

Interviewee: Daniel Monson

Interviewer: Gabe Olson

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Abstract: As a police officer working in small town Lodi, Wisconsin, Daniel Monson describes the challenges he has faced because of the pandemic. This includes, which he describes in detail, a severe hinderance on his ability to conduct his job properly due to wearing a mask and others around him wearing a mask. He talks about how a police officer's threat assessment can be negatively impacted when people are wearing face-coverings, as well as his disappointment with how information regarding the pandemic has been spread throughout the public. Daniel also talks about how the pandemic has impacted his family, his pregnant and diabetic sister in particular, and his views regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. When asked about the George Floyd protests, Daniel explains that his job has been complicated and that public outreach has been at an all-time low for his department with the protests and the pandemic coinciding somewhat simultaneously. He approves of more police training but is wary of defunding the police entirely.

GO 0:01

All right, Today is April 30, 2021. As of today, there are currently 32,031,068 cases of COVID-19 in the United States, and 571, 297, recorded deaths by the virus. In Wisconsin, there have been 597, 358 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 6,815 deaths. Wisconsin's vaccination rate is currently at 34.6% of the population fully vaccinated and 45.3% with at least their first—dose. Now, could you please state your name and age for me and if you don't mind providing demographic information, as well, your ethnicity and gender?

DM 0:48

My name is Daniel Monson. I'm 21 years old. I am a male, and I am white.

GO 0:55

Okay. And where are you currently employed?

DM 0:58

I'm currently employed with the Lodi police department. It's a city in Columbia County, Wisconsin.

GO 1:04

Okay, and do you live in Lodi?

DM 1:06

I do not.

GO 1:07

Where do you live? Currently?

DM 1:09

I live in Deforest, Wisconsin. So in Dane County,

GO 1:12

And what is it like living there?

DM 1:15

Pretty good. Pretty good. I grew up in Waunakee. Wisconsin. So pretty, pretty similar. It's a it's a large village type, government. Nothing special a lot smaller than places like Madison and Sun Prairie a lot easier to get around and, don't have to deal with a lot of the public craziness.

GO 1:39

All right, right. So, small town area. Gotcha.

DM 1:41

Yep.

GO 1:42

And now when you first learned about COVID-19, what were your thoughts about it? and have your thoughts changed about it since then?

DM 1:52

My thoughts have definitely changed. When I first heard about it, I was confused. I was employed as a law enforcement officer during the whole span of this pandemic. And when I first heard about it, I was confused as to number one, how serious was it? And then number two, how was it going to affect work? It was very up in the air, whether it was going to completely shut down law enforcement and if it was going to be the worst thing that ever happened to law enforcement or whether it really wasn't going to change that much about how we do things. So just confusion right away.

GO 2:35

Yeah, so it sounds like like a lot of people, you were really concerned about how this was going to affect your job. And how has it affected your job in reality?

DM 2:47

I mean, there's the simple things that everybody goes through whether you're, you're speaking about, like profession versus just personal life. I mean, it is interesting having to wear a mask on traffic stops. Very small things have changed when I walk up to a traffic stop, and I'm wearing a mask due to the pandemic. And one of the main things that I do on a traffic stop is threat assessment and stuff like that. And that includes smelling. So, whether I'm smelling for things like gunpowder, whether it be whether it be because of gunshots, or whether I'm smelling for alcohol due to OWI, or whether I'm smelling for drugs, like marijuana, all of those things are severely hindered by wearing a mask. And it's—it's kind of interesting how those super small things like wearing a mask on a traffic stop makes a huge difference in our job. So that, that has been a huge difference. Other differences that haven't changed a lot are like EMS calls. A lot of times it's common practice in law enforcement to go and assist EMS. Whether they have a call with an elderly woman that fell and can't get up. We go to assist just for maybe if they need somebody helping them to pick her up or something like that. And we haven't been able to do that. Because a lot of these—a lot of these like old folks homes and assisted living places, they are really restricting who can go inside because of COVID. And, you know, it's one of those things, is it really worth us not medical professionals, but first responders to go into a

situation like that where we might not, excuse me, might not necessarily be needed? And then possibly—possibly infect a whole, a whole population of people inside of that facility.

GO 4:39

Okay.

