



Michigan Justice Advocacy Q&A Session

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SPEAKERS


Mariah, Jessica Siminski, Jack Wagner, Danielle

 Jack Wagner 00:00

 Jack Wagner 04:20
So let's get started. First of all, welcome, everyone. And thank you for spending your Tuesday evening dinner hour with us. We appreciate it. This is Michigan Justice advocacy. A good time initiative town hall meeting. This is the second one we've done. And there's just a few housekeeping points I should make at the beginning here. Let's see if you can even see my presentation pointer. First thing I'll tell you is this meeting is being recorded. So don't say anything that you don't want to go down in history forever. We'll have a short presentation and we're going to try and reserve the bulk of the time.

 Danielle 06:04

 Jessica Siminski 06:05

 Jessica Siminski 06:13

J Jessica Siminski 06:13

J Jack Wagner 17:46

Okay, we probably want to skip introductions and at this point in time, because we've already lost 20 minutes. For those of you who don't know us we are Michigan justice advocacy, our mission is legislative changes and criminal justice reform, both through direct lobbying, speaking directly with our lawmakers. And then through grassroots, which is all of you folks on the phone call tonight. Our first focus is to see a good time credit system back into law. And in order to do that, we are working with a number of key stakeholders, other partners, legislators themselves. And as of today, we have 1000 followers. This is just a short list on the right hand side of folks we are working with, organizations we're speaking to and trusted advisors who guide us through this process. We are all just ordinary citizens that have grouped together and banded together to try and see positive change come into the criminal justice system.

J Jack Wagner 19:33

So I'll just walk through quick history, and then move right through this agenda that you see here. So we have some slides showing how we got to where we're at today. You can see here on the left is a slide showing the prison population over a period of time starting back in 1931. And this graph goes up to about 2013 on the right hand side of this graph is the number of prisons that were built over the year starting back in 1889. And they put the Marquette prison up in the UP for over or nearly 100 years. You can see it was sufficient to have maybe four or five prisons throughout the state. And then because the population rose in the prison system, of course, you had to build more prisons. And you see that trend here, starting in the late 70s, early 80s in then throughout the 90s. And there's several reasons for this. But mainly This is changes not to criminal behavior by the citizens of Michigan but rather changes in our criminal justice policies. I remember as a teenager and then a young person growing up young adult in the 70s and 80s when president Regan came into office and started the war on drugs that was Accompanied by things like three strikes, you're out which I believe emanated or originated in California. And then finally in the 90s you had the Truth in sentencing effort and so because of all these increases in you know arrests policing arrest. prosecutions judgments And then sentences we had to build all these prisons but we built them at quite a breathtaking pace if you look here. We built prisons at the rate of two or three per year through the decade of the 80s and into the 90s. So, every one of these prisons cost money to build Of course. And now every year the citizens of Michigan taxpayers end up bearing those costs year over year for maintenance and operations. Going into the fiscal aspects of this Next. Okay, on the left is a pie chart showing the general fund budget. Correction no, this is a pie chart of the corrections fund

budget, which is about 20% of the general fund, general Fund is what Michigan lawmakers battle over every year. It's the it's the money that it's up for discretionary spend. And out of that pie out of that slice of pie. The majority of it is actually for the prison operations themselves. So all 29 or 30 facilities around the state, gobble up 1.2 billion of that total \$2 billion pie. On the right, you can see on average level of security, just how much it costs.



22:46



Jack Wagner 23:05

North of 44,000, almost 45,000 state employees you know that number 11,325 are working in some way shape or form for the corrections department. So that's one in every four state employees are working for corrections. We all are aware of COVID that's our lives these days. For the last 10 months And so are the prisoners and the staff In these 29 Facilities there's been at least one active case reported in every one of the facilities, either among staff or the incarcerated citizens themselves or both. We try and keep these numbers up to date and you know what It's really getting hard unfortunate now we're sad to report there's upwards of 132 deaths due to COVID. And we have over 24,000 positive cases, which, you know, pretty soon this number is going to probably reach 100% of the population is going to be infected, simply because you cannot follow CDC guidelines for safe distancing inside of a prison facility. Another factor that's of grave concern is as the population ages, and because sentences are getting longer and longer, this is happening. older citizens are being held for longer periods of time, and they have higher health risks associated with that older population. So this too, is aggravating the cost. And we expect to see the cost numbers will go up quite a bit as a result COVID. We talked about the aging population. So right now according to our data, there's over 15,000 in Michigan prisons who are over 40 years old, and a good number of those are over 60 years old, nearly 3000. We also know that recidivism goes down, as you get older people tend to age out of crime. And so, the risks of early release for some of these more vulnerable citizens is lower and lower as time goes on as they age. We also know that the sentence lengths are increasing. This data comes straight from the Michigan Department of Corrections, our contact there, Kyle Kaminsky is the legislative liaison for Michigan Department of Corrections. And he provided an insight as to the minimum average sentence and how it has grown. So if you can see in 2007, the orange bar shows that the average minimum sentence was 44 months in over a 12 or 13 year period, that number has steadily gone up until 2019. That number is now 54.9 months or almost 4.6 years on average. And that's the minimum sentence. No, but Michigan is not alone in this trend.

