

Lane County Fire District #1 *Backyard Burn Permit*

Valid between October 1 and June 15, of the following year

The season is closed from June 16 to September 30

In accordance with the provisions of ORS 478.960:

**Call the Residential Backyard Burning Advisory Line at 726-3976 each day before burning.
Select #3 for Lane County Fire District #1's area.**

- ◆ This permit must be on the premises when burning activity occurs.
- ◆ This permit is valid during the residential open burning season. Although the season is defined as being from October 1 to June 15, it may be closed at any time when poor air quality or fire danger is present.
- ◆ This permit only allows the burning of backyard vegetation. "Backyard Vegetation" is defined by the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) as woody yard debris, leaves or grass clippings which have been generated from the yard of a residential dwelling.
- ◆ Burn pile sizes must be no larger than 3 cubic yards. Multiple piles may be burned at one time.
- ◆ Allow a minimum of 50 feet clearance between burn piles and combustibles not to be burned.
- ◆ Firefighting equipment required when burning: Shovel and an adequate water supply.
- ◆ An adult must attend the fire from the time it is started until it is extinguished.
- ◆ All backyard burning fires must be extinguished by dark.

This permit shall be voided, and the holder subject to fines and recovery of expenses as authorized under ORS 478.965, if determined to be burning contrary to authorized conditions and/or burning unauthorized materials.

Safety Tips

- ◆ Call the burn advisory line every day prior to lighting a burn pile. You may also check LRAPA's web-site at www.lrapa.org
- ◆ Use small, dry wood to start a fire like one would for a camp fire or in a fireplace. Add small amounts of yard debris to the fire when burning to keep the fire burning hot and clean.
- ◆ Yard debris should be of a diameter that will burn in a one-day time span, as allowed by LRAPA (i.e., stumps are too large). The purpose of this restriction is to ensure that the debris will be burned by the evening, before an inversion layer traps the smoke. This will help keep the air clean for residents who may have respiratory difficulties.
- ◆ You may use a burn barrel; however, all backyard burning rules still apply.
- ◆ **Never** use flammable liquids to start a fire. Accelerants can be explosive and invisible when lit.
- ◆ Maintain a safe area around the burn pile where children are not allowed.
- ◆ **If a fire burns out of control, call 9-1-1 immediately.**

To report a complaint about burning, call the LRAPA complaint line at 726-1930.

There are many types of burning permits issued, depending on how debris was generated. Please read below to determine which rules to follow.

Backyard Burning Permit:

The Backyard Burning season is determined by both the fire service and the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA). LRAPA has determined that backyard burning will be allowed between the dates of October 1 through June 15. The season can be closed on any day due to poor air quality or fire danger. The season is permanently closed from June 16 to September 30 due to an increase in fire danger. A Lane County Fire District #1 (LCFD #1) burn permit must be on the premises while burning backyard vegetation.

Slash Burning Permit:

This permit is issued by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to burn logging slash debris. Contact Western Lane ODF at 935-2283 for more information.

LRAPA Letter Permit:

This type of permit is generally issued for land clearing operations. These burn piles are often very large, and material to be burned looks like logging slash and will include stumps. LRAPA performs a required inspection of the piles and often requests that the fire department accompany them for advice regarding any fire safety concerns. LRAPA will then issue a letter that permits the type and amount of material to be burned, but the District issues the permit to actually burn the material. The letter permit usually has a termination date whereby if the material does not get burned, then the responsible party will need to obtain an extension. These fires can be started on a sanctioned burn day and be allowed to burn continually until the material is gone. LRAPA will advise the responsible party on methods to gain a rapid, efficient burn. Contact LRAPA at 736-1056.

A Burn Permit must be issued by the Fire District prior to lighting a land clearing, non-logging debris burn pile.

Agricultural Permit:

LCFD #1 has the authority to issue permits that are designed to address vegetative material that does not fit either into the Backyard or Letter Burn Permit categories. An Agricultural Permit is issued because the volume of material is more than what could be burned in a single day's burning, or it was produced as a result of a commercial agricultural process, i.e., large amount of windfall debris after a storm, or Christmas tree farming operation. These fires are to be started on an approved burn day and are allowed to burn continually until the material is gone. LCFD #1 will inspect the piles to be burned to ensure that the piles do not contain any prohibited items or materials, and will advise the responsible party of any additional requirements, such as suppression equipment, or clearing.

A Burn Permit must be issued by LCFD #1 prior to lighting an Agricultural burn pile.

Note: Our Agricultural Burn Permits are for downed, dead material, not live standing grass or weeds.

Note: Field burning is not allowed under our Agricultural Burn Permit even though it is an agricultural process. Field burning is managed through the Department of Agriculture under rules established by DEQ, for fields that are registered by the grass seed grower.

Note: Slash burning is managed by ODF as a part of permitted logging operations. Burning is permitted under a forestry smoke management plan and is exempt from the rules of LRAPA.

Open Fires:

Recreational, cooking, and warming fires do not require a permit as long as these fires are on the property of the legal occupant of that property, and the fire is in a designated fire ring. A fire ring should not be larger than 36" across with additional clearing space or green grass that has been mowed short. A cooking fire usually has a set-up for a grate or spit. These types of fires can be initiated at any time of the year providing there is not a total ban of all fires imposed by ODF through a **Regulated Use Closure**, which is often imposed in the dry summer months. Fire suppression equipment, such as an adequate water supply and shovel should be kept nearby and used to extinguish the fire when it is not in use.