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2 **Board of Forestry and Fire Protection**  
3 **“SLASH TREATMENT AMENDMENTS, 2014”**

4 **Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR),**  
5 **Division 1.5, Chapter 4, Subchapters 4, 5, & 6, Article 7**

6  
7 **AMEND:**

8 **§ 917, 937, 957 Hazard Reduction [Coast, Northern, Southern]**

9 **§ 957 Hazard Reduction [Southern]**

10 **§ 917.2, 937.2, 957.2 Treatment of Slash to Reduce Fire Hazard [All Districts]**

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12 **§ 917, 937, 957 Hazard Reduction [Coast, Northern, Southern]**

13 This article shall provide standards for the treatment of snags and logging slash in order  
14 to reduce fire hazard in the **Fire Protection Zone** and pest safety hazards in the logging  
15 area, to protect such area from potential insect and disease attack, and to prepare the  
16 area for natural or artificial reforestation while retaining wildlife habitat.

**Comment [WU1]:** Insertion of this term is supported by PRC 4562. Further, this term appears in 895.1 but is not used anywhere else in the FPRs

17  
18 **§ 957 Hazard Reduction [Southern]**

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

**Comment [WU2]:** The only difference between this section and the one above is the word “the”

23  
24 **§ 917.2, 937.2, 957.2 Treatment of Slash to Reduce Fire Hazard [All Districts]**

25 Except in the *[High-Use Subdistrict of the Southern Forest District,]* Southern Subdistrict

1 of the Coast Forest District and Coastal Commission Special Treatment Areas of the  
2 Coast Forest District, the following standards shall apply to the treatment of slash  
3 created by timber operations within the plan area and on roads adjacent to the plan  
4 area, but excluding appurtenant roads. Lopping for fire hazard reduction is defined in  
5 14 CCR 895.1.

6 **(a)** Slash to be treated by piling and burning shall be treated at the earliest opportunity  
7 when piles can be burned during wet fall or winter weather or other safe period in  
8 compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Piles and concentrations that fail to  
9 burn sufficiently to remove the fire hazard shall be further treated to eliminate the  
10 hazard no later than May 1 following the burning attempt, ~~not later than April 1 of the~~  
11 year following its creation, or within 30 days following climatic access, or as justified in  
12 the plan.

13 or;

14 **(a)** Slash to be treated by piling and burning shall be treated ~~not later than April 1 of the~~  
15 ~~year following its creation, or within 30 days following climatic access, or as justified in~~  
16 ~~the plan as follows-:~~

17 (1) Piles created prior to September 1 shall be treated not later than May 1 of the  
18 year following its creation

19 (2) Piles created on or after September 1 shall be treated not later than May 1 of  
20 the second year following its creation

21 Alternatives to (1) and/or (2) shall be justified in the plan.

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

1 lopping for fire hazard reduction, piling and burning, chipping, burying or removal from  
2 the zone.

3 **(c)** All woody debris created by timber operations greater than one inch but less than  
4 eight inches in diameter within 100 feet of permanently located structures maintained for  
5 human habitation shall be removed or piled and burned; all slash created between 100-  
6 200 feet of permanently located structures maintained for human habitation shall be  
7 lopped for fire hazard reduction, removed, chipped or piled and burned; lopping may be  
8 required between 200-500 feet where unusual fire risk or hazard exist as determined by  
9 the Director or the RPF.

10 **(d)** An alternative to treating slash along roads and within 200 feet of structures may  
11 be approved by the Director when the RPF explains and justifies in the plan how equal  
12 fire protection will be provided. The alternative shall include a description of the  
13 alternate treatment(s) and the portion(s) of the plan area in which they will be utilized.  
14 In proposing alternate slash treatments, the RPF shall consider the estimated amount  
15 and distribution of slash to be created by the operation, type of remaining vegetation,  
16 topography, climate, and degree of public exposure fire history.