

OPEN NINTH

CONVERSATIONS BEYOND THE COURTROOM

COURT BEAT: REPORTING IN THE DIGITAL AGE

FEATURING ORLANDO SENTINEL CONTENT DIRECTOR JEFF WEINER

EPISODE 150

HOSTED BY: LISA MUNYON

(Music)

NARRATOR: Welcome to another episode of “Open Ninth: Conversations Beyond the Courtroom” in the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Florida.

And now here’s your host, Chief Judge Lisa Munyon.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: Hello, and welcome to Open Ninth. I’m here today with Jeff Weiner, the Orlando Sentinel’s Content Director for local news. Jeff received his bachelor’s degree in journalism from the University of Central Florida in 2010. After graduating, he began working for the Orlando Sentinel as a reporter where he’s been ever since. And over the years he’s covered a variety of topics in his work, such as local business, city government, and state courts. I’m thrilled to speak with you today, Jeff. Thanks for joining me.

MR. WEINER: Thank you so much for having me.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: So the first question I have is, what is a content director for local news?

MR. WEINER: Yeah, it’s basically the position that oversees our local news division which includes the team that covers criminal justice and the courts. It also includes the team that covers local government as well as our health and social services reporters, and our transportation reporter as well. So most things that fall under local government fall under my purview as well as the criminal justice system too.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: So what sparked your interest in journalism?

MR. WEINER: You know, I kind of came late to journalism. Many people in my field know from high school it seems that that’s what they want to do. For me, I was midway through

college at UCF. I was kind of deciding among several options and I decided just to try writing for the local school paper. At the time it was called the Central Florida Future. And I enjoyed it but I still wasn't sure so I took an internship at the Naples Daily News on their breaking news desk which involved covering, you know, running out to fires, shootings, you know, floods, all matters of chaos. And I really caught onto it. It really captured my interests. I love telling people stories. I loved that every day it was a little bit different, that I never knew going into a day necessarily what it was going to bring in terms of the news. And I found it really exciting. And then as time went on, and I started covering topics as beats, including the courts for a time. I found that being able to develop an expertise and get to know people working in a field and really understand what makes them tick, also appealed to me a great deal.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: And Naples is a beautiful part of the state to start your career in.

MR. WEINER: Absolutely. My family lives in Fort Myers and actually my dad was running a restaurant that was under the Naples Bureau or the Naples Daily News office and helped me get my internship so that's how I got started.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: So what brought you to the Orlando Sentinel?

MR. WEINER: Another internship. I mean, I was at UCF and I was wrapping up my last semester and I got an internship on the business desk, working under actually our current – our business editor, Mark Skoneki, and again was a really excellent experience. I got to know the business world in a way that I hadn't really before. And then when I was graduating, I through serendipity, there happened to be an opening for a night shift breaking news reporter at the paper and I jumped on it. And I've been here ever since. That was twelve years ago.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: So your first assignment was as a breaking news reporter and I imagine that's what it sounds like.

MR. WEINER: Yes.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: If things are happening and hot, you're jumping on it?

MR. WEINER: Yes, and on the night shift. So I was working from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tuesday through Saturday. Did not have much of a social life as you might imagine. But yes, it was, you know, listening to a police scanner, watching a call log, you know, waiting until something happened, going out and seeing it and talking to people. Taking photos, you know, filing stories from the field, all that you might imagine. Very hectic, very intense, definitely challenging, you know, you cover a lot of topics, meet people, you know, sometimes on their worst days. But you know, if you tell their stories right and help you know to get their stories out there, it can be very rewarding as well.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: So after working the night shift, what other beats did you cover for the Orlando Sentinel?

MR. WEINER: So I moved from the night shift into what's called general assignment reporting, which is as it sounds, kind of just whatever the newsroom needs on a given day or given week. And then I had started covering courts actually in the Ninth Circuit. As it happened it was right before the killing of Trayvon Martin in Sanford. And so instead of actually covering the Ninth Circuit for a while, I diverted to the 18<sup>th</sup> and covered both the shooting itself, its aftermath, the eventual arrest and prosecution of George Zimmerman as well as his trial as basically a fulltime beat because that was such a huge story obviously. And then I went on, you know, I came back to the Ninth Circuit and covered courts here for quite some time and then I later covered Orlando

City Hall before taking over what was then called our Breaking News Team. We now call it the Justice and Safety, and that was my last role before my current one.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: So I got a couple of questions about your biggest story. So what was your biggest story and then what was your favorite story to cover?

