

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR
STEVEN'S CREEK MAINTENANCE / RELEASE**

EA #01 - 031

I. INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSAL

Introduction

The proposed project area, now known as Rattledell #2 and Primitive Roads A, B, and C, is located approximately 3 miles west of Glendale, Oregon in the Steven's Creek drainage and lies within the Middle Cow Creek Watershed, T.33S., R.7W., section 1; T.33S., R.6W., sections 6 and 7 in Douglas County. In June, 1951 a 1,080 acre wildfire occurred. A portion of the burned area was planted in 1952 and again in 1959. Due to deficient conifer stocking levels, in 1983 the proposed project area was brushed, broadcast burned and replanted with Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine. Since 1984, a series of reforestation treatments including shading, budcapping, and additional brushing have been done. The treatment unit, Rattledell #2 (46 acres), is currently stocked with conifers but contains large numbers of competitive shrub and hardwood species such as madrone, tanoak, manzanita, and ceanothus. The majority of the proposed project area is currently under a Categorical Exclusion (CE) that allows for removal of personal use firewood.

This environmental assessment tiers to the Medford District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP, 1995), the Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and the Record of Decision for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (2001). The Middle Cow Creek Watershed Analysis (1998) is incorporated by reference.

Purpose and Need

To meet Medford Resource Management Plan (RMP) land use allocation objectives, Rattledell #2 would need a maintenance /release treatment in the near future. This project would implement the RMP objectives for Timber Resources and Fire Management. The primary purpose for treatment is to reduce the competition for light and moisture for desired conifers from shrubs, hardwoods and other conifers within Rattledell # 2. (46 acres) The secondary purpose is to reduce the amount of hazardous fuels within the proposed project area.

There are partially decomposed activity fuels from prior treatments which would be compounded by the additional maintenance/release treatment. There are other reforestation units and natural stands in the area which also contain large amounts of live and dead fuels. Treatment of the proposed project area would help minimize the danger of a wildfire starting and spreading to adjacent units and provide areas of defensible space within the Steven's Creek drainage. The roadside treatment of the primitive ridge roads A and C would provide a buffer and defensible space adjacent to the Glendale Municipal watershed, northeast of the project area.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND THE ALTERNATIVES

A. Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Consideration

1. One alternative was to consider a greater number of acres for treatment as described in the Proposed Action. This action was rejected as most of the area was too steep to treat using the methods planned.

2. A second alternative considered would have been to treat the Rattledell #2 unit manually with chainsaws or other hand held equipment. Fuel reduction associated with this alternative would consist of hand piling, covering and burning the piles under favorable conditions over the entire 46 acres. This would require piling the recently cut material on top of the existing fuel load and attempting to burn only the new material. This alternative was rejected because of 1) possible fire and heat damage to the residual crop trees, and 2) the high potential for an uncontrolled fire and certain damage to the residual crop trees.

B. Alternative 1 (Proposed Action)

The Glendale Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes maintenance/release cutting and fuels treatments in the Steven's Creek drainage by treating the Rattledell #2 unit and implementing roadside brushing on Road 33-7-2.2 and on primitive roads A, B, and C. (4.6 miles or 31.3 acres). The work would be done between July 1 and November 15.

A mechanical rotary grinding head, with a 30-foot reach and mounted on a tracked carriage vehicle up to 16 feet wide, would be used on approximately 25 acres in the Rattledell #2 unit. This equipment would be used to reduce competitive shrubs, surplus hardwoods, surplus knobcone pine, surplus conifers, and existing slash above road 33-7-2.2.

Approximately 222 leave conifers (excluding knobcone pine) per acre, with an average 14 x 14 foot spacing, would remain within the Rattledell #2 unit after treatment. Spacing would vary + or - 40 percent to allow for selection of the largest, healthiest, and best formed conifer as well as type of equipment used. Selection of conifers to be retained would be made using the following priority: 1) Ponderosa pine, 2) healthy Sugar pine, 3) Douglas-fir, 4) Cedar spp. and 5) other conifers or hardwood.

Existing large snags and Coarse Woody Debris sixteen (16) inches or greater in diameter on the large end would be retained during maintenance/release and fuels treatments. No conifers over 7 inches diameter at breast height (DBH) and no hardwoods over 12 inches DBH would be cut within Rattledell #2.

Maintenance/release treatment would be done in a manner that keeps all cut material on BLM managed land and minimizes the amount of slash deposited in any buffer by directional cutting.

Approximately 27 leave tree-form hardwoods and knobcone pine per acre conforming to an average 40 x 40 foot spacing would remain within the Rattledell #2 unit after treatment. Spacing would vary + or - 40 percent to allow for selection of the largest, healthiest, and best formed hardwood. Selection of tree-form hardwoods and knobcone pine to be retained would be made using the following priority: 1) Chinkapin, 2) Madrone, 3) Knobcone pine and 4) Tanoak/other hardwood.

