MU News Bureau

Daily Clips Packet

June 12, 2014
University of Missouri adds dorms to building inspections after fatal collapse

The University of Missouri plans to broaden its routine inspections of campus buildings to dorms and dining halls after a fatal February walkway collapse at a university apartment complex.

The Columbia Missourian reports that outside architects and engineers will add such reviews of so-called auxiliary buildings to the regular inspections of campus classrooms and other facilities. The inspections are focused on maintenance and needed repairs rather than structural reviews.

The Feb. 22 walkway collapse at University Village Apartments caused the death of Columbia firefighter Bruce Britt, who was crushed by the concrete deck. His widow has filed a wrongful death lawsuit against the school’s board of curators.

The university plans to demolish the 58-year-old apartment complex this summer.

Robert Schwartz named interim dean of MU College of Engineering

By Tracy Cook  June 11, 2014 | 7:19 p.m. CDT

COLUMBIA — The MU College of Engineering will have an interim dean, effective Sept. 1, Interim Provost Kenneth Dean announced Wednesday.
Robert Schwartz, UM System chief of staff and custodian of records will step into the position and replace James Thompson, who announced Monday that he was stepping down from the dean's position.

"Bob Schwartz brings a wealth of experience as an engineer and as an academic leader to the college," Dean said in an email. "We are very excited that he has agreed to take this incredibly important position as we continue to implement the academic mission of the College of Engineering and MU. We know he will do a superb job building on the successes of the past while helping to position the college for the future."

Schwartz said in a news release that he is thrilled to take on this role.

"The College of Engineering at MU has a rich history of research and education that has directly impacted the citizens of Missouri," Schwartz said in the release. "I ... will be working with the college's leaders to ensure that we don't lose any progress that has been made during Dean Thompson's 20-year leadership."

Thompson will step down to spend more time with his family, according to previous Missourian reporting. He has been the dean of college since 1994.

In the release, Schwartz said he will not be a candidate for the permanent position. MU will create a search committee to conduct a national search beginning in the fall. MU spokesman Christian Basi said a deadline for finding a new dean has not been set at this point.

UM System President Tim Wolfe said it is imperative that the college continue to make strides in achieving its mission of producing science, technology, engineering and math graduates for the state's economy during Schwartz's interim period.

"Dr. Schwartz's impeccable credentials from his time in leadership roles at the University of Missouri System and at the Missouri University of Science and Technology, plus his strong engineering background, make him the
perfect choice to lead the college until a permanent dean is found," Wolfe said in the release.

Prior to joining the UM System in April 2012 as an administrator, Schwartz was the interim provost and executive vice chancellor for academic affairs at Missouri S&T, according to the release. He also served as a professor of ceramic engineering, the department's associate chair and as the faculty senate president at Missouri S&T, Dean said in an email.

Schwartz is a fellow in the American Ceramic Society, and he served on the society’s Board of Directors from 2010 to 2013, Dean said in an email. He received a doctorate in ceramic engineering from the University of Illinois and holds a bachelor's degree in science education and a master's degree in chemistry from North Carolina State University, according to the UM System website.

UM System chief of staff to be interim engineering dean

By the Tribune's staff

Wednesday, June 11, 2014 at 4:39 pm

The University of Missouri will tap the UM System’s chief of staff as the replacement for outgoing engineering Dean Jim Thompson.

MU announced Bob Schwartz, UM System chief of staff and custodian of records, as the interim dean of the College of Engineering in a news release Thursday. Thompson told colleagues via email earlier this week that he's stepping down Sept. 1 after a nearly 20-year tenure marked by growing enrollment and controversy over the fate of nuclear engineering program.
“Bob Schwartz brings a wealth of experience as an engineer and as an academic leader,” Interim Provost Ken Dean said in the news release. “We’re very excited that he has agreed to take this incredibly important position as we implement the academic mission of the College of Engineering and MU. We know he will do a superb job building on the successes of the past while helping to position the college for the future.”

As chief of staff, Schwartz has advised UM System leaders, assisted in planning, served as a liaison with university officials and the board of curators and worked with the Office of Strategic Communications. Before joining the UM System, Schwartz was interim provost and executive vice president for academic affairs at Missouri University of Science and Technology. He joined the university in Rolla as a professor in 2002. Before that he worked for B.F. Goodrich and for Sandia National Laboratories.

