

CITY OF SILVER BAY
PERMIT FOR FIRES

It shall be unlawful for any person to start, conduct, or allow any fire on any property within the city without a permit issued as defined in Chapter 5, Section 540 of the Silver Bay City Code. Fires contained in a charcoal grill, camp stove, or other similar device are exempt from the required permit.

The city has the right to revoke a permit for any reason with no refunds.

FEES: Open Burning \$_____ per occurrence
 Recreational Fires \$_____ annually from January 1st – December 31st

PERMIT TYPE:

_____ Open Burning for wood from trees, branches or brush
 Open Burning must be in compliance with Minn. Stat. § 88.16 – 88.171.

_____ Recreational Fires
 Recreational Fires must be in compliance with MN State Fire Code.

Name of Property Owner: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell: _____ Work: _____

_____ I have received a copy of the applicable State Statutes and/or State Fire Codes.
(Owner's initials)

Owner's Signature

OFFICE USE ONLY

Fire Chief (or Designee)

Total Fee: _____

Date Permit Issued: _____

88.16 STARTING AND REPORTING FIRES.

Subdivision 1. **Written permission required.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, and section 88.17, it shall be unlawful to start or have any open fire without the written permission of the commissioner, a forest officer, or an authorized fire warden.

Subd. 2. **Exceptions.** No permit is required for the following fires:

(a) A fire started when the ground is snow-covered.

(b) A campfire.

(c) A fire contained in a charcoal grill, camp stove, or other device designed for the purpose of cooking or heating.

(d) A fire to burn dried vegetative materials and other materials allowed by Minnesota statutes or official state rules and regulations in a burner of a design which has been approved by the commissioner and with which there is no combustible material within five feet of the base of the burner and is in use only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. of the following day, when the ground is not snow-covered.

Subd. 3. **Report of fire; penalty.** The occupant of any property upon which any unauthorized fire is burning, whether the fire was started by the occupant or otherwise, shall promptly report the fire to the nearest forestry office, fire department, or other proper authority. Failure to make this report shall be a misdemeanor and the occupant of the premises shall be deemed prima facie guilty of negligence if the unreported fire spreads from the property or causes damage, loss, or injury to another person, that person's property, or the state.

History: (4031-22) 1925 c 407 s 22; 1967 c 146 s 12; 1969 c 410 s 1; 1978 c 735 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1993 c 328 s 24

88.17 PERMISSION TO START FIRES; PROSECUTION FOR UNLAWFULLY STARTING FIRES.

Subdivision 1. **Permission required.** (a) Permission to start a fire to burn vegetative materials and other materials allowed by Minnesota Statutes or official state rules and regulations may be given by the commissioner or the commissioner's agent. This permission shall be in the form of:

- (1) a written permit issued by a forest officer, fire warden, or other person authorized by the commissioner;
- (2) an electronic permit issued by the commissioner, an agent authorized by the commissioner, or an Internet site authorized by the commissioner; or
- (3) a general permit adopted by the county board of commissioners according to paragraph (c).

(b) Written and electronic burning permits shall set the time and conditions by which the fire may be started and burned. The permit shall also specifically list the materials that may be burned. The permittee must have the permit on their person and shall produce the permit for inspection when requested to do so by a forest officer, conservation officer, or other peace officer. The permittee shall remain with the fire at all times and before leaving the site shall completely extinguish the fire. A person shall not start or cause a fire to be started on any land that is not owned or under their legal control without the written permission of the owner, lessee, or an agent of the owner or lessee of the land. Violating or exceeding the permit conditions shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be cause for the permit to be revoked.

(c) A general burning permit may be adopted by the county board of commissioners in counties that are determined by the commissioner either to not be wildfire areas as defined in section 88.01, subdivision 6, or to otherwise have low potential for damage to life and property from wildfire. The commissioner shall consider the history of and potential for wildfire; the distribution of trees, brush, grasslands, and other vegetative material; and the distribution of property subject to damage from escaped fires. Upon a determination by the commissioner and adoption by a vote of the county board, permission for open burning is extended to all residents in the county without the need for individual written or electronic permits under this subdivision, provided burning conforms to all other provisions of this chapter, including those related to responsibility to control and extinguish fires, no burning of prohibited materials, and liability for damages caused by violations of this chapter.

(d) Upon adoption of a general burning permit, a county must establish specific regulations by ordinance, to include at a minimum the time when and conditions under which fires may be started and burned. No ordinance may be less restrictive than state law.