The use of a tracked carriage vehicle would be limited to slopes less than or equal to 35 %. The operating season would be limited to times when soil moisture content is acceptable to the BLM project inspector. The soil would be dry enough that it cannot be formed into a ribbon at the one foot depth, generally less than 20% soil moisture. Soil disturbance from the rotary head or from the vehicle's tracks would be minimized by allowing only equipment that exerts a downward pressure of 6 lbs or less per square inch.

The 7-acre portion of Rattledell #2, located below road 33-7-2.2, and the portion above the road not treated with the mechanical rotary head, would be treated by chainsaw or by other small power equipment, for a total treatment area of 46 acres .

On BLM managed road #33-7-2.2 and primitive ridge roads A , B & C (see map) a mechanical rotary grinding head fitted on a tracked carriage vehicle would be used to cut and reduce brush along a strip approximately 30 feet on each side of the road. The largest, most vigorous, and best formed conifers would be left on an approximate 14 x 14 foot spacing. Tree form hardwoods would be left on the same spacing where conifers are not present. Total roadside treatment with the rotary grinding head would occur along approximately 4.3 miles of BLM controlled road. (31.3 acres of roadside treatment)

Retained conifer and hardwood trees over 20 feet tall within treated roadside strips would be pruned to a height of 10 feet. Retained conifer and hardwood trees less than 20 feet tall within treated roadside strips would be pruned to half the height of the tree. Trees growing over the traveled roadway would be pruned to a height of 14 feet on the side of the tree facing the road.

In areas not treated by the rotary grinding head, slash within 30 feet of road #33-7-2.2 or within 30 feet of the primitive road A to the north of Rattledell #2 would either be handpiled or mechanically chipped.

Piles would be burned at a later date under cool, wet conditions and in a manner that keeps residual tree mortality at a minimum. Prescribed burning operations would follow all requirements of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Department of Environmental Quality Air Quality and Visibility Protection Program.

Chainsaws and pole pruners would be used to remove brush and lower limbs extending 4 feet to either side of the road prism for the initial 0.34 miles (0.32 acres) of road #33-7-2.2, a BLM easement crossing private land.

A no-treatment buffer would be maintained on each side of perennial and intermittent stream channels, measuring 20 horizontal feet from the edge of the channel. Directional cutting of vegetation would be done to minimize the amount of slash deposited in buffers.

Equipment refueling would not be done within 100 feet of perennial or intermittent streams or where a ditch line would convey contaminated water to a stream. Equipment would be kept in proper working condition to minimize potential leakage of toxic materials. Any leakage of diesel, gasoline, oil, hydraulic fluid or other hazardous materials would be removed from the project area and disposed of in an approved site.

To reduce spread of noxious weeds, all wheeled or tracked equipment would be cleaned prior to moving onto BLM lands, including the removal of dirt, grease, plant parts, and material that may carry noxious weed seeds. This may be done using a water power washer.

Best Management Practices (BMP) as described in Appendix D of the Resource Management Plan (RMP) would be implemented.

Implementation monitoring during project activity would be done to ensure adherence to the project design as described in the environmental assessment and contract specifications. Conifer stocking, levels of competitive vegetation and stand condition within Rattledell #2 would be periodically assessed as a part of the Resource Area's stocking survey program.

C. Alternative 2

The proposed project area would remain the same as in Alternative 1. The activity would be the same except the maintenance/release treatment in Rattledell #2, along road #33-7-2.2 and along the primitive roads A, B, and C would be done with chainsaws or other small power equipment. Tracked equipment would not be used. Slash created within 50 feet of a road would either be mechanically chipped or would be handpiled and burned under cool, wet conditions.

D. Alternative 3

The proposed project area would be Rattledell # 2 and the activity would only include the maintenance/release treatment in Rattledell #2. Chain saws or other small power equipment would be used as in Alternative 2. Tracked equipment would not be used. Slash and/or fuel hazard reduction would not occur. Roadside treatments would not be done in the project area.

E. Alternative 4 (No Action)

Under the No Action alternative Rattledell #2 would not receive a maintenance/release treatment, and no slash or hazard fuel reduction or roadside treatments would occur.

Treatment Summary Table

	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	No Action
Maintenance/Release Treatment of Rattledell #2 unit				
-----Mechanically done with rotary head grinder on tracked vehicle	X	-	-	-
-----Manually done with chainsaws or other small power equipment	X	X	X	-
-----Treatment of created slash	P, T, C/H	P, C/H	-	-
-----Treatment of existing slash	P, T	-	-	-
Roadside Maintenance/Release/Fuels Treatment				
-----Mechanically done with rotary head grinder on tracked vehicle	X	-	-	-
-----Manually done with chainsaws or other small power equipment	X	X	-	-
-----Treatment of slash within roadside strips (outside Rattledell #2)	F, T, C/H	F, C/H	-	-

Amount of slash treated: F -Full treatment
 P -Partial treatment

Method of slash treatment: T Rotary Grinding Head on a Tracked Vehicle
 C/H Mechanically Chipped or Handpiled and burned later

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This Chapter presents relevant resource components of the existing environment that would be affected by the alternatives under consideration. Other resource components are included that were considered and analyzed by specialists. Physical and biological attributes and conditions of the Middle Cow Creek Watershed are described in the final draft of the Resource Management Plan and the Middle Cow Creek Watershed Analysis (1998), available for review at the BLM Medford District Office, Medford, Oregon.

