

# CHAPTER III

## LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

### ***Objectives***

- 1) Demonstrate a complete understanding of *laws, rules* and *procedures* which regulate open burning in Florida.
- 2) Demonstrate knowledge of the burner's legal obligations.

*Reference* Appendix A: Florida's Open Burning Regulations

### ***Introduction***

Fire is a powerful force. Wild fires burn forest lands, swamps, pastures and marshes throughout the United States including Florida. Fire destroys trees, homes and lives. In 2003, nearly 4 million acres burned in the United States. These fires killed thirty people and destroyed over 4000 homes. Fires can be both dangerous and costly. For prescribed burners in Florida the Courts have addressed this issue.

#### **"Setting a fire is an inherently dangerous activity"**

In 1989, in *Midyette vs. Madison*, the Supreme Court of Florida ruled that: 1) Setting a fire is an inherently dangerous activity; 2) Therefore, a landowner is liable for damages to others for negligence in setting or maintaining that fire; 3) This liability is not delegable to an independent contractor actually conducting the burn and; 4) A landowner wishing to use fire to manage forest land, native pastures, or to clear land **must** know what "accepted forestry or burn standards" are AND be certain they are applied.

Both the landowner and the prescribed burner have legal obligations. These shared responsibilities remain in force regardless of agreements between the landowner and the prescribed burner. Public safety concerns must be addressed on every burn, a task that becomes more difficult with each new resident. Despite these problems fire has been consistently used as a land management tool throughout significant portions of the Southeastern United States including Florida. Fortunately, the State of Florida has acknowledged the importance of prescribed burning.

#### **Prescribed Burning benefits public safety, the environment and economy**

The Florida legislature has recognized that prescribed burning is a valuable land management tool and addressed this issue specifically in Florida Statutes Chapter 590.125 (3).

“CERTIFIED PRESCRIBED BURNING; LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.--

- (a) The application of prescribed burning is a land management tool that benefits the safety of the public, the environment, and the economy of the state. The Legislature finds that:
1. Prescribed burning reduces vegetative fuels within wild land areas. Reduction of the fuel load reduces the risk and severity of wildfire, thereby reducing the threat of loss of life and property, particularly in urban areas.
  2. Most of Florida's natural communities require periodic fire for maintenance of their ecological integrity. Prescribed burning is essential to the perpetuation, restoration, and management of many plant and animal communities. Significant loss of the state's biological diversity will occur if fire is excluded from fire-dependent systems.
  3. Forestland and rangeland constitute significant economic, biological, and aesthetic resources of statewide importance. Prescribed burning on forestland prepares sites for reforestation, removes undesirable competing vegetation, expedites nutrient cycling, and controls or eliminates certain forest pathogens. On rangeland, prescribed burning improves the quality and quantity of herbaceous vegetation necessary for livestock production.
  4. The state purchased hundreds of thousands of acres of land for parks, preserves, wildlife management areas, forests, and other public purposes. The use of prescribed burning for management of public lands is essential to maintain the specific resource values for which these lands were acquired”.

Areas that have burned under prescribed conditions have lower fuel loads and are less likely to burn under wildfire conditions. These areas can serve as firebreaks that assist efforts to stop subsequent wildfires and they can make subsequent prescribed fires safer. However prescribed fires can escape and become a wildfire or smoke may cause unforeseen problems. These problems highlight the responsibility of everyone involved to improve both the “art and science” of prescribed burning. While the benefits of prescribed fires are well known the fact remains that they are also dangerous. Considering these two divergent thoughts it is not surprising that the laws and regulations that deal with prescribed fires may seem confusing at times.

Legal requirements associated with prescribed burns include laws, rules, and policies administered by the Florida Division of Forestry, Environmental Laws and Endangered Species Laws and Rules. The primary laws are covered in Florida Statutes, Chapter 590 and Section 5I-2 of the Florida Administrative Code (Appendix A). Prescribed Burns on Federal Lands are also covered under Federal guidelines and legal issues are usually resolved at the Federal level. These Federal Issues are not addressed in this Course. This chapter deals primarily with legal considerations at the state level with emphasis on the Division of Forestry and laws that directly relate to prescribed fire. These include:

