

4.1 Threatened and Endangered Species Management

Fort McCoy has taken a proactive approach in managing T&E species on the Installation. This has greatly reduced any negative impacts to the military training mission. The focus of T&E management is savanna habitat management to enhance populations of the federally endangered KBB (Figure 16). A list of T&E species present is in Appendix F, Table 7.

The goals for the program are:

- a. Support the continuance of the military training while at the same time maintaining compliance with all federal and state laws and regulations, such as the Endangered Act of 1973.
- b. Continue to protect/manage state and federal T&E found on Fort McCoy while allowing the successful completion of the military mission.
- c. Adopt, to the maximum extent possible, the KBB Recovery Goals established for Fort McCoy in order to assist with the conservation of this species.
- d. Educate Soldiers, civilian employees and individuals in the surrounding communities on the importance of managing/conserving T&E species.



mission applicable Species

species

Federal

Figure 16. Female Karner blue butterfly.

4.1.1 Management Activities

- Have an open line of communication with all persons and agencies interested in or who may impact KBBs and other T&E species.
- Review projects through the NEPA review process to eliminate or minimize negative impacts to T&E species. Coordinate all management and research activities with DPTMS as well as other NRB programs to ensure compatibility.
- Submit reports to the compliance agencies.
- Conduct annual briefings to the segment of the workforce that might impact T&E species.
- Document occurrence records for listed species.
- Proactively survey, monitor, and conduct management activities for rare species in order to prepare for possible federal listing.

4.1.2 Karner Blue Butterfly Surveys and Management

The KBB was listed as federally endangered in 1992. The Fort McCoy KBB Management Plan was revised in 2012. The main management objective of this plan is to assist in the conservation of the KBB while accomplishing the military mission. The goals of the current plan are to:

- a. Maintain two Large Viable Metapopulations (LP) of KBBs.
- b. Continue to conserve the population of KBBs found within Training Areas A1 and A2.
- c. Maintain connectivity between the North Post LP and the KBB population located on Black River State Forest (BRSF) lands south of Interstate 94.

The major actions required to meet the management objectives and conservation goals are:

- a. Maintain a positive disturbance regime through military training, silviculture, wildlife, and specific KBB habitat management practices.
- b. Control or eradicate invasive plant species that have the ability to displace lupine and nectar species.
- c. Implement a monitoring plan that will: provide population estimates; provide presence and/or absence data; and provide for re-surveying the installation and leased/permitted properties for KBB habitat on a 10 year interval.
- d. Continue to review projects through the NEPA review process to eliminate or minimize negative impacts to KBBs.
- e. Continue to enhance KBB habitats in training area C21 to facilitate the movement of KBBs between Fort McCoy and BRSF lands.
- f. Continue to provide KBB awareness information to Soldiers and those civilian employees whose activities may impact KBBs or their habitat.

4.1.2.1 Management Activities

- Utilize distance sampling using straight-line transects to estimate KBB populations. Surveys are conducted at 22 sites every other year during both the spring and summer flights. The survey protocol states that each site will be surveyed on a seven-day interval. This is not always possible due to inclement weather conditions and conflicts with military training.
- Monitor KBB habitat at selected sites to determine changes in nectar availability and canopy cover. Vegetation data is collected at ten KBB survey sites every other year. The goal of KBB habitat monitoring is to detect changes in vegetation that is believed to be important to KBBs. Data collected will be used to assist in determining the cause of KBB population trends, either long term declines or increases. A secondary use of data is to assist in determining when to conduct management activities within a site. KBB habitat was first monitored on Fort McCoy using this protocol in 2006.
- Re-map KBB habitat every 10 years. Wild lupine is the sole host plant for larvae of the KBB. The first survey to identify the location and density of all wild lupine patches on Fort McCoy was conducted in 1991 through 1994. A re-inventory of wild lupine was initiated in 2001 and completed in 2006. A third survey was completed between 2011 and 2014. Beginning in 2018, wild lupine will be mapped annually on 10% of the installation and lands leased by Fort McCoy with lupine being mapping being completed every 10 years. The goal of previous mapping efforts was to complete all mapping within a four-year period every 10 years. All incidental take calculations are completed using acres of wild lupine disturbed.
- Conduct presence/absence surveys within all KBB habitat patches to determine percentage of habitat being used by the butterfly. The KBB presence/absence surveys were conducted from 1991-1994, from 1996-2002, from 2006-2008, and again from 2015-2017. In all four instances, survey results indicated that over 90% of lupine patches on Fort McCoy are used by KBBs. Presence of KBBs is confirmed by observing adult KBBs, larvae, or eggs. In general, the 1995 Wisconsin Habitat Conservation Plan protocol for conducting presence/absence surveys is followed. The areas most likely to contain KBBs within and/or around each lupine patch are searched three times before determining that KBBs are absent. Beginning in 2019, presence/absence surveys will be conducted within wild lupine patches mapped the previous year. This will result in presence/absence surveys being conducted within approximately 10% of the wild lupine patches annually, and all wild lupine patches being re-surveyed every 10 years.
- Complete habitat management activities as specified within the KBB Management Plan. This generally includes the control of undesirable vegetation through mowing, shredding, prescribed fire, removal by chainsaw and brush cutters, and herbicide application.
- Complete mitigation actions (re-planting of wild lupine and nectar species) required due to permanent loss of habitat resulting from construction projects. Mitigation actions are either completed on Fort McCoy or by providing funding to the USFWS who partners with the WDNR to complete mitigation actions off of the installation.