The proposed action has been reviewed for compliance with The Endangered Species Act, The American Indian Religious Freedom Act, The Historic Preservation Act, and Bureau of Land Management policies related to the ecosystem objectives and concepts in the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP).

The following list of critical elements (BLM Handbook) were analyzed under this EA and are not present or not affected by the proposed action.

<u>Critical Element</u>	Affected		<u>Critical Element</u>	Affected	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Air Quality	___	✓	T & E Species	✓	___
ACEC	___	✓	Wastes, Hazardous/Solid	___	✓
Cultural Resources	___	✓	Water Quality	___	✓
Farmlands, Prime/Unique	___	✓	Wetlands/Riparian Zones	___	✓
Flood plains	___	✓	Wild & Scenic Rivers	___	✓
Nat.Amer.Rel. Concerns	___	✓	Wilderness	___	✓
Invasive Species	✓	___	Environmental Justice	___	✓

A. Vegetation/ Silviculture/Fuels

Rattledell #2 (46 acres) is currently stocked with conifers consisting of Douglas Fir, Knobcone Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine and Incense Cedar. It also contains large numbers of competitive shrub and hardwood species such as madrone, tanoak, manzanita, and ceanothus. While many of the existing conifers within the unit would be able to maintain their current rate of growth for a few more years, surplus vegetation within the unit has reached or is approaching a size that does not rapidly decompose. The proposed roadside treatment areas along Road #33-7-2.2 and primitive roads A, B, and C are similar in composition and present a high fire risk category. There is currently slash from past brushing operations on the ground and live fuels within the project area have increased in height and density since the last treatment in 1996. These areas have had little to no fuels treatment except where timber sale and startover actions have occurred.

B. Soils, Geology, Flood Plains, Wetlands, Water

The Project area contains soils in the Josephine, Speaker and Pollard series, which are derived from metamorphic parent material. All three series have fairly high clay content and are prone to moderate erosion when exposed. The clay tends to compact easily, thus reducing pore space and root penetration.

Records search for BLM recorded mining actions as of June 26, 2001 revealed no actions in the proposed project area. Intermittent streams are present in the Rattledell #2 area.

C. Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered Plants and Animals

C-1 Threatened and Endangered Vascular Plants

The project area is outside the range of *Fritillaria gentneri* (Gentner's fritillary), as determined by Andy Robinson of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The nearest population is on the north slopes of Sexton Mountain, about 10 miles away. It was not found in surveys, and is unlikely to occur in the project area.

C-2 Threatened and Endangered Animals

C-2.1 Northern Spotted Owl

There is one *Strix occidentalis caurina* (Northern spotted owl) site within one quarter mile of proposed roadside treatment.

C-2.2 Marbled Murrelet

No *Brachyramphus marmoratus* (marbled murrelets) have been detected in the Glendale Resource Area. The proposed activity in the roadside treatment areas occurs in potential murrelet habitat (age 80+) Zone C for marbled murrelets. This activity would occur outside the restricted operating season. Adjacent project areas have been surveyed and no murrelets have been located.

C-2.3 Oregon Coast Coho Salmon and Steelhead Trout

Oncorhynchus kisutch (Oregon Coast Coho Salmon) (ESA - Threatened) and *O. mykiss* (Oregon Coast Steelhead Trout) (ESA - Candidate) spawn and rear in Rattlesnake Creek and lower Steven's Creek. None of the proposed activity is adjacent to T&E fish habitat.

D. Survey & Manage Species, Special Status Species

D-1 Survey & Manage and Special Status Vascular Plants

All 46 acres of Rattledell #2 were surveyed in June, 1999 and the 4.6 miles of roadside were surveyed during 1979, 1990, 1995, 1999, and 2000 in preparation for treatment of adjacent units. No Special Status or Survey & Manage vascular plants, bryophytes, or lichens were found.

D-2 Survey and Manage and Special Status Non-vascular Plants (Bryophytes, Lichens)

Cursory surveys for Survey and Manage and Special Status lichens and bryophytes were conducted March 27, 2001. The area, being primarily early successional forest on dry southwest slopes, had little lichen and bryophyte diversity or abundance. No Special Status or Survey and Manage non-vascular plants were found.

D-3 Survey and Manage and Special Status Terrestrial Wildlife

D-3.1 Chace Sideband and Oregon Shoulderband Mollusks

Treatment of the roadside areas is not expected to alter habitat suitability for *Helminthoglypta hertelini* (Oregon shoulderband). No *Monadenia chaceana* (Chace sideband mollusk) were found during surveys conducted in the Glendale Resource Area from fall 1998 through fall 2000, and no *M. chaceana* or *H. hertelini* were found during surveys to adjacent timber sale areas (Cotton Snake, Poor Angora's Folley) and are not likely to occur in the project area. Portions of the roadside treatment areas have had one fall terrestrial mollusk survey and only common species were found. No negative impacts to mollusks for any of the alternatives are expected. Rattledell #2 is not considered suitable habitat for Survey and Manage terrestrial wildlife.

