

use prescribed fire for resource benefit, and thus there will be little impact on businesses. For land managers, the costs are not yet well understood, but DAQ will work with the land managers to find economical ways to meet the requirements.

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:
 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 AIR QUALITY
 150 N 1950 W
 SALT LAKE CITY UT 84116-3085, or
 at the Division of Administrative Rules.

DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:
 Jan Miller at the above address, by phone at 801-536-4042, by FAX at 801-536-4099, or by Internet E-mail at janmiller@utah.gov

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM on 10/31/2003

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY ATTEND A PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING THIS RULE: 10/23/2003 at 7:00 PM, DEQ Building, 168 N 1950 W, Room 101, Salt Lake City, UT; 10/28/2003 at 7:00 PM, St George City Council Chambers, 175 E 200 N, St George, UT; and 10/30/2003 at 7:00 PM, Grand County Council Chambers, 125 E Center St, Moab, UT.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 12/03/2003

AUTHORIZED BY: M. Cheryl Heying, Planning Branch Manager

"Burn Window" means the period of time during which the prescribed fire is scheduled for ignition.

"Emission Reduction Techniques (ERT)" mean techniques for controlling emissions from prescribed fires to minimize the amount of emission output per unit or acre burned.

"Federal Class I Area" means [Zion National Park, Bryce National Park, Capitol Reef National Park, Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park]any Federal land that is federally classified or reclassified Class I.

"Fire Prescription" means the measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

"Land Manager" means any federal, state, local or private entity that owns, administers, directs, oversees or controls the use of public or private land, including the application of fire to the land.

"Maintenance Area" means an area that has been redesignated by EPA from nonattainment to attainment of any National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

"Non-burning Alternatives to Fire" means non-burning techniques that are used to achieve a particular land management objective, including but not limited to reduction of fuel loading, manipulation of fuels, enhancement of wildlife habitat, and ecosystem restructuring. These alternatives are designed to replace the use of fire for at least the next five years.

"Prescribed Fire or Prescribed Burn" means any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives, such as achieving resource benefits.

"Particulate Matter" means the liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, or smog found in air emissions.

"Smoke Sensitive Receptors" means population centers such as towns and villages, campgrounds and trails, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, roads, airports, Class I areas, nonattainment and maintenance areas, areas whose air quality monitoring data indicate pollutant levels that are close to health standards, and any other areas where smoke and air pollutants can adversely affect public health, safety and welfare.

"Wildland" means an area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for pipelines, power lines, roads, railroads, or other transportation or conveyance facilities.

"Wildland Fire" means any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

"Wildland Fire Used for Resource Benefits (WFWRB)" means naturally ignited wildland fire that is managed to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas.

"Wildland Fire Implementation Plan" means the plan required for each fire that is allowed to burn.

R307-204.4. General Requirements.
 (1) Management of On-Going Fires. If, after consultation with the land manager, the executive secretary determines that a prescribed fire, wildland fire used for resource benefits, wildland fire, or any smoke transported from other locations, is degrading air quality to levels that could violate the National Ambient Air Quality Standards or burn plan conditions, the land manager shall promptly stop igniting additional prescribed fires.

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.
R307-204. Emission Standards: Smoke Management.
R307-204-1. Purpose and Goals.

(1) The purpose of R307-204 is to establish by rule procedures that mitigate the impact on public health and visibility of prescribed fire and wildland fire.

R307-204-2. Applicability.

- (1) R307-204 applies to all persons using prescribed fire or wildland fire on land they own or manage.
- (2) R307-204 does not apply to agricultural activities specified in 19-2-114 and to those regulated under R307-202, or to activities otherwise permitted under R307.

R307-204-3. Definitions.

The following additional definitions apply only to R307-204.

- "Annual Emissions Goal" means the annual establishment of a planned quantitative value of emissions reductions from prescribed fire.
- "Best Management Practices" means smoke management and dispersion techniques used during a prescribed fire or a wildland fire used for resource benefit that affect the direction, duration, height or density of smoke.
- "Burn Plan" means the plan required for each fire ignited by managers or allowed to burn.