4.1.3 Gray Wolf Surveys and Management

The first resident gray wolf was documented on Fort McCoy in 1999. Since that time wolves have occupied a territory that encompassed most of North Post and adjacent private land. During the winter of 2009/2010, a pair of wolves established a territory on South Post. Wolves occupied this territory through November 2014. Fort McCoy has a valid Gray Wolf Management Plan. The objective of the management plan is to assist in the conservation of the gray wolf while accomplishing the military mission. This will be accomplished by protecting known den and rendezvous sites, maintaining habitat, and maintaining an adequate prey base for wolf survival.

The conservation goal is to maintain habitat suitable to support a minimum of one wolf pack on the installation. Actions required to meet the management objectives and conservation goal are:

- a. Continue with a Wolf Awareness Training Program to educate soldiers, civilian employees, recreational users of Fort McCoy, and surrounding landowners.
- b. Protect known wolf den and rendezvous sites.
- c. Maintain an adequate prey base.

4.1.3.1 Management Activities

- Conduct track surveys during winter months to estimate populations.
- Conduct howling surveys during summer months to determine if pups are present within the pack(s).
- Utilize remote cameras to assist in determining wolf numbers on the installation.
- Maintain over-winter white-tailed deer populations at 20-25 deer per square mile through hunting seasons.
- Limit disturbances to known den and rendezvous sites by maintaining a 100 meter buffer around them.

- Continue the ban on coyote hunting during the gun-deer season to prevent accidental shooting of gray wolves.
- Continue with ban on coyote hunting with dogs on North Post.
- Continue to limit coyote trappers to using #2 offset coil spring traps or smaller to increase the likelihood that wolves can pull out of traps if captured.
- Provide all survey results to the WDNR for inclusion in statewide data summaries.
- If a wolf harvest is authorized, Fort McCoy will coordinate wolf harvest activities with the WDNR. If conducted, it is likely that not all harvest methods approved in Wisconsin will be allowed on Fort McCoy. For instance, the use of hounds to hunt wolves will not be allowed on the installation. Since Fort McCoy wolf pack territories extend off the installation, Fort McCoy intends to be conservative if/when setting harvest levels since it is possible wolves from these packs could be killed off the installation.
- Fort McCoy will authorize USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)-Wildlife Services to trap and euthanize up to one mile within the installation borders any wolves that depredate on livestock or pets near residential areas adjacent to the installation, as the military mission allows.
- Continue to work with the WDNR and with USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services in an attempt to capture and place telemetry collars on additional wolves. The WDNR aircraft used for monitoring wolves will be allowed access to Fort McCoy airspace when the military training mission allows.

