A14a **Fermi-LAT and multi-wavelength observation of new TeV-emitting blazar S4 0954+65 during bright optical flare in 2015 Februrary**

Yasuyuki T. Tanaka, Ryosuke Itoh, Kensei Shiki, Yasushi Fukazawa (Hiroshima University), Yoshiyuki Inoue (ISAS/JAXA), Josefa Becerra Gonzalez, Roopesh Ojha (NASA/GSFC), Justin Finke (NRL)

We report on *Fermi* Large Area Telescope (LAT) and multi-wavelength results of the new TeV-emitting blazar S4 0954+65 (z=0.368) during an extraordinary bright optical flare in 2015 February. Compared to 4-year averaged (3FGL) LAT spectrum of $\Gamma_{\rm GeV} = 2.38 \pm 0.04$, the daily MeV/GeV spectrum showed significant hardening in a few days during the high state and the hardest power-law index of $\Gamma_{\rm GeV} = 1.8 \pm 0.1$. On the same day, very-high-energy ($E > 100$ GeV) γ-ray emission was detected by ground-based Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope, MAGIC (Mirzoyan et al., ATel 7080), suggesting that blazars which showed hardening of $\Gamma_{\rm GeV} \lesssim 2.0$ in MeV/GeV band is a promising target for TeV follow-up. *Swift*/XRT data showed softer spectrum of $\Gamma_{\rm x} = 1.72 \pm 0.14$ during the MAGIC detection night, while hard spectra (typically $\Gamma_{\rm x} = 1.3 - 1.4$) was observed on the other days during the flaring state. Modeling of quasi-simultaneous (< 1 day) broadband spectrum based on one-zone synchrotron plus inverse-Compton assumption revealed that GeV/TeV emission would be produced by inverse-Compton process of external photons coming from dusty torus, rather than Synchrotron self-Compton radiation, despite the BL Lac type classification. We also discuss future perspective of CTA follow-up for GeV-flaring blazars detected by Fermi-LAT.