MR. WEINER: I think that probably the George Zimmerman, Trayvon Martin saga was my biggest story. It was my first experience other than some minor helping out during the Casey Anthony trial, we're covering a really big national story. You know, we weren't just competing against our local competitors. We were competing against the New York Times, the Miami Herald, you know, papers and outlets that came in from all over the place to cover what was really a flashpoint in our – you know, that happened in our backyard for the entire county and the world. And it was a really fascinating experience. It definitely was a different pace, you know. I think that what I tried to take away from that story was – was basically just that you know, we were kind of writing a first draft of a new history, you know, that there was a new civil rights movement kind of taking off as a product of that case, especially in its aftermath. And trying to treat that with the respect and importance that it deserved. My favorite story, that's kind of a tricky one. A lot of the stories that I cover are somewhat sad so it's kind of hard to pick out something like that. What I will say is that you know, during my time on the City Hall beat, it was a little bit – a little bit cheerier over there. I got to track the development of the Orlando Soccer Stadium, you know, where Orlando City plays. That was a fascinating process, seeing all the government mechanisms and private sector mechanisms that go into funding a project of that magnitude. Also followed the development of the Dr. Phillips Center for the Performing Arts. And honestly, you know, some of my most rewarding experiences came not, you know – one of the most challenging things I ever did was contribute to our coverage of the Pulse massacre. But seeing the way that the community

came together after that and the way that people really supported each other and, you know, being able to tell some of their stories, I think is really rewarding as well.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: I want to change gears a little bit and talk about newspapers in general.

MR. WEINER: Okay.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: Newspapers have changed a lot over the last 20 years. So what changes have you noticed as a reporter and a student over the last 20 years?

MR. WEINER: Yeah, I mean the challenge of newspapers in the era that I've mostly worked at them has been trying to navigate what we used to be and what we hope to be. And what we used to be was you know something that was delivered to your home every morning. I mean, we still are for many people. But very print centric, very advertising dependent, you know, the classified ads being kind of a part of the business model and all that. And you know newspapers in the era just before I started were very, you know, successful and profitable and didn't really have the challenges that they do today. You know, the world that we're navigating now is the challenge of transitioning to a digital first, you know, ego-system which you know has been you know a transitioning process for longer than I've been in the field but very much is still in progress because you know, the business models that support newspapers are not quite the same on the digital side that they were in print. Also the way that we consider what stories to publish when and in what formats, you know, the inclusion of audio and video, you know, podcasting obviously is one example of that, has really forced us to adapt and to try to, you know, keep our minds on both things. You know, we still run the daily print newspaper and we still put a lot of thought into what goes on what page, but we also have to consider what somebody walking down the street

looking at their mobile phone might need from us. You know, what they might expect to see in our Twitter feed or on Facebook, and so it's a challenge. And of course our staff is not nearly quantity-wise what it once was. So we've had to kind of refocus in terms of picking and choosing a little bit more in terms of what stories and topics we cover instead of trying to be all things to all people, cover everything that possibly is happening in the community. It definitely is a challenge and one that we still face on an ongoing basis.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: I know that when I first started my career, which I'm considerably older than you, I couldn't wait every morning to grab the paper and read it over a cup of coffee. And I still love grabbing the physical paper and reading it. But I do recognize that that is changing. How has the role of the newspaper changed in our community?