- 1) **LAWS** Chapter 590, Florida Statutes
- 2) **RULES** 5I-2, Florida Administrative Code
- 3) **POLICIES** Division of Forestry Policies and Procedures

## **Definitions**

- (a) "Prescribed burning" means the application of fire in accordance with a written prescription for vegetative fuels under specified environmental conditions while following appropriate precautionary measures that ensures public safety and that the fire is confined to a predetermined area to accomplish the planned fire or land-management objectives.
- (b) "Certified prescribed burn manager" is an individual who successfully completes the certification program of the Division and possesses a valid certification number.
- (c) "Prescription" is a written plan establishing the necessary criteria for starting, controlling, and extinguishing a prescribed burn.
- (d) "Extinguished" means that no spreading flame for wild land burning or certified prescribed burning, and no visible flame, smoke, or emissions for vegetative land-clearing debris burning, exist.

## **Wildland Fire in Florida; Duties and Responsibilities**

“The Division has the primary responsibility for prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires wherever they may occur.” This opening sentence in Chapter 590 FS refers to the Florida Division of Forestry. Thus, regardless of location or ownership, the Division of Forestry is the Agency designated by law with the ‘Primary responsibility’ for the prevention, detection and suppression of wildfires in Florida. The Division of Forestry fulfills these responsibilities by working cooperatively with other agencies, individuals and organizations. The Division also has the responsibility to “promote natural resource management and fuel reduction through the use of prescribed fire and other fuel reduction measures.”

Other agencies and individuals also have a responsibility to take reasonable measures to protect the public from dangerous wildfires. In some cases this may include efforts to put out the fire when this can be done safely and/or giving a prompt fire alarm. By **LAW** prescribed burners and others have specific responsibilities to control or report dangerous fires (FS 877.15).

## **General Prohibitions**

Except under certain conditions, it is unlawful to start a wildfire in Florida. Dropping or disposing of a lighted match, cigarette, cigar, glowing object or any substance or thing which may or does cause a wildfire is prohibited (FS 590.10).

Anyone who ***intentionally*** burns land or land clearing debris which they neither own nor control commits a ***felony*** of the third degree.

Anyone who *'carelessly'* burns or causes to be burned any wildlands not owned by or in the lawful possession of the person commits a *misdemeanor* of the second degree. Specific details are provided in **FS 590.28**.

#### **590.081 SEVERE DROUGHT CONDITIONS; BURNING PROHIBITED**

The Commissioner of Agriculture has the authority to declare a severe drought emergency and the general boundaries of the area affected. Under these conditions it is *unlawful to conduct any open burning* including campfires, bonfires, trash burning or any wildland fire unless a *written* permit is obtained from the Division.

#### **590.082 EXTRAORDINARY FIRE HAZARD; CERTAIN ACTS MADE UNLAWFUL; PROCLAMATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR**

When the Commissioner has declared a severe drought emergency as described in 590.081 and the drought emergency continues until the wildlands become an 'extraordinary fire hazard' the Governor upon the advice of the Commissioner may by proclamation declare an extraordinary fire hazard to exist and describe the general boundaries of the area affected. *The general public may not enter or travel within the affected wildland area* except on public roads or highways or well-defined private roads. Exceptions include the landowner or his or her agents, or persons with express permission of the landowner and those persons regularly engaged in certain forestry or agricultural activities.

### ***Open Burning Authorized***

Persons may be authorized to burn wildland or vegetative land clearing debris under certain conditions and in accordance with the provisions of **FS 590.125**. Burns may be conducted under two categories.

**Noncertified burning authorizations** may be issued for either wildland (Broadcast Burning) or vegetative land-clearing debris when the following conditions are met:

#### **FS 590.125(2) (Summary)**

1. There is specific consent of the landowner
2. Authorization has been obtained from the Division prior to starting the burn
3. There are adequate firebreaks, sufficient personnel and firefighting equipment for control of the fire
4. The fire remains within the boundary of the authorized area
5. Someone is present at the burn site until the fire is extinguished
6. The Division does not cancel the authorization
7. The Division determines that air quality and fire danger are favorable for safe burning

#### **5I-2.006 (Summary)**

Noncertified authorizations limit prescribed burning to the period from 0900 (9:00 a.m. ET and 8:00 a.m. CT) to 1 hour before sunset. Prescribed burns must discontinue spreading 1 hour before sunset. Nighttime authorizations may be granted to set fire until midnight if the Dispersion Index (DI) is 8 or above for non-certified burners. Ignition of these fires is not allowed after midnight, however the fire can continue to spread until 9:00 a.m. the following day. If additional time is required a new daytime

authorization must be obtained from the Division. **All** fires must be **attended** at all times.

