

North Carolina Prescribed Burning Act (GS 113-60 Article 4E)

§ 113-60.40. Legislative findings. The General Assembly finds that prescribed burning of forestlands is a management tool that is beneficial to North Carolina's public safety, forest and wildlife resources, environment, and economy. The General Assembly finds that the following are benefits that result from prescribed burning of forestlands: (1) Prescribed burning reduces the naturally occurring buildup of vegetative fuels on forestlands, thereby reducing the risk and severity of wildfires and lessening the loss of life and property. (2) The State's ever-increasing population is resulting in urban development directly adjacent to fire-prone forestlands, referred to as a woodland-urban interface area. The use of prescribed burning in these woodland-urban interface areas substantially reduces the risk of wildfires that cause damage. (3) Many of North Carolina's natural ecosystems require periodic fire for their survival. Prescribed burning is essential to the perpetuation, restoration, and management of many plant and animal communities. Prescribed burning benefits game, nongame, and endangered wildlife species by increasing the growth and yield of plants that provide forage and an area for escape and brooding and that satisfy other habitat needs. (4) Forestlands are economic, biological, and aesthetic resources of statewide significance. In addition to reducing the frequency and severity of wildfires, prescribed burning of forestlands helps to prepare sites for replanting and natural seeding, to control insects and diseases, and to increase productivity. (5) Prescribed burning enhances the resources on public use lands, such as State and national forests, wildlife refuges, nature preserves, and game lands. Prescribed burning enhances private lands that are managed for wildlife refuges, nature preserves, and game lands. Prescribed burning enhances private lands that are managed for wildlife, recreation, and other purposes. As North Carolina's population grows, pressures resulting from liability issues and smoke complaints discourage or limit prescribed burning so that these numerous benefits to forestlands often are not attainable. By recognizing the benefits of prescribed burning and by adopting requirements governing prescribed burning, the General Assembly helps to educate the public, avoid misunderstandings, and reduce complaints about this valuable management tool. (1999-121, s. 1.)

§ 113-60.41. Definitions. As used in this Article: (1) "Certified prescribed burner" means an individual who has successfully completed a certification program approved by the Division of Forest Resources of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (2) "Prescribed burning" means the planned and controlled application of fire to naturally occurring vegetative fuels under safe weather and safe environmental and other conditions, while following appropriate precautionary measures that will confine the fire to a predetermined area and accomplish the intended management objectives. (3) "Prescription" means a written plan prepared by a certified prescribed burner for starting, controlling, and extinguishing a prescribed burning. (1999-121, s. 1.)

§ 113-60.42. Immunity from liability. (a) Any prescribed burning conducted in compliance with G.S. 113-60.43 is in the public interest and does not constitute a public or private nuisance. (b) A landowner or the landowner's agent who conducts a prescribed burning in compliance with G.S. 113-60.43 shall not be liable in any civil action for any

damage or injury caused by or resulting from smoke. (c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), this section does not apply when a nuisance or damage results from a negligently or improperly conducted prescribed burning. (1999-121, s. 1.)

§ 113-60.43. Prescribed burning. (a) Prior to conducting a prescribed burning, the landowner shall obtain a prescription for the prescribed burning prepared by a certified prescribed burner and filed with the Division of Forest Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. A copy of the prescription shall be provided to the landowner. A copy of this prescription shall be in the possession of the responsible burner on site throughout the duration of the prescribed burning. The prescription shall include: (1) The landowner's name and address. (2) A description of the area to be burned. (3) A map of the area to be burned. (4) An estimate in tons of the fuel located on the area. (5) The objectives of the prescribed burning. (6) A list of the acceptable weather conditions and parameters for the prescribed burning sufficient to minimize the likelihood of smoke damage and fire escaping onto adjacent areas. (7) The name of the certified prescribed burner responsible for conducting the prescribed burning. (8) A summary of the methods that are adequate for the particular circumstances involved to be used to start, control, and extinguish the prescribed burning. (9) Provision for reasonable notice of the prescribed burning to be provided to nearby homes and businesses to avoid effects on health and property. (b) The prescribed burning shall be conducted by a certified prescribed burner in accordance with a 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 throughout the period of the burning. A landowner may conduct a prescribed burning without being a certified prescribed burner if the landowner is burning a tract of forestland of 50 acres or less owned by that landowner and is following all conditions established in a prescription prepared by a certified prescribed burner. (c) Prior to conducting a prescribed burning, the landowner or the landowner's agent shall obtain an open-burning permit under Article 4C of this Chapter from the Division of Forest Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. This open-burning permit must remain in effect throughout the period of the prescribed burning. The prescribed burning shall be conducted in compliance with all the following: (1) The terms and conditions of the open-burning permit under Article 4C of this Chapter. (2) The State's air pollution control statutes under Article 21 and Article 21B of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes and any rules adopted pursuant to these statutes. (3) Any applicable local ordinances relating to open burning. (4) The voluntary smoke management guidelines adopted by the Division of Forest Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (5) Any rules adopted by the Division of Forest Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, to implement this Article. (1999-121, s. 1.)

§ 113-60.44. Adoption of rules. The Division of Forest Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, may adopt rules that govern prescribed burning under this Article. (1999-121, s. 1.)

§ 113-60.45. Exemption. This Article does not apply when the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources has cancelled burning permits pursuant to G.S. 113-60.27 or prohibited all open burning pursuant to G.S. 113-60.25. (1999-121, s. 1.)