DM 4:39

It was very interesting to me right away when we were told, hey, if it's not a life threatening EMS call, we were basically told to use your discretion and not go if we're not needed.

GO 4:52

Okay, so you waited for not first response or they would wait for, not first responders, but for people that maybe could help in a different way to get in there and help them or?

DM 5:04

Well—Well, EMS would still go. Yeah, so EMS would still go, it's just that normally how it would work out is EMS would show up about five minutes after law enforcement shows up just because you know, EMS is in a garage with the ambulance, they got to get it started, they have a lot more stuff that they have to get figured out before they can head to a scene, whereas law enforcement is already patrolling the streets ready to answer a call whenever the call comes out. So, a lot of times law enforcement gets on scene significantly faster than EMS. And we just haven't been able to do that because of those restrictions with COVID. So there's, the people are still getting the help that they need by EMS, it's just they, they're now missing that first responder aspect of law enforcement, if it's something terrible, somebody had their leg chopped off by a tractor, and that's something that we can provide life saving measures as first responders like show up, put a tourniquet on their leg, that sort of thing. We're still responding to all things like that. But it's the community relations that we're missing out on when you have the, you know, the—the elderly lady that fell off the toilet that maybe we could help stand up and get some clothes on her before EMS gets there and in kind of help out that way. Whereas now it's out of the question.

GO 6:29

You talked about community relations. Do you feel like, since the pandemic, you're more distanced from the community than you were before?

DM 6:37

Right away? Yes. Right away. Yes. And I think that's law enforcement. But that's also the community themselves. Right? When the pandemic hit, everybody was staying inside, they were driving to work, well, a lot of people weren't even going to work, they—they move their work home, they were doing a lot of stuff, virtually. So, a lot of our traffic went down, all of our businesses closed up, stuff like that. So, whether it be on purpose or not, our community relations definitely plummeted. Because there was a lot less people out on the streets, a lot less people calling the cops a lot less people needing our assistance, because nobody was out doing things. And I do think that that was pretty detrimental to community relations, at least for the first span of that pandemic.

GO 7:31

Okay. And real quick, I forgot to ask you, how long have you been employed as a law enforcement officer?

DM 7:36

I've been employed as a law enforcement officer for going on two years now. I spent a year and a half at two smaller police departments still in Columbia County. And then I am pretty new to the city Lodi, actually.

GO 7:52

Okay. Okay. And earlier talking about how wearing a mask has affected your job, do you feel like maybe other people wearing a mask has affected your job in some way, perhaps through identification or other means?

DM 8:09

A hundred percent. The simple stuff like identification? Yes. And some people right away, were very hesitant if I were to ask somebody, you know, if I'm standing over six feet away from them, and I asked them to please remove their mask just for a second so that I can identify them with either their driver's license or whatever photo identification that I got—a lot of people were very hesitant to do that when it first came out. Nowadays, people are more understanding and they understand that, you know, it's very hard to identify somebody just by their eyes. I did have a second point. Can you say the question again?

GO 8:49

How has other people and the mask policy affected your job as law enforcement? Other people wearing a mask affected your job as a law enforcement officer?

DM 8:59

Oh, yeah. Okay, thank you. Um, the other thing I was gonna say is a huge part of law enforcement is information gathering, whether that be through interviews or whether that be through interrogations, and just normal call response when I show up to a call and I need to figure out what's going on on a call, I need to gather all that information before I can make informed decisions on what to do whether that be arrest whether that be to do nothing at all, whether that be something as simple as give this person a speeding citation. And people wearing a mask—surprised me how, how much that impacts their—I can't really think of the word but how easy it is to figure out what they're thinking. A lot of people make nonverbal cues with their mouth. A lot of people make emotional faces, stuff like that. And you can really read a lot of information from those nonverbal cues. And with a mask I mean, that takes away 80% of those nonverbal cues all your all your left to work with his eyebrows and eye, eyeballs.

GO 10:06

So, it's hard to gauge what people are thinking sometimes, and that's a big part of your job.

DM 10:11

A hundred percent. Yeah, it's—it's pretty difficult to see if somebody's scared, to see if somebody's lying to you, to see all of those situations.

GO 10:20

Okay. Okay. And have you ever been called to a scene where someone has refused upon—upon a mask in a certain area? Or have you encountered anything like that?

