

1 **Article 7 Hazard Reduction**

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3 **917, 937, 957 Hazard Reduction [~~Coast, Northern~~All Districts]**

4 This article shall provide standards for the treatment of snags and logging slash in order to reduce fire  
5 and pest safety hazards in the logging area, to protect such area from potential insect and disease attack,  
6 and to prepare the area for natural or artificial reforestation while retaining wildlife habitat.

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8 ~~**957 Hazard Reduction [Southern]**~~

9 ~~—This article shall provide standards for the treatment of snags and logging slash in order to reduce the~~  
10 ~~fire and pest safety hazards in the logging area, to protect such area from potential insect and disease~~  
11 ~~attack, and to prepare the area for natural or artificial reforestation while retaining wildlife habitat.~~

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13 **917.2, 937.2, 957.2 Treatment of Slash to Reduce Fire Hazard [All Districts]**

14 Except in the [*High-Use Subdistrict of the Southern Forest District,*] Southern Subdistrict of the Coast  
15 Forest District and Coastal Commission Special Treatment Areas of the Coast Forest District, the  
16 following standards shall apply to the treatment of slash created by timber operations within the plan area  
17 and on roads adjacent to the plan area, but excluding appurtenant roads. Lopping for fire hazard  
18 reduction is defined in 14 CCR 895.1.

19 (a) Slash to be treated by piling and burning shall be treated in compliance with 14 CCR 917.5 [935.5,  
20 957.5]not later than April 1 of the year following its creation, or within 30 days following climatic access,  
21 or as justified in the plan.

22 (b) Within 100 feet of the edge of the traveled surface of public roads, and within 50 feet of the edge of  
23 the traveled surface of permanent [and seasonal; **Southern**] private roads open for public use where  
24 permission to pass is not required, slash created and trees knocked down by road construction or timber  
25 operations shall be treated by lopping for fire hazard reduction, piling and burning, chipping, burying or  
26 removal from the zone.

27 (c) All woody debris created by timber operations greater than one inch but less than eight inches in  
28 diameter within 100 feet of permanently located structures maintained for human habitation shall be  
29 removed or piled and burned; all slash created between 100-200 feet of permanently located structures  
30 maintained for human habitation shall be lopped for fire hazard reduction, removed, chipped or piled and  
31 burned; lopping may be required between 200-500 feet where unusual fire risk or hazard exist as  
32 determined by the Director or the RPF.

33 (d) An alternative to treating slash along roads and within 200 feet of structures may be approved by  
34 the Director when the RPF explains and justifies in the plan how equal fire protection will be provided.  
35 The alternative shall include a description of the alternate treatment(s) and the portion(s) of the plan area

36 in which they will be utilized. In proposing alternate slash treatments, the RPF shall consider the  
37 estimated amount and distribution of slash to be created by the operation, type of remaining vegetation,  
38 topography, climate, and degree of public exposure fire history.

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40 | **917.5, 937.5, 957.5 Burning Treatment of Piles and Concentrations of Slash [All Districts with**  
41 **minor variances]**

42 When the option of burning piles or concentrations of slash is chosen to meet the slash treatment  
43 requirements as specified in these rules, such burning treatment shall be done as follows:

44 | (a) Piles and concentrations intended to be burned shall be sufficiently free of soil and other  
45 noncombustible material for effective burning.

46 | (b) The piles and concentrations created prior to September 1 shall be treated by April 1 of the year  
47 following its creation, or within 30 days following climatic access. The piles and concentrations created  
48 on or after September 1 shall be treated by April 1 of the second year following its creation, or within 30  
49 days following climatic access. When burning is the elected method of treatment, piles and  
50 concentrations shall be burned at a safe time during the ~~first~~ wet fall or winter weather or other safe  
51 period following piling and according to laws and regulations. Piles and concentrations that fail to burn  
52 sufficiently to remove the fire hazard shall be further treated to eliminate that hazard. All necessary  
53 precautions shall be taken to confine such burning to the piled slash. A map of the piles and  
54 concentrations created on or after September 1 that will not be burned by April 1 of the year following its  
55 creation shall be provided to the Director no later than April 1 of the year following its creation.