**Open Burning for Certified Prescribed Burn Managers** (All burning conducted under this section is related to Silviculture, Wildlife Management, Ecological Maintenance and Restoration, Range and Pasture Management.

**FS 590.125(3) Certified Prescribed Burning (Summary)**

This section requires:

1. That a certified burn manger be present on site from ignition to completion of the burn
2. A written prescription must be prepared prior to receiving authorization from the Division.
3. Must have specific consent of landowner or designee prior to authorization.
4. Must have authorization to burn from the Division of Forestry prior to ignition.
5. Must have adequate firebreaks, sufficient personnel, and firefighting equipment for the control of the fire.

**5I-2.006 (2) Certified Prescribed Burn Managers (Summary)**

Requires that the Certified Prescribed Burn Manager's (CPBM) certification number be presented at the time of the authorization request and that a CPBM be onsite for the entire burn.

- (a) The prescription must be completed prior to any ignition and it must be onsite and available for inspection by a Department of Agriculture representative. The burn must proceed in accordance with the prescription parameters. The prescription will contain as a minimum:
  1. Stand or site description
  2. Map of the area to be burned
  3. Number of personnel and equipment types to be used
  4. Desired weather factors including but not limited to surface wind speed and direction, transport wind speed and direction, minimum mixing height, minimum relative humidity, maximum temperature, and the minimum fine fuel moisture
  5. Desired fire behavior factors such as type of burn technique, flame length, and rate of spread
  6. The time and date the prescription was prepared
  7. The authorization date and the time period of the authorization
  8. An evaluation and approval of the anticipated impact of the proposed burn on related smoke sensitive areas
  9. The signature and number of the CPBM

(b) Open Burning Hours

1. Daytime CPBM Authorizations will be issued for the burning to be conducted from 8:00 a.m. CT and 9:00 a.m. ET and the fire must discontinue spreading one hour after sunset.
2. Nighttime CPBM Authorizations may be granted to set fire until midnight if the Dispersion Index (DI) is 6 or above. Ignition of these fires is not allowed after midnight, however the fire can continue to spread until 9:00 a.m. the following day. If additional time is required a new daytime authorization must be obtained from the Division. The Division may issue authorizations at other times, in designated areas under certain conditions.

**Policies and Procedures** Division of Forestry procedures for issuing burning authorizations are based on the laws and rules discussed herein. The Division must have assurance of good and proper dispersion of smoke to protect the health and safety of the citizens of Florida. The Division relies on the Department of Environmental Protection for air quality monitoring and other air quality issues related to open burning.

This section also gives the DOF authority to suspend, after reasonable notice, any such permission whenever atmospheric or meteorological conditions change so that there is improper diffusion and dispersion of air pollutants which create a condition deleterious to health, safety, or general welfare, or which obscure visibility of vehicular or air traffic.

The Division has structured the authorization program into three categories; they are:

1. **Open:** In general, authorizations are issued only for the day or night that the burn is done. An exception is that an authorization for daytime burning can be issued after 4:00 p.m. of the previous day if an updated forecast is favorable. Daytime burning should not begin before 9:00 a.m. local time.
2. **Closed:** No burning authorization will be issued for closed areas. An area may be placed in this class due to extreme sensitivity. For example, non-attainment areas, or local ordinances.
3. **Sensitive:** Areas that are in close proximity to smoke sensitive areas, i.e., highways, hospitals, or airports. Burning must be approved by the OIC/Supervisor. No nighttime burning authorizations will be granted. In order to burn in a sensitive area:
  - 1) Winds must be 5 mph or greater and smoke must be carried away from the area.
  - 2) Burning will be limited to the time period between 9:00 a.m. and 1 hour before sunset.
  - 3) The smoke plume will not be impacted by other smoke.
  - 4) Piles will be completely extinguished by 5:00 p.m.