The graph or the map on the left shows you how this country has done over the last couple of decades from 1990 to 2009. The dark blue states show those states in the country whose average sentence lengths not minimums, but average sentence lengths have grown over 50% or more Michigan comes in at 79% over this two decade period. We know that even though the intake numbers are going down as Kyle Kaminsky says we have fewer people coming into prison. But we know also that those who are coming are coming are coming in for a longer and longer period of time. So Kyle also noticed that by law, he cannot do anything to reduce that prison population beyond a certain rate and that's simply because the laws won't allow it so he sees a natural floor is what he calls it. To that prison population number and if we continue on the current trend we're on, it would take, I think, over 45 years to cut the prison population that we currently have in half.



Jack Wagner 27:41

With the idea that longer sentences comes greater public safety, we started to look at the public safety numbers. And what we're seeing is that being tough on crime, that is locking people up for longer and longer periods of time is not equating to great public safety so make no mistake though Michigan is tough on crime. When we look at the mean time, that an individual in Michigan would serve based on all offenses and compare it across 44 states. We would rank second, out of those 44 states for the mean time, served. Or if you just look at the violent quote violent offences, that category, we would rank number one. So clearly Michigan is tough on crime. But if you look at the results of that and look at the data on the right hand side of this graph, out of all 50 states and the District of Columbia this is based on data as reported to the unified crime reporting statistics. This is a database maintained by the FBI and Michigan ranks number two for the number of reports rapes. And that's a on a per 100 1000 of the population of the state so it's a it's a rate. And we ranked 14th for aggravated assaults 15th and 22nd for murder. So clearly the public safety aspects of longer and longer sentences don't seem to bear out. You would expect that if we had some of the toughest sentences that we would be in the lowest category for reported crimes. But that's not what's happening. So it seems that locking people up for longer and longer if it's supposed to be keeping the public safer we just don't see it. It doesn't seem to be working. We think in this discussion it's really important to consider the voice of crime survivors themselves. And I think the Alliance for Safety and Justice who compiled this data, did a great job of taking and interviewing a number of individuals and then summarizing this into their aggregate comments. I just wanted to read some of those comments for you out of this list. I'll just focus on those italicized comments here. Second bullet point down. If you look here, more than six out of the 10 victims, on average are saying they would support shorter prison sentences and more spending on prevention and rehabilitation programs over sentences that keep people in

prison for as long as possible. Seven out of The 10 victims believe that prison worsens mental health conditions and mental illnesses so folks that have a mental health issue to begin with. Folks realize and recognize that prison is actually aggravating that problem and creating more of a safety risk rather than helping and rehabilitating folks and then eight out of 10 victims would support reducing prison sentences for people in prison who are participating in rehabilitation, mental health, substance abuse or educational or vocational training. So that says that the crime victims themselves, those that have suffered harm. They themselves recognize and would support proposals to reform the criminal justice system. So clearly we feel as though if the victims themselves are also saying something is wrong. Our laws in Michigan ought to take seriously the voice of those crime survivors. The Pew Charitable Trusts did a good job at studying whether or not long prison sentences are accomplishing the goals and what would happen if we were to reduce the length of sentences and they find really that we have, as they say reached a tipping point. Where they think that additional incarceration and incapacitation isn't going have any beneficial effects. If you notice the states that were studied in this Pew analysis; Florida, Maryland and Michigan. So we are states among those study, they found that a significant portion of those non violent offenders if they had been released early could have served a shorter prison sentence without impacting public safety. And so this begs the question then what is the best way to achieve the greatest reductions in crime.