MR. WEINER: I think that what we've tried to focus in on as much as we possibly can, as like a way that we can serve our readers, you know, as directly as possible is to focus on what we would call watchdog issues, you know, or also pocketbook issues, you know, issues that really affect people in their day-to-day lives, things that affect systems they might have to interact with. That can include the court system. It can include you know, government policies that might affect them. Taxation policies. Zoning and things like that, you know, things that you might in your day-to-day life be affected by, you know, with a focus on the local, you know. I mean, there are plenty of national and statewide outlets that cover things in Tallahassee and in Washington, D.C. You know, we view our role as giving people news that is very focused to the people who subscribe to us, you know, who live in Central Florida, work, play, you know, shop here. So I think that that's what we try to define our role as tightly as possible. You know, we're not as focused anymore on covering every little thing that happens where like if a police car drives by with the lights flashing, you can look on our website 15 minutes later and see what that was. You know,

I'm more likely to have my reporters cover police policy or cover police funding, or cover police, you know, use of force, things like that that kind of have broader societal implications. And that applies across the board. We're really looking for things that our readers can either act on or that they need to know about because it might affect them.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: Well, I know that technology has really transformed the courts and I'm sure you've seen that in the more than 10 years that you've been covering the courts. And I know that technology has changed the paper because I can look at my phone and read the Orlando Sentinel at any given time. How do you see technology continuing to change the Sentinel?

MR. WEINER: You know, in the best case scenario, technology, you know, can be really helpful in connecting us, you know. It lets our reporters you know connect with people face-to-face, you know, nowadays as we are now, you know, regardless of where either party is, it gives us you know access to covering events. That might be, you know, where if we had to go out to them, it might be too far, it might be, you know, we can't quite make it there in time. It lets us kind of traverse our region and kind of see what's going on a little bit quicker. Technology also helps us gather the news, you know. We have – we have tools and resources that we use to scout out, you know, possible breaking news that happens on Twitter or Facebook where people are sharing what they're seeing and then we're able to react to that, try to verify it and direct resources to wherever that's happening. You know, the challenges are that -- that obviously as people transition to a digital mindset for reading news, the loyalty doesn't always translate. You know, if you have the paper delivered to your home every day, you know, you got your paper. Whereas if you're going on Facebook, Twitter or any other social media, you're going to encounter a bunch of different sources. And we have the challenge of trying to stand out from among those sources and also some of those sources might not be so good. You know, I mean, we have the problem



obviously of combating misinformation, even bad actors who deliberately spread bad information. Not to mention the problem of people you know, who are trying to share correct information and just don't realize that they're not doing so which can be really challenging during something like a pandemic as we just experienced. So it's really – it presents pluses and minuses for us and you know, in the future we hope that, you know, more and more readers will come to get into the habit of logging onto our website the way that they used to pick up their morning paper. In the meantime, you know, we try to serve the paper readers, you know, and deliver what they expect and still you know try to coax those other readers that aren't as accustomed to that into joining us as well.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: Well, I know that a lot of people get their news from social media.

MR. WEINER: Yes.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: And from websites that could extraordinarily loosely be called news. How has that changed your job as a news reporter?

MR. WEINER: Yeah, I mean, what it's mainly done, you know, when it comes to social media, unfortunately, you know, what Facebook puts in its algorithm, what Twitter, you know, delivers up to people, we don't have any control over that. You know, we can't tell them, you know, to surface our story and not somebody else's even if we might think that more research went into ours. So what we will end up having to do a lot of the time frankly is react to bad information that's being spread online, you know, a falsehood you know that flies across the Internet, we might need to do a fact check on. We might need to put out an article that says here's what's actually going on. And you know, it does force us to kind of be reacting to what other people have put out there, you know, in times when we might have been able to be more proactive at other times. But

what it really underscores is that we have to protect our credibility. You know, I mean, if we're hoping to convince people that they should trust us and not just trust whatever crosses their feed, then we have to convince them, we, you know, that we will be impartial on the facts, that we'll pursue multiple perspectives, that we will bring them, you know, the best verified information that we have. You know, we have to be very careful especially in a very online, you know, world where it may be hard to tell what's true. We have to be very careful not to share something too quickly, you know, that seems right but isn't. So it's really a place – a much – it has caused us to place, you know, a burden on ourselves of really, you know, knowing that each time that we make a mistake, you know, it can be very damaging because people do have alternatives that where, you know, the information is worse, and where people are making mistakes, where it's actually, you know, affirmatively bad information. So it's a real test for us and it forces us to be in our, you know, in our fact keeping mindset, but it can also be good because it trains us to think that way which we definitely do in this ego-system.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: And I would suspect there is a tension between checking facts and getting news out to people while it's still relevant.