“The College of Engineering at MU has a rich history of research and education that has directly impacted the citizens of Missouri,” Schwartz said in the news release. “I’m thrilled to be asked to take this role and will be working with the college’s leaders to ensure that we don’t lose any progress that has been made during Dean Thompson’s 20-year leadership. This college is vital to the future of the state and the nation as we work to educate the next generation of innovators while also searching for answers to some of the world’s most difficult problems.”

The news release said Schwartz won’t be a candidate for the permanent position, and a national search will begin in the fall semester.

MU English professor receives National Science Foundation grant to study African languages

By Hannah Pederson
June 11, 2014 | 5:03 p.m. CDT

COLUMBIA — An assistant MU professor of English has received a prestigious grant to study rare African languages, an MU news release announced Wednesday.
Michael Marlo received the four-year $330,000 National Science Foundation grant to study several varieties of Luyia, a group of Bantu languages of Kenya and Uganda.

These African languages are perpetuated through oral tradition, leaving them largely unstudied and undocumented. With the spread of English and Swahili, the longevity of Luyia languages are threatened, according to the news release.

The grant, according to the news release, is the largest grant ever received by the department of English at MU and will allow the researchers to investigate the Luyia languages and document their linguistic properties.

"NSF grants are hardly ever housed in English departments, making this award especially impressive and exciting," David Read, chair of MU's English department, said in the release.

The National Science Foundation is an independent federal agency that funds about 24 percent of the federally supported research conducted by American colleges and universities. The foundation receives approximately 40,000 grant proposals each year, 11,000 of which are funded, according to its website.

"We will be investigating the complexity and richness of four varieties of Luyia: Bukusu, Logoori, Tiriki and Wanga," Marlo said in the release. "This kind of study reinforces the value of the language among its speakers, which is especially important for young people since they are the future of each language."

Marlo will work with co-principal investigator Vicki Carstens, professor at Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Michael Diercks, assistant professor at Pomona College; Kristopher Ebarb, who will be a post-doctoral researcher at MU; Christopher Green, assistant research scientist at the University of Maryland; David Odden, professor emeritus at Ohio State University; and Mary Paster, associate professor at Pomona College, to study the languages in terms of syntax, or sentence structure, and phonology, or sound systems.

Some researchers will even be traveling to Luyia communities in western Kenya to conduct interviews with native speakers of these languages.
Throughout the project, the team will produce detailed reports on each language, including a grammatical outline, a dictionary and several other documents.

"I believe this is a good model to use for language documentation and description," Marlo said in the release. "The methodology is replicable."

According to the release, most of the materials collected as part of the project will be made available online for free, including oral histories, folk tales, songs and other cultural recordings.

Loan Bill Blocked

June 12, 2014

BY
Michael Stratford

NO MU MENTION

WASHINGTON -- Senate Republicans on Wednesday blocked legislation that would allow existing student loan borrowers to lower the interest rate on their debt.

The loan refinancing bill, championed by Sen. Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts and backed by President Obama, failed to clear the 60-vote threshold needed to advance. It was defeated on a 56-38 vote.

The measure would allow borrowers of both federal and private loans to refinance their debt at the interest rate currently offered to new federal borrowers. It is part of a package of bills that Senate Democrats are promoting as part of their “fair shot” agenda, essentially a platform for the 2014 elections.

Republicans have criticized the refinancing proposal as an unnecessary subsidy to students that doesn’t address underlying problems with the rising cost of college. They also reject Democrats’ proposal to pay for the refinancing program by ending tax breaks for wealthy Americans.
Senator Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, the top Republican on the Senate committee that oversees education, called the bill “not a serious proposal” and a “political stunt.”

After Wednesday’s vote, Senate Democrats said that Republicans blocking the legislation had sided with millionaires at the expense of struggling student loan borrowers. They indicated they may bring the measure up for another vote. But even if it were to pass the Senate later this year, it will likely go nowhere in the Republican-controlled House.

Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, the Democrat who chairs the Senate education committee, on Wednesday called the vote on the refinancing bill “only a first step,” and referenced the legislation he is currently drafting to reauthorize the main law governing federal student aid programs.