Jack Wagner 32:35

This is a map that shows what our neighbors are doing in the way of good time and earn time credits and what laws are on the books in other states. So you can see those states that have a numerical value. That's a calculation of if someone were to take full advantage of all the programs available within those prison systems they could be eligible for up to and in some cases over a 50% reduction. As a matter of fact nine states have the ability for someone to earn at least a 50% or greater reduction In their sentence based on their behaviors, I think it's 31 states. I believe it's 31 states have some form of a good time credit system where you can earn at least 20%. So just graphically you can see according to this map most of the the states in our country have some kind of good time credit system. This is an eye chart I know. But this is the data behind the graph that you saw on the previous page. And it shows by state down the left hand side those dates that have some sort good time credits or an earned time credit system in the statutes that apply. So if you see nothing, just a gray bar that's a state that has has no earned or good time policy whatsoever. You'll see down here Michigan is one of those six states that has absolutely nothing all the way across the horizontal row for Michigan.



Jack Wagner 34:16

So we can look to other states and ask how did they do with their good time systems and what effect did it have? Specifically considering the aspects of public safety Washington state has given us a good longitudinal study back in 2003. They expanded their good time system. They found a significant (yes it's small) but a statistically significant reduction in their recidivism rates or repeat offender rates. They also noticed the benefit in the economics. So that means if they spend \$1 It actually benefits them in the long run greater than one dollar In 97, New York State did this same thing they instituted a good time policy and in less than 10 years, they were able to save \$387 million. And they actually found that that group that they had released early had a lower recidivism rate than the other groups that they compare to. The Pew Charitable Trusts also did a study on those who are on probation and parole, so you know post release supervision or diversion supervision and found that with a population of about 36,000 folks under supervision. They were able to reduce their time under supervision by an average of 14 months with no negative impacts to their public safety. So other states have been able to do this and so we are asking this for the state of Michigan. Let's get back to Michigan. Currently Michigan has in our county jails all 83 counties effectively a good time credit system and that is people are able to earn time off from their sentences for good behavior. And that is up to the sheriff and we have spoken with some sheriffs and we found this is presumptive, in most cases, meaning it's automatically applied. In other words, an inmate or a person would have to demonstrate by bad behavior why they couldn't earn this credit so normally folks are earning this credit today in the in the jail systems and then in late last session, the lawmakers passed Senate Bill 1050 Which applied this came out of the actual Michigan Joint Task Force on jail and pretrial incarceration where several recommendations one of these turned into a law regarding those on probation, or parole, so if they served at least half of their parole or probation term without issues. They would become eligible. for early discharge and so we look at this and say to ourselves, my goodness, if we offer this today in Michigan jails, we offer this today for those who are on probation and parole, why in the world wouldn't it make sense then for those who are locked up behind bars. In our state prisons. So here's some of our asks, and we would love to hear from you. Now I think we're gonna move to a question and answer time.



Jack Wagner 37:31

Let's open up the mics.



37:32



Danielle 38:21

So one of our supporters would like to know, what will be proposed in the new bill? What amount of credits will be proposed in the new bill that's being created?



Jack Wagner 38:35

Jessica, would you like to take a crack at that? Sure.



Jessica Siminski 38:38

No problem. So we are working with current legislators. And I know that there's been some emails going out from Senator Irwin and his responses talking about working with organizations to craft a good time bill. And he, he could have dropped our name in that email response, that would have been nice to give people a direction to let them know that he is working with us. The amount of credit, we I think that we have decided as a group to ask for a 50% reduction for everyone involved in the incarceration. So that would be if you spent 30 days in prison, you would get 30 days. But if you receive a class one misconduct ticket, in that month, you would not receive credit. That is that is what we've done on our research so far, and what we feel comfortable with asking for.



Jack Wagner 39:26



Mariah 39:34

We've done this based off a lot of the data and the research, you know, Michigan is the outlier. And there are a lot of other states in our country that have a lot, a lot more off of a sentence. And so we feel that 50% is the middle of the road.



Danielle 39:50

Okay, so just so everyone knows, that's not able to see the chat. So the question was asked, how would it? How would any good time policy be implemented for those currently incarcerated? So currently, if we are able to get a good time policy in place it will be retroactive, so those that are currently incarcerated? They will benefit from that as well.