- 5) Muck will be excluded from the burn area.
- 6) Adequate equipment and manpower must be on hand to extinguish the fire if it becomes a problem.
- 7) The person in charge of the burn must be aware of the sensitive area and be available if needed.
- 8) It must be unlikely that residual smoke will follow a drainage to the sensitive area that night.

**Pile Burning** (SUMMARY) Pile burning shall not be started before 9:00 AM and have no visible flame one hour before sunset or anytime thereafter, except in smoke sensitive areas where the piles must be completely extinguished with no visible emissions one hour before sunset. The size and number of piles shall be dictated by the materials to be burned and the time available for burning. The moisture content and composition of the materials to be burned shall be favorable to good burning which will minimize emissions. The amount of dirt in the piles or rows shall be minimized to enhance combustion and reduce emissions.

The burn must be attended at all times.

The pile burning must be set back one hundred (100) feet from any paved public highway and the prevailing winds will direct the smoke away from any occupied buildings or roads. Open burning for paved public road maintenance and widening is exempt from the 100 foot set back as long as the visibility on the roadway is not reduced to less than 1,000 feet.

Open burning of wooden material, vegetation generated by a land clearing operation or residential tree cutting debris is allowed provided that all of the following conditions are met:

1. The open burning meets one of the following setback requirements:
  - a. Pile Burning for Residential and Agricultural/Silvicultural purposes must be set back three hundred (300) feet or more away from any occupied building and 50 feet from any wildlands or brush.
  - b. Pile Burning for non-Residential land clearing operations with Air Curtain Incinerator must be setback three hundred (300) feet or more from any occupied building and 50 feet from any wildlands or brush. or
  - c. Pile Burning for non-Residential land clearing operations without an Air Curtain Incinerator must be setback one thousand (1000) feet or more away from any occupied building and 100 feet from any wildlands or brush.
  - d. Exception to Setbacks – An exception to the setbacks in sub-subparagraph 5I-2.006(3)(c)1.a.,b., and c., F.A.C., will be granted if all of the affected parties agree in writing to allow the burn to take place.

For additional requirements regarding Air Curtain Incinerators see Florida Administrative Code Chapters 5I-2 and 62- 256.

**Wildfire Hazard Reduction Treatment By The Division** The Division is authorized to conduct hazard fuel reduction initiatives, including but not limited to, burning,

mechanical, or chemical treatment, on any area of wildland within the state which is reasonably determined to be in danger of wildlife. These actions may be taken only *after landowner notification* and *conflict resolution procedures* are completed. This provision is sometimes referred to as the 'Hawkins Act.'

## **Certification**

Certification as a Prescribed Burn Manager requires a combination of training and experience. Certification is accomplished by:

1. Satisfactory completion of the Division of Forestry's Prescribed Fire Correspondence Course and direct experience in three prescribed burns prior to taking the course or;
2. Satisfactory completion of the Division of Forestry's Prescribed Fire Classroom version of the Correspondence Course and a minimum of managing three prescribed burns prior to taking the course or;
3. Satisfactory completion of the Florida Interagency Basic Prescribed Fire Course and direct experience in three prescribed burns following successful completion of the classroom training. The burns conducted during the training do not count as part of the three burn requirement.

When one of these steps has been completed the applicant must submit a Certification Agreement and a completed prescription for a proposed burn to their local Florida Division of Forestry office for review and approval. In addition the burn in that description shall be reviewed by the Division of Forestry during the burn operation. The local Division of Forestry District Manager (or their designee) will recommend DOF Prescribed Burn Manager certification upon satisfactory completion of both the prescription and required number of burns.

**Maintaining certification** A Certified Prescribed Burn Manager must meet additional requirements in order to maintain certification. These requirements are based on a five year time period. Certifications for persons who do not meet this requirement will terminate five years from the date of issue.

### **CERTIFICATION RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS**

Participation in a minimum of eight hours of Division of Forestry approved training every five years relating to the subject of prescribed fire, or participation in a Division of Forestry formally recognized Fire Council Meeting (see Attachment III-1), and the Certified Prescribed Burn Manager has submitted their certification number for two completed prescribed burns in the preceding five years, or

Participation in five burns and have this documented and verified in writing to the Division of Forestry by a current Certified Burn Manager (see Attachment III-2), or

Retaking either the Prescribed Fire Correspondence Course or the Interagency Basic Prescribed Fire Course.