D-3.2 Red Tree Vole

Portions of the roadside brushing areas have overstory suitable for *Aborimus longicaudus* (red tree voles). No negative impacts to red tree voles are expected for any of the alternatives.

D-3.3 Great Gray Owl

There are no known *Strix nebulosa* (great gray owl) sites or habitat near the proposed project area.

D-3.4 Northern Goshawks

There are no known *Accipiter gentilis* (Northern goshawk) sites near the proposed project area. The 46 acre treatment unit Rattledell # 2 and the roadside treatment areas are not suitable nesting habitat.

D-3.5 Big Game

Brush density would be reduced for the short-term under all alternatives, and sprouting would provide an abundance of short term forage. Hiding cover would be reduced, but is not limiting in the local area.

D-3.6 Neotropical Birds

Treatment would occur after nesting has occurred. Understory nesting opportunities would be reduced for approximately 5 years until natural regrowth occurs.

E. Cultural Resources

A cultural resources records search and survey, in accordance with State Historic Preservation Office standards, was completed in February, 2001. No historic or pre-historic artifacts or sites were found.

F. Noxious Weeds

There are small populations of *Centaurea sp.* (Knapweed) and *Senecio jacobaea L.* (Tansy Ragwort) along the roads that access the project area.

G. Late Successional Habitat

The Rattledell # 2 treatment area does not occur in Late Successional Reserve (LSR). The roadside treatment areas would occur in Late Successional Habitat (LSH) (age 80+) but no LSH would be removed. The activity occurs in potential murrelet habitat (age 80+) Zone C for marbled murrelets. The project does not occur in spotted owl Critical Habitat Units (CHU) or Marbled Murrelet Reserve habitat (MMR).

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This chapter discusses the environmental consequences which are site specific, or are not adequately addressed in the Final Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (Medford BLM, April 1994), which would result from implementation of the proposed action or alternatives.

A. Vegetation/Silviculture/Fuels

Alternatives 1-3 would accomplish the proposal's purpose of reducing the competition for light and moisture for desired conifers from shrubs, hardwoods and other conifers within Rattledell # 2. Reduction of brush competition and fuels would be greatest in Alternative 1. There may be a slight and temporary shock to residual trees. Decomposing woody material from the proposed action may also tie up available nitrogen in the soil for 3 to 5 years. The rotary grinding head would shatter roots and root crowns more than a chainsaw, thus increasing the time for competing vegetation to recover. This treatment would reduce the amount of slash, speed up the decomposition process, provide a mulch and promote greater moisture retention in the soil. Under Alternative 1 there would be the greatest amount of variability in leave tree spacing, but this would have no impact on the structure of the future stand.

Under the No Action Alternative, the environmental conditions and trends that currently exist in the project area would continue. These conditions and trends include vegetative succession, consequent wildlife habitat changes and trends in fuel hazards and risks. Postponing maintenance/release treatments to a later date would lead to greater fire hazard in the area due to an increase in vegetative build-up.

Fuels: Alternative 1 offers the largest risk reduction for wild fires through fuels reduction and breaking up the continuity within the drainage. Clearing the roadside brush would provide a fire management zone and reduce the risk of man caused fires along the traveled roadway. Fuel Hazard levels would be reduced with the reduction of the ladder fuels, reduction of existing logging and brushing slash on the ground and the reduction of the existing vegetation that has grown back since the last brushing in 1996. This would be especially important as the City of Glendale Municipal watershed lies just over the ridge to the northeast of the project area. Alternative 2 does not provide for reduction of old existing fuels which would result in the continuation and/or increase in fuel build-up and consequent fire hazard. Alternative 3 does not provide for clearing along roads, break up the fuel continuity within the drainage, or segment the drainage into more manageable parcels for fire control. The potential for catastrophic fire would increase over time. The No Action alternative would have similar consequences as Alternative 3, and would also maintain continuous fuels within Rattledell # 2.

B. Soils, Geology, Flood Plains, Wetlands, Water

Alternative 1: Compaction to soils would be minimal since mechanical rotary slashing would occur during dry soil conditions. There would be some minor soil disturbance to the O and A horizons in Alternative 1 from the rotary grinding head. This disturbance would be minimized because of the existing slash and the

tracked machine would be walking on top of the newly created slash. Running over slash with the tracks would help suspend equipment with minimal soils displacement. Nutrients would be recycled in 5 to 7 years as slash decomposed. This disturbance would not occur in Alternatives 2 and 3 where chainsaws are used. Little or no direct or cumulative effects would result from Alternatives 2, 3, or the No Action Alternative. There would be no significant impacts to soils under any of the Alternatives.

C. Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered Plants and Animals

C-1 Threatened and Endangered Vascular Plants

No significant impacts are anticipated.