MR. WEINER: Yes. Yeah, there certainly can be because obviously the Internet doesn't expect to wait for anything. I mean, when people know something is happening, they want to know everything about it right away. And I always preach to my staff that I would rather be right than be first, you know, I think that that's the right mentality. The bottom line is that, you know, no one is going to remember a week later, a month later, even a day later whether we were the first ones or the third ones to cross their Twitter feed but they will remember if we mess it up. So yeah, when it comes to breaking news, we have – all of our reporters are trained in terms of how to identify questionable information they're sourcing, you know, to not just repeat where we tweet

something that they see but to find out, you know, who the person that shared it was, what their background is, you know, whether they in the past have shared anything that's incorrect or that's proved to be false. And to try to get the primary source verification as often as possible, you know, somebody who's actually at the incident we're writing about, somebody who's – who knows or is related to the person you know that we're writing about, you know, whenever we can get closer to the actual subject, the safer we are.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: And do you see that continuing to be a role of news organizations such as yours that sort of investigative journalism component of double and triple-checking your facts?

MR. WEINER: I think it's going to have to be. You know, we're even facing you know great technological challenges with that in the future, you know. There's technology called deep fakes that allows people to falsify video, you know, they're more and more sophisticated misinformation actors out there. And so yeah, I think that in an interesting way it's going to force us to kind of be old school, meet with people in person, you know, verify identities using documentation, you know, that's hard copy and things like that. We're going to have to rely on the things that are the hardest to falsify because we're going to have – we're going to be faced with more and more advanced efforts to kind of muddy the waters. So yeah, it's – it's – I think that going forward mainstream outlets like ours, you know, have a dual role of trying to provide with actionable you know confirmed information about their own lives and entities that interact with them. And also trying to combat false narratives and false information that they may have encountered you know, casually on Facebook or elsewhere.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: So what do you see the future of the print newspaper being and journalism in general?

MR. WEINER: So I think that you know as an organization, the Orlando Sentinel is very much prioritizing digital subscribers. Like we want to develop a subscriber-base that is as loyal and kind of relies on us as much as our print subscribers always have because print subscriptions, you know, thankfully are holding up fairly well for us, but are, you know in decline over a longer term. And digital subscriptions seem to be catching on with people. It seems as though more and more people are becoming comfortable and -- for an outlet that they trust online and so we hope that that can eventually you know become our model, is that locals will you know come to expect to sign up for their local, you know, whether it's the local newspaper or any local outlet that they trust and you know pay a modest fee the way that they might have for print in the past. And you know really kind of developing grand loyalty that that -- with the new generations, the younger people that we used to have and still have and you know hopefully with people and the older generations who are most used to the print product. So yeah, I mean, I think that directionally we're definitely moving in the digital direction but it's every bit our intention to you know, to deliver the print product to the people who want it, you know. And keep up that experience because it can't be replaced. I mean, I, you know, my parents, my grandparents, myself, you know, when I got into this, the print product was the central product and we definitely don't want to get away from that, you know, too much. It's more about building a new area than it is disregarding the old one.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: Well, I know that Florida courts in many ways are unique because we are very open.

MR. WEINER: Yes.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: We allow cameras in the courtroom. No problem with reporters coming in and recording proceedings. All of our documents are by and large online. Has that made it easier to cover the courts in Florida?