**Decertification** The Commissioner of Agriculture will revoke any Certified Prescribed Burn Manager's certification if they demonstrate that their practices and procedures repeatedly violated Florida law or agency rules or is a threat to public health. Recommendations for decertification will be based on the Certified Burner Violations – Point Assessment Table located at:  
[http://flame.fl-dof.com/wildfire/wf\\_pdfs/CBMpoints.pdf](http://flame.fl-dof.com/wildfire/wf_pdfs/CBMpoints.pdf).

## ***Liability and Penalties***

FS 590.13 states, “any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be liable for all damages caused by such violation, which damages shall be recoverable in any courts of competent jurisdiction. The civil liability shall obtain whether there will be criminal prosecution or not. Whoever **willfully** or intentionally violates any of the provisions of this chapter commits a felony of the third degree. Whoever **carelessly** violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. The penalties herein provided in this section shall extend to the actual violator and the person or persons, firm or corporation causing, directing, or permitting such violation. In addition to all other penalties provided by law, whoever causes an unauthorized forest, woods..., or land clearing debris fire, or permits any fire to escape, is liable for the payment of all reasonable costs and expenses incurred in suppressing the fire.”

Civil liability means that the prescribed burner and the landowner are responsible for damages to either persons or property that are the result of a prescribed fire. In most cases, a liability claim requires a finding of ‘negligence.’ The Florida Legislature has recognized that prescribed burning is a land management tool that “,,, benefits the safety of the public, the environment, and the economy of the state. ‘Certified Prescribed Burning’ is a property right of the property owner “if vegetative fuels are burned as required in this subsection.” **FS 590.125(3)** (c) “A property owner or his agent is neither liable for damage or injury caused by the fire or resulting smoke nor considered to be in violation of subsection (2) for burns conducted in accordance with this subsection unless gross negligence is proven.” The higher standard of ‘gross negligence’ recognizes the importance and value of certain prescribed burns but while it may give some additional protection from liability, it does not diminish the duty of the prescribed burner to maintain the fire within the parameters of the authorization. In fact, the following section states “Any certified burner who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or 775.083 . All prescribed burners are subject to the provisions of **FS 590.14** . Included in these provisions is the payment of “all reasonable costs and expenses incurred in suppressing the fire or \$150, whichever is greater.”

## ***Other Laws***

This chapter stresses the legal aspects of conducting prescribed burns in Florida. The primary agency regulating ‘broadcast’ burning is the Division of Forestry but other agencies at the local, state and federal level also have responsibilities that may be affected by prescribed burns. It is the burn manager’s responsibility to comply with these additional requirements.

At the local level, fire departments may require a permit within their area of jurisdiction. Regardless of permit requirements, the burn manager should notify local agencies of proposed burns. Good communications will alert the burn manager of any special local requirements.

At the state level, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has a number of responsibilities that may be impacted by prescribed burns. The DEP regulates open burning under its ‘Open Burning Rule’ contained in Chapter 62-256 of the Florida Administrative Code (Appendix A). The Division of Forestry and DEP coordinate their efforts and authorizations are issued only when environmental conditions are favorable. Ultimately, the prescribed burner is responsible meeting air quality and other legally established environmental rules.

The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) is the federal agency responsible for protecting the environment. The ‘Clean Air Act’ and ‘Clean Water Act’ are primary mandates for the agency. In Florida, prescribed burners may face restrictions if their burn is likely to impact either “non-attainment areas” or ‘Class 1 areas. Currently there are no ‘non-attainment’ areas in Florida. Class 1 areas are Federal lands that have been designated for Special protection. Everglades National Park is a Class 1 area.

Wildlife also has protection under both Federal and State law. The ‘Endangered Species Act’ and other laws afford specific protection species of wildlife. Today in Florida prescribed burners frequently incorporate specific actions in their burn plans to protect key nesting and breeding habitats for a variety of wildlife. The Florida panther, red cockaded woodpeckers, scrub jays, and bald eagles are just some of the species receiving special attention across the state. During the planning stage, the burn manager should identify wildlife species requiring special consideration and incorporate this information in the burn prescription.

## ***Education***

### **FS 590.125 DUTIES OF AGENCIES**

“The Department of Education shall incorporate, where feasible and appropriate, the issues of fuels treatment, including prescribed burning into its educational materials”.