(e) At any time when the commissioner or the county board determines that a general burning permit is no longer in the public interest, the general permit may be canceled by the commissioner or the county board.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1993 c 328 s 32]

Subd. 3. **Special permits.** The following special permits are required at all times, including when the ground is snow-covered:

(a) **Fire training.** A permit to start a fire for the instruction and training of firefighters, including liquid fuels training, may be given by the commissioner or agent of the commissioner. Except for owners or operators conducting fire training in specialized industrial settings pursuant to applicable federal, state, or local standards, owners or operators conducting open burning for the purpose of instruction and training of firefighters with regard to structures must use only fuel materials as outlined in the current edition of National Fire Protection Association 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, and obtain the applicable live

burn documents in accordance with the current edition of the Board of Firefighter Training and Education's live burn plan established according to section 299N.02, subdivision 3, clause (2).

(b) **Permanent tree and brush open burning sites.** A permit for the operation of a permanent tree and brush burning site may be given by the commissioner or agent of the commissioner. Applicants for a permanent open burning site permit shall submit a complete application on a form provided by the commissioner. Existing permanent tree and brush open burning sites must submit for a permit within 90 days of the passage of this statute for a burning permit. New site applications must be submitted at least 90 days before the date of the proposed operation of the permanent open burning site. The application must be submitted to the commissioner and must contain:

(1) the name, address, and telephone number of all owners of the site proposed for use as the permanent open burning site;

(2) if the operator for the proposed permanent open burning site is different from the owner, the name, address, and telephone number of the operator;

(3) a general description of the materials to be burned, including the source and estimated quantity, dimensions of the site and burn pile areas, hours and dates of operation, and provisions for smoke management; and

(4) a topographic or similarly detailed map of the site and surrounding area within a one-mile circumference showing all structures that might be affected by the operation of the site.

Only trees, tree trimmings, or brush that cannot be disposed of by an alternative method such as chipping, composting, or other method shall be permitted to be burned at a permanent open burning site. A permanent tree and brush open burning site must be located and operated so as not to create a nuisance or endanger water quality. The commissioner shall revoke the permit or order actions to mitigate threats to public health, safety, and the environment in the event that permit conditions are violated.

Subd. 4. **Account created.** There is created in the state treasury a burning permit account within the natural resources fund where all fees collected under this section shall be deposited.

Subd. 5. **Permit fees.** (a) The annual fees for an electronic burning permit are:

(1) \$5 for a noncommercial burning permit; and

(2) for commercial enterprises that obtain multiple permits, \$5 per permit for each burning site, up to a maximum of \$50 per individual business enterprise per year.

(b) Except for the issuing fee under paragraph (c), money received from permits issued under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the burning permit account and, except for the electronic licensing system commission established by the commissioner under section 84.027, subdivision 15, is annually appropriated to the commissioner of natural resources for the costs of operating the burning permit system.

(c) Of the fee amount collected under paragraph (a), \$1 shall be retained by the permit agent as a commission for issuing electronic permits.

(d) Fire wardens who issue written permits may charge a fee of up to \$1 for each permit issued, to be retained by the fire warden as a commission for issuing the permit. This paragraph does not limit a local government unit from charging an administrative fee for issuing open burning permits within its jurisdiction.

History: (4031-23) 1925 c 407 s 23; 1967 c 146 s 13; 1969 c 410 s 2; 1978 c 735 s 4; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 271 s 1; 1993 c 328 s 25,26; 1Sp2005 c 1 art 2 s 66-68; 2006 c 281 art 1 s 18; 2010 c 361 art 4 s 40,41; 1Sp2015 c 4 art 4 s 41

88.171 OPEN BURNING PROHIBITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Continual.** Open burning prohibitions specified in this section are in effect at all times of the year.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited materials; exceptions.** No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of rubber, plastics, chemically treated materials, or other materials which produce excessive or noxious smoke including, but not limited to, tires, railroad ties, chemically treated lumber, composite shingles, tar paper, insulation, composition board, sheetrock, wiring, paint, or paint filters. The commissioner may allow burning of prohibited materials when the commissioner of health or the community health board has made a determination that the burning is necessary to abate a public health nuisance. Except as specifically authorized by the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency as an emergency response to an oil spill, no person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of oil.

Subd. 3. **Hazardous wastes.** No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of hazardous waste as defined in section 116.06, subdivision 11, and applicable commissioner's rules.

Subd. 4. **Industrial solid waste.** (a) No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of solid waste generated from an industrial or manufacturing process or from a service or commercial structure.

