(5) The objectives of the prescribed burn.
14	(6) <u>A list of the acceptable weather conditions and parameters for the</u>
15	prescribed burn.
16	(7) The name of the certified prescribed burner responsible for conducting
17	the prescribed burn.
18	(8) <u>A summary of the methods to be used to start, control, and extinguish</u>
19 20	the prescribed burn. (b) The prescribed burning shall be conducted by a certified prescribed burner in
20	(b) The prescribed burning shall be conducted by a certified prescribed burner in
21 22	accordance with the prescription that satisfies subsection (a) of this section. The certified prescribed burner shall be present on the site and shall be in charge of the burning
22	throughout the period of the burning.
23 24	(c) The landowner or the landowner's agent shall obtain a current and valid open-
2 4 25	burning permit under Article 4C of this Chapter from the Division of Forest Resources,
26	Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. This open-burning permit
27	must remain in effect throughout the period of the burning. The burning shall be
28	conducted in compliance with all of the following:
29	(1) The terms and conditions of the open-burning permit.
30	(2) The State's air pollution control statutes and any rules adopted by the
31	Environmental Management Commission pursuant to these statutes.
32	(3) Any applicable local ordinances relating to open burning.
33	(4) The voluntary smoke management guidelines adopted by the Division
34	of Forest Resources.
35	(5) Any rules adopted by the Division of Forest Resources to implement
36	this Article.
37	(d) This Article does not apply when the Secretary of Environment, Health, and
38	Natural Resources has prohibited all open burning pursuant to G.S. 113-60.25.
39	" <u>§ 113-60.44. Adoption of rules.</u>
40	The Division of Forest Resources may adopt rules that govern prescribed burning
41	under this Article."
42	Section 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

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