1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO PRESCRIBED BURNING; ENACTING THE PRESCRIBED
3	BURNING ACT; ALLOWING PRIVATE LANDOWNERS TO CONDUCT
4	PRESCRIBED BURNS; PROVIDING FOR PRESCRIBED BURN PERMITS;
5	LIMITING CIVIL LIABILITY; INSTITUTING A PRESCRIBED BURN
6	MANAGER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR PRESCRIBED BURN
7	TRAINING; PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF
8	FEES; EXPANDING USES OF THE FOREST LAND PROTECTION REVOLVING
9	FUND.
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11	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
12	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLESections 1 through 8 of this
13	act may be cited as the "Prescribed Burning Act".
14	SECTION 2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Prescribed
15	Burning Act:
16	A. "certified prescribed burn manager" means a
17	person certified pursuant to the prescribed burn manager
18	certification program;
19	B. "department" means the energy, minerals and
20	natural resources department;
21	C. "division" means the forestry division of the
22	department;
23	D. "extension service" means the New Mexico state
24	university cooperative extension service;
25	E. "pile burning" means the burning of vegetation, HB 57/a Page 1

usually sticks, limbs or boles of trees and brush, resulting from land management activities, that have been stacked in piles, but does not mean the burning of a single or few small piles of yard waste or pruning debris on an individual's property; and

"prescribed burn" means the controlled F. 6 7 application of fire to existing vegetative fuels through pile burning or the burning of vegetation over predefined areas 8 under appropriate weather and environmental conditions for 9 purposes of community protection, watershed resilience, 10 silviculture, wildland fire hazard reduction, fuels 11 reduction, rangeland improvement, wildlife management, 12 habitat improvement, invasive species management and 13 ecological maintenance or restoration, but does not include 14 15 agricultural burning to clear fields of stubble or slash or to manage invasive species impacting crop production, as part 16 of orchard management or to clear irrigation ditches of 17 vegetation and debris in order to improve or restore 18 efficient water flow and delivery. 19

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SECTION 3. PRESCRIBED BURN USE.--

A. Prescribed burning is considered in the public
interest and not a public or private nuisance.

B. A private landowner or a private landowner's
agent, contractor or legally authorized designee shall have a
right to conduct a prescribed burn on the landowner's HB 57/a

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property, except when the state forester or a county or 2 municipality issues restrictions prohibiting a prescribed 3 burn because of drought conditions; provided that the 4 prescribed burn is conducted with appropriate precautionary 5 measures, including: the use of sufficient personnel and 6 equipment; the prior notification of local fire officials; burn and contingency planning; and the use of appropriate 7 8 prescribed burn techniques that cause the fire to be confined to a predetermined area. 9

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SECTION 4. CIVIL LIABILITY.--

A. A private landowner or a private landowner's 11 agent, contractor or legally authorized designee who is a 12 certified prescribed burn manager and who conducts a 13 prescribed burn is liable for any damages to property or for 14 15 personal injury caused by the prescribed burn, including the reignition of a previously contained prescribed burn, if that 16 person was negligent in starting, controlling or 17 extinguishing the prescribed burn. 18

B. A private landowner or a private landowner's 19 20 agent, contractor or legally authorized designee who is not a certified prescribed burn manager and who conducts a 21 prescribed burn is liable for double damages to property or 22 for personal injury caused by the prescribed burn, including 23 the reignition of a previously contained prescribed burn, if 24 that private landowner or that private landowner's agent, 25

contractor or legally authorized designee was negligent in starting, controlling or extinguishing the prescribed burn.

SECTION 5. MODEL PRESCRIBED BURN PERMITS.--The department shall promulgate rules establishing a model prescribed burn permit for use by counties or municipalities. The rules shall provide for required terms and conditions of a prescribed burn permit, including:

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A. common terminology and definitions;

B. standards for data collection regarding the
ownership of land, fuels used, size of the prescribed burn,
location of the prescribed burn and entity conducting the
prescribed burn;

13 C. the types of prescribed burning authorized by 14 the permit;

D. procedures to coordinate with the requirements of the department of environment's smoke management program;

E. requirements for the distance of the prescribedburn from structures, buildings and fences;

F. the number of acres and estimated number ofburn piles authorized under the permit;

G. requirements for notification of the public and of appropriate personnel, such as fire dispatch personnel, fire department personnel and county or municipal fire marshals, prior to and upon ignition and termination of the prescribed burn;

H. procedures to permit prescribed burns that
 cross jurisdictions; and

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I. procedures to aggregate permit data and report annually on the effectiveness of the model prescribed burn permit.