DM 10:31

I have only encountered something like that once. Being in Columbia County, whether it be political or whatnot. The, it seems like most people are more lenient with the mask policy, than, let's say Dane County. So, so a lot of people would handle that sort of situation in house, like, if somebody walked into Kwik Trip without a mask on quick ship would want to just deal with

that before calling the cops. I've only dealt with that once. And the easiest way to do that was the person purchase their items, and they just walked out. And that was the end of it.

GO 11:08

Okay, got it. Now, has COVID-19, the pandemic, affected the employment of people in you know, maybe people lost their jobs or just haven't been able to go to work?

DM 11:26

I do not know anybody personally, that has been affected by COVID in the employment status, no.

GO 11:33

Okay. How about just friends or family in, in normal day-to-day activities? How, how has that affected people that you know?

DM 11:46

A lot of my family has been kind of going, going through the motions with this whole pandemic, and still trying to live their life as much as they can, and not letting it control them too much. And I kind of agree with that situation. But my sister actually was pregnant during the pandemic. And my sister is actually an interesting case, because she also just got diagnosed with Type-One Diabetes.

GO 12:10

Oh, I'm sorry.

DM 12:11

I believe that's the, that's the one that's like naturally occurring. When the body stops, stops producing insulin altogether. And she's extremely active. She's 34. Extremely active. Goes on hikes. Goes up mountains in Alaska and goes fishing all the time. So, it kind of came out of the blue, and she got pregnant right after. So, it was very difficult for her to go out and do things without the fear of getting COVID because number one, she has this baby she's carrying and number two, she's now diabetic at risk. And she was still kind of, at that point was trying to control it, you know, it was she was brand new to shooting herself with insulin brand new to having to watch what she eats, that sort of thing. So that definitely changed her perspective on—on how to go out and do things. And then she ended up getting COVID anyways, while she was pregnant, which was interesting.

GO 13:10

Oh, wow. Has that affected in any way your relationship with her not being able to see or maybe because of the pandemic? Or do you not see any noticeable change in that?

DM 13:20

No, I see my sister quite often over, over once a week, normally, like twice a week. We've stayed, we've stayed extremely close throughout my whole entire life. So that never changed. And I don't think that was necessarily an option for my family. My family is really close. We wouldn't let something like that get in the way, especially when my sister like I said, she did get COVID when she was pregnant. I after work, I would go buy groceries because she couldn't go get groceries and then I would go drop the groceries off at her house. Well, obviously,

obviously, during the time she had COVID I didn't see her. I dropped them off in the front porch. And then she—I would leave and she'd pick them up off the porch. But after that, once she had it, and we knew that she was happy and healthy again. I mean, we just kept on living life.

GO 14:06

Okay. And what do you think has been the biggest challenge that you faced during the COVID-19 outbreak?

DM 14:19

The biggest challenge I have faced. I would say it goes back to other people wearing masks. It is extremely difficult to do my job effectively and safely without having the added information I get from wearing masks. Whether that be like we talked about previously, those nonverbal cues. It's a huge deal when I show up to a domestic and it's—it's an extremely dangerous situation. Somebody was just fighting with somebody and there might have been weapons involved. A lot of times there's drugs or alcohol involved, and everybody's emotions are ramped really high. And when I walk in and somebody puts a mask on, that takes away almost all of my nonverbal cues from their facial expressions. So I don't know if that person is the victim at that point. I don't know if they're the perpetrator. I don't know if they have any ill intent towards me, it's very difficult to tell. So that's probably my biggest hurdle that I've had to get over.

GO 15:19

Okay, so to do with your job...yes, of course. And, um, let's see, oh, let's talk about the vaccine. Have you or anyone, you know, had questions or concerns about the vaccine? I guess, what do you think about the vaccine?

DM 15:36

Well, out of my whole department, myself, and one other officer are the only ones that did not get vaccinated. We were given the choice early on, because we were first responders. And then we were given a choice, about a second and a third time, actually. And the whole police department, including our admin, including our receptionist staff, they all got the vaccine, and I did not, neither did the one other officer. I think it's one of those things. I think it's great if you want it, and I don't necessarily believe it should be required.

GO 16:11

Okay. So you don't have plans on getting it in the future?

DM 16:14

No, sir. I do not get the flu vaccination either. So.