“The upcoming reauthorization of the Higher Education Act will present another opportunity for Congress to stand up for college affordability and accountability and help borrowers with existing student debt,” he said in a statement. (Harkin, though, is retiring this year, and the measure is not likely to be considered by Congress before then.)

June 12, 2014

Opening New Front in Campus-Rape Debate, Brown Student Tells Education Dept. His Side

By Robin Wilson

NO MENTION

A rising number of college men accused of rape are fighting back. This week a former Brown University student took the unusual step of sending a letter to the U.S. Education Department’s Office for Civil Rights, telling his side of the story in a sexual encounter that not only got him suspended from Brown this past academic year but also tarnished his reputation, his lawyers say. What the letter makes clear is that young men frequently are as unhappy with the outcome of college investigations of
alleged sexual assaults as are their accusers, and that both sides frequently believe the process was unfair.

Lawyers for Daniel Kopin wrote in a letter on Wednesday that their client wanted the federal agency to have a full account of the situation when it considered a complaint his accuser, Lena Sclove, filed with the OCR in May. In that complaint, Ms. Sclove—a junior at Brown—contends the university violated the gender-equity law known as Title IX by mismanaging her accusations of rape and by suspending Mr. Kopin for a year instead of two, which would have allowed her to finish her degree at Brown without running into Mr. Kopin on the campus.

The case got national media attention this spring, when Ms. Sclove staged a rally at Brown, saying Mr. Kopin had strangled her during their sexual encounter, in August 2013.

Brown declined to comment on Mr. Kopin’s letter, but it has said it "takes issues of sexual assault and sexual misconduct with the utmost seriousness."

Mr. Kopin’s letter to the OCR represents a new step by accused men to defend themselves, say their lawyers. Some men are suing the colleges that have punished them for sexual misconduct, while others are filing their own Title IX complaints, contending they were victims of gender discrimination in campus proceedings that found them responsible for rape. But rarely, say observers, have male students written directly to the OCR to give it information about federal complaints by their accusers. Legally, the complaint is a matter between the federal government and a college or university, not either of the students.

The Education Department did not respond to requests for comment on Mr. Kopin’s letter, and Ms. Sclove’s lawyer said she would not comment.

An ‘Overcorrection’?

Title IX requires campus officials to investigate and resolve reports of sexual harassment and assault whether or not the police are involved. If colleges don’t deal
with such reports promptly and fairly, they may be blamed for violating the rights of alleged victims and creating a hostile environment for learning. Campuses have come under pressure from activists as well as the White House to be more responsive to students’ complaints. The OCR is responsible for investigating when students complain that colleges have mishandled their allegations of sexual abuse.

Brett Sokolow, president of the National Center for Higher Education Risk Management—a consulting and law firm that advises colleges—says Mr. Kopin’s letter is a natural progression in the battle college men are waging against mounting accusations of sexual misconduct. "As victims are increasing the tools in their toolbox, and giving public statements on the street corner," he says, "the defense has to get more sophisticated as well."

This spring, says Mr. Sokolow, he has noticed a significant uptick in the number of men complaining that colleges have mishandled allegations of sexual misconduct against them. Since April, he says, at least 55 young men have asked him to represent them in disputes with their colleges or universities. So far, Mr. Sokolow has taken on 11 of those cases.

He believes that the rising number of complaints from men stems in part from increasing pressure on colleges to hold students responsible for sexual misconduct, and the mistaken belief among administrators that this means they should find more young men responsible. "All of this pressure from the White House and OCR has been communicated, and these university panels believe they are supposed to vote a certain way now," says Mr. Sokolow. "Campuses are saying, We have to comply with Title IX, so we have to side with the victim."

Andrew T. Miltenberg, a New York lawyer who also represents young men accused of sexual misconduct, says that whereas it used to be young women who complained colleges didn’t take their accusations seriously enough, now young men are feeling unfairly tarnished by campus disciplinary procedures.
"There has been an overcorrection in the disciplinary process that has caused young men to complain," he says. "The alleged victim is now getting guidance and help, as well they should. But there is a startling and disturbing lack of due process and guidance as to what alleged perpetrators should be doing during this process."

