

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**R307-204. Emission Standards: Smoke Management.****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 use event that affect the direction, duration, height or density of smoke.

"Burn Plan" means the plan required for each fire application ignited by managers. It must be prepared by qualified personnel and approved by the appropriate agency administrator prior to implementation. Each plan follows specific agency direction and must include critical elements described in agency manuals.

"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 any Federal land that is federally classified or reclassified Class 1.

"Fire Prescription" means the measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicates 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.

"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.

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

"Pile" means natural materials or debris resulting from some type of fuels management practice that have been relocated either by hand or machinery into a concentrated area.

"Pile Burn" means burning of individual piles.

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

"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. Structures, if any, are widely scattered.

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

"Wildland Fire Use Event" means naturally ignited wildland fire that is managed to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas.

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

"WFIP Stage I" means the initial wildland fire strategy planning document. It is developed for fires less than 20 acres, with a low potential of spread and negative impacts. It must be completed within 8-hrs. of start.

"WFIP Stage II" means a more detailed wildland fire strategy planning document. It is developed for fires greater than 20 acres that are more active fires with a greater potential for geographic extent. It must be completed within 24-hrs. of start.

R307-204-5. Burn Schedule.

(1) Any land manager planning prescribed fire burning more than 50 acres per year shall submit the burn schedule to the executive secretary on forms provided by the Division of Air Quality, and shall include the following information for all prescribed fires including those smaller than 20 acres:

(a) Project number and project name;
(b) Air Quality Basin, UTM coordinate for the central point of the prescribed fire, project elevation, and county;

(c) Total project acres, description of major fuels, type of burn, ignition method, and planned use of emission reduction techniques to support establishment of the annual emissions goal;

(d) Earliest burn date and burn duration.

(2) Each land manager shall submit each year's burn schedule no later than March 15 of that year.

(3) Any land manager who makes changes to the burn schedule shall submit an amendment to the burn schedule within 10 days after the change.

R307-204-6. Small Prescribed Fires (de minimis).

(1) A prescribed fire that covers less than 20 acres per burn shall be ignited only when the clearing index is 500 or greater.

(2) A prescribed fire that covers less than 20 acres per day may be ignited when the National Weather Service Clearing Index is between 500 and 400 with approval of the executive secretary.