GO 16:23

Got it. And what have been your primary sources of news during the pandemic?

DM 16:30

I get a lot of news through work, just having to deal with the district attorney's office and stuff like that. So I get a lot of actual legal updates. In fact, we have in service multiple times a year where we are literally like, have a section of legal update that we are told on what's going on in the government during the during this time, and what people can do what people can't do, because realistically, we're the only ones that are enforcing this sort of thing, especially when the mask mandate came out. And they said it was enforceable by law, we had to know the ins and outs of the man—the mask mandate, in order to be able to effectively enforce it. So pretty much all of my news information just comes straight down the pipe from the either District

Attorney's Office or the government itself. Okay. I try not to watch a lot of news because I don't, I don't necessarily know how much I can either trust it, or how much I want to see it when I get the hundred percent truth straight from work. I would rather you know, rely on that.

GO 17:39

Okay, and have you always relied on work for your news? Or has that a new thing? In the pandemic? Like—

DM 17:50

Yeah, I've always relied on it since I've been a cop. It's just one of those things, you can't get away from it. Right? I need to know what's going on in the government, specifically laws. I guess I was much more in tune with like news regarding legal update and laws before the pandemic. And now that the pandemic hit, I am paying a little bit more attention to like, the politics involved and stuff like that, and what that means for the government. Still through work, obviously, before that, honestly, it was a lot of before I was a cop and I had that good, valuable resource. It was just a lot of social media, and I tried not to watch the news.

GO 18:32

Okay. And do you think—do you have any thoughts on how local, state, or federal leaders are responding to the crisis? What they, you think they might be able to do better? Or in a different way?

DM 18:45

I think that's, are you—are you asking for my personal opinion, then?

GO 18:51

Yes. I mean if you're comfortable giving your opinion, you don't—

DM 18:54

Yeah, I am, I think, I think we could have done better, or we should have done better with the control of fear that we instilled upon citizens. I know still, to this day, I talked to people at work that are still deathly afraid. And they think that, you know, the second that they get COVID that they're going to die and nobody, nobody is going to argue that it hasn't happened before—people—there has been law enforcement officers that have got COVID on the job and then have actually died because of those health complications due to COVID. And those are terrible situations. But realistically, my whole entire family besides myself, actually got COVID. My mom, her fiance, and my sister, my brother in law, my grandma, my grandpa and some of those people were—were very at risk individuals like we already talked about my sister, my grandfather as well. He has COPD and asthma and is 72 years old and he got COVID. So he's like pretty much the perfect example of who should have been, you know, scared of it. And thankfully, he made a full recovery, he was perfectly fine the whole time he had it just a little cold. And, and I understand that there's, you know, different strains, and everything changes depending on the person that gets it. But I think we should have done a lot better job of making sure people were we—excuse me, were well educated on the virus rather than just scared of the virus. I think that would have helped a lot with just how everything was handled businesses closing people losing their jobs, stuff like that. I think a lot more people would have been, they would have used more common sense if they didn't have that extra fear in them.

GO 20:47

And do you feel like the issue of wearing masks has been politicized?

DM 20:53

A hundred percent. Yeah.

GO 20:55

And what do you think about that? If you don't mind sharing.

DM 21:00

I think it's a little silly. I think people politicized it more than, like the government did. Yeah, I'm sure as you know, I see a lot of like, right wing people, always, excuse me, not always, but frequently, say like, masks aren't needed. You can't force me to wear a mask. And then a lot of left leaning people are like, you can't go into anywhere without a mask. You have to wear your mask until you sit down at a restaurant. And I think both sides just take things too far. I think it's extremely political at this point.

GO 21:39

Okay. And I'm sorry, we're gonna backtrack a little. You said, almost everyone in your family got COVID-19—and thankfully, they're okay now—they've recovered [?] Do you have any fears of getting the virus in the future?