(b) The commissioner may allow open burning of raw untreated wood if the commissioner determines that reuse, recycling, or land disposal is not a feasible or prudent alternative.

Subd. 5. **Demolition debris.** No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of burnable building material generated from demolition of commercial or institutional structures. A farm building is not a commercial structure.

Subd. 6. **Salvage operations.** No person shall conduct, cause, or permit salvage operations by open burning.

Subd. 7. **Motor vehicles.** No person shall conduct, cause, or permit the processing of motor vehicles by open burning.

Subd. 8. **Garbage.** (a) No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of discarded material resulting from the handling, processing, storage, preparation, serving, or consumption of food, unless specifically allowed under section 17.135.

(b) A county may allow a resident to conduct open burning of material described in paragraph (a) that is generated from the resident's household if the county board by resolution determines that regularly scheduled pickup of the material is not reasonably available to the resident.

Subd. 9. **Burning ban.** No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning during a burning ban put into effect by a local authority, county, or a state department or agency.

Subd. 10. **Smoldering fires.** Fires must not be allowed to smolder with no flame present, except when conducted for the purpose of managing forests, prairies, or wildlife habitats.

History: 1993 c 328 s 27; 1995 c 240 art 2 s 1; 1996 c 295 s 1,2; 2015 c 21 art 1 s 109

MINNESOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Alcohol &
Gambling
Enforcement

Bureau of
Criminal
Apprehension

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Services

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Services

Emergency
Management /
Emergency
Response
Commission

State Fire
Marshal /
Pipeline Safety

State Patrol

Traffic Safety



State Fire Marshal Division

444 Cedar Street, Suite 145, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-5145
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Internet: <http://www.fire.state.mn.us>

RECREATIONAL FIRES INFORMATION SHEET

This fire safety information sheet is based on the 2007 Minnesota State Fire Code (MSFC). The requirements outlined in this information sheet apply only to recreational fires that are no larger than 3 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height used for pleasure, religious, ceremonial, cooking, warmth, or similar purposes. Any fire larger than these dimensions is considered "open burning" and regulated by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR). For further information on the requirements for open burning or for permits please contact the DNR at 651-296-6157 or info@dnr.state.mn.us.

SECTION 1 – RECREATIONAL FIRES

1.1 Minimum requirements for recreational fires

The 2007 MSFC establishes the minimum requirements for recreational fires that are applicable throughout the state of Minnesota. The following information is applicable even if a local jurisdiction does not have an ordinance regulating recreational fires.

- (1) Recreational fires must be at least 25 feet from all buildings or combustible materials. Combustible materials are things such as wood, paper, and plastics [MSFC (07) Section 307.4.2].
- (2) Conditions which could cause a fire to spread within 25 feet of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition [MSFC (07) Section 307.4.2].
- (3) Recreational fires must be constantly attended until the fire burns out completely or is extinguished [MSFC (07) Section 307.5].
- (4) A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with MSFC (07) Section 906 with a minimum 4-A rating or other approved on-site fire extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, or garden hose shall be readily available at all times until the fire is extinguished. Examples of other approved fire extinguishing equipment would be a charged garden hose, dirt, or sand (and a means of applying it) [MSFC (07) Section 307.5].
- (5) The only materials permitted in a recreational fire are wood from trees, small branches, brush, or charcoal. Treated lumber materials, construction debris, garbage, plastic materials, or waste materials are not allowed to be burned in recreational fires [MN Statute 88.171].
- (6) Recreational fires must be immediately extinguished if they pose a fire safety risk, if they are not in compliance with the above, or when directed to do so by a police officer, firefighter, fire warden, or DNR officer [MSFC (07) Section 307.3].

The MSFC (07) does not contain any regulations for immediate extinguishment if the smoke from a recreational fire is a nuisance to an adjoining property. However, many cities have language within their ordinance that requires the fire to be extinguished if someone complains about the smoke. Furthermore, some local ordinances have limitations on recreational fires when wind speeds exceed a specified amount (15 mph, 20 mph, etc.). For more information please consult with your local city or fire official.

1.2 Local ordinances

Many cities choose to adopt ordinances that are more stringent than the information listed in section 1.1. For this reason, it is important to check with your city before you have a recreational fire since they may have an ordinance that goes above and beyond the requirements of the MSFC. Compliance with the above information may not mean you are in compliance with all local regulations.

If you have additional questions not answered in this document please contact the State Fire Marshal Division at (651) 201-7200. Questions can also be e-mailed to firecode@state.mn.us or view our web page at www.fire.state.mn.us for the latest information on fire in Minnesota.