Competing Claims

Mr. Kopin was to return to Brown this coming fall as a junior, after the year’s suspension. But he decided not to after Ms. Sclove appeared at the April rally, accusing Mr. Kopin not only of sexually assaulting her but also of strangling her and leaving her with spinal-cord damage. In spite of the violent assault, she said, Mr. Kopin would be allowed to return to the campus this fall, while she was still a student there.

Several news outlets reported Ms. Sclove’s remarks, and, on a nationally televised news show, a U.S. senator cited the case at Brown, saying Ms. Sclove had been "brutally raped" and nearly strangled to death.

But Mr. Kopin’s letter says that Ms. Sclove’s claims about the alleged violence in their encounter changed drastically over time, from allegations that he had simply squeezed her neck to contentions that he had choked her, then strangled her, and finally left her with spinal injuries that for a while made it difficult for her to walk. The OCR, says Mr. Kopin’s letter, should regard Ms. Sclove’s "outrageous and shifting allegations" as "highly suspect."

In addition, contrary to Ms. Sclove’s accusations that she repeatedly said she didn’t want to have sex with Mr. Kopin and that she was under the influence of alcohol that night, the letter says, Mr. Kopin has consistently maintained that their sexual interactions were consensual and that Ms. Sclove did not appear drunk or high. In an interview Mr. Kopin gave to The Daily Beast this month, he said he lightly put his hands on Ms. Sclove’s neck a couple of times during the evening, but never strangled her.
Mr. Kopin’s lawyers say they wrote the letter to the OCR because their client wanted to make sure his reputation wasn’t further damaged in any action the OCR might take because of Ms. Sclove’s complaint. "The only way he can get his reputation back is to say, This is the right story, not that," says David Duncan, one of the lawyers. "He has been pummeled in public, and he doesn’t want to be the exemplar of someone who got away with something because Brown made errors or was insensitive to victims."

Mr. Duncan says Mr. Kopin also believes he has been the victim of an unjust university process that found him responsible for offenses he didn’t commit. The letter in part blames the OCR for creating what Mr. Kopin’s lawyers say is a climate in which colleges and universities feel they must punish students who are accused of assault.

"If one thing should be clear to your office," says the letter, "it is that you should be looking carefully at your own impact on disciplinary proceedings, and considering what steps you could take to ensure that such proceedings are thorough, fair, and impartial."

In adjudicating Ms. Sclove’s complaint, Brown found Mr. Kopin was responsible for sexual misconduct by violating four items of its Student Conduct Code, including actions that resulted in physical harm to another person and nonconsensual sexual contact. While he decided not to fight the one-year suspension, says Mr. Duncan, that doesn’t mean Mr. Kopin acknowledges he violated the code. "Now," says Mr. Duncan, "he doesn’t want to see injustice perpetrated on others."
Ameren fixes leak at University Village

Wednesday, June 11, 2014 at 2:00 pm Comments (1)

Ameren had people there by 1:17 p.m., Daniels said, and the line was capped by 2:09 p.m. The line was about 10 feet from one of the complex’s vacant buildings, he said.

Columbia fire Capt. Lisa Todd said her department was sent as a precaution and found no danger. She said the city's Department of Water and Light called in the leak.

The University of Missouri operates University Village, which is slated to close by month's end because of its age and structural issues. An inspection of every MU building began after Columbia Fire Department Lt. Bruce Britt died in late February after the walkway he was on at University Village Building 707 collapsed.

Crews from Ameren were sent to the complex at 1:06 p.m. to cap a 1-inch residential gas line that had been severed when a construction worker was probing for a water line, Ameren spokesman Bryan Daniels said.

Ameren had people there by 1:17 p.m., Daniels said, and the line was capped by 2:09 p.m. The line was about 10 feet from one of the complex's vacant buildings, he said.

Columbia fire Capt. Lisa Todd said her department was sent as a precaution and found no danger. She said the city's Department of Water and Light called in the leak.

The University of Missouri operates University Village, which is slated to close by month's end because of its age and structural issues. An inspection of every MU building began after Columbia Fire Department Lt. Bruce Britt died in late February after the walkway he was on at University Village Building 707 collapsed.
Burning wood for energy ignites debate over carbon emissions

By Heidi Li
June 12, 2014 | 6:00 a.m. CDT

COLUMBIA — On an average weekday, 16 tractor-trailers drive to MU’s combined heat and power plant and two or three to Columbia’s Municipal Power Plant, each delivering 25 tons of wood chips.