MR. WEINER: Absolutely. Yeah, no, I – covering courts in Florida and the access that we get to covering courts in Florida is tremendous, you know, for our readers, you know, for our ability to inform them, it really, you know, when I talk to reporters, and other journalists in other states and tell them about the kind of access that we have, not just to the courts, but to public records and court records, you know, they really sometimes marvel at it. They're definitely places in the country where that access is not granted, it's restricted, it's kind of, you know, more – much more tailored than it is here. And I'm grateful to work in Florida for that reason. You know, we have good public records laws. We have a very open court system, you know, and it's really you know invaluable to us because from our perspective when it comes to covering courts, you know, we're very you know conscience of the fact when we're covering a court case that most of our readers, even though courts are open to the public, would never go to a courthouse to watch somebody else's case or to follow along with a criminal proceeding when it doesn't directly affect them. I mean, they're not interested in it or that they're aren't implications for them so being able to be their eyes and ears in the courtroom is absolutely invaluable to us. And really lets us, we hope, educate them a bit as to how the courts function, you know, by bringing them inside the process and letting them see it, you know, we hope that that can be educational and kind of civically educational to people.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: You mentioned public records laws and I think a lot of people know them as Sunshine laws here in Florida. How do – why are those Sunshine laws important to your work?

MR. WEINER: Well, they give us, you know, calling them Sunshine laws I think is very apt I mean because it really does you know let the light in on what our government is doing, you know, not only with tax payer money, but you know in terms of crafting laws, in terms of who's input is going into the writing of statutes in Florida, in terms of who's contributing to political causes and committees. Also, in terms of how locally agencies are deliberating how to spend you know our tax payer dollars, you know. In other states you have to rely often on sourcing, you know, finding somebody within an agency who's willing to tell you something they shouldn't or that they, you know, that they might have been told not to, then having to, you know, verify that that person is telling the truth, having to trust them, find you know multiple people basically, you know, build up to the truth through – through unauthorized disclosures. Whereas in Florida, we can go to a governmental agency and say, show us your emails, you know, show us what – what your internal communications were that led to this decision, show us how much money you spent on it and on consulting contracts that led up to it. And while those laws, you know, have been chipped away at over the years in ways that concern me, they still remain very robust and it really does help us not have to, you know, not have to bend over backwards in terms of verification. We can see the original documents, you know, and ultimately, that's – that's the stuff that people can really trust, you know. If you're looking at you know, the actual email, the actual text message that somebody in power you know acted on or exchanged, that's you know, that's your purist verified information and it really does help us you know to inform our readers.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: All right. And I would imagine it helps you hold government accountable.

MR. WEINER: Oh, absolutely, yeah. I mean, not only – not only by pulling records and you know kind of telling the public what actually went on, but just by the fact that our government

officials know that we can do that, that they're – that ultimately not much happens behind the scenes in Florida that can't be exposed through the public records in some form or fashion, you know, we hope folks, you know, keeps the politicians honest, helps – you know, or at least hopes to, you know, hopes to enforce some accountability because at the end of the day, you know they're aren't as many secrets here. You know, we're able to, you know, to go to a governmental official, you know, say we, you know, this is a request for this email, you know, or this span of text messages about this subject and they're required by law to turn them over. And that's invaluable for holding officials accountable because you know as we all know politicians say one thing in public, then maybe saying or doing something else in private, but being able to show that dichotomy is a powerful tool.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: Does that accessibility also help you hold the courts accountable for what we do?

MR. WEINER: Yes, yeah, I think to a certain extent. I mean, there aren't quite, you know, the court system is not quite as open in terms of internal communications and internal documentation as the state government or as like some of our local governments are, but just you know open access to court records, being able to go to the clerk's office either online or in person, then pull you know any filing that we want you know with exceptions, for criminal court cases and also just being able to go sit in court and watch it happen, is very helpful, you know, for – for not just holding you know individual judges or individual prosecutors, defense attorneys or anything like that but the entire judicial system, you know, to assess the way that its operating, you know, whether it's treating people, you know, equitably, you know, regardless of their socioeconomic status, race, religion, whatever else. You know, just being able to go sit in court and experience it, not only helps us inform our readers, it helps us educate ourselves, you know.

When I covered courts, I spent a lot of time in courtrooms that wasn't for a specific story. I just wanted to see how things were working, see how people interacted and what the experience was like for members of the public who interacted with the courts. That was very valuable to me and it's a value to the person sentenced to be able to do that.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: I would imagine that the digital platforms allow – allow you to see what of your work garners the most interest from the public. So what of your work do you believe has garnered the most public interest?