4.1.4 Blanding's and Wood Turtle Surveys and Management

The Blanding's turtle is a Federal species of concern and wood turtle is a state threatened species. A 12 month status review of both the Blanding's and wood turtle is currently underway to determine if protection under the ESA is warranted. The primary intent of Blanding's and wood turtle surveys and management is to gather baseline information on the distribution and habitat utilization of Blanding's and wood turtles on Fort McCoy. Information gathered during the project will be used when drafting a Biological Assessment should these turtles become federally listed. In addition, the information is used to assess impacts of construction and maintenance projects, military training activities, and fish habitat improvement projects on the turtles. Specific objectives of the surveys and telemetry monitoring are to: 1) identify hibernating areas; 2) identify nesting areas; 3) identify habitat utilization preferences; 4) obtain home range estimates; and, 5) provide an opportunity for students to assist with data collection and analysis as part of their



Figure 17. Student with Blanding's turtle. outdoor education curriculum (Figure 17).

4.1.4.1 Management Activities

- Continue telemetry monitoring project as funding resources allow. Transmitters are attached to turtles and they are located numerous times throughout the year in order to obtain home range estimates, identify hibernating areas, identify nesting areas, and to identify habitat utilization preferences. Information gathered is used to assess impacts of construction and maintenance projects, military training activities, and fish habitat improvement projects on the turtles.
- Continue surveys to determine distribution of Blanding's and wood turtles on Fort McCoy as funding resources allow. Observations of both species have been maintained since the late 1970's, however, surveys specifically targeting these species were not conducted on Fort McCoy from 1982 through 1999. Surveys are now conducted annually as resources allow. Surveys are conducted by walking marsh and stream edges searching for turtles that have recently emerged from hibernation or that are basking in open areas.
- Continue to allow students to participate in the project as part of their outdoor education curriculum.

4.1.5 Red-tailed Prairie Leafhopper Survey and Management

The red-tailed leafhopper is an Army species at risk, a federal species of concern and a Wisconsin state endangered species. Initial surveys for this species were conducted in 1997 when they were found in 12 locations on

the installation. Additional surveys were completed from 2008-2014 and again in 2016 documenting the leafhopper in 79 locations. Some of the leafhoppers were located in prairie remnants found on steep slopes. These areas are referred to as goat prairies. Since 1997, many of these goat prairies have been expanded by removing trees and brush.

4.1.5.1 Management Activities

- Conduct surveys in sites known to contain the red-tailed prairie leafhopper and in other suitable habitat areas.
- Control the encroachment of woody vegetation in areas known to support the red-tailed prairie leafhopper.

4.1.6 Phlox Moth Survey and Management

The phlox moth is a federal species of concern and a Wisconsin state endangered species. This species was first documented on Fort McCoy in 1993. When resources allow, surveys for this species are conducted annually. To date, this species has been documented in 130 separate habitat patches.

4.1.6.1 Management Activities

- Conduct surveys in known habitat areas.
- Map the habitat of phlox moths on the Installation and update as resources allow.

4.1.7 Bullsnake Surveys and Management

Bullsnares are a state of Wisconsin species of concern. Occurrence records for this species have been documented since the mid-1980s. A telemetry monitoring project was initiated in 2005. The goals of this monitoring project are to determine the distribution on the installation; identify habitat utilization preferences; obtain home range estimates; identify hibernation/denning sites; and to gather information on growth rates. Information gathered is also being used to assess and minimize impacts of construction and maintenance projects, military training activities, and natural resource management activities on bullsnares and their habitat.

4.1.7.1 Management Activities

- Conduct surveys in early April to identify denning sites and to capture new individuals.
- Place passive information transponders (PIT) under the skin of bullsnares to identify individual snakes if recaptured. From 2005-2017, 149 bullsnares had PITs implanted. Of the 149 bullsnares, 24 have been recaptured at least once since the PIT was implanted. One bullsnake has been recaptured three times since the PIT was implanted in 2010.
- Surgically implant telemetry transmitters in selected snakes and continue to monitor these snakes as resources allow. From 2005-2017, transmitters were implanted within 18 bullsnares.
- Continue to educate Soldiers, civilian employees and other interested individuals concerning this species.

4.1.8 Regal Fritillary Butterfly Surveys and Management

The regal fritillary is an Army species at risk, a state endangered species, as well as a federal species of concern. A 12 month status review of the regal fritillary is currently underway to determine if protection under the ESA is warranted. This species was first documented on Fort McCoy in 2010.