Mariah 40:12

And the next question asked if it would be realistic. And again, we've been working with

lawmakers and other organizations, and the data does support. And I do feel that it is realistic. And that's what we've come to as an organization that we feel that this is this is realistic, we do. We have based on other questions, you know, if things get to a committee, and I guess, stalled, you know, and they want to work on other parts of that bill to maybe get it passed, there are things that can be negotiable. But that's not something we're willing to start talking about right away, we want to want to introduce this, see what we can do. But we're doing the hard work now and developing relationships with many stakeholders. And as you can see that our first slide showed many of the people that we've already been in contact with, and that's a shortlist actually, every week, we speak with many, many people trying to get as many people involved in this as possible.

D

Danielle 41:10

Yeah, and I just want to add to that just so everyone is clear. So we would like a 50% reduction, but you know, with everything is going to be some negotiation as well. So we're trying to do as best we can with negotiating the best, and the best deal that we can get in the language and something that's gonna be beneficial for all of our loved ones. So it's certainly realistic, it's certainly worth taking a chance asking for that 50% reduction. If we're not, we're still going to stay at the table we're negotiating.

M

Mariah 41:43

So the next question, I believe, comes as lifer questions. So unfortunately, this bill doesn't address lifers specifically. So we've been recommended that we don't actually say lifers in the bill, but what we understand that we might be able to try and have it to where if a law changed in the future, they would be eligible for those credits, but there's nothing currently that we can say in this type of bill for that.

⊞

42:15

And then there's

M

Mariah 42:16

a next question of Will we be able to get it out of a republican ran committee and I absolutely believe we will. As a matter of fact, there are several senators in that committee that we've already been talking with and working with.



Jack Wagner 42:32

So would it help at all if I kind of walk through some of these points and amplify them a little? Yeah, sure. We talked about the day for day. And that's kind of what we're talking about up here. When we say well balanced, one of the reasons that we are not publishing and saying this is exactly what we want. Because we are leaving room for discussion. When we meet with lawmakers. We put some of these thoughts up there, and we try and get some feedback to find out what's politically possible versus what will become impossible and if we were to stick to it, we would probably sink the whole bill. So that's important and just by way of example, so people understand a calculation that day for day, why we think that is reasonable. Other states around the country offer offer what they call a 50% or better reduction. The way we calculate that would be if you served 30 days you would give be given credit for following 30 days. So if you were given a two year sentence and you Serve one year without incident when we're without issue, you would be getting credit for the second year. So you get one year knocked off a two year sentence. That's a 50% reduction of that two year sentence. The next bullet point that I'm pretty passionate about, but this might become a very difficult and sticky point for folks, is what I call no carve outs. That is all crime categories eligible. It doesn't matter. What you were put into prison for We want everybody to be accessible we believe everybody can be redeemable. And the point of this is that you were given a sentence and that was your punishment for your crime, some crimes received x sentence some crimes recieved a longer sentence, that was your punishment. Now don't punish people on top of that by saying you can't participate in this program once you are incacerated based on the crime that you committed, we feel that's unfair. And so we're going to push on this topic. Because this is how it all started. In 1978 when the proposal came out it was originally just 80 or so crimes that were identified as candidates for not being eligible for a good time credit and from there they slowly chipped away at it until finally, no one gets a good time credit. So I'm really passionate about the no carve outs but how we'll see how tough of a fight that is.



Jessica Siminski 45:08

because 70% of our prison population currently is in for a violent offense and so when we talk about who is Behind Bars, we have to know what the data says and statistically speaking violent offenders are less likely to reoffend. We have to do a good job of investing in human beings and so that that's also the ultimate goal.



Jack Wagner 45:32

We do recognize that if somebody isn't Making progress positive progress that is, you know, they receive a misconduct. That should result in a loss of eligibility but for a

prescribed period of time and the reason we're attaching The 30 day, day for day kind of thing. We're not writing it as six months for six months because we are afraid that someone would latch on to the punishment side this and say well If somebody does something wrong, we're going to give them six months worth of punishment. So at the worst, I would think this type of misconduct would be resulting in just 30 day loss of eligibility. And someone asked about retroactive tivity I think the idea here in my mind is that this applies all the way back to the day someone was remanded into the system including time served in pre-trial. So in a county jail waiting for your trial while we're trying to rectify the wrongs that occurred in time 20 years ago, these policies came out 30 years ago these policies came out. We see the results. Now we're trying to fix it for the those who are in prison as a result of those policies. Hopefully that helps answer some questions