MR. WEINER: You know, I think that – so with public interest, what you tend to see the most attention on is breaking news, you know, stuff like especially huge breaking news events. You know, we recently had a horrible tragedy happen on I-Drive, the Orlando Freefall incident and you know obviously there were people who are – you know our readers – well, our readers and people throughout the region and the country were clamoring for information about that. So in terms of, you know, pure raw traffic intends to be the big things that people just have to know about. But you know in terms of our subscribers, in terms of – and especially in terms of local people, not just you know people kind of surfing the web and seeing that something unusual has happened, we find that it really is the deeper dive stuff, the investigative stuff, you know, watchdog stories, particularly anything that – that people feel you know has a direct impact on them. Those stories really click. You know, the really you know in terms of – you know, because we just don't look at readership in terms of raw numbers. We look at it in terms of how long are people staying on this story. Are they sharing this story? You know, are they coming back for updates to this story? Are they – you know, are our subscribers, the people who paid to read our stories, are they you know interacting with it? And across all of those metrics what we see is that people really want you know, they want journalism that they can't find anywhere else, that really kind of reveals



something about their world that they didn't know already. You know, and that for us, you know, last year, we did a lot of reporting on the role of dark money in politics, you know, at the Orlando Sentinel because there were some races that had some controversies in the state senate race the year before and we found that stuff, you know, people were eating it up because it was an aspect of their politics and their elections that was affecting them and they didn't know it. And that's the kind of story that we find is the most impactful with our readership.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: I would think that the traditional print media is probably the only place one can really go for that sort of deep dive.

MR. WEINER: For the most part, you know, I mean, there are some promising digital outlets that have emerged across the country, you know, be it non-profits, be it you know former newspaper people striking it out on their own, that kind of thing. There are some emerging digital prod – digital only, or digital oriented news outlets that I would say are promising, and also some – some major ones like ProPublica for example that have garnered a lot of respect in the industry. But yeah, newspapers I would say you know, or at least traditional news outlets are the best place that you're probably going to find you know, really deep reporting. You know, we still have among the strongest resources in those markets and we still have a lot of them as veteran people who know where to look and who have been doing this for a long time. You know, obviously I'm biased. I work at a newspaper but I do think that we are you know the best product locally and also the one that you know that has the promise to continuing doing this work into the future.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: And it's the local news organizations that can do the deeper dive into the local stories. You're not going to get –

MR. WEINER: It doesn't have to be.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: You're not going to get an Internet-based nationwide website to do a real deep dive into a local story, I wouldn't think.

MR. WEINER: Exactly, yeah. No, I mean, whenever there's a big breaking news event, we'll see national outlets kind of jump into our market and try to cover it alongside us. But inevitably it's very superficial because they don't know this community the way that we do. You know, one of the advantages that we have and something you can still really only get from local news organizations, is you know all of my reporters and editors live in Central Florida. They work here. They shop here. They eat and – they eat here, they – this is their community so they know you know this area well. They have – not only have they been working in it for a long time, but they've been you know, a part of it. And that's an advantage that really you know, national or you know, even statewide outlets can't replicate, you know. One thing that I recall along those lines, you know, I mentioned covering the Trayvon Martin case and the controversy there and there was a lot of national coverage of that. But what the Orlando Sentinel knew that those outlets didn't was that there was a very fraught racial history in Sanford particularly between community and the police department there. And we knew that already. And we had talked to people about that over years by that point and so when that case became kind of a flashpoint, we were ready to cover that aspect of it and that a national outlet simply wouldn't have known how to, wouldn't have known who to talk to, you know, wouldn't have known the people who had lived there, you know, for years and years at that point. So that's – that's something that you know we're very confident that we're still leading the way on it is local deep coverage that really focuses on things that our citizens can act upon.

CHIEF JUDGE MUNYON: Well, Jeff, I appreciate you joining me today and telling me about journalism and about covering local courts and local government. Thank you for joining me.

MR. WEINER: Thank you so much for having me. It was a pleasure.

NARRATOR: Thank you for listening to “Open Ninth: Conversations Beyond the Courtroom” brought to you by Chief Judge Lisa Munyon and the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Florida. Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram @ninthcircuitfl for updates on new episodes and subscribe to Open Ninth on your favorite podcast service.

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