4.1.8.1 Management Activities

- Conduct surveys to determine current distribution and relative abundance of this species on the installation.
- Determine appropriate methods for managing the habitat within Drop Zone Badger to support the military mission and the regal fritillary butterfly population. Surveys indicate that Drop Zone Badger supports the largest population of this butterfly on the installation.
- Map bird's foot violet (*Viola pedata*) populations within Drop Zone Badger. Bird's foot violet is the host plant of the regal fritillary butterfly larvae. Mapping was completed on approximately 60% of Drop Zone Badger in 2017.
- Expand prairie/barrens habitat around Drop Zone Badger to increase available habitat for this species.
- Develop management guidelines specific to this species.

4.1.9 Bald Eagle Surveys and Management

The bald eagle was removed from federal listing in 2007 but is still a federally protected species. There are currently four active eagle nests on the installation. Surveys will be conducted annually to determine nest use and nesting success.

4.1.9.1 Management Activities

- Periodic visits will be made to previous nest locations to determine eagle presence within these territories.
- Periodic checks of nest sites will be made to determine nesting success. Results of these surveys will be provided to the USFWS annually.
- Maintain buffers around active nests to limit the types of activities that can occur within these areas (i.e. timber sales, construction activities, etc.). See Appendix D for more specific information on buffer areas.

4.1.10 Osprey Surveys and Management

Ospreys were removed from the state threatened species list in 2009. Osprey nests are monitored annually to determine nest success. Ospreys are currently nesting on man-made platforms as well as natural nests. Nest monitoring will continue dependent upon availability of resources.

4.1.10.1 Management Activities

- Periodic visits will be made to previous nest locations to determine osprey presence within these territories.
- Periodic checks of nest sites will be made to determine nesting success.
- Install new nest platforms as need requires and resources allow.

4.1.11 Rough White Lettuce Surveys and Management

In the early 1980's, rough white lettuce, a state endangered species, was documented in one location on Fort McCoy. Subsequent surveys conducted in the early 1990's were unsuccessful in locating this plant. In 1998, a new population was discovered in an area that was prescribed burned in 1997 and 1998. Seeds from these plants were collected and planted in additional locations on the installation. In 2002, a second population was discovered in an area that had recently been prescribed burned and a third population was found adjacent to the second. Subsequent surveys have documented several additional populations with all populations being monitored periodically to determine their status.

4.1.11.1 Management Activities

- Periodically prescribe burn rough white lettuce areas to stimulate growth.
- Conduct surveys as resources allow for documenting the location and number of rough white lettuce plants.
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4.1.12 Cerulean Warbler Surveys and Management

The cerulean warbler is a state threatened species and a federal species of concern. A singing male was first documented on the installation in 2009. Additional surveys conducted since have documented up to five singing males annually.

4.1.12.1 Management Activities

- Conduct surveys annually in areas where cerulean warblers were previously found.
- As resources allow, expand surveys to other areas of suitable habitat in an attempt to document additional warblers on the installation.
- Attempt to verify nesting activity (i.e. female warblers).

4.1.13 Henslow's Sparrow Surveys and Management

The Henslow's sparrow is an Army Species at Risk, a state threatened species, and a federal species of concern. Observations of this species on Fort McCoy occurred during the 1990s. The last known observations occurred during 2001. In 2007 and 2008 Henslow's sparrow surveys were conducted on the installation. No observations were recorded. Fort McCoy lies on the northern edge of the Henslow's sparrow range. Little preferred habitat, large areas of tall dense grasses, occur on the installation.

4.1.13.1 Management Activities

- Conduct surveys periodically as funding allows.

4.1.14 Frosted Elfin Butterfly Surveys and Management

The frosted elfin butterfly is a state threatened species that was first documented on Fort McCoy in the mid-1990s. Surveys for this butterfly have been conducted annually since 2009. A 12 month status review of the frosted elfin butterfly is being conducted to determine if protection under the ESA is warranted.

4.1.14.1 Management Activities

- Increase survey effort to better determine the distribution and relative abundance of this species on the installation.
- Support research as funding allows to determine: key components of frosted elfin butterfly habitat; what is controlling its current distribution (i.e. it is not found in all apparent appropriate habitat); appropriate habitat management activities, etc.
- Develop management guidelines specific to this species.
- Participate in the on-going status review for this species by providing the USFWS with summaries of all survey and management activities conducted on Fort McCoy, and by reviewing USFWS draft documents that result from the status review.