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Danielle 46:51

Someone says some more civilized countries consider prison a time for rehabilitation. Yet, you keep referring to prison as punishment. TobBe clear prison should be time for rehabilitate anything else is uncivilized. So one thing I do want to point out is that in everything that we're doing, we're pushing for. The main thing is rehabilitation. So We are aware that our loved ones are serving a debt to society. However in mja we're pushing for something that is going to rehabilitate those people. So these are our families. These are our brothers. Our mothers are sisters, everyone we're trying to push for rehabilitation, even with good time. You have to earn it so you can't you can't be in there getting tickets and you can't be in there having misconducts and all and all that type of behavior because you risk you risk giving up your goodtime credit. So it's something that you have to you have to show them on the inside that okay, I have changed behaviour. I'm doing this to better myself. And so this is why I deserve good time. So at all times, we're definitely going to push rehabilitation in our efforts

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Mariah 48:23

I left in the comment box ways that you can join Michigan justice advocacy through our volunteer form. And you can also go to our website and add your name to be part of our weekly subscriber list. And we'll be happy to keep you involved and see where we can find a perfect fit for your skill set. We need as many people as we can. And if you if you even have 10 minutes a week to give to Michigan justice advocacy every little bit helps.

J

Jack Wagner 48:59

I'm going to close down this slide and see if there were more comments or questions from folks. If I could I do want to talk just a moment about someone brought up the idea of

punishments. And what we have encountered when speaking with some lawmakers and I'm sure we will encounter this when we speak to the prosecutors Association. We realize there is a philosophy that it says basically, the purpose of prison and correction systems are punishment, there is some component of punishment. The problem there, of course, is they look at a sentence like an indeterminate sentence for 10 to 20 years, they look at the punishment aspects of that saying, well, it's the maximum the 20 years, that's your punishment. And then anything you get from that, like the earliest release date of 10 years, well, that's your opportunity to, you know, earn goodtime credit, if you will. And that frightens me even more, because if we look at maximum sentence lengths, we're already in trouble with the average time served. The data shows us at number two in the country, for average time served right behind California. If you just look at violent offenses, we are number one, according to the 2013 data. So we're already serving long periods of time, I don't even want to think about maximum sentences.

J

Jack Wagner 50:53

appreciate everybody coming out and spending, what started out as a bumpy start to this.

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Danielle 51:08

Okay, so someone wants clarification. She says. So just to clarify, again, we have spoken with the republican committee members and are hopeful it'll get a hearing this time around. Jack you want to take that?

J

Jack Wagner 51:22

So that's why we're going carefully and trying to come up with the language that we think will have the greatest chance of success when we finally put it out there. Because we want it to get into committee and be heard, we don't want it to die. And so if we put anything in there, that's a poison pill. And folks just simply will not accept it. We need to know that ahead of time. So we are speaking with as many people as we can to try and gauge the temperature of the legislature. What we need are some Republicans to actually stand up now and say yes, that they would co sponsor along with the democratic leads that we have in the house. We are speaking with some Republican senators and Republican representatives, and not as many as I would like, but a few of them are actually warm to the idea. So we need to get them warm enough that they will actually sign or cosponsor. That's the real work of the politics we're trying to do here on the legislative side. We have to remember, at the end of the day, at some point, if we really can't get anything through the legislature, then we would have to pivot and turn to the people. And that's when we

would we would start to talk about a ballot initiative. I realize that's what we're trying to do, is get something into the into law. And the fastest easiest way would be through the legislature. If they're not going to do it, or they're just not the political stomach to do it, then that's when we have to turn to the people and ask the people of the state of Michigan, what do you want, and that's when we would end up on a ballot in 2022. That's a long way off. I'd love to see something happen sooner, like this legislative session. If not, we'll have to start collecting signatures and that's again, where we're going to need help from the people.

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Mariah 53:22

We're trying to also build our supporters on the inside. Because we think it's important that people hear things straight from the source. We don't want to encourage rumors, we don't want to encourage false information. And we don't want to get people's hopes up. We want to know what's really going on out here and how they might be able to help in the inside. And so if your loved one would like their name added to our JPAY list, we are looking for some more people at certain certain facilities, think that field up north facilities, and we'd like to know what facility name and what unit number if possible if your loved one would like to be added?