To reduce reliance on coal, the MU Power Plant started burning wood chips in 2006, and the city followed suit in 2008, burning wood chips in the summer and winter when demand for electricity is highest.

MU also built a biomass boiler last year that burns only wood chips.

About 90 percent of the wood chips that go to both plants comes from sawmill residue within 100 miles of Columbia, said Hank Stelzer, associate professor of the MU School of Natural Resources. The other 10 percent comes from whole trees cut from forests within 50 miles of town, as well as residue from commercial harvests.

The Environmental Protection Agency lists biomass, including wood chips and other plant materials, as a type of renewable energy that can help eliminate greenhouse gases. There are questions, however, about whether burning whole trees from forests actually reduces carbon in the atmosphere.

Some people regard burning biomass as environmentally friendly because, unlike coal or oil, trees can regrow and recapture the carbon they release when other trees are burned. Others believe cutting and burning whole trees might not only reduce the size of sustainable forests but also increase the time it takes remaining trees to recapture carbon.
Carbon neutral?

As the major source of greenhouse gases, carbon emissions come mostly from electricity generation, according to the EPA. Thus, “carbon neutrality” has been widely acknowledged as a standard for renewable energies.

“Carbon neutral” means a power plant produces zero net carbon emissions by either offsetting the amount of carbon it releases or buying carbon credits to make up the difference.

**MU uses the campus carbon calculator designed by Clean Air-Cool Planet to track its carbon emissions every year, said Meredith Elbaum, a sustainability consultant in Boston who helps MU update its annual climate action plan.**

Some people regard burning wood chips as a carbon-neutral approach because they think the carbon released from burning wood chips can be offset.

According to the calculator’s user guide, previous versions of the calculator regarded biomass as carbon neutral. When trees die, they release carbon into the atmosphere. As other trees grow, that carbon will be recaptured by photosynthesis. Thus, the total amount of carbon in the cycle doesn’t increase.

What’s more, according the guide, the carbon released from burning fossil fuels has been kept in the ground for millions of years, whereas the carbon emitted from burning wood chips adds only small amounts of carbon to what already exists.

Some scientists, however, say that although wood is a renewable resource that can regrow and recapture carbon, it is not carbon neutral.

The current carbon calculator doesn’t treat burning wood chips as carbon neutral, but it does calculate carbon emissions from wood separately from fossil fuels, said Anna Pautler, the former campus program associate for Clean Air-Cool Planet, in an email.

Trees are about half carbon, and when they are burned, the carbon is released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. Whether the carbon can be offset by the regrowth of trees depends on many factors, such as the type of wood burned, the amount of wood harvested and so on, Pautler said.
Carbon emissions

Environmental experts also cast doubt on whether burning whole trees reduces carbon emissions.

One of the major concerns is that the regrowth of trees is not guaranteed and that it takes time, said Sasha Lyutse, policy analyst at the Natural Resources Defense Council. Based on the latest scientific studies from around the country, she said it can take from 35 to 100 years to recapture carbon.

Our lands can be huge “carbon sinks,” which means they absorb carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and store it in forests and soils, Lyutse said. Cutting and burning trees to produce energy can damage forest carbon sinks, allowing more carbon to be released into the atmosphere.

According to an EPA report, forests offset about 15 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2012. Lyutse said we need more forests to help offset carbon emissions.

Cutting and burning whole trees for energy adds a lot of carbon to the air, Lyutse said, and some studies show that it can also disrupt forest soil, creating additional carbon emissions.

There are alternative sources of biomass fuel that contain less carbon and include wood waste, reclaimed wood and timber harvest residues such as tree tops and limbs, Lyutse said. About 90 percent of the wood chips that MU and the city use to produce electricity fall into this category.

Both the MU and city power plants buy their wood chips from Foster Bros. Wood Products in Auxvasse. Ten percent of the wood for both power plants comes directly from forests in central Missouri, and the company cuts only trees that are marked by a forester trained to improve timber stands, Foster Bros. Vice President Steve Foster said.

The trees that are cut are unhealthy and would likely die before the forest is harvested again, Stelzer said.