4.1.15 Ottoe Skipper Butterfly Surveys and Management

The ottoe skipper butterfly is a state endangered species that was first documented on Fort McCoy in the mid-1990s. No additional surveys for this species were conducted until 2012. Surveys have been conducted annually since 2012.

4.1.15.1 Management Activities

- Conduct surveys as resources allow to better determine the distribution and relative abundance of this species on the installation.
- Determine appropriate methods for managing the habitat within Drop Zone Badger to support the military mission and ottoe skipper butterflies. Since 2013, ottoe skipper butterflies have only been found within Drop Zone Badger, even though surveys have been conducted in appropriate habitat in other areas on the installation.
- Expand prairie/barrens habitat around Drop Zone Badger to increase available habitat for this species.

4.1.16 Northern Long-Eared Bat Surveys and Management:

The NLEB was added to the federal list of threatened species in May 2015. The NLEB is in decline due to the effects of white-nosed syndrome, a fungal disease affecting several cave dwelling bat species. In 2011 and 2012, in coordination with the WDNR, acoustic surveys were conducted on Fort McCoy. All seven species of bats known to inhabit Wisconsin at that time were documented during these surveys. NLEBs were documented on three occasions, twice near Big Sandy Lake and once near the La Crosse River near the Pine View Campground. In January 2016 Fort McCoy provided a determination to the USFWS concerning the northern long-eared bat (NLEB). The determination stated that all activities described within previous biological assessments submitted to the USFWS would not result in prohibited incidental take as defined within the final 4(d) rule and accompanying Programmatic Biological Opinion for the NLEB. The USFWS concurred with this determination. As the effects of white-nosed syndrome on the NLEB spread across the bat's range, it is likely that its legal status will change from threatened to endangered. In anticipation of this, the installation has provided the USFWS with Biological Assessments addressing the potential impacts to the bat from smoke generation, prescribed burning, forest management and hazardous tree removal, and construction projects. The USFWS will be providing Fort McCoy with a Biological Opinion covering these assessments. Once this opinion is received, these activities can continue if/when the status of the bat changes from threatened to endangered.

4.1.16.1 Management Activities

- Develop management guidelines specific to this species.
- When feasible, cut/remove trees during the NLEB inactive season (October 1 – March 31).
- Do not cut/remove any known NLEB maternity roost trees during the maternity season (June 1 – July 31).
- When feasible, conduct prescribed burns during the NLEB inactive season.
- When feasible, demolish buildings during the NLEB inactive season.

- Avoid clearcuts within 0.25 miles of known, occupied roost trees during the pup season.
- Avoid the use of smokes and obscurants within 50 meters of any known NLEB roost tree with the exception of areas identified within Appendix 1 of the Smokes & Obscurants Biological Assessment.
- Consider NLEB conservation studies to determine the location of maternity roost trees.
- Include information on the NLEB within awareness information provided to Soldiers and those civilian employees whose activities may impact NLEBs or their habitat

4.1.17 Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake Surveys and Management

The eastern massasauga rattlesnake was added to the federal list of threatened species on October 31, 2016. Historic populations of this snake occurred within three miles of the installation boundary but there have been no confirmed observations of this snake on the installation.

4.1.17.1 Management Activities

- As resources allow, coordinate with the USFWS to determine if suitable habitat exists on the installation and if surveys for this species would be appropriate.

4.1.18 Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Management

A 12 month status review is currently underway to determine if protection under the ESA is warranted. Monarch populations have declined by up to 80% in the last 10 years. The main reason for this decline is believed to be a reduction in milkweed plants throughout the mid-west. Historically, monarch butterflies have been observed throughout Fort McCoy, but little data has been collected to assist in determining abundance.

4.1.18.1 Management Activities

- Milkweed populations along roads, trails, and selected open areas were mapped in 2017. Mapping milkweed populations in additional areas will occur as funding allows.
- Consideration will be given to planting milkweed in areas where milkweed density has been reduced as a result of invasive species herbicide treatments. The majority of invasive species treatments are spot applications and care is taken to minimize impacts to non-target species.
- Collect monarch caterpillars and raise them to adult butterflies. The monarch caterpillars/chrysalis will be raised within the Interpretive Center and used as an educational tool. Adults released beginning in mid-August will be tagged using tags obtained from Monarch Watch.
- Record monarch observations while conducting surveys for KBBs, regal fritillary and ottoe skipper butterflies.