J

Jack Wagner 53:57

I see a question from Bonnie. And I think it's a fair question to ask. And that's the timeframe that we're trying to operate in. If we back up the clock from when we need to turn in signatures and everything, I think sometime literally, mid mid year, June, June timeframe, this this legislative session will go on recess for the summer on June 24. I think if we don't have a good warm feeling that they're going to go ahead and actually push this thing through by June 24. That's probably a reasonable date to start thinking that Okay, we're gonna turn now to the to the ballot initiative approach.

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Mariah 54:39

Now, with that being said, that does not mean that we will completely bail on what we've been working with, with the legislature, sometimes those things take 18 months to get passed, or to get fully through the legislature. We have two years with this session. And these groups of people, so when a law gets introduced here, hopefully this spring, we have two years on that. So it might take some time. And so if we're working on the ballot initiative along the way, and and we get it into law, then Praise the Lord. So thank you, Danielle, for finding that form. You can find in the chat room, the form for your loved one, to fill out the survey.



Jack Wagner 55:16

Thank you.



Mariah 55:22

The next question said to be introduced by June that that is our hope to have the bill introduced before June.



Jack Wagner 55:30

Yes. Yeah, certainly they're going to need time because if they're going on recess, June 24, then I think we'll know by June 24, whether or not we were successful, going through the legislature.



55:44

Okay, so



Danielle 55:45

just to reiterate, again, I'm looking at if you guys want to add your loved one, sorry, to our JPAY communication, I'm going to be sending out a JPAY update. Probably sometime after this meeting, it'll I'm going to do it for aim for this week, if not this week, at the beginning of next week. But if you guys want to add your loved ones to our JPAY, please fill out the survey form, it's located in the chat I just posted the link if they're already on our JPAY there is no need to for you to do anything else. So the same the same update, so I'm not really sure if you receive our weekly updates. So we send out MJ a we send out weekly updates every Monday for those who are on that list. So for JPAY it's more of a condensed. So we send out a briefing of everything that we've been doing to bring them up to par up to date on everything that we've been doing. I guess since the last time we spoke, our last update was done last year sometime. So we're we're trying to drive while I'm in the process of drafting a new update for them so that they can know what's going on.



Mariah 56:54

We do have some campaigns coming up starting February 1 spread the love campaign. So please be looking for that to help us support Michigan justice advocacy can have the right tools be pushing this type of legislation forward that does cost money. We hopefully

will have soon some merchandise sets for purchases as well. So please be looking at our website and our Facebook pages. You can also follow us on Twitter and Instagram. It's very important that people like and share and invite friends and family to like and share these things and to continue to be involved. You have to be a part of the solution. And we really need as many volunteers as we can to get this job done.



Danielle 57:34

Okay, so yep. So if you were on MPRCA we migrated over to our list. So if they were on MPRCA email list, we migrated those over so you should be receiving email updates. I'm not really sure if the question if they were on NPR ca Are they still active active on JPAY or active one? Our email updates.



58:03

And yes, if you're not sure if if your loved one is on the JPAY or not just fill it out anyway. I'll cross references to see if they're on there.



Mariah 58:22

And the Jeff Erwin virtual coffee meeting question. We were not invited, but maybe I'll shoot Jeff email to see if he'd like us to join to maybe say something about what we're up to.



Danielle 58:38

Yes. So MPRCA I'm sorry. I'm reading the chat. Oh question, though. So yes, all of the MPR. ca people that were on that email list, they're not on our Mjas email updates.



Jack Wagner 58:56

Just to comment, Senator Irwin is a great champion for this and he will probably be the guy taking the lead on the legislative side.



Jessica Siminski 59:10

Congratulations, Shelley, to your son on the Calvin College. degree. That is a beautiful degree to have from Calvin College University.

D Danielle 59:19
Congrats, congratulations. Well, thank you

J Jessica Siminski 59:25
everyone for your time. We will be having hopefully some more question and answer town halls each month. So please continue to look for those and share with everyone and join us on our social media to see what we've what we're up to and add yourself to our subscriber list and your loved ones.

J Jack Wagner 59:47
Wonderful. Well, thank you everyone, as Jessica said, and I appreciate you putting up with all of the bumpy start and sticking through to the end. I think it's probably time now for you. You get to dessert. I hope you didn't miss too much dinner. Take care everyone.

D Danielle 1:00:05
Thank you. Good night.