DM 21:58

I do not, no. I, I understand that it's—it's, it's a risk I'm willing to take number one not being vaccinated. But number two, with my job. There's been instances where, where officers have gotten aids from people that they're there searching after an arrest, and they poke themselves with one of their bloody needles, and now they have Hep C or AIDS or stuff like that. So that's always a danger in law enforcement. I was already prepared for that. I know that when I show up to somebody overdosing on meth, and they're slobbering all over the place, and there's bodily fluids everywhere, that that's a, that's a real danger that we take every day. So, I was already prepared for that. But having my whole family and I don't—don't want you thinking that I'm exaggerating when I say whole family. I mean, like my distant aunts and uncles and all of my cousins, and literally, every single person besides me and every, all of the young children got COVID. And that kind of proved to me that, me being a 21 year old, healthy male. And having a lot of these at-risk people in my family that I'm closely related to get it and be perfectly fine—[phone ringing]—I'm sorry. And be perfectly fine. It kind of put my threat assessment a lot lower. You know, I'm at this point, I'm more scared of getting the flu because the flu stinks. I mean, you're puking for seven days and you feel terrible. And everybody I know that's had COVID, personally, they just can't eat or can't taste or can't smell and they feel groggy need to sleep.

GO 23:38

Okay. Let's see. Sorry. All right. We're gonna move on real quick from COVID-19. So, on May 25, 2020, George Floyd [?] died in custody of Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin. His death sparked nationwide protests against police brutality and calling for police reform. Chau—Chauvin has been since found guilty of second-degree murder, third degree murder and second-degree manslaughter. How have these events affected you as a police officer? Do you think?

DM 24:21

Oh, wow, completely changed everything. There is, there is kids nowadays in high school that have never once dealt with the cops. They've never once got a speeding ticket. They've never

once even talked to a cop besides seeing the cop drive past their school on during their football game. And these are the kids that you pull them over for the first time and they're saying, "Are you gonna shoot me?" Or "I can't breathe" or, you know, swearing at you spitting at you stuff like that. And that's all, that's all learned. Obviously, all learned because they have no previous law enforcement experience and that's, that is crazy to me that people are being misinformed about law enforcement to that extreme, whereas they've never met me before in their entire life. And now I am the absolute Satan of their world.

GO 25:21

And what information would you give to these people that might make them look at you in a different light?

DM 25:28

I believe it's kind of hard to tell people information that would make them look at law enforcement in a different light. I think it's, I think the only way to do it is to show people, and that's, and us as law enforcement, we have to do it every single day, because this is something we've been dealing with since that, since that George Floyd incident every single day, and showing them when we walk up to the car, and they're saying, "F-you", and "I can't breathe", or "Are you going to shoot me?" or "You're racist", or stuff like that, really using our emotional strength to go through this whole entire, either traffic stop, or this call, or even if it's just somebody that walked up to us on the street, and—and treat them with respect, try and educate them as much as we can, and treat them as if we would want to be treated. Because that's realistically what we do almost all the time. So I think it's much easier showing people and I think it has more of a bearing. It's just kind of hard because people are always stuck in their ways. I see. And you see a noticeable difference. And not just how people

GO 26:46

I see. And you do see a noticeable difference in not just how people react to you, but how you respond to other people [since the Georg—?]

DM 26:50

[A hundred percent]

GO 26:51

Okay, can you describe that for me?

DM 26:54

Yes. So, I react differently to people after the George Floyd incident, because of two reasons. Number one, I feel like I have to be tiptoeing around and I have to be a little angel. And tiptoeing around is not something that is very useful on a law enforcement perspective. So being worried about what people think of you is not really good when we have a job to do, right. I mean, we still before the George Floyd thing, I always treated people with respect, I always treated them as if they were equal to me, and I have still been doing such, but now there's that added level of a little bit of fear that I might instill fear into somebody else. So, you know, I kind of have to, I kind of rein myself back, I try and talk less loud, I try and talk with less deep voice. Softer, you know, I try and make my whole entire appearance appear less, quotation marks around "aggressive". I don't believe I look or seem aggressive already. But I do

have—I mean, I'm a law enforcement officer, I'm white, I have tattoos. When I show up [phone ringing] Sorry. When I show up to a call, I understand that, me showing up as a six-foot male with tattoos in a law enforcement uniform, that can be frightening to a lot of people. And I'm a lot more aware of it now that this whole George Floyd thing has happened, because I understand that people's emotions now are extremely hinged on law enforcement.

GO 28:35

Understandable. Okay. And do you—has there been any procedures or changes in the department in response to these, George Floyd protests?