4.1.19.1 Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Surveys and Management

The rusty patched bumble bee (RPBB) was listed as federally endangered on March 21, 2017. Prior to listing, there were no records of the RPBB occurring on Fort McCoy or in Monroe or Jackson Counties. Planning level surveys completed in the mid-1990s did not focus on bumble bee diversity, so little information was known about the bumble bee diversity occurring on the installation. In 2017, surveys documented 11 species of bumble bees on the installation to include the RPBB.

Management Activities

- Complete consultation with the USFWS concerning the potential impact to the RPBB from activities occurring on the installation.
- Continue surveys to determine the distribution of the RPBB on the installation.
- At a landscape scale, maintain diversity of flowering plants used by the RPBB and other pollinator species.

4.1.20.1 Little Brown Bat Surveys and Management

A 12 month status review will be conducted to determine if protection under the ESA is warranted. In 2011 and 2012, in coordination with the WDNR, acoustic surveys were conducted on Fort McCoy. All seven species of bats known to inhabit Wisconsin at that time were documented during these surveys. During the majority of these surveys, the little brown bat was the most abundant species documented. As with the NLEB and tri-colored bat, white-nosed syndrome is believed to be the main cause in the population decline of this species. Fort McCoy does not intend to expend resources on additional surveys for this species until a remedy for white-nosed syndrome is

discovered. The limited available funds will be used to survey and manage species that have a greater chance to be positively impacted by such activities.

Management Activities

- When feasible, cut/remove trees during the little brown bat inactive season (November – March).
- Do not cut/remove any known little brown bat maternity roost trees during the maternity season (June – mid August).
- When feasible, conduct prescribed burns during the little brown bat inactive season.
- When feasible, demolish buildings during the little brown bat inactive season.
- Consider the adoption of other little brown bat management guidance as it becomes available.

4.1.21.1 Tri-Colored Bat Surveys and Management

A 12 month status review will be conducted to determine if protection under the ESA is warranted. In 2011 and 2012, in coordination with the WDNR, acoustic surveys were conducted on Fort McCoy. All seven species of bats known to inhabit Wisconsin at that time were documented during these surveys. Tri-colored bats were only documented during one acoustic survey that occurred in September of 2011. This may indicate that this bat only occurs on Fort McCoy during the fall when the species is moving back towards its hibernation sites or it may be present throughout its active period but in low numbers. As with the NLEB and little brown bat, white-nosed syndrome is believed to be the main cause in the population decline of this species. Fort McCoy does not intend to expend resources on additional surveys for this species until a remedy for white-nosed syndrome is discovered. The limited available funds will be used to survey and manage species that have a greater chance to be positively impacted such activities.

Management Activities

- When feasible, cut/remove trees during the tri-colored bat inactive season (mid October – mid April).
- Do not cut/remove any known tri colored bat maternity roost trees during the maternity season (June – mid August).
- When feasible, conduct prescribed burns during the tri-colored bat inactive season.
- When feasible, demolish buildings during the tri-colored bat inactive season.
- Consider the adoption of other tri-colored bat management guidance as it becomes available.

4.1.22.1 Golden-Winged Warbler Surveys and Management

A status review is currently underway to determine if protection under the ESA is warranted. Surveys to determine the distribution and relative abundance of the golden-winged warbler (GWW) on the installation were completed in 2013 and 2014.

Management Activities

- Continue to support on-going GWW research project. Research on conspecific attraction as a management tool for endangered and at-risk species on military lands was initiated on Fort McCoy in 2016. This is a three-year research project conducted through the US Army Engineering Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, along with the University of Illinois. Conspecific attraction uses the tendency for individuals of the same species to settle near one another, and provides an alternative tool that can be a cost-effective means of attracting animals to newly created or restored habitats. The GWW was one of the species selected to test this technology. As part of this research, surveys to locate GWWs on the installation were conducted. Mist nets were used to capture and band individual GWWs.

Maintain early successional habitat that is used by GWWs for nesting. Aspen is currently harvested on a rotational basis as part of ruffed grouse management and will also create the early successional habitat used by GWWs.