The legislature has recognized the need for informing the public regarding the importance of prescribed fire as a land management tool. The Department of Education and the Division of Forestry are developing and implementing educational programs. “Fire in

Florida's Ecosystems" is one program that has been developed for Grades 4 through eight. These types of programs are fundamental for continued public support of prescribed fire. This is critical in Florida a state that has been transformed from a rural to urban society in just a few years. In addition, many new residents have arrived from geographic regions where the use of prescribed fire is only a historical footnote.

## **Summary**

Legal requirements associated with prescribed burns include laws, rules, and policies administered by the Florida Division of Forestry, Environmental Laws and Endangered Species Laws and Rules. An authorization from the Division of Forestry is required for each burn. For prescribed burners, all burns that qualify will be conducted under the Certified Prescribed Burn Act. This act requires that a certified burn manager review and sign the prescription, that a certified burn manager be present during the burn and that established criteria be followed for the entire process. In addition to other requirements, a written prescription must be on site during the burn. In some cases, the authorization may be secured after 4:00 PM the day before the burn but in most cases, it is obtained after 8:00 AM the day of the burn. It is the responsibility of the Burn Manager to:

- 1) Notify DOF at the time the authorization is secured that the burn is being conducted under the provisions of the Certified Prescribed Burn Act.
- 2) Inspect the burn unit prior to ignition to insure that the burn will not adversely affect endangered species and to insure that any improved property or structures will be protected.
- 3) Provide a reliable communication link with DOF during the burn.
- 4) Notify DOF if any problems arise on the burn. If the fire escapes from the designated burn unit notification and a request for help must be requested immediately.
- 5) Be prepared to extinguish the prescribed burn within two hours after notification by the DOF.
- 6) Be prepared to enact contingency plans for other problems, which may arise.

Prescribed burning is a complicated legal issue. The legislature has recognized the importance of prescribed fire: "The application of prescribed burning is a land management tool that benefits the safety of the public, the environment, and the economy of the state." Regardless of how important prescribed fire may be, the fact remains that "Setting a fire is inherently dangerous." Continued use of prescribed fire is dependent upon continued public support. Continued public support is not guaranteed. It will require two things. First, prescribed burners must continue to improve their knowledge and skills. These new skills and knowledge will help eliminate the mistakes of the past and provide the foundation to adjust to changes of the future. Nevertheless, prescribed burning will always be a combination of art and science. Mistakes will be made in the future. A well-informed public will accurately judge a sound program and will continue to support a program that benefits the public, the environment and the economy.

## **ATTACHMENT III-1**

### **Training Courses to meet education requirement for Certified Prescribed Burn Manager**

Division of Forestry recognized Fire Council Meeting

- S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior
- S-234 Ignition Operations
- S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior
- S-390 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations
- S-490 Advanced Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations
- RX-300 Prescribed Fire Boss
- RX-310 Introduction to Fire Effects
- RX-410 Smoke management Techniques
- RX-340 Fire Effects

Florida Fire Behavior

Aerial Ignition Training

Implementing Prescribed Fire in the Wildland Urban Interface

Prescribed Burning For Experienced Burners – Auburn University Sponsored, SAF CEU *or* Georgia sponsored by PRECEDA

Any of the courses approved in 2002 taught by local DOF office.

The Basic Fire Management Training and Course on Prescribed Fire Techniques for Wildlife – sponsor Hillsborough Community College and Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Act as an instructor for any of the above courses or for the Inter-agency course.

## **ATTACHMENT III-2**

### **Documentation requirements for Certified Prescribed Burn Managers**

If you have used your Certified Prescribed Burn Manager number twice in the last five years there is no documentation that needs to be sent in. The Division of Forestry can check your authorization history.

If you have burned five times under another Certified Prescribed Burn Manager the information we will need is the following:

1. Your Certified Prescribed Burn Manager number
2. The number of the Certified Prescribed Burn Manager you worked under.
3. The dates of the burns you worked on verified by the Certified Prescribed Burn Manager listed in number 2.

Training documentation:

Provide a copy of any certificates to your local Division of Forestry office and ask them to forward your information to the Forest Protection Bureau, Prescribed Fire Manager.