C-2 Threatened and Endangered Animals

C-2.1 Northern Spotted Owl

Treatment would not occur during the restricted operating period (March 1 - June 30). There would be no significant impacts.

C-2.2 Marbled Murrelet

No significant impacts are anticipated.

C-2.3 Oregon Coast Coho Salmon and Steelhead Trout

The proposed action and alternatives would have no effect on Oregon Coast Coho Salmon or the Oregon Coast Steelhead Trout or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat for Oregon Coast Coho Salmon downstream of the proposed project. ESA Section 7 consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service would not be required for Alternatives 1-3 or the No Action Alternative. There would be no significant impacts to any T&E fish or its designated critical habitat under any of the Alternatives.

D. Survey & Manage Species, Special Status Species

D-1 Survey and Manage and Special Status Vascular Plants

There would be no impacts to Survey and Manage and Special Status Vascular Plants.

D-2 Survey and Manage and Special Status Non-vascular Plants (Bryophytes, Lichens)

There would be no significant impacts to Survey and Manage and Special Status Non-vascular Plants.

D-3 Survey and Manage and Special Status Terrestrial Wildlife

D-3.1 Chace Sideband and Oregon Shoulderband Mollusks

The habitat in Rattledell #2 is currently in a state of regeneration. The habitat suitability will not be reduced in the roadside treatment areas, and is being treated in a manner that would produce more suitable habitat. There would be no significant impacts.

D-3.2 Red Tree Vole

No suitable habitat would be removed. The primary focus is to remove brush and small diameter trees in areas that have high fuels risk and to reduce the chance of another fire event. No surveys are needed for this project. No significant impacts to red tree voles are anticipated under any of the alternatives.

D-3.3 Great Gray Owl

No significant impacts are anticipated.

D-3.4 Northern Goshawks

The roadside treatment would actually enhance habitat. There would be no significant impacts.

D-3.5 Big Game

Brush density for big game (deer and elk) would be reduced for the short-term under Alternatives 1-3. Hiding and foraging cover would be reduced. Brush recovery would be quickest in Alternatives 2 -3 and the No Action Alternative. With the small size of this project, there is minimal effect to the big game population. Brush density would be reduced for the short-term under all alternatives, and sprouting would provide an abundance of short term forage. Hiding cover would be reduced, but is not limiting in the local area. There would be no significant impacts.

D-3.6 Neotropical Birds

Treatment would occur after nesting has occurred. Understory nesting opportunities would be reduced for approximately 5 years until natural regrowth occurred, but habitat would benefit with longer term stability and the reduced chance of fires. There would be no significant impacts.

E. Cultural Resources

There would be no significant impacts to cultural resources.

F. Noxious Weeds

The potential spreading of noxious weeds would be minimized by the proposed cleaning of wheeled and tracked vehicles prior to their entrance onto BLM land. No significant impacts are anticipated.

G. Late Successional Habitat

No significant impacts are anticipated relative to late successional habitat.

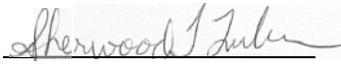
V. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Burning of slash piles would reduce nutrient availability for several years in the vicinity of the piles but recover as litter increases in those spots. There would be no significant cumulative effects under any of the alternatives. This action has been reviewed from a landscape perspective and there are no effects anticipated from this action that would foreclose future management options in relation to the watershed management objectives identified in the Middle Cow Creek Watershed Analysis.

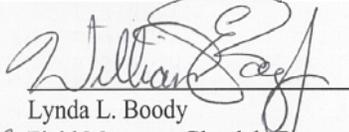
VI. PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED:

Notification and request for comments would be provided to landowners within 1/4 mile of the proposed action. A legal notice would be placed in local newspapers requesting public comments. Notification and request for comments would be sent to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Forestry, County Commissioners for the affected county, interested environmental groups, Native American tribal councils and representatives of the timber industry. Notification would occur following completion of this environmental assessment but prior to reaching a decision on this action. All comments would be considered and may lead to changes in the alternatives prior to a final decision.

Reviewed by:

