Definition of terms. The definitions of terms contained in chapter 173-400 WAC are incorporated into this chapter by reference. Unless a different meaning is clearly required by context, the meanings of the following words and phrases used in this chapter are listed below.

1. **Agricultural burning**: Means the burning of vegetative debris from an agricultural operation necessary for disease or pest control, necessary for crop propagation or crop rotation, or where identified as a best management practice by the agricultural burning practices and research task force established in RCW 70.94.6528 or other authoritative source on agricultural practices. Propane flaming for the purpose of vegetative debris removal is considered commercial agricultural burning.

2. **Agricultural operation**: Means a farmer who can substantiate that the operation is commercial agriculture by showing the most recent year's IRS schedule F form or its corporate equivalent. It also includes burning conducted by irrigation district or drainage district personnel as part of water system management.

3. **Air pollution episode**: Means a period when a forecast, alert, warning, or emergency air pollution stage is declared as described in RCW 70.94.715.

4. **Best management practice**: Means the criteria established by the agricultural burning practices and research task force (task force).

5. **Certify**: Means to declare in writing, based on belief after reasonable inquiry, that the statements and information provided are true, accurate, and complete.


7. **Farmer**: Means any person engaged in the business of growing or producing for sale any agricultural product upon their own lands, or upon the land in which they have a present right of possession, any agricultural product. Farmer does not mean persons growing or producing products primarily for their own consumption.

8. **Field burning**: Agricultural burning of vegetative residue on an area of land used in an agricultural operation. Field burning does not include pile burning.

9. **Impaired air quality**: Means an impaired air quality condition declared by ecology or a local air authority with jurisdiction in accordance with RCW 70.94.473.

10. **Outdoor burning**: Means all forms of burning except those listed as exempt in WAC 173-425-020.

11. **Permitting authority**: Means ecology or its delegate or a local air authority with jurisdiction or its delegate. Conservation districts, counties, fire districts, or fire protection agencies may receive delegation for all or portions of the agricultural burning permit program as identified in a delegation agreement. The permitting authority will issue agricultural burning permits for a given locale.

12. **Pile burning**: Agricultural burning of stacked vegetative residue from an agricultural operation. Burning of windrows does not qualify as pile burning.

13. **Silvicultural burning**: Means burning on any land the department of natural resources protects per RCW 70.94.030(13), 70.94.6534, 70.94.6540, and under chapter 76.04 RCW.

14. **Spot burn**: Agricultural burning of an unforeseen and unpredictable small area where burning is reasonably necessary and no practical alternative to burning exists. Examples of spot burns include
small weed patches, spots of heavy residue, equipment plugs, and harrow dumps. Burning of windrows does not qualify as a spot burn.

(15) **Task force:** Means the agricultural burning practices and research task force.