

IDAPA 20.04.02.120 STANDARDS FOR HAZARD REDUCTION**GUIDANCE: Assigning Hazard Points for Treatment**

Definition – Slashing Areas – Areas where sufficient flammable material to constitute a menace to life or property remains on the ground after cutting trees or brush preparatory to clearing, or after cutting Forest Products (Section 38-101, Idaho Code).

Site Factors – Points assigned for the percent slope and aspect should represent most of the acres of the Slashing Area.

Unit size – Total acres of the Slashing Area (harvest area).

Slash Load – The Slash Load can be estimated from the hauled timber volume, expected, total, slash weight divided by the unit size or using a standard photo series. If a volume-hauled estimate is used and whole trees were transported to and processed adjacent to roads or at designated landings fifty percent (50%) of the associated Hazard Points can be deducted if the Slash is piled and burned. Factors like the operator's skidding method, the season of operations, mechanized versus hand felling, and others, may apply. The remaining Slash distributed across the Slashing Area will be assessed and assigned Hazard Points based on acres treated.

Disposal And Modification – Hazard Point reduction for disposal, chipping, crushing, and lopping operations is determined by the proportion of acres treated within the Slashing Area. For example, if the Slashing Area size is 100 acres and the Slash in 20 acres is crushed on skid trails, a 20% factor is applied to the Hazard Points available for crushing ($20 \times .2 = 4$ points).

Spacing	Percent of Area in Skid Trails
Loggers Choice	20
100 feet	11
150 feet	7
250 feet	4

** The portion of the Slashing Area in skid trails on Industrial Timber Sales typically ranges from 11% to 20%; it is highest on steeper terrain. **

Isolation

Isolation is a valuable strategy for protection that can fragment specific areas within a larger landscape. Roads within the Slashing Area can be multifunctional, serving as either a Fuel Break, a Fire Line, or both depending on their width and condition. If a road is 10 feet wide and scraped to mineral soil or rocked it can be treated as a Fire Line. If the Slash adjacent to the road is piled, burned, and disposed of for 66 feet it can also be treated as a Fuel Break; six Hazard Points can be deducted if it qualifies as both. More points can be deducted or if the road location optimizes fire control effects or if it is tied to other Fire Lines or Fuel Breaks, so the Slashing Area is fragmented or isolated.