

IDAPA 20 – IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

20.02.01 – RULES PERTAINING TO THE IDAHO FOREST PRACTICES ACT

DOCKET NO. 20-0201-2601

Negotiated Rulemaking

The purpose of this rulemaking is to implement Idaho Code § 38-1304(1)(f) by establishing provisions related to the timely salvage of dead, dying, or threatened timber when practicable, on non-private forest lands of 2,000 contiguous acres or more.

NEW DRAFT RULE - BELOW

080. SALVAGE HARVESTING

01. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to implement Idaho Code § 38-1304(1)(f). Timely salvage of dead, dying, or threatened timber is a part of forest management. These rules establish standards for conducting timely salvage, while maintaining forest health, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, soil productivity, air quality, watershed health, and water quality. Salvage operations shall be conducted within a period that reasonably maintains economic value while considering long-term forest health and productivity, protection of forest resources and values, and operational and economic feasibility. The Department shall recognize and where appropriate utilize interagency agreements and authorities established to foster improved forest management.

02. Timely Salvage of Dead Dying or Threatened Timber. Timely salvage should be conducted, when feasible, on non-private forest lands of a single ownership two thousand (2,000) contiguous acres or more where timber is dead, dying, or is threatened by insects, disease, or such physical elements as fire, and windthrow.

a. In determining whether timely salvage is feasible, the following factors shall be considered:

- i. the economic value of the timber to be salvaged,
- ii. the immediate costs of salvage efforts,
- iii. the long-term costs to all forest resources and values, including, but not limited to, forest health, wildlife habitat, soil productivity, air quality, and ecosystem functions, associated with insect and disease or fire conditions that might otherwise be controlled by the salvage operations,
- iv. site conditions including but not limited to access and operational constraints,
- v. public safety,