USDA-FOREST SERVICE FS-2500-8 (7/00)

Dateof Report: August 9, 2006

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[**x**] 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-SULT funds
[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

[**x**] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation measures)

[ ] 2. Interim Report
[ ] Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis
[ ] Status of accomplishments to date

[ ] 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: SCHULTZ SADDLE

B. Fire Number: MT-BDF-000057

C. State: MT

D. County: BEAVERHEAD

E. Region: 01

F. Forest: BEAVERHEAD-DEERLODGE

G. District: WISDOM R.D.

H. Date Fire Started: JULY 25, 2006

I. Date Fire Contained: AUGUST 6, 2006

J. Suppression Cost: (est.) $490,000

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 2 miles
2. Fireline seeded (miles):
3. Other (identify):

L. Watershed Number: TIE CREEK (100200040601)

M. Total Acres Burned: 30 ACRES
NFS Acres(30) Other Federal ( ) State () Private ( )

N. Vegetation Types

Vegetation is primarily lodgepole pine forest with ABLA/VASC habitat types. Litter layers are shallow (less than 2 cm).

O. Dominant Soils: Soils in the burned area are primarily developed in glacial till and colluvium from granitic rocks. They are extremely rocky and are moderately-coarse textured. Though soil erodibility is high, soil erosion potential is low in the area because of gentle slopes (less than 15%). There are a few areas of higher slope (up to 35%) near intermittent drainages.

P. Geologic Types: The geology of the area is granite and other coarse-grained igneous rocks.

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: Approximately 600 feet of 2nd order intermittent stream channel is located within the fire peremeter.

R. Transportation System

Trails: 0 miles Roads: 0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Effects on Vegetation (Burn Intensity) (acres): 25 (low) 5 (high)

Burn Effects on Soils (acres): 30 (low)

Burn Severity is a term describing the interpretive implications of the wildfire for resources. In this case, Burn Severity is "low" for hydrologic effects because of gentle slopes and lack of perennial streams. Debris flows and increased stream sediment are unlikely. However, Burn Severity for weed infestation is higher because of the bare soil, proximity of existing populations, and ease of spread through the area.

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 0

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
30 (low) 0 (moderate) 0 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 0 tons/acre (estimated)

E. Sediment Potential: 0 cubic yards / square mile (estimated)

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 95

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 10

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 24

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 2.5

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 4.6

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 2

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 4.6

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Watershed Emergency:

The Schultz Saddle Fire burned approximately 30 acres in the Tie Creek drainage of the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. Values at risk include an intermittent tributary and site productivity. Based on analysis, no emergency conditions were identified. However, there is a potential for noxious weed increase for which monitoring is specified.

Vegetation and Noxious Weeds - There is a moderate to high risk for noxious weed establishment in the burned area for the following reasons:

- Not all fire suppression vehicles and other equipment were inspected and washed prior to entering the Forest or burned area. A number of these vehicles came from out-of-state.
- There are currently weed populations on many of the roads leading up to the fire area.
- Most roads and trails used for fire suppression activities will remain open to motorized use by the public following the close of suppression and rehabilitation operations.
- Windborne seeds from weed species such as spotted knapweed, musk thistle, and Canada thistle will have a competitive advantage in establishment of invasive populations on bare soil.

The establishment of invasive species will result in impacts to the natural character of the area. Specifically, there would be a reduction in the apparent naturalness of the area resulting from a loss of native vegetation and site productivity.

Watershed/Soil and Fisheries - The primary watershed feature within the Schultz Saddle fire perimeter is an unchanneled intermittent draw. Soils have high rock content with low erosion potential. There are no known perennial reaches within the fire area. There are no recreational fisheries or TES fish species in the immediate area of the fire.

Given the minor extent of the 6th code watershed affected by the Shultz Saddle fire, and the intermittent nature of the watershed features in the fire perimeter, there is a low threat to the values at risk and off site movement of soil is likely to be marginal or undetectable. No sediment control or runoff treatments were deemed necessary for this fire.

Downstream Private Lands and Threats to Human Health and Safety - No other human health and safety threats were identified.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives: No treatments were identified.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:

Land ___ % Channel __ % Roads __ % Other ___ %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land			
Channel			
Roads			
Other			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): 0 no treatments recc.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): 0 no treatments recc.

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[x] Hydrology [x] Soils [ ] Geology [x] Range [x] Weed Control
[ ] Forestry [ ] Wildlife [ ] Fire Mgmt. [ ] Engineering [ ]
[ ] Contracting [ ] Ecology [ ] Botany [ ] Archaeology [ ]
[x] Fisheries [ ] Research [ ] Landscape Arch [x] GIS

Team Leader: BRYCE A. BOHN

Email: bbohn@fs.fed.us Phone: 406-683-3865 FAX:

H. **Treatment Narrative:**

Land Treatments:
None recommended

Channel Treatments:
None recommended

Roads and Trail Treatments:
None recommended

Structures:
None recommended

I. **Monitoring Narrative:**

Monitoring and treatment of noxious weeds during the recovery period for native vegetation is recommended. The area is currently not heavily infested with noxious weeds however the potential exists for new colonization. Currently, noxious weed infestations consist of widely scattered plants along established travel routes. Prevention of the establishment of new populations in areas not already infested is a priority objective of the Beaverhead-Deerlodge Forest noxious weed control strategy. The Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest has a noxious weed management plan in effect per the May, 2002 FEIS and ROD. Treatment of noxious weeds that invade the burn area can be suppressed under this EIS.

Monitoring Strategy and Estimated Costs

Monitoring will involve survey, inventory, and treatment during the physical year of August 2006 to August 2007. Monitoring will occur along the fireline, and within the high severity burn areas within the fire perimeter. The estimated area to be monitored is 30 acres. Any populations of noxious weeds discovered will be mapped and treated.

ESTIMATED WEED MONITORING COSTS

2006	1 GS-11 Permanent – 1 day	$285/day	$285.00
	1 GS-5 Permanent – 3 days	$117/day	$351.00
	1 GS-4 Temporary – 3 days	$105/day	$315.00
	1 GS-3 Temporary – 3 days	$94/day	$282.00
2007	1 GS-11 Permanent – 1 day	$285/day	$285.00
	1 GS-5 Permanent – 3 days	$117/day	$351.00
	1 GS-4 Temporary – 3 days	$105/day	$315.00
	1 GS-3 Temporary – 3 days	$94/day	$282.00

TOTAL COST $2,466.00

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

A. Land Treatments										
							$0		$0	$0
Noxious Weeds	AC	100	15	$1,500			$0			
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$1,500			$0		$0	$0
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				$0			$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$0			$0		$0	$0
D. Structures										
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$0			$0		$0	$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
direct costs*	pd	315	1	$315			$315		$0	$315
				$0			$0		$0	$0
F. Monitoring				$0			$0		$0	$0
near fireline										
and burned area										
Weed Monitoring	AC	32	30	$960			$2,466		$0	$2,466
G. Totals				**$2,775**			**$2,781**		**$0**	**$2,781**

***Assessment conducted by District Personnel assigned to the fire**

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/ Bruce Ramsey — 8/10//06
   Forest Supervisor (signature) — Date

2. _____ _____
   Regional Forester (signature) — Date