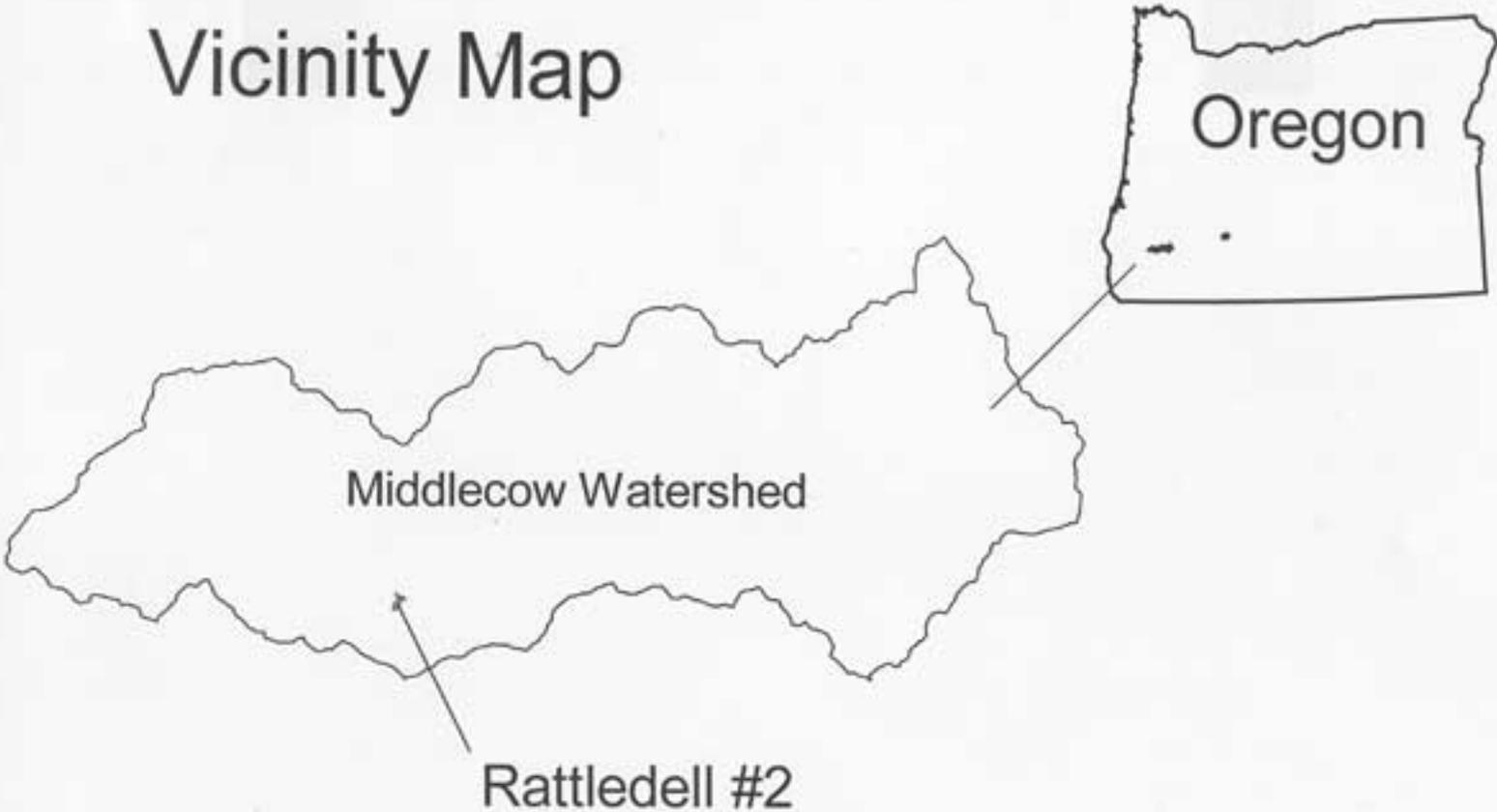

Glendale RA Ecosystem Planner
for format and adequacy

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Date

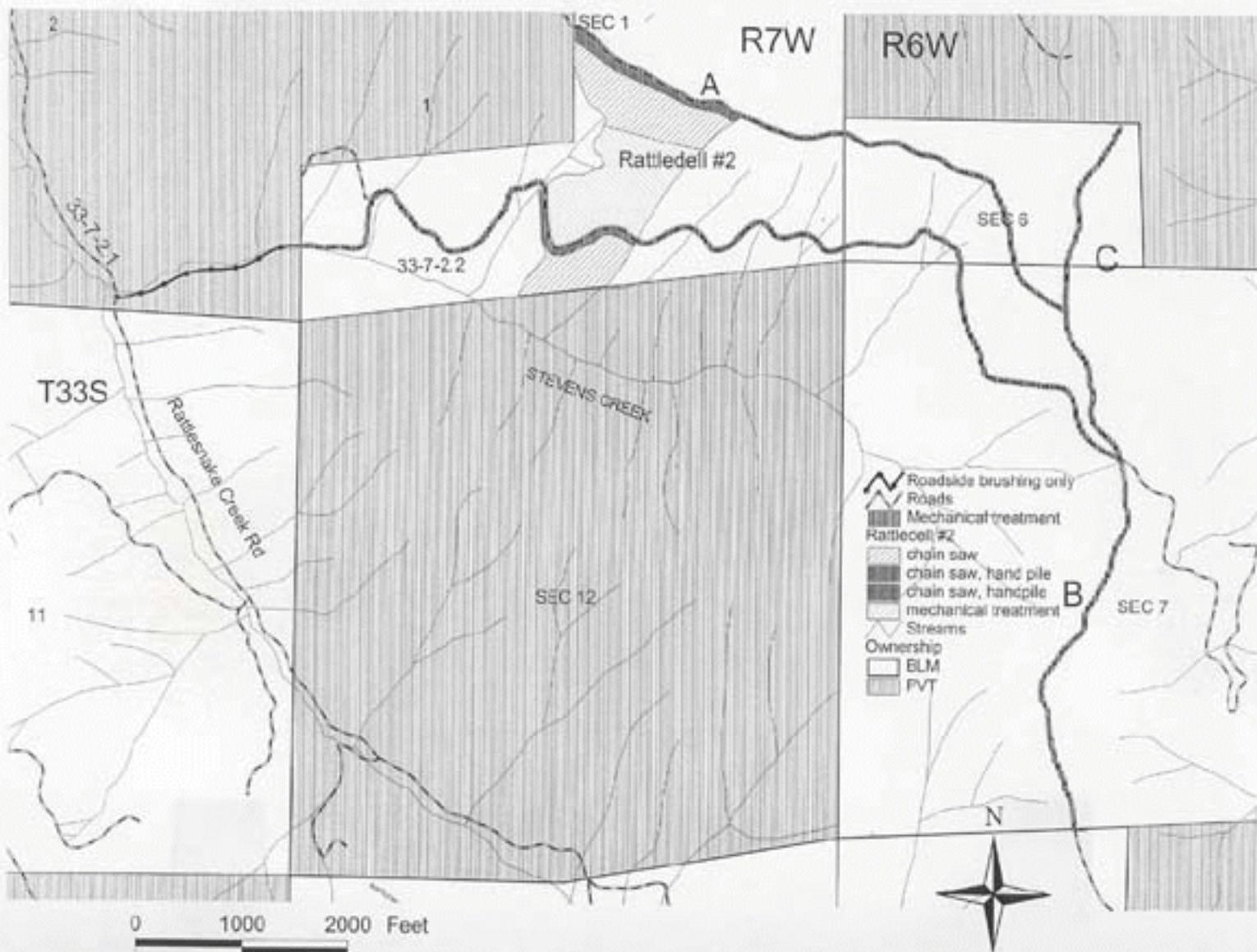