Forests managed by the company are harvested about every 15 years, Stelzer said. On a typical acre of forest that is harvested, 40 percent of the wood is taken for traditional wood products, such as lumber, flooring and pallets. Another 20 percent of the wood is
harvested as biomass for producing energy, and the other 20 percent is left to grow for the next harvest, Stelzer said.

“We don’t clear the land. We harvest what needs to be harvested, so we leave it in intact forests,” he said. “Because we want to be sustainable and come back in another 15 years.”

The amount of energy available from wood chips is by weight only about half that of coal, so the new biomass boiler at the MU Power Plant has to burn a large amount of wood chips, Stelzer said. It now burns about 120,000 tons annually, Stelzer said.

The city power plant burns 9,932 tons of wood chips per year.

One-third of Missouri’s 45 million acres is forest, mostly oak and hickory trees. Given the amount of the wood chips cut from whole trees that goes to the MU Power Plant, about 800 acres of forests in mid-Missouri are sustainably harvested to provide biomass to the power plant every year, Stelzer said.

How boilers work

About 12.5 percent of the city plant’s total carbon emissions came from burning wood last year, said Christian Johanningmeier, power production superintendent for the Columbia Water and Light Department. The city power plant produced 66,661 megawatt-hours, which was 5.6 percent of the city total energy usage last year, and burning wood chips contributed about 13.4 percent of its total generation, he said.

Every winter and summer, the city power plant burns coal, wood chips and natural gas in its boilers to supplement the bulk of electricity it buys from outside Columbia and to meet the city’s power demand in peak seasons, Johanningmeier said.

The two solid boilers at the city power plant are like two four-story-high metal boxes, in which coal and wood chips are burned. Each boiler is connected to a stoker, which pours solid fuels into the boiler fire. As the fuel burns, water inside the pipelines aligned on the walls begins to boil into steam.

The steam rises inside the boiler and is funneled toward a turbine that, in turn, is connected to a generator. Pressure from the steam spins the turbine, causing the generator to produce electricity.
The boilers at the MU plant work the same way, except that MU’s new biomass boiler burns only wood chips.

The MU plant is capable of producing electricity for the entire campus. Its Combined Heat and Power Plant is nearly twice as efficient as a typical plant that does not use its excess steam to heat and cool buildings, Campus Facilities spokeswoman Karlan Seville said.

While the biomass boiler burns only wood chips, four others burn a mix of mostly coal with some wood chips added. The plant also uses natural gas during summer months, when natural gas prices are lower.

“The biomass boiler we put in a year ago reduces our dependence on coal and will be key in helping achieve the campus' sustainability goal of reducing the plant's coal use by 75 percent by 2017," Seville said.

MU reduced its carbon emissions by 28 percent from 2008 to 2013, and Seville estimated most of that was the result of the new biomass boiler. Because the boiler hasn't been operating for the entire fiscal year, it's impossible to say exactly how much it has reduced emissions.

Policy conundrum

Policy incentives for burning wood for energy might also lead to an increase in carbon emissions.

Traditionally, the number of bio-power plants, which burn only biomass, is affected by the forestry industry of an area, said Thomas Johnson, MU professor of agricultural and applied economics.

For example, a report by Biomass Magazine says that Minnesota has 11 biopower plants, while Missouri has none.

“Because Minnesota has more forestry resources, they tend to have more biopower plants,” Johnson said. “In addition, there may be more government incentives in Minnesota than in other states.”

Governments offer both financial and regulatory incentives, Johnson said.
If those incentives don’t take into account the possible harm that burning wood can bring to forests, there’s a risk that the demand for burning whole trees will grow, Lyutse said.

“You build the demand and create this incentive that will go beyond the potential (sustainable) case.”

There are alternatives to burning whole trees. MU has tested corncobs and switchgrass, but it is sticking with wood chips for now.

“If the market opens for other products, we could consider those, too,” Seville said.

The city power plant tried miscanthus pellets, but Johanningmeier said they didn't work out. Miscanthus is a high-yielding grass.

Miscanthus pellets turned into powder before they reached the stokers,” Johanningmeier said. The city stopped testing them because of the possibility that miscanthus might ignite other fuels in the stoker before they reach the boiler where they’re supposed to burn.

The city began burning wood chips again June 3. Johanningmeier said it also plans to work with a local company, Enginuity Worldwide, to test corn residue as a fuel in August.