SECTION 6. CRITERIA FOR COUNTIES OR MUNICIPALITIES ISSUING PRESCRIBED BURN PERMITS.--A county or municipality may adopt an ordinance to require a private landowner to obtain a permit to conduct a prescribed burn. A county or municipality that requires landowners to obtain a permit to conduct a prescribed burn shall use the model prescribed burn permit adopted by the department.

SECTION 7. PRESCRIBED BURN MANAGER CERTIFICATION.--

The division shall create a prescribed burn 14 Α. 15 manager certification program accessible to private 16 landowners and private landowners' agents, contractors or 17 legally authorized designees who conduct prescribed burns. The certification program shall include training, which shall 18 be provided by the extension service, on all relevant aspects 19 20 of prescribed burn, including legal requirements, safety, weather, fire behavior, smoke management, prescribed burn 21 techniques, public relations, planning and contingencies. 22

B. The department shall adopt rules to create the
prescribed burn manager certification program, including the
training and certification of certified prescribed burn

managers; training components and engagement of subject matter experts; application processes; qualification for and terms and durations of certification; types of certification, if applicable; oversight of the program; grounds and processes for renewal, suspension and revocation of certifications; and application, certification and renewal fees.

8 C. The department, by rule, may establish a fee at 9 an amount not to exceed the amount required to recover costs 10 that the division incurs in providing certification and 11 processing applications for persons seeking certification as 12 certified prescribed burn managers pursuant to this section. 13 All proceeds from that fee shall be deposited in the forest 14 land protection revolving fund.

D. Nothing in this section may be construed as
creating a mandatory prescribed burn manager certification
requirement to conduct prescribed burning.

SECTION 8. PRESCRIBED BURN TRAINING.--The extension service shall provide the training required for prescribed burn manager certification as specified in rules adopted by the department. The extension service may collect fees for providing the training. The fees shall not exceed the amount required to recover costs that the extension service incurs in providing the training.

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SECTION 9. Section 30-32-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1882, HB 57/a

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Chapter 61, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-32-4. DAMAGES TO PERSON INJURED.--If a person sets on fire any woods, marshes or prairies, whether the person's own or not, so as thereby to occasion damage to another person or that person's property, the person shall make satisfaction in double damages to the party injured to be recovered by civil action, unless the person is conducting a prescribed burn pursuant to the Prescribed Burning Act."

SECTION 10. Section 68-2-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 143, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"68-2-28. FOREST LAND PROTECTION REVOLVING FUND CREATED. --

13 Α. There is created in the state treasury a revolving fund to be known as the "forest land protection 14 15 revolving fund". The forest land protection revolving fund shall consist of all receipts as provided by Section 68-2-26 16 NMSA 1978, fees collected pursuant to the Prescribed Burning 17 Act, appropriations, gifts, grants, donations and revenue 18 received by the forestry division of the energy, minerals and 19 20 natural resources department from the federal government or other state agencies and other sources for conducting forest 21 and watershed management projects. Subject to legislative 22 appropriation, expenditures may be made from the forest land 23 protection revolving fund upon vouchers signed by the state 24 forester and warrants issued by the secretary of finance and 25

1	administration:	
2	(1) for the administration and enforcement	
3	of the Forest Conservation Act;	
4	(2) to administer forest and watershed	
5	management projects, including acquisition of tools and	
6	equipment and expenses incurred by the forestry division in	
7	planning and supervising forest and watershed management	
8	projects;	
9	(3) to fund approved projects pursuant to	
10	the Forest and Watershed Restoration Act; and	
11	(4) to administer the Prescribed Burning	
12	Act.	
13	B. Money in the forest land protection revolving	
14	fund shall not revert to the general fund."	HB 57/a
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