DM 28:49

We've had a lot more training, not necessarily, in that specific instance, whether we're talking about defense and arrest techniques, not specifically in that situation. But overall. And I think that's great. I think that's amazing, whether it be just going to more training about homicide investigation, that's still training, it's still making our cops better. We've also had a lot more community relation, talking and I don't want to say training, because I don't think that's something you can train. That's something that we just all work on, being better, being better at community relations. And that's definitely been put on the forefront of what we do. It was always important. We were always worried about community relations. And we were always worried about the trust that society has in us. But we were also worrying about other things like actual law enforcement, traffic safety, stuff like that. And it seems like now community relations has kind of taken a forefront in that. It's nowhere near behind law enforcement. We have a job to do and we're going to do that job and we're going to do it to the best of our ability, but now it's like, close number second is making sure that we make sure that other people are happy with the law enforcement that we provide.

GO 30:09

Okay, and so putting more forefront on community relation.

DM 30:16

Correct.

GO 30:17

Earlier we discussed how the COVID-19 pandemic has reduced your ability to be in relationship with a community or create a relationship with the community. Do you think that these events coinciding at the same time has—have caused some sort of rift in how you operate as a law enforcement officer?

DM 30:43

Um, I don't believe it has created a rift in how we operate as a law enforcement officer. I do believe though that is it has created a rift in the community relations that law enforcement has with society. Because you took you took such a volatile situation that was already emotionally charged, and had people already not pleased with law enforcement. And then you add a pandemic on top of that, and now people aren't seeing law enforcement at—all. You know, they're staying in their homes, they're not driving anywhere, they're not going out. They're not doing things. So, they're not seeing the good that we do. They're not seeing all they're seeing is more news stories. And they're not they're not ever seeing us. And I think that was a recipe for disaster, for sure.

GO 31:31

And so, it's making your job harder as a result, you think?

DM 31:35

Yes.

GO 31:36

Okay. So, within the protests, there has also been a lot of talk in, in the vein of police reform, what do you think about police reform in general?

DM 31:52

I tried to stay out of that. Because a lot of those news articles and a lot of this the talk about police reform, normally, especially in Wisconsin is just kind of hearsay. In, as we saw in Minnesota, they actually did do a significant defunding of the Minneapolis police department. And in fact, polit—politicalness aside, they took out I forget how many millions, I believe of funding for law enforcement in Minneapolis. And now they're actually putting it all back into Minneapolis. Because they're, they're realizing that they need law enforcement. So politicalness aside, I just try and stay away from it. I don't believe that there is any substitute for law enforcement. I do believe that there is better training that we can do. And I do believe that mental illness is one of the biggest issues that I have with law enforcement. I love law enforcement; I would never change my career path. It's the best thing that I've ever done in my entire life. But there is not enough resources for people with mental illness in the government at all. Whether we're talking about law enforcement training, or whether we're talking about places to take individuals that are experiencing mental illness to the point where they're like, incapacitated can't take care of themselves. You don't have enough options. And I think that, that is where if we're talking about reform, that would be somewhere where social workers and, and more funding should definitely be fun funneled in, because it's extremely important, and there just isn't enough.

GO 33:48

So there should be more funding towards programs that help people with mental illness in your opinion, instead of reforming the police in some, some way.

DM 33:59

Yeah, I don't want to say instead of reforming the police, because I do believe that more training is necessary holding us to a higher standard is necessary. The bad part about that, is that all it takes money. You know, if I'm not on the streets to take calls, because I'm out doing training, who's going to be the one on the streets taking calls, somebody is going to be have to get—excuse me, somebody is going to have to be getting paid for one or the other. So, it's gonna take more money and more money, see exact opposite of what the whole defunding the police has to do with. So, it's a little... difficult.

GO 34:41

Right. Okay. So I think I got what I came for. I think—I thank you, Daniel, very much. This has been a very enlightening interview.

DM 34:56

You're welcome. Thank you for having me.

GO 34:57

Thank you for your time. And this will be posted, like I said on the COVID-19, Western Wisconsin archive. So, you can see it there along with. I think there's one other officer in Eau Claire. That will—If you want to check that out. So again, thank you so much for your time.

DM 35:18

Thank you for having me. Appreciate it.

GO 35:20

All right.

Transcribed by <https://otter.ai> and Gabe Olson.