Lynda L. Boody
for Field Manager, Glendale Resource Area
Medford District, BLM

7-12-01
Date

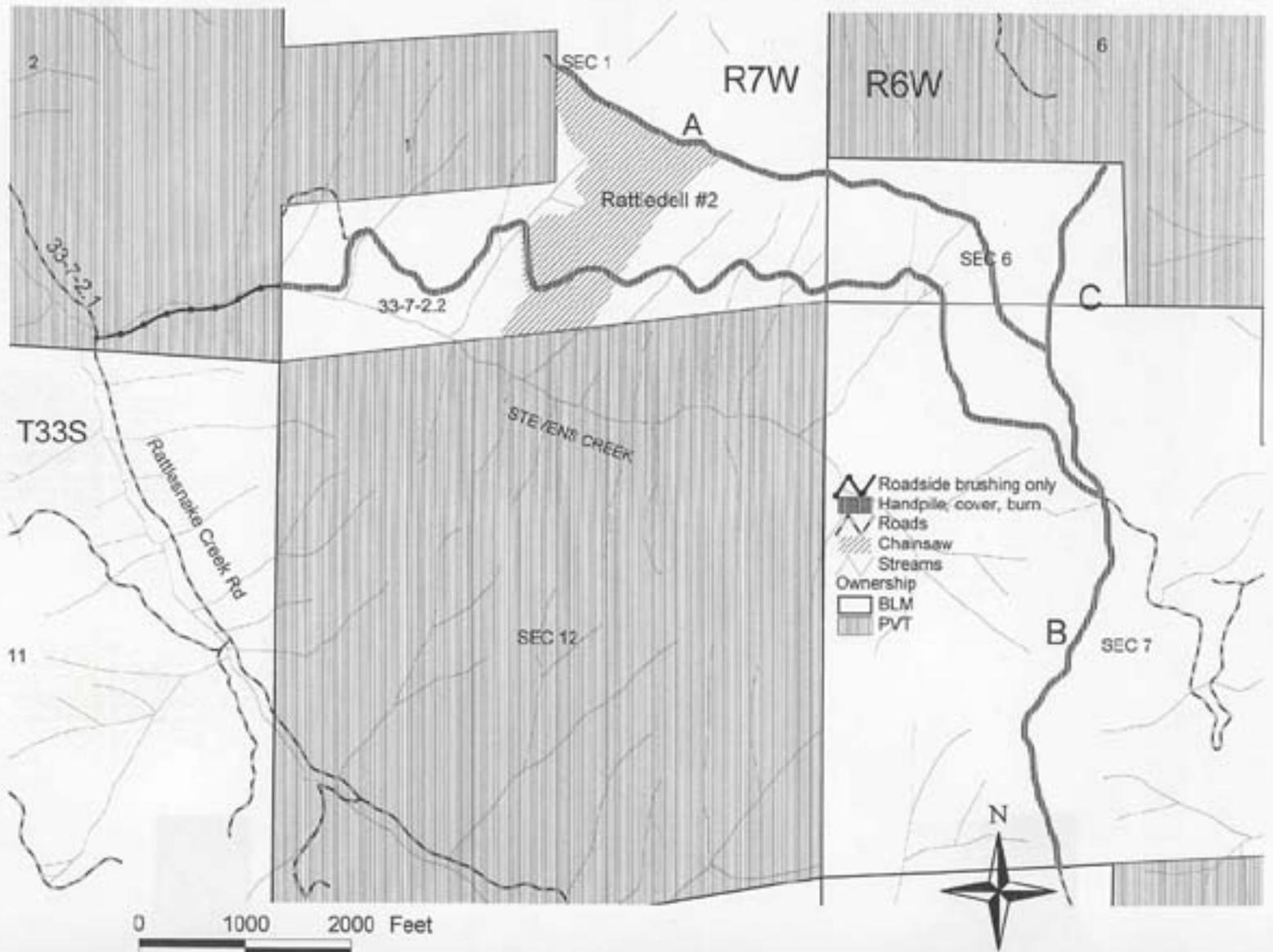
Vicinity Map



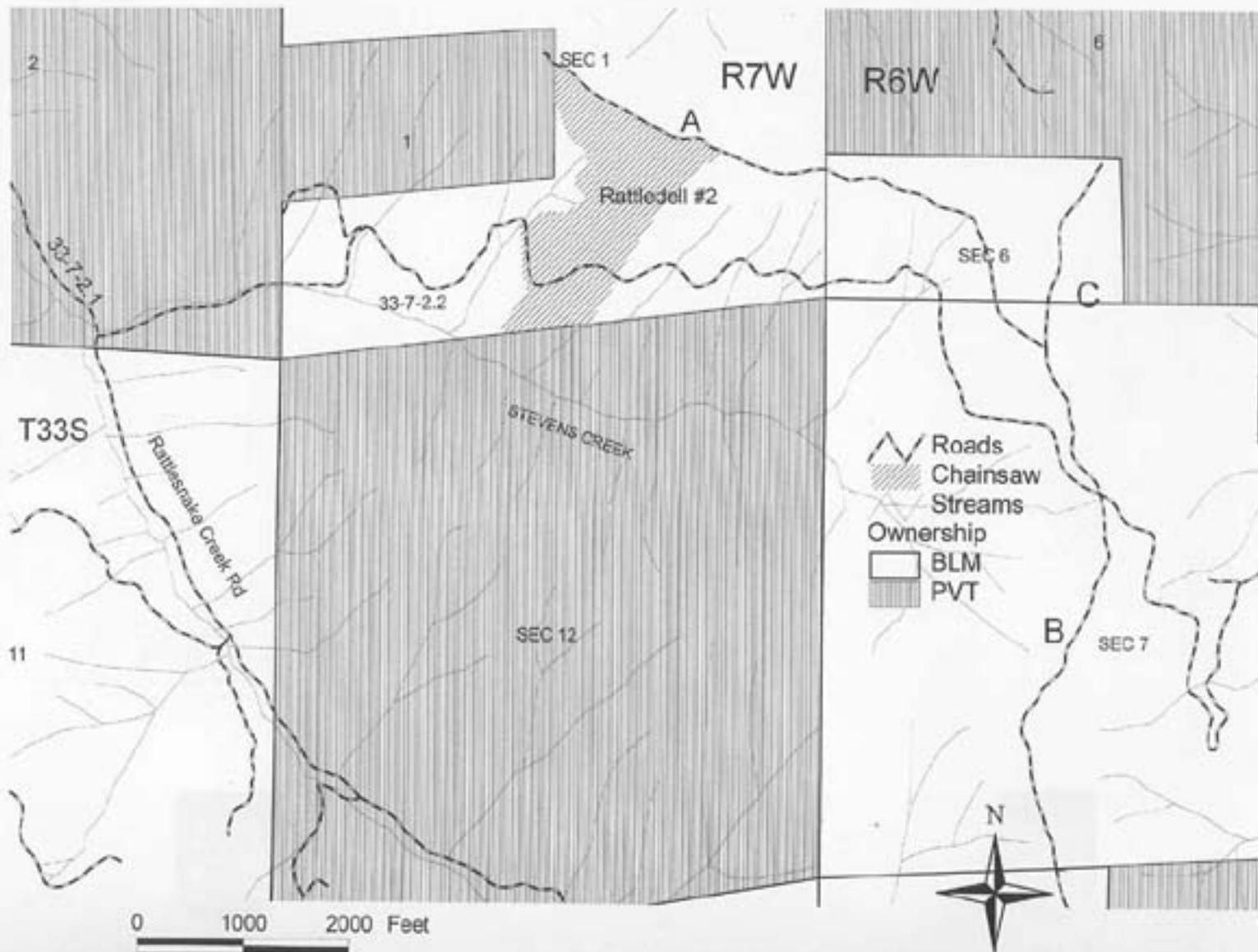
Steven's Creek Maintenance/Release Alternative 1



Steven's Creek Maintenance/Release Alternative 2



Steven's Creek Maintenance/Release Alternative 3



Steven's Creek Maintenance/Release Alternative 4 No Action

